SYNAPSES:

Insights Across the Disciplines

- Exact Sciences
- Natural sciences
- Medical sciences
- Technical sciences
- Economics
- Philological sciences
- Pedagogical sciences
- Social and humanitarian sciences
- Psychological sciences
- Arts and cultural sciences
- Physical education and sports

SYNAPSES: INSIGHTS ACROSS THE DISCIPLINES ilmiy-uslubiy jurnali: 31.08.2024-yil.

Ushbu to'plamda **« SYNAPSES: INSIGHTS ACROSS THE DISCIPLINES »** ilmiy-uslubiy jurnali 2024-yil 1-soni 1-qismiga qabul qilingan maqolalar nashr etilgan.

Jurnal tarkibidagi barcha maqolalarga **DOI** unikal raqami biriktirilib, **Directory of Research Journals Indexing, Researchbib, Index Copernicus, Zenodo, Open Aire, Google Scholar** xalqaro ilmiy bazalarida indekslandi.

OAK tomonidan dissertatsiyalar asosiy ilmiy natijalarini chop etishga tavsiya etilgan jurnallar ro'yxatidagi milliy jurnallarda chiqarilgan maqolalar sifatida rasman tan olinadi.

Asos: O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiyasi komissiyasining dissertatsiyalar asosiy ilmiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlar ro'yxati 3-sahifasi. – Toshkent: 2019. – 160 b.

Jurnal materiallaridan professor-o'qituvchilar, mustaqil izlanuvchilar, doktarantlar, magistrantlar, talabalar, litsey-kollejlar va maktab o'qituvchilari, ilmiy xodimlar hamda barcha ilm-fanga qiziquvchilar foydalanishlari mumkin.

Eslatma! Jurnal materiallari to'plamiga kiritilgan ilmiy maqolalardagi raqamlar, hisobotlar, ma'lumotlar haqqoniyligiga va keltirilgan iqtiboslar to'g'riligiga mualliflar shaxsan javobgardirlar.

Research Science and Innovation House

"RESEARCH SCIENCE AND INNOVATION HOUSE" MCHJ

Editorial Team

3

Arab tili o'qitishda imloviy savodxonlikni oshirish usullari.

Urganch Innovatsion universiteti «O'zbek va xorijiy filologiya fakulteti" o'qituvchisi

Abdusharipova Dilorom Xo'sinovna

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada arab tili o'qitishda imloviy savodxonlikni oshirish usullari,arab tili o'qitish metodikasi hamda arab tilini o'qitishda ishlatiladigan zamonaviy pedagogik texnologiyalar haqida ma'lumotlar berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar:arab tili,fan,o'qitish metodikasi,orfografiya,undosh va unli harflar,yozma va og'zaki nutq.

Adabiy arab tili butun dunyo musulmonlarini birlashtiradi. Islom diniga e'tiqod qiluvchi xalqlar tillari lug'atida arabcha leksemalar ko'p (ayrim tillarda lug'atning 40-50% gacha) mavjud. Olimlar arab tilining islom tili sifatidagi ilmiy mohiyatini, uning aniqligini, atamalarning semantik sohasining kengligini alohida ta'kidlaydilar. Islom lug'atida markaziy so'z yoki atama bilan belgilangan konseptual tuzilma yozilgan, boshqa semantik sohalar bilan kesishgan semantik soha ularning tuzilmalari bilan o'zaro bog'langan bo'lib chiqadi. Arab tilini o'rganish bo'yicha amaliy mashg'ulotlarda ta'lim faoliyatining asosiy shakllari sifatida turli usullar qo'llaniladi: materialni tushuntirish, so'rovnoma, mashqlar, suhbat, munozara, munozaralar va boshqalar. O'quv fanini o'zlashtirish samaradorligi tilni har tomonlama o'rgatish bilan belgilanadi. Tilning barcha jabhalarining o'zaro bog'liqligi va o'zaro bog'liqligi o'quv materialini tanlash, mashqlar tizimi va talablarning birligi bilan ta'minlanadi. Murakkab, ya'ni nutqning grammatik, leksik va fonetik to'g'riligini rivojlantirishni birlashtiradigan og'zaki va yozma nutq amaliyotidir.

Arab tilini o`qitishning yetakchi shakllaridan biri mustaqil ish:

a) auditoriya darslarida mustaqil ishlash;

b) ta'lim muassasasidan tashqarida mustaqil ishlash.

O'qituvchi auditoriyada mustaqil ishni shunday tashkil qiladiki, ma'lum vaqt davomida alohida o'quvchi, bir nechta o'quvchilar yoki butun sinf har qanday topshiriqni bajaradi, uni amalga oshirish jarayonida, o'qituvchi istalgan vaqtda o'quvchilarning muvaffaqiyatini kuzatishi mumkin va o'qituvchining mavjudligi ularga undan kerakli ma'lumotlarni olish imkoniyatini beradi. Auditoriyadagi mustaqil ish o'qituvchi ishtirokida suhbat yoki munozarani tashkil qilish uchun to'g'ridan-to'g'ri tushunish va tinglash bilan rivojlangan o'qish ko'nikmalariga asoslangan bo'lishi kerak. Ta'lim muassasasidan tashqarida o'quvchilar individual ishlaydi, o'qituvchi ularga darsliklar, o'quv qo'llanmalar va ma'lumotnomalar bilan ishlashni tushuntirishi kerak. Topshiriqlar bir hafta, bir oy va semestrga rejalashtirilishi mumkin va fanning o'quv-uslubiy majmuasiga mos kelishi kerak. O'quvchilarning kasbiy ko'nikma va malakalarini shakllantirishning ishonchli asosi sifatida o'tgan materialni o'zlashtirish sifatini nazorat qilish masalasi alohida ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Arab orfografiyasi abjad, undosh alifbo tili deb ataladi. O'ngdan chapga kursiv tarzda yoziladi. Unda 28 ta harf bor va cho'ziq unlilardan uchtasi bundan mustasno hammasi undosh tovushlardir. Qisqa unlilar harflar ustida va ostida diakritik belgilar sifatida mavjud bo'lsa-da, bu diakritik belgilar deyarli barcha matnlarda o'tkazib yuborilgan, bundan yangi o'quvchi uchun. Arab imlosi diakritik belgilar kiritilganda yakkama-yakka mos kelishi hisoblanadi; ammo bu diakritik belgilar (unlilar) olib tashlanganidan keyin arab orfografiyasi unlilar kam ifodalanganligi sababli noaniq bo'lib qoladi, natijada ko'plab omograflar paydo bo'ladi. Arab imlosi diakritik belgilar mavjud bo'lganda sayoz/shaffof, diakritik belgilar olib tashlanganida esa noaniq/chuqur imlo deb hisoblanadi; Shunday qilib, uning noaniqlik manbai ingliz orfografiyasidan farq qiladi. So'zlar yuqori sifatli orfografik tasvirdan bahramand bo'lish uchun yetarlicha tanish bo'lish uchun yetarlicha marta duch kelganidek, diakritik belgilar olib tashlanadi va bu leksiklashtirish jarayoni yana boshlanadi. Arab orfografiyasi oromiy tilining avlodi bo'lgan Nabatiy yozuvidan kelib chiqqan deb ishoniladi. Arab tilida oromiy alifbosi bilan ifodalanmagan qo'shimcha undoshlar bo'lgani uchun harf shakllarini o'zgartirishga to'g'ri keldi. Bu ko'plab harflarning bir xil asosiy shaklga ega bo'lishiga olib keldi, nuqtalar (bir, ikki yoki uchta) harfda, pastda yoki ichida paydo bo'ldi. Bular unlilarni ifodalovchi diakritik belgilardan farq qiladi. Nuqtalarning joylashishi va soni

5

butunlay boshqa undoshni hosil qiladBu diakritik belgilar lotin alifbosida <j, i> da paydo boʻlgan nuqta kabi harfning ajralmas qismidir, lekin agar <j> yoki <i> da nuqta qoʻyilmasa, bu boshqa harfni yaratmaydi.Arab tilida esa shunday. Bundan tashqari, 28 ta harfdan 22 tasi so'zning qayerda joylashganiga qarab (boshlang'ich, medial, yakuniy) o'z shaklini sezilarli darajada o'zgartiradi (biriktiradi). Faqat oltita harfni oʻzidan keyingi harflarga bogʻlash mumkin emas, lekin ulardan oldingi harflarga bogʻlash mumkin. Harflarning joylashuvi va ligaturasi bitta fonemani ifodalovchi toʻrttagacha alohida shakl yaratishi mumkin.

Arab tilini o'rgatish haqida gap ketganda, o'qituvchilar o'quvchilarni samarali jalb qilish va qo'llab-quvvatlash uchun foydalanishi mumkin bo'lgan bir qancha metodologiyalar mavjud. Bu yerda arab tilini o'qitishda keng qo'llaniladigan asosiy metodologiyalar mavjud:

1. Kommunikativ tilni oʻrgatish (CLT): Bu yondashuv oʻzaro aloqa, tildan asl foydalanish va mazmunli vazifalar orqali oʻquvchilarning arab tilida kommunikativ kompetentsiyasini rivojlantirishga qaratilgan. CLT real hayotdagi muloqotga urg'u beradi va o'quvchilarga arab tilida so'zlash, tinglash, o'qish va yozishni haqiqiy kontekstlarda mashq qilish imkoniyatini beradi.

2. Task-Based Language Teaching (TBLT): TBLT arab tili darslarini mazmunli muloqotni talab qiluvchi mazmunli vazifalar atrofida tuzishni o'z ichiga oladi. Oʻqituvchilar oʻquvchilarni rolli oʻyinlar, muammoli oʻyinlar va munozaralar kabi vazifalarga jalb qilish orqali oʻquvchilarga til koʻnikmalarini rivojlantirishga yordam beradi, shu bilan birga aniq muloqot maqsadlariga eʼtibor qaratadi.

3. Kontentga asoslangan ta'lim (CBI): CBI til o'rganishni o'qitish vositasi sifatida arab tilidan foydalangan holda tarix, geografiya yoki adabiyot kabi muayyan kontent sohalarini o'rganish bilan birlashtiradi. Ushbu yondashuv o'quvchilarga boshqa o'quv fanlari bo'yicha bilim olish bilan birga til ko'nikmalarini egallash imkonini beradi.

4. Total Physical Response (TPR): TPR arab tilidagi lugʻat va til tuzilmalarini mustahkamlash uchun jismoniy harakat va harakat buyruqlaridan foydalanishga urgʻu beradi. TPR orqali o'quvchilar ma'lum arabcha so'zlar yoki iboralarni mos keladigan

jismoniy harakatlar bilan bog'laydilar, bu esa so'z boyligini saqlash va tushunishga yordam beradi.

5. Tabiiy yondashuv: Tabiiy yondashuvdan foydalanadigan o'qituvchilar og'zaki va yozishga o'tishdan oldin tinglash va tushunishga urg'u berib, tashvishlanish darajasi past bo'lgan muhitda arab tilini o'rganishga e'tibor qaratadilar. Bu usul birinchi tilni egallash jarayoniga taqlid qiladi va o'quvchilarning arab grammatikasi va lug'atiga oid intuitiv tushunchalarini rivojlantirishga qaratilgan.

6. Aralashtirilgan ta'lim: texnologiya va onlayn resurslarni arab tilini o'qitishga integratsiyalash o'quvchilarning faolligini oshirishi va interfaol materiallar, multimedia resurslari va haqiqiy madaniy kontentdan foydalanish imkonini beradi. Aralashtirilgan ta'lim dinamik va shaxsiylashtirilgan o'rganish tajribasini yaratish uchun raqamli vositalar bilan yuzma-yuz o'qitishni birlashtiradi.

7. Differentsial ta'lim: o'quvchilarning turli ehtiyojlari va o'rganish uslublarini tan olgan holda, tabaqalashtirilgan ta'limdan foydalanadigan o'qituvchilar turli xil o'rganish profillarini moslashtirish uchun arab tili darslarini moslashtiradi, har bir o'quvchining ehtiyojlarini qondirish uchun individual yordam va moslashtirilgan o'rganish yo'llarini taklif qiladi.

Arab tilini o'rgatishda orfografik savodxonlikni oshirishga o'qish va byozishga qaratilgan turli usullar orqali erishish mumkin. Mana bir nechta takliflar:

1. Aniq ko'rsatma: arab imlosi bo'yicha to'g'ridan-to'g'ri va aniq ko'rsatmalar bering. Bunga arab alifbosi, harf shakllari, diakritik belgilar va turli pozitsiyalardagi harflarni bog'lash qoidalarini o'rgatish kiradi.

2. Fonetik ko'rsatma: Harflar va ularga mos keladigan tovushlar o'rtasidagi munosabatni ta'kidlang. O'quvchilarga harflar qanday qilib so'zlarni hosil qilishini va ularni to'g'ri talaffuz qilishni tushunishlariga yordam berish uchun fonetikaga asoslangan usullardan foydalaning.

3. Ko'p sensorli yondashuv: Bir nechta sezgilarni jalb qiladigan faoliyatni, masalan, qumdagi harflarni izlash yoki harf shakllarini shakllantirish uchun teginish

7

materiallaridan foydalanish. Bu harfni aniqlash va shakllantirishni kuchaytirishga yordam beradi.

4. Lug'atni rivojlantirish: O'quvchilardan arabcha so'zlarni kontekstda o'qish va yozishni mashq qilishni talab qiladigan lug'at mashqlarini birlashtirish. Bunga so'z devorlari, kartalar va o'qishni tushunish faoliyati kiradi.

5. Texnologiya integratsiyasi: arab imlosini mashq qilish uchun interfaol mashqlarni taklif qiluvchi raqamli manbalar va ta'lim ilovalaridan foydalaning. Ushbu vositalar darhol fikr-mulohaza va shaxsiylashtirilgan o'rganish tajribasini taqdim etishi mumkin.

6. Differentsial ta'lim: o'quvchilarning turli xil ta'lim ehtiyojlarini qondirish uchun yo'riqnomani moslashtirish. Qiyinchilikka duchor bo'lgan o'quvchilarga qo'shimcha yordam ko'rsating va ilg'or o'quvchilarni kengaytma faoliyati bilan chaqiring.

7. Muntazam mashq: arab tilida muntazam o'qish va yozish faoliyatini rag'batlantirish. Bunga jurnal yozish, haqiqiy matnlarni o'qish va orfografik ko'nikmalarni mustahkamlash uchun muhokamalarda qatnashish kiradi.

8. O'qituvchi modellashtirish: arab tilida to'g'ri yozish va o'qish usullarini ko'rsating hamda o'quvchilarga to'g'ri imlo naqshlarini kuzatish va taqlid qilish imkoniyatini yarating.

9. Fikr-mulohaza va tuzatish: o'quvchilarning yozma ishlari bo'yicha konstruktiv fikr-mulohazalarni bildiring va orfografiya bo'yicha yaxshilashga muhtoj bo'lgan sohalar bo'yicha ko'rsatmalar bering.

10. Madaniy ahamiyatga egalik: Arab imlosini o'qitishni arab xattotligini o'rganish yoki arab yozuvining tarixiy rivojlanishini o'rganish kabi madaniy kontekstlarga bog'lang.

Xulosa:

Ushbu metodologiya va strategiyalarni arab tilini o'qitishda tatbiq etish orqali o'qituvchilar o'quvchilarning kuchli orfografik savodxonlik ko'nikmalarini

rivojlantirishda samarali yordam berishi va shu orqali ularning arab yozuvini o'qish va yozish bo'yicha umumiy malakasini oshirishi mumkin.

Foydalanadigan adabiyotlar:

1.Tibi, S., Edwards, A. A., Schatschneider, C., & Kirby, J. R. (2020). Predicting Arabic word reading: A cross-classified generalized random-effects analysis showing the critical role of morphology. Annals of Dyslexia, 70(2), 200–219.

2.Tibi, S., Fitton, L., & McIlraith, A. L. (2021). The development of a measure of orthographic knowledge in the Arabic language: A psychometric evaluation. Applied Psycholinguistics, 42(3), 739–762.

3.Tibi, S., & Kirby, J. R. (2018). Investigating phonological awareness and naming speed as predictors of reading in Arabic. Scientific Studies of Reading, 22(1), 70–84.

4.Tibi, S., & Kirby, J. R. (2019). Reading in Arabic: How well does the standard model apply? Journal of Speech, Language, and Hearing Research, 62(4), 993–10

5.www.ziyonet.uz.

I.Yusupov dóretpelerinde ráwish mánili frazemalardıń qollanılıwı

G.A.Allambergenova - *QMU, Qaraqalpaq til bilimi kafedrası docenti*
Tolıbaeva Shaxzada - *QMU,qaraqalpaq filologiyası hám jurnalistika fakultetiniń studenti*

Qaraqalpaq tilinde tereń mánili, obrazlılığı menen ayrıqshalanatuğın til baylıqlarınıń bir toparın frazeologiyalıq sóz dizbekleri quraydı. Onda qaraqalpaq xalqınıń ásirler dawamında qáliplesken danalığı, oyı, ármanı, kún-kórisi, qullası, pútkil turmısı az sózli, tereń mánili sóz dizbekleri arqalı beriledi. Sonlıqtan da, kórkem ádebiy shığarmalarda turaqlı sóz dizbekleri obrazlı, tereń mánili til birlikleri sıpatında stillik jaqtan jiyi qollanıladı. Shığarmanıń talabına sáykes bul tarawda til baylıqlarınıń barlığı da jumsala beriwi múmkin, ol jazıwshınıń sheberligine baylanıslı. Solay da kórkem shığarmanıń tilinde frazeologiyalıq sóz dizbekleriniń ózine tán ózgesheligi bar.

Qaraqalpaq tilinde frazeologiyalıq sóz dizbekleri oğada kóp. Olar kúndelikli qarım-qatnas jasaw hám pikirdi ótlestirip beriwde kórkem shığarmalarda jiyi qollanıladı. Frazeologiyalıq sóz dizbekleri tilimizde jeke leksikalıq birlikler sıpatında tayar túrinde qáliplesken sóz dizbekleri. Sonlıqtan da mánilik jaqtan bir sóz shaqabına qatnaslı boladı. Bul tuwralı prof. E.Berdimuratov bılay dep jazadı: "Leksikalıq-grammatikalıq jaqtan frazeologiyalıq sóz dizbekleriniń ajıralmaslığı, pútinligi, turaqlılığı, kóbinese bir leksikalıq birlik sıpatında qollanılıwı olardı jeke sózler xızmetinde belgili bir sóz shaqabına qatnaslı jobada qarawğa da múmkinshilik beredi" [1.133]. Máselen, "iyt ólgen jer" degen sóz dizbegi úsh sıńardan turadı (iyt, ólgen, jer). Olardıń hár biri dara qollanğanda belgili bir sóz shaqabına tiyisli. Al, bul mısalda bári bir pútin mánili, yağnıy alıs degen mánini ańlatıp tur. Sonlıqtan da ol bir birlik sıpatında ráwish sóz shaqabına tiyisli.

Frazeologiyalıq sóz dizbekleriniń sóz shaqaplarına qatnasın anıqlawda biz olardıń dáslepki formasında, sol formada qollanılıwın kózde tutamız. Qaraqalpaq tilinde frazeoligizmler sózshaqabınıń qatnasına qaray tórt toparğa bólinedi: feyil mánili frazeologiyalıqsózdizbekleri, atlıq mánili (substantivlik) frazeologiyalıq sóz dizbekleri, kelbetlik mánili (adektivlik) frazeologiyalıq sóz dizbekleri hám ráwish mánili frazeologiyalıq sóz dizbekleri bolıp bólinedi [1.135]. Bulardıń ishinde feyil mánili frazeologiyalıqsózdizbekleri basım kópshiligin quraydı .

Biz bul maqalamızda belgili shayırımız I.Yusupov shıǵarmalarında ráwish mánili frazeologizmlerdiń jumsalıwına toqtap ótemiz. Ráwish mánili frazeologizmler feyil hám kelbetlik mánili frazeologizmlerge qaraǵanda siyrek qollanǵanın kóremiz.

Ráwish mánili frazeologizmler gáp ishinde qollanǵan basqa sózler menen baylanısıw ushın hár qıylı grammatikalıq formalardı qabıl etedi. Qurılısı turaqlı bolıp, óziniń dizbektegi qálpin saqlaydı. Mısalı: bir maydan, jeti túnde, tórt kóz túwel, kózdi ashıp jumǵansha, qas penen kózdiń arasında, túyeniń quyrıǵı jerge tiygende h.t.b.

Ráwish mánili frazeologiyalıq sóz dizbekleri Is-hárekettiń muǵdarın, sının, ornı, waqtın hám basqa da belgilerdi bildirip keledi

- Waqıtlıq máni bildiretuǵın frazeologizmler: bir maydan, bir zamatta, jeti túnde, háp zamatta, túyeniń quyrıǵı jerge jetkende h.t.b. Mısalı:

Arǵımaqtan yabı ozıp ketkenshe,
Túyeniń quyrıǵı jerge jetkende
«Ómir saǵan ashıqpan»
Shawqım súren háp zamatta basılıp,
Siz payda bolasız jáne ortada.
«Birinshi muǵallimge»

Birinshi mısalda " túyeniń quyrıǵı jerge tiyiw" turaqlı sóz dizbegi jumsalıp waqıtlıq mánini ańlatıp keledi hám dizbektiń sońǵı sózi hal feyildiń -gende formasın qabıllaǵan. Ekinshi mısalda "háp zamatta" turaqlı sóz dizbegi de waqıtlıq mánini ótkirlestirip, tásirliligin kúsheytken.

Sın mánisin bildiretuǵın frazeologizmler: kózdi ashıp jumǵansha, qas penen kózdiń arasında, túyeden postın taslaǵanday, ayaq astında, at ústi, áne-mine degenshe t.b.

Sınshıllar sınaǵan kózdiń astınan,
Ayǵır ornın basar ma dep jas ǵunan.
«Aral elegiyaları»
Qasımker tábiyat tonın teris kiyip,
Jezdesindey oynar janında tiyip
«Sen márdana xalıqsań»
Ayazlı kóz qarasıń ayazlattı Ayaziydi,
Jıllı názeriń menen kóz qıyıǵıń salıp ket

«Ĝázeller»

Joqarıda keltirilgen mısallardaǵı "kózdiń astınan qaraw", "tonın teris kiyiw", "kóziniń qıyıǵın salıw" turaqlı sóz dizbekleri hárekettiń belgisin ańlatıp keledi. Shayır óziniń qosıq qatarlarında bul turaqlı sóz dizbeklerin "sıǵalap kózdiń", "tonın teris kiyip", "kóz qıyıǵın salıp ket" túrinde onıń emocional-ekspressivlik tásirin kúsheytip qollanǵan.

- Muǵdardı bildiretuǵın frazeologiyalıq: kóz ushında, kóz jetpes jerde, dúnyanıń tórt tárepi, iyt ólgen jer t.b. Mısalı:

Kewil degen ne desem,

Nasıbay eken bir atım.

«Sanat*»

Bur qısım topıraqqa tolǵan sońında

Ash kózlik adamnıń kózinde bardı .

«Bul dúnya»

Bul mısallarda qaraqalpaq tilindegi "kewil bir atım nasbaydan qaladı", "kózi bir qısım topıraqqa tolıw" turaqlı sóz dizbekleriniń quramında sanlıq sóz benen zattıń atamasınıń ortasında "atım" hám "qısım" nomerativ sózler jumsalǵan.

- Orın mánisin bildiretuǵın frazeologizmler: kóz ushında, kóz jetpes jerde, dùnyanıń tórt tárepi, iyt ólgen jer t.b. Mısalı:

Qansha qarasam da moynımdı sozıp,

Kóz ushında kók teńizim kórinbes

«Aral elegiyaları»

Bul mısalda "kóz ushında" turaqlı sóz dizbegi orınlıq, uzaq aralıqtı ańlatıp kelgen. Shayır bul mısalda "Alısta kók teńizim kórinbes" dep qollanǵanda "kóz ushında" degen turaqlı sóz dizbegi ańlatatuǵın mánige salıstırǵanda bir qansha ápiwayı bolǵan bolar edi, tásirlilik kúshi páslew bolǵan bolar edi.

Solay etip, shayır shıǵarmalarında házirgi qaraqalpaq tilindegi sıyaqı feyil mánili hám kelbetlik mánili frazeologizmlerdiń jiyi, al atlıq hám ráwish mánili frazeologizmlerdiń tili leksika-semantikalıq hám stilistikalıq jaqtan ayrıqshalanıp turadı. Onda kórkemsúwretlewdiń ájayıp til quralları bolǵan frazeologizmler mánisi hám qurılısı boyınsha ózine tán ózgesheliklerge iye ekenligin kóremiz.

*Qırǵızda termeni "sanat" deydi(I.Y.)

Paydalanǵan ádebiyatlar

1.   Бердимуратов Е. Ҳәзирги қарақалпақ тили. Лексикология. - Нөкис, 1994. - Б.133, 135

2.   Айназарова Г.   Қарақалпақ тилинде теңлес еки компонентли фразеологизмлер. - Нокис, 2005,- Б.55

INNOVATSION TRANSFARMATSYA JARAYONLARIDA OZIQ-OVQAT SANOATI MUAMMOLARINING O'RGANILGANLIK DARAJASI.

TATU Qarshi filiali "ATDT" kafedrasi o'qituvchisi

Axmedova Nilufar Farxodovna

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada sanoat korxonalarini rivojlantirish, o`zgarib turuvchi raqobat muhiti va bozor sharoitlarida ekonometrik usullar va modellardan foydalanish yordamida makroiqtisodiy bashorat qilish, tavakkalchilik va noaniqlik sharoitida optimal iqtisodiy qarorlar qabul qilish, keyinchalik, bu qarorlar bajarilishini nazorat qilish masalalarining nazariy va amaliy tomonlarini o`rganishda juft regressiya modellashtirish muhim ahamiyatga ega ekanligi yoritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Regressiya, modellashtirish, noaniqlik, raqamli tving, dispersiya, tannarx, mehnat samaradorligi, ish haqi, limit, juft regressiya, ko`p omilli regressiya

Oziq-ovqat sanoatining rivojlanish jarayonlarni modellashtirish va prognozlashning nazariy va amaliy jihatlari, tarmoqlararo balans modellarini tuzish, texnik taraqqiyot va iqtisodiy o'sishni ekonometrik tadqiq etish masalalari G.Konvey, P.F. Druker, M. Porter, A. Lavopa, R. Neff, M. Rizou, G. Emerson, S. Hamid singari xorijlik iqtisodchi olimlarning ilmiy ishlarida chuqur tadqiq etilgan.

Boshqa mamlakatlar singari sanoat ishlab chiqarish va oziq-ovqat sanoati jarayonlarini ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy jarayonlarni modellashtirish masalalari respublikamiz iqtisodchi olimlarining bu boradagi ilmiy qiziqishlari predmeti bo'lib kelmoqda. Jumladan, mamlakatimizning taniqli iqtisodchi olimlari S.S. Gulyamov, T.Sh. Shodiev, O.M. Abdullaev, R.X. Alimov, B.Yu. Xodiev, N.M. Maxmudov, B.T. Salimov, S.K. Salaev, I.S. Abdullaev, T.J.Raximov, N.M. Ziyavitdinova, I.Y.Umarov, N.I.Saidaxmedova, N.J.Sotvoldiev, M.A.Karimov, H.N.Sabirov, N.S.Dehqanova, G'.G'.Ibragimov, M.Ch.Murodova, S.F.Baltashov, T.Q.Xidirov, B.B.Ro'zimovning ilmiy ishlarida ishlab chiqarishni modellashtirish va prognozlash, murakkab ekologik vaziyatlar sharoitida ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy jarayonlarni modellashtirish, kichik biznesning rivojlanish tendensiyalarini prognozlash, barqaror ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy o'sishning omillari va ekonometrik modellari, qishloq xo'jaligi hamda qishloq mehnat bozorini shakllanishi va rivojlanishini modellashtirish masalalari chuqur va keng tadqiq etilgan.

Amalga oshirilgan ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari va ilmiy-nazariy izlanishlarga qaramasdan, aynan iqtisodiyotni modernizatsiyalash sharoitida hududiy oziq-ovqat sanoatining rivojlanishi keng qamrovli statistik usullardagi tahlilini takomillashtirish, iqtisodiy faoliyatiga ta'sir qiluvchi omillarni ekonometrik modellar asosida baholash hamda prognozlash masalalari tizimli holda yoritilmagan, ayrim hududlar xususiyatlari o'rganilishi bilan cheklanilgani holda aynan Qashqadaryo viloyati alohida tadqiqot ob'ekti sifatida to'laqonli o'rganilmagan.

Tadqiqot 2022 — 2026 yillarga mo'ljallangan yangi O'zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi dasturi hamda Muhammad al-Xorazmiy nomidagi Toshkent axborot texnologiyalari universiteti ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari doirasida bajarilgan.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi Qashqadaryo viloyatida oziq-ovqat sanoatining rivojlanish tendensiyalarini modellashtirish orqali uning kelgusidagi barqaror rivojlanishini ta'minlash yuzasidan ilmiy taklif va amaliy tavsiyalar ishlab chiqishdan iborat.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar

1. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Shavkat Mirziyoevning Oliy Majlisga Murojaatnomasi. «Xalq so'zi» gazetasi, 2018 yil 29 dekabr № 271-272 (7229-7230) soni

2. Egger, P., (2002). An Econometric View of the Estimation of Gravity Models and the Calculation of Trade Potentials. World Economy, 25(2), 297–31

3. Determinants of FDI inflows: the case of Russian regions. Ekonomika regiona [Economy of Region], 12(4), 1244–1252.

4. Ibragimov N.N. (2021, April). AN IMITATION MODEL OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF PUBLIC UTILITIES. In Archive of Conferences (Vol. 19, No. 1, pp. 18-20).

5. Ibragimov N.N. (2021, April). EMPIRICAL MODELING OF PUBLIC UTILITIES. In Archive of Conferences (Vol. 18, No. 1, pp. 19-20).

6. Ibragimov N.N. (2021, April). ECONOMETRIC MODELING OF PUBLIC UTILITIES. In Archive of Conferences (Vol. 20, No. 1, pp. 54-55).

7. Yusupovna Yu.M. Qashqadaryo viloyati iqtisodiy taxlili. ISSN (E): 2181-4570 ResearchBib Impact Factor: 6,4 / 2023 SJIF(2023)-3,778 Volume-1, Issue-11li.371-374

15

8.   Muxammadieva Yu. Yu. ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF THE REGION'S POWER TO ATTRACT FOREIGN INVESTMENTS. JOURNAL OF SCIENCE-INNOVATIVE RESEARCH IN UZBEKISTAN. 239-243

9.   Nusriddinovich, I. N., & Ilhomkhojayevna, A. N. (2022). CYBER THREATS, VULNERABILITIES AND RISKS IN ECONOMIC SECTORS. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, *10*(9), 139-140.

10.   Yusupovna Yu.M. Qashqadaryo viloyati salohiyatini iqtisodiy tahli ISSN (E): 2181-4570 ResearchBib Impact Factor: 6,4 / 2023 SJIF(2023)-3,778 Volume-1, Issue-11li.371-374

11.   Muxammadiyeva Yu.Yu. ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF THE REGION'S POWER TO ATTRACT FOREIGN INVESTMENTS. JOURNAL OF SCIENCE-INNOVATIVE RESEARCH IN UZBEKISTAN. 239-243

12.   Ibragimov, N., Amirov, A., & Abduraxmanov, V. (2022). AXBOROT TIZIMLARINING TAHDIDGA ZAIFLIGI. *Zamonaviy dunyoda amaliy fanlar: Muammolar va yechimlar*, *1*(28), 15-18.

13.   Ibragimov, N. N. (2021, April). AN IMITATION MODEL OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF PUBLIC UTILITIES. In *Archive of Conferences* (Vol. 19, No. 1, pp. 18-20).

14.   Ibragimov, N. N. (2021, April). EMPIRICAL MODELING OF PUBLIC UTILITIES. In *Archive of Conferences* (Vol. 18, No. 1, pp. 19-20).

15.   Ibragimov, N. N. (2021, April). ECONOMETRIC MODELING OF PUBLIC UTILITIES. In *Archive of Conferences* (Vol. 20, No. 1, pp. 54-55).

USMON AZIM SHE'RLARIDA MILLIY QADRIYATLAR VA ZAMONAVIYLIK UYG'UNLIGI

СОЧЕТАНИЕ НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫХ ЦЕННОСТЕЙ И СОВРЕМЕННОСТИ В СТИХАХ УСМАНА АЗИМА

HARMONY OF NATIONAL VALUES AND MODERNITY IN THE POEMS OF USMAN AZIM

Yuldosheva Umriniso
Sharof Rashidov nomidagi Samarqand davlat universiteti
2-kurs magistratura talabasi

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada zamonaviy o'zbek she'riyatining yorqin namoyandasi Usmon Azim ijodida milliy qadriyatlar va zamonaviylik uyg'unligi masalasi tadqiq etilgan. Shoirning she'riy asarlarida an'anaviy qadriyatlarning zamonaviy talqini, badiiy obrazlar tizimi va lirik qahramon ruhiyatining tasviri tahlil qilingan. Tadqiqot natijasida shoirning milliy va umuminsoniy qadriyatlarni uyg'unlashtirish mahorati ochib berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Usmon Azim, milliy qadriyatlar, zamonaviylik, an'ana va novatorlik, badiiy mahorat, lirik qahramon

Аннотация: В данной статье исследуется вопрос о гармонии национальных ценностей и современности в творчестве Усмана Азима, яркого представителя современной узбекской поэзии. В поэтических произведениях поэта анализируется современная интерпретация традиционных ценностей, система художественных образов, образ психики лирического героя. В результате исследования раскрывается умение поэта сочетать национальные и общечеловеческие ценности.

Ключевые слова: Усман Азим, национальные ценности, современность, традиции и новаторство, художественное мастерство, лирический герой

17

Abstract: This article explores the question of the harmony of national values and modernity in the work of Usman Azim, a brilliant exponent of modern Uzbek poetry. The poet's poetic works analyze the modern interpretation of traditional values, the system of artistic images and the image of the lyrical hero's psyche. As a result of the study, the skill of the poet to harmonize national and universal values is revealed.

Keywords: Usman Azim, national values, modernity, tradition and innovation, artistic skill, lyrical hero

KIRISH

Zamonaviy o'zbek adabiyotida Usmon Azim ijodi o'ziga xos o'rin tutadi. Shoirning she'rlarida milliy qadriyatlar va zamonaviylik uyg'unligi masalasi dolzarb ahamiyat kasb etadi. Usmon Azim she'riyatida an'anaviy obrazlar, ramzlar va badiiy tasvir vositalari zamonaviy talqinda namoyon bo'ladi [1].

Tadqiqotning maqsadi Usmon Azim she'rlarida milliy qadriyatlar va zamonaviylik uyg'unligini tahlil qilish, shoirning badiiy mahoratini ochib berishdan iborat.

USULLAR VA ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI

Tadqiqotda qiyosiy-tipologik, tarixiy-qiyosiy va badiiy tahlil usullaridan foydalanildi. O'zbek va xorijiy adabiyotshunoslarning ilmiy ishlari o'rganildi.

Jumladan, B. Karimov [2] Usmon Azim she'riyatida milliy ruh va zamonaviy shakl uyg'unligini tahlil qilgan. N. Rahimjonov [3] shoirning badiiy mahorati va obrazlar tizimini o'rgangan. Rus olimi V.I. Ivanov [4] zamonaviy she'riyatda an'ana va novatorlik masalalarini tadqiq etgan.

NATIJALAR VA MUHOKAMA

Usmon Azim she'riyatida quyidagi asosiy natijalar aniqlandi:

Birinchidan, shoirning she'rlarida milliy qadriyatlarning zamonaviy talqini yorqin namoyon bo'ladi. "O'zbegim", "Vatan", "Ona tilim" kabi she'rlarida an'anaviy milliy mavzular yangicha poetik ifoda va zamonaviy ruh bilan yo'g'rilgan [3]. Shoirning "Sayohat" turkumidagi she'rlarida milliy qadriyatlar globallashuv davri talablari bilan uyg'unlikda talqin etilgan.

Ikkinchidan, Usmon Azim ijodida an'anaviy obrazlarning yangicha ifodasi kuzatiladi. Masalan, "tog'" obrazi nafaqat buyuklik va mustahkamlik ramzi, balki zamonaviy inson ruhiy dunyosining murakkabligini ifodalovchi timsolga aylangan [5].

Uchinchidan, shoirning she'rlarida lirik qahramon ruhiyatining chuqur psixologik tahlili mavjud. Lirik qahramon milliy qadriyatlar va zamonaviy dunyoqarash o'rtasidagi munosabatni teran idrok etuvchi obraz sifatida gavdalanadi [6,7]. Zamonaviy mavzularning milliy ruhda ifodalanishi shoirning o'ziga xos uslubini belgilaydi. Usmon Azim globallashuv, texnologik taraqqiyot, ekologik muammolar kabi dolzarb mavzularni milliy qadriyatlar nuqtai nazaridan yoritadi [2].

Usmon Azim she'riyatidagi milliy qadriyatlar va zamonaviylik uyg'unligi masalasi ko'plab tadqiqotchilarning e'tiborini tortgan. B.Karimov shoirning she'rlarida milliy ruhning ustuvorligi va zamonaviy shakl uyg'unligini alohida ta'kidlaydi [2]. Olimning fikricha, Usmon Azim an'anaviy she'riy shakllarni zamonaviy mazmun bilan boyitishga erishgan.

Q.Yo'ldoshev Usmon Azim ijodidagi novatorlikni yuqori baholaydi. Uning fikricha, shoir milliy she'riyat an'analarini zamonaviy adabiy tajribalar bilan uyg'unlashtirishga muvaffaq bo'lgan [8]. N.Rahimjonov Usmon Azim she'riyatidagi badiiy obrazlar tizimini tahlil qilar ekan, shoir yaratgan obrazlarning ko'p qatlamli va ramziy mohiyatiga e'tibor qaratadi [3]. Olimning fikricha, shoirning obrazlar tizimi milliy tafakkur va zamonaviy dunyoqarashning uzviy sintezini aks ettiradi.

Rus adabiyotshunosi V.I.Ivanov zamonaviy she'riyatda an'ana va novatorlik masalalarini tadqiq etar ekan, Usmon Azim ijodini bu borada ibratli namuna sifatida keltiradi [4]. Olim shoirning an'anaviy she'riy shakllarni zamonaviylashtirishdagi mahoratini alohida ta'kidlaydi.

Yuqoridagi tadqiqotchilarning fikr-mulohazalari Usmon Azim she'riyatida milliy qadriyatlar va zamonaviylik uyg'unligi masalasi ko'p qirrali ekanini ko'rsatadi. Shoir ijodida an'ana va novatorlik, milliylik va zamonaviylik dialektik birlikda namoyon bo'ladi.

Usmon Azim she'riyati milliy qadriyatlar va zamonaviylikning uyg'unlashgan namunasi sifatida o'zbek adabiyotida alohida o'rin tutadi. Shoir an'anaviy mavzularni zamonaviy shakl va mazmunda talqin etish orqali o'ziga xos poetik uslubni yaratishga erishgan.

19

Shoirning badiiy mahorati milliy she'riy an'analar va zamonaviy adabiy tajribalarni sintez qilishda yaqqol namoyon bo'ladi. Uning she'rlarida aruz va barmoq vaznlarining zamonaviy talqini, an'anaviy obrazlarning yangicha ifodasi kuzatiladi. Usmon Azim she'riyatining yana bir muhim jihati shundaki, u milliy qadriyatlarni zamonaviy she'riy shakllar orqali ifodalashda o'ziga xos maktab yaratgan. Professor H.Boltaboev ta'kidlaganidek, "Usmon Azim she'riyati milliy adabiyotimizda yangi yo'nalish - an'anaviy tuyg'ularning modernistik talqinini boshlab berdi" [8].

Usmon Azim ijodida lirik qahramon obrazi milliy va umuminsoniy qadriyatlar uyg'unligini o'zida mujassam etgan zamonaviy inson timsoli sifatida gavdalanadi. Bu obraz orqali shoir milliy o'zlikni anglash va zamonaviy dunyoqarash o'rtasidagi munosabatni badiiy tadqiq etadi.

Shoir ijodida kuzatilgan milliy qadriyatlar va zamonaviylik uyg'unligi zamonaviy o'zbek she'riyatining yuksak namunasi sifatida e'tirof etilishi mumkin. Bu tajriba keyingi avlod ijodkorlari uchun ibratli maktab vazifasini o'taydi.

XULOSALAR

Usmon Azim she'riyati milliy adabiyotimizni jahon adabiyoti kontekstida o'rganish uchun muhim manba hisoblanadi. Shoirning milliy qadriyatlarni universal insoniy qadriyatlar darajasiga ko'tara olgani uning ijodini xalqaro miqyosda o'rganish zarurligini ko'rsatadi.

Usmon Azim she'riyatida milliy qadriyatlar zamonaviy talqinda namoyon bo'ladi. Shoirning badiiy mahorati an'ana va novatorlikni uyg'unlashtirish orqali namoyon bo'ladi. Lirik qahramon obrazida milliy va umuminsoniy qadriyatlar uyg'unlashgan. Usmon Azim ijodi zamonaviy o'zbek she'riyatining yuksak namunasi hisoblanadi.

FOYDALANILGAN ADABIYOTLAR RO'YXATI

1. Азим, У. (2018). Сайланма. Тошкент: Шарқ.

2. Каримов, Б. (2019). Усмон Азим шеъриятида миллий руҳ. Тошкент: Фан.

3. Раҳимжонов, Н. (2020). Замонавий ўзбек шеърияти тараққиёти. Тошкент: Адабиёт.

4. Иванов, В.И. (2017). Традиция и новаторство в современной поэзии. Москва: Наука.

5. Йўлдошев, Қ. (2019). Янгиланиш манбалари. Тошкент: Маънавият.

6. Султон, И. (2018). Адабиёт назарияси. Тошкент: Ўқитувчи.

7. Қуронов, Д. (2019). Адабиётшунослик луғати. Тошкент: Академнашр.

8. Болтабоев, Ҳ. (2020). XX аср ўзбек адабиёти тарихи. Тошкент: Фан.

MA'RIFATPARVAR ADIB

Urganch Innovatsion universiteti «O'zbek va xorijiy filologiya fakulteti"
o'qituvchisi
Bekchanova Nazokat Ibadullayevna

Annotatsiya: Maqolada Abdurauf Fitrat faoliyatining o'zbek adabiyotida tutgan o'rni, ilmiy-nazariy qarashlari, badiiy publitsistik faoliyatidagi o'ziga xoslik o'rganilib, o'zbek va jahon adabiyotshunos olimlarining adib haqidagi xulosalari keltirildi. Yozuvchining ijtimoiy-siyosiy jarayondagi qarashlari talqini tahlilga tortildi.

Kalit so'zlar: adabiy meros, adabiyot qoidalari, "She'r va shoirliq", nazariy tahlil, adabiy va badiiy meros, "Mijmar", maorif, taxallus.

O'zbek adabiyoti tarixida Abdurauf Fitrat buyuk yozuvchi, shoir, publitsist, dramaturg, jamoat arbobi sifatida e'tirof etiladi. Fitrat so'zi dastavval "Navoiy lug'ati"da "tug'ma iste'dod, yaratilish" degan ma'noni anglatishi qayd etiladi. Tilshunoslik va adabiyotshunoslik sohasida olib borgan faoliyati adabiy merosimizning gultoji sifatida qadrlanadi. XX asr boshlarida Markaziy Osiyo ziyolilarining ta'sir doirasi kuchli bo'lgan vakillaridan biri hisoblangan Abdurauf Fitrat faoliyatini "Mijmar" taxallusida she'rlar yozish bilan boshlarkan, ilk to'plamini "Sayha" nomi ostida Istanbulda chop ettiradi.

Adabiyotshunos olim Begali Qosimov Fitrat faoliyati, ijod olamiga kirib kelishi haqidagi dastlabki ma'lumotlarni Ne'matulla Muhtaram tazkiralaridan bilishimiz mumkinligini keltirib o'tadi. Ijodkor yaratgan boy adabiy merosni "Tanlangan asarlar"da to'playdi va bu to'plamga Fitrat qalamiga mansub darslik va o'quv qo'llanmalar, ilmiy maqola va tadqiqotlarini kiritib o'tadi. Adabiyotshunos olim qalamiga mansub "O'zbek adabiyoti va adabiy aloqalari tarixi" nomli o'quv qo'llanmasida Turkistonda jadidchilik yo'nalishining keng quloch yoyishi, "usuli jadid" maktablarining faoliyati, Fitratning Turkiyadagi tahsil va ijod jarayoni, zamondoshlari va yozuvchilarning u haqidagi fikrlari hamda ijtimoiy-siyosiy sohadagi tashabbuskorligi qayd etiladi.

"Tanlangan asarlar" kitobidan adibning adabiyotshunoslikka doir "She'r va shoirliq", "Adabiyot qoidalari", "O'quv", "Eng eski turk adabiyoti namunalari" nomli tadqiqot ishlari joy olgan bo'lsa, tilshunoslikka doir "Tilimizning abadiyligi", "Muqaddimat ul adab", "O'zbek tili qoidalari to'g'rusida bir tajriba"("Sarf" va

"Nahv") hamda ijtimoiy masalalarga doir "Oila yoki oila boshqarish tartiblari" nomli asarlari keltirilgan. Shuningdek, manbada Fitrat qalamiga mansub ilmiy-nazariy xulosalar, ijtimoiy falsafiy qarashlar jamlangan.

Asarning "She'r va shoirliq" qismida "She'rda kishilarning qonini qaynatgʻuchi, singirlarini oʻynatgʻuchi, miyasini titratkuchi, sezgusini qoʻzgʻatgʻuchi bir kuch, ma'naviy bir kuch bor. Shunday bir kuchi boʻlmagʻan soʻz vazn va qofiyasi boʻlsun she'r boʻla olmaydir"[1] fikrlari keltirilganki, bu ijodkorning adabiyotshunoslikka oid nazariy qarashlari hamda shoirlik ilmi bilan bogʻliq xulosalarini ham bayon etadi. Bundan tashqari, "Adabiyot qoidalari" qoʻllanmasidan san'at va adabiyotga berilgan muxtasar ta'rif, badiiy asar mavzu va mundarijasi, ifoda uslubi, sochim va tizim, barmoq va aruz vazni, aruzda rukn va bahrlar, qofiya haqida soʻz yuritarkan, adabiyot nazariyasining ilk tadqiqotlari xususida ma'lumotga ega boʻlishimiz mumkin. Gʻazal, qasida, qit'a, masnaviy, ruboiy, mustazod, musammat, tarji'band va tarkibband haqida ilmiy xulosalarni keltirarkan, she'r ilmida badiiy san'atlarning qoʻllanilishi, ifoda uslubiga koʻra adabiyot turlari, xalq ogʻzaki ijodi janr xususiyatlariga alohida toʻxtalib oʻtadi. Klassizm, ratsionalizm, sentimentalizm, romantizm, realizm, simvolizm, modernizm, naturalizm, futurizm kabi adabiy oqimlarning milliy adabiyotimizda aks etishi xususida qimmatli ma'lumotlarni qayd etadi.

Futratning Istanbuldagi faoliyatida "Munozara" asarini forsiy tilda chop ettirish bilan shuhrat qozonarkan, Hoji Muin tarjimasida "Turkiston viloyatining gazeti"da bosilib chiqadi va unga Mahmudxoʻja Behbudiy soʻzboshi yozadi. Asar haqida B.Qosimov shunday yozadi: "Yoʻl ocherkini eslatuvchi bu asarda Buxoroning maishiy siyosiy turmush manzaralari dunyo koʻrgan bir kishining nigohi orqali tasvir etiladi. Muallif yeri, suvi, havosi betimsol, xalqi gʻoyat mehnatkash, hunarmand bir xalqning ogʻir turmushidan soʻz ochadi, uning sabablarini tahlil etadi"[2]. Adib ijodidagi eng sara asarlar yaratilish tarixi, adabiyot va ijod boʻstonidagi oʻziga xos oʻrni haqida ma'lumot berib oʻtadi. Shuningdek, Fitrat qamoqqa olingan yillardagi adibga qilingan nohaqliklar, sud-tergov faoliyatidagi yozuvchiga qilingan tuhmatlar, biroz keyin e'lon qilingan oqlov hukmi toʻgʻrisida ma'lumotlar keltirilgan.

---

[1] Abdurauf Fitrat "Tanlangan asarlar". T.: Ma'naviyat. 2009. 6-bet
[2] B.Qosimov. "Oʻzbek adabiyoti va adabiy aloqalari tarixi". T.: Fan va texnologiya nashriyoti. 2008. 259-bet.

Adib faoliyati haqida so'z ketganda adibning xorijdagi tadqiqotchilaridan biri Tokio davlat universiteti Turkshunoslik markazining rahbari professor Xisao Ko'matsuning "Fitratning "Munozara"si xususida qaydlar" tadqiqoti yapon va turk tillarida chop qilinib turkshunos olimlar e'tiborini tortadi. Olimning Niderlandiyada e'lon qilingan "Uch jadidchi va o'zgargan dunyo" maqolasida Fitratning siyosiy portretini yaratish bilan birga Turkistonda jadidchilik harakatining ilmiy-adabiy harakat sifatida vujudga kelganini qayd qilib o'tadi. Adabiyotshunos olim H.Boltaboyev "Fitrat va jadidchilik" nomli kitobida tadqiqotchi X.Ko'matsoning tinimsiz izlanishlari natijasida o'zbek olimlariga ma'lum bo'lmagan asarlari "Johilona taassubga misol" hamda "Buxoro vaziri Nasrulloh bey Parvonachi Afandi hazratlarina ochiq maktub" kabi asarlari topilishiga ko'mak berganini qayd qilib o'tadi.

Xulosa o'rnida shuni qayd etish mumkinki, Abdurauf Fitrat faoliyatining o'zbek tilshunosligi va adabiyotshunosligida yaratgan badiiy va ilmiy merosi, maorif va publitsistika sohasidagi yutuqlari asrlar osha xalqimiz ongida abadiyga muhrlanib, ijodining serqirraligi, o'ziga xosligi yanada keng tahlilga tortiladi. Fitrat shaxsi va chin insoniy qarashlari yana ming yillar davomida yosh avlodni Vatanga sodiq ruhda tarbiyalashga munosib hissasini qo'shadi. Zero, ajdodlar xotirasi – mangu barhayot tuyg'ulardan biridir.

Adabiyotlar ro'yxati:

1. Abdurauf Fitrat "Tanlangan asarlar". T.: Ma'naviyat. 2009.
2. B.Qosimov. "O'zbek adabiyoti va adabiy aloqalari tarixi". T.: Fan va texnologiya nashriyoti. 2008.
3. H.Boltaboyev "Fitrat va jadidchilik". T.: Alisher Navoiy nomidagi O'zbekiston Milliy kutubxonasi. 2007
4. H.Boltaboyev. "Abdurauf Fitrat". T.: Yoshlar nashriyot uyi. 2022

QURILISH TERMINOLOGIYASIDA TARJIMA STRATEGIYALARI: MUAMMOLAR VA ULARNING YECHIMLARI

Urganch Innovatsion universiteti «O'zbek va xorijiy filologiya fakulteti"
o'qituvchisi
Sapaeva Vaziraxon Umidovna

Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqola o'zbek tiliga qurilish terminologiyasini tarjima qilish jarayonida qo'llaniladigan strategiyalarni tahlil qilishga bag'ishlangan. Texnik atamalar tarjimasida uchraydigan asosiy muammolar, jumladan sinonimiklik, texnik ma'noni saqlash qiyinchiliklari, milliy ekvivalent topishdagi murakkabliklar va me'yoriy hujjatlarda terminlarning bir xilda qo'llanilmasligi muhokama qilinadi. Maqolada terminlarning to'g'ri tarjima qilinishi uchun samarali strategiyalar va yechimlar taklif etiladi. Shu orqali o'zbek tilidagi texnik terminologiyani yanada rivojlantirish va milliy terminologiyani boyitish imkoniyatlari o'rganiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: qurilish terminologiyasi, tarjima strategiyalari, texnik atamalar, sinonimiklik, milliy terminologiya, tarjima muammolari, o'zbek tili.

Kirish

O'zbek tilidagi texnik terminologiya, xususan, qurilish sohasidagi atamalar so'nggi yillarda texnologiyalar va xalqaro hamkorlik rivoji bilan yanada dolzarb masalalardan biriga aylandi. Mustaqillikdan keyin o'zbek tilidagi texnik atamalar, ayniqsa, qurilish sohasida faol rivojlanmoqda va shu jarayonda ko'plab chet tillardan, asosan rus va ingliz tillaridan terminlar kiritildi. Bu kiritmalar milliy tilga tarjima qilinishi yoki moslashtirilishi kerak edi. Biroq, terminlarni tarjima qilish jarayonida ko'plab muammolar, ayniqsa, sinonimiklik, noto'g'ri tarjima, mos ekvivalent topish qiyinchiliklari paydo bo'ldi. Mazkur maqolada ushbu tarjima jarayonida qo'llaniladigan strategiyalar, ularning muammolari va amaliy yechimlar haqida fikr yuritiladi.

Qurilish terminologiyasini tarjima qilishdagi asosiy muammolar.

O'zbek tiliga qurilish terminologiyasini tarjima qilish bir nechta asosiy muammolarni o'z ichiga oladi. Bu muammolar atamalarni to'g'ri ifodalash va

tushunishni qiyinlashtirib, o'zbek tilida texnik va ilmiy sohadagi taraqqiyotga to'sqinlik qilmoqda.

1. Sinonimiklik muammosi.

Qurilish terminologiyasida sinonimlik – bir tushunchaning bir nechta atamalar bilan ifodalanishi – keng tarqalgan muammo. Bu esa texnik tushunchalarni bir xil shaklda tushunishda chalkashlik keltirib chiqaradi. Masalan, "konsolidatsiya" atamasi ba'zi darsliklarda "mustahkamlash", boshqalarida esa "barqarorlashtirish" sifatida tarjima qilinishi mumkin. Bu holat terminologiyani aniq tushunishga va tushunarlilikni oshirishga to'sqinlik qiladi.

2. Texnik ma'noni saqlashdagi qiyinchiliklar.

Ko'p hollarda texnik atamalar umumiy lug'at va talaffuzga moslashtiriladi, ammo bu jarayonda uning texnik ma'nosi o'zgarishi mumkin. Masalan, "rekonstruktsiya" termini "qayta qurish" yoki "ta'mirlash" deb tarjima qilinadi, biroq texnik ma'noda u yanada murakkab va aniq ishlanmalarni anglatadi. Shu sababli, texnik tushunchaning mazmunini saqlagan holda o'zbek tiliga mos keladigan aniq tarjimani topish zarur.

3. Terminlarning milliy ekvivalentlarini topish qiyinchiliklari.

Rus yoki ingliz tilidan kirib kelgan texnik terminlarga o'zbek tilida mos ekvivalent topish qiyin bo'lgan hollarda atama to'g'ridan-to'g'ri o'zlashtiriladi. Bu holatda atamaning milliy tilga mos ekvivalenti yo'qligi yoki mavjud bo'lmaganligi sababli termin o'zbek tilida to'g'ri ifoda qilinmasligi mumkin. Masalan, "armatura" atamasi rus tilidan bevosita qabul qilingan bo'lib, texnik tushuncha uchun milliy ekvivalent yaratilmagan.

4. Qarama-qarshi terminologik talqinlar.

Turli darsliklar, texnik qo'llanmalar va ilmiy adabiyotlarda atamalar turlicha tarjima qilinganligi sababli ularning talqini ham bir-biridan farq qiladi. Bu muammo o'quvchilar va mutaxassislar uchun texnik tushunchalarni noto'g'ri anglash xavfini keltirib chiqaradi. Masalan, "fundament" so'zi "poydevor" va "asos" deb tarjima qilinadi, ammo ular o'zaro biroz farqli texnik tushunchalar sifatida qaralishi kerak.

Qurilish terminologiyasini tarjima qilishda qo'llaniladigan strategiyalar.

Qurilish terminologiyasini o'zbek tiliga tarjima qilishda bir nechta samarali strategiyalar qo'llaniladi. Ushbu strategiyalar atamalarning to'g'ri tarjima qilinishiga yordam berish bilan birga, terminlarning umumiy tushunilishini ham yaxshilaydi.

1. Ekvivalent yaratish usuli.

Chet tilidan kirib kelgan termin uchun o'zbek tilida mos keluvchi ekvivalent yaratish tarjima jarayonida keng qo'llaniladi. Bu strategiya orqali yangi milliy atamalar yaratilishi mumkin. Masalan, "consolidation" terminini "mustahkamlash" yoki "konsolidatsiya qilish" kabi ifodalash orqali o'zbek tiliga moslashtirish mumkin. Bunda asosan terminning aniq texnik ma'nosiga mos keluvchi so'z yoki so'z birikmasini topish kerak.

2. To'g'ridan-to'g'ri o'zlashtirish.

Ba'zi terminlar o'zbek tiliga to'g'ridan-to'g'ri o'zlashtiriladi. Bunda terminning chet tilidagi talaffuzi saqlanib, lekin milliy til imlosiga moslashtiriladi. Masalan, "konsolidatsiya" yoki "rekonstruktsiya" kabi terminlar bevosita rus tilidan o'zlashtirilib, o'zbek tiliga moslashtiriladi. Bu strategiya oddiyroq usul bo'lsa-da, atamalarning milliy tildagi mos ekvivalentlarini yaratish ehtiyoji kamayib, texnik tushunchalar aniqroq ifodalanadi.

3. Tavsiflovchi tarjima usuli.

Texnik tushunchaning asosiy mazmunini tushuntirish orqali ifodalash tavsiflovchi tarjima usulidir. Ushbu usulda terminning to'g'ri ifodasini topish qiyin bo'lsa, termin qisqa va aniq shaklda izohlanadi. Masalan, "beam" atamasi qurilishda "nurlar" deb tarjima qilinishi mumkin, ammo "nurlar" atamasi mazmunni to'liq aks ettirmaganligi sababli tavsiflovchi tarjimada "yukni taqsimlovchi uzun element" kabi izoh keltirilishi mumkin.

4. Mos ekvivalent yaratish strategiyasi.

Ba'zi hollarda chet tilidagi atama to'liq tarjima qilinmasdan, balki unga milliy tilda muqobil ma'noda yangi ekvivalent yaratiladi. Bu strategiyada terminning ma'nosini o'zbek tiliga to'g'ri o'girish uchun milliy leksikadan foydalaniladi. Masalan, "support" atamasi "tayanch" deb tarjima qilinadi, ammo terminologiyada u "qo'llab-quvvatlash" sifatida ham kiritilishi mumkin.

Qurilish terminologiyasini tarjima qilishdagi muammolarning yechimlari.

Qurilish terminologiyasida tarjima jarayonida paydo boʻladigan muammolarni bartaraf etish uchun bir nechta yechimlar taklif etiladi:

1. Yagona terminologik qoʻllanma yaratish.

Texnik atamalarning bir xil tushunilishini taʼminlash uchun yagona terminologik qoʻllanma yaratish zarur. Ushbu qoʻllanma barcha texnik sohalarda, xususan, qurilishda foydalaniladigan terminlarni oʻz ichiga olishi kerak. Bu usul orqali sinonimlar va terminlar oʻrtasidagi farqlar bartaraf etilib, barcha texnik hujjatlar va darsliklarda bir xil terminologiya qoʻllaniladi.

2. Milliy terminologiyani boyitish.

Chet tillardan kirib kelgan atamalarga mos ekvivalent topish uchun milliy til imkoniyatlaridan foydalanish zarur. Texnik tushunchalarga mos keladigan oʻzbekcha atamalar yaratish orqali ruscha yoki boshqa tillardan olingan atamalarning milliy ekvivalentlari taʼminlanadi. Masalan, "konsolidatsiya" atamasi oʻrniga "mustahkamlash" ekvivalenti kiritilishi mumkin.

3. Tilshunos va texnik mutaxassislar oʻrtasidagi hamkorlikni kengaytirish.

Texnik atamalarni oʻzbek tiliga toʻgʻri tarjima qilish va milliy ekvivalent yaratish jarayonida tilshunoslar va texnik mutaxassislar oʻrtasidagi hamkorlikni kuchaytirish zarur. Bu usul orqali terminlarning maʼnosini toʻgʻri tushuntirish va milliy tilga moslashtirishda katta natijalarga erishiladi.

4. Taʼlim muassasalarida bir xil terminologiyani qoʻllash.

Texnik taʼlim muassasalarida yagona terminologiya qoʻllashni taʼminlash uchun darslik va qoʻllanmalar yagona lugʻatlar asosida ishlab chiqilishi kerak. Bu oʻquv jarayonida bir xil terminologiyani taʼminlab, mutaxassislar uchun tushunarli va aniq bilim berishga yordam beradi.

5. Tarjima jarayonini nazorat qiluvchi meʼyoriy hujjatlar ishlab chiqish.

Qurilish sohasida qoʻllaniladigan texnik atamalarni toʻgʻri va yagona shaklda ifodalash uchun davlat darajasida terminlarni standartlashtirishga oid meʼyoriy hujjatlar ishlab chiqilishi kerak. Bu barcha texnik hujjatlar va darsliklarda terminlarning bir xil tushunarli shaklda ishlatilishini taʼminlaydi.

Xulosa

Oʻzbek tiliga qurilish terminologiyasini tarjima qilish jarayoni koʻplab qiyinchiliklarga duch kelmoqda. Ushbu maqolada ushbu qiyinchiliklar va ularni hal

qilish yo'llari, jumladan sinonimiklik, texnik ma'noni saqlash, milliy ekvivalent yaratish va o'quv muassasalarida yagona terminologiyani tatbiq etish bo'yicha takliflar ko'rib chiqildi. Terminlarni to'g'ri tarjima qilishda milliy ekvivalent yaratish, tilshunoslar va texnik mutaxassislar o'rtasidagi hamkorlikni kengaytirish va davlat darajasida qo'llaniladigan yagona qo'llanmalar ishlab chiqish zaruriyati qayd etildi. Shu orqali o'zbek tilidagi texnik terminologiyani boyitish va uni milliy til imkoniyatlariga moslashtirish orqali ilmiy-texnik sohada yanada yuksak natijalarga erishish mumkin bo'ladi.

Foydalanilgan Adabiyotlar

1. Davronov, O. "Qurilish fanlarida atamalar muammosi." Kimyo International University in Central Asian Journal of STEM. Toshkent, 2023.

2. G'afurova, N. I. O'zbek, ingliz va rus tillarida "qurilish" sohasi terminlari tarjimasi masalasi (bino ta'miri yo'nalishi asosida). Andijon Davlat Chet Tillari Instituti, Andijon, 2024.

3. Qosimov, E.U. va Asqarov, B.A. O'zbekcha-ruscha politexnik lug'at. Toshkent: Fan nashriyoti, 2020.

4. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti. "O'zbek tilining davlat tili sifatidagi nufuzi va mavqeini tubdan oshirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida." PF-5850-sonli Farmon, 2019. Manba: http://lex.uz/docs/4561730.

5. Salimov, O.U. "Texnika sohasida o'zbek tilidagi atamalarni shakllantirish yo'llari." Tilshunoslik jurnali, 2021, № 2, 34–39-betlar.

6. Bekmurodov, A. "Til va texnika: Qurilish terminologiyasining o'zbek tilida qo'llanishi." Milliy tilshunoslik, 2022, № 3, 48–56-betlar.

7. Qobilov, T. va Axmedov, D. Texnik terminologiyaning standartlashtirilishi va milliylashtirish muammolari. Toshkent: Mirzo Ulug'bek nomidagi O'zbekiston Milliy Universiteti nashriyoti, 2023.

8. Hasanov, M. "Texnik sohalarda o'zbek tilida yangi atamalarni shakllantirish imkoniyatlari." Til va jamiyat, 2022, № 2, 23–30-betlar.

XALQARO MUNOSABATLARDA XAVFSIZLIK TUSHUNCHASI: EVOLYUTSIYA VA ZAMONAVIY MUAMMOLAR

Ochilboyeva Moxinur Omil qizi

O'zbekiston jurnalistika va ommaviy axborot universiteti Siyosatshunoslik yo'nalishi 4-bosqich talabasi

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola mavzusining dolzarbligi, bugungi kunda global dunyoda katta ta'sir kuchiga ega bo'lgan xalqaro munosabatlarda xavfsizlik tushunchasi, nazariyalari, shuningdek uning evolyutsiyasi va bugungi kundagi muammo va kamchiliklari yoritildi. Suningdek mazkur maqola bugungi globallashuv va axborot davrida tinchlikka tahdid soluvchi xarakatlar va kuchlarning ortib borishi va o'z qamrovini kengaytirish natijasida xavfsizlik . Turli shakldagi urushlar, terror harakatlari, inson huquqlariga qaratilgan tahdidlar va yana bugungi kunda dolzarblilik darajasi ortib borayotga iqlim o'zgarishlari va buni oqibatida paydo bo'layotgan tabiiy ofatlar misolida ko'rishimiz mumkinki xavfsizlik nafaqat siyosiy hayotga balki hyotimizning har bir jabhalariga katta ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Xalqaro munosabatlarda xavfsizlik tushunchasi

Dastlab xavfsizlik tushinchasining o'ziga e'tibor qaratilsa u dunyo tartibotining ajralmas va muhim figurasi hisoblanadi.

Xavfsizlik - zarar yoki xavfdan himoyalanish shartini anglatadi. Bu mulk va infratuzilma kabi jismoniy aktivlarni himoya qilish, shuningdek, shaxslar va jamoalarni zo'ravonlik va xavfsizlikning turli shakllaridan himoya qilishni nazarda tutishi mumkin. Xavfsizlik tushunchasi keng bo'lishi mumkin va **jismoniy xavfsizlik**, **iqtisodiy xavfsizlik**, **oziq-ovqat xavfsizligi**, **energiya xavfsizligi** va **kiberxavfsizlik** kabi turli jihatlarni o'z ichiga oladi. Har bir davlat o'z ichki siyosatini amalga oshirish jarayonida xavfsizlik yuqoridagi barcha ko'rinishlarini inobatga olishi har biri bilan alohida institut shaklida tadqiqot olib boorish bilan bir qatorda muammo va kamchiliklarga yechim topish va amalda tatbiq qilish orqali milliy xavfsizlik tizimini shakllantiradi.
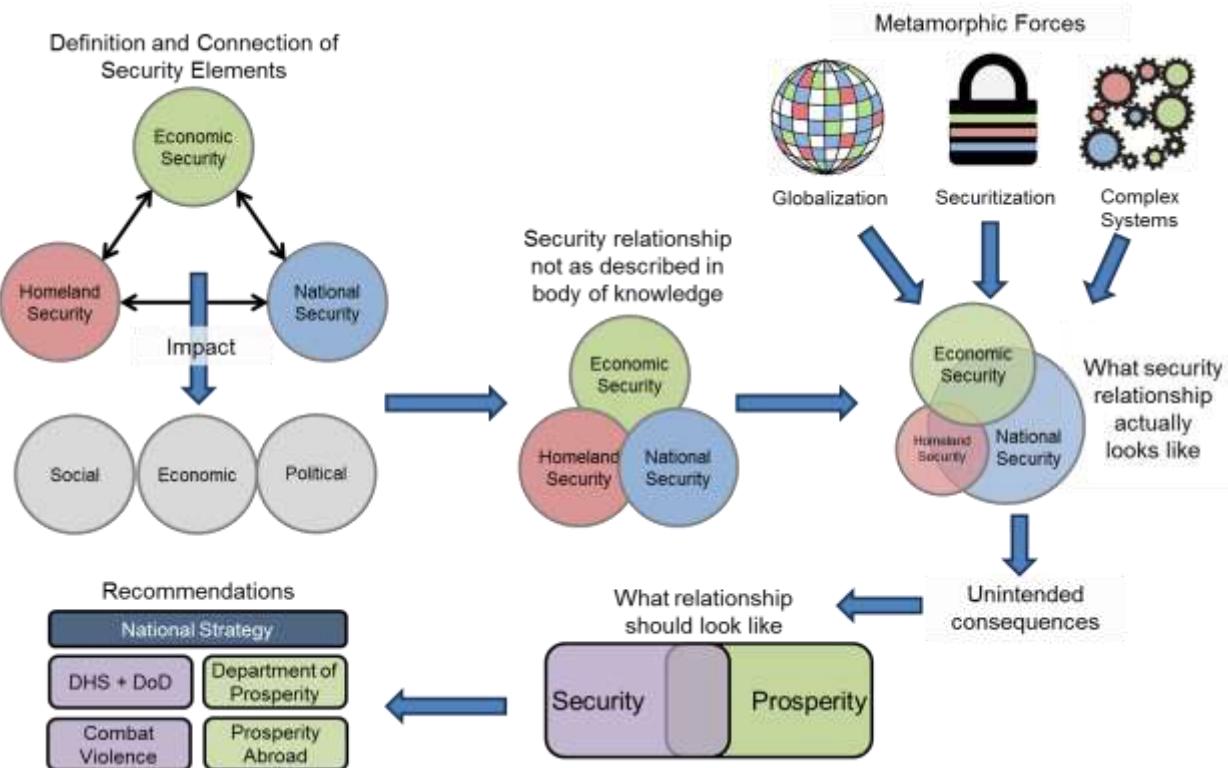
Rasm [1] Xavfsizlikning turlari[3]

Xavfsizlik tushunchasi faqat harbiy ma'noda qo'llanilmasligi sababli endi uni ta'minlovchi vositalar ham faqat harbiy kuch hisoblanmaydi. Kirish qismida davrlashtirlganidek xavfsizlikning turiga qarab vositalar ham turlicha bo'lgan va har bir davrda o'sha zamon talabiga javob bera oladigan texnalogiyalardan foydalanilgan. Qadimgi davrlarda ya'ni xalqaro munosabatlar ilk vujudga kelgan paytda uning xavfsizligini ta'minlash asosan albatta harbiy kuchga tayangan va u orqali nazoratda ushlab turilgan. Bunda xalqaro xavsizlik bugungi kundagi kabi xalqaro tashkilotlar orqali emas balki davlatlarning o'zaro munosabatlarida namoyon bo'lgan.

Xalqaro xavfsizlik xalqaro hamjamiyatning asosiy havotiridir, chunki xalqaro xavfsizlikka tahdidlar global barqarorlik va iqtisodiy o'sishni buzish potentsialiga ega va insoniyatning keng miqyosda azoblanishiga olib kelishi mumkin. Xalqaro xavfsizlik ham murakkab masala bo'lib, samarali hal etish uchun davlatlar, xalqaro tashkilotlar

---

[3] https://www.seekpng.com/png/full/402-4028754_fig-buzans-five-sectors-of-security.png

va boshqa ishtirokchilar o'rtasida hamkorlik va muvofiqlashtirishni talab qiladi. Xalqaro munosabatlar rivojlangan zamonaviy dunyoda davlatlarning iqtisodiy siyosati, ijtimoiy hayoti va ma'lum darajada harbiy salohiyati ham bir biri bilan bo'liq bo'lgan bir paytda xalqaro xavfsizlikni ta'minlanmasligi oqibatida barcha davlatlar juda katta zarar ko 'rishi va bu kuchlar balansining buzilishiga olib keladi.

Xalqaro xavfsizlik tamoyillari quyidagilarni nazarda tutadi:

1.	davlatlararo munosabatlarning umuminsoniy tamoyili sifatida tinch-totuv yashashni tasdiqlash;
2.	barcha davlatlar uchun teng xavfsizlikni ta'minlash;
3.	harbiy, siyosiy, iqtisodiy va gumanitar sohalarda samarali kafolatlar yaratish;
4.	koinotda qurollanish poygasining oldini olish, barcha yadroviy sinovlarni to'xtatish va ularni to'liq yo'q qilish;
5.	har bir xalqning suveren huquqlarini so'zsiz hurmat qilish;
6.	xalqaro inqirozlar va mintaqaviy mojarolarni adolatli siyosiy jihatdan hal etish;
7.	davlatlar o'rtasidagi ishonchni mustahkamlash;
8.	xalqaro terrorizmning oldini olishning samarali usullarini ishlab chiqish;
9.	genotsidni, aparteidni, fashizmni targ'ib qilishni yo'q qilish;
10.	xalqaro amaliyotdan diskriminatsiyaning barcha shakllarini chiqarib tashlash, iqtisodiy blokadalar va sanksiyalarni rad etish (xalqaro hamjamiyat tavsiyalarisiz);
11.	barcha davlatlar uchun teng iqtisodiy xavfsizlikni ta'minlaydigan yangi iqtisodiy tartibni o'rnatish.[4]

Bugungi kunda garchi global xalqaro tashkilotlar ushbu tamoyillarga amal qilishida sezlarli kamchiliklar namoyon bo'lmoqda. Buning tag zamirida aytish joyizki

---

[4] **Н.А.Баранов Лекция 6. Международная безопасность: глобальный и региональный аспекты**

manfaatlar to'qnashuvi hamda kuchlar muvozanatiga bo'lgan tahdidlar o'z rolini o'ynamoqda.

Xalqaro xavfsizlik tizimining samaradorligi uning sub'ektlarining majburiyatlari, kafolatlari va imkoniyatlari tizimiga va uning tuzilishiga, xususan, quyidagi tarkibiy qismlarning mavjudligiga bog'liq:

a) ilmiy nazariya (falsafa), xalqaro xavfsizlikni ta'minlashning muayyan ta'limoti (kontseptsiyasi) va siyosati;

b) shaxs va jamiyat xavfsizligini ta'minlovchi xalqaro, davlat va jamoat institutlari va tashkilotlari majmui;

v) xalqaro xavfsizlikni ta'minlash vositalari, usullari va uslublari.

Xalqaro xavfsizlik ma'lum mezonlar, xususan, quyidagilar bilan belgilanadi:

• miqyosda (global, mintaqaviy, submintaqaviy, mahalliy, ikki tomonlama shartnomalar)

• sub'ektlarning tabiati (shaxsiy, jamoat, davlat)

• jamiyat hayotining sohalari (siyosiy, iqtisodiy, ijtimoiy, gumanitar, psixologik, harbiy, madaniy).
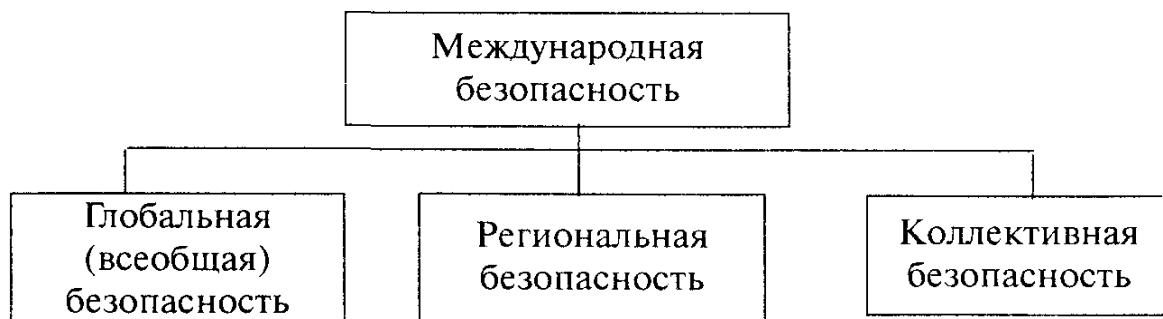
Rasm[2] Международная безопасность научная статья[5]

---

[5] https://topuch.com/obshaya-teoriya-nacionalenoj-bezopasnosti/6564_html_m6962e09f.png

Xavsizlik koʻlami va turlari

Milliy xavfsizlik - shaxs, jamiyat va davlat hayotiy manfaatlarini ichki va tashqi tahdidlardan himoya qilishning kafolatlangan holati. Milliy xavfsizlikning asosiy ob'ektlariga quyidagilar kiradi: shaxs - uning huquq va erkinliklari; jamiyat - uning moddiy va ma'naviy qadriyatlari; davlat - uning konstitutsiyaviy tuzumi, suvereniteti va hududiy yaxlitligi.[6]Davlatning milliy xavfsizligi jihatlari global miqyosda amalga oshirilganda xalqaro xavfsizlik tizimini shakllantiradi. Bunda milliy xavfsizlik va xalqaro xavfsizlikni turli ma'no anglamaydi hamda bir biriga doimo bogʻliq boʻladi.

Xalqaro xavfsizlik - bu davlatlar va xalqaro tashkilotlar, masalan, Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkiloti, Evropa Ittifoqi va boshqalar tomonidan oʻzaro omon qolish va xavfsizlikni ta'minlash uchun koʻriladigan chora-tadbirlarni bildiruvchi atama. Bu choralar harbiy harakatlar va shartnomalar va konventsiyalar kabi diplomatik kelishuvlarni oʻz ichiga oladi. Ushbu ta'rifdan kelib chiqadiki xalqaro munosabatlarda xavfsizlik asosan xalqaro tashkilotlar tomonidan ta'minlanadi va bunda ba'zan davlat tomonidan ham ma'lum bir boshqa davlatning ijtimoiy siyosatiga aralashmagan holda chora-tadbirlar koʻrilishi mumkin.

Mintaqaviy xalqaro xavfsizlik – mintaqada mavjud boʻlgan yoki vujudga kelgan xavfsizlikning turli faktorlari va global ta'sir kuchiga ega boʻlmagan tahdidlarni oldini olishga qaratilgan chora-tadbirlar. Unda mintaqadagi sodir boʻlayotgan migratsiya masalalari, iqlim oʻzgarishlari, iqtisodiy xavfsizlik, etnik urushlar shuningdek resurlar uchun amalga oshirilgan buzgʻunchi harakatlarni namuna sifatida keltirish mumkin.

Shanxay hamkorlik tashkiloti (ShHT) — mintaqaviy xavfsizlik va iqtisodiy hamkorlik tashkiloti. Xitoyning Shanxay shahrida 6 mamlakat — Qozogʻiston, Xitoy, Qirgʻiziston, Rossiya, Tojikiston Oʻzbekiston davlat rahbarlari uchrashuvida tuzilgan (15-iyun 2001-yil). Shanxay sammitida (2001-yil iyun) yangi tashkilotning maqsad va prinsiplarini e'lon qilgan Deklaratsiya, shuningdek, Terrorizm, ayirmachilik va ekstremizmga qarshi kurash toʻgʻrisidagi konvensiya qabul qilindi Mintaqaviy aksilterror tuzilmasi 1-yanvar 2004-yildan faoliyat koʻrsata boshladi. Mazkur tuzilma

---

[6]Шадыбеков К.Б., Исраилов А.А., Кожошев А.О.Государственное и муниципальное управление терминологический словарь.

zimmasiga axborot almashish, chegara va bojxona qo'mitalarining, maxsus xizmatlarning hamkorligini muvofiqlashtirish, shu orkali terrorchilikning oldini olish vazifasi yuklangan. SHHT a'zo mamlakatlarni xavfsizlik orqali hamkorlik sari boshlaydigan tashkilotdir. Iqtisodiy hamkorlik borasida oldinda transport infratuzilmasini rivojlantirish, tabiiy, mineral xom ashyo zaxiralarini o'zlashtirish, suv energetika zaxiralaridan unumli foydalanish, ekologiyaga oid va boshqa masalalar bor.

Global xalqaro xavfsizlik – dunyoda sodir bo'layotgan tinchlik va farovon hayot kechirishga tahdid soluvchi barcha harakatlarga qarshi shuningdek jahon iqtisodiy amaliyotlarni xavfsiz va ochiq o'tkazilishini ta'minlaydi. Mintaqaviy xavfsizlikni faktorlarini keng ko'lamli sifatida shuningdek terroristik harakatlarga qarshi kurash, ochlik va to'yib ovqatlanmaslik, konflikt va urushlar, iqlim o'zgalishlari va yana zamonaviy dunyoda tobora xavf tusiga kirib borayotgan sun'iy intelekt kabi bir qator tahdidlarni keltirish mumkin.

Birlashgan millatlar tashkilotining xavfsizlik kengashi — BMTning asosiy doimiy ishlovchi siyosiy organi BMT Xavfsizlik Kengashining faoliyat doirasi BMT Ustavi (V—VII boblar)da aniq ko'rsatilgan va davlatlar o'rtasidagi nizolarni tinch yo'l bilan hal etish sohasida keng vakolatlar berilgan. U xalqaro to'qnashuvlarni yoxud nizolarni keltirib chiqarishi ehtimol tutilgan har qanday nizo yoki holatni tekshirish vakolatiga, tinchlikka har qanday taxdid va uni har qanday buzish yoki agressiya hollarini aniqlash hamda xalqaro tinchlik va xavfsizlikni saqlab qolish yoxud tiklash yuzasidan tegishli tadbirlarni belgilash hamda tavsiyalar berish huquqiga egadir.

Lekin bugungi xalqaro maydonda yuz berayotgan notinchliklarni hamda urushlar, portlashlar va turli mazmundagi global konfliktlarning oldi olinmayotgani odamlarni aziyat chekayotgani qiynalishi, ochlikni ko'payib borishi, inson huquqlarining buzilishi terror harakatlarini vaqtida to'xtatilmasligi kabi bir qator muammolar borligi global xlqaro tashkilotlarning ichki ziddiyatlarga boy ekanligi hamda davlat va shaxs manfaatlari butun bir jamiyat manfaatlaridan ustun qo'yishi natijasi sifatida o'z aksini ko'rsatmoqda.

Barqaror rivojlanish maqsadlari – bu BMT dunyoda iqtisodiy, ijtimoiy va ekologik vaziyatni har tomonlama yaxshilash orqali butun insoniyatning hayot tarzini yaxshilash va turmush farovonligini oshirishga, adolatli va barqaror jamiyat qurishga

35

qaratilgan global chaqirig'idir. Bugungi kunda Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkilotining Iqtisodiy va Ijtimoiy Departamentida (UNDESA) Barqaror Rivojlanish Maqsadlari bo'limi (DSDG) BRMlar va ular bilan bog'liq tematik masalalar, shu jumladan suv, energetika, iqlim, okeanlar, urbanizatsiya, transport, fan va texnologiyalar uchun moddiy yordam ko'rsatish va salohiyatni oshirish bo'yicha ishlarni ta'minlaydi.

Xalqaro xavfsizlikni ta'minlashda xalqaro normalar va huquqlar doirasida chora-tadbirlar amalga oshiriladi. Xalqaro xavfsizlik huquqining asosiy manbalari xalqaro shartnomalar, xalqaro huquqiy odatlar, xalqaro sud qarorlari, xalqaro tashkilotlar rezolyutsiyalari va xalqaro huquq doktrinasi hisoblanadi.[7]

Hozirgi vaqtda xalqaro va milliy xavfsizlik sohasi har qanday davlat faoliyatining asosiy yo'nalishlaridan biri, ichki siyosiy kurashning predmeti, fuqarolik jamiyati e'tibori va ilmiy tadqiqotlaridir. Bu, o'z navbatida, milliy va xalqaro xavfsizlik muammolariga nafaqat mutaxassislar, balki fuqarolarning eng keng doirasi tomonidan ongli ravishda yondashishni taqozo etadi[8]. Shuning uchun, xavfsizlik doirasida hal qilinadigan muammolar faqat tor doira mataxassislarining emas, balki keng jamoatchilikka ham yo'naltirilgan bo'lishi kerak. Ushbu yo'nalish jahon hamjamiyatiga qanchali dolzarbligini hisobga olsak juda ko'p olimlar o'z nazariya va qarashlari bilan sohani kengayish va rivojlanishiga katta hissa qo'shgan. Misol sifatida Kennez Waltz, Hans Morgentaun, Richard Ullman, Bjeniskiy, F. Schuman, Snyder Glenn, Wolfers Lippman, John Ruggie, Robert Art, Edward Carr, Robert Jervislarning barakali ijodlarini ko'rish mumkin.

Xalqaro munosabatlarda xavfsizlik nazariyalari

Xalqaro munosabatlarda xafsizlik turli nazariyalarda turlicha ma'no kasb etadi va uning vazifasida ham o'zgarishlarga sabab bo'ladi. Xalqaro munosabatlarni o'rganishdagi asosiy nazariyalar:

Realizm

Liberalizm

---

[7] Насер А.А. Международное право. 2020.

[8] Н.А.Баранов Лекция 6. Международная безопасность: глобальный и региональный аспекты

Neorealizm

Neoliberalizm

Konstruktivizm

Feminizm
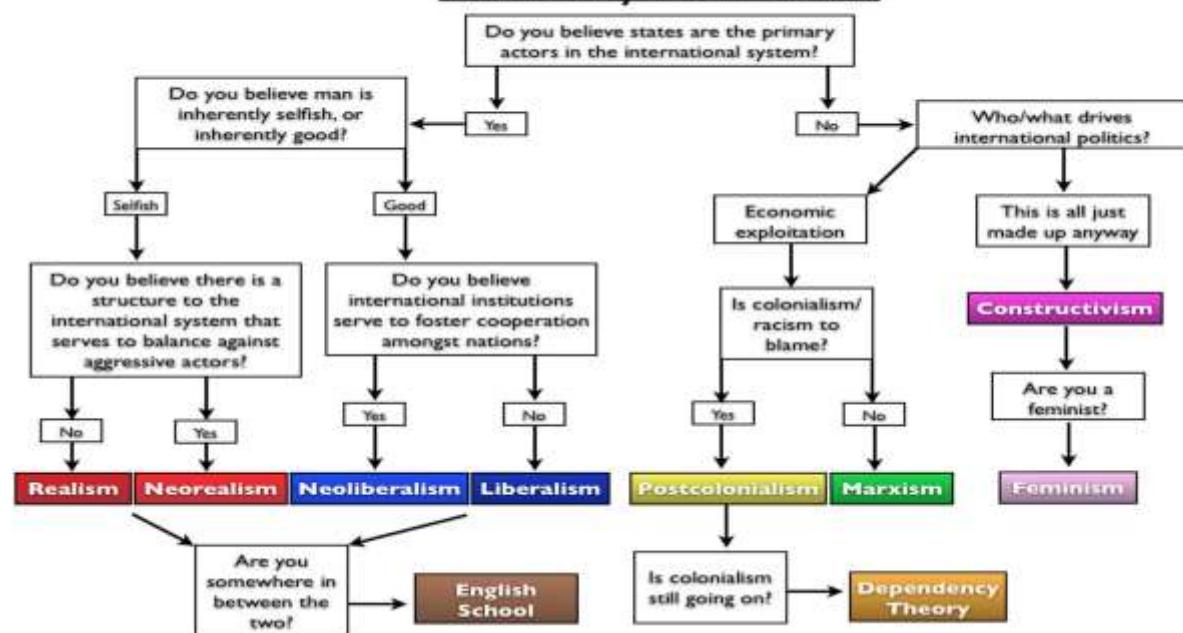
Rasm[3.] Xalqaro munosabatlar nazariyalar sxemasi[9]

Klassik realizm xalqaro munosabatlar sohasida eng qadimgi va kuchli ta'sirga ega bo'lgan nazariyalarda biri hisoblangan. Uning ilk nishonalari qadimgi hitoy mutafakkiri Sun Tszu hisoblansada nazariya sifatida vujudga kelish va o'rganilishida Gobbes va Makevelining asarlari turtki bo'ldi. Ular o'z nazariyalarida xalqaro munosabatlarda davlat muhim o'rin tutishi shuningdek uning kuch qudrati harbiy va anarxiyaning qanchalik mustahkam va kuchliligi bilan ifodalangan. Realizm yondashuvi xavfsizlikni ta'minlashning asosiy vositasi sifatida harbiy kuch va davlatlar o'rtasidagi kuchlar muvozanatini ta'kidlaydi. Realistlar xalqaro

---

[9] https://bookdown.org/swen/poli330/images/irtheory.png

munosabatlarning asosiy ishtirokchilari davlatlar ekanligi va ular shaxsiy manfaatlar, jumladan, o'z xavfsizligini ta'minlash istagidan kelib chiqqanligini ta'kidlaydilar. Ular xalqaro tizimning anarxik tabiati davlatlarning o'zini himoya qilish uchun o'z harbiy kuchiga tayanishi kerakligini va davlatlar o'rtasidagi kuchlar muvozanati barqarorlikni saqlashning eng yaxshi yo'li ekanligini ta'kidlaydilar. Realistlar xalqaro munosabatlarda davlatning rolini ham ta'kidlab, xalqaro tizimni shakllantirishda nodavlat sub'ektlarning ahamiyati katta emasligini ta'kidlaydilar.

"Bir davlatning xususiyatlarini o'rganar ekanmiz, masalaning yana bir jihatini ham e'tiborga olish lozim: zarurat tug'ilib qolsa, hukmdor o'zini o'z kuchi bilan himoya qila oladimi yoki chetdan himoyaga ehtiyoj sezadimi? Men kimni o'zini himoya qilishga qodir deb atashimni tushuntirib qo'yay: etarlicha askari yoki mablag'i bo'lib, kerakli sondagi qo'shin tuza oladigan va har qanday dushman bilan jang qila oladigan hukmdorlar o'zini o'z kuchi bilan himoya qila oladi; yordamga muhtojlar deb esa men dushmanga qarshi maydonga chiqa olmaydigan va shahar istehkomining panasida mudofaalanishga majbur bo'lganlarni aytaman… Chunki odamlar hujumni qiyinlashtiruvchi har xil to'siqlarni yoqtirishmaydi, boz ustiga, shahri yaxshilab mustahkamlangan, xalqi esa norozi bo'lmagan hukmdorga hujum qilishga kim ham botinardi?"[10]

Xavfsizlik nuqtai nazaridan realizm davlatlar o'rtasidagi ziddiyat davlatlar yoki jamoalar o'rtasidagi hokimiyat uchun kurash tufayli oldini olish mumkin bo'lmagan narsa ekanligini ta'kidlaydi, hokimiyat va davlatni tartibga soluvchi katta huquqiy tizim yo'q deb hisoblaydi.

Keyinroq Hans Morgentaun va Edward Hallet Carr kabi olimlar asarlarida ushbu qarashlar yanada o'z isbotini topdi.

"Mexanik tarzda o'ylab topilgan kuchlar muvozanati xalqlar sonining nisbiy kuchini o'lchash va solishtirish mumkin bo'lgan oson tanib olinadigan miqdoriy mezonga muhtoj. Buning uchun faqat haqiqiy juft tarozilarning funt va untsiyalari bilan taqqoslanadigan shunday mezon yordamida har qanday ishonch bilan aytish

---

[10] Nicolo Macchiaveli, The prince, Oxford university press, Nyu York 2005

mumkinki, ma'lum bir millat boshqasidan kuchliroq bo'lishga moyil yoki ular orasidagi kuchlar muvozanatni saqlashga intiladi."[11]

Aytish joizki davlatning kuch qudrati orqali xalqaro maydondagi roli va ta'siri ham katta yoki kichik va ba'zan hal qiluvchi pozitsiyani egallaydi. Garchi bugungi kunda bu nazariyaning bir qancha funksiya va tizimlari bugungi kun xalqaro tartiboti va xafsizlik tamoyillariga mos kelmasada undagi statementlar to'laqonli o'z kuchini yo'qotgani yo'q.

Realizmda asosan xavfsizlik xalqaro va integratsiya yo'li bilan emas davlatlar o'z fuqarolarini xavsizligini ta'minlashi va boshqa suveren davlatlarning xavfsizligini ta'minlashga ma'lum bir shartlar asosida davlat nomidan ko'maklashi nazarda tutiladi.

Liberalizm yondashuvi xavfsizlikni saqlashda xalqaro institutlar va davlatlar hamkorligi muhimligini ta'kidlaydi. Liberallarning ta'kidlashicha, davlatlar xavfsizlikka tahdidlarni bartaraf etishda birgalikda harakat qilishlari mumkin va jamoaviy harakatlar faqat harbiy kuchga tayanishdan ko'ra samaraliroqdir. Ular Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkiloti kabi xalqaro institutlar tinchlik va xavfsizlikni saqlashda muhim rol o'ynashi va davlatlar o'rtasidagi hamkorlik mojarolarning oldini olishga yordam berishi mumkinligini ta'kidlaydilar. Ular, shuningdek, nodavlat sub'ektlar, masalan, fuqarolik jamiyati tashkilotlari xalqaro tizimni shakllantirishda muhim rol o'ynashi mumkinligini ta'kidlaydilar.

Realizm nazariyasida ham xalqaro xavfsizlik tushunchasi qo'llansada bu atama aslida liberalizm nazariyasi to'la mos tushadi. Liberalizm tag zamirida kuchlar balansini davlatlar emas xalqaro tashkilotlar ushlab muvofiqlashtirib turishligi yotganligi sababidan ham xalqaro xavfsizlikni ta'minlash uning belgilangan barcha tamoyillarini amalga oshirish bir davlatga nisbatan xalqaro tan olingan va katta nufuzga ega bo'lgan tashkilotlar vazifasi hisoblanadi. Birinchi rejada ta'kidlangan BMTning vazifalari va vakolat chegaralarini hisobga olinsa u uchun dunyo bo'ylab yuz

---

[11] Hans J. Morgenthau, Politics among nations *the struggle for power and peace, New York, Alfred A. Knoff, 1948, page 151;*

berayotgan tinchlikka tahdidlarga qarshi chora ko'rish va oldini olish liberalizm nazariyasi oqlaydi.

Liberalizm realizmga qaraganda qisqaroq tarixga ega, lekin Birinchi jahon urushidan beri mashhur nazariya bo'lib kelgan. Bu turli ma'nolarga ega bo'lgan tushunchadir. Liberal tafakkur Tomas Peyn va Immanuel Kant kabi faylasuflarga borib taqaladi, ular respublika konstitutsiyalari tinchlikni keltirib chiqaradi, deb ta'kidlagan. Kantning Doimiy tinchlik kontseptsiyasi, shubhasiz, zamonaviy liberal fikrning boshlang'ich nuqtasi sifatida ko'riladi.

Liberalizmning keng tarqalishi va ta'sir doirasining kengayshi Birinchi jahon urushidan keyin davlatlarni xalqaro tashkilotlar tuzish va asosan iqtisodiy integratsiyaga kira olishi natijasida yuz berdi. Bugungi kunda esa xalqaro tashkilotlar kuch, iqtisodiy aspectlarni muvofiqlashtirib turivchi, tinchlikka tahdidlarga qarshi kurashish bo'yicha faoliyat yuritish hamda farovon hayot kechirish ta'minlovchi sifatida qaralmoqda.

Kant amaliyotni "erkinlik orqali mumkin bo'lgan hamma narsa" deb ataydi; u hech qachon hissiy shart-sharoitlar orqali berilmaydigan, balki umuminsoniy sabablar qonuni, axloqiy qonunlar bilan o'xshash tarzda o'tkaziladigan sof amaliy qonunlar deb ataydi. Aql bizga faqat "sezgilar orqali erkin harakat qilishning pragmatik qonunlarini" berishi mumkin, ammo aql tomonidan berilgan sof amaliy qonunlar "nima qilish kerakligini" buyuradi. Kantning erkinlik kategoriyalari, birinchi navbatda, harakatlarning erkin bo'lishi, erkin deb tushunilishi va axloqiy jihatdan baholanishi mumkin bo'lgan shartlar sifatida ishlaydi. Kant uchun nazariy ob'ektlar sifatidagi harakatlar nazariy kategoriyalar vositasida tuzilgan bo'lsa-da, amaliy ob'ektlar sifatidagi harakatlar (aqldan amaliy foydalanish ob'ektlari va yaxshi yoki yomon bo'lishi mumkin) erkinlik kategoriyalari orqali tashkil etiladi. Faqat shu yo'l bilan harakatlar, hodisalar sifatida, erkinlikning natijasi bo'lishi va tushunilishi va baholanishi mumkin.

Liberalizm xalqaro munosabatlarni tushunishning nazariy asosi sifatida xalqaro xavfsizlikka hamkorlik, institutlar va demokratiyaga e'tibor qaratgan holda yondashadi. Bu yondashuv kuch-qudrat, raqobat va milliy manfaatlarni hamma narsadan ustun qo'yuvchi realistik qarashlardan farq qiladi.

1. Hamkorlik va umumiy manfaatlar:

1.   Liberallarning fikriga ko'ra, davlatlar yagona, umumiy suverenitet bo'lmagan taqdirda ham hamkorlik orqali katta xavfsizlikka erishishlari mumkin.

2.   Ular savdo, atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish va nizolarning oldini olish kabi sohalarda davlatlar umumiy manfaatlarga ega ekanligini ta'kidlaydilar.

3.   Bu hamkorlik BMT, Jahon Savdo Tashkiloti va Xalqaro Jinoyat Sudi kabi dialog, muzokaralar va nizolarni hal qilish uchun asos yaratadigan xalqaro institutlar orqali yordam beradi.

2. Demokratik davlatlar tinchlikni saqlashga yordam beradi:

1. Liberallarning ta'kidlashicha, demokratik davlatlar avtoritar rejimlarga qaraganda tinchroq.
2. Ularning fikricha, erkin va adolatli saylovlar, fuqarolar oldida javobgarlik va erkin matbuot kabi demokratik institutlar urush ehtimolini kamaytiradi.
3. Demokratik hukumatlar ichki saylovchilar tomonidan cheklanishi va xalqaro me'yorlar va kelishuvlarni hurmat qilishi ehtimoli ko'proq.

3. Xalqaro institutlarning ahamiyati:

1-   BMT, NATO va Yevropa Ittifoqi kabi xalqaro institutlar xavfsizlikni ta'minlashda hal qiluvchi rol o'ynaydi:

2-   Xalqaro xulq-atvor normalari va standartlarini belgilash.

3-   Nizolarni hal qilish uchun dialog va muzokaralarni osonlashtirish.

4-   Agressiyaga qarshi jamoaviy xavfsizlik kafolatlarini ta'minlash.

5-   Davlatlarni xalqaro huquqqa rioya qilishga undash.

4. Inson huquqlari va iqtisodiy rivojlanishga ko'maklashish:

Liberallarning ta'kidlashicha, inson huquqlari va iqtisodiy rivojlanishni rag'batlantirish xalqaro xavfsizlikni mustahkamlash uchun zarurdir.

Bunga quyidagilar kiradi:

•   Qashshoqlik, tengsizlik va siyosiy zulm kabi mojarolarning asosiy sabablarini bartaraf etish.

41

• Rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlarda demokratiya va yaxshi boshqaruvni qo'llab-quvvatlash.

• Xalqaro savdo va investitsiyalar orqali iqtisodiy o'sish va rivojlanishga ko'maklashish.

Liberal xavfsizlik siyosatiga qurol nazorati va qurolsizlanish shuningdek qurol ishlab chiqarish va ulardan foydalanishni cheklash bo'yicha muzokaralar olib borish hamda gumanitar yordam: mojaro yoki ofatdan jabrlangan aholining zaif qatlamlariga yordam ko'rsatish kabilarni kiritish mumkin

Xavfsizlik nazariyalarining evolutsiyasi

Yigirmanchi asrdagi urushlardagi yutuqlar jang maydonida va undan tashqarida chuqur ta'sirga olib keldi. Urush fanlararo va sanoatlashgan bo'lib, olimlar, muhandislar, tibbiyot va ishlab chiqarishni o'z ichiga oldi. Kimyoviy, biologik va yadroviy materiallar qurollangan va o'zlarining "ommaviy qirg'in qurollari" (OQQ) toifasini tashkil etgan. Shu bilan birga, kimyo, biologiya va fizika sohasidagi yutuqlar inson hayotiga tubdan foyda keltiruvchi tibbiyot, qishloq xo'jaligi, sanoat va energetika jarayonlarining rivojlanishiga olib keldi[12]. Ya'niki qirg'in qurollarining ishlb chiqarish va takomillashtirish tobora rivojlanib borarkan xalqaro munosabatlarda xavfsizlikni ta'minlashda xalqaro va kuchli ta'sirlga ega tashkilotlarning ahamiyati ortib bordi. Realizm nazariyasiga zid ravishda endi tinchlikka tahdidlarni cheklash yoki butunlay yo'q qilish har bir davlatning manfaatlariga mos kelmadi.

Neorealizm analitik e'tiborni xalqaro tizim darajasiga o'tkazadi. U xalqaro tizimning tuzilishini hisobga olgan holda davlatlarning xatti-harakatlari haqida xulosalar chiqaradi; shuning uchun u ko'pincha strukturaviy realizm deb ataladi. Tarixiy neorealizmning paydo bo'lishi Sharq-G'arb qarama-qarshiligi bilan chambarchas bog'liq. 1970-yillarda o'nlab yillar davom etgan sovuq urushdan so'ng super kuchlar yaqinlashish bosqichiga kirganida, an'anaviy realizm o'zining tushuntirish kuchini tobora yo'qotdi. O'zaro bog'liqlik yoki dunyo tizimlari

---

[12] Sindy Vestergaard, Blockchain for International Security The Potential of Distributed Ledger Technology for Nonproliferation and Export Controls , Springer Nature Switzerland AG 2021, page 19

nazariyasiga asoslangan yondashuvlar hamkorlikning kuchayishi bilan ajralib turadigan xalqaro sahnaga ko'proq mos edi[13].

O'z-o'ziga yordam berish tizimi - bu o'z-o'zidan yordam bera olmaydiganlar. gullab-yashnamaydi, xavf-xatarlarga ochiq qoladi, azob chekadi. Bunday istalmagan oqibatlardan qo'rqish davlatlarni kuchlar muvozanatini yaratishga moyil bo'lgan yo'l tutishga undaydi[14].

Neorealizm, shuningdek, strukturaviy realizm sifatida ham tanilgan, xalqaro munosabatlardagi nazariya bo'lib, xalqaro tizimning anarxik tabiati davlatlarning o'z xavfsizligi va omon qolishini hamma narsadan ustun qo'yishiga olib keladi. Xalqaro xavfsizlik kontekstida neorealizm davlatlar noaniq va raqobat muhitida o'z xavfsizligini ta'minlash uchun oqilona va o'z manfaatlarini ko'zlagan holda harakat qilishlarini taklif qiladi. Neorealizm xalqaro xavfsizlikda kuch va davlat imkoniyatlarining muhimligini ta'kidlaydi, chunki davlatlar potentsial tahdidlarni oldini olish uchun boshqa ishtirokchilarga nisbatan o'z kuchlarini maksimal darajada oshirishga intiladi. Bu turli yo'llar bilan namoyon bo'lishi mumkin, masalan, harbiy kuchlarni oshirish, ittifoqlar va yadroviy qurolga intilish.

Neorealizmga ko'ra, davlatlar birinchi navbatda xalqaro tizimdagi kuchlar muvozanati bilan shug'ullanadilar, chunki kuchlar muvozanatining buzilishi beqarorlik va ziddiyatlarga olib kelishi mumkin. Shuning uchun davlatlar ittifoqlar tuzish yoki kuch siyosati bilan shug'ullanish kabi turli vositalar orqali kuchlar muvozanatini saqlashga intiladi.

Umuman olganda, xalqaro xavfsizlikka nisbatan neorealistik yondashuv davlatlarning xavfsizlik sohasidagi xatti-harakatlari va qarorlar qabul qilishini shakllantirishda kuch, shaxsiy manfaat va xalqaro tizimning anarxik xususiyatini ta'kidlaydi.

Neoliberalizm nazariyasi kontekstida xalqaro xavfsizlikka ko'pincha iqtisodiy o'zaro bog'liqlik, institutsional hamkorlik va erkin savdo va sarmoyani rag'batlantirish ob'ektivi orqali yondashiladi. Neoliberal olimlarning ta'kidlashicha, davlatlar o'rtasidagi kuchli iqtisodiy aloqalar nizolar ehtimolini kamaytiradi, chunki davlatlar

---

[13] Niklas schornig, neorealism. Spindler. 2014, page 37-38

[14] Kenneth. N. Waltz. Theory of international politics. Addison wasley publishing company. 1979

o'zlarining iqtisodiy manfaatlarini saqlab qolish uchun hamkorlik qilish va nizolarni tinch yo'l bilan hal qilishga ko'proq moyil bo'ladilar.

Neoliberal nuqtai nazardan xalqaro xavfsizlik bo'yicha tadqiqot olib borgan ba'zi taniqli olimlar orasida Robert Keohane, Jozef Nay va Anne-Mari Slaughter bor. Keohane va Nay neoliberal institutsionalizm kontseptsiyasini ishlab chiqishda hissa qo'shgan bo'lib, u davlatlar o'rtasidagi hamkorlikni rivojlantirish va nizolarni hal qilishda xalqaro institutlarning muhimligini ta'kidlaydi. Boshqa tomondan, Slaughter global boshqaruvning roliga va zamonaviy dunyoda xavfsizlik muammolarini hal qilishda davlatlarning o'zaro bog'liqligiga e'tibor qaratdi.

Robert Ouen Keohane - 20-21-asrlarning amerikalik arbobi, siyosatshunoslik va xalqaro huquq bilan shug'ullangan. U neoliberalizm va transmilliyizm maktabining vakili.

U mustaqil ravishda transmilliy munosabatlar kontseptsiyasini belgilab berdi, u davlatni jahon sahnasida yagona aktyor sifatida tan olmaydi. U, shuningdek, siyosiy birlashmalarning davlatlar xatti-harakatlariga ta'sir qilish qobiliyatini nazarda tutuvchi neoliberal institutsionalizm nazariyasini ilgari surdi.

Partiyalar va siyosiy manfaatdor guruhlar xalqaro tizimning anarxik muhitida doimo paydo bo'ladigan hamkorlikdagi qiyinchiliklarni bartaraf etishga qodir. Robert Ouen Keohane Nay bilan birgalikda 1970 yilda "Transmilliy munosabatlar va jahon siyosati" asarida tasvirlangan transmilliyizmning davomi kontseptsiyasini ishlab chiqdi.

Xalqaro xavfsizlikka neoliberal yondashuv iqtisodiy o'zaro bog'liqlik va institutsional hamkorlikning xalqlar o'rtasida tinchlik va barqarorlikni ta'minlashdagi potentsial afzalliklarini ta'kidlaydi. Bu xalqaro munosabatlar sohasidagi siyosiy munozaralar va akademik tadqiqotlarni xabardor qilishda davom etuvchi istiqboldir.

Xalqaro xavfsizlik evolyutsiyasini shahar-davlatlar va imperiyalar hudud va resurslar uchun to'qnash kelgan qadimgi davrlarga borib taqaladi. Siyosiy tizimlar rivojlanishi va texnologiyaning rivojlanishi bilan xalqaro xavfsizlik tushunchasi ham o'zgardi.

Zamonaviy davrda xalqaro xavfsizlik tobora murakkab va ko'p qirrali bo'lib bormoqda. Ikkinchi jahon urushining tugashi Sovuq urushning boshlanishi edi, bu davr AQSh va Sovet Ittifoqi o'rtasidagi mafkuraviy raqobat bilan tavsiflanadi. Bu vaqt

44

mobaynida xalqaro xavfsizlikning diqqat markazida an'anaviy harbiy tahdidlardan terrorizm, yadroviy qurollarning tarqalishi va kiber urush kabi noan'anaviy tahdidlarga o'tildi.

Sovuq urushning tugashi xalqaro xavfsizlik uchun yangi muammolar va imkoniyatlarni keltirib chiqardi. Globallashuv va o'zaro bog'liqlikning kuchayishi tahdidlarning chegaralarni kesib o'tishini va bir vaqtning o'zida bir nechta mamlakatlarga ta'sir qilishni osonlashtirdi. Bu Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkiloti va NATO kabi tinchlik va xavfsizlikni ta'minlashga qaratilgan xalqaro tashkilotlar va kelishuvlarning ko'payishiga olib keldi.

Xalqaro xavfsizlik sohasidagi so'nggi o'zgarishlar orasida terrorizm tahdidining kuchayishi, ommaviy qirg'in qurollarining tarqalishi va kiberhujumlarning kuchayishi kiradi. Ushbu muammolar xalqaro hamjamiyatdan kelishilgan va ko'p qirrali yondashuvni, jumladan, diplomatik sa'y-harakatlar, iqtisodiy sanksiyalar va harbiy aralashuvni talab qiladi.

Umuman olganda, xalqaro xavfsizlik evolyutsiyasi global siyosatning o'zgaruvchan tabiatini hamda murakkab va dinamik tahdidlarga qarshi kurashish uchun doimiy moslashish va hamkorlik zarurligini aks ettiradi.
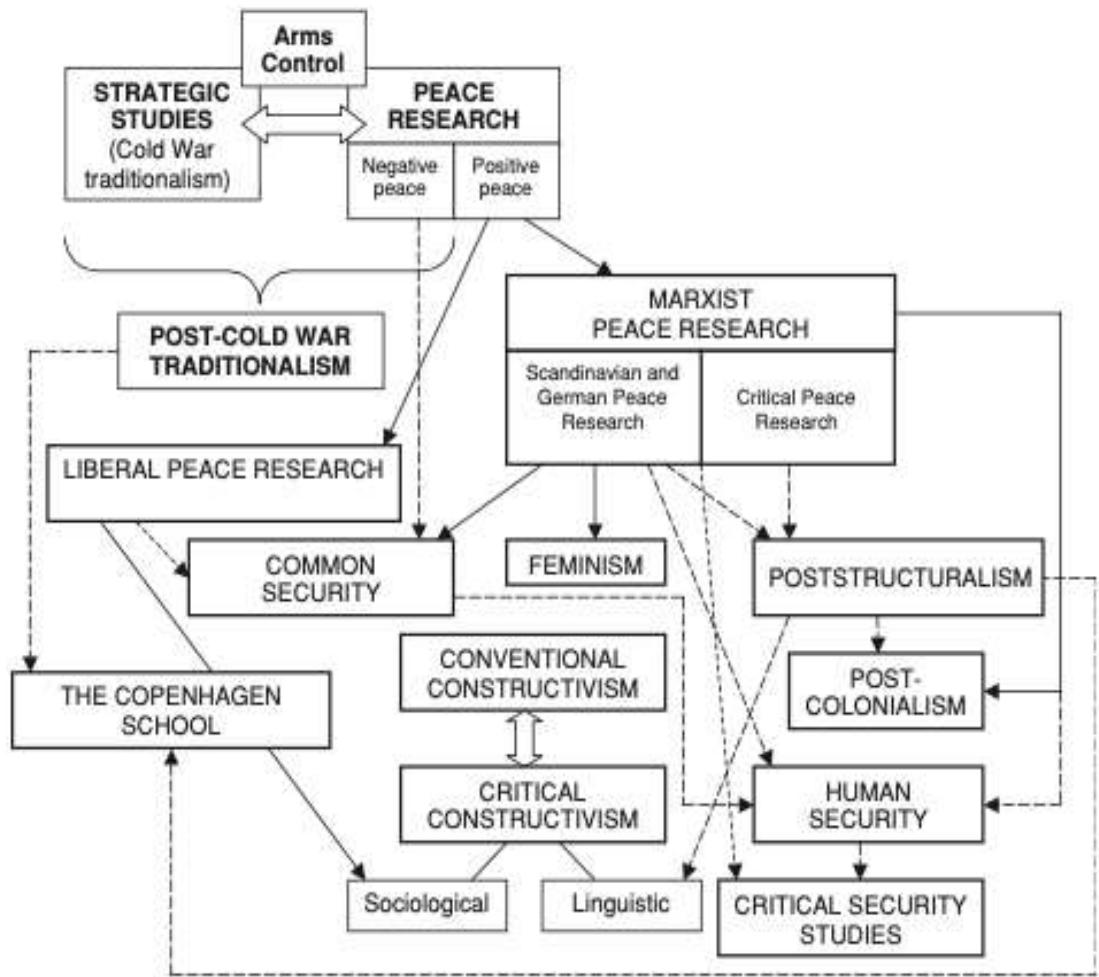
Figure 7.3. The evolution of ISS

Rasm[4] Xalqaro munosabatlarda xavfsizlik evolutsiyasi[15]

Xalqaro munosabatlarda xavfsizlik evolutsiyasi bir nechta tarkibiy qismlardan iborat. Ulardan birinchisi kuchli evolyutsion metafora bo'lib, o'ziga xos, bahsli tushunchani tabiiy va shubhasiz ko'rinishga imkon beradi. Metaforalar ekvivalentlarni yaratadi, bu holda evolyutsion bir narsani boshqa nuqtai nazardan tushunishga yordam beradi.

Metafora xalqaro munosabatlarda xavsizlik maktablari o'zgarishlarni hisobga olish va tushunish uchun biologik asosni chaqiradi. Uning ta'siri, ba'zi faktlarga

---

[15] Barry Buzan and Lene Hansen The evolution of international security studies; Cambridge university press, New York, 2009y, page 222

ustunlik berib, boshqalarni chetga surib, xalqaro munosabatlarda xavfsizlikni boshi, o'rtasi va oxiri (yoki hozirgi) holati bilan izchil hisob-kitobga soddalashtiradigan tizimni yaratish va naturalizatsiya qilishdir. U "shaklsiz o'tmishni nazariy va empirik soddalikdan nazariy va empirik murakkablikka o'tishning xronologik hisobiga aylantiradi va xalqaro munosabatlarda xavfsizlikni "haqiqatini" progressiv bosqichlardan biri sifatida quradi: uning kengayishi, chuqurlashishi va parchalanishi/murakkablashishi. Bundan tashqari, ushbu xronologik tuzilma shuni anglatadiki, hatto olimlar real dunyo voqealari xalqaro munosabatlarda xavfsizlikda o'zgarishlarga olib kelishini aniq ta'kidlamasalar ham, bu davrlashtirish nazariyani "tashqi" xavfsizlik amaliyotlaridan farqli va undan keyingi narsa sifatida yashirin tushunishni ifodalaydi.

Evolyutsion metafora organizmlar, bu holda xalqaro munosabatlarda xavfsizlik o'z muhitlaridan, xavfsizlik amaliyotining "haqiqiy dunyosi" dan alohida ekanligini ko'rsatishda ushbu farqni yanada kuchaytiradi.[16]

Xavsizlikning zamonaviy muammolari

Bugungi shiddat bilan o'zgarib borayotgan dunyoda xalqaro xavfsizlik muammolari tobora murakkab va xilma-xil bo'lib bormoqda. Globallashuv, texnologiya taraqqiyoti va nodavlat ishtirokchilarning kuchayishi yangi tahdidlar va zaifliklarni keltirib chiqardi, ularni an'anaviy xavfsizlik tizimlari hal qilishga qiynalmoqda. Kiberhujumlar va terrorizmdan tortib iqlim o'zgarishi va resurslar tanqisligigacha xalqaro xavfsizlikning zamonaviy manzarasi noaniqlik va o'zaro bog'liqlik bilan ajralib turadi. Ushbu muammolarni samarali hal qilish uchun davlatlar birgalikda harakat qilishlari va o'z strategiyalarini global xavfsizlik tahdidlarining o'zgaruvchan tabiatiga moslashtirishlari kerak. Aks holda, global barqarorlik va farovonlik uchun jiddiy oqibatlarga olib kelishi mumkin.

1. **Kiberxavfsizlik tahdidlari**: Global iqtisodiyotning o'zaro bog'liqligi va raqamli texnologiyalarga tayanishi bilan kiberhujumlar xalqaro xavfsizlik uchun asosiy tashvishga aylandi. Hukumatlar va tashkilotlar muhim infratuzilmani buzishi, maxfiy

---

ma'lumotlarni o'g'irlashi va hatto urush olib borishi mumkin bo'lgan davlat va nodavlat sub'ektlarning kiberhujumlariga qarshi zaifdir.

2. **Terrorizm**: Terrorizm xalqaro xavfsizlikka katta xavf tug'dirishda davom etmoqda, IShID va Al-Qoida kabi ekstremistik guruhlar dunyo bo'ylab hujumlar uyushtirmoqda. Yolg'iz bo'rilar hujumlarining kuchayishi va yollash uchun ijtimoiy tarmoqlardan foydalanish terrorizmni aniqlash va oldini olishni qiyinlashtirdi.

3. **Yadro qurolining tarqalishi**: Yadro qurolining qo'shimcha davlatlar yoki nodavlat ishtirokchilarga tarqalishi xalqaro xavfsizlikka jiddiy tahdid soladi. Yadro urushi, tasodifiy ishga tushirish yoki yadroviy terrorizm ehtimoli global barqarorlik uchun asosiy tashvish bo'lib qolmoqda.

4. **Iqlim o'zgarishi va atrof-muhit degradatsiyasi**: Iqlim o'zgarishi va atrof-muhit degradatsiyasining xalqaro xavfsizlikka ta'siri tobora yaqqol namoyon bo'lmoqda. Dengiz sathining ko'tarilishi, ekstremal ob-havo hodisalari va resurslar tanqisligi zaif hududlarda mojarolar, ko'chishlar va beqarorlikka olib kelishi mumkin.

5. **Transmilliy uyushgan jinoyatchilik**: Uyushgan jinoiy guruhlar davlat barqarorligi va xavfsizligiga putur etkazishi mumkin bo'lgan bir qator noqonuniy harakatlar, jumladan, giyohvand moddalar savdosi, odam savdosi va qurol kontrabandasi bilan shug'ullanadi. Ushbu jinoiy tarmoqlarning global tabiati ularga qarshi samarali kurashishni qiyinlashtiradi.

6. **Qochqinlar va migratsiya inqirozlari**: mojarolar, ta'qiblar va atrof-muhit omillari tufayli ko'p sonli odamlarning ko'chirilishi resurslarni keskinlashtirdi, keskinlikni kuchaytirdi va butun dunyo bo'ylab mintaqalarni beqarorlashtirdi. Qochqinlar va muhojirlar oqimini boshqarish xalqaro xavfsizlik uchun murakkab muammo hisoblanadi.

7. **Iqtisodiy ishonchsizlik**: Iqtisodiy tengsizliklar, savdo kelishmovchiliklari va moliyaviy inqirozlar xalqaro xavfsizlikka beqarorlashtiruvchi ta'sir ko'rsatishi mumkin. Iqtisodiy ishonchsizlik ijtimoiy tartibsizliklar, siyosiy beqarorlik va mojarolarni kuchaytirishi mumkin, ayniqsa boshqaruv va institutlar zaif mamlakatlarda.

Kapitalistik sotsiumlarning mehnatni kapital bilan almashtirish tendentsiyasi bu yo'nalishda vayronagarchilik va ishlab chiqarish maqsadlari uchun, shuningdek, boy, past tug'ilish darajasidagi jamiyatlarning talafot ko'rishni istamasligi uchun harakat qiladi. Agar urush o'liklari mashinalar bo'lsa, unda jamiyatning urush va jangchilar bilan munosabatlari tubdan o'zgaradi. Boshqa texnologik jihatdan boshqariladigan stsenariy kiber-xavfsizlik tahdidlarini o'z ichiga oladi, bu erda terrorchilar yoki boshqa malign aktyorlar jismoniy va raqamli tuzilmalarga hujum qilishadi va shu bilan muhim infratuzilmalar va global aloqa tarmoqlarini tushiradilar. Shubhasiz, bunday kelishilgan hujumlarning oqibatlari halokatli bo'lar edi, ammo ularning ehtimoli kiber-xavfsizlik munozarasining ba'zi burchaklari bilan qattiq raqamli zaif aloqalarga ishora qilmoqda, boshqalari esa bunday nutq terroristik qobiliyat va G'arbning zaif tomonlarini juda oshirib yuboradi. (Latham, 2003; Nissenbaum, 2005; Hansen va Nissenbaum, bo'lajak).[17]

Kiberxavfsizlik tahdidlarining hayratlanarli xususiyati ularning doimiy evolyutsiyasidadir. Asosiy zararli dastur hujumlaridan tortib murakkab davlat homiyligidagi kiber josuslikgacha, raqamli landshaft an'anaviy xavfsizlik tushunchalariga qarshi turuvchi murakkabliklarga boy. Kibertahdidlarning ko'pligi ularning turli shakllarida yaqqol namoyon bo'ladi, ular muhim infratuzilmani buzuvchi to'lov dasturlari hujumlaridan tortib, global miqyosda shaxslarni manipulyatsiya qilishning ijtimoiy muhandislik taktikasiga qadar.

Kiberxavfsizlik tahdidlarining murakkab tarmog'ini tushunish uchun zararli shaxslar tomonidan qo'llaniladigan doimiy o'zgaruvchan taktikani tan olish kerak. Texnologiya rivojlanganidek, uning zaif tomonlaridan foydalanishga intilayotganlarning usullari ham rivojlanib bormoqda.[18]

Kiberxavfsizlik tahdidlarining keskinligi butun jahon iqtisodiyotida aks etadi. Kiber hodisalarning iqtisodiy o'lchovlari kichik biznesdan tortib transmilliy korporatsiyalargacha keng qamrovli. Moliyaviy tizimlar, ta'minot zanjirlari va muhim

---

[17] Barry Buzan and Lene Hansen The evolution of international security studies; Cambridge university press, New York, 2009y, page 287.

[18] Waqas Javed, Navigating Cybersecurity Threats in International Relations: Understanding the Growing Impact on Statecraft, National Security, and Global Governance

sohalar kiberjinoyatchilar va davlat homiyligidagi aktyorlarning maqsadiga aylanganda chalkashlik paydo bo'ladi.

Iqtisodiy ta'sirni tushunish moliyaviy yo'qotishlar kabi to'g'ridan-to'g'ri xarajatlarni va obro'ga zarar etkazish kabi bilvosita xarajatlarni o'rganishni talab qiladi. Ushbu hodisalarning keskinligi bozorlarni buzishi, investorlarning ishonchini yo'qotishi va iqtisodiy landshaftlarni o'zgartirishi mumkin. Barqaror iqtisodiy tizimlarni ishlab chiqish zaifliklarni yumshatish va kiber tahdidlarga samarali javob berish uchun hukumatlar, korxonalar va kiberxavfsizlik bo'yicha mutaxassislar o'rtasida hamkorlikdagi sa'y-harakatlarni talab qiladi.[19]

Kiberxavfsizlik bugungi o'zaro bog'liq dunyoda xalqaro xavfsizlikning muhim tarkibiy qismiga aylandi. Hukumat operatsiyalari, aloqa, moliyaviy operatsiyalar va muhim infratuzilma uchun raqamli texnologiyalarga bo'lgan ishonchning kuchayishi bilan kiber tahdidlarga nisbatan zaiflik ham keskin o'sdi.

Ushbu kiber tahdidlar turli manbalardan, jumladan, davlat homiyligidagi hujumlar, kiberjinoyatchilar, hacktivistlar va terroristik guruhlardan kelib chiqishi mumkin. Kiberhujumning mamlakat milliy xavfsizligiga potentsial ta'siri muhim xizmatlarni buzish, maxfiy ma'lumotlarni buzish, jamoatchilik ishonchini buzish va hatto jismoniy zarar etkazishdan tortib muhim bo'lishi mumkin.

Kiber hujumlarning o'sib borayotgan tahdidini bartaraf etish uchun butun dunyo mamlakatlari kiberxavfsizlik imkoniyatlarini oshirish uchun strategiya va asoslarni ishlab chiqmoqdalar. Bunga kiberxavfsizlik agentliklarini tashkil etish, kiberxavfsizlik bo'yicha muntazam mashg'ulotlar va mashqlarni o'tkazish, kiberxavfsizlik bo'yicha mustahkam siyosat va qoidalarni amalga oshirish va boshqa mamlakatlar va xalqaro tashkilotlar bilan hamkorlikni rivojlantirish kiradi.

Kiberxavfsizlik tahdidlarini hal qilishda xalqaro hamkorlik juda muhimdir, chunki kiberhujumlar ko'pincha milliy chegaralardan oshib ketadi va muvofiqlashtirilgan javobni talab qiladi. Bunga ma'lumot almashish, qo'shma treninglar va mashqlar, kiber normalar va xatti-harakatlarni hal qilish bo'yicha

---

[19]Waqas Javed, *Navigating Cybersecurity Threats in International Relations: Understanding the Growing Impact on Statecraft, National Security, and Global Governance*

diplomatik harakatlar, kiberxavfsizlikni targ'ib qilish va muhim infratuzilmani himoya qilish bo'yicha xalqaro shartnomalar va shartnomalar ishlab chiqish kiradi.

Umuman olganda, kiberxavfsizlik xalqaro xavfsizlikning ajralmas qismiga aylandi va mamlakatlar kiberxavfsizlik imkoniyatlarini oshirish, kiber tahdidlarni yumshatish va hamma uchun xavfsiz va barqaror raqamli muhitni ta'minlash uchun birgalikda ishlashlari kerak.

Ta'rifdan ko'rinib turibdiki, terrorizm-bu ma'lum bir guruh tomonidan ilgari surilgan terrorizm tabiatida tasvirlangan siyosiy, diniy va boshqa mafkuralarga erishish uchun turli guruhlar tomonidan olib boriladigan keng ko'lamli jinoiy faoliyatni o'z ichiga olgan keng atama. Terrorizm xalqaro tizimda yangi narsa emasligi ta'kidlansa-da, terrorizm ko'lami inson xavfsizligi uchun halokatli darajaga ko'tarilayotgani ayon bo'ldi (terrorizm tadqiqotlari, para. 4).

Terrorizm qurolni to'xtatish va dunyoda qurol va qurollarning tarqalishi masalasiga qiyinchilik tug'diradi. Terrorizmga qarshi kurashish bo'yicha boshqa qiyin vazifa shundaki, terrorizm terrorizmning turli shakllari ustunlik qiladigan darajada rivojlangan. Terrorizm maqsadlarga hujum qilish, biologik qurollardan foydalanish, shuningdek terroristik guruhlarning ma'lumotlarini buzish uchun haqiqiy qurollardan foydalanishdan tashqariga chiqdi.

Globallashuv, texnologiyaning rivojlanishi va shaharlarning o'sishi – ko'plab tinch aholi uchun turmush darajasini yaxshilash – terrorchilar uchun ko'proq joylarni asosiy maqsadlarga aylantirdi. Terroristik harakatlar yanada murakkablashdi va ko'plab hujum shakllaridan foydalangan holda ko'plab qurbonlar xavfini oshirdi; o't qo'yish, xudkush bombardimonchilar va uzoqdan portlatilgan bombalar, davlat infratuzilmasi va razvedka tarmoqlariga xakerlik. Terrorizmning o'zi yangi yoki yaqinda sodir bo'lgan hodisa emas; sovuq urushdan keyingi davrda xalqaro hamjamiyat duch kelgan va hanuzgacha duch kelayotgan muammo terrorizm tabiatining o'zgarishi.

Sovuq urush davrida va undan oldin terrorizm ko'pincha davlat ichidagi hodisa va siyosiy separatizm va mamlakat ichidagi beqarorlikning alomati edi. Bunga misol qilib Irlandiya Respublika armiyasi (IRA) va Tamil Tiger isyonchilari; ikkalasi ham 1920-yillarda Irlandiyada va 1983-yilda Shri-Lankada fuqarolar urushiga sabab boʻlgan. Bu asosan Afrika, Yaqin va Uzoq Sharqning ko'plab mamlakatlarida davom

etayotgan bo'lsa-da, g'arbiy dunyoda davlatlararo terrorizm kuchaygan. Aytish mumkinki, davlat ichidagi terrorizmga qarshi kurashish osonroq, chunki shtat ichidagi terrorchilar aniqroq va aniqroq fokusga ega; masalan, politsiya yoki tadbirkorlar sinfi vakillari; bu davlat organlarini nishonga olish va kuzatishni osonlashtiradi. Boshqa tomondan, diniy maqsadli terror tashkilotlari dushmanni yanada kengroq qamrab oladi

Terrorizm, shubhasiz, zamonaviy dunyoda xalqaro munosabatlar sohasidagi eng dolzarb muammolardan biridir. IShID, Al-Qoida va Boko Haram kabi terrorchi guruhlarning kuchayishi global miqyosda zo'ravonlik va beqarorlikning yangi darajasiga olib keldi.

Terrorizmning asosiy muammolaridan biri uning transmilliy xususiyatidir. Terrorchi guruhlar chegaralar orqali faoliyat yuritadi, bu esa alohida mamlakatlarning ularga qarshi samarali kurashishini qiyinlashtiradi. Bu global tahdidga qarshi kurashish uchun davlatlar razvedka, resurslar va tajriba almashish uchun birgalikda harakat qiladigan xalqaro muvofiqlashtirilgan javobni talab qiladi.

Yana bir qiyinchilik terrorchi guruhlarning zamonaviy texnologiyalardan foydalanishidir. Internet va ijtimoiy tarmoqlar terror tashkilotlariga o'z targ'ibotlarini tarqatish, yangi a'zolar yollash va hujumlar rejalashtirishni osonlashtirdi. Bu shuni anglatadiki, hukumatlar va xavfsizlik idoralari doimiy ravishda ushbu onlayn tahdidga qarshi turish uchun yangi strategiyalarni moslashtirishlari va ishlab chiqishlari kerak.

Bundan tashqari, terrorizmning rivojlanayotgan tabiati an'anaviy urush usullari har doim ham samarali bo'lmasligi mumkinligini anglatadi. Terrorchi guruhlar ko'pincha o'z joniga qasd qilish va kiberhujumlar kabi noan'anaviy taktikalar bilan shug'ullanadilar, bu bilan an'anaviy harbiy vositalar yordamida kurashish qiyin.

Yadro qurolining tarqalishi yadro quroli va texnologiyasining qo'shimcha davlatlar yoki nodavlat ishtirokchilarga tarqalishini anglatadi. Bu hodisa mintaqaviy va global xavfsizlikni beqarorlashtirish, yadroviy mojarolar xavfini oshirish, qurolsizlanish va yadroviy qurollarni tarqatmaslik borasidagi sa'y-harakatlarga putur yetkazish potentsialiga ega bo'lgani uchun xalqaro munosabatlarga jiddiy muammo tug'diradi.

Yadro qurolining tarqalishi bilan bog'liq asosiy tashvishlardan biri bu yadro qurolining soxta davlatlar yoki terroristik guruhlar qo'liga tushishi ehtimoli. Bu ishtirokchilarni davlat suvereniteti haqidagi an'anaviy tushunchalar yoki ratsional aktyor xatti-harakati to'xtata olmaydi, bu esa yadroviy terrorizm tahdidini haqiqiy va dolzarb tashvishga aylantiradi. Yadro qurollarining tarqalishi ham qurollanish poygalari ehtimolini oshiradi, chunki davlatlar o'zlarini himoya qilishga va o'zlarining yadroviy imkoniyatlariga ega bo'lish orqali potentsial dushmanlarni to'xtatishga intilishadi.

Bundan tashqari, ko'plab mamlakatlarda yadro qurolining mavjudligi tasodifiy yoki ruxsatsiz foydalanish xavfini, shuningdek, halokatli mojarolarga olib kelishi mumkin bo'lgan noto'g'ri hisob-kitoblar va noto'g'ri talqinlarni oshiradi. Yadro qurollarining bir nechta ishtirokchilar qo'lida mavjudligi, shuningdek, qurollarni nazorat qilish va qurolsizlanish bo'yicha kelishuvlar bo'yicha muzokaralar olib borish sa'y-harakatlarini murakkablashtiradi, chunki davlatlar xuddi shunday qurollarga ega bo'lgan dunyoda o'zlarining yadroviy imkoniyatlaridan voz kechishni istamasligi mumkin.

Yadro qurolining tarqalishi muammosini hal qilish yadro quroli tarqalishining oldini olish bo'yicha diplomatik sa'y-harakatlarni, davlatlarni yadroviy ambitsiyalaridan voz kechishga rag'batlantirishni hamda yadro qurolini tarqatmaslik to'g'risidagi kelishuvlarni amalga oshirish uchun kuchli xalqaro normalar va institutlarni o'z ichiga olgan ko'p qirrali yondashuvni talab qiladi. Bundan tashqari, mintaqaviy xavfsizlik dinamikasi, hal etilmagan mojarolar va yadroviy tiyilish zarurligi kabi yadro qurollarining tarqalishining asosiy sabablarini hal qilishni talab qiladi. Xalqaro hamjamiyat ushbu muammolarni hal qilishda birgalikda harakat qilish orqali yadroviy qurolning tarqalishi xavfini kamaytirishi va yanada barqaror va xavfsiz dunyoga yordam berishi mumkin.

Yadro qurolidan oldingi davrda geografiya, aholi, tabiiy resurslar va sanoat salohiyati davlat milliy qudratining asosiy elementlarini tashkil qilgan. Yadro asrida yadro texnologiyasi, yadro energetikasi va yadro quroli milliy kuchning juda muhim omillariga aylandi. Bugungi kunda hatto kichik davlat ham yadro texnologiyalari va

qurollariga ega bo'lishi bilan xalqaro munosabatlarda qudratli kuchga aylanishi mumkin.[20]

Iqlim o'zgarishi va atrof-muhitning degradatsiyasi zamonaviy davrda xalqaro munosabatlar uchun jiddiy muammolardir. Mana nima uchun:

Global ta'sir: Iqlim o'zgarishi va atrof-muhitning degradatsiyasi milliy chegaralardan tashqarida bo'lgan global muammolardir. Issiqxona gazlari chiqindilari, o'rmonlarning kesilishi, ifloslanishi va biologik xilma-xillikning yo'qolishi ta'siri butun dunyo bo'ylab ekotizimlarga, iqtisodiyotlarga va insoniyat jamiyatlariga ta'sir qiladi.

O'zaro bog'liqlik: Atrof-muhit tizimlarining o'zaro bog'liqligi dunyoning bir qismida harakatlar boshqa joylarda keng qamrovli oqibatlarga olib kelishi mumkinligini anglatadi. Misol uchun, sanoati rivojlangan mamlakatlarning uglerod chiqindilari global haroratning oshishiga hissa qo'shadi, ob-havo sharoitlari va dengiz sathiga ta'sir qiladi.

Resurslar raqobati: Suv, haydaladigan yerlar va foydali qazilmalar kabi tabiiy resurslarning kamayishi davlatlar o'rtasida raqobat va nizolarga olib kelishi mumkin. Atrof-muhitning yomonlashuvi tufayli ushbu resurslar kamayib borayotganligi sababli, foydalanish va nazorat qilish bo'yicha keskinliklar kuchayishi va xalqaro munosabatlarga ta'sir qilishi mumkin.

Migratsiya va ko'chish: Ekstremal ob-havo hodisalari, dengiz sathining ko'tarilishi va cho'llanish kabi iqlim o'zgarishi bilan bog'liq hodisalar aholini xavfsizroq yashash sharoitlarini izlab ko'chib ketishga majbur qilishi mumkin. Bu qochqinlarni joylashtirish, chegara xavfsizligi va resurslarni taqsimlash masalalari bilan kurashayotgan mamlakatlar o'rtasidagi munosabatlarni keskinlashtirishi mumkin.

Iqlim o'zgarishi davlatning manfaatlari yoki tahdidlariga ta'sir qilmasligi kerak. Ammo iqlim o'zgarishi siyosat kun tartibining yuqori qismiga o'tayotgani sababli, bu ittifoqchilar o'rtasida turli xil qarashlarga olib kelishi mumkin. Agar Shimoliy Atlantika Shartnomasi Tashkiloti (NATO) kuchlari yangi, keng ko'lamli migratsiya oqimlarini boshqarishi kutilsa, masalan, Yaqin Sharq va Shimoliy Afrika (MENA) mintaqasidan

---

[20] Dineash, Impact of Nuclear Weapons on International Relations

Yevropaga ko'chib o'tishga urinayotgan millionlab odamlar - Amerika Qo'shma Shtatlari keladimi? qutqarish uchun? Yoki, Daniya va Gollandiya kabi davlatlarning hududiy yaxlitligi darajasining ko'tarilishi ta'sir qilishi mumkin bo'lgan davlatlar uchun, masalan, Rossiya bosqinchiligi, terroristik harakatlar yoki kiberhujumlar xavfi bilan solishtirganda, ular bu tahdidni qanday birinchi o'ringa qo'yishlari haqida savol tug'iladi.[21]

Iqtisodiy ta'sir: Atrof-muhitning buzilishi muhim iqtisodiy oqibatlarga olib kelishi mumkin, jumladan, qishloq xo'jaligi va baliqchilikda tirikchilik vositalarining yo'qolishi, ekstremal ob-havo hodisalari natijasida infratuzilmaga zarar yetkazilishi, havo va suvning ifloslanishi tufayli sog'liqni saqlash xarajatlarining oshishi. Ushbu iqtisodiy ta'sirlar xalqaro savdo aloqalari va hamkorlikni keskinlashtirishi mumkin.

Xavfsizlik tashvishlari: Iqlim o'zgarishi va atrof-muhitning degradatsiyasi xavfsizlikka tahdid sifatida tobora ko'proq e'tirof etilmoqda, chunki ular mavjud ziddiyatlarni kuchaytirishi va yangilarini keltirib chiqarishi mumkin. Raqobat kamayib borayotgan resurslar, aholining ko'chishi va tabiiy ofatlarga nisbatan zaiflikning kuchayishi beqarorlik va mojarolarga olib kelishi mumkin.

Global hamkorlik: Iqlim o'zgarishi va atrof-muhit degradatsiyasiga qarshi kurashish xalqaro hamkorlik va muvofiqlashtirishni talab qiladi. Parij kelishuvi kabi kelishuvlar issiqxona gazlari emissiyasini kamaytirish bo'yicha global maqsadlarni belgilash va mamlakatlarning ta'sirni yumshatish va moslashish choralari bo'yicha birgalikda ishlashi uchun asoslar yaratish orqali ushbu hamkorlikni osonlashtirishga qaratilgan.

Differentsial javobgarlik: Xalqaro munosabatlarda iqlim o'zgarishini hal qilishdagi muammolardan biri bu muammoni hal qilish uchun davlatlarning differentsial mas'uliyati va imkoniyatlaridir. Rivojlangan mamlakatlar tarixan issiqxona gazlari emissiyasiga ko'proq hissa qo'shgan, rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlar esa ko'pincha ta'sirning asosiy qismini o'z zimmalariga oladilar. Ushbu

---

[21] Ole Jacob Sending, Indra Øverland, And Thomas Boe Hornbu Climate Change And International Relations: A Five-Pronged Research Agenda, Journal of International Affairs January 2020

nomutanosibliklarni hisobga olgan holda adolatli va adolatli yechimlarni muhokama qilish xalqaro munosabatlarda murakkab vazifadir.

Transmilliy uyushgan jinoyatchilik muammosi va uning shakllari davlatlarning xalqaro va milliy xavfsizligiga asosiy tahdidlardan biridir. Unda xalqaro hamkorlikni yanada rivojlantirish va xalqaro huquqni kodifikatsiya qilish, milliy huquqiy tizimlar, axborot va texnologik resurslarni birlashtirishni takomillashtirish va mustahkamlash, turli tarixiy, madaniy, diniy va huquqiy an'analarga ega mamlakatlar uchun huquqni muhofaza qilish sohasida inson huquqlarining dolzarb masalalari bo'yicha maqbul kelishuvga erishish masalalari dolzarb. Eff transmilliy uyushgan jinoyatchilikka qarshi kurash alohida davlat uchun ham zamonaviy xavfsizlik tahdidlarini bartaraf etishning strategik yo'nalishlaridan biri bo'lib xizmat qilishi va kollektiv xavfsizlik tizimlari doirasida amalga oshiriladigan universal antikriminal platforma bo'lib xizmat qilishi mumkin. Xalqaro huquqiy sohadagi nodavlat sub'ektlarning maqomini (birinchi navbatda, xususiy harbiy va xavfsizlik kampaniyalari, transmilliy korporatsiyalar) aniqlashtirish va universallashtirish ularning noqonuniy (jinoiy) faoliyati va harbiy-siyosiy, iqtisodiy va raqobatbardosh ustunlik xavfini kamaytiradi.gumanitar sohalar.[22]

Hozirgi vaqtda xususiy harbiy va xavfsizlik kompaniyalari resurslaridan to'g'ridan-to'g'ri yoki bilvosita foydalanish BMTning tinchlikparvarlik operatsiyalari departamenti rahbarligida amalga oshirilgan 12 ta tinchlikparvarlik operatsiyalarida amalga oshirilmoqda , davlatlar tomonidan o'z vakolatlarini erkin oshirib yuborish bo'yicha bir qator shikoyatlarga qaramay. Bundan tashqari, rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlarda (masalan, Markaziy Afrika Respublikasi, Mali, shuningdek, yaqin Sharq, Janubiy Osiyo va Lotin Amerikasining ba'zi mamlakatlarida) o'z faoliyatini ustuvor vazifa sifatida amalga oshiradigan transmilliy korporatsiyalarga nisbatan ob'ektiv mulohazalar bildirilib, ko'pincha gumanitar rivojlanishning qo'pol buzilishi, ekologik standartlar va ichki ishlarga aralashish bilan birga keladi davlatlar Amerika korporatsiyasi Halliburton ham xuddi shunday qoidabuzarliklar bilan mashhur bo'lib,

---

[22] Журнал международного права и международных отношений. 2021. № 3 (98). С. 3—10. УДК 351. Page 2

Iroq hukumati bilan harbiy va mojarodan keyingi davrlarda mamlakat infratuzilmasini tiklash bo'yicha shartnomalar tuzgan.[23]

Qochqinlar va migratsiya inqirozlari murakkab tabiati va keng ko'lamli ta'siri tufayli muhim xalqaro xavfsizlik muammolarini keltirib chiqaradi. Qochqinlar va migratsiya inqirozlari ko'pincha mojarolar, ta'qiblar, ekologik ofatlar yoki iqtisodiy beqarorlikdan kelib chiqadi va odamlarni xavfsizlik va yaxshi imkoniyatlar izlab uylarini tark etishga majbur qiladi. Ko'chirilgan aholining gumanitar ehtiyojlarini qondirish xalqaro xavfsizlikning asosiy jihati hisoblanadi, chunki bunday qilmaslik insoniyat azob-uqubatlariga va beqarorlikka olib kelishi mumkin.

Mintaqaviy beqarorlik - qochqinlar va muhojirlarning keng miqyosli harakati mezbon mamlakatlarning resurslari va imkoniyatlarini, xususan, xavfsizlik muammolariga duch kelgan mintaqalardagi resurslarni keskinlashtirishi mumkin. Bu keskinlik ijtimoiy keskinlikni kuchaytirishi, resurslar uchun raqobatni kuchaytirishi va davlatlar ichida va o'rtasidagi beqarorlik va mojarolarga hissa qo'shishi mumkin.

Chegara xavfsizligi - qochqinlar va muhojirlar oqimini boshqarish insonparvarlik tamoyillariga rioya qilgan holda xavfsizlikni ta'minlash uchun samarali chegara boshqaruv strategiyalarini talab qiladi. Chegara nazoratining etarli emasligi tartibsiz migratsiya, odam savdosi va noqonuniy tovarlar kontrabandasiga olib kelishi mumkin, bu ham qabul qiluvchi mamlakatlar, ham muhojirlarning o'zlari uchun xavfsizlikka xavf tug'diradi.

Odam savdosi va ekspluatatsiyasi zaif qochqinlar va muhojirlar, jumladan, ayollar va bolalar ekspluatatsiya, jumladan, odam savdosi, majburiy mehnat va jinsiy ekspluatatsiya xavfi ostida. Huquqiy bazalarni mustahkamlash, huquqni muhofaza qilish sa'y-harakatlarini kuchaytirish va jabrlanganlarga yordam xizmatlarini ko'rsatish ushbu xavfsizlik muammolarini hal qilishning muhim tarkibiy qismidir.

Muammolarga yechimlar

Zamonaviy xalqaro xavfsizlik muammolarini hal qilish diplomatiya, harbiy strategiya, razvedka, iqtisodiy siyosat va xalqaro huquq kabi turli sohalarni o'z ichiga

---

[23] Журнал международного права и международных отношений. 2021. № 3 (98). С. 3—10. УДК 351, page 7

olgan ko'p qirrali yondashuvni talab qiladi. Bu muammolarni samarali hal qilish bo'yicha kengaytirilgan qo'llanma:

Landshaftni tushunish: Zamonaviy xalqaro xavfsizlik landshaftini har tomonlama tushunishdan boshlang. Geosiyosiy tendentsiyalarni, yuzaga kelayotgan tahdidlarni va mojarolarning asosiy sabablarini tahlil qiling. Ushbu tushuncha samarali strategiyalarni ishlab chiqish uchun asos bo'ladi.

Ko'p tomonlama diplomatiya: Xavfsizlik muammolarini hal qilish uchun ko'p tomonlama va diplomatik hamkorlikni ta'kidlang. Kollektiv xavfsizlik va hamkorlikni rivojlantirish uchun hamfikr davlatlar bilan ittifoq va sheriklik o'rnating. Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkiloti, NATO va mintaqaviy tashkilotlar kabi platformalar diplomatik tashabbuslar uchun imkoniyatlar yaratadi.

Mojarolarning oldini olish va hal qilish: erta ogohlantirish tizimlari, vositachilik va muzokaralar orqali nizolarning oldini olishga ustuvor ahamiyat bering. Mavjud mojarolarni tinch yo'l bilan hal qilish, siyosiy nizolar, etnik ziddiyatlar yoki ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy tafovutlar kabi ildiz sabablarini bartaraf etish uchun diplomatiyaga sarmoya kiritish

Harbiy tayyorgarlik va jilovlash: potentsial dushmanlarni to'xtatish va milliy manfaatlarni himoya qilish uchun mustahkam harbiy imkoniyatlarni saqlab qolish. Biroq, mojarolarga olib kelishi mumkin bo'lgan kuchayishning oldini olish uchun mutanosiblik va vazminlik muhimligini ta'kidlanadi.

Terrorizmga qarshi kurash: Terrorizmga qarshi kurashish bo'yicha keng qamrovli strategiyalarni ishlab chiqish, jumladan, razvedka ma'lumotlarini almashish, huquqni muhofaza qilish organlari bilan hamkorlik va terroristik guruhlarga qarshi maqsadli harbiy amaliyotlar. Qashshoqlik, marginallashuv va mafkuraviy targ'ibot kabi ekstremizmni qo'zg'atuvchi asosiy shikoyatlarni ko'rib chiqish.

Kiberxavfsizlik: Kibermakonning mojarolar sohasi sifatida ortib borayotgan ahamiyatini tan oling va muhim infratuzilma, davlat tarmoqlari va xususiy korxonalarni himoya qilish uchun barqaror kiberxavfsizlik choralarini ishlab chiqing. Kiberhujumlarning oldini olish va ularning ta'sirini yumshatish bo'yicha xalqaro me'yorlar va kelishuvlarni rivojlantirish.

Yadro qurollarini tarqatmaslik va nazorat qilish: Yadro, kimyoviy va biologik qurollar tarqalishining oldini olish uchun tarqatmaslik rejimlarini kuchaytirish.

Mojarolar xavfini kamaytirish va global barqarorlikni mustahkamlash uchun qurollarni nazorat qilish bo'yicha kelishuvlar va qurolsizlanish tashabbuslarini amalga oshirish.

Gumanitar yordam va taraqqiyot: mojarolar va tabiiy ofatlardan jabrlangan aholiga gumanitar yordam ko'rsatish, shoshilinch ehtiyojlarni qondirish hamda uzoq muddatli rivojlanish va barqarorlikka ko'maklashish. Qashshoqlikni bartaraf etish va ekstremizmga chidamlilikni oshirish uchun ta'lim, sog'liqni saqlash va iqtisodiy imkoniyatlarga sarmoya kiriting.

Iqlim o'zgarishi va atrof-muhit xavfsizligi: Iqlim o'zgarishi va atrof-muhit degradatsiyasining xavfsizlik oqibatlarini tan olish. Resurs tanqisligi, migratsiya va hudud yoki suv resurslari uchun mojarolar kabi iqlim o'zgarishi ta'sirini yumshatish uchun strategiyalarni ishlab chiqish.

Inson huquqlari va demokratiyani rag'batlantirish**: Inson huquqlari tamoyillarini qo'llab-quvvatlash va xalqaro xavfsizlikning ustunlari sifatida demokratik boshqaruvni qo'llab-quvvatlash. Avtoritarizm va siyosiy beqarorlikning oldini olish uchun qonun ustuvorligi, so'z erkinligi va javobgar institutlarni himoya qilish.

Economic Statecraft**: Xavfsizlik maqsadlarini ilgari surish va davlatlar va nodavlat ishtirokchilar o'rtasida xatti-harakatlarni o'zgartirishni rag'batlantirish uchun sanksiyalar, savdo siyosati va rivojlanishga yordam kabi iqtisodiy vositalardan foydalaning.

Ommaviy diplomatiya va strategik muloqot: rivoyatlarni shakllantirish, dezinformatsiyaga qarshi turish va ichki va xorijda xavfsizlik tashabbuslarini qo'llab-quvvatlash uchun ommaviy diplomatiya va strategik aloqa bilan shug'ullaning.

Texnologiya va innovatsiyalar: Xavfsizlik imkoniyatlarini, jumladan, sun'iy intellekt, uchuvchisiz tizimlar va ilg'or kuzatuv texnologiyalarini oshirish uchun texnologik yutuqlar va innovatsiyalarni qabul qiling. Shu bilan birga, yangi texnologiyalardan mas'uliyat bilan foydalanishni ta'minlash uchun ularning axloqiy va huquqiy oqibatlarini ko'rib chiqing.

Diplomatik, harbiy, iqtisodiy va gumanitar elementlarni o'zida mujassam etgan keng qamrovli va integratsiyalashgan yondashuvni qo'llash orqali siyosatchilar zamonaviy xalqaro xavfsizlik muammolarini samarali hal etishlari va jahon hamjamiyatida tinchlik, barqarorlik va farovonlikka ko'maklashishlari mumkin.

Xalqaro munosabatlar va siyosiy realizm sohasidagi taniqli shaxs Hans Morgentau xalqaro xavfsizlik muammolarini tushunish va hal qilish uchun asos yaratishni taklif qildi. Uning ko'pincha klassik realizm bilan bog'liq yondashuvi hokimiyat siyosatining ustuvorligini va xalqaro tizimning anarxik tabiatini ta'kidlaydi. Morgentauning g'oyalari xalqaro munosabatlarni o'rganish uchun asos bo'lsa-da, uning asarlari birinchi navbatda Sovuq urush davri dinamikasini tushunishga qaratilganligini ta'kidlash kerak. Shunga qaramay, uning tamoyillari xalqaro xavfsizlik bo'yicha zamonaviy munozaralarga ta'sir qilishda davom etmoqda. Morgentauning zamonaviy xalqaro xavfsizlik muammolarini hal qilish bo'yicha nuqtai nazarining qisqacha mazmuni:

Kuch siyosati printsipi: Morgentau xalqaro siyosatga asosan davlatlar o'rtasidagi hokimiyat uchun raqobat bilan tavsiflanadi, deb ta'kidladi. Uning fikricha, milliy manfaatlarga intilish va kuchlar muvozanati xalqaro tizimda davlat xatti-harakatlarining asosiy omili hisoblanadi.

Milliy manfaat va Realpolitik: Morgentau tashqi siyosat bo'yicha qarorlar qabul qilishda milliy manfaatlarni tushunish va ustuvorlik qilish muhimligini ta'kidladi. Realpolitik yoki davlat manfaatlariga pragmatik intilish hokimiyat munosabatlarini va strategik mulohazalarni oqilona baholash asosida qaror qabul qilishni o'z ichiga oladi.

Kuchlar muvozanati: Morgentau kuchlar muvozanatini barqarorlikni saqlash va har qanday yagona davlat yoki koalitsiya hukmronligining oldini olishning asosiy mexanizmi sifatida ko'rdi. Davlatlar potentsial tahdidlarni muvozanatlash uchun boshqa ishtirokchilar bilan birlashishga intiladi va shu bilan gegemon intilishlardan qochadi va xalqaro tizimda muvozanatni rag'batlantiradi.

Axloq va mafkura chegaralari: Morgentau xalqaro munosabatlarga strategik manfaatlar va kuch dinamikasidan ko'ra axloqiy mulohazalar yoki mafkuraviy salib yurishlarini birinchi o'ringa qo'yadigan yondashuvlarni tanqid qildi. Uning ta'kidlashicha, noreal yoki idealistik siyosat kutilmagan oqibatlarga olib kelishi va milliy xavfsizlikka putur etkazishi mumkin.

To'xtatuvchilik va harbiy kuch: Morgentau tajovuzni to'xtatish va milliy xavfsizlikni saqlashda harbiy kuch va to'xtatuvchilik muhimligini tan oldi. U potentsial tahdidlardan himoyalanish uchun harbiy tayyorgarlik va diplomatik aloqalar o'rtasida oqilona muvozanatni saqlash tarafdori.

Buyuk kuch siyosati: Morgentau xalqaro munosabatlarni shakllantirishda buyuk davlatlarning roliga e'tibor qaratdi, ularning nomutanosib ta'siri va barqarorlikni saqlash mas'uliyatini ta'kidladi. Uning fikricha, barqaror xalqaro tartib yirik davlatlarning hamkorligi va jilovini talab qiladi.

Suverenite va aralashmaslik: Morgentau davlat suvereniteti va boshqa davlatlarning ichki ishlariga aralashmaslik tamoyilini ta'kidladi. U kuchlar muvozanatini buzishi yoki mojaro keltirib chiqarishi mumkin bo'lgan aralashuv siyosatidan ogohlantirdi.

Pragmatik diplomatiya: Morgentau diplomatiyaga milliy manfaat va strategik maqsadlarni mafkuraviy yoki axloqiy jihatlardan ustun qo'yadigan pragmatik yondashuvni ma'qulladi. Diplomatik muzokaralar va ittifoqlar davlat manfaatlarini ilgari surish va mojarolarni boshqarish vositalaridir.

Morgentau g'oyalari xalqaro xavfsizlikning doimiy muammolari va raqobatbardosh dunyoda davlat boshqaruvining murakkabligi haqida tushuncha beradi. Uning realizmi ba'zilar uchun pessimistik tuyulishi mumkin bo'lsa-da, zamonaviy xavfsizlik muammolarini hal qilishda strategik fikrlash, ehtiyotkorlik va kuch dinamikasini aniq tushunish muhimligini ta'kidlaydi. Biroq, samarali va axloqiy xavfsizlik siyosatini ishlab chiqishda realizmni boshqa istiqbollar va axloqiy mulohazalar bilan muvozanatlash juda muhimdir.

Xulosa qilganda, xalqaro munosabatlarning evolyutsiyasi kuchlar dinamikasining o'zgarishi, global institutlarning paydo bo'lishi va xalqlarning o'zaro bog'liqligining kuchayishi bilan ajralib turdi. Dastlabki ikki tomonlama kelishuvlardan tortib murakkab ko'p tomonlama shartnomalargacha bo'lgan traektoriya globallashuv, texnologiya va madaniy almashinuv kabi omillar ta'sirida hamkorlik va mojarolar aralashmasini aks ettiradi. Biz olg'a intilayotganimiz sari o'zaro anglashuvni rivojlantirish, global muammolarni hal qilish va tinchlikni targ'ib qilish xalqaro munosabatlarni rivojlantirish uchun muhim bo'lib qoladi.

Xalqaro xavfsizlik bo'yicha tadqiqotlar an'anaviy harbiy strategiyalardan tortib kiberxavfsizlik va atrof-muhitning degradatsiyasi kabi noan'anaviy tahdidlargacha bo'lgan keng doiradagi fanlararo yondashuvlarni qamrab olish uchun rivojlandi. Ushbu soha chegaralar orqali xavfsizlik masalalarining o'zaro bog'liqligi va davlatlar, xalqaro

tashkilotlar va nodavlat sub'ektlar o'rtasidagi hamkorlikning muhimligini ta'kidlaydi. Oldinga siljish, fanlararo tadqiqotlar, faol diplomatiya va innovatsion siyosat bugungi kunda dunyo oldida turgan murakkab xavfsizlik muammolarini samarali hal qilish uchun muhim bo'ladi.

Xalqaro xavfsizlik murakkab, o'zaro bog'liq va doimiy rivojlanib boruvchi ko'plab zamonaviy muammolarga duch kelmoqda. Davlatlararo mojarolar va yadroviy qurollarning tarqalishi kabi an'anaviy tahdidlardan tortib, kiberurush, terrorizm, iqlim o'zgarishi, transmilliy uyushgan jinoyatchilik, qochqinlar va migratsiya inqirozlari kabi paydo bo'layotgan muammolargacha global xavfsizlik manzarasi ko'p qirrali va dinamikdir.

Ushbu muammolarni hal qilish diplomatik, harbiy, iqtisodiy, gumanitar va texnologik jihatlarni birlashtirgan yaxlit yondashuvni talab qiladi. Xalqaro hamkorlik va hamkorlik birinchi o'rinda turadi, chunki hech bir davlat bir o'zi bu muammolarni samarali hal eta olmaydi. Ko'p tomonlama institutlar, shartnomalar va bitimlar xalqlar o'rtasida muloqot, muzokaralar va jamoaviy harakatlarni osonlashtirishda hal qiluvchi rol o'ynaydi.

Bundan tashqari, insonlar farovonligi, huquqlari va qadr-qimmatiga tahdid milliy va xalqaro darajadagi barqarorlik va tinchlikka putur etkazishi mumkinligini tan olgan holda, davlat xavfsizligi bilan bir qatorda inson xavfsizligini ta'minlash muhim ahamiyatga ega. Xalqaro huquq, inson huquqlari me'yorlari va insonparvarlik tamoyillarini qo'llab-quvvatlash xavfsizlik muammolarini hal qilishda inson qadr-qimmatini himoya qilish va adolatni ta'minlashda asosiy hisoblanadi.

Mojarolarning oldini olish, tinchlik o'rnatish, barqaror rivojlanish va barqarorlikni mustahkamlash choralariga sarmoya kiritish xavfsizlikning asosiy sabablarini bartaraf etish va uzoq muddatli barqarorlik va farovonlikni ta'minlash uchun kalit hisoblanadi. Barqaror tinchlik va xavfsizlikni barpo etishda barcha manfaatdor tomonlarning, shu jumladan marginallashgan jamoalar va zaif aholining ehtiyojlari va tashvishlarini inobatga oladigan inklyuziv va adolatli yondashuvlarga ustuvor ahamiyat berish zarur.

Oxir oqibat, zamonaviy xavfsizlik muammolarining murakkabliklarini navigatsiya qilish siyosatni ishlab chiqish, strategik rejalashtirish va inqirozlarni

boshqarishda uzoqni ko'rish, moslashuvchanlik va innovatsiyalarni talab qiladi. Xalqaro hamjamiyat davlatlar oʻrtasida hamkorlik, muloqot va oʻzaro hurmat madaniyatini rivojlantirish orqali hozirgi va kelajak avlodlar uchun xavfsizroq, xavfsizroq dunyo qurishi mumkin.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

1. Sh. Mirziyoyev. Milliy taraqqiyot yoʻlimizni qatiyat bilan davom ettirib, yangi bosqichga koʻtaramiz.1-jild.-Toshkent: "Oʻzbekiston" nashriyoti, 2017.b.138-139

2. Barry Buzan and Lene Hansen The evolution of international security studies; Cambridge university press, New York, 2009y, page 1

3. Шадыбеков К.Б., Исраилов А.А., Кожошев А.О.Государственное и муниципальное управление терминологический словарь.

4. Н.А.Баранов Лекция 6. Международная безопасность: глобальный и региональный аспекты

5. Насер А.А. Международное право. 2020.

6. Nicolo Macchiaveli, The prince, Oxford university press, Nyu York 2005

7. Hans J. Morgenthau, Politics among nations *the struggle for power and peace, New York, Alfred A. Knoff, 1948,*

8. Sindy Vestergaard, Blockchain for International Security The Potential of Distributed Ledger Technology for Nonproliferation and Export Controls , Springer Nature Switzerland AG 2021,

9. Niklas schornig, neorealism. Spindler. 2014,

10. Kenneth. N. Waltz. Theory of international politics. Addison wasley publishing company. 1979

11. Christina Rowley and Jutta Waldes, SPAIS; School of sociology, politics and international studies:, Evolution of international security studies and the evryday:Suggestions from Buffyverse,

12. Waqas Javed, Navigating Cybersecurity Threats in International Relations: Understanding the Growing Impact on Statecraft, National Security, and Global Governance

13. Dineash, Impact of Nuclear Weapons on International Relations

14. Ole Jacob Sending, Indra Øverland, And Thomas Boe Hornbu Climate Change And International Relations: A Five-Pronged Research Agenda, Journal of International Affairs January 2020

15. Журнал международного права и международных отношений. 2021. № 3 (98). С. 3—10. УДК 351.

16. https://www.seekpng.com/png/full/402-4028754_fig-buzans-five-sectors-of-security

17. https://bookdown.org/swen/poli330/images/irtheory.png

TO'QIMACHILIK SANOATINI RIVOJLANTIRISHNING TASHKILIY-IQTOSODIY MEXANIZMINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH

Muxiddinova Kamola Sagdullayevna
International school of financial technologies and science institute
Menejment kafedra o'qituvchisi
E-mail: kamola9826@mail.ru

Annotatsiya

O'zbekiston to'qimachilik sanoati so'nggi yillarda sezilarli o'sishga erishgan bo'lsa-da, sanoatning mavjud imkoniyatlari va resurslari to'liq amalga oshirilmayapti, bu esa ishlab chiqarish samaradorligini pasaytirib, rivojlanishni sekinlashtirmoqda. Ushbu maqolada, to'qimachilik korxonalarining salohiyatini baholash uchun qo'llaniladigan indikatorlar va metodologiyalar tahlil qilinadi. Maqolada sanoatdagi asosiy muammolar, jumladan, eskirgan texnika, past mahsulot sifatlari, marketing strategiyalarining yo'qligi va bozordagi sharoitlar haqida so'z boradi. Shuningdek, sanoatning salohiyatini oshirish uchun bir qator takliflar kiritilgan: ishlab chiqarish samaradorligini oshirish, yangi mahsulot turlarini ishlab chiqish, texnologik modernizatsiya, xorijiy investitsiyalarni jalb etish va marketing faoliyatini yaxshilash.

Tahlil qilish jarayonida, to'qimachilik korxonalarining imkoniyatlarini baholash uchun samarali metodlar va modellar ishlab chiqilishi zarurligi ta'kidlanadi. Bular, o'z navbatida, to'qimachilik sanoatining global bozorda raqobatbardoshligini oshirishga va O'zbekiston iqtisodiyotining barqaror rivojlanishiga yordam beradi. Shu bilan birga, to'qimachilik sanoatining barqaror o'sishini ta'minlash uchun davlat siyosati va tashqi iqtisodiy aloqalarni rivojlantirish muhim ahamiyatga ega.

Kalit so'zlar: to'qimachilik sanoati, ishlab chiqarish salohiyati, marketing strategiyalari, texnologik modernizatsiya, samaradorlik, resurslarni boshqarish, innovatsiyalar, eksport salohiyati, xorijiy investitsiyalar, iqtisodiy potensial, bozor tahlili, raqobatbardoshlik.

Kirish

O'zbekiston to'qimachilik sanoati so'nggi yillarda sezilarli o'sishga erishgan bo'lsa-da, uning salohiyatidan to'liq foydalanish imkoniyatlari hali cheklangan. Sanoatning samaradorligi past bo'lib, eski texnologiyalar, eskirgan uskunalar, xom ashyo yetishmovchiligi va raqobatbardoshlikning pastligi kabi muammolar ishlab

chiqarish jarayonlarini qiyinlashtirmoqda. Shunga qaramasdan, davlat to'qimachilik sanoatini modernizatsiya qilish va uning eksport salohiyatini oshirishga katta e'tibor qaratmoqda.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining **2020 yil 24 iyundagi "To'qimachilik sanoatining raqobatbardoshliligini oshirish va eksport salohiyatini kengaytirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi farmoni** (PQ-4809-son) to'qimachilik sanoatini rivojlantirish bo'yicha olib borilayotgan islohotlarning asosiy huquqiy va tashkiliy asosini yaratdi [1]. Mazkur farmon, sanoatni texnik jihatdan modernizatsiya qilish, xom ashyo resurslarini samarali boshqarish, yangi texnologiyalarni joriy etish va mahsulot sifatini yaxshilashga qaratilgan chora-tadbirlarni o'z ichiga oldi. Bu qaror, shuningdek, eksport salohiyatini oshirish va tashqi bozorlarda raqobatbardoshlikni kuchaytirishga yo'naltirilgan.

Bundan tashqari, **2021 yilda qabul qilingan "To'qimachilik sanoatining raqobatbardoshligini oshirish va mahalliy ishlab chiqarishni qo'llab-quvvatlashga doir qo'shimcha chora-tadbirlar to'g'risida"gi qarori** (PQ-4971-son) hamda **2022 yilning oxirida qabul qilingan "To'qimachilik sanoatining eksport salohiyatini oshirish, xom ashyo taqsimotini yaxshilash va yangi ishlab chiqarish tarmoqlarini yaratish bo'yicha qo'shimcha chora-tadbirlar to'g'risida"gi qarori** (PQ-5260-son) soha uchun muhim huquqiy asoslarni ta'minlab berdi[2]. Ushbu qarorlar orqali davlat tomonidan sanoatni diversifikatsiya qilish, yuqori qo'shimcha qiymatli mahsulotlarni ishlab chiqarishga e'tibor qaratish va eksport salohiyatini oshirishga alohida urg'u berildi. Yangi turdagi mahsulotlarni ishlab chiqish, zamonaviy texnologiyalarni joriy etish va mahsulot sifatini oshirish orqali O'zbekistonning to'qimachilik sanoatini global bozorlar bilan raqobatlashish imkoniyatlarini kengaytirish ko'zda tutilgan.

Biroq, to'qimachilik sanoatida hali ham mavjud bo'lgan asosiy muammolarni hal etish uchun yanada chuqurroq islohotlar zarur. Ushbu muammolar orasida eskirgan uskunalar, xom ashyo resurslarini samarali boshqarishning yo'qligi, mehnat unumdorligining pastligi, innovatsion texnologiyalarni qo'llashdagi cheklovlar va malakali ishchi kuchining yetishmasligi mavjud. Shunday qilib, sanoatning barqaror rivojlanishi uchun ko'proq kompleks yondashuv va zamonaviy iqtisodiy mexanizmlarni joriy etish zarur.

2023 yilning fevralida **"To'qimachilik sanoatini raqobatbardoshligini oshirish va unga doir davlat dasturini amalga oshirish bo'yicha yangi chora-tadbirlar to'g'risida"gi qarori** (PQ-5812-son) qabul qilindi. Ushbu qaror, to'qimachilik sanoatining eksport salohiyatini yanada oshirishga qaratilgan va yangi ishlab chiqarish tarmoqlarini tashkil etish, raqobatbardoshlikni oshirish uchun zaruriy huquqiy va iqtisodiy sharoitlarni yaratish maqsadida yangi qadamlar qo'yishni nazarda tutadi [3]. Xususan, ichki bozorda yuqori qo'shimcha qiymatli mahsulotlar ishlab chiqarish, xom ashyo taqsimotini yaxshilash va marketing strategiyalarini optimallashtirishga oid chora-tadbirlar belgilangan.

Yuqoridagi qarorlar to'qimachilik sanoatini modernizatsiya qilish va raqobatbardoshligini oshirish, shuningdek, mahsulotlarni eksport qilish va xalqaro bozorlar uchun yuqori sifatli mahsulotlar ishlab chiqarishni kengaytirish yo'lida zarur huquqiy asoslarni yaratishga qaratilgan. Mazkur ishda, ushbu islohotlar va davlat dasturlarining o'zaro bog'liqligi, ularning to'qimachilik sanoatiga ta'siri hamda sohadagi muammolarni hal qilishga qaratilgan takliflar ko'rib chiqiladi. Sanoatning barqaror rivojlanishi uchun iqtisodiy va tashkiliy mexanizmlarni takomillashtirish bo'yicha tavsiyalar beriladi.

Adabiyotlar tahlili

To'qimachilik sanoati, mamlakat iqtisodiyotining muhim tarmog'i bo'lib, u nafaqat ichki iste'mol bozorini ta'minlash, balki xalqaro bozorlar uchun eksport mahsulotlarini ishlab chiqarish va raqobatbardoshlikni oshirishda ham katta ahamiyat kasb etadi. Shu bois, sohada olib borilgan ilmiy izlanishlar va tadqiqotlar mamlakatning iqtisodiy rivojlanishini ta'minlashda, to'qimachilik sanoatining o'sishini tahlil qilishda va uni takomillashtirishda muhim rol o'ynaydi.

Adabiyotlar tahlilini olib borishda, to'qimachilik sanoatining umumiy holatini, rivojlanish yo'llarini, raqobatbardoshlikni oshirishga qaratilgan ilmiy ishlarni va ularning amaliy ahamiyatini o'rganish zarur. So'nggi yillarda, bu sohada olib borilgan ilmiy izlanishlar, asosan, sanoatning raqobatbardoshligini oshirish, mahsulot sifatini yaxshilash, yangi texnologiyalarni joriy etish va ishlab chiqarish samaradorligini oshirishga yo'naltirilgan.

Ko'plab tadqiqotchilar Shavkatova, 2021; Tursunov, 2019 to'qimachilik sanoatining iqtisodiy salohiyatini baholashda, uning resurslaridan foydalanish

samaradorligini aniqlashga alohida e'tibor berishgan[4,5]. Aksariyat tadqiqotlar sanoatning mavjud salohiyatini baholashda, ishlab chiqarish jarayonida foydalaniladigan xom ashyo va energiya resurslari, ishlab chiqarish quvvatlari va texnologiyalarning samaradorligini tahlil qilishga qaratilgan. To'qimachilik sanoati salohiyatini baholashda iqtisodiy ko'rsatkichlar, mahsulotlar soni, eksport hajmi va ichki bozordagi o'rnini aniqlashda ishlab chiqarish samaradorligi va resurslardan foydalanish darajasi muhim ahamiyatga ega.

Tursunov (2020) to'qimachilik sanoatining rivojlanishini baholashda eksport salohiyatini oshirishga katta urg'u berib, sanoatdagi texnik va texnologik modernizatsiya, yangi mahsulot turlarini ishlab chiqarish va eksportga qaratilgan strategiyalarni rivojlantirishni taklif qilgan[6]. Shuningdek, Yuldashev (2021) tomonidan olib borilgan tadqiqotlarda sanoatning barqaror rivojlanishiga erishish uchun xom ashyo resurslarini samarali boshqarish va importga nisbatan qaramlikni kamaytirish zarurligi ta'kidlanadi[7].

To'qimachilik sanoatini rivojlantirishda innovatsiyalar va yangi texnologiyalarni joriy etish muhim ahamiyatga ega. O'zbekiston to'qimachilik sanoatida innovatsion texnologiyalarni qo'llash va ishlab chiqarishni modernizatsiya qilish bo'yicha bir qancha tadqiqotlar mavjud (Shamsiev, 2022; Mamatov, 2021)[8,9]. Innovatsiyalarni qo'llash orqali sanoat samaradorligini oshirish, ishlab chiqarishning diversifikatsiyasini ta'minlash va mahsulot sifatini yaxshilash imkoniyatlari ko'rib chiqilgan. Xususan, Shamsiev (2022) to'qimachilik sanoatida raqobatbardoshlikni oshirish uchun avtomatlashtirilgan tizimlar va yuqori texnologiyali asbob-uskunalarni joriy etishning zarurligini ta'kidlagan.

Shuningdek, sohadagi texnologik yangilanishlarga doir ilmiy ishlar (Tashpulatov, 2020) sanoatni modernizatsiya qilishda innovatsion texnologiyalarni joriy etishning samarali yo'llarini o'rganadi[10]. Ular orasida yangi ishlab chiqarish texnologiyalarini qo'llash, mahsulot sifatini yaxshilash, energiya resurslarini tejash va ishlab chiqarish jarayonini optimallashtirishni o'z ichiga oladi.

To'qimachilik sanoatining raqobatbardoshligini oshirishga qaratilgan tadqiqotlar ko'p. Raqobatbardoshlikni oshirish uchun resurslardan samarali foydalanish, yuqori qo'shimcha qiymatli mahsulotlarni ishlab chiqarish, yangi bozorlarga kirish va marketing strategiyalarini optimallashtirish kabi masalalar ko'rib chiqilgan. Misol

uchun, Davronov (2021) o'z tadqiqotlarida, to'qimachilik sanoatining raqobatbardoshligini oshirish uchun yangi mahsulotlarni ishlab chiqish va eksport salohiyatini kengaytirish, shuningdek, marketing tadqiqotlari va strategiyalarini kuchaytirish zarurligini ta'kidlaydi[11].

Raqobatbardoshlikni oshirishda, mahalliy tovarlarning tashqi bozorga chiqarilishi muhim o'rin tutadi. Shu maqsadda, Tursunov va Mustafayev (2022) tomonidan olib borilgan tadqiqotda, to'qimachilik sanoati uchun raqobatbardosh mahsulotlar ishlab chiqarish va xalqaro bozorlarga chiqarishning amaliy yo'llari ko'rib chiqilgan[12]. Tadqiqotda, eksportni rivojlantirish uchun davlat dasturlarining roli va xalqaro marketing tadqiqotlarining ahamiyati hamda bozorlar segmentatsiyasining ahamiyati ta'kidlanadi.

Adabiyotlar tahlili shuni ko'rsatadiki, O'zbekiston to'qimachilik sanoatining rivojlanishida bir qator muammolar mavjud. Bu muammolar orasida xom ashyo taqsimotining notekisligi, eskirgan uskunalar va texnologiyalar, mehnat unumdorligining pastligi va eksport salohiyatining yetarlicha rivojlanmaganligi bor. Tadqiqotchilar ushbu muammolarni hal etish uchun yangi texnologiyalarni qo'llash, eksportni rivojlantirish, mahsulot sifatini oshirish va samarali marketing tizimlarini joriy etish zarurligini ta'kidlamoqda.

To'qimachilik sanoatining rivojlanishi va raqobatbardoshligini oshirish uchun ilmiy va amaliy izlanishlar yanada chuqurlashib, yangi texnologiyalar, samarali boshqaruv tizimlari va davlat dasturlarining amaliy jihatlarini takomillashtirishga qaratilgan bo'lishi kerak.

To'qimachilik sanoatining rivojlanishini tahlil qilish va uning salohiyatini baholashda bir qator ilmiy tadqiqot usullaridan foydalanish zarur. Ushbu tadqiqotda, sanoatning mavjud holati, rivojlanish yo'llari va muammolarni aniqlashda turli xil usullar qo'llaniladi. Tadqiqotning samarali bo'lishi uchun, quyidagi asosiy tadqiqot usullari va yondashuvlar tanlangan:

Tahlil va sintez usulini qo'llash orqali to'qimachilik sanoatining turli jihatlarini chuqur o'rganish mumkin. Tahlil usulida sanoatning mavjud resurslari, ishlab chiqarish jarayonlari, xom ashyo taqsimoti va texnologik jarayonlari alohida tahlil qilinadi. Sintez usulida esa, tahlil natijalarini birlashtirish va umumiy xulosalar chiqarish orqali sanoatni rivojlantirish bo'yicha takliflar ishlab chiqiladi.

69

Statistik tahlil sanoatning o'zgarishlarini va rivojlanish tendensiyalarini aniqlashda muhim rol o'ynaydi. Bu usul orqali ishlab chiqarish hajmi, mahsulot sifati, eksport hajmi, mehnat unumdorligi va boshqa iqtisodiy ko'rsatkichlar o'rganiladi. Statistik ma'lumotlardan foydalanish, sanoatning samaradorligini baholashda, iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy ta'sirlarni tahlil qilishda samarali yordam beradi. Shuningdek, statistika asosida prognozlar ishlab chiqilishi mumkin.

Kompleks tahlil usuli, to'qimachilik sanoatining iqtisodiy salohiyatini baholashda barcha elementlarning o'zaro bog'liqligini o'rganishga imkon beradi. Ushbu usulda, sanoatning barcha tarkibiy qismlari – ishlab chiqarish, marketing, investitsiyalar, texnologiyalar, moliyaviy resurslar va boshqalar – o'zaro muvofiqligi va samaradorligi tahlil qilinadi. Bu usul sanoatning raqobatbardoshligini oshirish va barqaror rivojlanishini ta'minlash uchun zarur bo'lgan kompleks yondashuvlarni ishlab chiqish imkonini beradi.

Ekspertiza va ekspert baholash usuli, to'qimachilik sanoatining salohiyatini baholashda professional mutaxassislarning fikriga asoslanadi. Ushbu usul yordamida, soha bo'yicha ekspertlar tomonidan ishlab chiqarish quvvatlari, mahsulot sifatini yaxshilash, texnologik modernizatsiya va raqobatbardoshlikni oshirishga oid takliflar olish mumkin. Ekspertlarning baholari orqali sanoatning hozirgi holati va rivojlanish istiqbollari haqida ishonchli tahlil olish mumkin.

Intervyu va so'rovnoma usulidan foydalanish orqali sanoatning rahbarlari, xodimlari, bozor ekspertlari va iste'molchilari bilan bevosita muloqot qilish mumkin. Bu usul, to'qimachilik sanoatidagi muammolarni va uning rivojlanish yo'llarini aniqlashda, shuningdek, marketing va iste'mol talablarini o'rganishda samarali bo'ladi. So'rovnomalar orqali bozorning ehtiyojlari va to'qimachilik mahsulotlariga bo'lgan talabni o'rganish mumkin.

Tajriba-konstruktorlik yondashuvi, to'qimachilik sanoatida ishlab chiqarish jarayonlarida yangi texnologiyalarni joriy etishda, yangi mahsulot turlarini ishlab chiqishda va ishlab chiqarish quvvatlarini optimallashtirishda qo'llaniladi. Ushbu yondashuv orqali, sanoatning barcha tarkibiy qismlarini modernizatsiya qilish va raqobatbardoshlikni oshirishga qaratilgan tajriba ishlanmalari amalga oshiriladi.

Prognostik usul yordamida, to'qimachilik sanoatining kelajakdagi rivojlanish istiqbollarini va uning salohiyatini prognoz qilish mumkin. Ushbu usulda, sanoatning

mavjud holati asosida, eksport, ishlab chiqarish hajmi, texnologik o'zgarishlar, xom ashyo taqsimoti va boshqa iqtisodiy ko'rsatkichlar asosida kelajakdagi o'zgarishlar va rivojlanish tendensiyalarini prognoz qilish amalga oshiriladi.

Model yaratish usuli, to'qimachilik sanoatining salohiyatini baholash uchun matematik yoki statistik modellarni ishlab chiqishni o'z ichiga oladi. Ushbu model yordamida sanoatning turli omillari, shu jumladan ishlab chiqarish quvvatlari, resurslardan foydalanish samaradorligi, raqobatbardoshlik darajasi va boshqa iqtisodiy ko'rsatkichlar o'zaro bog'langan holda baholanadi. Modelni yaratish, to'qimachilik sanoatining samaradorligini oshirish va rivojlanish uchun zarur bo'lgan strategiyalarni ishlab chiqishda yordam beradi.

Taqqoslash usuli yordamida, to'qimachilik sanoatining faoliyatini boshqa mamlakatlar yoki tarmoqlardagi sanoat korxonalari bilan taqqoslash mumkin. Bu usul, sanoatning hozirgi holatini tahlil qilishda, unga nisbatan boshqa mamlakatlardagi sanoat rivojlanishini ko'rib chiqishda va o'rganishda samarali bo'ladi.

Sistemali yondashuv usuli to'qimachilik sanoatini tizimli ravishda o'rganish, uning tarkibiy qismlari va ularning o'zaro aloqalarini tahlil qilishni taqozo etadi. Ushbu usul yordamida, sanoatning barcha qismlarini umumiy tizim sifatida ko'rib chiqish va uning samaradorligini yaxshilash uchun kompleks strategiyalar ishlab chiqish mumkin.

Tadqiqot usullarining barchasi to'qimachilik sanoatining turli jihatlarini chuqur o'rganishga, uning salohiyatini baholashga va rivojlantirish uchun zarur bo'lgan tavsiyalarni ishlab chiqishga qaratilgan. Ushbu usullarni birlashtirib qo'llash, sanoatning mavjud holatini tahlil qilish, muammolarni aniqlash va rivojlanish yo'llarini belgilashda samarali bo'ladi.

Tahlil va natijalar

To'qimachilik sanoatining rivojlanishiga oid amalga oshirilgan tahlil, ushbu sohadagi mavjud muammolarni, resurslardan foydalanish samaradorligini va rivojlanish potentsialini aniqlashga imkon berdi. Tahlil jarayonida olingan ma'lumotlar asosida, to'qimachilik sanoatining hozirgi holati, uning resurs salohiyati va texnologik imkoniyatlari o'rganildi. Ushbu tahlil natijalari sanoatning rivojlanishi uchun asosiy muammolarni va ularni bartaraf etish yo'llarini belgilashda yordam beradi.

To'qimachilik sanoatida ishlab chiqarish samaradorligi hali ham past darajada. Tahlil qilish natijasida, bu holatning asosiy sabablaridan biri — eskirgan uskunalar va

texnologiyalarni qo'llashdir. Aksariyat korxonalar hozirgi kunda o'zining ishlab chiqarish quvvatlarini to'liq foydalanmasdan, eskirgan texnologiyalar bilan ishlamoqda. Bu esa ishlab chiqarish jarayonlarini sekinlashtiradi va mahsulotlarning raqobatbardoshligini kamaytiradi.

Shuningdek, ishlab chiqarishning samaradorligini oshirish uchun xom ashyo resurslaridan maksimal darajada foydalanish zarurati mavjud. Xom ashyoni import qilish va ularni qayta ishlashda mavjud samaradorlik darajasi past, bu esa tannarxni oshiradi. Mahsulotlarning bozor talablariga moslashishiga va yuqori sifatli mahsulotlar ishlab chiqarishga e'tibor berish zarur.

To'qimachilik sanoatining resurslardan foydalanish samaradorligi tahlil qilindi. Xom ashyo, materiallar va energiya resurslari ishlab chiqarish tannarxining katta qismini tashkil qiladi. Aksariyat korxonalar xom ashyo taqsimoti va uning optimallashtirilishi bilan bog'liq muammolarga duch kelmoqda. Bunday holatlarning oldini olish uchun xom ashyo resurslarini samarali boshqarish va qayta ishlashni chuqurlashtirish zarur.

Xom ashyo taqsimotining noaniqligi va ishlab chiqarish quvvatlarining to'liq ishlatilmasligi, tannarxning oshishiga va yuqori sifatli mahsulot ishlab chiqarishning kamayishiga olib kelmoqda. Shu bilan birga, texnologik jarayonlarni optimallashtirish va avtomatlashtirish orqali energiya resurslaridan foydalanishni kamaytirish, natijada tannarxni pasaytirishga olib keladi.

To'qimachilik sanoatida innovatsiyalarni joriy etish va zamonaviy texnologiyalarni qo'llashda o'zgarishlar sezilmoqda. Ammo hali ham ushbu jarayonlar juda sekin amalga oshirilmoqda. Innovatsion texnologiyalarni joriy etishda yuzaga keladigan qiyinchiliklar, asosan, moliyaviy resurslarning yetishmasligi, kadrlarning malakasizligi va mavjud texnologik infratuzilmaning eskirganligi bilan bog'liq.

Tahlil natijalari shuni ko'rsatadiki, texnologik modernizatsiya va raqamli tizimlarga o'tish orqali ishlab chiqarish samaradorligini oshirish, eksport salohiyatini kengaytirish va mahsulot sifatini yaxshilash mumkin. Shu maqsadda, yuqori texnologiyali uskunalar va raqamli texnologiyalarni keng joriy etish zarur. Bu, o'z navbatida, to'qimachilik sanoatining global raqobatbardoshligini oshiradi.

Mehnat unumdorligini oshirish va malakali kadrlar tayyorlash masalasi, tahlil qilingan asosiy yo'nalishlardan biri bo'ldi. Hozirgi kunda to'qimachilik sanoatida

malakali mutaxassislar yetishmaydi, bu esa ishlab chiqarish jarayonlarini sekinlashtiradi va samaradorlikni kamaytiradi. Kadrlar tayyorlash, malaka oshirish va yangi texnologiyalarni o'rgatish masalalari ustuvor bo'lishi kerak.

Agar malakali mutaxassislar tayyorlashga e'tibor qaratilsa, bu mehnat unumdorligini oshirishga va ishlab chiqarish jarayonlarini yanada samarali tashkil etishga yordam beradi.

Tahlil qilish natijasida, O'zbekistonning to'qimachilik sanoati eksport salohiyatining pastligi ham aniqlangan. Boshqa rivojlangan mamlakatlar bilan raqobatlashish uchun, O'zbekiston to'qimachilik sanoatining mahsulot sifatini oshirish va xalqaro bozorga moslashtirish zarur. Mahsulotlarning diversifikatsiyasini amalga oshirish, yangi mahsulot turlarini ishlab chiqarish va zamonaviy dizaynlar yaratish, global bozorlar bilan raqobatlashish imkoniyatlarini oshiradi.

Xalqaro bozorlar uchun samarali marketing strategiyasini ishlab chiqish, mahsulotni eksport qilish va to'qimachilik sanoatini global bozorda tanitish masalalariga alohida e'tibor qaratish lozim.

Investitsiyalarni jalb qilish va moliyaviy resurslarni samarali boshqarish muammolarini tahlil qilish natijasida, to'qimachilik sanoatiga xorijiy investitsiyalarni jalb qilish uchun yanada jozibador sharoitlar yaratish zarurligi ma'lum bo'ldi. Innovatsion texnologiyalarni joriy etish, ishlab chiqarish quvvatlarini kengaytirish va yangi to'qimachilik korxonalarini tashkil etish uchun davlat tomonidan investitsiya muhitini yaxshilash lozim. Shuningdek, moliyaviy boshqaruvni takomillashtirish va ishlab chiqarish samaradorligini oshirish uchun moliyaviy strategiyalarni ishlab chiqish zarur.

1-jadval

Respublikada to'qimachilik sanoatini rivojlanish dinamikasi

Qayta ishlangan meva-sabzavot mahsulotlari	O‘lchov birligi	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022-yil. 2018-yil.ga nisbatan, % da
To‘qimachilik, kiyim, teri mahsulotlarini ishlab chiqarish indeksi, o‘tgan yilga nisbatan foizda	%	105,4	104,9	13,8	18,8	108,8	+3,4 f.p.
To‘qimachilik, kiyim, teri mahsulotlarini ishlab chiqarishni sanoat mahsu-lotidagi ulushi	%	14,5	12,6	13,2	14,9	14,9	+0,4 f.p.
To‘qimachilik, kiyim, teri mahsulotlarini natura ko‘rinishida ishlab chiqarish							
Ip-kalava	min g t.	427,9	528,6	614,8	789,0	662,3	154,8
Gazlamalar	mln. m²	533,3	470,4	607,8	590,8	590,4	110,7
Trikotaj mahsulotlari	mln dona	319,7	266,1	286,0	481,3	455,6	253,2
Trikotaj polotnosi	min g t.	60,5	54,1	97,3	75,1	95,2	157,3
Tikuv mahsulotlari	mlrd so‘m	2873,8	3216,8	4080,9	4679,8	4424,1	153,9
Chulki-paypoq mahsulotlari	mln. juft	117,0	126,4	155,0	219,8	206,2	176,2
Poyabzal	mln. juft	12,7	21,6	27,6	26,5	24,0	189,0
Gilam va gilam mahsulotlari	mln m²	45,1	43,9	54,4	66,3	60,1	133,2

Manba: O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti huzuridagi Statistika agentligi ma'lumotlari asosida tuzilgan.

To'qimachilik sanoatining samarali rivojlanishini ta'minlash uchun, sanoatning tashkiliy-iqtisodiy mexanizmlarini takomillashtirish zarur. Shuningdek, bu sohada amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlar va davlat dasturlari yordamida sanoatning raqobatbardoshligini oshirish, eksport imkoniyatlarini kengaytirish va barqaror rivojlanishini ta'minlashga erishish mumkin.

Tahlil natijalari shuni ko'rsatadiki, O'zbekistonning to'qimachilik sanoatining rivojlanishi uchun bir qator chora-tadbirlar va takliflar ishlab chiqilishi kerak. Bular innovatsion texnologiyalarni joriy etish, mehnat unumdorligini oshirish, kadrlar tayyorlash, eksport salohiyatini oshirish va iqtisodiy salohiyatni yanada samarali boshqarishni o'z ichiga oladi. Bunday yondashuv sanoatning barqaror rivojlanishiga yordam beradi va mamlakatning global bozorga muvaffaqiyatli kirib borishiga imkon yaratadi.

Xulosa

O'zbekiston to'qimachilik sanoati so'nggi yillarda sezilarli o'sishga erishgan bo'lsa-da, sanoatning to'liq potensialidan foydalanish va barqaror rivojlanishini ta'minlashda hali ko'plab muammolar mavjud. Tahlil natijalari shuni ko'rsatadiki, sanoatning past ishlab chiqarish samaradorligi, eskirgan texnologiyalar, xom ashyo resurslarining noto'g'ri taqsimoti, malakali kadrlarning yetishmasligi va innovatsion texnologiyalarni joriy etishda yuzaga keladigan qiyinchiliklar — bu sohaning asosiy rivojlanish to'siqlaridir. Shuningdek, ishlab chiqarishning samaradorligini oshirish uchun texnik-modernizatsiya, resurslardan samarali foydalanish, yuqori sifatli mahsulot ishlab chiqarish va global bozorda raqobatbardoshligini oshirish muhim ahamiyatga ega.

To'qimachilik sanoatining samarali rivojlanishi va barqaror o'sishi uchun quyidagi takliflarni amalga oshirish zarur. Bu, o'z navbatida, O'zbekistonning iqtisodiy o'sishiga, yangi ish o'rinlarini yaratishga va xalqaro bozorga muvaffaqiyatli chiqish imkoniyatini yaratishga xizmat qiladi. Sanoatning modernizatsiyasi, innovatsion texnologiyalarni qo'llash, kadrlar malakasini oshirish va bozorlarni diversifikatsiya qilish orqali to'qimachilik sanoatining raqobatbardoshligini oshirish mumkin. Bularning barchasi, O'zbekistonning iqtisodiy barqarorligini va xalqaro bozorlaridagi o'rnini mustahkamlashga xizmat qiladi.

- To'qimachilik sanoatining raqobatbardoshligini oshirish va mahsulot sifatini yaxshilash uchun innovatsion texnologiyalarni keng joriy etish zarur. Yangi texnologiyalarga o'tish orqali ishlab chiqarish jarayonlarini tezlashtirish, energiya sarfini kamaytirish va tannarxni pasaytirish mumkin. Sanoatni raqamli transformatsiyalash, avtomatlashtirish va yangi texnologiyalarni qo'llash mahsulotni global bozor talablariga moslashtirishga yordam beradi.

- Eskirgan texnologiyalar va uskunalar to'qimachilik sanoatining samaradorligini pasaytiradi. Ushbu muammoni hal qilish uchun mavjud uskunalarni zamonaviy texnika va texnologiyalar bilan almashtirish kerak. Sanoatni modernizatsiya qilish uchun davlat dasturlari va investitsiya jalb qilish mexanizmlarini kuchaytirish muhimdir.

- Xom ashyo taqsimoti va sarfini optimallashtirish orqali tannarxni kamaytirish va ishlab chiqarish samaradorligini oshirish mumkin. Bu uchun xom ashyo manbalarini diversifikatsiya qilish, qayta ishlashni chuqurlashtirish va yangi turdagi xom ashyolarni import qilishni kamaytirish zarur. Xom ashyo bozorini yaxshilash va unga bo'lgan talabni to'g'ri tahlil qilish ham muhim.

- Mehnat unumdorligini oshirish uchun malakali kadrlar tayyorlashga alohida e'tibor qaratish zarur. Yangi texnologiyalarni joriy etish va ishlab chiqarish jarayonlarini optimallashtirish uchun malakali ishchi kuchini tayyorlash tizimini kuchaytirish kerak. Bu uchun ishlab chiqarishdagi mutaxassislar uchun maxsus treninglar va malaka oshirish kurslarini tashkil etish lozim.

- To'qimachilik sanoatining global bozorga muvaffaqiyatli kirib borish uchun eksport salohiyatini oshirish zarur. Mahsulot diversifikatsiyasi, yangi mahsulot turlarini ishlab chiqish va sifatni yaxshilash orqali eksportga yo'naltirilgan strategiyani ishlab chiqish kerak. Mahsulotlarni xalqaro bozorga moslashtirish va zamonaviy marketing tadqiqotlarini o'tkazish orqali to'qimachilik mahsulotlarining eksporti oshirilishi mumkin.

- Sanoatni rivojlantirish uchun xorijiy va ichki investitsiyalarni jalb qilish zarur. Investitsiya muhiti va davlat tomonidan investorlar uchun yaratiladigan rag'batlantirishlar, texnologiyalarga investitsiya kiritishni ko'paytirishi mumkin. Bundan tashqari, sanoat korxonalarida moliyaviy boshqaruvni yaxshilash, ishlab chiqarish xarajatlarini kamaytirish va rentabellikni oshirish uchun yangi moliyaviy strategiyalarni ishlab chiqish zarur.

- To'qimachilik mahsulotlariga bo'lgan ichki va tashqi bozor talablari yaxshi o'rganilishi kerak. Marketing tadqiqotlari orqali bozor segmentlarini aniqlash va ular bo'yicha samarali marketing strategiyalarini ishlab chiqish lozim. Xalqaro bozorlarni o'rganish, yangi bozorlarni kashf etish va mahsulotlar uchun raqobatbardosh narxlarni belgilash uchun marketingga alohida e'tibor qaratish zarur.

- To'qimachilik sanoati bo'yicha xalqaro hamkorlikni rivojlantirish va integratsiya jarayonlarini kuchaytirish muhim. Global bozorlar bilan raqobatbardoshlikni oshirish uchun xalqaro texnologiyalar va tajriba almashish, hamkorlikda yangi mahsulotlarni ishlab chiqarish va innovatsion yechimlar yaratish zarur. Shu bilan birga, to'qimachilik sanoatida xalqaro kooperatsiya va hamkorlikni rivojlantirish uchun huquqiy mexanizmlar ishlab chiqilishi lozim.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

1.   O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining farmoni. (2020, iyun 24). To'qimachilik sanoatining raqobatbardoshliligini oshirish va eksport salohiyatini kengaytirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida (PQ-4809-son). *O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining huquqiy hujjatlari to'plami*, 2020, 24-iyun.

2.   O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining qarori. (2022, dekabr 27). To'qimachilik sanoatining eksport salohiyatini oshirish, xom ashyo taqsimotini yaxshilash va yangi ishlab chiqarish tarmoqlarini yaratish bo'yicha qo'shimcha chora-tadbirlar to'g'risida (PQ-5260-son). *O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining huquqiy hujjatlari to'plami*, 2022, 27-dekabr.

3.   O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining qarori. (2023, fevral 15). To'qimachilik sanoatini raqobatbardoshligini oshirish va unga doir davlat dasturini amalga oshirish bo'yicha yangi chora-tadbirlar to'g'risida (PQ-5812-son). *O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining huquqiy hujjatlari to'plami*, 2023, 15-fevral.

4.   Shavkatova, X. (2021). *To'qimachilik sanoatining iqtisodiy salohiyatini baholash: Resurslardan foydalanish samaradorligi* (Dissertatsiya). Toshkent Davlat Iqtisodiyot Universiteti.

5.   Tursunov, N. (2019). *To'qimachilik sanoatining samaradorligini tahlil qilish va uni rivojlantirish yo'llari* (Dissertatsiya). Toshkent Davlat Texnika Universiteti.

6.   Tursunov, N. (2020). *To'qimachilik sanoatining rivojlanishi va eksport salohiyatini oshirish: Texnik va texnologik modernizatsiya, yangi mahsulot turlari va strategiyalar* (Dissertatsiya). Toshkent Davlat Iqtisodiyot Universiteti.

7.   Yuldashev, A. (2021). *To'qimachilik sanoatining barqaror rivojlanishi: Xom ashyo resurslarini boshqarish va importga nisbatan qaramlikni kamaytirish* (Dissertatsiya). Toshkent Davlat Texnika Universiteti.

8.   Shamsiev, B. (2022). *To'qimachilik sanoatida innovatsion texnologiyalarni qo'llash va raqobatbardoshlikni oshirish* (Dissertatsiya). Toshkent Davlat Iqtisodiyot Universiteti.

9.   Mamatov, R. (2021). *To'qimachilik sanoatining diversifikatsiyasi va innovatsiyalar orqali samaradorligini oshirish* (Dissertatsiya). Samarqand Davlat Universiteti.

10.   Tashpulatov, K. (2020). *To'qimachilik sanoatini modernizatsiya qilishda innovatsion texnologiyalarni joriy etish va energiya resurslarini tejash* (Dissertatsiya). Toshkent Davlat Texnika Universiteti.

11.   Davronov, N. (2021). *To'qimachilik sanoatining raqobatbardoshligini oshirish va yangi mahsulotlarni ishlab chiqish* (Dissertatsiya). Toshkent Davlat Iqtisodiyot Universiteti.

12.   Davronov, N. (2021). *To'qimachilik sanoatining raqobatbardoshligini oshirish va yangi mahsulotlarni ishlab chiqish* (Dissertatsiya). Toshkent Davlat Iqtisodiyot Universiteti.

Raqamli moliyaviy texnologiyalarning boshqaruvdagi roli va uning O'zbekiston uchun ahamiyati

Bekmurodov Baxtiyor Farxodovich,

Axborot texnologiyalari va menejment universiteti assistenti.

bekmurodovbaxtiyor@gmail.com

tel: +99891 214 94 36

Zokirov Ulug`bek Inom og`li

Axborot texnologiyalari va menejment universiteti stajyori.

u-zokirov@mail.ru

tel: +998914565666

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqola raqamli moliyaviy texnologiyalar (FinTech) va ularning O'zbekistonning boshqaruv tizimidagi ahamiyatini o'rganishga bag'ishlangan. Raqamli texnologiyalar moliyaviy xizmatlarni yanada qulay va samarali taqdim etishga yordam berishi, shu orqali iqtisodiy rivojlanishni rag'batlantirishi mumkin. Tadqiqot jarayonida O'zbekistondagi moliyaviy xizmatlar bozoridagi o'zgarishlar, foydalanuvchilar va kompaniyalar bilan o'tkazilgan so'rovlar natijalari tahlil qilindi. Natijalar shuni ko'rsatadiki, raqamli moliyaviy texnologiyalar foydalanuvchilarga qulayliklar yaratish, xizmatlar samaradorligini oshirish va innovatsion g'oyalarni amalga oshirish imkonini beradi. Biroq, texnologik infratuzilma, malakali kadrlar va huquqiy masalalar kabi muammolarni hal qilish zaruriyati ham ta'kidlangan. Maqola, raqamli moliyaviy texnologiyalarni muvaffaqiyatli joriy etish O'zbekistonning moliyaviy bozorida yangi imkoniyatlar yaratishi va mamlakatning raqobatbardoshligini oshirishi mumkinligini ko'rsatadi.

Kalit so'zlar. Raqamli moliyaviy texnologiyalar (FinTech), boshqaruv, menejment, moliyaviy xizmatlar, innovatsiya, texnologik infratuzilma, samaradorlik, Iqtisodiy rivojlanish, transformatsiya.

Аннотация. Данная статья посвящена изучению цифровых финансовых технологий (FinTech) и их значению в системе управления Узбекистана. Цифровые технологии могут помочь сделать финансовые услуги более доступными и эффективными, тем самым стимулируя экономическое развитие.

В ходе исследования были проанализированы изменения на рынке финансовых услуг в Узбекистане, результаты опросов, проведенных с пользователями и компаниями. Результаты показывают, что цифровые финансовые технологии позволяют создавать удобства для пользователей, повышать эффективность услуг и реализовывать инновационные идеи. Однако также была подчеркнута необходимость решения таких проблем, как технологическая инфраструктура, квалифицированные кадры и правовые вопросы. В статье показано, что успешное внедрение цифровых финансовых технологий может создать новые возможности на финансовом рынке Узбекистана и повысить конкурентоспособность страны.

Ключевые слова: Цифровые финансовые технологии (FinTech), управление, финансовые услуги, инновации, технологическая инфраструктура, эффективность, Экономическое развитие, трансформация.

Annotation. This article is devoted to the study of digital financial technologies (FinTech) and their importance in the management system of Uzbekistan. Digital technologies can help make financial services more accessible and efficient, thereby stimulating economic development. During the research, the changes in the financial services market in Uzbekistan, the results of surveys conducted with users and companies were analyzed. The results show that digital financial technologies allow creating convenience for users, increasing the efficiency of services and implementing innovative ideas. However, the need to solve problems such as technological infrastructure, qualified personnel and legal issues was also emphasized. The article shows that the successful introduction of digital financial technologies can create new opportunities in the financial market of Uzbekistan and increase the country's competitiveness.

Keywords: Digital financial technologies (FinTech), management, financial services, innovation, technological infrastructure, efficiency, Economic development, transformation.

Kirish. Raqamli moliyaviy texnologiyalar (FinTech) zamonaviy iqtisodiyotning ajralmas va muhim qismiga aylangan. Ushbu texnologiyalar, internet va mobil ilovalar orqali moliyaviy xizmatlarni oson va qulay tarzda taqdim etish imkonini yaratib, butun dunyo boʻylab moliya tizimlarini oʻzgartirib bormoqda. Raqamli moliya yondoshuvi,

xaridorlar uchun xizmatlarni soddalashtirib, vaqtni tejash, xarajatlarni kamaytirish va umumiy samaradorlikni oshirishga yordam beradi.

O‘zbekiston iqtisodiyotida raqamli moliyaviy texnologiyalarni joriy etish, mamlakatning moliyaviy tizimini modernizatsiya qilish, xizmatlarni raqobatbardosh qilish va xalqaro miqyosda yanada mustahkam o‘ringa ega bo‘lishi uchun katta ahamiyatga ega. Mamlakatimizda iqtisodiy islohotlar jarayonida raqamli transformatsiya muhim rol o‘ynaydi. Xususan, moliyaviy xizmatlar sohasidagi raqamli innovatsiyalar, kadrlar tayyorlash va zamonaviy infratuzilma yaratish zarurati mavjud.

Shu bilan birga, raqamli moliyaviy texnologiyalarni joriy etishda yuzaga kelayotgan muammolar — texnologik infratuzilmaning yetarli darajada rivojlanmasligi, malakali kadrlar yetishmasligi va huquqiy cheklovlar, ushbu jarayonni murakkablashtirmoqda. Ushbu maqolada raqamli moliyaviy texnologiyalarning menejmentdagi o‘rni va O‘zbekistondagi ahamiyatini chuqur o‘rganish, shuningdek, mavjud muammolar va ularni hal etish yo‘llarini tahlil qilish maqsad qilingan. Raqamli moliya bozorida kelgusida yuz berishi mumkin bo‘lgan o‘zgarishlarni va ularning iqtisodiyotga ta’sirini tahlil qilish, O‘zbekistonning moliyaviy barqarorligini oshirishga qaratilgan chora-tadbirlarni aniqlashga yordam beradi.

Tadqiqot materiallari va metodologiyasi. Raqamli moliyaviy texnologiyalar (FinTech) global miqyosda tez sur’atlar bilan rivojlanib bormoqda. Bu jarayon O‘zbekiston uchun ham dolzarb ahamiyatga ega, chunki mamlakat iqtisodiyotni diversifikatsiyalash, raqamli transformatsiyani amalga oshirish va moliyaviy xizmatlar sohasida raqobatbardoshligini oshirishni maqsad qilmoqda. Raqamli texnologiyalarning iqtisodiyotga kiritilishi, eng avvalo, xizmatlarning sifatini oshirish va foydalanuvchilar uchun qulaylik yaratish orqali amalga oshiriladi. Biroq, bu jarayon ko‘plab muammolarni keltirib chiqarishi mumkin, masalan, texnologik infratuzilma yetishmovchiligi, malakali kadrlar yetishmasligi va mavjud qonunchilik bazasining noaniqliklari. Shu sababdan, quyidagi savollar yuzaga kelishi mumkin va albatta ularning yechimini topish zarur deb hisoblaymiz:

- Raqamli moliyaviy texnologiyalar O‘zbekistonda qanday ahamiyatga egaligi.
- Raqamli texnologiyalarni joriy etishda muammolarning mavjudligi.

81

- Ularni hal etish uchun aniq va rejali chora-tadbirlar ishlab chiqilishi kerakligi.

Ushbu savollarga javob topish uchun quyidagi tadqiqot usuli sifatida bir nechta yondashuvlardan foydalanish munkin bo`ladi.

- **Sifatli tadqiqot**: O'zbekiston moliya bozorida faoliyat yuritayotgan FinTech kompaniyalari, banklar va boshqa moliyaviy institutlar bilan intervyular o'tkazildi. Ushbu intervyular orqali raqamli texnologiyalarning joriy holati, foydalanuvchilar ehtiyojlari va tajribalari haqida ma'lumotlar yig'ildi.
- **Miqdoriy tadqiqot**: Foydalanuvchilar o'rtasida so'rovnoma o'tkazildi. So'rovnoma natijalari raqamli moliyaviy xizmatlar haqida foydalanuvchilarning fikrini, ularning qoniqish darajasini va xizmatlardan foydalanish tajribasini aks ettiradi. Bu, o'z navbatida, raqamli moliyaviy texnologiyalarni joriy etishdagi imkoniyatlar va muammolarni aniqlashga yordam berdi.
- **Analitik tahlil**: O'zbekistonning raqamli moliyaviy texnologiyalari bo'yicha mavjud statistik ma'lumotlar va ilmiy tadqiqotlar o'tganildi. Bu tahlil orqali raqamli texnologiyalarning iqtisodiyotdagi rolini baholash va ularning samaradorligini o'lchash imkoniyati yaratdi.

Ushbu yondashuvlar yordamida O'zbekistondagi raqamli moliyaviy texnologiyalarni joriy etish va rivojlantirishda mavjud muammolarni aniqlash, shuningdek, ularni hal qilish uchun strategiyalar ishlab chiqish mumkin. Natijalar, shuningdek, kelgusida raqamli moliya sohasida amalga oshirilishi kerak bo'lgan chora-tadbirlar va yo'nalishlarni belgilashda hamda O'zbekistonning moliyaviy bozorini yanada rivojlantirishda asosiy manba sifatida xizmat qiladi.

O'zbekistonda raqamli moliyaviy texnologiyalar joriy etilishi orqali quyidagi asosiy foydalarga erishiladi:

- **Qulaylik**: Foydalanuvchilar uchun moliyaviy xizmatlarga kirish osonlashadi, bu esa kundalik operatsiyalarni tezlashtiradi.
- **Samaradorlik**: Raqamli platformalar orqali xizmat ko'rsatish xarajatlari kamayadi, bu esa xizmatlarni arzonlashtiradi.

82

- **Innovatsiya**: Yangi moliyaviy mahsulotlar va xizmatlarning yaratilishi, raqobatni oshirish va innovatsion g'oyalarni hayotga tatbiq etish imkoniyatini beradi.

Tadqiqot natijalari va ularning muhokamasi. Ushbu tadqiqot doirasida O'zbekiston raqamli moliyaviy texnologiyalar (FinTech) sohasida mavjud ahvol va kelgusidagi imkoniyatlar tahlil qilindi. Olingan natijalarga asoslanib, quyidagi asosiy jihatlar aniqlandi:

1. **Raqamli moliya xizmatlariga bo'lgan talabning ortishi**: Foydalanuvchilar raqamli moliya xizmatlaridan foydalanganliklaridan mamnun bo'lib, bu xizmatlarning qulayligi va tezligi ularni joriy etishning muhim sabablaridan biri hisoblanadi. Shuningdek, milliy va xalqaro moliya bozoridagi raqobatning kuchayishi ham raqamli xizmatlarga bo'lgan ehtiyojni oshirib bormoqda.

2. **Texnologik infratuzilmaning yetarli darajada rivojlanmasligi**: O'zbekistonning raqamli moliya sohasida mavjud infratuzilma hali ham ko'plab muammolarga duch kelmoqda. Mavjud texnologik yechimlar samarali ishlamasligi yoki yangilanishlarga ehtiyoj borligi aniqlangan. Bu, o'z navbatida, foydalanuvchilarning xizmatlardan qoniqish darajasiga ta'sir qiladi.

3. **Malakali kadrlar yetishmasligi**: Raqamli texnologiyalar sohasida malakali mutaxassislarning yetishmasligi muhim muammo sifatida ko`riladi. Bu muammo, moliyaviy texnologiyalarni joriy etish jarayonini sekinlashtiradi va zamonaviy xizmatlarni taklif etish imkoniyatlarini cheklaydi.

4. **Huquqiy va tartibga soluvchi cheklovlar**: Mavjud qonunchilik va tartibga solish masalalari, FinTech xizmatlarining joriy etilishi va rivojlanishini murakkablashtirishi mumkin. O'zbekiston moliya bozorida innovatsiyalarni amalga oshirish uchun zarur huquqiy asoslarni yaratish muhimdir.

Ushbu natijalar, O'zbekistonning raqamli moliya sohasida rivojlanish imkoniyatlarini ko'rsatadi, biroq bu jarayonda duch kelinayotgan muammolarni hal etish zaruriyatini ham oydinlashtiradi.

●**Texnologik infratuzilmani rivojlantirish**: O'zbekiston hukumatining va xususiy sektorning ushbu muammoga e'tibor qaratishi kerak. Zamonaviy

texnologiyalarning joriy etilishi, o'z navbatida, raqamli xizmatlarning sifatini oshirishga xizmat qiladi.

- **Kadrlar tayyorlash**: Malakali mutaxassislarni tayyorlash uchun yangi ta'lim dasturlari va amaliyotlar joriy etilishi zarur. Bu, o'z navbatida, raqamli moliyaviy xizmatlar sohasidagi innovatsion g'oyalarni amalga oshirishga imkon beradi.
- **Huquqiy muhitni yaxshilash**: Raqamli moliya sohasidagi qonunchilik va tartibga solish sohalarini modernizatsiya qilish, investitsiyalarni jalb qilish va xalqaro tajribani o'rganishga yordam beradi.

Kelgusida, O'zbekiston raqamli moliyaviy texnologiyalarni muvaffaqiyatli joriy etish orqali iqtisodiyotning raqobatbardoshligini oshirishi, moliyaviy xizmatlarni yanada qulay va arzon qilib taqdim etishi mumkin. Bu jarayon, O'zbekistonni global moliyaviy tizimda kuchli o'ringa ega bo'lishi uchun zarur sharoitlar yaratadi va mamlakat iqtisodiy barqarorligini ta'minlaydi.

Xulosa. O`zbekistonda raqamli texnologiyalarni joriy etish nafaqat moliyaviy xizmatlarning samaradorligini oshirish, balki mamlakat iqtisodiy rivojlanishiga ham muhim ta'sir ko'rsatadi. O'zbekistonning raqamli moliya sohasidagi innovatsiyalar, xizmatlarni yanada qulay va arzon qilib taqdim etish orqali foydalanuvchilarning ehtiyojlarini qondirishga yordam beradi.

Biroq, mavjud muammolar — texnologik infratuzilmaning yetarli darajada rivojlanmasligi, malakali kadrlar yetishmasligi va huquqiy cheklovlar, raqamli moliyaviy xizmatlarning joriy etilishida jiddiy to'sqinlik qilishi mumkin. Ushbu muammolarni hal etish uchun aniq chora-tadbirlar va strategiyalar ishlab chiqish zarur. Bu, o'z navbatida, O'zbekistonning raqamli moliyaviy bozorini rivojlantirish va xalqaro miqyosda raqobatbardoshligini oshirishga xizmat qiladi.

Umuman olganda, raqamli moliyaviy texnologiyalar O'zbekiston iqtisodiyotini yangi darajaga olib chiqish imkoniyatiga ega. Ular, shuningdek, ijtimoiy va iqtisodiy barqarorlikni ta'minlashga, fuqarolar va bizneslar uchun qulay sharoitlar yaratishga xizmat qiladi. Bunday yondashuvlar O'zbekistonni kelajakda global moliyaviy tizimda

kuchli o'ringa ega bo'lishiga imkon yaratadi va mamlakatning moliyaviy bozoridagi yangi imkoniyatlarni ochadi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro`yxati:

1. Karimova, L. (2023). O'zbekistonda raqamli moliya bozorining rivojlanishi: Muammolar va yechimlar. Tadbirkorlik va iqtisodiy taraqqiyot jurnali, 1(4), 45-60.

2. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Markaziy banki. (2023). Raqamli moliya va innovatsiyalar. https://www.cbu.uz

3. G'ofurov, T. (2021). FinTech va global moliya bozoridagi o'zgarishlar. Jahon iqtisodiyoti jurnali, 3(2), 112-120.

4. Mulaydinov, F., & Nishonqulov, S. (2021). Raqamli iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirishda axborot texnologiyalarining o'rni.

5. The role of information technologies in the development of the digital economy. Nishonqulov, Shohruh. (2021).

6. Digital Economy: A Confluence of technical and social sharing online sharing platforms. 1. 19-27.

7. Hujayro, A. (2022). Raqamli moliyaviy texnologiyalar: Tahlil va istiqbollar. Toshkent: Iqtisodiyot institut.

MINTAQAVIY IQTISODIYOTNI RIVOJLANTIRISHDA INSON KAPITALINI TADQIQ QILISHDAGI YONDASHUVLAR

Jumanazarov Diyor Ibrohim o'g'li
Urganch davlat universiteti Turizm kafedrasi Stajor o'qituvchisi
jumanazarov9006@mail.ru

Annotatsiya: Mintaqaviy iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirishda inson kapitalining o'rni va ahamiyati beqiyosdir. Ushbu tadqiqotda inson kapitalining iqtisodiy rivojlanishdagi rolini aniqlash, uning tarkibiy qismlarini o'rganish va mintaqaviy iqtisodiyotga ta'sirini baholash maqsad qilingan. Tadqiqotda inson kapitali - ta'lim, malaka, sog'liq va ijodkorlik kabi omillar orqali o'lchanadi. Mintaqaviy darajada, bu omillarni yaxshilash orqali iqtisodiyotning barqaror o'sishini ta'minlash mumkin. O'zbekiston misolida, mintaqaviy iqtisodiyotning rivojlanishi uchun inson kapitalini oshirishga qaratilgan strategiyalar ko'rib chiqiladi. Shuningdek, tadqiqotda inson kapitalini rivojlantirishga oid zamonaviy yondashuvlar, jumladan, ta'lim tizimidagi inqiloblar, kasbiy tayyorgarlik dasturlari va innovatsion faoliyatni rag'batlantirish masalalari muhokama qilinadi. Natijalar shuni ko'rsatmoqdaki, inson kapitaliga sarmoya kiritish mintaqaviy iqtisodiyotning raqobatbardoshligini oshirishga yordam beradi. Ushbu tadqiqot natijalari mintaqaviy siyosatchilar va iqtisodchilar uchun strategik yo'nalishlarni belgilashda foydali bo'lishi mumkin. Inson kapitaliga e'tibor qaratish orqali mintaqa davomida barqaror rivojlanishni ta'minlash imkoniyatlari kengayadi.

Kalit so'zlar: inson kapitali, kasbiy malaka, innovatsiyalar, ijtimoiy investitsiyalar, mehnat bozori, iqtisodiy barqarorlik, tadbirkorlik muhitini yaxshilash, maqsadli dasturlar.

Abstract: The role and importance of human capital in the development of the regional economy is incomparable. This study aims to determine the role of human capital in economic development, study its components and assess its impact on the regional economy. The study measures human capital through factors such as education, skills, health and creativity. At the regional level, it is possible to ensure sustainable economic growth by improving these factors. In the case of Uzbekistan, strategies aimed at increasing human capital for the development of the regional economy are considered. The research also discusses modern approaches to human

capital development, including revolutions in the education system, vocational training programs, and the promotion of innovative activities. The results show that investing in human capital helps to increase the competitiveness of the regional economy. The results of this study can be useful for regional politicians and economists in setting strategic directions. By focusing on human capital, the opportunities for sustainable development throughout the region will expand.

Key words: human capital, professional qualification, innovations, social investments, labor market, economic stability, improvement of business environment, targeted programs.

Аннотация: Роль и значение человеческого капитала в развитии региональной экономики несравнимы. Целью данного исследования является определение роли человеческого капитала в экономическом развитии, изучение его составляющих и оценка влияния на экономику региона. Исследование измеряет человеческий капитал с помощью таких факторов, как образование, навыки, здоровье и творчество. На региональном уровне можно обеспечить устойчивый экономический рост за счет улучшения этих факторов. На примере Узбекистана рассматриваются стратегии, направленные на увеличение человеческого капитала для развития региональной экономики. В исследовании также обсуждаются современные подходы к развитию человеческого капитала, включая революции в системе образования, программах профессионального обучения и стимулировании инновационной деятельности. Результаты показывают, что инвестиции в человеческий капитал способствуют повышению конкурентоспособности региональной экономики. Результаты данного исследования могут быть полезны региональным политикам и экономистам при определении стратегических направлений. Сосредоточив внимание на человеческом капитале, возможности устойчивого развития во всем регионе расширятся.

Ключевые слова: человеческий капитал, профессиональная квалификация, инновации, социальные инвестиции, рынок труда, экономическая стабильность, улучшение бизнес-среды, целевые программы.

Kirish: Mintaqaviy iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirishda inson kapitalini tadqiq qilish, iqtisodiy o'sish va barqaror rivojlanish uchun muhim ahamiyatga ega. Inson kapitali,

ya'ni odamlarning bilim, ko'nikma va salohiyatlari, iqtisodiyotning samarali ishlashi uchun zarurdir. Ushbu yondashuvlar quyidagilarni o'z ichiga olishi mumkin:

1. Ta'lim va malaka oshirish

- Ta'lim tizimini takomillashtirish: Mintaqada ta'lim sifatini oshirish orqali inson kapitalining rivojlanishini ta'minlash. Bu, xususan, boshlang'ich ta'limdan tortib oliy ta'limgacha bo'lgan har bir bosqichga tegishli.

- Kasbiy tayyorgarlik dasturlari: Yangi texnologiyalar va bozor talablariga mos ravishda kasbiy tayyorgarlik dasturlarini ishlab chiqish.

2. Sog'liqni saqlash

- Sog'lom avlod: Mintaqaning inson kapitalini rivojlantirish uchun sog'lom avlodni tarbiyalash juda muhimdir. Sog'liqni saqlash tizimiga investitsiya qilish orqali odamlarning umumiy salomatligini yaxshilash.

- Sog'lom turmush tarzi targ'iboti: Odamlarni sog'lom turmush tarziga undaydigan dasturlar.

3. Innovatsiya va tadbirkorlik

- Innovatsion muhit yaratish: Yoshlar va tadbirkorlar uchun innovatsion loyihalarni qo'llab-quvvatlovchi ekotizim yaratish.

- Tadbirkorlik ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirish: Tadbirkorlik imkoniyatlarini kengaytirish uchun treninglar va seminarlar o'tkazish.

4. Ijtimoiy himoya

- Ijtimoiy himoya tizimlari: Inson kapitalini qo'llab-quvvatlashda ijtimoiy himoya dasturlarining mavjudligi ahamiyatlidir, bu esa aholi farovonligini oshiradi.

- Ayollarning roli: Ayollarni ishga joylashtirish va ularning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy faoliyatda ishtirokini oshirish.

5. Mintaqaviy hamkorlik

- Mintaqaviy hamkorliklarni rivojlantirish: Turli hududlar o'rtasida bilim almashinuvi va resurslardan samarali foydalanishni rag'batlantiruvchi dasturlar.

Inson kapitali mintaqaviy iqtisodiyotning asosiy omillaridan biri bo'lib, uning sifatli rivojlanishi odamlarning bilimlarini, ko'nikmalarini va salohiyatlarini oshirish bilan bevosita bog'liqdir. Shuning uchun bu sohada kompleks yondashuvlar ishlab chiqilishi zarur.

Asosiy qism: Mintaqaviy iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirishda inson kapitalining roli juda muhimdir. Inson kapitali — bu insonlarning bilimlari, ko'nikmalari, tajribalari va salomatligi bo'lib, u iqtisodiy o'sish va rivojlanishning asosiy omillaridan biri hisoblanadi. Ushbu mavzuning dolzarbligi quyidagi jihatlar bilan izohlanishi mumkin:

1. Iqtisodiy o'sish: Inson kapitali rivojlangan mamlakatlarda iqtisodiy o'sishni ta'minlaydigan muhim omil hisoblanadi. Ta'lim va malaka oshirish orqali insonlarning ishga qobiliyatlari oshadi, bu esa ishlab chiqarishni samarali qilishga olib keladi.

2. Ijtimoiy farovonlik: Inson kapitalini rivojlantirish ijtimoiy farovonlikni oshirishga yordam beradi. Ta'lim darajasi yuqori bo'lgan jamiyatlarda sog'lom turmush tarzi, yaxshi ish sharoitlari va ijtimoiy barqarorlik yuqoriroq bo'ladi.

3. Innovatsiyalar va texnologik taraqqiyot: Yangi g'oyalar va innovatsiyalar inson kapitalining yuqori darajasi bilan bog'liqdir. O'qitilgan va malakali kadrlar texnologik taraqqiyotda muhim rol o'ynaydi.

4. Global raqobatbardoshlik: Mintaqaviy iqtisodiyot global miqyosda raqobatbardosh bo'lishi uchun inson kapitalini kuchaytirishi zarur. Malakali xodimlar xorijiy investitsiyalarni jalb qilishda muhim ahamiyatga ega.

5. Xavfsizlik va barqarorlik: Iqtisodiy barqarorlikka erishish uchun inson kapitalining rivoji zarurdir. Sog'lom va ta'limli aholi ijtimoiy muammolarni kamaytirishda ham yordam beradi.

Shu sababli, mintaqaviy iqtisodiyotda inson kapitalini tadqiq qilish dolzarb masala hisoblanadi. Bu sohada olib borilayotgan tadqiqotlar mamlakatlarning iqtisodiy strategiyalarini shakllantirishga, ta'lim tizimini takomillashtirishga va mehnat bozorini modernizatsiya qilishga yordam berishi mumkin.

Muhokama: Mintaqaviy iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirishda inson kapitalining ahamiyati katta. Inson kapitali — bu odamlarning bilimlari, ko'nikmalari, sog'ligi va boshqa qobiliyatlarini o'z ichiga oladi. Mintaqaviy iqtisodiyotning samarali rivojlanishi uchun inson kapitalini tadqiq qilish va rivojlantirish zarur.

Yondashuvlar

1. Ta'lim va malaka oshirish:

   - Ta'lim tizimini yangilash va sifatini oshirish, yoshlarga zamonaviy bilimlarni berish.

89

- Katta yoshdagilar uchun malaka oshirish kurslari va treninglar tashkil etish.

2. Sog'liqni saqlash:

- Sog'liqni saqlash tizimini yaxshilash orqali ishchi kuchining samaradorligini oshirish.

- Preventiv tibbiyotga e'tibor berish.

3. Innovatsion faoliyat:

- Inson kapitalini innovatsion g'oyalar ishlab chiqishga jalb etish.

- Innovatsion ekotizimlarni rivojlantirish orqali yangi ish o'rinlarini yaratish.

4. Ijtimoiy himoya:

- Ijtimoiy himoya dasturlarini kuchaytirish, bu esa fuqarolarning farovonligini oshiradi.

- Gender tengligi va ijtimoiy adolatni ta'minlash.

5. Tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirish:

- Yosh tadbirkorlarni qo'llab-quvvatlash, ularning ta'limi va resurslarga kirishini ta'minlash.

- Innovatsion startaplar uchun moliyalashtirish imkoniyatlarini yaratish.

6. Mintaqaviy hamkorlik:

- Mintaqalararo hamkorlikni kuchaytirish, tajribalarni almashish.

- Mintaqaviy iqtisodiy loyihalarda inson kapitalini jalb etishni rag'batlantirish.

7. Raqamli transformatsiya:

- Raqamli texnologiyalarni joriy etish orqali inson kapitalining samaradorligini oshirish.

- Raqamli ko'nikmalarni o'qitishga e'tibor qaratish.

Muhokama

Inson kapitali mintaqaviy iqtisodiyotning poydevori bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Uning rivoji uchun barcha yondashuvlarni birlashtirib, muvofiqlashtirilgan strategiyalar ishlab chiqilishi lozim. Ta'lim va sog'liqni saqlash sohalarida yangiliklar kiritilishi, innovatsiyalarni qo'llab-quvvatlash hamda ijtimoiy masalalarga e'tibor berilishi zarur.

Shuningdek, davlat siyosati jihatidan inson kapitalini rivojlantiruvchi dasturlar ishlab chiqilishi kerak. Bu dasturlar mintaqaning iqtisodiy holatini yaxshilashga yordam beradi va aholi farovonligini oshiradi.

Umuman olganda, inson kapitali mintaqani barqaror rivojlantirishda muhim rol o'ynaydi va uning ahamiyatini inkor etib bo'lmaydi. Har bir mamlakat o'z ichki imkoniyatlariga qarab ushbu yondashuvlarni amalga oshirishi lozim.

Xulosa va takliflar. Mintaqaviy iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirishda inson kapitalini tadqiq qilish muhim ahamiyatga ega. Inson kapitali - bu odamlarning bilimlari, ko'nikmalari, tajribalari va sog'lig'i, shuningdek, ularning iqtisodiy faoliyatdagi ishtirokini belgilovchi boshqa faktorlarni o'z ichiga oladi. Quyida inson kapitalini rivojlantirish va uning mintaqaviy iqtisodiyotga ta'siri bo'yicha asosiy yondashuvlar, xulosalar va takliflar keltirilgan:

Yondashuvlar

1. Ta'lim va malaka oshirish:
   - Ta'lim tizimini yaxshilash orqali inson kapitalining sifatini oshirish.
   - Kasbiy ta'lim va malaka oshirish dasturlarini joriy etish.

2. Sog'liqni saqlash:
   - Sog'lom turmush tarzini targ'ib qilish va sog'liqni saqlash xizmatlarini yaxshilash.
   - Preventiv tibbiyotga e'tibor qaratish.

3. Ijtimoiy muhitni rivojlantirish:
   - Ijtimoiy adolatni ta'minlash va teng imkoniyatlarni yaratish.
   - Ijtimoiy tarmoqlar orqali odamlarni birlashtirish.

4. Innovatsion yondashuvlar:
   - Innovatsion texnologiyalarni joriy etish va tadbirkorlikni qo'llab-quvvatlash.
   - Startaplar uchun qulay muhit yaratish.

5. O'zaro hamkorlik:
   - Mintaqalararo hamkorlikni rivojlantirish uchun platformalar tashkil etish.
   - Xalqaro tashkilotlar bilan hamkorlikda loyihalarni amalga oshirish.

Xulosalar

- Inson kapitalining rivojlanishi mintaqaviy iqtisodiyotning barqaror o'sishini ta'minlaydi.
- Ta'lim va sog'lom xujjatli kuchning ko'tarilishi ish joylarini yaratishda muhim rol o'ynaydi.
- Ijtimoiy barqarorlikning ta'minlanishi inson resurslarini samarali foydalanishga yordam beradi.

Takliflar

1. Ta'lim tizimini modernizatsiya qilish:
   Ta'lim dasturlarini zamonaviy talablar asosida yangilab borish zarur.

2. Sog'lom hayot tarzini targ'ib qilish:

Sog'lom turmush tarziga oid dasturlarni kengaytirish, sport infratuzilmasini rivojlantirish.

3. Innovatsiyalarni qo'llab-quvvatlash:

Startaplarni moliyalashtirish uchun grantlar ajratish yoki investitsiya fondlarini tashkil etish.

4. Ijtimoiy himoya tizimlarini kuchaytirish:

Kam ta'minlangan qatlamlarga yordam beruvchi dasturlarni amalga oshirish.

5. Mintaqaviy tadbirlarda faol ishtirok etish:

Mintaqaviy forumlar, seminarlar va konferensiyalar o'tkazib, bilim almashinuvini rag'batlantirish.

Inson kapitali mintaqaviy iqtisodiyotning asosidir; uning samarali rivojlanishi esa har bir mamlakatning kelajagi uchun muhimdir. Ustuvor yo'nalishda amalga oshiriladigan chora-tadbirlar orqali mintaqani yanada rivojlantirib, barqaror iqtisodiyotga erishishga erishamiz.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar

1. Becker, G. S. (1993). Human Capital: A Theoretical and Empirical Analysis, with Special Reference to Education. University of Chicago Press.

2. Schuller, T., & Watson, D. (2009). Learning through Life: Inquiry into the Future for Lifelong Learning. Foresight.

3. Stiglitz, J. E., & Uzawa, H. (1969). Technical Change and the Aggregate Production Function. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences.

4. World Bank (2018). World Development Report 2019: The Changing Nature of Work. World Bank Publications.

5. Hanushek, E. A., & Woessmann, L. (2008). The Impact of Educational Quality on Income Growth. World Bank Policy Research Working Paper.

6. OECD (2010). The High Cost of Low Educational Performance: The Long-Run Economic Impact of Improving PISA Outcomes.

7. Kuznetsov, A., & Sokolov, V. (2014). Regional Development in Russia: Challenges and Opportunities. Regional Studies.

8. Romer, P.M. (1990). "Endogenous Technological Change". Journal of Political Economy.

9. Florida, R. (2002). The Rise of the Creative Class: And How It's Transforming Work, Leisure, Community and Everyday Life. Basic Books.

10. Mankiw, N.G., Romer, D., & Weil, D.N. (1992). "A Contribution to the Empirics of Economic Growth". Quarterly Journal of Economics.

THE IMPORTANCE AND ROLE OF PROPER TIME MANAGEMENT IN LEARNING ENGLISH

Hotamova Laylo Elmurod qizi,
Student of Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages.
Gmail: layloxotamova@iclod.com
Naima Shamuradova Muxtarovna,
Teacher of Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages.

Annotation: This article explores the importance and role of effective time management in learning English. It addresses common issues faced in the language learning process, offers suggestions and solutions for time management, reviews expert opinions and experiences in this field, and discusses the expected outcomes in the future. The article provides an innovative approach, combining personal insights and examples.

Keywords: Time management, learning English, efficiency, educational process, innovation.

Introduction

Learning English is a crucial skill in today's society across various fields. However, many students and professionals face challenges in effectively managing their time when learning a new language. Poor time allocation leads to inconsistencies in study sessions, slowing the learning process and reducing motivation. English language learning is a complex, ongoing process that requires dedication and time. Many learners struggle to allocate sufficient time due to other commitments such as school, work, or personal life. Consequently, learning sessions are often interrupted, increasing the risk of forgetting acquired knowledge. Thus, effective time management remains a pressing issue for many learners.

Below are comprehensive and effective methods to manage time when learning English: Creating a daily schedule helps manage time efficiently. Learners can allocate specific times each day for short but consistent study sessions. For example: 30 minutes for grammar – Focus on a specific grammatical concept and complete related exercises. 30 minutes for vocabulary – Expand vocabulary and review words regularly for retention. To further enhance daily planning, each day of the week can be

dedicated to specific topics, such as focusing on grammar on Mondays and Wednesdays, and on vocabulary on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Research indicates that learners can maintain concentration for 25-30 minutes. Thus, dividing study sessions into short blocks is an effective approach. For example: 25-minute focused learning session on vocabulary or reading exercises. A 5-minute break to relax and reinforce retention. This approach aligns with the Pomodoro Technique and helps maintain high levels of concentration.

Today, there are numerous interactive apps (e.g., Duolingo, Memrise, Anki) that aid English language learning. These apps provide support in vocabulary building, grammar, and pronunciation. Learners can use them as follows: Daily vocabulary practice – Introduces new words regularly. Completing exercises and quizzes to reinforce learning. Listening to audio and video materials to improve pronunciation and comprehension. With these resources, learners can continue practicing outside of structured class time.

Reading and listening play a vital role in improving pronunciation and comprehension. To establish consistent practice: Read at least one article or short story in English each day to build vocabulary and understand grammar usage in context. Listen to English podcasts and videos, such as BBC Learning English or TED Talks, to enhance listening and speaking skills. This method creates a language environment that boosts learners' language processing skills. Practicing conversational skills enables learners to apply their knowledge in a real context. Joining conversation clubs or online language groups allows them to: Engage in real-life discussions in English and strengthen speaking skills. Develop fluency in common expressions and everyday English through interactive communication. These clubs make language learning dynamic and interactive, allowing learners to practice vocabulary and expressions in a supportive environment.

Motivation is essential for maintaining consistency in language learning. Therefore: Learners should set achievable goals and regularly assess their progress to track improvements. Weekly and monthly evaluations allow learners to analyze progress and boost motivation, ensuring commitment to their learning objectives. In this way, effective time management helps learners achieve better results in language acquisition.

Effective time management is fundamental to mastering English, as it allows learners to develop consistent study habits, maximize efficiency, and minimize interruptions. Organizing one's time with a daily schedule or focused study blocks builds a structured learning environment, making the learning process smoother and more productive. Such an approach prevents feelings of being overwhelmed, helping learners break down complex language concepts into manageable parts, which aids retention and gradual progress.

Moreover, integrating modern technology – through interactive apps and online resources – adds variety and flexibility to the learning routine, enabling students to practice and reinforce knowledge during any free time. Additionally, combining traditional methods like reading and listening exercises with these digital tools ensures that students are exposed to diverse linguistic inputs, which is crucial for improving comprehension, pronunciation, and vocabulary. Engaging with real-world materials prepares learners for practical communication, aligning their skills with everyday language use.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the value of social engagement in language learning, such as conversation clubs, cannot be underestimated. These interactive experiences foster a sense of community and provide a supportive space where learners can develop their speaking skills in a more authentic setting. Conversations help them overcome the fear of making mistakes, build confidence, and cultivate a natural flow in speech. Real-time feedback from peers and instructors further accelerates growth by offering insights into areas that require improvement. Finally, setting achievable goals and monitoring progress allows learners to celebrate small victories and sustain their motivation over the long term. Weekly assessments and reflective practices enable students to adapt their methods as they go, ensuring a tailored and responsive learning journey. Such regular tracking not only boosts confidence but also provides a sense of accomplishment that drives them toward fluency. In the future, with disciplined time management and a holistic approach to learning, students can expect to achieve a higher level of proficiency, enabling them to succeed academically, professionally, and socially in English-speaking contexts.

References:

1. Ellis, S., & Oxford, R. (2010). Language Learning Strategies and their Relationship to Language Proficiency.

2. U Kuziev, SY Aslanova, DICTIONARIES COMPILED BASED ON NAVOI'S WORKS, Scientific Bulletin of Namangan State University 1 (6), 319-326, 2019

3. Morrison, B. (2015). Effective Time Management in Language Learning: A Case Study.

4. D Nu'Monova, U Qo'Ziyev, Badiiy matnni lingvostatistik tomondan tahlil qilish, Oriental Art and Culture, 119-121, 2020

5. Smith, J. (2018). The Role of Consistency in Language Acquisition: Best Practices and Methods.

6. G. U Rustamova LINGVISTIK PRAGMATIKANING BIRLIKLARI Филологические науки 11, 0

7. U Qo'ziyev, TILDA SOFLIK MASALASI, TA'LIMDA TURKIY XALQLAR MILLIY MENTALITETINI MUSTAHKAMLASHNING DOLZARB …, 2022

8. Shamuradova, N. (2021). USAGE OF PARTS OF BODY IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH IDIOMS.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Nematova Dilnura Shuhrat qizi
Student of Samarkand State Institute of Foreign
Gmail : dilnuran039@gmail.com
Scientific supervisor: **Naima Shamuradova Muxtarovna**
Teacher of Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages.

Abstract: This article comprehensively examines the evolution of the English language, exploring its transformation and development over time. The article analyzes the changes from Old English to the present day, detailing the various factors that influenced its growth. Based on scholars' insights into current challenges and solutions for learning English, the article also draws conclusions about how the language may evolve in the future.

Keywords: Evolution of the English language, language changes, historical periods, lexical and grammatical changes, global language, challenges in language learning.

Introduction

Today, English is accepted as the most widely spoken international language. However, it has undergone a long and complex journey to reach its current form. When we talk about the evolution of English, we mean the stages from Old English to Modern English. Language changes have occurred gradually over time, and each stage introduced new vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation features. This article explores the periods of language change in English and examines the challenges and solutions in learning it today.

1. Key Periods in English Language EvolutionTo fully understand the evolution of English, we must divide it into main historical periods: Old English primarily originated from Germanic languages brought to the British Isles by the Germanic tribes – Angles, Saxons, and Jutes. This early form of English was vastly different from its modern form, with limited vocabulary, complex grammar, and challenging pronunciation. Written Old English texts, such as "Beowulf," reveal its structure, which closely resembled German grammar, with significant inflectional changes when modifying word categories. The Norman Conquest (1066) brought

substantial changes, as French and Latin heavily influenced English, adding new vocabulary and grammatical features. French words, especially those related to governance, law, and culture, became prevalent. For example, The Canterbury Tales by Chaucer exemplifies this linguistic transformation.

During the Great Vowel Shift, English phonetics changed significantly as the pronunciation of vowels shifted, making the language more universally accessible. This period also saw the popularization of printing technology, which helped stabilize the language. By the 17th century, works like Shakespeare's plays and the King James Bible enriched the language, bringing it closer to its modern form. In terms of vocabulary, modern English continues to expand with thousands of new words related to technology, science, and culture.

2. Main Causes and Influences in Language Change

As the British Empire expanded globally, English became an international language, spreading widely across colonized territories. Countries such as India, Australia, North America, and parts of Africa were significantly influenced by English. In these new regions, English merged with local languages, creating new dialects and variations. Another significant influence on English development has been social and political shifts. In particular, the rise of technology and globalization transformed English into a global language. The widespread use of English on the internet and media has further extended its reach worldwide.

3. Scholarly Insights and Research

The study of English evolution draws on insights from various scholars. Linguist David Crystal notes, "The English language, while widely used internationally, continues to evolve under the influence of local cultures and languages." Additionally, Graddol highlights lexical changes, stating, "English evolves alongside modern science, technology, and social progress, adding new words and expressions."

4. Challenges and Solutions

Some of the main challenges in learning English include: Grammatical and Phonetic Complexity: English grammar rules are often more complex compared to other languages, with numerous exceptions in pronunciation and grammar that can

complicate learning. Lexical Richness: The vast vocabulary and abundance of synonyms in English can also pose challenges for learners.

Conclusion

Scholars recommend the following strategies to overcome these challenges: regular practice, the use of interactive learning tools, audio-visual aids to improve pronunciation, and linguistic analysis to simplify the learning process. Throughout history, English has undergone various phases, each adding unique lexical and grammatical features. Today, English serves as a unifying global language, embraced by many cultures. With ongoing globalization and technological advancements, English is likely to continue evolving. Thus, studying the evolution of English allows us to appreciate its richness and understand how it influences and is influenced by diverse cultures worldwide.

Reference

1. Baugh, Albert C., and Thomas Cable. A History of the English Language. Routledge, 2002.

2. Crystal, David. The Stories of English. Penguin Books, 2004.

3. U Qo'ziyev, Tilda soflik masalasi, ta'limda turkiy xalqlar milliy mentalitetini mustahkamlashning dolzarb …, 2022

4. Graddol, David. English Next. British Council, 2006.

5. Hogg, Richard M., and David Denison (eds.). A History of the English Language. Cambridge University Press, 2006.

6. G. U Rustamova Lingvistik pragmatikaning birliklari, Филологические науки 11, 0.

7. U. M Azamatovna, History of development of uzbek and kyrgyz literary terms, e-Conference Globe, 67-69, 2021

8. D Nu'Monova, U Qo'Ziyev, Badiiy matnni lingvostatistik tomondan tahlil qilish, Oriental Art and Culture, 119-121, 2020

9. McCrum, Robert, William Cran, and Robert MacNeil. The Story of English. Penguin Books, 1986.

10. Millward, C. M., and Mary Hayes. A Biography of the English Language. Wadsworth Publishing, 2011.

11.   Freeborn, Dennis. From Old English to Standard English: A Course Book in Language Variations across Time. Palgrave Macmillan, 1998.

12.   U Kuziev, SY Aslanova, Dictionaries compiled based on navoi's works, Scientific Bulletin of Namangan State University 1 (6), 319-326, 2019

13.   Barber, Charles, Joan C. Beal, and Philip A. Shaw. The English Language: A Historical Introduction. Cambridge University Press, 2009.

14.   Aitchison, Jean. Language Change: Progress or Decay? Cambridge University Press, 2013.

15.   Bryson, Bill. The Mother Tongue: English and How It Got That Way. William Morrow Paperbacks, 1991.

16.   M. A Ubaydullaeva, The history of the development of the terms of literary studies of the turkic peoples, Oriental renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences 2 …, 2022

17.   Shamuradova, N. (2021). Usage of parts of body in uzbek and english idioms.

ANOR MEVASI PO`STLOG`IDAN TURLI RANGLARNI ISHLAB CHIQARISH USULI

TDMAU "Avtomatlashtirish va boshqarish" kafedrasi o`qituvchisi:

Mengatova Xurshida Toshmuxamatovna xurshidamengatova@gmail.com

+99890519 00 72

TDMAU talabasi: QM24B guruh talabasi **Axmatov Farux**

axmatovfarux@gmail.com , +998(94) 047 33 38

Kalit so`z: Anor**,** korxona**,** Filtrlash- ekstraktsya, Modifikatsiya va boyash **,** o'lchamli chizmalar**,.**

Anotatsiya: Anor mevasi po`stlog`idan sifati a`lo, narxi arzon, ishlab chiqarishda qo`llaniladigan rangni qayta ishlash jaroyoni, Gollandiya va Xitoy davlatlari texnologiyalari va maxalliylashgan usuldan foydalanish usullari yoritilgan.

Jannatmakon yurtimizda juda koplab meva va sabzavotlar tabiiy xolda yetishtirish va xalqimizga etkazib berishda ilg`or mamlakatlardan qolishmaydi. Afsuski xar yili meva va sabzavodlar isrof boladi.lekin biz bularni isrof qilmasdan har bir narsadan foydalansak boladi.

Biz bu jarayonni anor mevasi misolida ko`rib chiqaylik. Anor yurtimizda juda koplab yetishtiriladigan serxosil va shifobaxsh mevalar turiga kiradi. Bu daraxt bir davr ichida ikki martra xosil tugadi. Ikkinchi tugun mevasi sovuq tushgan vaqtiga to`g`ri keladi, shuning uchun juda kop isrof boladi. Bunday vaziyztlarda koplab hashoratlarni oziga jalb etadi va ekologiya atrof – muhitga kata zarar yetgazadi.bunday vaziyatlarni nazoratga olish yani togri foydalanish ucun anordan rang olish tehnalogyasini joriy qilishni amalga oshirilsa maqsadga muvofiq bolardi. Dalada nisbatan kichik bolib qolgan va sifatini yoqotgan anorlarni yigishtirib jamlasak yani kichchik rang ishlab chiqarish korxonasini tashkil qilsak. Bu yurtimizga, ham halqimizga ham foydali boladi.

Rang ishlab chiqarish tehnalogyasi;

Barcha anorlar toplanadi va ortiqcha elementlardan tozalanadi, po`stloqlar yuviladi va quritiladi.quritilgandan song anor postlogi kichik bolaklarga bolinadi va maxsus ultratovush qurilmasiga solinadi. Malum tolqin uzunligida shakl beriladi. Bu ultratovush tolqinlar postloq ichki qismini yorib,pigmentlarni tezroq chiqaradi bunda uskuna hajmiga qarab 20-30 gr anordan foydalaniladi. Pigmentlarga suv yoki etonal

eritmasidan qoshsak yaxshi ajraladi.maydalangan anor qobogiga eritma qoshiladi (masalan;1:10 nisbatda ,yani 1 gr postloq uchun 10 gr eritma ishlatiladi).va quydagi jarayonlardan o`tiladi.

Filtrlash- ekstraktsya jarayonidan song, eritma filtrlanadi jarayonda qattiq qoldiqlar ajratib olinadi. Filtrlashdan keyin eritmada faqat anorning tabiiy pigmentlari qoladi. Gollandiyaliklar anor qobig'idan tabiiy rang olish usulini qadimda ishlab chiqqan va bu jarayon matolarni bo'yashda foydalanilgan. Ular anorning qobig'idan foydalanib, boy jigarrang va oltin ranglarga o'xshash tabiiy tuslarni olishgan.

Anorni tayyorlash: Gollandiyaliklar anorning faqat qobig'idan foydalanishgan, chunki qobiq rangli pigmentlarga boy. Anor qobig'i avval quritilib, keyin maydalangan qobiq quydagi jarayonlardan o`tadi:

2. Ekstraksiya jarayoni: Qobiq qaynoq suvda bir necha soat davomida qaynatilgan, shu orqali suvga pigmentlar chiqadi. Keyin bu suyuqlik tozalanib, suziladi.

3. Modifikatsiya va boyash: Rangni mustahkamlash va turli rang tuslariga erishish uchun, ular alum kabi mordantlardan foydalanishgan. Mordantlar matoga rangni yaxshi singdiradi va bardoshlilikni oshiradi.

4. Matoni bo'yash: Matoni anor qobig'idan olingan suyuqlikka solib, bir necha soat yoki hatto bir necha kun davomida bo'yashgan.

Natijada, u jigarrang yoki oltin tusdagi boy tabiiy rangni oladi. O'zbekistonda bu usul ko'pincha xalq hunarmandchiligi, xususan, to'qimachilik va gilamchilikda ishlatilgan. Bu tabiiy usul ranglarning barqarorligi va tabiiyligi bilan ajralib turadi:

 Anor qobig'ini tayyorlash: quritilgan anor qobig'idan foydalaniladi. Anor qobig'ini quritib, mayda bo'laklarga bo'lib olishadi. Qobig'ini quyoshda yaxshi quritish rangi yanada to'yingan qilishiga yordam beradi. Suvda qaynatish: Qobiq katta mis qozonda sovuq suvda namlanadi va asta-sekin qaynatishga qo'yiladi. Qaynatish vaqti ko'pincha 3-4 soat davom etadi. Suvning rangga boy bo'lishi uchun qaynoq suvda qaynatish jarayoni uzoq vaqt davom etadi, bu vaqt ichida pigmentlar suvga o'tadi. Mordant qo'shish: Rangni yanada mustahkamlash va to'yinganroq qilish uchun mis sulfat (kuporos), osh tuzi yoki temir kukuni kabi mordantlar qo'shiladi. Bu moddalar rangni matoga yaxshiroq singdirib, yanada yorqinroq va chidamliroq qiladi. Temir kukuni qo'shilganda rang quyuqroq jigarrangga aylanadi, mis sulfat bilan esa

oltinsimon tus paydo bo'ladi. Bo'yash jarayoni: Tayyorlangan suyuqlikka mato, ip yoki jun solinadi. Mato yoki ip bo'yash suyuqligida bir necha soat yoki kun davomida qoladi. Matoning rangi bir tekisda va chuqur singishi uchun vaqti-vaqti bilan aralashtiriladi. Yuvish va quritish: Bo'yalgan matoni bo'yoqdan chiqarib, yaxshi yuviladi va quyoshda yoki soyada quritiladi. Quyoshda quritish matoning rangini yanada to'yingan qiladi.

Eski usulda olingan ranglar tabiiy jigarrang, oltin yoki sariq rang tuslariga ega bo'lib, ekologik jihatdan toza hisoblanadi. Bu usul, ayniqsa, atlas va adras kabi tabiiy matolarni bo'yashda keng qo'llangan. Ushbu ranglar o'zining bardoshliligi bilan ajralib turadi va vaqt o'tishi bilan o'z rangini deyarli yo'qotmaydi.

Suyultirish va konsentratsyani oshirish.

Ekstraktsya qilingan suyuqlikda pigmentlar suyultirilgan holatda boladi. Shu sababli rangning konsektratsyasini oshirish uchun eritmalarni biroz mudatda qizdirib , bir qismi buglatiladi.shu tarzda pigment miqdori yuqori konsentratsyada bolgan boyoq olinadi

Pigmentlarni barqarorlashtirish.

Pigmentlarniuzoq mudat saqlab qolish uchun barqarorlashtiruvchi moddalar qoshiladi. Masalan kam miqdorda sirka kislatasi yoki glyukozani aralashtirib pigmentning oksiddan himoyalanishi taminlanadi

Qoshimcha tozalash va mikropulatsiya qilish.

Ekstraktsiya qilingan oigmentni yanada sifatli va uzoq muddatli qilish uchun ; mikropulatsiya usulidan foydalaniladi. Bunda pigment mikroskopik kapsulalar ichiga joylashtiriladi.bu kapsulalar matoga juda yaxshi singadi va pigmentni quyosh nuri yoki suvlar tasiridan himoya qiladi.

Ishni yakunlash; Olingan pigmentni eritmasini endi turli hil materiallarni boyashda qollanishi mumkin. Agar matoni boyash kerak bolsa, eritma eritma bilan matoni qaynatish yoki tindirish usulidan qollanilad.

Ultratovushli ekstratsiya usuli afzalligi; Tezkorlik;pigment olish jarayoni odatiy qaynatishdan ancha tez boladi. Rangning sifati va barqarorligi; pigmentlar yuqori haroratga tushmasdan ajratib olinadi bu esa tabiiylikni saqlab qolishga yordam beradi

Ekalogik tozaligi; bu jarayon uchun kopimcha suv yoki etolendan foydalaniladi.kimyoviy moddalar esa kam qollaniladi.Bu usulda anordan olinadigan

103

rang juda barqaror, yorqin va ekalogik toza bolib,u mato, yogoch ,kosmetikada va turli xil sohalarda qurilishlarda ham foydalansa boladi.

1 kg boʻyoq kukuni olish uchun kerak boʻladi:

1. Anor qobigʻi: 10 kg

Izoh: Anor qobigʻidan taxminan 10% miqdorda toza boʻyoq kukuni olinadi. Shu sababli 1 kg tayyor boʻyoq kukuni uchun 10 kg anor qobigʻi kerak boʻladi.

2. Suv: 15litr. 10 kg qobiqni yaxshi qaynatish uchun 15 litr suv kerak boʻladi.

3. Mordantlar (ixtiyoriy):

Mis sulfat: 50 gramm (oltin yoki sargʻish tus olish uchun)

Temir sulfat: 20-30 gramm (quyuq jigarrang rang uchun)

1. Qobiqni tayyorlash: Anor qobigʻini yaxshi quritib, maydalanadi.

2. Qaynatish: Qobiqni qozonga solib, 15 litr suv qoʻshiladi va 3-4 soat davomida oʻrtacha olovda qaynatib pigmentlarini suvga chiqaradi.

3. Suvni bugʻlantirish: Suzilgan suyuqlikni yana qaynatib, suyuqlik miqdorini sezilarli darajada kamaytiring. Taxminan 1-2 litr quyuq ekstrakt qolishi kerak.

4. Kukun olish: Qolgan ekstraktni yupqa qilib yoyib, quyoshda yoki maxsus quritgichda toʻliq quriting. Quruq massani maydalab, elakdan oʻtkazing.

 Tayyor boʻyoq kukuni: 10 kg anor qobigʻidan taxminan 1 kg tabiiy boʻyoq kukuni olinadi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

1. **https://srcyrl.joyful-printing.net/info/color-technology-foundation-and-theory-one-34090888.html**

2. **https://srcyrl.joyful-printing.net/info/color-technology-foundation-and-theory-two-34190195.html**

3. **https://uz.wikipedia.org/wiki/RGB_rang_modeli**

4. https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0

LANGUAGE AND SPEECH LEVELS. GRAMMATICAL FORM AND MEANING.

Shohruza Shodiyor qizi Botirova

3rd-year student of English Philology

Qarshi State University

shoxruza107@gmail.com

Annotation

This article explores the relationship between language and speech levels, focusing on how grammatical forms convey meaning. It examines the role of grammar in structuring language, enabling effective communication and comprehension across different contexts. By analyzing the connection between grammatical structure and semantic meaning, the study highlights how variations in language and speech levels can affect the interpretation and clarity of messages. This understanding is essential for both language learners and linguists, as it deepens insight into the complexities of language use and development.

Keywords

Language Levels, Speech Levels, Grammatical Form, Meaning in Language, Linguistic Structure, Grammar and Semantics, Language Interpretation, Language Comprehension

Introduction

Language and speech are complex systems used by humans to communicate thoughts, ideas, and emotions. The structure of language is built upon various levels, including phonetics, morphology, syntax, and semantics, each contributing uniquely to the overall meaning conveyed in speech. Within this framework, grammatical form plays a central role in shaping and clarifying meaning, ensuring that communication is coherent and understandable.

Understanding how grammatical forms influence meaning is crucial for language learners and educators, as it provides insight into the mechanics of language and its interpretation. Grammatical forms—such as tenses, cases, and sentence structures—affect not only the literal interpretation of language but also its subtleties, including tone, emphasis, and intent. For example, a simple change in verb tense can alter the

timeframe of an action, while different sentence structures can impact the emphasis of specific information.

In addition, language and speech levels can vary based on factors such as formality, social context, and cultural background. These variations affect how grammatical forms are used and interpreted, making it important to consider both linguistic and sociolinguistic aspects when analyzing language.

This article aims to explore the relationship between language and speech levels, examining how grammatical forms contribute to meaning and the factors that influence their use. Through this analysis, we gain a deeper understanding of the intricate relationship between grammar and meaning, as well as the challenges and nuances involved in effective language use.

Methods and Materials

This study employs a qualitative analysis of language and speech levels, focusing on the interaction between grammatical forms and their meanings. The primary methods include:

1. Linguistic Analysis: A thorough examination of grammatical structures such as verb tenses, sentence types (declarative, interrogative, imperative), syntactic constructions, and word order is conducted. The analysis focuses on how these elements function to convey specific meanings across different speech levels.

2. Corpus Analysis: A collection of written and spoken texts from a variety of sources, including formal and informal conversations, literature, and media, is examined. This allows for an exploration of how language and speech levels manifest in natural communication and how grammatical forms are adapted depending on context.

3. Comparative Analysis: The study compares language use across different social settings, including formal and informal speech, to illustrate how grammatical forms are adjusted according to speech levels. This includes examining how the same grammatical structures might carry different meanings or emphasis depending on the context.

4. Sociolinguistic Perspective: The research incorporates sociolinguistic theories to understand how factors such as social status, power dynamics, and cultural norms influence the use of grammatical forms at different speech levels.

5. Case Studies: Specific case studies are employed to highlight real-life examples of how language and speech levels interact in communication. These case studies will include examples from everyday conversation, media, and educational settings.

Materials:

Textual Data: Written materials such as literature, articles, and formal documents.

Spoken Data: Transcripts from interviews, recorded conversations, and media broadcasts.

Linguistic Tools: Software for corpus analysis and syntactic parsing to help identify and analyze grammatical forms in context.

Sociolinguistic Frameworks: Theories and models from prominent sociolinguists that help interpret how language levels function within different social contexts.

By combining linguistic analysis with sociolinguistic theories, this study aims to offer a comprehensive understanding of how grammatical form and meaning interact at different speech levels.

Results and Discussion

The analysis of language and speech levels, alongside the relationship between grammatical form and meaning, reveals several key findings that illustrate how grammatical structures contribute to the meaning conveyed in communication, particularly in different contexts.

1. Grammatical Forms and Meaning:

The study confirms that grammatical forms play a critical role in shaping meaning, particularly in how they structure the time, manner, and aspect of actions. For example, the use of verb tenses (past, present, future) can alter the temporal meaning of a sentence, while aspect (perfective, imperfective) provides additional nuance, indicating whether an action is completed or ongoing. Similarly, the use of modality (e.g., "can," "must," "should") adds layers of meaning regarding necessity, possibility, or obligation. These grammatical structures provide the foundation for expressing a wide range of meanings and allow speakers to convey specific details about events, intentions, and circumstances.

2. Speech Levels and Context:

The study also highlights the significance of speech levels in communication. Different contexts (formal, informal, polite, or intimate) necessitate adjustments in

107

language use. In formal settings, speakers tend to employ more complex sentence structures, higher registers of vocabulary, and passive voice constructions, which serve to convey politeness, objectivity, or respect. Conversely, in informal settings, speakers favor more direct and straightforward grammatical forms, such as active voice and simpler sentence constructions. This difference in speech levels shows how social context and the relationship between speakers directly influence the grammatical choices made in communication.

3. Sociolinguistic Factors and Grammatical Variation:

The study also examines the role of sociolinguistic factors, such as social hierarchy, cultural norms, and power dynamics, in shaping grammatical usage. For instance, in hierarchical social contexts (e.g., between an employer and employee), there is a noticeable shift in the use of formal language and grammatical structures that show deference or respect. On the other hand, more egalitarian settings (e.g., among friends or peers) see a more relaxed approach to grammar, with less emphasis on formal structures. This demonstrates the flexible nature of language, where grammatical forms can adapt according to social expectations and the dynamics of communication.

4. Grammar and Politeness:

The analysis also reveals how grammatical structures such as politeness markers, honorifics, and indirect speech forms are used to negotiate meaning in interactions. For instance, in many languages, including English, the use of modal verbs ("Could you...?" or "Would you mind...?") serves to soften requests, making them more polite. This indicates that grammar does not merely serve to convey factual meaning but is also a tool for managing social relationships and maintaining politeness in communication.

5. Language Variations Across Speech Levels:

Furthermore, the study found that the same grammatical forms may carry different meanings or interpretations depending on the speech level. For example, the sentence "I need help" may sound demanding in a formal setting but can be seen as an innocent request among close friends. This highlights the fluidity of meaning and how the context of use, determined by speech level, dictates how grammatical forms are perceived and interpreted.

Discussion

The findings suggest that language is not just a static system of grammatical rules but a dynamic tool that evolves based on context, social relations, and the interaction between form and meaning. Understanding the interplay between grammatical forms and speech levels helps to explain how meaning is negotiated in communication, allowing speakers to adjust their language to meet social and contextual demands.

Moreover, the study underscores the importance of teaching grammar not just as a set of rules, but as a flexible system that adapts to different social situations and communicative goals.

The results also emphasize the need for language learners to develop an awareness of speech levels and the corresponding grammatical forms to effectively navigate different social settings. Language education, therefore, must not only focus on grammatical accuracy but also on sociolinguistic competence, enabling learners to use language appropriately in various contexts

Conclusion

In conclusion, this study demonstrates the essential role of grammatical forms in shaping meaning and how speech levels influence their usage in communication. The findings show that grammar is not just a structural system but a tool that adapts to context, social dynamics, and cultural norms. Grammatical forms—such as tense, aspect, modality, and syntactic structures—serve to convey both literal and nuanced meanings, while speech levels, including formal, informal, and polite speech, guide how these forms are applied in different social settings.

Moreover, sociolinguistic factors, such as social hierarchy and cultural expectations, significantly impact the use of grammatical structures, underscoring the dynamic and flexible nature of language. By adjusting language to the appropriate speech level, speakers can manage relationships, convey politeness, and ensure effective communication. This highlights the importance of teaching grammar in a way that incorporates both linguistic competence and sociolinguistic awareness.

Language learners and educators alike should focus on understanding not just the rules of grammar, but also the social and contextual elements that influence language use. Further research into language-specific variations and cross-cultural differences would offer a deeper understanding of how grammatical forms interact with speech levels across diverse linguistic communities.

References

1. Brown, P., & Levinson, S. C. (1987). Politeness: Some Universals in Language Usage. Cambridge University Press.

2. Crystal, D. (2003). The Cambridge Encyclopedia of the English Language (2nd ed.). Cambridge University Press.

3. Holmes, J. (2013). An Introduction to Sociolinguistics (4th ed.). Routledge.

4. Labov, W. (1972). Sociolinguistic Patterns. University of Pennsylvania Press.

5. Leech, G. (1983). Principles of Pragmatics. Longman.

6. Quirk, R., Greenbaum, S., Leech, G., & Svartvik, J. (1985). A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language. Longman.

7. Yule, G. (2010). The Study of Language (4th ed.). Cambridge University Press.

O'ZBEKISTON INTERNET JURNALISTIKASI ERKINLIGI

Berdaq nomidagi Qoraqalpoq davlat universiteti Qoraqalpoq filologiyasi va
jurnalistika fakulteti 3-bosqich talabasi.
Sharafatdinova Malika Berdaq qizi

Annotatsiya: Maqolamning mazmuni shundan iboratki, O'zbekiston internet
jurnalistikasi erkinligi va jurnalistika etikasi haqida to'liq bayon etilgan.
Kalit so'zlar: Jurnalistika etikasi, internet va texnologiyalar rivojlanishi, qonun
hujjatlari, iqtisodiy bosim.

Jurnalistika etikasi va so'z erkinligi jurnalistikaning muhim tarkibiy qismlaridan
bo'lib, ular o'zaro to'qnashishi mumkin. Jurnalistika etikasi jurnalistlardan halol, aniq
va xolis bo'lishni talab qiladi. Bu ular yuqori standartlarga rioya qilishlari va
yozayotgan odamlarga zarar etkazmaslikka harakat qilishlari kerakligini anglatadi.
Ammo ba'zida ushbu qoidalar jurnalistlarning so'z erkinligini cheklashi mumkin. So'z
erkinligi jurnalistlarga o'z fikrlarini va qarashlarini erkin ifoda etish imkonini beradi.
Ammo etika normalari talab qiladigan xolislik va betaraflikka intilish jurnalistlarga
xalaqit berishi mumkin, ayniqsa, ularning shaxsiy qarashlari yozishi kerak bo'lgan
narsalardan farq qilsa. Hokimiyat bosimi mavjud bo'lgan mamlakatlarda jurnalistlar
ma'lum mavzulardan qochishga yoki faktlarni buzishga majbur bo'lishi mumkin, bu
esa ularning so'z erkinligini cheklaydi va etika normalarini buzadi.

Internet va texnologiyalar rivojlanishi bilan yangi etika savollari paydo bo'ladi,
masalan, shaxsiy ma'lumotlardan foydalanish. Jurnalistlarga so'z erkinligi va etika
normalariga rioya qilish o'rtasida muvozanatni topish tobora qiyinlashmoqda. Ular
shaxsiy ma'lumotlardan senzatsion maqolalar yaratish uchun foydalanishga moyil
bo'lishlari mumkin, bu esa etika tamoyillariga zid keladi. Jurnalistika etikasining asosiy
tamoyillari bir necha asosiy jihatlarni o'z ichiga oladi: Haqiqat va ishonchlilik:
Jurnalistlar haqiqatni va ishonchli ma'lumotlarni etkazishga intilishi kerak.
Mustaqillik: Jurnalistlar siyosiy, iqtisodiy yoki boshqa manfaatlar ta'siridan mustaqil
bo'lishi kerak. Adolat va muvozanat: Jurnalistlar ma'lumotlarni adolatli va muvozanatli
tarzda taqdim etishga intilishi kerak. Maxfiylik va shaxsiy hayotni himoya qilish:

111

Jurnalistlar manbalarining maxfiyligini va odamlarning shaxsiy hayotini hurmat qilishi shart. Manfaatlar to'qnashuviga yo'l qo'ymaslik: Jurnalistlar manfaatlar to'qnashuviga olib kelishi mumkin bo'lgan vaziyatlardan qochishi kerak.

O'zbekiston Jurnalistlar ijodiy uyushmasining IV konferentsiyasida jurnalistlarning kasbiy etika kodeksi tasdiqlandi. Kodeksda jurnalistlar va barcha OAV xodimlari o'z kasbiy majburiyatlarini bajarishda amal qilishlari kerak bo'lgan axloqiy yo'nalishlar belgilangan: kasbiy va ijtimoiy mas'uliyat; ob'ektivlik va betaraflik; ma'lumotlarning ishonchliligi. Jurnalist tarqatayotgan yoki izohlayotgan ma'lumotlarning haqiqat ekanligiga ishonch hosil qilishi kerak. Shu bilan birga, kodeks uni kamida ikki mustaqil manba orqali taqdim etilayotgan ma'lumotlarni tekshirishni tavsiya qiladi. Ishonchsiz va asossiz ma'lumotlarni tarqatishda jurnalist o'z xatosini darhol tan olishi, uni tuzatish uchun choralar ko'rishi va uzr so'rashi shart; ma'lumot manbaining maxfiyligi. Jurnalist maxfiy ma'lumot olingan manbaga nisbatan kasbiy sirni saqlashi kerak va hech kim uni oshkor etishga majburlay olmaydi; millatchilikning yo'l qo'ymasligi. Jurnalist milliy, diniy, irqiy kamsitishga yo'l qo'ymasligi kerak; shaxsiy hayotni hurmat qilish, odamning sha'ni va qadr-qimmatini himoya qilish. Jurnalist odamlarning shaxsiy hayotiga oid ma'lumotlarni faqat ularning roziligi bilan va hujjatlarning maxfiyligini saqlagan holda e'lon qiladi. Ma'lumot va materiallarni yig'ish, shuningdek, audioyozuvni noqonuniy usul va vositalar bilan olib borish mumkin emas; plagiatga yo'l qo'ymaslik; jurnalistik birdamlik.

Yuqoridagi tamoyillardan ko'rinib turibdiki, O'zbekistonda jurnalistika etikasining tamoyillari boshqacha shakllantirilgan. Turli mamlakatlardagi jurnalistika etikasiga siyosiy, ijtimoiy va madaniy omillar ta'sir qiladi. Siyosiy beqarorlik mavjud bo'lgan mamlakatlarda, masalan, Gvatemalada, jurnalistlar tahdid va bosimga duch kelishadi, bu esa etika standartlarini buzishi mumkin. Bunday sharoitda jurnalistika etikasi ko'pincha ikkinchi darajaga tushib qoladi, ammo mahalliy jurnalistlar va tashkilotlar etika tamoyillarini mustahkamlashga intilishadi, ularning professionalizm va OAVning javobgarligi uchun ahamiyatini ta'kidlashadi. Janubiy Osiyoda, masalan, odamlar o'z so'zlari uchun tajovuzga duch kelishi mumkin bo'lgan mintaqalarda jurnalistlar qo'shimcha etika majburiyatlariga rioya qilishlari kerak. Bu axborot manbalariga ehtiyotkorlik bilan munosabatda bo'lishni va ma'lumot berayotganlarning xavfsizligini ta'minlash uchun ularning ishonchini qozonish zaruratini o'z ichiga oladi.

Iqtisodiy bosim ostida bo'lgan mamlakatlarda, OAV omon qolish uchun etika normalarini e'tiborsiz qoldirish vasvasasiga duch kelishi mumkin. Biroq, hatto cheklangan resurslar sharoitida ham, etika OAVning sifati va ishonchini saqlab qolishning muhim omiliga aylanadi.

Shunga qaramay, jurnalistika etikasi va so'z erkinligi o'rtasidagi ziddiyatlar professional standartlarning murakkab o'zaro ta'siri, hokimiyatning bosimi va o'zgaruvchan media landshaftining natijasidir. Etika kodeksi huquqiy kuchga ega emas, lekin mutaxassislar uchun axloqiy yo'naltiruvchi bo'lib xizmat qiladi, qonun esa jamiyat uchun majburiy huquqiy me'yorlarni o'rnatadi. Etika kodeksi — bu kasb-hunar jamoalari yoki tashkilotlar tomonidan o'z a'zolarining xatti-harakatlarini tartibga solish uchun ishlab chiqilgan normalar va tamoyillar to'plamidir. U huquqiy kuchga ega emas va bajarilishi majburiy emas, lekin axloqiy yo'naltiruvchi bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Etika kodeksining asosiy maqsadi — professionallik va mas'uliyatning yuqori standartlarini saqlash. U jurnalistlar va jamiyat o'rtasida, shuningdek, jurnalistlar va ularning manbalari o'rtasida ishonchni o'rnatishga yordam beradi. Etika kodekslari turli kasb yoki tashkilotga qarab farq qilishi mumkin. Masalan, jurnalistika etika kodekslari ma'lumotlarning ishonchliligi, xolislik va shaxsiy hayotga hurmat bo'yicha tavsiyalarni o'z ichiga olishi mumkin. Qonun hujjatlari — bu davlat organlari tomonidan qabul qilingan, huquqiy kuchga ega va majburiy bo'lgan rasmiy hujjatdir. U jamiyat hayotining aniq jihatlarini tartibga soladi va huquqiy normalarni o'rnatadi. Qonun hujjatlarining asosiy maqsadi — qonun ustuvorligi va fuqarolarning huquqlarini himoya qilishdir. Ular turli sohalarga tegishli bo'lishi mumkin, jumladan, jinoyat, fuqarolik, ma'muriy huquq va boshqalar.

Qonun hujjatlariga barcha fuqarolar va tashkilotlar rioya qilishlari shart. Qonunni buzish huquqiy oqibatlarga olib kelishi mumkin, masalan, jarimalar yoki jinoiy jazo. Shunday qilib, jurnalistika etikasi va so'z erkinligi jurnalistika sohasidagi ikki muhim elementdir, ular ba'zida bir-biriga zid bo'lishi mumkin. Jurnalistlarga etika standartlariga rioya qilish va so'z erkinligi huquqini amalga oshirish o'rtasida nozik muvozanatni topishga to'g'ri keladi, bu ayniqsa siyosiy beqarorlik va iqtisodiy bosim sharoitida juda muhimdir. Etika kodekslari huquqiy kuchga ega bo'lmasa-da, ular jurnalistlarning professional xulq-atvori va mas'uliyatini shakllantirishda muhim rol o'ynaydi. Qonun hujjatlari esa fuqarolarning huquqlarini himoya qilish va OAV

113

faoliyatini tartibga solish uchun huquqiy asosni ta'minlaydi. Etika kodekslarining va qonun hujjatlarining maqsadi — jamiyatning OAVga bo'lgan yuqori darajadagi ishonchini saqlash va voqealarning adolatli va halol yoritilishini ta'minlashdir. Texnologiyalar va yangi chaqiriqlar tez o'zgarib turadigan dunyo sharoitida jurnalistlarning yuqori professionallik va etika standartlariga rioya qilishni davom ettirishlari, shu bilan birga erkin va mas'uliyatli ma'lumot tarqatilishini ta'minlash juda muhimdir.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxati:
1. Cherepaxov M. S, Problemi teorii publitsistiki, M., 1973;
2. Matbuotimiz fidoyilari [3 jildli; tuzuvchi va nashrga tayyorlovchi
3. I. Yesenboyev], 1—2j.lar, T., 1991, 1993;
4. Pidayev T., Matbuot — millat chirog'i, T., 1999;
5. Sulaymonov I., Men— jurnalistman, T., 2001.
6. Национальной телерадиокомпании Узбекистана» // lex.uz.
7. Akhmedov, T. (2017). The history of television journalism in Uzbekistan. Bulletin of Science and Practice, (12), 417-420;

INTERNET MATERIALLARIGA KIM JAVOBGAR?

Berdaq nomidagi Qoraqalpoq davlat universiteti Qoraqalpoq filologiyasi va jurnalistika fakulteti 3-bosqich talabasi.
Sharafatdinova Malika Berdaq qizi

Annotatsiya: Maqolamning mazmuni shundan iboratki, internet ma'lumotlari va tarmoqlari haqida batafsil yoritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Internet, akademik, davlat, tijorat, internet tizimi, xalqaro tarmoq, informatsiya tizimlari.

Internet (lotincha: inter — aro va net — tarmoq) — standart minimal internet protokoli (IP) orqali ma'lumot almashuvchi kompyuter tarmoqlarining butunjahon va omma uchun ochiq to'plamidir. Bu ma'lumotlarning asosiy tashuvchi protokoli — TCP/IP. Internet tarmog'ining tuzilishi. TCP/IP o'zaro bog'liq protokollar yig'indisi bo'lib, internetda ma'lumot tarqalishida asosiy o'rin egallaydi. Internet tarmog'ini minglab akademik, davlat, tijorat va xonadon tarmoqlari tashkil etadi. Internet elektron pochta, chat hamda o'zaro bog'langan sahifalar va boshqa Butunjahon o'rgimchak to'ri servislaridan tashkil topadi. Internet tizimi va bog'lanish. Internet — katta (global) va kichik (lokal) kompyuter tarmoqlarini o'zaro bog'lovchi butunjahon kompyuter tizimi. Unda geografik o'rni, zamon va makondan qat'iy nazar, ayrim kompyuter va mayda tarmoqlar o'zaro hamkorlikda global informatsiya infratuzilmasini tashkil etadi. Qaydnomalar tizimi bilan boshqariladigan barcha hosila tarmoqlar hamkorlikda iste'molchilarga ma'lumotni saqlash, e'lon qilish, jo'natish, qabul qilish, izlash va ma'lum bo'lgan barcha variantlar (matn, tovush, videotasvir, fotosurat, grafika, musiqa tarzida va boshqalar ko'rinishlar)da axborot almashinishga imkon yaratadi.

Internetning rivojlanish tarixi. Internet tizimi XX asrning 60-yillarida paydo bo'ldi. O'sha paytlarda Amerika mudofaa departamenti tashabbusi bilan kompyuterlar telefon tarmoqlariga ulana boshladi. Dastlab, bunday faoliyat takomillashtirilgan loyihalar agentligi (AKRA) tadqiqotlari doirasida olib borildi. Bu tadqiqotlar sovuq urush avj olgan davrga to'g'ri keldi. AQSH mudofaa departamenti urush bo'lib qolgan taqdirda oddiy kommunikatsiya vositalari ishdan chiqqudek bo'lsa, o'rniga yangi

115

qo'shimcha kommunikatsiya vositalarini izlash bilan faol shug'ullandi. 60-yillar oxiri va 70-yillarda internet tarmog'i uncha keng rivojlanmadi. Dastlabki o'n yillik xalqaro tarmoq, asosan, harbiylar va yirik olimlarning shaxsiy elektron liniyalari faoliyati doirasi bilan cheklandi. Internetning beqiyos rivojlanish sur'ati davlat, ta'lim, akademik va ijtimoiy tuzilmalarning o'ziga xos umumiy moliyaviy va intellektual ulushiga bog'liq bo'ldi. XX asrning 70-yillarida turli tarqoq kompyuterlar tarmoqlari orasida informatsiyani uzatish va almashinish qoidalari tizimi ishlab chiqildi. Bular o'zaro hamkorlikka doir qaydnomalar — Internetworking protocols (IP) bo'lib, global tarmoqni takomillashtirish uchun qulay muhit yaratdi. IP o'rnatgan tartibga ko'ra, har qanday alohida tarmoq informatsiyani ko'p tarmoqlar orqali „birinchi punktdan to oxirgi punktgacha" yetib borishini nazorat qilishi lozim. Shuning uchun internet negizini tashkil qiladigan qaydnomalar tizimi, xususan, Transmission Control Protocol (TCP), File Transfer Protocol (FTP) ichida IP muhim qaydnomalardan biri hisoblanadi. Internet rivojlanishining dastlabki bosqichida uni, asosan, AQSH mudofaa departamenti mablag' bilan ta'minlagan. 70-yillar oxiriga kelib esa, asosan, uch ta'minlash manbai ajralib turdi: hukumat, universitetlar va tadqiqot laboratoriyalari (shu jumladan mustaqillari ham). 80-yillarda internet o'ziga xos tarzda universal ko'lamlargacha rivojlana boshladi. O'sha davrda internet vositasida uzatiladigan informatsiyaning o'sishi „oyiga 20 foizdan ko'paytirib borish" shiori ostida bordi. Masalan, AQSHning asosiy tarmog'i bir sekundda 165 million bayt informatsiyani qayta ishlaydi va uzatadi. Bu sur'at bir sekundda „Brittanika" ensiklopediyasini uzatish uchun yetarli. 80-yillar o'rtalarida internetni jamoat va tijorat tarmoqlariga ulash natijasida Internet tizimi ham ko'lam, ham sifat jihatidan rivojlandi. 90-yillarda internet tizimini boshqarish borasida tub o'zgarishlar yuz berdi.

Internet standartlar tizimi hisoblanadi. U o'z faoliyatida o'zini o'zi rostlab turish, o'zini o'zi boshqarish falsafasiga rioya qilib foliyat yuritadi. Hozirgacha uni boshqarib turadigan yagona tashkilot yo'q. Uning faoliyatiga doir qoidalar kirish mezonlari sifatida ishlab chiqilgan. Texnik masalalar esa Internet Engineering Forse (IETL) kompaniyasining faol ishtirokida hal qilinadi, barcha standartlar Internet Architecture Board (IAB) kompaniyasi tomonidan qabul qilinadi. XX asrning oxirgi o'n yilligida internet tizimi beqiyos darajada o'sdi. Agar 80-yillar oxirida internet tizimiga taalluqli 28000 dan ortiq asosiy kompyuterlar faoliyat ko'rsatgan bo'lsa, 90-yillar oxiriga kelib

ularning soni o'nlarcha millionga yetdi. Internet xizmatidan foydalanuvchilar soni butun yer yuzi bo'yicha 160 million kishini tashkil qildi (1999). Shveysariyadagi yadro tadqiqotlari markazlaridan biri multi-media tizimining tarqoq kompyuterlarini yagona tarmoqqa „bog'lash"ning ancha takomillashgan usulini ishlab chikdi. U World Wide Web (Jahon o'rgimchak to'ri) tizimida o'z aksini topdi. Bu tizim internetni o'ziga xos ommaviy axborot vositasiga aylantirdi hamda u informatsiya texnologiyalari, radio eshittirish va telekommunikatsiya imkoniyatlariga ega bo'ldi. Endi internet faqat matnni emas, balki tasvirni, suratlarni, rasmlarni, tovush va videotasvirlarni ham uzatishga, voqea yuz berayotgan joydan to'g'ridan-to'g'ri olib berishga ham qodir.

Internet barcha an'anaviy informatsiya tizimlari — telekommunikatsiya, teleradioeshittirish, informatsiyalarni xalqaro miqyosda faol almashtirish kabilarning texnologik imkoniyatlarni uyg'unlashtirib qo'llanganligi uchun u bir necha vazifani — informatsiya va bilimlar manbai; ommaviy axborot vositasi, insoniyat faoliyatining barcha sohalari (shu jumladan, ta'lim-tarbiya, siyosiy, ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy, sayyohlik va hokazo) ga taalluqli informatsiya xizmatlari tizimi; istiqbolli bozor va milliy kompaniyalarning xalqaro informatsiya maydoni va jahon bozoriga eng tejamli va tezkor usulda qo'shilish imkonini beradigan vosita vazifasini o'taydi. Jamoat va tijorat tuzilmalari uchun internetdan foydalanish imkoniyati oshgan sari provayderlar (internet bilan aloqa o'rnatishga xizmat ko'rsatadigan kompaniyalar), internet informatsiyasi iste'molchilari soni ham ko'paymoqda, informatsiya manbai va ommaviy axborot vositasi sifatida internet ommalashmoqda. Bularning barchasi noshirlar, jurnalistlar, informatsiya agentliklari, i. ch. hamda savdo kompaniyalari va firmalari muhitida raqobatning shakllanishiga ijobiy ta'sir qiladi. Telefon simlaridan tashqari, optik tolali kabellar, radio tarmog'i yoki sun'iy yo'ldosh orqali internetga chiqish mumkin bo'ldi. Buning uchun internet bilan aloqa o'rnatishga xizmat ko'rsatadigan kompaniyalar — provayderlar bo'lishi lozim. O'zbekistonda internetga ulashga doir informatsiya xizmatlari 1997-yildan ko'rsatila boshladi. Dastlab Naytov (http://www.naytov.com), Uznet (http://www.uznet.net (Wayback Machine saytida 2013-02-16 sanasida arxivlangan)) yoki Istlink (http://www.eastlink.uz (Wayback Machine saytida 2020-06-12 sanasida arxivlangan)) kabi provaydkompaniyalar faoliyat boshladi (1999). O'zbekistonda jadal rivojlanayotgan kompyuterlashtirish va avtomatlashtirish sohalari internet tarmog'ining aloqa funksiyasidan keng foydalanishga imkon beradi. Internetga ulangan abonent uydagi yoki ishxonadagi kompyuter orqali, aytaylik, AQSH, Avstraliya yoki Afrikadagi kompyuterlarga kiritilgan xilma-xil mavzudagi ma'lumotlarni matn, surat yoki videotasvir ko'rinishida olishi mumkin. Bu ma'lumotlar internet tizimiga oldindan kiritiladi.

117

Dunyoning turli chekkalarida joylashgan maxsus ixtisoslashgan kompaniyalar qidiruvni tezlashtirishga yordam beradi. Ular „qidiruv dvigateli" deb ataladi, ma'lumotlarning mundarijasini ma'lumotnoma (spravochnik) kabi saqlaydi va o'sha ma'lumotlar joylashgan „internet manzili"ni abonentga beradi. Mazkur manzil bo'yicha ma'lumotlar „Internet varaqchalari"da saqlanadi. Abonent biror ma'lumotni, masalan, „paxta" so'zini qidiruv dvigateli orqali qidirsa, shu so'zga tegishli ma'lumotlarni, paxta bilan ish olib boradigan kompaniyalar ro'yxatini yoki jahon birjasida paxtaning narxini abonent kompyuterida chiqarib beradi. Internet varaqchalari shaxsiy va rasmiy bo'lishi mumkin. Shaxsiy varaqchalar alohida shaxslar tomonidan tuziladi va shu shaxslar haqidagi ma'lumotlarni o'z ichiga oladi. Rasmiy varaqchalar idoralar, tashkilotlar, kompaniyalarga tegishli bo'ladi, ularda hukumat idoralariga doir ma'lumotlar saqlanadi. Internet orqali savdo-sotiq ishlari, kompaniyalar xizmatlarini yoki mahsulotlarni reklama qilishni keng yo'lga qo'yish, internet varaqchalarida suratlar bilan berilgan mahsulotlarni xarid qilish mumkin. Xalqaro Internet tizimida O'zbekiston haqida ham ma'lumotlar bor. Rasmiy varaqchalardan O'zbekiston hukumati varaqchalari, O'zbekistonning AQSHdagi elchixonasi varaqchalari va boshqa ko'plab rasmiy varaqchalar mavjud. Ularda O'zbekiston Respublikasiga tegishli deyarli barcha ma'lumotlar bor. Bulardan tashqari, O'zbekistonga taalluqli shaxsiy varaqchalar ham mavjud: „Umid" varaqchasi, o'zbek estradasi haqidagi varaqcha va boshqa 2000-yil fevral oyidan boshlab internet efiriga O'zbekiston televideniyesi (O'z TV)ning „Axborot" dasturi chiqa boshladi, O'z TV sayti tuzilgan va takomillashtirilmoqda. Informatsiya resurslariga oid ko'p masalalarni respublikadagi yirik kutubxonalar shu sohadagi internet tarmog'i ko'lamiga suyangan holda hal qiladi. Masalan, Tibbiyot kutubxonasi, Respublika ilmiy-texnika kutubxonasi, O'zbekiston fanlar akademiyasining Asosiy kutubxonasi va boshqalar.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining „Internetning xalqaro axborot tizimlariga kirib borishni ta'minlash dasturini ishlab chiqishni tashkil etish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi qarori (2001) O'zbekistonning bu borada xalqaro miqyosda o'z mavqeiga ega bo'lishiga xizmat qiladi. O'zbekistonda ma'lumotlarni uzatish milliy tarmog'i O'zPAK Davlat kompaniyasi va O'zNET tarmog'idan iborat. Internetdan foydalanuvchilar soni, masalan, AQSH da 55 million, Xitoyda 55 million, Yaponiyada 8 milliondan oshib ketdi. Keyingi o'rinlarni Angliya, Kanada, Germaniya davlatlari egallagan, Rossiya Federatsiyasi millionli chegarani egallamoqda. O'zbekistonning deyarli barcha hududlarida xalqaro internet tarmog'iga ulanish O'z PAK Davlat kompaniyasining xalqaro kanallari orqali ta'minlanadi. Respublikada 50 ga yaqin internet-provayder ro'yxatga olingan. O'zbekistonda internetdan

118

foydalanuvchilar soni 300000 dan ortiq. Internet tizimida Oʻzbekistonning 300 dan ortiq sayti faoliyat koʻrsatmoqda (2002).[1]

Internet yaratilish tarixi.1950-chi yillar davomida barcha kompyuterlarni yagona kommunikatsion tarmoqqa ulash ehtiyoji tugʻildi. Bu ehtiyoj markazlashmagan toʻr, navbat nazariyasi va paketlar kommutatsiyasi kabi sohalarda tadqiqotlarni olib borishga olib keldi. Bu voqealarning natijasida AQShda ARPANETning paydo boʻlishi voqealarning keyingi rivojlanishiga turtki boʻldi. Dastlabki TCP/IP protokoliga asoslangan tarmoq tizimi 1984-yil AQSh Milliy Fanlar Akademiyasida yaratilib, keyinchalik u NSFNet loyihasiga aylandi. 1995-yil internetning tijorat versiyalari paydo boʻla boshladi.1991-yil CERN Butunjahon oʻrgimchak toʻri loyihasini eʼlon qildi. Bu voqea Tim Berners-Lee tomonidan HTML, HTTPlarning yaratilishi va CERNda dastlabki veb-sahifalarni paydo boʻlishidan 2 yil keyin sodir boʻldi. 1993-yil birinchi internet brauzer Mosaicning 1.0 versiyasi paydo boʻldi va 1994-yilda internetga ommaviy qiziqish tugʻila boshladi. 1996 yildan internet soʻzidan keng foydalana boshlandi, biroq u asosan, Butunjahon oʻrgimchak toʻrini anglatadi.

Shu bilan birga internet 10 yil ichida juda tez tarqalib ketdi, uning ochiq arxitekturaga asoslanganligi, birovning mulki emasligi, markaziy boshqaruvning yoʻqligi uni organik rivojlanishiga sabab boʻldi. Hozirda internet insoniyatning eng katta texnologik yutuqlaridan biri sifatida tan olindi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxati:

1. Cherepaxov M. S, Problemi teorii publitsistiki, M., 1973;

2. Matbuotimiz fidoyilari [3 jildli; tuzuvchi va nashrga tayyorlovchi

3. I. Yesenboyev], 1—2j.lar, T., 1991, 1993;

4. Pidayev T., Matbuot — millat chirogʻi, T., 1999;

5. Sulaymonov I., Men— jurnalistman, T., 2001.

6. Национальной телерадиокомпании Узбекистана» // lex.uz.

7. Akhmedov, T. (2017). The history of television journalism in Uzbekistan. Bulletin of Science and Practice, (12), 417-420;

INFORMATION GAP ACTIVITY AND ITS IMPORTANCE IN TEACHING ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE

Normatova Mohina Abdullo qizi

Bachelor graduate of Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages

Gmail: mohinanormatova423@gmail.com

Annotation: Information gap activities are essential in teaching English as a second language, as they encourage active engagement, meaningful communication, and practical use of language skills. These activities require learners to exchange specific information to complete a task, promoting language fluency and problem-solving abilities. By fostering real-life communication, information gap activities simulate authentic conversational settings, encouraging students to listen, speak, and understand English in various contexts. This article explores the importance of information gap activities, their benefits in language teaching, and effective examples for enhancing communicative competence and confidence among ESL learners.

Keywords: Information gap activity, English teaching, communication, interaction, ESL learners, language skills, task-based learning, fluency, comprehension, collaborative learning, problem-solving, authentic conversation, student engagement.

Introduction

Teaching English as a second language requires methods that encourage students to actively use the language in meaningful contexts. One effective method is the use of information gap activities, where students must communicate to obtain information they lack. This approach not only enhances language fluency but also promotes essential communication skills, such as listening and speaking, in real-life scenarios. Information gap activities are a core component of communicative language teaching, as they encourage spontaneous language use and foster confidence. This article delves into the benefits and applications of information gap activities, illustrating how they serve as powerful tools for language instructors to engage students and develop their communicative competence.

Main Part

Information gap activities provide a dynamic approach to language learning by simulating authentic conversational situations that require students to actively seek and share information. In these activities, one student possesses specific information that their partner or group members need to complete a task, creating a natural reason for interaction. This interaction mirrors real-life communication and compels students to use the language practically, which is essential in building fluency and understanding cultural context.

For instance, an activity like "Describe and Draw" encourages one student to describe an image while their partner, who cannot see it, attempts to draw it based on the description. Such an activity requires precise language use and enhances descriptive abilities, listening skills, and clarification techniques as students attempt to convey and understand details accurately. Similarly, "Find the Difference" tasks, where two students have similar pictures with slight differences, motivate learners to ask questions, describe, and clarify to identify the unique elements in each image. This method not only boosts vocabulary but also cultivates a habit of asking relevant questions, essential for effective communication.

The significance of information gap activities also lies in their ability to foster collaborative learning. Unlike traditional language exercises, these activities are inherently interactive, demanding that students cooperate to achieve a shared goal. For example, in a classroom setting, students may be given different parts of a story, map, or schedule. To complete the story or solve a puzzle, they must communicate and exchange information. This fosters teamwork, as each participant's input is valuable in completing the task, reinforcing the idea that effective language use is not isolated but social and collaborative.

Moreover, information gap activities are versatile and adaptable to various proficiency levels, making them accessible for beginners to advanced learners. For beginners, simple activities like exchanging personal details or discussing daily routines help build foundational vocabulary and familiar phrases. Advanced learners, on the other hand, can tackle more complex scenarios, such as solving mysteries, role-playing as journalists conducting interviews, or discussing opinions on abstract topics.

In this way, the activities can be tailored to suit different language abilities, allowing instructors to maintain an appropriate level of challenge and engagement.

Beyond building language skills, these activities improve critical thinking and problem-solving abilities. Because information gap tasks often involve missing information or complex problems, students learn to formulate questions, clarify ambiguities, and strategize to reach a solution. For instance, in a "Mystery Interview" activity, one student assumes the role of a famous person (without revealing their identity), while others ask questions to guess who they are. Such activities stimulate curiosity and encourage students to practice strategic questioning, an essential skill in both language acquisition and real-life social interactions.

The inclusion of information gap activities also aligns with the principles of task-based learning, where tasks are the focus, and language learning occurs incidentally. Unlike rote memorization or passive listening exercises, information gap tasks place students in scenarios where they must use the language to accomplish a goal, making the language practice more purposeful. By focusing on completing a task, students become less conscious of language errors and more engaged in authentic communication, thus reducing the anxiety often associated with language learning.

Furthermore, information gap activities promote cultural awareness and sensitivity. Many of these activities encourage students to share personal or cultural information, facilitating an exchange of diverse perspectives. For example, in a "Cultural Comparison" activity, students from different backgrounds describe aspects of their culture, such as festivals or traditions, while their partners listen and ask questions. This not only enriches students' understanding of other cultures but also provides context for vocabulary related to customs, beliefs, and values, thereby enhancing intercultural competence.

In addition to cultural awareness, information gap activities allow for creativity and flexibility. Teachers can adapt these activities to incorporate current events, specific vocabulary, or grammar structures relevant to their syllabus. For example, during a unit on food, a teacher might set up a restaurant simulation where some students are "customers" and others are "waitstaff," each group needing to communicate to complete orders. Such scenarios offer endless opportunities to practice situational vocabulary and foster confidence in everyday interactions. By incorporating

realistic contexts, students gain practical skills that translate to real-world settings, such as traveling, shopping, and socializing.

Another benefit of information gap activities is their effectiveness in large classrooms. Since these activities often require pairing or small groups, they enable individualized attention and participation, even in crowded settings. Each student is actively involved in the conversation, which promotes equal engagement and prevents passive participation. Teachers can also monitor and provide feedback during these interactions, identifying areas where students may need additional support or practice, thereby enhancing the learning experience.

Lastly, information gap activities encourage students to reflect on their communication strategies. After completing a task, students can discuss the challenges they faced, the strategies they used to convey information, and the language structures that were most useful. This reflection process allows learners to become more aware of their language skills and encourages self-assessment, which is key to continuous improvement. Teachers can facilitate this process by asking students to share feedback, highlight new vocabulary, and suggest alternative expressions, thereby deepening their understanding of language use.

Conclusion

In conclusion, information gap activities stand as a valuable tool in ESL classrooms due to their focus on interaction, problem-solving, and authentic communication. By incorporating these activities, teachers can provide students with meaningful language practice that goes beyond the classroom and prepares them for real-life communication. As students engage in information gap tasks, they develop confidence, fluency, and a greater appreciation for the collaborative and interactive nature of language learning.

Information gap activities are instrumental in English language teaching, especially for second language learners. These tasks foster authentic interaction, build communicative competence, and develop essential language skills in meaningful contexts. Through collaboration, problem-solving, and real-life scenarios, students gain confidence and fluency, making the learning process more engaging and effective. By integrating information gap activities, teachers can create an interactive and

supportive learning environment that empowers students to use English practically, preparing them for successful communication outside the classroom.

References

1. Н. М Сулейманова, О СТРУКТУРНОЙ СХЕМЕ НОМИНАТИВНОГО ЗНАЧЕНИЯ, Ученый XXI века, 2016

2. N Dedamirzayeva, U Kuziyev, Teaching English to young learners through games, Oriental Art and Culture, 86-88, 2020Anderson James. "Assessment in Higher Education." Cambridge University Press, 2019. 312 pages.

3. НМ Сулейманова, АРЎ Идиев, МАКРОНОМИНАТИВ МАЪНО ОРТИДА МАКРОПРОПОЗИТИВ СТРУКТУРА ҲАҚИДА, Academic research in educational sciences 2 (4), 798-802, 2021

4. G. U Rustamova Lingvistik pragmatikaning birliklari, Филологические науки 11, 0.

5. НМ Сулейманова, ЖР Насруллаев, Номинативные особенности языковых единиц, Молодой ученый, 212-213, 2018

6. U Qo'ziyev, Tilda soflik masalasi, ta'limda turkiy xalqlar milliy mentalitetini mustahkamlashning dolzarb …, 2022

7. НМ СУЛЕЙМАНОВА, ММ БОБОЖОНОВА, СВЯЗЬ НОМИНАТИВНЫХ ЗНАЧЕНИЙ СЛОВА С ПРОПОЗИТИВНОЙ СТРУКТУРОЙ ЛИНГВИСТИКА И МЕТОДИКА: МЕЖДИСЦИПЛИНАРНЫЙ ПОДХОД, 141-144, 2020

8. D Nu'Monova, U Qo'Ziyev, Badiiy matnni lingvostatistik tomondan tahlil qilish, Oriental Art and Culture, 119-121, 2020

9. Н СУЛЕЙМАНОВА, ТИЛ БЕЛГИЛАРИНИНГ НУТҚҚА КЎЧИРИЛИШИ.

10. U Kuziev, SY Aslanova, Dictionaries compiled based on navoi's works, Scientific Bulletin of Namangan State University 1 (6), 319-326, 2019

11. НМ Сулейманова, ЖР Насруллаев, Номинативные особенности языковых единиц, Молодой ученый, 212-213, 2018

12. M. A Ubaydullaeva, The history of the development of the terms of literary studies of the turkic peoples, Oriental renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences 2 …, 2022.

13. НМ Сулейманова, ЖР Насруллаев, Some aspects of cognitive linguistics, including pragmatic factors, Современные исследования и перспективные направления инновационного развития …, 2018

14. M Saidova, UL Qo'ziyev, Uslubiy qo 'llanma, Namangan: Kamalak 127, 2017.

15. Н Сулейманова, О номинативной функции предложения, Иностранная филология: язык, литература, образование 2 (4 (65)), 88-91, 2017

16. U. Y Kuziev, The issue of classification and description of complex structural compounds in uzbek language, Int J Eval & Res Educ 99 (4), 309-314, 2023.

KO'MIR TARKIBIDAGI MAKRO VA MIKRO ELEMENTLARNI SPEKTROSKOPIK USULLARDA ANIQLASH

U.M.Norqulov, Sh.Mirzayev, F. Xidirova, D. Suvanova

Sharof Rashidov nomidagi Samarqand davlat universiteti

Biokimyo instituti

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada O'zbekiston Respublikasida ko'mir va sanoat chiqindisi tarkibini o'rganib, ko'mir va qattiq yoqilg'ini tekshirish asosida kamyob va rangli metallar miqdorini aniqlash hamda ajratib olish usullarini ishlab chiqish to'g'risida fikrlar muhokoma qilingan.

Tayanch so'zlar: Ko'mir, qattiq yoqilg'i, kamyob va nodir metallar, kul tarkibi, kanserogen xususiyatlar.

Kirish.

Inson tabiat bilan hamisha uzviy aloqadorlikda yashaydi. Uning hayotini tabiatdan, tabiiy boyliklardan ayrilgan holda tasavvur etish mumkin emas. Nafas olinadigan havo, ichiladigan suv, sanoat va qishloq xo'jaligi uchun zarur bo'lgan tabiiy zaxiralar-neft, gaz, ko'mir, yoqilg'i, har xil ma'danlar bo'lmasa, inson yashay olmaydi. Hozirgi kunga kelib, O'zbekistonda 2700 dan ortiq qazilma boyliklar konlari va istiqbolda ochilishi mumkin bo'lgan yangi konlar aniqlangan.

Ularning 60 xilidan xalq xo'jaligida foydalanilmoqda. Shundan ko'mir xomashyo zaxirasi 2 mlrd tonnani tashkil qiladi. O'zbekistonda 20 dan ortiq ko'mir konlari va ko'mirli havzalar aniqlangan. Mamlakatimizda yiliga 3,5 mln tonna ko'mir qazib olinmoqda [1]. Ko'mir sanoatining geografiyasi neft yoki gaz sanoatiga nisbatan keng emas, u faqat Toshkent (Angren) va Surxondaryo (Sharg'un va Boysun) viloyatlarida birmuncha rivojlangan xolos. Shu o'rinda ta'kidlash joizki, qo'ng'ir ko'mirning iqtisodiy ahamiyati toshko'mirga nisbatan ancha past. Turli sabablarga ko'ra, bu ko'mir turidan qora metallurgiyada foydalanib bo'lmaydi; boz ustiga, qo'ng'ir ko'mirni, odatda ko'p saqlab bo'lmaydi. Ko'mir sanoati - yoqilg'i sanoatining asosiy tarmoqlaridan biri. Ko'mir sanoati ko'mirni qazib olish ayrim hollarda boyitish, (briketlash) va iste'molchilarga etkazib berish jarayonlarini o'z ichiga oladi. Ko'mir qazib olishning eng afzal va samarali usuli uni ochiq usulda, karyerlardan qazib olish hisoblanadi. Ko'mir konlari chuqurda joylashgan bo'lsa, u

yopiq (shaxta) usulida qazib olinadi. Kimyoviy tarkibi bo'yicha ko'mir uglerodning massa ulushi yuqori bo'lgan yuqori molekulyar aromatik birikmalar, shuningdek, oz miqdorda mineral aralashmalar bo'lgan suv va uchuvchi moddalar aralashmasi. Ushbu aralashmalar ko'mir yoqilganda kul hosil qiladi. Qazib olinadigan ko'mirlar bir-biridan ularning yonish issiqligini belgilaydigan tarkibiy qismlarining nisbati bilan farqlanadi[2].

Odatda qattiq yoqilg'ini tahlil qilish quyidagi tadqiqotlarni o'z ichiga oladi: kul, qattiq uglerod, namlik va uchuvchan moddalarni tahlil qilish, vodorod, azot, kislorod va oltingugurtli uglerodni tahlil qilish, isitish qiymatini tekshirish, umumiy galogen analiz va boshqalar. Hozirda SamDU olimlari tomonidan ko'mir chiqindilari xossalari o'rganish, ko'mir tarkibidagi kamyob va nodir metallar bo'yicha bir qator tadqiqotlar shuningdek, dunyoda texnogen chiqindilar tarkibidan nodir va kamyob metallarni ajratib olish texnologiyasini yaratish va takomillashtirishga oid ilmiy tadqiqotlar olib borilmoqda. Ilmiy manba'larda ba'zi qung'ir va toshko'mir konlarida ranli kamyob va nodir metallar mavjud bo'lishi keltirib o'tilgan. Masalan ko'mir tarkibida 0,5g/t tonnagacha oltin, 1,05g/t kumush, 65g/t mis, 44,5 g/t nikel,, 88g/t kobalt shuningdek, 25g/t germaniy, skandiy, 5g/t reniy kabi kamyob metallar aniqlanganligi keltirilgan. Qattiq yoqilg'ilar slanes, torf, ko'mir tarkibidan nodir, rangli va qora metallarni ajratib olish uchun quyidagi xolatlarga e'tibor berish talab qilinadi: rangli metallarni zarrachalarini ajratib olish ko'mirning turiga bog'liqligiga; ko'mirning saqlash sharoitiga; jarayonning haroratiga bog'liq bo'ladi

TADQIQOT MATERIALLARI VA METODOLGIYASI.

Tadqiqotda Tojikiston Respublikasining Sho'rob, Qozog'iston Respublikasining Shibarko'l va Respublikamizning Angren hamda Sharg'un konlaridan ko'mir namunalaridan foydalanildi. Ko'mir namunalarini dastlab yaxshilab quritildi, so'ngra 0,5-2 mm zarracha o'lchamiga qadar sharli tegirmonda maydalandi. Kukun holigacha keltirilgan ko'mir namunalari o'lchamlari bir hil bo'lgan elakdan o'tkazildi. Bu jarayon namunalarni bir xil zarracha o'lchamiga olib keladi va tahlil aniqligini oshiradi. Tayyorlangan namunalarni chang, ifloslanish va namlikdan himoyalash uchun maxsus og'zi berk idishlarda mo'tadil haroratda tekshirish uchun saqlab qo'yildi.

Ko'mir namunalari tarkibidagi makro va mikro elementlarning spektral tahlili uchun Rentgen Fluorent spektrometri (Rigaku, Yaponiya) yordamida analiz qilindi.

127

Buning uchun maxsus chashkalar pastki qismi 4 mkm nur o'tkazuvchi plyonkalar bilan qoplandi. Mexanik ishlov berilgan ko'mir namunalari chashkalarga 5 g dan solinib analiz natijalari olindi.

TADQIQOT NATIJALARI.

Tadqiqot natijalariga ko'ra ko'mir namunalari tarkibida Na dan og'ir bo'lgan 20 dan ortiq makro va mikro elementlar ma'lum miqdorda uchrashi aniqlandi (jadval-1). Massa jihatdan K, Ca, Fe, Al, S, Si elementlarning yuqori ekanligi, ammo ular hamma vaqt ham bir xil turdagi ko'mir tarkibida uchramasligi analiz natijalari ko'rsatdi.

Jadval 1.

Namunalar tarkibidagi makro va mikro elementlarning massa % tarkibi (elementar tarkib bir-biriga nisbatan umumiy 100 % deb qaralgan).

№	Element nomi	Sho'rob kon ko'mir namunasi	Shibarko'l kon ko'mir namunasi	Angren kon Apartak-3	Sharg'un kon ko'mir namunasi
1.	K	-	-	-	7,84 %
2.	Ca	1,53 %	25,1 %	53,8 %	0,327 %
3.	Fe	60,2 %	10,4 %	4,54 %	6,94 %
4.	Al	5,19 %	16,2 %	11,7 %	23,8 %
5.	S	25,9 %	18,0 %	14,0 %	13,4 %
6.	Si	4,95 %	18,8 %	12,6 %	42,0 %
7.	P	-	-	-	0,447 %
8.	Mn	0,514 %	0,132 %	1,17 %	0,0123 %
9.	Ti	0,205 %	0,952 %	1,15 %	0,917 %
10.	Cl	0,356 %	9,56 %	0,463 %	3,24 %
11.	Ni	0,267 %	0,191 %	0,0837 %	0,128 %
12.	Cu	0,321 %	0,306 %	0,109 %	0,0658 %
13.	Zn	0,265 %	0,304 %	0,0732 %	0,661 %
14.	Co	0,223 %	-	-	0,0511 %
15.	Mo	0,0190 %	-	-	-
16.	Zr	0,028 %	0,0338 %	0,0875 %	0,0330 %

| 17.	Sb	0,0165 %	-	-	-
18	Ag	-	0,0205 %	-	-
19.	V	-	-	0,238 %	0,0794 %
20.	Cr	0,0152 %	-	0,0617 %	0,0431 %
21	Cd	-	-	-	0,0016 %

Tojikiston Respublikasining Sho'rob konlaridan keltirilgan ko'mir namunasida Fe va S miqdorining yuqori ekanligi aniqlandi. Boshqa ko'mir namunalaridan farqli o'laroq tarkibida juda kam miqdorda Mo elementi bor ekanligi XRF tahlil natijalari buni ko'rsatdi (1 rasm).
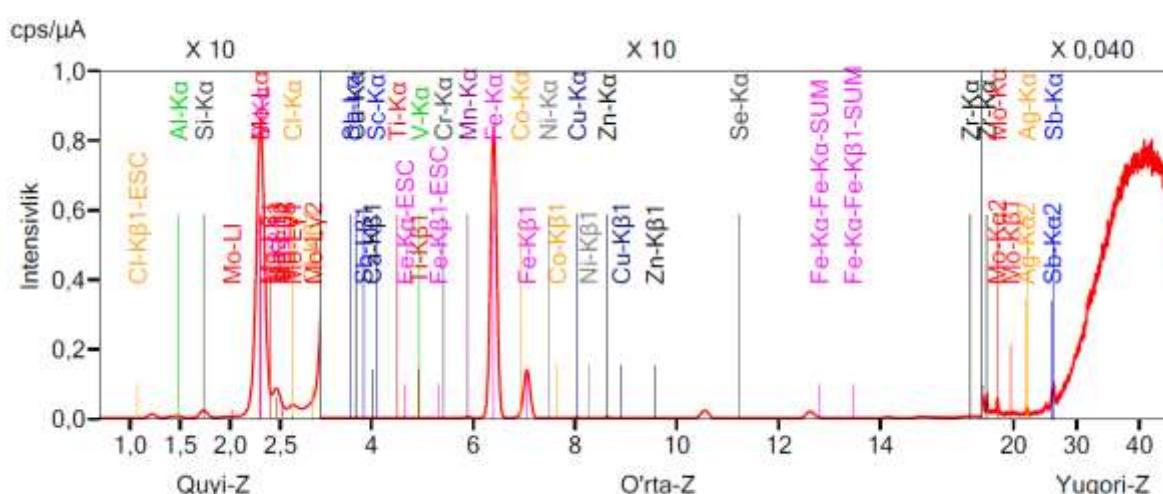
1 rasm. Sho'rob kon ko'mir namunasining XRF tahlil natijalari.

Tahlil natijalariga ko'ra Mo elementi quyi zonada 2,0-3,0 keV oralig'ida intensivligini namoyon qilgan. Fe elementining miqdor jihatdan ko'pligini o'rta zonada 6,0-7,0 keV oralig'ida Kα yuqori intensivlik hosil qilganligidan bilish mumkin.

Qozog'iston Respublikasining Shibarko'l konlaridan keltirilgan ko'mir namunalarida tarkibida aniqlanga makro va mikro elementlarga nisbatan Ca miqdorining biroz ko'pligi aniqlandi. Al, S va Si miqdorlari esa Fe ning miqdoridan biroz ko'pligi XRF tahlil natijalarida namoyon bo'ldi (2 rasm).
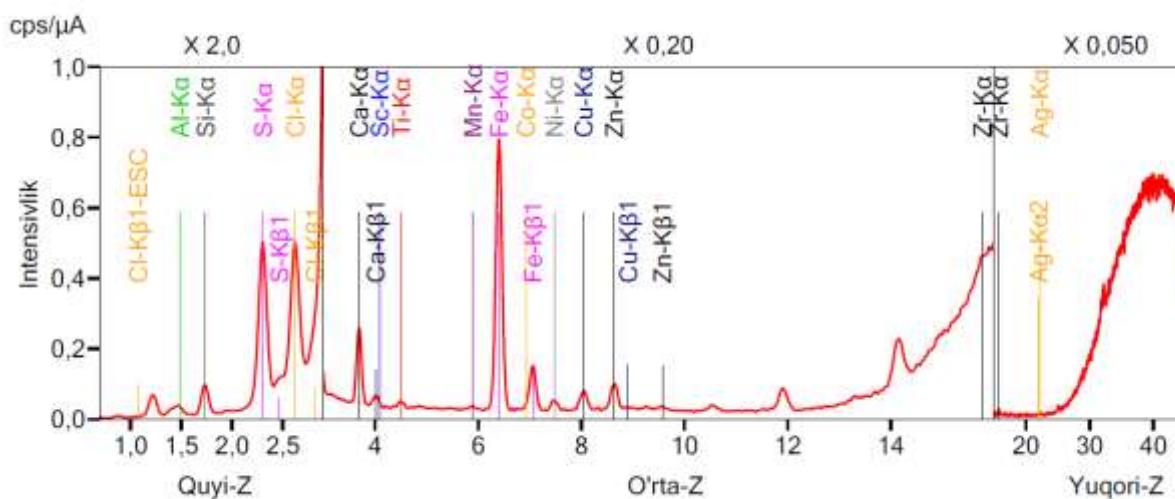
2 rasm. Shibarko'l kon ko'mir namunasining XRF tahlil natijalari.

Ushbu namunada Ag elementining juda kam miqdorda borligini XRF tahlil natijalaridagi yuqori zonada 20-23 keV oralig'ida intensivlik hosil qilganligi buni tasdiqladi.

Respublikamizning Angren va Sharg'un konlaridan olingan namunalar tarkibi bir biriga o'xshamasligi aniqlandi. Apartak-3 namunasi tarkibida Ca ning massa miqdori 54 % ga yaqin ekanligi aniqlangan bo'lsa, Sharg'un kon ko'mir namunasida Ca 0,3 % dan biroz yuqoriroq ekanligi ma'lum bo'ldi. Sharg'un kon ko'mir namunasida Si ning miqdori yuqori ekanligi XRF tahlil natijalari orqali aniqlandi (3 rasm).
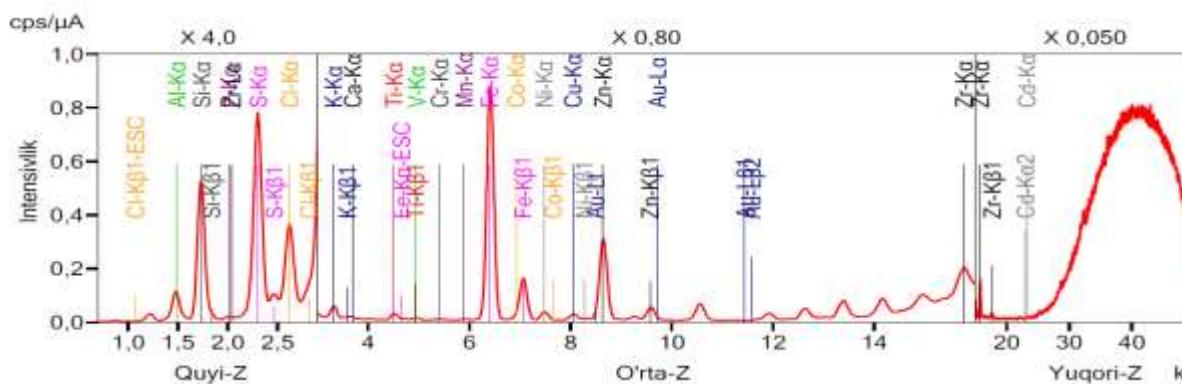
3 rasm. Sharg'un kon ko'mir namunasining XRF tahlil natijalari.

Sharg'un kon ko'mir namunasi yuqoridagi Tojikiston va Qozog'iston ko'mir namunalaridan tarkibida Mo, Sb va Ag elementlarining yo'qligi hamda K, P, V va Cd elementining mavjudligi bilan farqlanadi. Apartak-3 va Sharg'un kon ko'mir namunalarining elementar tarkibi bir biri bilan qisman farqlanishi aniqlandi (4-5 rasm).
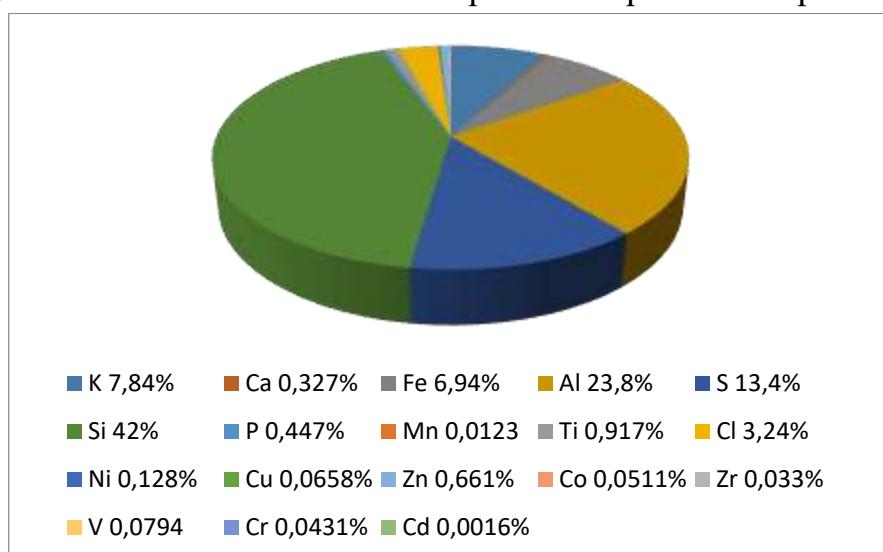
4 rasm. Sharg'un kon ko'mir namunasining makro va mikro element tarkibi (massa % da).

K 7,84%   Ca 0,327%   Fe 6,94%   Al 23,8%   S 13,4%
Si 42%   P 0,447%   Mn 0,0123   Ti 0,917%   Cl 3,24%
Ni 0,128%   Cu 0,0658%   Zn 0,661%   Co 0,0511%   Zr 0,033%
V 0,0794   Cr 0,0431%   Cd 0,0016%

Ca 53,8%   Fe 4,54%   Al 11,7%   S 14%   Si 12,6%
Mn 1,17%   Ti 1,15%   Cl 0,463%   Ni 0,0837   Cu 0,109%
Zn 0,0732%   Zr 0,0875%   V 0,238%   Cr 0,0617%
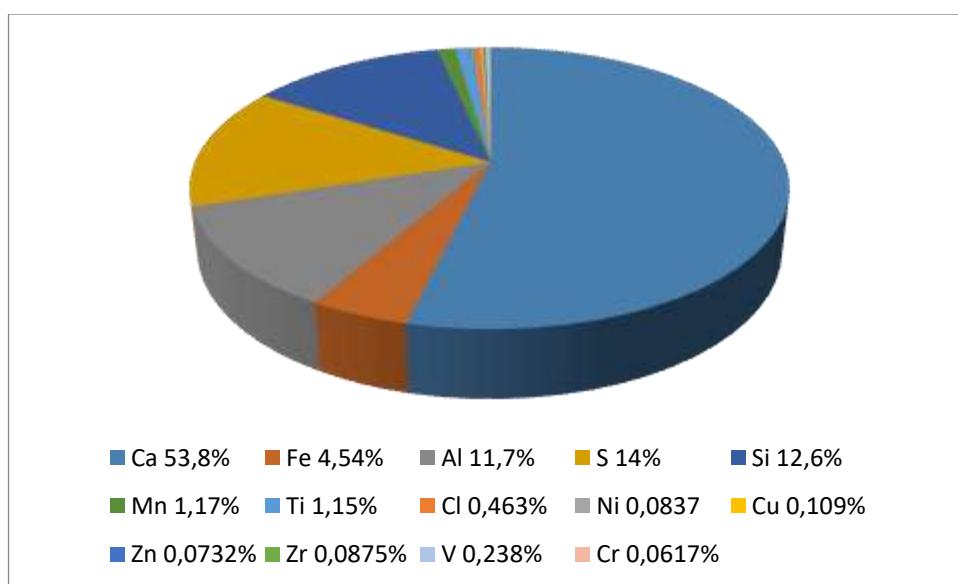
5 rasm. Apartak-3 ko'mir namunasining makro va mikro element tarkibi (massa % da).

XULOSA.

Ko'mir tarkibidagi makro va mikro elementlarni aniqlashning o'ziga xos usulini tanlash ularning tarkibiga qarab ko'mirni boyitishga va uning xossalarini o'zgartirishga zamin yaratadi. Masalan, uglerod materiallarining kimyoviy birikmalar bilan faollantirish g'ovaklar miqdorini oshirishi mumkin, bu ularning turli molekulalarni adsorbsiyalash qobiliyatini oshiradi. Shu bilan birga, uglerod materialining sirtini o'zgartirish uchun ma'lum reagentlarni tanlash uning ayrim moddalarga selektivligini oshirishga yoki atrof-muhitga chidamliligini yaxshilashga olib kelishi mumkin.

Tanlangan spektroskopik usul ko'mir kabi qattiq tuzulishga ega moddalarning elementar tarkibini aniqlashda qulay ekanligi yana bir bor isbotlandi. XRF tahlil natijalaridan shuni xulosa qilish mumkinki, ko'mir hosil bo'lishida geologik joylashuvga qarab ularning elementar tarkibi turlicha o'zgarishi mumkin.

Adabiyotlar

1. Эшметов И.Д., Агзамова Ф.Н., Агзамхаджаев А.А. Сжигание водоуголнотопливных суспензии на основе Ангренских углей Узбекистана //Мат. Межд. научно – практ. конф. «Химия и экология - 2015».

2. Юсупов Ф.М., Кўчаров А. А., Тошбобоева Р. А. 2БР-Б2 маркали кўнғир кўмирни флотатция усули ёрдамида бойитишда турли омилларнинг таьсирини ўрганиш \\ Мирзо Улуғбек номидаги Ўзбекистон Миллий Университети кимё факультети профессор – ўқитувчилари ва ёш олимлари ўртасида олиб бориладиган анъанавий "Ўзбекистонда кимё фанининг ривожланиши ва истиқболлари" мавзусидаги илмий-амалий анжумани 26-май Тошкент-2020 (80-81 б).

SHARQIY VA JANUBIY-SHARQIY OSIYO DAVLATLARI URF-ODATLARI, AN'ANALARI

Sobirova Nodira Jumanazar qizi

Urganch davlat universiteti, "Geografiya" yo'nalishi 2-bosqich talabasi
email: snodira787@gmail.com

Xo'jyozova Dildora Shonazar qizi

Urganch davlat universiteti, "Geografiya" yo'nalishi 2-bosqich talabasi
@dilxojyazova@gmail.com

Annotatsiya: *Har bir davlatning o'ziga xos urf-odatlari bor. Ushbu maqolada Sharqiy va Janubiy Sharqiy Osiyo davlatlari, xususan: Xitoy, Yaponiya, Mongoliya,, Bruney, Vyetnam, Indoneziya, Kambodja va Laos davlatlari urf-odatlari yoritilgan.*

Kalit so'zlar: *Sarong, kohin, zontik, sake, ochiq osmon ostidagi to'yxonalar, buddaviylik marosimi, bandajlar, tet, qum "tog'" i.*

Аннотация: *В каждой стране есть свои традиции. В данной статье показаны обычаи стран Восточной и Юго-Восточной Азии, в частности: Китая, Японии, Монголии, Брунея, Вьетнама, Индонезии, Камбоджи и Лаоса.*

Ключевые слова: *саронг, священник, зонтик, сакэ, свадебные залы под открытым небом, буддийская церемония, повязки, тет, песчаная «гора» и.*

Abstract: *Every country has its own traditions. This article shows the customs of the countries of East and South-East Asia, in particular: China, Japan, Mongolia, Brunei, Vietnam, Indonesia, Cambodia and Laos.*

Key words: *sarong, priest, umbrella, sake, open-air wedding halls, Buddhist ceremony, bandages, tet, sand "mountain" i.*

Kirish (Introduction). Har bir xalqning o'ziga xos, avvaldan shakllanib kelayotgan urf - odatlari bor. Bu odamlarning qadimdan shakllanib kelayotgan ko'nikmalaridir. Bu ko'nikmalar yillar davomida zamonaviylashishi, o'zgarishi ham mumkin. Odamlar asl holatini yo'qotmasligi ham, qaysidir elementlari yo'qolishi ham mumkin.

Mavzuga oid adabiyotlarning tahlili (Literature review). Bu maqolada asosan O. Mo'minovning "Qiziqarli geografiya" asaridan foydalanilgan. Bu kitobning

133

"odamlar, udamlar" bo'limida xalqlarning urf - odatlari haqida qiziqarli va foydali ma'lumotlar berilgan.

XXI asr texnologiyalar asri ekanligi hammamizga ma'lum. Bu maqolada global internet tarmoqlaridan ham unumli foydalanildi. Xususan Google qidiruv tizimi va youtube kanallaridan ma'lumotlar oldik.

Xususan, Дорамы клуб. Дорама.m.кv.com saytida Svetlana Abromovaning ma'lumotlaridan. Bu saytning "Toy to'yi: An'analar va urf-odatlar" bo'limida Tailand to'ylari haqida batafsil ma'lumotlar berilgan.

Mongoliya davlati haqida qiziqarli faktlar @voy youtube kanalida ma'lumotlar berilgan.

www. Bruney davlati haqida ajoyib ma'lumotlar keltirilgan. Videorolikda Bruney davlati haqida ma'lumotlar keltirilgan.

www.youtube.com/@ShuhratVoyager kanalida Laoscha to'y, Luang Prabang bo'ylab sayohat va to'y, sayohat nomli videorolikda Laos to'ylari ko'rsatib berilgan [2,3,4].

Tadqiqot metodologiyasi (Research Methodology). Bu maqolada faktlar tahlili va statistik tahlil usulidan foydalanildi. Statistik tahlil. Iqtisodiy - geografik va ekologik tadqiqotlarning muhim usullardan biri bolib, u aholining ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy faoliyati va hududlar bo'yicha majmuali ma'lumotlar tizimini tadqiq qilish imkonini beradi. Bu usul orqali xalqaro, mintaqaviy va mahalliy ijtimoiy - iqtisodiy tizimga doir fakt va raqamlar tahlil qilinadi, chunki statistik fakt va raqamlar iqtisodiy geografik tadqiqotlarning asosini tashkil qiladi. Statistik ma'lumotlarni tahlil qilish asosida hududlardagi iqtisodiy - ijtimoiy jarayon, aholining joylashishi, umumiy demografik jarayon, mehnat resurslari, urbanizatsiya, shahar va boshqa aholi punktlari, shuningdek, iqtisodiyotning muhim sohalari - sanoat, qishloq xo'jaligi, transport, ishlab chiqarish va noishlab chiqarish sohalarining rivojlanish va joylanish xususiyatlari o'rganiladi.

Faktlar tahlili usuli asosida tarmoqlar o'rtasida hamda tarmoqlar ichidagi farqlar aniqlanadi va korxonalar yo'nalishi belgilanadi. Faktlar tahlili ko'plab hodisalarni umumlashtirish hamda tarmoqlarni modellashtirish uchun kerakli ma'lumotlarni tayyorlash imkonini beradi. Tahlillarimiz natijalarida quyidagi davlatlar va urf – odatlar bilan tanishamiz.

134

Tahlil va natijalar (Analysis and results). Indoneziyada, xususan Bali orolida aholi orasiga XX - asr yangiliklari yetib borgan bo'lsada, nikoh an'analari hamon eskicha qolgan. Urf odatga ko'ra, yigit uylanadigan qizni albatta tunda o'g'irlab ketishi shart. Qiz buning uchun avvaldan hozirlanib bisotlarini bir bo'g'chaga tugib qo'yadi, hatto nikoh ko'ylagi - sarongni ham unutmaydi. Qiz o'g'irlab ketilgach, ertasi tongda onasi dunyoni boshiga ko'tarib dod - faryod qiladi. Bu ovozdan uyg'ongan qo'shnilar "Yana bir to'yona tayyorlash kerak ekan" deb dillaridan o'tkazib qo'yadilar. Qiz onasining oh - vohlari uzoqqa cho'zilmaydi: tushga qolmay "qochoqlar" qaytib keladi. Qarindosh - urug'lari va do'stlari darhol yig'ilishib, ikki kishi sig'adigan maxsus zambilni bezatadilar. Kuyov kelinni shu zambilga ibodatxonaga - kohin huzuriga ko'tarib boradilar. Ularning kelishi haqida kohin barvaqt xabardor qilib qo'yiladi. Bali orolida yashovchi har bir inson umrida uch marta ibodatxonaga zambilda keltiriladi: birinchi marta - yigit yoki qiz balog'atga yetganda, ikkinchi marta - nikoh to'yida va uchinchi marta - birinchi o'g'il ko'rganda. Kuyov oq ishton kiyib, kelin esa binafsha rang nikoh kiyimi -sarong kiyib, bo'yinlariga gulchambarlar osilgan, boshlariga gullar qadalgam holda ibodatxonaga kirib boradilar; shu payt nog'ora chalinib tantana boshlab yuboriladi. Ibodatxonada kohinlar kuyov bilan kelinning qoziq tishlarini egovlay boshlaydilar, egovlash bir necha kun davom etadi. Egovlangan tishdan tushayotgan kukun ehtiyotkorlik bilan oltin idishga yig'iladi va kokos yong'og'iga solib ota - bobolar mehrobi yonida kuydiriladi. Shundan keyin kohin kuyov bilan kelinning bo'yniga oq gulchambar osadi. Shu bilan nikoh marosimi tugaydi. Bu oroldagi diniy qonunlarga ko'ra, kelin erini Ramu tangri qatori hurmat qilishi va unga sadoqatli bo'lishi shart [2].

Yaponiyada esa nikoh marosimlari ham zamonaviy, ham qadimiy an'analarni o'z ichiga olgan. Yigit bilan qiz tanishib o'zaro kelishganlaridan keyin yigitning otasi qizning otasi huzuriga borib qizini o'g'liga berishini so'raydi. Shundan keyin nikoh to'yiga katta tayyorgarlik ko'rila boshlaydi. Kelinni nikohga tayyorlash oson ish emas. Nikoh kuni kelinning yuzi oppoq va salgina pushtirang bo'lib sadafdek yarqirab turishi lozim. Keyingi zarbop kimono - nikoh kiyimi kiygiziladi, boshiga parik kiydiriladi va qo'liga kumush rang zar bilan turna rasmi solingan soyabon beriladi. Yigit to'y kuni yevropacha tikilgan zamonaviy qora kostyum kiyadi. Yapon kalendarlarida baxtli kunlar belgilab qo'yiladi. Nikoh to'yi shu baxtli kunlarning birida o'tkaziladi. Baxtli

135

kunlar 1- mart bilan 20 - may oralig'ida, binobarin, nikoh to'ylari ham 1- martdan 20 - maygacha o'tkazilishi maqsadga muvofiq hisoblanadi.

Kuyov bilan kelin nikoh kiyimida ibodatxonaga kelgach, tog'orachada guruch, baliq, quritilgan suv o'tlari va guruchdan qilingan spirtli ichimlik - sake qo'yilgan mehrob oldiga boradi. Kohinlardan biri koto (Yaponiyada musiqa abobining bir turi) chalib duo o'qiydi, ikkinchisi yelpig'ich bilan ins - jinslarni haydab turadi. Kuyov bilan kelin bir-birining qo'liga uzuk taqib bo'lgach bir piyoladan sake ichishadi (bu endi yevropacha odat). Sakening qolganini qarindoshlari niyat qilib ichishadi. Ibodatxonaga kelganda eshikdan avval kelin, keyin kuyov kiradi. Chiqishda esa avval kuyov, undan keyin ikki qadam orqada kelin chiqadi. Yaponlarda kelin har kuni ertalab qaynota va qaynonasiga qo'l yuzini yuvish uchun suv tayyorlaydi, nonushta tayyorlab beradi, o'zi esa ulardan keyingina nonushta qiladi. So'ngra tushki va kechki ovqatlarni pishiradi. Qaynota va qaynonasi, kuyovning opa - singil va aka - ukalaridan birontasining tobi qochib qolgudek bo'lsa, ularni parvarish qilish vazifasi ham kelinning zimmasiga tushadi. Bemorlar uchun zarur bo'lgan dorilarni ham kelin tayyorlashi lozim, u dorini avval o'zi tatib ko'radi, so'ngra bemorga ichiradi. Bulardan tashqari, kir yuvish, hovli supurish va idish-tovoqlarni tozalash, qishda qaynota va qaynonasining xonasini isitish, yozda esa salqinlatish ham kelinning vazifasi. Nihoyat, kelin kechqurun qaynota va qaynonaning o'rnini yozib berishi, ular yotgach, birozdan keyin boshqa xizmat yo'qmi, deb so'rashi lozim [2].

Laos to'ylari ham zamonaviydir. Laos davlatida to'ylar ko'pincha ochiq osmon ostidagi to'yxonalarda o'tkaziladi. Bunga sabab qilib issiq ob - havo sharoitini aytishimiz mukin. To'y mobaynida kelin - kuyov va kuyovning ota - onasi mehmonlar orasida yurishadi. Barcha ularni tabriklaydi. Musiqa va o'yin-kulgular bo'ladi [5].

Tailand to'ylarida esa buddaviylik marosimlari o'tkaziladi. Bu kechki marosimda bo'lib o'tadi. Tailand to'ylarida rohiblar ahamiyatlidir. Ular to'yning baxtli sanasini belgilab beradilar, kechki marosimda ishtirok etadilar va albatta nikoh o'qishadi.

Rohib nikoh uzuklarini duo qiladi va ma'baddan sovg'alar beradi - masalan, medalyonlar. Umuman olganda, uzoq va baxtli hayot uchun karmani yaxshilash yangi turmush qurganlar turli xil odatlar qilishadi: baliqlarni daryoga oqizish yoki qafasdan qushlarni chiqarish, kambag'al oilalarning farzandlariga pul tarqatish va h.k. Biroq, hayratlanarli shartlarga ko'ra, mahalliy ma'budni qurbon qilish eng yaxshisidir.

Kelinning ota-onasi nomidan katta sovg'a - kuyovning yangi qarindoshlariga bo'lgan yuksak hurmati belgisi. Kuyov va hamrohlar kelinning uyiga yetib kelishadi. Ular qo'llarida gullar, xushbo'y hidlar, shamlar, sovg'alar ushlab, marosimga saf tortadilar. Avangardda barabanchilar raqqosalar bilan birga bo'lib, bayramlarning borishi haqida hammaga ma'lumot beradi. Boshlash vaqti ham mazmunli va maxsus hisoblanadi. Bu ertalab soat 9:09 yoki baxtli raqam bilan boshqa variantlar bo'lishi mumkin "9". Marosim kelinning uyiga qaytib kelganida, uning ota - onasi mehmonlarni keyingi qismni boshlab, ichkariga taklif qilishadi. Ilgari darvoza va eshiklar ramziy ravishda (o'ralgan) lentalar bilan yopishgan. Ochilish uchun har bir mehmon kuyovga sovg'a berish kerak va uning sevimlisiga qanchalik yaqin bo'lsa, shunchalik ta'sirli bo'ladi. Endi darvoza rolini kelinning zanjirli do'sti, tilla kamarli yoki oddiygina gulli lentalar ijro etadi. Har bir kuyov bunday yaxshi qizni ta'minlash uchun etarlicha boymi yoki yo'qligini so'raydi. Pulli konvertlarga javob berish kerak va shuning uchun hamma o'tib ketmaydi. Kelinning do'sti ko'p - o'n va undan ko'p. Bir so'z bilan aytganda, ular marosimga jiddiy tayyorgarlik ko'rishadi. Ular soat uchda turishadi, bo'yanish va birinchi marosimdan oldin, ertalab olti - ettidan boshlanadigan soch turmagini qilish uchun.

Eshiklarni ochish paytida kuyovni masxara qilishga va har tomonlama ruhlantirishga ruxsat beriladi. U oila qurish uchun moliyaviy jihatdan tayyor bo'lishi kerak. Buddaviylik marosimidan va sin sotih marosimidan so'ng tailandliklar oldida bir juft turmush qurganlar. Rasmiy qog'ozlarni bezash er-xotinning ixtiyoriga topshiriladi.Yangi turmush qurganlar marosim stoli oldida tiz cho'kib, qo'llari bir - biriga bog'langan bo'ladi. Bo'yin atrofida gulchambarlar osilgan, boshlariga aylana ichiga burilgan matoning bir bo'lagidan o'yilgan maxsus bandajlar osilgan. Bandajlar muqaddasdir, shuningdek, dunyodagi yosh tog bilan ittifoqning ramzi bo'lgan ip bilan bog'langan. Marosimdan so'ng kechqurun banket bo'lib o'tadi [1,2].

Xitoy davlatining ham o'ziga xos urf - odatlari bor. Xitoyning janubiy qismidagi Yunnan' viloyatida yashovchi myao va yao xalqalarida ajoyib bir odat bor. Ona ko'zi yorigach darhol uy ishlarini qila boshlaydi, ota esa onaning o'rniga yotib olib 40 kungacha turmaydi, ko'zi yorigan ayoldek madorsizlanib, oh-voh qilib yotadi, hatto hol - ahvol so'ragani kelgan qarindosh - urug'larning tabrigiga ham majolsiz, bemordek javob qaytaradi. Tavallud topgan farzandni va bo'shangan onani ins -

jinslardan himoyalash, ins - jinslarni chalg'itish maqsadida ona o'zida hech qanday o'zgarish ro'y bermaganligini amalda isbotlash uchun shunday qilinar ekan. Ularning e'tiqodicha ins - jinslar bo'shangan ona va chaqaloqqa o'ch bo'lar emish [1,7].

Mongoliyada ham ins - jinslarga yaxshigina ishonishadi. Mongoliyada qulayotgan yulduz o'lim timsoli hisoblanadi. Yopiq binoda hushtak chalish esa yomonlik chaqirishdir. Agar kimningdir oyoqini bosib qo'yishsa, albatta, shu odamning qo'lini ham siqib qo'yishlari kerak. Aks holda, o'sha odam bilan urushishlari mumkin.

Ins-jinslar haqida gap ketar ekan Vyetnamdagi "Yangi yil" bayrami haqida ham to'xtalib o'tamiz. Vyetnamda Yangi yil bayramini "tet" deb ataydilar. Bu vaqtda Vyetnamda qishki dehqonchilik ishlari tugab, dam olish davri boshlanadi. Dalalarni ko'm - ko'k maysalar qoplab oladi, meva daraxtlari chaman bo'lib gullaydi. Vyetnamliklar Yangi yil oqshomida kurtaklari bo'rtib qolgan gullagan shaftoli novdalarini e'tiborli kishilar va qadrdonlariga ezgu niyat bilan hadya etadilar. Shaftoli guli - gulgum chehra ramzidir. Yangi yil bayrami kunlari qarindosh urug'lar va ota bobolarning qabri ziyorat qilinadi. Ins - jinslarga yo'liqmaslik uchun xalq shu kunlari o'zini xususan ehtiyot qiladi. Ins - jinslar ularga yaqin yo'lamasligi uchun poygakka g'ov va kamon o'qining surati chizib qo'yiladi, yer ostidagi ins - jinslarni bezovta qilmaslik uchun bayram kunlari yer haydalmaydi. Yilning boshqa kunlari ham ana shu bayram kunlaridek o'tsin, degan niyatda hamma muloyim, ochiq chehrali va shinavanda bo'lishga, asabiylashmaslikka harakat qiladi [3].

Kambodjada ham yangi yil bahorda nishonlanadi. Bayramdan bir necha kun oldin mamlakat poytaxtidagi kumush Budda ibodatxonasida "qumdan tog'" yasaladi. Rivoyatlarga ko'ra, "tog'" ning tagida Buddaning sochi saqlanarmish. Qum "tog'" i etagiga kim qancha ko'p qum tashlasa, u shuncha ko'p gunohidan halos bo'lar emish. Qum "tog'"lari mamlakatdagi barcha Budda ibodatxonalarida ham yasalgan. Xonadonlarda esa guruchdan, somsadan "tog'" yasaladi.

Kelgusi yil yomg'ir ko'proq yog'ishini tilab, yangi yilning birinchi kuni Budda haykali suv bilan yuviladi, raqs, o'yin - kulgu va qo'shiqlar uzoq vaqt davom etadi [1,2].

Bruney davlatida esa yangi yil bayramini unchalik dabdali qilib nishonlashmaydi. Bunga sabab davlatning sha'riy qonunlarga hurmatidir [4].

Xulosa va takliflar (Conclusion/Recommendations). Hulosa qilib shuni aytish mumkinki, har bir davlatdagi urf - odat va an'analar o'ziga xos, takrorlanmas va qiziqarli. Ularning o'rganar ekanmiz ich - ichiga kirib boraveramiz. Bu urf - odat va an'analarning kelib chiqishi diniymi, siyosiymi, tarixiymi, har biri bir - birini takrorlamaydi va o'rganilmagan jabhalari bisyor. Bu esa ijtimoiy - iqtisodiy geografiya fanlari uchun o'rganish predmetlaridan biri.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxati (References)

1. Mo'minov O. Qiziqarli geografiya. Toshkent 1978. "O'zbekiston" nashriyoti

2. Дорамы клул. Дорама. Svetlana Abromova. m.vk.com

3. Mo'g'uliston (Mongoliya) davlati haqida qiziqarli faktlar!!! @voy

4. Бруней ДАВЛАТИ ҲАКИДА АЖОЙИБ МАЬЛУМОТ, Bruney davldti haqida ma'lumotlar →#FF_tv → www.youtube.com/@fftv6567

5. LAOS cha TO'Y , Luang Prabang bo'ylab sayohat va to'y, sayohat саёхат →#Shuhrat_Voyager_DarveshOff → www.youtube.com/@ShuhratVoyager

6 A. S. Soliyev, N.K.Komilova, S.L.Yanchuk, Sh.Z.Jumaxanov., F.T.Rajabov muallifligidagi "Iqtisodiy va Ijtimoiy geografiya" Toshkent "Noshir" 2019

7. Xudayberganovna M. S., Olimboyevna O. I. GEOGRAFIYA FANI O'QITUVCHILARINING KASBIY KOMPETENTLIGINING O'ZIGA XOS JIHATLARI //Konferensiyalar| Conferences. – 2024. – T. 1. – №. 11. – C. 323-326.

LOYIHALASH JARAYONLARINI AUTOCAD DASTURI DA AVTOMATLASHTIRISH USULLARI

TDMAU "Avtomatlashtirish va boshqarish" kafedrasi o`qituvchisi:
Mengatova Xurshida Toshmuxamatovna
xurshidamengatova@gmail.com +99890519 00 72
TDMAU talabasi: QM24B guruh talabasi
Raxmonov Javoxir Sherali o`g`li
javoxirraxmonov@gmail.com   , +998(88)236 19 39

Keywords: AutoCAD, Math, CAD, architecture, computer graphics, engineer, Tredimax, Auto Computer-Aided Design, Autodesk.

Kalit so`z: **AutoCAD, Math, CAD, arxitektura,** kompyuter grafik ,**muhandis, Tredimax,** Auto Computer-Aided Design, Autodesk,**.**

Annotation: The representatives of the engineering industry were given information about working with CAD programs and AvtoCAD software in the field of IT technology, and the processes of automating projects in the construction industry and working with AvtoCAD software were shown.

Anotatsiya: Muhandislik soha vakillariga IT-texnologiya sohasinida CAD dasturlari va AvtoCAD dasturida ishlash haqida ma`lumot berilgan ayrim qurilish sohasiga doir loyihalarni avtomatlashtirish va AvtoCAD dasturida ishlash jarayonlari ko'rsatib o'tilgan.

AutoCAD tizimi haqida umumiy ma'lumotlar. Bugungi kunda juda ko'plab kompyuter grafik dasturlari mavjud bo'lib, ularni qaysi sohada qollanilishi bilan bir biridan farqlanadi. Har bir soha mutaxassislari o'z faoliyatlari uchun qulay bo'lgan grafik dasturni tanlaydilar. Dasturlarning imkoniyat chegaralari ham ma'lum bir sohaga yo'naltirilgan bo'ladi. Demak, grafik dasturni tanlashda avvalom bor uning imkoniyatlarini inobatga olish lozim. Aksariyat hollarda grafik dasturni qo'llashdan oldin boshqa bir dasturlarni yoki fanlarni o'zlashtirishga ehtiyoj seziladi. Shunisi bilan ham grafik dasturlar murakkablashib boradi. AutoCAD - AQSh Autodesk kompaniyasining avtomatik loyihalash paketi bo'lib, kompyuterli modellashtirish va loyihalash ishlarini sifatli bajarishda, foydalanuvchiga texnikaviy chizmalarni tez va

malakali, yuqori darajali aniqlikda ishlab chiqishda, hamda bir vaqtda qog'ozga chiqarish imkoniyatini beradigan tizimdir. AutoCAD dasturi 1982 yilda yaratilgan bo'lib, u dastlab faqat MS DOS tizimi uchun ishlab chiqilgan edi. 2000 yildan boshlab grafik yasashlarni avtomatlashtirish asosida loyihalash dasturlari mukammal yaratila boshlandi va hozirgi vaqtda Autodesk kompaniyasi AutoCAD tizimini faqat Microsoft Windows uchun ishlab chiqmoqda. Loyihalash ishlarini avtomatlashtirish deganda nimani tushunish kerak? Avvalo grafik yasashlarni grafik dasturlarning imkoniyatlari asosida avtomatik aniq bajarish tushuniladi. Zamonaviy AutoCAD (Auto Computer-Aided Design – komp`yuter yordamida avtomatik loyihalash) tizimi interfeysi komp`yuterning eng zamonaviy vositalari va texnologiyalarining imkoniyatlarini hisobga olgan holda yaratilganligi bois chizma va sxemalarni, loyihalash masalalarini yuqori sifatda bajarilishini kafolatlaydi. AutoCAD dasturining yaratilganligiga 35 yildan oshgan bo'lsada, avtomatik loyihalash dasturlari orasida hanuzgacha yetakchi o'rinni egallab kelmoqda. Chunki AutoCAD dasturi mukammal va ommabop dastur bo'lib, u har qanday turdagi sxema va chizmalarni yaratishni yuqori aniqlikda va sifatli bajaradi. Shuningdek, mazkur dasturdan foydalanuvchilarning ijodiy imkoniyatlarini to'la amalga oshirishga yordam beradi. Shu sababli, millionlab mutaxassislar, olimlar, muhandis – texniklar va talabalar loyihalash ishlarini avtomatlashtirish sohalarida AutoCAD tizimidan foydalanishlari ommalashib bormoqda. AutoCAD 2006 dasturi o'rnatiladigan kompyuter ma'lum bir minimal talablarga javob berishi, parametrlarga ega bo'lishi lozim. Ushbu talablarga quyidagilar kiradi: 1. Operatsion sistema. • WINDOWS XP Professional (sp1 yoki 2) • WINDOWS XP Home (sp1 yoki 2) • WINDOWS XP Tablet PC • WINDOWS 2000 (sp4) 2. Web – brauzer • Microsoft Internet Explorer 6.0 (sp1 yoki yanada yangi paket) Izoh: dastur o'rnatilgandan so'ng rasmiylashtirish uchun zarur. 3. Processor • Pentium IV yoki undan yuqori 1.5 GGts 18 4. OZU (operativ xotira) • 512 MB (tavsiya etiladi) 5. Video • 1024X768 VGA, ranglar palitrasi True Color (minimum) 6. Qattiq disk (vinchester) • 1 GB o'ringa ega bo'lishi 7. Ko'rsatish qurilmasi • Sichqoncha «Trecbol» yoki boshqalar 8. CD – ROM • Dasturni o'rnatish uchun, qaysi model bo'lishidan qat'iy nazar zarur Ushbu ma`ruzada loyihalash ishlarini avtomatlashtirishning grafik dasturi AutoCAD tizimining imkoniyatlari bilan tanishib chiqamiz. 2. Foydalanuvchi interfeysi. Uskunalar paneli. AutoCAD ishga

tushirilgandan so'ng dastlab, chizma bajarish uchun dastur parametrlari o'rnatilishi lozim. Ushbu parametrlar o'qituvchi tomoidan o'rnatilib, talaba bevosita chizma topshiriqlarini bajara oladigan holatga keltiriladi. Ish stoli quyidagi tartibda jixozlanishi mumkin:
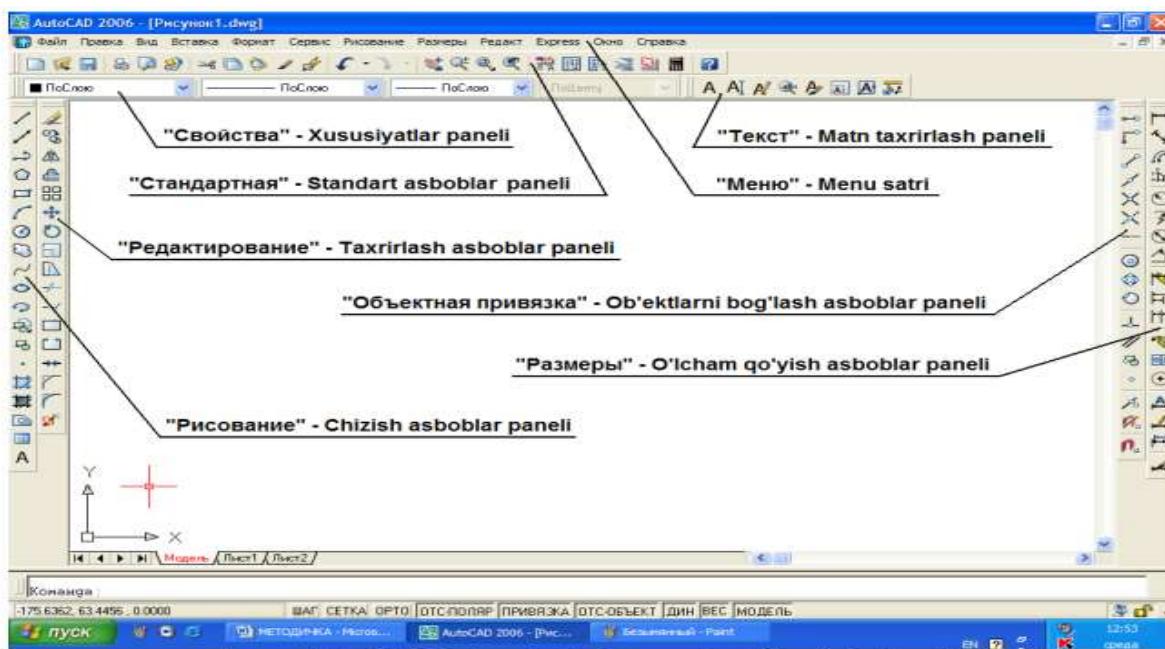

1-rasm. AutoCAD dasturning bosh oynasi ya'ni loyihalash muhiti.

Ushbu loyihalash muhitining tarkibiga quyidagi asosiy elementlar kiradi:

1. Muharrirlanayotgan chizma (fayl) nomi ko'rsatilgan sarlavha;

2. Asosiy menyu;

3. Asboblarning standart paneli;

4. "Obyektning xususiyati" paneli;

5. "Chizish" paneli; 6. "O'zgartirish" paneli;

7. Muloqotlar paneli (buyruqlar satri);

8. Holatlar satri; 9. Asosiy ishchi maydon;

10. Chizmadagi joriy holatni ko'rsatuvchi kursor(sichqoncha) holati.

AutoCAD 2004 tiziminini interfeysi rostlanuvchan bo'lib, uning ko'rinish 1-rasmdagidan farq qilishi mumkin. AutoCAD ning asosiy menyusiga quyidagilar kiradi: AutoCAD 2004 tizimi interfeysining birinchi satrida [ ] sarlavha chiqariladi, bu yerda 'Drawing1' muharrirlanayotgan chizma (fayl) nomi, '.dwg' esa fayl kengaytmasidir.

AutoCAD 2004 tizimi interfeysining ikkinchi satrida iyerarxik menyu satri joylashgan (3- rasm) u quyidagi bo'limlardan tashkil topgan:
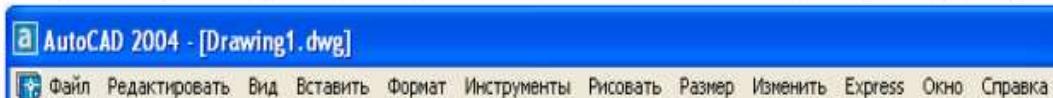
1. "Fayl" – fayllar bilan ishlash menyusi;

2. "Redaktirovat" – Windows stolidagi grafik maydon qismlarini taxrir qilish menyusi;

3. "Vid" – Ekran ko'rsatgichlarini boshqarishda kerakli asboblar paneli va boshqa buyruqlarni o'rnatadi;

4. "Vstavka" – ilovadagi va tashqi obektlarni bloklarga qoyishni ta'minlash;

5. "Format" – rang va chiziq turlari, matn holatini va o'lchamini boshaqarish, o'lchamlar birligini o'rnatish, chizma chegaralarini aniqlash kabi buyruqlar menyusi;

6. "Instrumenti" – ekranda foydalanishda tizimlarni boshqarish buyruqlari menyusi. Ular yordamida muloqot darchasidan foydalanib, chizma ko'rsatgichini o'rnatish kabi buyruqlar bajariladi;

7. "Risovat" – turli shakllar chizish va hajmini o'zgartirish kabi buyruqlarni bajaradi;

8. "Razmer" – o'lcham ko'rsatgichlarini boshqarish va ularni qoyish buyruqlari ochiladi;

9. "Izmenit" – chizma elementlarini o'zgartirish – chizmani va undagi yozuvlarni tarir qilish buyruqlari ochiladi; 1

0. "Express" – servis xizmati ko'satish;

11. "Okno" - bir vaqtda foydalanishda bo'lgan axborotlarni fayldan faylga o'tib ularni ochadi;

12. "Spravka" – AutoCAD 2004 dasturi haqida yangi foydalanuvchilar uchun to'liq ma'lumot berilgan.

Standart asboblar paneli. Standart asboblar paneli asosiy menyu ostida joylashgan (4-rasm). Asboblarning standart panelida ko'p ishlatiladigan menyu buyruqlarining chaqirish uchun maxsus tugmachlar ko`rsatildi.

143

USAGE OF PARTS OF BODY IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH IDIOMS

Shoqulova Laziza Tilloyevna

Student of Samarkand State Institut of Foreign language

Gmail: tilloyevnalaziza@gmail.com

Scientific supervisor: **Shamurodova Naima Muxtarovna**

Teacher of Samarkand State Institut of Foreign language

Annotation: This article examines idioms involving body parts in both Uzbek and English, focusing on their cultural significance and impact on language learning. Body-part idioms enrich both languages by adding expressiveness and depth, bridging cultural understanding, and providing language learners with valuable insights into each culture. Learning such idioms enhances communication skills, fosters cultural appreciation, and makes language learning more engaging and effective.

Keywords: Idioms, body parts, Uzbek language, English language, cultural influence, language learning, communication, expressiveness, empathy, engagement, cognitive flexibility, linguistic creativity.

Introduction

Idioms that incorporate body parts are prevalent in many languages, serving as powerful linguistic tools that convey specific meanings and cultural values. In both Uzbek and English, idioms involving body parts play an important role in everyday language, offering a unique way to express complex ideas and emotions. This article explores such idioms in both languages, emphasizing the positive effects of learning them, particularly for language learners who benefit from understanding these idiomatic expressions.

Now, we can know idioms Using Body Parts in Uzbek and English language.

1. Body-Part Idioms in Uzbek language

In Uzbek, idioms with body parts are widely used to describe personal traits, behaviors, or situations.

For instance:

144

1. Ko'zi ochilmoq — literally "to open one's eyes," which means to realize the truth or understand something deeply.

2. Qo'li ochiq — "open-handed," describing a generous, open-hearted person.

3. Bosh qotirmoq — "to rack one's brain," which means to think deeply about something.

These expressions provide vivid, culturally resonant descriptions that make language more engaging. For instance, "Qo'li ochiq" highlights generosity as a valued trait in Uzbek culture, showing that language reflects community values. Such idioms allow Uzbek speakers to communicate in a lively, expressive way, enriching both formal and informal conversation.

2. Body-Part Idioms in English language

Similarly, English contains numerous idioms that involve body parts, adding expressiveness and depth to the language.

For example:

1. Keep an eye on — to watch carefully or monitor someone or something.

2. Cold feet — to experience fear or hesitation, often before a big decision.

3. Get something off one's chest — to share a burden or express a troubling thought.

These idioms provide powerful, relatable ways to communicate, enhancing both clarity and emotion in conversation. Expressions like cold feet convey a universal feeling of nervousness that resonates in various situations, illustrating how English speakers view emotions.

Positive Impacts of Learning Body-Part Idioms

2. Enhanced Communication Skills: Learning body-part idioms allows language learners to communicate with native speakers more naturally and effectively. Idioms often capture emotions and concepts that might not easily translate through literal language, helping speakers connect on a deeper level. For example, knowing idioms like "to get something off one's chest" allows learners to express themselves authentically, making their speech sound more fluent and emotionally resonant.

2. Cultural Understanding and Empathy: Body-part idioms also promote cultural understanding by revealing how each society interprets and expresses

145

human experiences. For instance, Uzbek idioms like "ko'zi ochilmoq" (to open one's eyes) show the value placed on insight and wisdom, while English idioms like "cold feet" reflect common attitudes toward decision-making. Language learners gain empathy and insight into cultural values by learning such idioms, allowing them to appreciate the perspectives of native speakers and fostering cross-cultural empathy.

3. Boost in Engagement and Enjoyment in Language Learning: Idioms add an element of fun and challenge to language learning, making the process more engaging. By mastering these expressions, learners can experience a sense of accomplishment and creativity. Idioms often have intriguing or humorous origins that make learning them enjoyable, and using idioms in conversation can help learners feel more connected to the language.

4. Cognitive Flexibility and Linguistic Creativity: Learning idioms requires mental flexibility and the ability to think beyond literal meanings, siklli that benefit learners in all areas of language acquisition. Body-part idioms encourage learners to develop linguistic creativity, making it easier for them to grasp new phrases and expressions as they continue their studies.

Conclusion

Body-part idioms in Uzbek and English not only make language more expressive but also foster a deeper cultural connection and enrich the language-learning process. They bridge cultural differences, add emotional depth to language, and offer learners a fun, engaging way to enhance their communication skills. Using these idioms helps learners speak more naturally, appreciate cultural nuances, and enjoy the richness of each language.

References

1. HM Сулейманова, ЖР Насруллаев, Some aspects of cognitive linguistics, including pragmatic factors, Современные исследования и перспективные направления инновационного развития …, 2018

2. U Kuziev, SY Aslanova, DICTIONARIES COMPILED BASED ON NAVOI'S WORKS, Scientific Bulletin of Namangan State University 1 (6), 319-326, 2019

146

3.   HM Сулейманова, ЖР Насруллаев, Номинативные особенности языковых единиц, Молодой ученый, 212-213, 2018

4.   UY Kuziev, The issue of classification and description of complex structural compounds in uzbek language, Int J Eval & Res Educ 99 (4), 309-314, 2023

5.   UM Azamatovna, THE HISTORY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE TERMS OF LITERARY STUDIES OF THE TURKIC PEOPLES

6.   MA Ubaydullaeva, THE HISTORY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE TERMS OF LITERARY STUDIES OF THE TURKIC PEOPLES, Oriental renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences 2 …, 2022

7.   D Nu'Monova, U Qo'Ziyev, Badiiy matnni lingvostatistik tomondan tahlil qilish, Oriental Art and Culture, 119-121, 2020

8.   GU Rustamova, LINGVISTIK PRAGMATIKANING BIRLIKLARI, Филологические науки 11, 0

9.   HM Сулейманова, ЖР Насруллаев, Номинативные особенности языковых единиц, Молодой ученый, 212-213, 2018

10.   U Qo'ziyev, TILDA SOFLIK MASALASI, TA'LIMDA TURKIY XALQLAR MILLIY MENTALITETINI MUSTAHKAMLASHNING DOLZARB …, 2022

11.   HM Сулейманова, АРЎ Идиев, МАКРОНОМИНАТИВ МАЪНО ОРТИДА МАКРОПРОПОЗИТИВ СТРУКТУРА ҲАҚИДА, Academic research in educational sciences 2 (4), 798-802, 2021

12.   Shamuradova, N. (2021). USAGE OF PARTS OF BODY IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH IDIOMS. Мир исследований, 2(2).

13. Н. М Сулейманова, О СТРУКТУРНОЙ СХЕМЕ НОМИНАТИВНОГО ЗНАЧЕНИЯ, Ученый XXI века, 2016

Women writers in English literature

Rajabova Zarnigor To'lqin qizi

Rashidova Shohista Abdiqodir qizi

Aminboyeva Mahliyo Mahmudjonovna

Qurbonov Jahongir To'ychi o'g'li

Students of Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages

Email: zarnigorr5@gmail.com

Abstract: This article provides a comprehensive analysis of women writers in English literature, examining their historical context, themes explored, notable authors and their works, challenges faced, and the enduring influence they have had on the literary landscape.

Keywords: Women Writers, English Literature, Feminism, Literary History, Gender and Literature, Female Novelists, Poetry, Literary Canon, Social Issues, Gender Equality

1. Introduction

Women writers in English literature represent a rich tapestry of female voices and perspectives that have significantly contributed to the literary canon. Through their creativity and unique life experiences, these writers have challenged societal norms, explored gender dynamics, and provided invaluable insights into the human condition. From the early works of women such as Margaret Cavendish and Jane Austen to modern voices like Virginia Woolf and Toni Morrison, women have made crucial strides in the literary world, offering unique perspectives on culture, identity, and society. This article explores the evolution of women's writing in English literature, examining the challenges these writers faced, the themes they engaged with, and the lasting legacy they have left on the literary landscape.

2. Historical Context: The Marginalization of Women Writers

In the early history of English literature, women were often excluded from the public and intellectual spheres that nurtured literary production. Patriarchal structures relegated them to the domestic sphere, and as a result, their voices were seldom heard in the public literary conversation. Many works by women were published anonymously or under male pseudonyms to gain credibility.

However, the 18th and 19th centuries marked a turning point. Authors like Mary Wollstonecraft, Charlotte Brontë, Emily Brontë, and Elizabeth Barrett Browning began to make their mark. These women faced immense societal pressures but wrote boldly about themes such as social inequality, love, and female autonomy. Jane Austen paved the way for the modern novel, focusing on social class, marriage, and women's rights, while the Brontë sisters' novels delved into themes of personal freedom and emotional depth.

2.1. Key Women Writers and Their Contributions

1. Mary Wollstonecraft (1759–1797)

Wollstonecraft is often considered one of the first feminist writers. Her seminal work, A Vindication of the Rights of Woman (1792), challenged prevailing notions of female inferiority and called for equal educational opportunities for women. Wollstonecraft's writings laid the foundation for the feminist movement in the Western world.

2. Jane Austen (1775–1817)

Known for her keen observations of social manners, class distinctions, and the intricacies of romantic relationships, Austen's novels such as "Pride and Prejudice" (1813) and Sense and "Sensibility" (1811) remain beloved worldwide. Her writing subtly critiques the limitations placed on women in her time, offering narratives of personal development, autonomy, and self-respect.

3. The Brontë Sisters – Charlotte, Emily, and Anne

The Brontë sisters were pioneers in their exploration of complex emotional landscapes and the inner lives of women. Charlotte Brontë's "Jane Eyre" (1847) offered a powerful portrayal of an independent woman asserting her right to love, work,

149

and choose her own path. Emily Brontë's "Wuthering Heights" (1847) explored the darker, more tumultuous side of human nature and relationships. Anne Brontë's "The Tenant of Wildfell Hall" (1848) was a groundbreaking exploration of marital abuse and female agency.

4. Virginia Woolf (1882–1941)

A central figure in the modernist movement, Woolf revolutionized narrative techniques, particularly with her stream-of-consciousness style. In works like "Mrs. Dalloway" (1925) and "To the Lighthouse" (1927), Woolf examines the inner lives of her characters, exploring themes of mental illness, gender roles, and societal constraints. Her 1929 essay "A Room of One's Own" remains a key feminist text, arguing for women's access to education and financial independence in order to create art.

5. Toni Morrison (1931–2019)

Morrison's novels, such as "Beloved" (1987) and "Song of Solomon" (1977), offer rich depictions of African American life and explore the intersection of race, gender, and history. Her works examine the legacy of slavery, the complexity of Black identity, and the resilience of women. Morrison's storytelling weaves together personal and collective histories, cementing her place as one of the most significant writers of the 20th century.

2.2. Themes Addressed by Women Writers

Feminism and gender identity have been central themes explored by women writers in English literature, shedding light on women's rights, suffrage, and the struggles faced by female characters. Through their literary works, these writers have contributed to feminist discourse and provided valuable insights into the experiences of women in different historical and social contexts.

One significant aspect of feminist literature is its exploration of women's rights and suffrage. Women writers have used their works to challenge prevailing gender norms and advocate for women's equality.

1. Gender and Feminism

Many women writers have used their work to challenge the patriarchal norms of their time. Writers like Wollstonecraft and Virginia Woolf critiqued the societal expectation that women should be confined to domestic roles. Through their works, they advocated for women's rights, including the right to education, autonomy, and self-expression.

2. Social Inequality and Class

Both Austen and the Brontë sisters tackled issues of social class, marriage, and the limitations placed on women in a rigidly stratified society. In her novels, Austen subtly critiques the idea that a woman's primary role in life is to secure a good marriage, often highlighting the complexities and constraints of class mobility.

3. Identity and Self-Realization

Female authors have also explored themes of personal growth and self-realization. In Charlotte Brontë's "Jane Eyre" and Woolf's "Mrs. Dalloway", the protagonists navigate their inner worlds in search of autonomy, emotional freedom, and self-identity.

4. Race and Intersectionality

In the 20th and 21st centuries, writers like Toni Morrison and Zadie Smith have brought attention to the intersection of race and gender. Their works interrogate the complexities of identity and oppression, offering a deeper understanding of how race, class, and gender intersect in the lives of women.

3. The Struggles and Triumphs of Women Writers

For centuries, women writers have faced significant challenges in gaining recognition and establishing themselves within the literary world. These struggles were not just personal battles, but deeply rooted in societal expectations that relegated women to the domestic sphere, away from public and intellectual life. In a world where women's roles were often defined by marriage, motherhood, and domestic duties, the idea of a woman writing for public consumption was considered radical—if not outright unacceptable.

Early women writers had to navigate a deeply patriarchal society that viewed their literary ambitions as secondary to their primary responsibilities as wives and mothers. As a result, many women were forced to publish anonymously or under male pseudonyms to have their voices heard. Despite these obstacles, women writers have consistently used literature as a platform to voice their unique experiences, challenge the status quo, and critique the social norms that sought to restrict them. Writers like Mary Wollstonecraft, Jane Austen, and the Brontë sisters were among the first to challenge traditional gender expectations through their works. Wollstonecraft, for example, used her writing to argue for women's intellectual rights and gender equality, while Austen's novels subtly critiqued the limitations placed on women in the realms of marriage and social mobility. As the centuries passed, the struggle for women's recognition in literature evolved, and the 20th century saw a pivotal shift. The rise of feminism and modernism in the late 19th and early 20th centuries created new spaces for women to explore their creative potential in ways that had previously been unavailable to them. The feminist movement provided the ideological foundation for women to demand recognition, equal opportunities, and a platform to address gender inequality directly in their work. The modernist movement encouraged experimentation with form, structure, and language, giving women writers the freedom to break traditional literary molds and develop their own distinct voices. Writers like Virginia Woolf, Gertrude Stein, and Toni Morrison were at the forefront of this movement. Woolf's modernist works, such as "Mrs. Dalloway" and "To the Lighthouse", pushed the boundaries of narrative form and structure while delving deeply into the inner lives of women and the complexities of gender roles. Woolf's essays, including "A Room of One's Own", became foundational feminist texts, arguing that for women to write and create freely, they needed financial independence and the space to think without the constraints of domestic life.

Conclusion

Women writers in English literature have played a significant role in shaping the literary landscape, challenging societal norms, and providing unique perspectives on a wide range of topics. Their contributions have been invaluable, and their works continue to resonate with readers around the world. The impact of women writers on

English literature cannot be overstated. From the early feminist voices of Wollstonecraft to the modernist innovations of Woolf and the poignant narratives of Morrison, women have continuously reshaped the landscape of English literature. Their stories—often of rebellion, self-discovery, and resilience—have enriched our understanding of human nature and the world. As we move into the 21st century, women writers continue to influence and inspire new generations of readers, ensuring that their voices remain an integral part of the literary conversation. Thanks to the efforts of these pioneering women, today, any woman can showcase herself on the global stage, regardless of nationality, race, or social status. The struggles of the past have led to a world where women can now freely express themselves in any field.

References

1. Wollstonecraft, Mary. "A Vindication of the Rights of Woman." 1792.

2. Austen, Jane. "Pride and Prejudice" 1813.

3. Brontë, Charlotte. "Jane Eyre." 1847.

4. Woolf, Virginia. "Mrs. Dalloway." 1925.

5. Morrison, Toni. "Beloved. 1987.

6. Mermin, D. (1993). Godiva's Ride. Bloomington and Indianapolis: Indiana University Press.

7. Moran, M. (2006). Victorian literature and culture. London: Continuum. 8. Retrieved from http://www.gutenberg.org/cache/epub/26608/pg26608.txt

9. Showalter, E. (1977). A Literature of Their Own: British women novelists from Bronte to Lessing. Princeton,

6. Smith, Zadie. "White Teeth." 2000.

ANEMIYANI XALQ TABOBATI USULIDA DAVOLASH

Central asian medical university xalqaro tibbiyot universiteti, davolash

823-guruh talabasi

Vaqqosova Sh, ilmiy raxbar; Komilova.D

Anemiya (yunoncha an – inkor qo'shimchasi va haima – qon), kamqonlik – qonda <u>eritrotsitlar</u> soni va gemoglobin miqdorining kamayishi, sifatining o'zgarishi bilan kechadigan kasallik. Anemiyaga qon yaratilish jarayonining buzilishi, asosiy qon yaratuvchi to'qima – ko'mikning o'z funksiyasini yetarli bajara olmay qolishi sabab bo'lishi mumkin. Temir va vitamin B_{12} yetishmasligi oqibatida kelib chiqadigan anemiya birmuncha keng tarqalgan. Oz-ozdan uzoq vaqt qon ketib turganda, mas, ba-vosir yoki me'da va o'n ikki barmoq ichak yarasi kasalligida ham ko'pincha anemiya kuzatiladi. Hayz qoni uzoq va ko'p ketadigan ayollarda ham temir yetishmasligidan kelib chiqadigan anemiya tez-tez uchrab turadi. Temir yetishmasligiga aloqador Anemiyaga bot-bot homilador bo'lish, uzoq vaqt bola emizish sabab bo'ladi, chunki homiladorlik va emizuklik davrida ona organizmidagi temir zaxirasining bir qismi bolaga o'tadi. Kichik yoshdagi bolalarda kuzatiladigan kamqonlik ularni noto'g'ri ovqatlantirish, shuningdek ovqatning kam-ko'st bo'lishi oqibatida ro'y beradi.

Homilador ayollardagi kamqonlikni fiziologik giperplaziyadan farqlay bilish kerak. Ikkinchi holatda qon massasining 23-24% ga ko'payishi tufayli gematokrit, gemoglobin va qizil qon hujayralari miqdorining foiz ulushi kamayadi.

Giperplaziya alomatlarsiz kechadi, davolanishni talab qilmaydi va tug'ruqdan 1-2 hafta o'tgach o'z-o'zidan me'yorga keladi.

Normal homiladorlik va homiladorligi bo'lmagan ayollarda qon tarkibining me'yoriy ko'rsatkichlari:

Ko'rsatkich	Homilador emas	Homilador
Hb, g / l	145-125	105-110
Qizil qon hujayralari $\times^{10-12}$ / l	3.7 ± 0.25	3.25 ± 0.25
Retikulositlar	5-10	10-25
Gematokrit	40-42	33-35
Leykositlar $\times 10^9$ / l	7 ± 3	10 ± 5
Trombositlar $\times 10^9$ / l	300	150
ECHT mm / soat	13-26	50-80

Qonda gemoglobin kontsentratsiyasining pasayishi ko'pincha eritrositlar sonining kamayishi va ularning sifat tarkibi o'zgarishi bilan yuz beradi. Har qanday anemiya qonning nafas funktsiyasi zaiflashuvi va to'qimalarning kislorod ochligi sezishiga olib keladi. Jins va yoshdan kelib chiqib, bir litri qondagi gemoglobinning (Hb) normal darajasi turlicha bo'lishi mumkin.

Yosh va jins	Hb chegarasi (g / l)	Hb chegarasi (g /%)
Bolalar (3 oy — 5 yosh)	110	11.0
Bolalar (5-12 yosh)	115	11.5
Bolalar (12-15 yosh)	120	12.0
Erkaklar (> 15 yosh)	130-160	13.0-16.0
Homilador bo'lmagan ayollar (> 15 yosh)	120-140	12.0-14.0
Homilador ayollar	110	11.0

Kamqonlik – qonda eritrotsitlar soni va gemoglobin miqdorining kamayishi demakdir. Anemiya yoki kamqonlik - bu organizmda organlar va to'qimalarga yetarli miqdorda kislorod olib o'tish uchun yetarli darajada sog'lom qizil qon tanachalari bo'lmaganida yuzaga keladigan holat. Qon aylanishidagi qizil qon tanachalari soni

155

kamayganda kamqonlik paydo bo'ladi. Bu kasallikka aksariyat hollarda ayollar va bolalar chalinadi. Chunki ularda temir moddasiga bo'lgan ehtiyoj erkaklarnikiga qaraganda 3,5 barobar yuqori.

Kamqonlikning asosiy belgilari — bosh og'rishi va aylanishi, ishtahasizlik, tez charchash, ko'ngil aynishi, titroq, qo'l-oyoqlarning muzlashi, tana haroratining pastligi, terining och rangga kirishi, tez yurak urishi, nafas olishning og'irlashuvi, ko'krak qafasida og'riqlar paydo bo'lishi kabilar ushbu hastalikning alomatlari hisoblanadi.

Anemiyaning sabablarini quyidagicha sanab o'tish mumkin: Organizmda yetarlicha qizil qon hujayralari ishlab chiqara olmaslik. Qon ketishi tufayli qizil qon tanachalarining yo'qolishi ko'payadi. Tanadagi qizil qon tanachalarining odatdagidan qisqa vaqt ichida nobud bo'lishi. Anemiyani davolash uning turi, holati va shiddatiga qarab farqlanadi. Davolashning asosiy maqsadi anemiyani keltirib chiqaradigan holatni bartaraf etishdir. Organizmda temir moddasi yetishmasligi va foliy kislotasidan kelib chiqadigan kamqonlik uchun dietada go'sht iste'molini oshirish kerak.

Go'shtdan tashqari, asosan, shifokor tomonidan tavsiya etilgan yashil sabzavotlar va mevalarni iste'mol qilish tavsiya etiladi.

Abu Ali Ibn Sino, anemiya kabi kasalliklarni davolashda tabiiy usullarga alohida ahamiyat bergan. U inson tanasi va ruxiyatining holatiga ta'sir etuvchi omillarni hisobga olgan holda tabi PPiy dorivor vositalardan foydalanishni tavsiya qilgan. Quyida Ibn Sinoning anemiyani davolash bo'yicha ayrim maslahatlari keltirilgan:

1. Ovqatlanishda muvozanatni saqlash

Ibn Sinoning fikricha, sog'lom qon hosil qilish uchun ovqatlanish tarkibida turli xil oziq-ovqatlar bo'lishi lozim. U quyidagi oziq-ovqatlarni iste'mol qilishni maslahat bergan:

Go'sht: Go'sht, ayniqsa, qora mol va qo'y go'shti temir va energiya manbai bo'lib, qon hosil qilish jarayoniga yordam beradi.

Baliq: Ibn Sino baliqni ham ozuqa manbai sifatida tavsiya qilgan, chunki baliqda foydali yog' kislotalari va minerallar mavjud.

Qizil meva va sabzavotlar: Anor, lavlagi, sabzi va boshqa qizil rangli oziq-ovqatlar Ibn Sino tomonidan ko'p tavsiya qilingan, chunki ular qondagi gemoglobin miqdorini oshiradi.

156

2. Asal va turshak aralashmasi

Ibn Sinoning davolash usullarida asal alohida o'rin tutadi. Asal organizmga quvvat berish bilan birga qon hosil qilishda yordam beradi. U asalni turshak bilan aralashtirib iste'mol qilishni maslahat bergan. Bu aralashma qonni toza saqlashga va temirni qonga yaxshi singdirishga yordam beradi.

3. Qizil lavlagi va sabzi sharbati

Ibn Sino lavlagi va sabzini qon hosil qilishda muhim deb bilgan. Uning maslahatiga ko'ra, har kuni lavlagi va sabzi sharbatini iste'mol qilish qondagi gemoglobin miqdorini oshiradi. Sabzida ham vitaminlar ko'p bo'lib, organizmga zararli moddalarni chiqarishga yordam beradi.

4. Muammoli gazaklardan saqlanish

Ibn Sino qayla va yog'li taomlardan uzoq turishni tavsiya qilgan, chunki bu ovqatlar qon aylanishini sekinlashtirib, qonda zararli moddalar yig'ilishiga sabab bo'lishi mumkin. Uning maslahatiga ko'ra, yengil va tez hazm bo'ladigan oziq-ovqatlar iste'mol qilish lozim.

5. Ruxiy holat va stressni nazorat qilish

Ibn Sinoning fikricha, ruxiy holat ham qon sog'ligiga ta'sir qiladi. Stress, xavotir va muvozanatsizlik qon tuzilishiga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatishi mumkin. U muvozanatli hayot tarzini saqlashni, stressdan uzoqda bo'lishni, huzur va xotirjamlikni ta'minlashni maslahat bergan.

THE ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN LEARNING FOREIGN LANGUAGES

Bafoyeva Mohiniso Fazliddin qizi

Student of Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages

E-mail: mohinisobafoyeva@gmail.com

Scientific Supervisor: **Shamuradova Naima Muxtarovna**

Teacher of Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages

Annotation: This article investigates the potential of fake insights (AI) and innovation in personalizing tuning in hone for English dialect learners.By looking at AI-driven instruments, such as discourse acknowledgment applications and virtual instructing colleagues, the think about highlights how these advances can customize tuning in works out to meet each learners capability level and particular needs. The article examines the benefits of versatile learning advances, such as giving real-time criticism, tending to interesting phonetic challenges, and improving engagement through custom-made substance. This examination offers experiences into how technology, enabled, individualized instruction can progress tuning in comprehension abilities and cultivate a more successful, student-centered approach to educating English.

Keywords: AI (artificial intelligence), AI-driven apps, ChatGPT, chatbots, EFL learners, English language, facilities ,human interaction, language processing, perception, technology, teaching computer , teaching strategies ,science, systems, services

Introduction

In today's developed world, many conditions and facilities have been created for learning any language. Using them, we can learn the foreign language we want in a short period of time. intellectual tools and programs are also important. As an example, it can be said that a number of artificial intelligences have a great place and benefit to prepare for the IELTS exam, which is of high importance and value in the world. An example of these is ChatGPT 4, one of the leading artificial intelligences in the world. In fact, we can find answers to all questions through this program. As mentioned above, it can provide special help for the writing, reading, speaking and

listing part of the IELTS exam. If you do not have someone to listen and tell you your mistakes for the Speaking part of the exam. , ChatGPT performs this task well. In addition, for the writing part, it can identify mistakes in the essays you wrote, and at the same time, it can find essays rated 7 +. We will discuss these in more detail during the article.

Ai in language learning is revolutionizing the approach to language acquisition, as it's capable of processing vast amounts of data, becoming an essential tool for both learners and educators. Whether it's through chatbots that simulate real-life conversations, personalized lesson plans based on individual learner needs, or advanced speech recognition technology that can identify nuanced pronunciation errors, AI is making language learning more accessible and effective than ever before. But first, I want to give information about AI, what is AI?

The field of computer science known as artificial intelligence, or AI, is concerned with developing machines that are capable of performing operations that ordinarily require human cognition, such as language processing, perception, and decision-making. Since its inception in the 1950s, AI technology has developed significantly thanks to advances in machine learning and natural language processing. Recently, AI has been applied to numerous industries, including education.

What do you think,how AI and language learning are related?

The two are closely related as AI technology is used to enhance the language learning experience. AI-driven apps can provide personalized language instruction tailored to each learner's proficiency. This allows students to receive a curriculum tailored to their specific needs, resulting in more effective and efficient learning outcomes. AI technology can also help with translation and interpretation of languages. AI algorithms can quickly and accurately translate text or spoken language into different languages because they can evaluate huge amounts of data and identify patterns in voice. This has significant implications for international cooperation and communication, making it easier for people with different languages to communicate clearly. In short, AI technology is changing the way we learn languages by providing personalized teaching methods and increasing our ability to communicate across language boundaries. In the future, we can expect more advanced options for language learning as this technology develops.

Artificial intelligence has the potential to transform conventional teaching strategies in the field of language learning. Language learners can practice their language skills through interactive conversations in a more personalized and interesting way with AI-powered languages learning tools like chatbots and virtual assistants. These tools use algorithms for natural language processing to identify speech patterns and offer immediate feedback on pronunciation and grammar issues. Language learning has become increasingly important in the age of artificial intelligence. As AI technology advances, it becomes more capable of understanding and communicating in different languages. This makes language proficiency an essential skill for individuals seeking to work with or alongside AI systems. Learning a language has many other cognitive benefits besides simply enhancing social interaction. It has been shown to boost memory, delay the onset of dementia in older persons, and increase critical thinking skills. Also, learning a new language can open up new chances for both professional and personal development by allowing individuals to communicate with people from different cultures and expand their horizons.

AI-powered resources like Duolingo, ELSA Speak, and LingQ customize listening exercises according to the user's skill level and development, guaranteeing that the content remains appropriately challenging. These services monitor user performance and modify difficulty, offering personalized challenges. Speech recognition technologies, such as Google Speech-to-Text, enable learners to enhance their listening and pronunciation through instant feedback. Furthermore, AI transcription tools like Otter.ai aid in converting spoken language into written text, enhancing both listening and writing abilities. In today's digital era, the incorporation of technology and Artificial Intelligence (AI) has significantly transformed English language education.

One of the most common applications of AI is automatic language translators or machine translation. Some popular examples include Google Translate, DeepL, and Reverso. They use algorithms to translate a text from its source language to a different one. They're helpful for translating basic words and phrases, but the accuracy of the translation can vary widely.Other uses include writing correction tools, such as Grammarly, and speech-to-text transcription. While both can help native speakers and language learners alike, they have particular benefits for the latter.

Speech-to-text recognition converts spoken language into written text while speech recognition programs analyze a speaker's pronunciation and give feedback on the accuracy of the pronunciation. In language learning, it's perhaps most beneficial in assessing pronunciation.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the integration of AI in language learning offers a transformative potential, significantly enhancing the learning experience and outcomes. AI-powered tools provide personalized learning pathways, increase accessibility and affordability, and offer engaging, immersive learning environments. While AI cannot fully replace the invaluable role of human interaction and feedback, its ability to provide immediate, targeted support, automate assessment, and offer diverse learning resources makes it a powerful asset in the modern language learner's toolkit. However, responsible development and deployment are crucial to mitigate potential biases and ensure that AI serves as a complement to—not a replacement for—effective pedagogical practices and human interaction. The future of language learning is likely to be shaped by a synergistic relationship between human expertise and AI technology, creating a more efficient, effective, and enjoyable learning journey for all.

References

1. Blin, F., & Jalkanen, J. (2020). Artificial Intelligence and its role in language learning. Language Learning & Technology, 24(2), 1-15.

2. UM Azamatovna, THE HISTORY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF TURKISH TERMINOLOGY

3. Chung, K. H., & Lee, C. (2019). The role of AI and machine learning in second language acquisition: A review. International Journal of Educational Technology, 5(3), 30-45. 3. Godwin-Jones, R. (2020). Emerging technologies for language learning. Language Learning & Technology, 24(1), 7-20.

4. M Ubaydullayeva, WAYS TO ACTIVATE STUDENTS WHEN TEACHING THE EPIC" ALPOMISH, МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ ЯЗЫКА, ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ, ПЕРЕВОДА 4 (5), 2023

5. Amira U Khamrakulova, Teaching Idioms in English as a Second Language: An Analysis of Issues and Solutions, Journal of Pedagogical Inventions and Practices 18, 74-77, 2023

6.   M Ubaydullayeva, U Murodova, SAIDA ZUNNUNOVA ASARLARIDA KURASHCHAN QAHRAMON TALQINI, Академические исследования в современной науке 2 (23), 123-135, 2023

7.   Shamuradova, N. (2021). USAGE OF PARTS OF BODY IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH IDIOMS. Мир исследований, 2(2). извлечено от

8.   MA Ubaydullayeva, METHODOLOGY OF USING THE" ANALYTICAL READING" TECHNIQUE IN THE INTERPRETATION OF THE EPOS" ALPOMISH", МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ ЯЗЫКА, ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ, ПЕРЕВОДА 3 (2), 2022

9.   Shamuradova Naima. (2021). THE EFFECT OF USING SONGS ON YOUNG LEARNERS AND THEIR MOTIVATION FOR LEARNING ENGLISH. *Emergent: Journal of Educational Discoveries and Lifelong Learning (EJEDL)*, *2*(05), 71–73.

10.   UM Azamatovna, THE HISTORY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE TERMS OF LITERARY STUDIES OF THE TURKIC PEOPLES

THE EFFECTS OF BILINGUALISM AND MULTILINGUALISM

Sharipboyeva Mashhura

Student of Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages

Scientific supervisor: **Shamuradova Naima**

Abstract: This article analyzes the role of bilingualism and multilingualism in personal, social, and academic development. The phenomenon of bilingualism and multilingualism is gaining increasing popularity worldwide, as the process of globalization makes it necessary to know different languages. The article primarily explores how bilingualism affects cognitive (conscious) development, including thinking, memory, and problem-solving ability. At the same time, socio-cultural and psychological aspects are also considered, namely how bilingual individuals interact with different cultures and how this affects their personality, social integration, and adaptability. This article will be useful for researchers, educators, and parents studying various aspects of the phenomenon of bilingualism and multilingualism.

Key words: Bilingualism, Multilingualism, Bilingualism, Polyglotism, Cognitive development, Concentration, Memory capacity, Social integration, Cultural diversification, Education system, Academic results, Global communication, Bilingualism

The impact of bilingualism and multilingualism: Cognitive and social aspects. Bilingualism and multilingualism (bilingualism and polyglotism) are becoming increasingly popular in modern society, and in-depth research is being conducted in various fields. Research shows that bilingualism significantly develops a person's cognitive abilities. For example, a study by York University in Canada found that bilingual children had better results in concentration and concentration than monolingual children. At the same time, research from the University of Washington has proven that bilingualism makes the brain more elastic and increases cognitive flexibility. In addition, bilingualism positively affects the development of memory. Studies conducted by Swiss scientists have shown that bilingual individuals have an advantage in increasing working memory. This will help them solve complex problems

163

and quickly process data. Also, bilingual people tend to have symptoms of diseases such as Alzheimer's and dementia that appear later. This helps them maintain healthy brain function even in old age.

Social and cultural impacts. Bilingualism has a significant impact not only on cognitive development, but also on social integration. According to UNESCO, bilingual individuals often have a better understanding of intercultural connections and the ability to embrace cultural diversification. Research shows that multilingualism increases children's empathy levels as they learn to communicate in different cultural contexts. This helps them succeed in international schools and in a multicultural work environment.

The role of bilingualism and multilingualism in the education system. The importance of bilingualism in the education system is increasing. A study at the University of Miami in the United States found that bilingual students perform better in subjects such as mathematics and linguistics. Bilingual programs improve students' critical thinking and problem-solving skills. For example, research conducted in Spain shows that schoolchildren with bilingual programs have the highest scores among their classmates. Bilingualism also offers great advantages in the global labor market. For example, research conducted in the European Union has shown that bilingual and multilingual employees earn an average of 10-15% more than other employees. This indicates that bilingualism is highly valued in international companies and global organizations.

Bilingualism and multilingualism play a significant role in human life and have numerous positive effects. Knowing multiple languages enhances cognitive abilities, strengthens memory, and improves problem-solving and multitasking skills. Learning languages activates the brain and increases flexibility in thinking. Additionally, multilingualism provides significant advantages in the educational process. People who know several languages better understand grammar and linguistic structures, which also aids in mastering other subjects.

Knowing multiple languages enhances cultural understanding and empathy. Awareness of different languages and cultures encourages individuals to be open-minded and respectful of diversity. As a result, stereotypes are reduced, and intercultural communication becomes easier. Furthermore, bilingual and multilingual

individuals have broader opportunities in social and professional spheres. In the global economy, multilingualism facilitates communication, increases job prospects, and expands international opportunities. It not only simplifies traveling but also improves cooperation with other countries.

Multilingualism also has positive effects on health. Studies show that multilingualism can delay age-related conditions such as Alzheimer's and dementia. Regular use of multiple languages helps maintain brain activity over the long term. However, occasional language interference may occur, but this further enhances an individual's ability to adapt to various situations. Consequently, bilingualism and multilingualism make significant contributions to cognitive, social, and economic development and are invaluable assets in a globalized world.

Conclusion

In conclusion, bilingualism and multilingualism have a significant impact on a person's personal, social, and academic development. Being bilingual not only brings cognitive benefits, but also expands cultural concepts and provides greater flexibility in society. Because bilingualism creates great advantages in the education system and the labor market, it is necessary to expand programs aimed at developing this ability. Therefore, interest in bilingualism and multilingualism is growing in society, which contributes to the formation of new generations as socially and culturally developed individuals. In the future, by further developing bilingual programs and educational policies, it will be possible to create a more integrated and culturally rich environment in global society. At the same time, parents and teachers should raise their children using the benefits of bilingualism.

The list of the used literature

1.   Peal, E., & Lambert, W. E. (1962). The Relation of Bilingualism to Intelligence. Psychological Monographs: General and Applied, 76(27),

2.   MA Ubaydullayeva, METHODOLOGY OF USING THE" ANALYTICAL READING" TECHNIQUE IN THE INTERPRETATION OF THE EPOS" ALPOMISH", МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ ЯЗЫКА, ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ, ПЕРЕВОДА 3 (2), 2022

3.   Shamuradova Naima. (2021). THE EFFECT OF USING SONGS ON YOUNG LEARNERS AND THEIR MOTIVATION FOR LEARNING ENGLISH. Emergent: Journal of Educational Discoveries and Lifelong Learning (EJEDL), 2(05), 71–73.

4.   Barac, R., & Bialystok, E. (2012). Cognitive Development of Bilingual Children. Language Teaching, 45(4), 367-384.

5.   Cummins, J. (2000). Language, Power, and Pedagogy: Bilingual Children in the Crossfire. Multilingual Matters.

6.   M Ubaydullayeva, U Murodova, SAIDA ZUNNUNOVA ASARLARIDA KURASHCHAN QAHRAMON TALQINI, Академические исследования в современной науке 2 (23), 123-135, 2023

7.   Bhatia, T. K., & Ritchie, W. C. (2006). The Handbook of Bilingualism. Blackwell Publishing.

8.   Amira U Khamrakulova, Teaching Idioms in English as a Second Language: An Analysis of Issues and Solutions, Journal of Pedagogical Inventions and Practices 18, 74-77, 2023

9.   M Ubaydullayeva, WAYS TO ACTIVATE STUDENTS WHEN TEACHING THE EPIC" ALPOMISH, МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ ЯЗЫКА, ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ, ПЕРЕВОДА 4 (5), 2023

10.   Baker, C. (2011). Foundations of Bilingual Education and Bilingualism (5th ed.). Multilingual Matters.

11.   UM Azamatovna, THE HISTORY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF TURKISH TERMINOLOGY

12.   Shamuradova Naima Muxtarovna. (2022). Historical Origin and Usage of Clause of Reason in English. Czech Journal of Multidisciplinary Innovations, 5, 38–42. Retrieved from

13.   UM Azamatovna, THE HISTORY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE TERMS OF LITERARY STUDIES OF THE TURKIC PEOPLES

TEACHING ENGLISH LANGUAGE TO YOUNG LEARNERS

Shoqulova Laziza Tilloyevna

Student of Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages

E-mail: tilloyevnalaziza@gmail.com

Science supervisor: **Shamuradova Naima Muxtarovna**

Hamrakulova Amira Uktamovna

Teachers of Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages

Annotation: Teaching English to young learners is a crucial step in their cognitive and linguistic development. This article elaborates on effective teaching methods, including play-based learning, TPR, technology integration, and parental involvement. Each method is discussed in detail, offering practical insights and highlighting its significance. The benefits of teaching English at an early age, particularly in the context of Uzbekistan, are explored. The article concludes with a focus on the role of these methods in creating a solid foundation for global communication skills.

Keywords: English teaching, young learners, methods, benefits, early education, play-based learning, TPR, technology.

Introduction

The ability to speak English opens doors to global communication, education, and career opportunities. For young learners, acquiring English in the early stages of life is easier and more effective due to their brain's flexibility and ability to absorb new information quickly. Uzbekistan, in its educational reforms, has placed a strong emphasis on English language teaching, especially for young learners, recognizing its importance for integration into the global community. This article provides a detailed examination of teaching methods, their benefits, and their application in young learners' classrooms.

Main Body

1. Play-Based Learning. Play-based learning uses games and fun activities as tools to teach language. Children learn through structured games that incorporate language concepts. For instance, "Memory Match" can help with vocabulary, and "Hot Potato" can encourage sentence formation. Games can reduce stress and foster a

167

positive learning environment. Through repetition and reinforcement, children naturally acquire language skills.

Examples of Activities

Flashcard Games: Children match images with words.

Role-playing: Acting as a shopkeeper or customer teaches conversational phrases.

Action Games: Activities like "Duck, Duck, Goose" incorporate vocabulary into physical play.

Challenges:Maintaining a balance between fun and learning objectives can be difficult. Teachers must plan activities that align with language goals.

2. *Total Physical Response (TPR).* TPR involves combining language instructions with physical actions, helping learners link words to their meanings.

Teachers say commands like "Stand up" or "Raise your hand," and children respond by performing the actions. As they grow more comfortable, learners themselves can give commands. In my mind, this method engages both the mind and body, making language memorable. It's particularly useful for kinesthetic learners.

Practical Uses

Teaching verbs: Children act out "jump," "run," or "dance."

Teaching prepositions: Learners place objects "under" or "on" tables as instructed.

3. *Technology Integration.* Using technology can make English learning more interactive and accessible. Tools like language apps, interactive games, and videos provide personalized learning experiences. Programs such as "ABCmouse" or "Duolingo Kids" are popular among educators. So, digital platforms can offer instant feedback, motivation through rewards, and access to a variety of resources.

Examples

Virtual games for practicing pronunciation.

Online platforms for storytelling, allowing students to listen and create stories.

4. *Parental Involvement.* Parental support enhances the learning process by providing practice outside the classroom. Parents participate in language activities such as reading bedtime stories or practicing songs. In my view, constant can exposure at

home reinforces classroom learning, and parents can act as role models for language use.

Examples

Creating flashcards together.

Practicing basic greetings or phrases during daily routines.

Challenges: Parents may lack language proficiency or time, so schools must guide them with simple resources and instructions.

Benefits of Teaching English to Young children

1. Cognitive Benefits: Early language learning enhances problem-solving, creativity, and multitasking skills.

2. Linguistic Proficiency: Young learners can achieve native-like pronunciation and grasp grammar intuitively.

3. Cultural Awareness: Exposure to English fosters understanding of different cultures, preparing children for global citizenship.

4. Academic Advancement: English skills improve performance in subjects like science and technology, which often rely on English resources.

5. Social Development: Group activities in language learning boost collaboration and communication skills.

Conclusion

Teaching English to young learners requires innovative and engaging methods tailored to their developmental stage. Techniques like play-based learning, TPR, technology integration, and parental involvement provide a holistic approach to language acquisition. Also these strategies will play a vital role in shaping globally competent individuals.

References

1. Ergashev, F. (2021). "Innovative Approaches to Teaching English to Young Learners in Uzbekistan." Tashkent Journal of Education.

2. M Ubaydullayeva, U Murodova, SAIDA ZUNNUNOVA ASARLARIDA KURASHCHAN QAHRAMON TALQINI, Академические исследования в современной науке 2 (23), 123-135, 2023

3. Xayrullaeva, S. (2022). "The Role of Games in Teaching English to Preschoolers." Journal of Modern Pedagogical Studies, Samarkand.

4. MA Ubaydullayeva, METHODOLOGY OF USING THE" ANALYTICAL READING" TECHNIQUE IN THE INTERPRETATION OF THE EPOS" ALPOMISH", МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ ЯЗЫКА, ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ, ПЕРЕВОДА 3 (2), 2022

5. Rasulova, G. (2020). "Developing English Skills in Young Learners through Play-Based Activities." Uzbekistan Teacher's Forum.

6. Amira U Khamrakulova, Teaching Idioms in English as a Second Language: An Analysis of Issues and Solutions, Journal of Pedagogical Inventions and Practices 18, 74-77, 2023

7. Shamuradova, N. (2021). USAGE OF PARTS OF BODY IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH IDIOMS. Мир исследований, 2(2). Извлечено от

8. Ismoilova, M. (2023). "The Importance of Early English Education in Uzbekistan." Central Asian Linguistic Journal.

9. UM Azamatovna, THE HISTORY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE TERMS OF LITERARY STUDIES OF THE TURKIC PEOPLES

10. Tursunova, Z. (2019). "Parental Involvement in Language Learning: A Study on Young Learners." Bukhara Pedagogical Review.

Understanding Human Thought through the Lens of Metaphor

G.Y.Rakhimova,

docent, Department Translation Theory and Practice,Urgench State University

Bakhodirova Muyassar,

2-year student, Department Translation Theory and Practice,Urgench State University

Annotation:

This article explores the significant role of metaphor in shaping human thought, arguing that metaphors are not merely linguistic expressions but fundamental cognitive tools that influence how people reason, understand, and make decisions. Drawing on the work of cognitive linguists such as George Lakoff and Mark Johnson, it highlights the concept of "conceptual metaphors," where abstract ideas are understood through more concrete, familiar domains. The article discusses how metaphors shape everything from everyday language to problem-solving, emotional expression, and cultural narratives. By framing metaphors as both cognitive structures and cultural tools, the article demonstrates how deeply they influence our mental models, social interactions, and even political discourse. The relationship between metaphor and human cognition is presented as essential to understanding both individual and collective thinking processes.

Key Words: Conceptual Metaphor, Cognitive Linguistics, Human Thought Abstract Concepts

Introduction

Human thought is a complex, multifaceted process that allows individuals to make sense of the world around them. Traditionally, cognitive scientists and philosophers have explored this process through language, memory, reasoning, and perception. However, one often overlooked yet profoundly powerful tool for understanding thought is the use of metaphor. Through metaphors, we do not just express abstract concepts but actually shape how we think about them.

At its core, a metaphor is a figure of speech in which one thing is described in terms of another, often dissimilar thing. This process allows humans to link known, familiar experiences with abstract, less tangible ideas. For instance, when we say "time is money," we are not just making a statement about time or money. Rather, we are

171

conceptualizing time as a valuable, scarce resource, similar to money, which helps us understand its flow, value, and management.

Metaphors are so deeply embedded in our thinking that they often operate beneath the level of conscious awareness. They are not merely linguistic flourishes but fundamental cognitive tools that guide how we reason, decide, and interact with the world.

In the 1980s, cognitive linguists George Lakoff and Mark Johnson revolutionized the study of metaphor by proposing that metaphors are not just a feature of language but of thought itself. In their groundbreaking work, *Metaphors We Live By* (1980), they argued that metaphors shape our conceptual framework, providing a means of structuring our understanding of the world.

They introduced the concept of "conceptual metaphors," where abstract concepts are understood through more concrete domains. For example, we often think of life in terms of a journey ("She's at a crossroads in her life," "He's on the road to success"). These metaphors influence how we perceive events and make decisions. The metaphor of a journey suggests that life has a direction, involves obstacles, and can be "tracked" or "mapped" in stages.

One of the key insights of Lakoff and Johnson's theory is the idea that our physical bodies influence how we construct metaphors. Our bodily experiences provide the foundation for many conceptual metaphors. For example, the metaphor of "up" for "good" and "down" for "bad" is pervasive in human languages: we speak of being "high-spirited" or "feeling down," often reflecting states of mental well-being. The association between verticality and emotion is not arbitrary but stems from our bodily experiences—standing upright and moving upward often signals strength or success, while being prone or moving downward can signal weakness or failure.

Metaphors are not just used to communicate ideas—they also serve as cognitive tools that help individuals solve problems. When faced with unfamiliar or difficult situations, people often rely on metaphors to provide structure and insight. For example, a person struggling with a complicated project might think of it as a puzzle or a mountain to climb. By conceptualizing the project this way, the person organizes their thoughts and devises a strategy to overcome the challenge.Metaphors also allow us to navigate ambiguity and uncertainty. In times of crisis or when facing unknown

territories, metaphors provide a mental framework that helps us understand the situation and respond effectively. A company, for instance, might think of a market downturn as a storm to weather, or a person dealing with a health issue might see their recovery as a battle to be fought. Such metaphors not only help people make sense of a challenging experience but also motivate action. The influence of metaphor extends beyond philosophical discussions and cognitive theories—it is embedded in our daily lives. Everyday expressions like "She's on fire today" or "We're in the same boat" reveal how deeply metaphor shapes our understanding of events, people, and situations. These metaphors guide our social interactions, emotional responses, and even the way we perceive others.

The use of metaphor also enables people to articulate complex emotions or abstract thoughts that are difficult to express directly. For example, feelings of sadness or grief might be conveyed through metaphors like "a heavy heart" or "a broken spirit," capturing a depth of emotion that literal language might fail to express.

Metaphors play a central role in shaping culture and communication. They influence political discourse, media representations, and even the way societies perceive values. Political leaders often use metaphors to inspire action or convey ideas: a politician might frame an economic issue as a "battle for the future" or describe a new initiative as a "bold step forward." These metaphors simplify complex issues and resonate emotionally, creating a shared understanding among listeners. Moreover, metaphors can shift cultural paradigms. The metaphor of "the mind as a computer," for example, has influenced how we think about mental processes, memory, and decision-making in the digital age. The image of a "brain like a sponge" shapes how we understand learning and intelligence. These metaphors not only reflect current thinking but also shape the evolution of ideas and concepts.

Conclusion

Metaphors do far more than add color or creativity to language; they structure human thought and experience. By linking abstract concepts with concrete images, metaphors make the intangible comprehensible and provide frameworks through which we navigate our world. As cognitive tools, metaphors are central to problem-solving, decision-making, and emotional processing. They reflect the embodied nature of

173

human cognition, where physical experiences shape how we conceptualize abstract ideas.

Understanding metaphors gives us a unique lens through which to study human thought and cognition. Through the lens of metaphor, we begin to see how deeply our perceptions, beliefs, and behaviors are intertwined with the figurative language we use. As we continue to explore the relationship between language and thought, the power of metaphor remains an indispensable key to unlocking the mysteries of the human mind.

Bibliography

1.   Lakoff, George, and Mark Johnson. *Metaphors We Live By*. University of Chicago Press, 1980.

2.   Lakoff, George, and Mark Turner. *More Than Cool Reason: A Field Guide to Poetic Metaphor*. University of Chicago Press, 1989.

3.   Kövecses, Zoltán. *Metaphor: A Practical Introduction*. 2nd ed., Oxford University Press, 2010.

4.   Ortony, Andrew, ed. *Metaphor and Thought: Analytical and Experimental Approaches*. Cambridge University Press, 1993.

5.   Grady, Joseph E. *Conceptualizing the Human Mind: A Cognitive Linguistic Perspective*. Cambridge University Press, 2005.

6.   Searle, John R. *Speech Acts: An Essay in the Philosophy of Language*. Cambridge University Press, 1969.

7.   Gibbs, Raymond W. *The Poetics of Mind: Figurative Thought, Language, and Understanding*. Cambridge University Press, 1994.

Cultural Semantics in Translation

G.Y.Rakhimova,

docent, Department Translation Theory and Practice,Urgench State University

Khujaniyazova Gulsumoy,

2-year student,Department Translation Theory and Practice

Annotation:

Cultural Semantics in Translation explores the relationship between language and culture in the process of translation. This theme emphasizes that effective translation goes beyond the linguistic aspect and must consider the cultural context of both the source and target languages. Cultural semantics involves understanding and transferring not only words but also culturally embedded meanings, idiomatic expressions, and societal norms. It addresses challenges such as the absence of direct equivalents between languages, the impact of cultural references, and the need for cultural sensitivity. The work also explores the role of the translator as a cultural mediator and highlights the importance of balancing accuracy with cultural adaptation to ensure the message resonates with the target audience. Through this, the text underscores the significance of translation as a tool for fostering cross-cultural understanding and communication in an increasingly interconnected world.

Keywords: cultural semantics, cultural context, language and culture,cultural sensitivity

Introduction

Cultural Semantics in Translation refers to the process of transferring meaning between languages while accounting for cultural differences. It recognizes that words, phrases, and concepts often carry cultural weight beyond their literal meaning and that these cultural nuances must be considered to accurately convey the intended message. In translation, understanding the relationship between culture and language is essential for producing a translation that is both faithful to the source text and appropriate for the target culture.

1.   **Cultural Context of Words and Phrases**: Every language is shaped by the culture in which it evolves. Certain words or expressions may have a specific cultural significance that cannot be easily translated into another language without

losing their meaning or impact. For instance, idiomatic expressions, proverbs, or culturally bound references might not have an equivalent in another language. The translator must decide whether to find a close equivalent, adapt the phrase to the target culture, or provide an explanation in the text.

2. **Culture-Specific Concepts**: Some concepts are so deeply embedded in a particular culture that they may not exist or have the same meaning in other cultures. For example, terms like "Siesta" in Spanish or "Kintsugi" in Japanese refer to specific cultural practices or philosophies. A direct translation may not convey the full richness of these ideas, requiring the translator to use a descriptive translation or a footnote.

3. **Non-Verbal Elements**: Translation involves more than just words; it also encompasses gestures, customs, and rituals that carry meaning. Non-verbal cues in the source language may need to be adapted for the target audience. For example, body language or facial expressions that carry specific meanings in one culture may need to be explained or adjusted for another audience.

4. **Cultural Sensitivity**: In translation, cultural sensitivity is vital. Certain words or topics that are acceptable in one culture may be taboo or offensive in another. A translator must navigate these differences carefully, ensuring that the translation respects the values, norms, and sensitivities of the target culture. This includes adjusting or omitting certain terms, especially when dealing with sensitive topics like religion, politics, or sexuality.

5. **Impact of Cultural Semantics on Literary Translation**: In literary translation, cultural semantics plays a significant role in conveying the emotional and social tone of a text. A translator must ensure that the cultural nuances of the source text are preserved while making it accessible and relatable to the target audience. This is particularly challenging when translating poetry, literary metaphors, or works that are deeply rooted in the cultural practices of the source language.

6. **Adaptation vs. Literal Translation**: One of the biggest challenges in translating culture is determining when to stay literal and when to adapt. A literal translation might not always capture the meaning or feel of the original text, while a more adaptive approach might take creative liberties to ensure cultural relevance and resonance with the target audience. Finding a balance between these two approaches is key to successful cultural translation.

7.   **The Role of the Translator**: The translator is not only a linguistic expert but also a cultural mediator. They must possess a deep understanding of both the source and target cultures, as well as the sensitivity to navigate the complexities of cultural semantics. Their task is to bridge the gap between cultures while preserving the integrity and authenticity of the original message.

Examples of Cultural Semantics in Translation:

• **Food Terms**: Words like "sushi" or "tapas" carry cultural meanings tied to specific culinary traditions. While these words may be adopted into other languages, they often retain their cultural significance, and translating them might involve providing an explanation of the cultural context.

• **Religious Terms**: In translating religious texts or terms, such as "karma" in Hinduism and Buddhism, the challenge lies in explaining these concepts accurately, as they may not have direct equivalents in other religious contexts.

• **Humor and Wordplay**: Humor often depends on cultural context, including language-specific puns, jokes, or references. Translating humor can be particularly challenging, as what is funny in one culture might not be perceived the same way in another. A translator might need to find a cultural equivalent or recreate the humor in a way that makes sense to the target audience.

Conclusion:

Cultural semantics plays a pivotal role in ensuring that translations are not only linguistically accurate but also culturally relevant. In today's globalized world, where texts are often shared across diverse linguistic and cultural boundaries, the translator's role has become more complex and significant. A deep understanding of both source and target cultures is essential for producing translations that preserve the integrity of the original while resonating with the new audience.

The challenge lies in navigating the nuances of language that go beyond the surface level—such as metaphors, idioms, humor, and values—that are intertwined with specific cultural contexts. Translators must be flexible, creative, and culturally aware, sometimes making choices between staying faithful to the original or adapting the text to suit the target culture's expectations, norms, and preferences. In this sense, translation is not just about transferring words but about transferring meaning, emotions, and cultural insights.

177

Moreover, as cultures continue to intersect and interact more than ever, the study and practice of cultural semantics in translation will only grow in importance. It offers a way to promote cross-cultural understanding and empathy, helping people from different linguistic backgrounds connect with one another. By honoring cultural differences while finding common ground, translation becomes a bridge that enriches communication, fosters collaboration, and ensures that ideas, stories, and knowledge are accessible to a global audience in a meaningful and respectful way

Bibliography

1.   Baker, Mona. *In Other Words: A Coursebook on Translation.* 2nd ed., Routledge, 2011.

2.   Nida, Eugene A., and Charles R. Taber. *The Theory and Practice of Translation.* Brill, 1969.

3.   Venuti, Lawrence. *The Translator's Invisibility: A History of Translation.* Routledge, 1995.

4.   House, Juliane. *Translation: A Multidisciplinary Approach.* 2nd ed., Palgrave Macmillan, 2015.

5.   Munday, Jeremy. *Introducing Translation Studies: Theories and Applications.* 4th ed., Routledge, 2016.

6.   Newmark, Peter**.** *A Textbook of Translation.* Prentice Hall, 1988.

Опыт внедрения экологического PR в разных отраслях экономики
Шразова Мухаббат Кадирбергеновна

Магистрант специальности информационная служба и связь с общественности университета мировых языков Узбекистана

Аннотация: В этой статье автор анализировал опыт внедрение экологического ПР а в разных отраслях экономики. Для оценки деятельности по экологической ПР использованы методика контент анализа.

Ключевые слова: Зеленый ПР, экологический безопасность, переработка отходов, природные ресурсы.

«Зеленый» или экологический PR – это формирование имиджа организации, несущей экологическую ответственность. То есть созданная организация учитывает в своей деятельности требования природы и общества. Это продвижение компании, бренда, продукта или услуги экологически безопасным способом. Это может быть в форме использования возобновляемой энергии, отказа от вредных продуктов, переработки отходов, поддержки экологических проектов.

В 1960-1970-е годы стали появляться первые неправительственные экологические организации, которые стали концентрировать внимание общественности на проблемах загрязнения окружающей среды и уничтожения природных ресурсов. Итак, с одной стороны, этот вопрос стал одним из актуальных для общества и правительства.

В 1969 году был создан Всемирный фонд природы, его главная цель – сохранение биологического разнообразия на Земле. Но многим знакома организация Greenpeace International, которая с 1971 года активно выступает против загрязнения океана, вырубки лесов, применения ядерного оружия и китобойного промысла.

Деятельность этих и других организаций (WSPA, «Друзья Земли», «Защитники дикой природы», «Фонд защиты окружающей среды») побудила общественность принять «зеленое» видение и более ответственный подход к природе в деловых кругах.

179

Начиная с 60-х годов прошлого века глобальные проблемы, связанные с окружающей средой, находятся в центре внимания многих ученых, кроме того, они находятся в центре внимания мировых политиков. Концепция устойчивого развития была выдвинута ООН и состоит из трех систем – природы, экономики и социальной среды. Но эта концепция медленно реализуется, поэтому современное общество стремится к большей прибыли. Понятие «зеленая экономика» появилось в результате исследований мировых ученых.

В ноябре 2024 года на конференции ООН по изменению климата, прошедшей в столице Азербайджана Баку, глава нашей страны Шавката Мирзиёева (COP29) предложил ряд инициатив. «Необходимо срочно расширить техническую поддержку ведущих стран и международных институтов для выявления рисков изменения климата для развивающихся стран. В связи с этим мы предлагаем создать международный центр по оценке потерь и ущерба из-за изменения климата.

Мы можем понять, что в основе инициатив, предложенных главой нашего государства, лежат интересы не только Узбекистана, но и всей Центральной Азии и всего мира. Почему в его выступлении на 48-й сессии ООН его выступление по проблеме Арала привлекло внимание многих государственных лидеров и крупных организаций. Многие знают, что после этого выступления был создан Народный целевой фонд, одной из главных целей которого стало развитие зеленой экологии, которая считалась частью принципов устойчивого развития. То есть за счет средств, полученных из фонда и собственных средств государства, проводятся работы по улучшению экологии региона путем посадки саксаулов на защищенном дне Аральского моря. В рамках этих инициатив можно считать, что роль PR-технологий стала бесподобной.

В узком смысле PR-технологии – это комплекс операций с использованием социальных коммуникаций для достижения заранее заданных целей. По мнению М.Денисова и А.Калмыкова, «PR-технология представляет собой модель, включающую в себя наименование технологии, ее аналоги, формулу, объект воздействия, способ воздействия, базовые техники и инструменты, результат воздействия, сферу применения, проблемную область и

научную базу. Эта модель универсальна, она может быть использована в других ситуациях в качестве шаблона»[24].

Экологический PR часто понимают как, «зеленый». Они принадлежат к одной и той же области, но преследуют разные цели. Зеленый PR повышает осведомленность общества об экологических проблемах, то есть о чистом производстве и экологической продукции, служит реализации экологических принципов. И экологический PR служит не только в направлении образования, но самое главное, он служит с точки зрения PR-деятельности компании. То есть работает на узнаваемость бренда и репутацию организации. Для достижения целей используются следующие методы: освещение новостей, общение с экологическими организациями, распространение материалов, социальные сети, форумы, креативная рекламная продукция в блоках. Ведет экологический отчет компании, рубрики, посвященные окружающей среде, на сайте компании[25].

В целях дальнейшего повышения значимости решения экологических проблем в Узбекистане принято Постановление «О мерах по дальнейшему повышению уровня зелености в республике и обеспечению экологической стабильности путем последовательной реализации общенационального проекта «Зеленое пространство»» Президент Республики Узбекистана.

За истекший период вокруг городов Бухара, Нукус, Хива и Ургенч в рамках национального проекта «Зеленые парки» построено 588 га «зеленых парков», 662 га «зеленых общественных парков», 40 км «зеленых поясов». Космос".

В то же время эффективное продолжение нацпроекта требует принятия мер, которые сегодня нельзя откладывать.

В эту работу вносят свой вклад не только государственные организации, но и ряд организаций, работающих в Узбекистане. Например, организация «Сибирское здоровье», считающаяся российской коммерческой организацией,

---

[24] Калмыков А. А., Денисова М.А. Системное описание PR-технологии // URL:http://jarki.ru/wpress/2009/02/sistemnoe-opisanie-pr-texnologii/.

[25] Кирсанова Н. Защита окружающей среды как инструмент PR-кампании // URL http://www.pr-club.com/pr_lib/pr_raboty/2012

работает над повышением зелени путем посадки деревьев в городах Узбекистана в рамках кампании «Зеленый лозунг».

В последнее время многие компании внедряют систему экологического менеджмента. То есть разрабатываются аспекты, влияющие на окружающую среду в компании, и разрабатывается система, которая управляет этими аспектами.

То есть за счет внедрения концепции «зеленого офиса», приобретения продукции с экологической маркировкой, отказа от пластиковой тары, повторного использования ресурсов, экономии ресурсов: внедрения электронного документооборота, полного отключения оргтехники после окончания рабочего времени, парковки для велосипедов возле офиса, автобусное сообщение для сотрудников на работу, утилизация мусора и т. д.

TBC Bank, работающий в Узбекистане, является одной из компаний, пытающихся реализовать концепцию зеленого офиса. Причина в том, что банк является цифровым банком и считает себя компанией, реагирующей на окружающую среду.

То есть в банке запущена практика использования меньшего количества бумаги, то есть документооборот осуществляется в электронном виде. Чтобы в рабочую зону офиса попадало больше солнечного света, окна также устанавливают на стороне с хорошим солнечным светом, что дает возможность потреблять меньше электроэнергии.

Поскольку в офисе светлее, его стены и мебель лучше освещаются, что приводит к меньшему потреблению энергии. Использование энергосберегающих лампочек в качестве осветительного оборудования означает, что они служат дольше по сравнению с обычными. Офис TBC Bank тщательно ухожен и засажен растениями, которые помогают защититься от непогоды.

Тем не менее, население Узбекистана не очень хорошо осведомлено о концепции зеленой экономики. Узкое понимание этого понятия поражает. В ряде случаев под этой концепцией понимают лишь внедрение альтернативных источников производства энергии.

Необходимо выделить проект HasharWeek как проект, дающий возможность обучать и просвещать население Узбекистана в вопросах правильного распределения отходов и окружающей среды.

Одной из основных задач проекта является повышение экологической культуры граждан Узбекистана, усиление взаимоотношений государства бизнеса с населением.

Проект освещает контент на различные темы в своем аккаунте в Instagram. Особенно многим будет полезна информация о таре, в которой обрабатывается продукция.

«У нас много предприятий, перерабатывающих отходы: от пластика (ПЭТ-бутылки, пластик, полиэтилен), текстиля до металлических отходов. Мы импортируем отходы из соседних стран, чтобы наши заводы работали. В Узбекистане перерабатывающая отрасль не сконцентрирована в одном месте, но многие предприятия поощряются к работе в этой сфере. На мой взгляд, в будущем будут внедряться сложные технологии, - говорит руководитель проекта Алина Абдуразакова.

Сегодня под руководством проекта реализуются программы «Зеленый офис» и «Экоменеджмент», а также продолжается обучение студентов через социальную сеть. В дальнейшем планируется разработать рейтинг субъектов бизнеса, стабильно работающих в Узбекистане.

G'ARB FAYLASUFLARI TADQIQOTLARIDA XASAD HISSINING O'RGANILGANLIK HOLATI

Jumabekov Ziyovuddin Xazratqul o'gli

"Oila va gender" ilmiy tadqiqot institute doktaranti

Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqolada G'arb faylasuflari tomonidan xasad hissi haqida olib borilgan tadqiqotlar tahlil qilinadi. Xasad, nafaqat shaxsiy, balki ijtimoiy va axloqiy jihatdan ham muhim hissiyot bo'lib, u asrlar davomida faylasuflar tomonidan o'rganilgan. Maqolada, xasadning ontologik va axloqiy jihatlari, uning ijtimoiy hayotdagi o'rni va shaxsiyat rivojlanishiga ta'siri o'rganiladi. G'arb faylasuflari, xasadni ijtimoiy inshootlarning, shaxsiy rivojlanish va o'z-o'zini anglash jarayonidagi asosiy muammo sifatida ko'rgan. Tadqiqotda xasadni engish va bartaraf etish uchun turli etika va psixologik yondashuvlar ko'rsatilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: *Xasad, Faylasuflar, Psixologiya, Etika, Ijtimoiy psixologiya, Shaxsiyat rivojlanishi, Etik muammolar*

Аннотация

В данной статье рассматриваются исследования западных философов относительно чувства зависти. Зависть как психологический и социальный феномен была объектом исследования на протяжении веков. В статье анализируются онтологические и этические аспекты зависти, её влияние на социальную жизнь и личностное развитие. Западные философы рассматривают зависть как ключевую проблему в процессах самосознания и социального взаимодействия. В исследовании представлены различные этические и психологические подходы к преодолению зависти.

Ключевые слова: Зависть, Философы, Психология, Этика, Социальная психология, Развитие личности, Этические проблемы

Annotation

This article explores the studies of Western philosophers on the emotion of envy. Envy, as a psychological and social phenomenon, has been a subject of philosophical inquiry for centuries. The article examines the ontological and ethical aspects of envy, its influence on social life, and its impact on personal development. Western

philosophers view envy as a central issue in processes of self-awareness and social interaction. The study presents various ethical and psychological approaches to overcoming envy.

Keywords : Envy, Philosophers, Psychology, Ethics, Social psychology, Personal development, Ethical issues

Kirish

Xasad – bu insoniyat tarixida eng qadimiy va koʻp qirrali hissiyotlardan biridir. U nafaqat psixologik jihatdan, balki ijtimoiy va axloqiy jihatdan ham alohida ahamiyatga ega. Gʻarb faylasuflari xasadni nafaqat shaxsiy hissiyot, balki ijtimoiy tuzilmalar va axloqiy muammolar bilan bogʻliq deb bilishadi. Gʻarbdagi bir qancha faylasuflar, xasadni insonning oʻzini anglash jarayonida yuzaga keladigan salbiy hissiyotlar sifatida koʻrib, uning ijtimoiy oʻzgarishlarga olib kelishiga urgʻu berishadi. Ushbu maqolada, xasadning Gʻarb faylasuflari tomonidan oʻrganilgan jihatlari va uning turli falsafiy yoʻnalishlardagi tahlillari koʻrib chiqiladi.

Mavzuga oid adabiyotlar tahlili

Gʻarb faylasuflari xasad hissini oʻrganishda, ularning psixologik, axloqiy va ijtimoiy oʻlchamlarini qamrab olgan bir qancha falsafiy yoʻnalishlarni ishlab chiqqan. Xasadning tabiati, uning insonning shaxsiyatiga va jamiyatdagi oʻrniga qanday taʼsir qilishini tushunishda Gʻarbda olib borilgan tadqiqotlar alohida ahamiyatga ega.

Aristotel (384–322 b.c.e.) - Xasadni etik muammo sifatida koʻrgan va u insonlarning maqsadlariga erishishdagi salbiy xulq-atvori sifatida taʼriflagan. Aristotelning fikricha, xasad – bu adolatsizlikka boʻlgan nisbiy javob boʻlib, inson oʻz muvaffaqiyatlarini boshqalarning muvaffaqiyatlari bilan solishtirishda yuzaga keladi.

Immanuel Kant (1724–1804) - Kant, axloqiy falsafasida xasadni salbiy bir ehtiros sifatida koʻrib, uni shaxsiy qadr-qimmatni tushunmaslik va boshqalarga nisbatan salbiy qarash sifatida taʼriflagan. Uning fikriga koʻra, axloqiy odam oʻzining yuksak fazilatlarini rivojlantirishga eʼtibor qaratishi kerak, xasad esa bu jarayonni cheklovchi hissiyotdir.

185

Friedrich Nietzsche (1844–1900) - Nietzsche xasadni kuchsiz va zayif shaxsiyatlarning kuchli va erishganlarga nisbatan his qiladigan salbiy hissi sifatida ko'rgan. Uning fikricha, xasad insonning o'zining kuchsizlik va zaifligini tan olishini anglatadi va bu hissiyot jamiyatdagi ijtimoiy aloqalarni buzadi.

Sigmund Freud (1856–1939) - Freud, psixoanalitik yondashuvga asoslanib, xasadni ong osti hissiyoti sifatida tushuntirgan. Uning ta'kidlashicha, xasadning asosiy sababi – o'z o'rnini topolmagan va o'zini past baholagan shaxslarning boshqa kishilarning muvaffaqiyatlariga nisbatan salbiy his-tuyg'ulari.

Jean-Paul Sartre (1905–1980) - Sartre xasadni erkinlik va o'z-o'zini anglash jarayonida yuzaga kelgan ehtiros sifatida ta'riflagan. Uning fikricha, xasadni yengish uchun inson o'zining erkinligini va individual shaxsiyatini to'liq anglashga erishishi kerak.

Bularning barchasi xasadning falsafiy asoslarini tushunishga yordam beradi va uning etik va psixologik tomonlarini kengaytiradi.

Tadqiqot metodologiyasi

Maqolada G'arb faylasuflarining xasadga bo'lgan yondashuvlari tahlil qilingan va quyidagi tadqiqot metodlari qo'llanilgan:

Adabiyot tahlili: G'arb faylasuflarining xasad haqidagi asarlaridan foydalanilib, xasadning ontologik, axloqiy va psixologik tahlillari o'rganilgan.

Taqqoslash metodologiyasi: Xasadning G'arbdagi falsafiy yo'nalishlardagi tahlillari taqqoslangan. Bu orqali xasadning turli falsafiy tizimlarda qanday tushunilishi, qanday axloqiy muammolar bilan bog'lanishi ko'rsatilgan.

G'arb falsafasining tarixi: Xasadni o'rganishda G'arb falsafasi tarixidan misollar keltirilgan. Bu metodologiya, xasad hissining rivojlanishini tushunishga yordam beradi.

Falsafiy muloqot: G'arb faylasuflari orasidagi ijtimoiy muloqot va o'zaro fikr almashishlar tahlil qilingan.

Tahlil va natijalar

Tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko'rsatadiki, G'arb faylasuflari xasadni shaxsning axloqiy rivojlanishida eng salbiy hissiyotlardan biri sifatida ko'rgan. Xasad, shaxsning o'zini past baholashi va boshqalarga bo'lgan noxush qarashlaridan kelib chiqadi. Biroq, turli faylasuflar xasadning turli ijtimoiy va axloqiy omillar bilan bog'lanishini ta'kidlagan. Aristotel va Kant kabi faylasuflar xasadni axloqiy jihatdan ta'sirli, burchga zid salbiy ehtiros sifatida ko'rganlar. Nietzsche va Sartre esa xasadni shaxsiyatning erkinlik va o'zini anglash jarayonidagi salbiy hodisa sifatida tushuntirgan.

Xulosa va takliflar (davomi)

G'arb faylasuflarining xasadga bo'lgan yondashuvlari, ushbu hissiyotning shaxsiy, ijtimoiy va axloqiy jihatlarini o'rganishga katta hissa qo'shgan. Xasadni bartaraf etish uchun shaxsiy rivojlanish va o'z-o'zini anglash jarayonida quyidagi takliflar ishlab chiqildi:

O'z-o'zini anglash va o'z qadriyatlarini rivojlantirish: G'arb faylasuflari, ayniqsa Sartre va Nietzsche, xasadning yengilmasligi va shaxsiy o'zini past baholashni bartaraf etish uchun, inson o'z erkinligini va individualligini tanishi, o'zining haqiqiy qiymatini anglashga harakat qilish zarurligini ta'kidlaydilar. O'z-o'zini anglashni rivojlantirish orqali, insonlar o'z muvaffaqiyatlari va boshqalarning muvaffaqiyatlarini taqqoslashni kamaytiradi.

Etik yondashuv: Kant va Aristotel xasadni axloqiy nuqtai nazardan tahlil qilishadi, va ular insonning axloqiy fazilatlarini rivojlantirishni ta'kidlaydilar. Xasadning oldini olish uchun shaxsning axloqiy me'yorlarga muvofiq hayot kechirishiga e'tibor qaratish zarur.

Ijtimoiy psixologiya va hamkorlik: Xasadning ijtimoiy asosi, ayniqsa Freud va Myasishchev kabi faylasuflar tomonidan o‘rganilgan. Bunday yondashuv, ijtimoiy aloqalarni mustahkamlash, boshqalar bilan raqobatni konstruktiv tarzda tashkil etish va umumiy farovonlikni oshirishni nazarda tutadi. Xasadni bartaraf etish uchun ijtimoiy yordam va hamkorlik muhitini yaratish zarur.

Psixologik terapiya va maslahat: Xasadni engishda psixoterapiya va maslahatlar samarali vosita bo‘lishi mumkin. Xasadni tuzatish uchun, odamlar o‘zlarining ruhiy holatlarini tahlil qilib, ichki noroziliklarini va salbiy his-tuyg‘ularini boshqarishga o‘rgatilishi kerak. Psixologlar, shuningdek, o‘z-o‘zini qadrlashni oshirish va boshqalar bilan sog‘lom solishtirish usullarini tavsiya etadilar.

Madaniy yondashuv: G‘arb faylasuflari, xasadning madaniy va ijtimoiy kontekstdagi ta’sirini ham ko‘rsatdilar. Masalan, xasadning ko‘proq kuchayishi jamiyatda raqobat va muvaffaqiyatni haddan tashqari qadrlashdan kelib chiqadi. Madaniyatda boshqalarning muvaffaqiyatiga hurmat, hamdardlik va adolatni rivojlantirish xasadni kamaytiradi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro‘yxati

1.Aristotel. (2002). Nikomax axloqi. Moskva: Mysl.

2.Immanuel Kant. (1994). Kritika to‘g‘risida. Moskva: Nauka.

3.Friedrich Nietzsche. (1996). Boshqa tomondan. Sankt-Peterburg: Aletheia.

4.Sigmund Freud. (2006). Inson psixologiyasi. Moskva: Akademiya.

5.Jean-Paul Sartre. (2007). Eksistensializm va humanizm. Moskva: ROSSPEN.

6.Harris, J. R. (1995). Where is the child's environment? A group socialization theory of development. Psychological Review, 102(3), 458–489.

7.Rubinstein, S. L. (2000). Psikhologiya: Chast 1. Moskva: Akademiya.

8.Lichko, A. E. (2003). Psikhologiya podrostkov. Moskva: Prosveshchenie.

9.Vygotsky, L. S. (1996). Pedagogika i psikhologiya. Moskva: Pedagogika.

10.Giddens, A. (2010). Sotsiologiya. Moskva: Yevroosiyo nashriyoti.

FUNCTIONS OF LEXICAL STYLISTIC DEVICES: HYPERBOLE

Scientific supervisor: G'ofurova Sarvaraxon

Student: Andug'aniyeva Azizabonu Shavkatjon qizi

Andijan state institute of foreign languages

Abstract:

This article examines the functions of hyperbole as a lexical stylistic device in literature and everyday communication. Hyperbole, characterized by deliberate exaggeration for emphasis or effect, serves various purposes, including the enhancement of emotional intensity, the creation of vivid imagery, and the facilitation of humor.

Key words: *Hyperbole*, stylistic device, discussion, improvement, novel, experience, inversion.

The audience is not supposed to believe that this character truly knew "every tree" or that he literally killed a bear when he was "only three." Instead, hyperbole is used to exaggerate Davy Crockett's frontier experience and make him seem larger than life. Hyperbole is a frequently used literary device in tall tales, legends, and folk stories. The audience is aware that such claims are to emphasize the traits of the characters and not to be taken literally. Hyperbole and overstatement are often used interchangeably, and they can serve as synonyms for each other. However, overstatement and hyperbole have subtle differences in their use and intended effect. An overstatement is an exaggeration or a statement in excess of what most would consider reasonable [1;8].

A hyperbole is also an exaggeration, yet it is often more extreme than an overstatement and its intended effect is as a literary or rhetorical device. Both overstatement and hyperbole are figures of speech and are not meant to be understood literally. Hyperbole, however, is utilized as a device in literature and rhetoric, not just a form of figurative language. Why hyperbola? They release and release the educator from the circle of truth. Hyperbole plays an important role in literature because it invigorates our speech and gives us an emotional and mental state as the author or narrator of the text. This

gives them the opportunity to present the oral environment of the story clearly and correctly. Hyperbole device function-to give brightness, emotionality and reliability to the text. In addition, he often works by humorous writers to create satirical images for the heroes of his works, which gives the reader the opportunity to return his imagination to life in his imagination. The task of "finding Hyperbola in the text" is very simple, because speech among others turns into pronounced syllables, which are distinguished by the fact that they exist. Examples of use: "the eyes of this girl were surprised by the size of a saucer" or "this dog was the size of an elephant". All these phrases are a visible addition of reality, because you do not meet such a girl on the street big eyes or a dog of the size of an elephant, because in nature they are not and cannot be either. These are the most simple examples using a stylistic tool, which is considered in the language of Russian literature. Metaphor and hyperbole are commonly used literary devices. A writer uses metaphor to compare things with some other persons or things. At times, it is an unusual comparison. Sometimes it seems overstatement which is not meant normally. In the case of hyperbole, it is different because its usage is meant to exaggerate and not take the thing or idea literally. The statement that his words are music could be an overstatement but not always. Hence it is a metaphor. However, to say that his words are the greatest melody that was ever heard is an exaggeration and this is hyperbole, which is always meant to exaggerate things. As hyperbole is meant to overstate and exaggerate things, it is also meant to bring humor. Therefore, using hyperbole in satire makes things or ideas or persons larger than life or lesser than life with exaggeration or even understatement.

Hyperbole is effective as a literary device in many ways. By exaggerating something in an extreme way, whether it is a character's traits, writer's tone, theme, or idea, hyperbole can capture a reader's attention. In addition, it can cause the reader to question a narrator's reliability, reflect on the writer's true intention, or provide a level of absurd humor for entertainment. Swift's satirical essay reflects his view of the oppressive policies and attitudes toward Ireland and the poor on the part of the British people and overall aristocracy in the early eighteenth century. This is one of the most famous hyperbolic passages in literature, as Swift suggests selling and using Irish children as a food source to relieve the economic plight of the Irish people. Of course, this "proposal" is a figure of speech and intended as an extreme exaggeration rather

than a literal solution. However, the practical and almost casual tone with which Swift delivers his hyperbole is as shocking for readers as what he appears to be suggesting. As a literary and rhetorical device in the essay, hyperbole achieves a serious and ironic effect for the reader. We can say everything classical works rely on the transmission of the author's feelings to the reader, transferring it to the situation in which he himself created it. In literature, hyperbole classical works were very actively used by many famous authors. Artistic expression, rich in literary means, will help these authors the best way to express their opinion to the reader. Thus, when studying the works of Classics, students are looking for epithets, comparisons, personification, and try to understand why the writer used this or that technique. Among the artistic means hyperbole also applies, we will consider. Consider what Hyperbola is, its examples are presented below. This is a special deliberate exaggeration, which allows the author to achieve the desired effect. This term is very ancient, the technique began to be used in ancient times.

Use for hyperbole expression language means: words, word combinations and sentences. The simplest examples: Hyperbola is widely used in Russian. Examples show that we often use this technique without even paying attention to it. For example, quote; I told you a thousand times!" In this case," a thousand times " is an exaggeration, because the author of the statement, first of all, many times did not say anything. Secondly, he did not calculate the number of repetitions. Another example of hyperbole in Russian: "We have not seen each other for a hundred years." People who come here have not met for a long time, but certainly for a hundred years. Saying that he has millions of problems, the man now claims that he has a black line in his life, and there cannot be said about the exact quantitative definition of problems. Satirists often rely on hyperbole to emphasize a point and focus a reader's attention on a socio-political or economic problem. Unfortunately, there were people in Swift's time that made a literal interpretation of his modest proposal. This caused a backlash among certain members of the aristocracy due to their misunderstanding of his hyperbole. However, for a modern audience, rather than discounting Swift's essay as something ridiculous, his hyperbolic proposal achieves its intended effect by causing the reader to reflect on the underlying problems that would result in such a dramatic literary essay–both in Swift's time and today.

191

In conclusion, we looked at examples of what hyperbole is and how it is used by word masters. This style allows writers to make their speech figurative and expressive, focusing the attention of the reader on any feature or feature of the described object or person. In addition, it was a deliberate exaggeration that helped the author to express his attitude to what was happening.

REFERENCES

1. Zafarris, Jess (2017-11-12). "The Etymology of 'Hyperbole'". Useless Etymology. Retrieved 2020-09-18.

2. Hudson, David L., Jr. (14 April 2020). "Rhetorical Hyperbole". Middle Tennessee State University. The First Amendment Encyclopedia.

3. Leengen, Marcus (2019-11-26). "What is Hyperbole? Hyperbole definition and meaning + examples". Figurative Language. Retrieved 2020-09-18.

4. "Hyperbole Examples and Definition". Literary Devices. 2014-08-25. Retrieved 2020-09-18.

5. https://examples.yourdictionary.com/basic-types-of-literary-devices.htm

THE ROLE OF PHONETIC EXPRESSIVE MEANS AND STYLISTIC DEVICES IN ENHANCING LITERARY EXPRESSION: A FOCUS ON ONOMATOPOEIA

Supervisor: G'ofurova Sarvaraxon Madaminjanovna

Student: Ibrohimova Muslima Shuhratbek Qizi

Andijan State Institute Of Foreign Language

Abstract

This paper explores the concept of phonetic expressive means and their application in literary works, with a particular focus on onomatopoeia. Phonetic expressive means are tools that writers use to convey meaning, emotion, and atmosphere through sound patterns. Stylistic devices, such as alliteration, assonance, and onomatopoeia, are essential in shaping a text's emotional and aesthetic appeal.

Keywords: Phonetic expressive means,Stylistic devices, Onomatopoeia, Literary expression, Sound symbolism, Aesthetic function, Linguistic features.

Onomatopoeia, in particular, is the phenomenon where a word imitates or suggests the source of the sound it describes, and it plays a significant role in enriching both prose and poetry. This study delves into the definition, types, functions, and examples of onomatopoeia in literature, illustrating how these phonetic devices contribute to the overall stylistic and emotional effect of a text. Phonetic expressive means refer to the various ways in which the sounds of language contribute to meaning, mood, or imagery in a text. These means include a wide array of stylistic devices such as alliteration, assonance, consonance, and especially onomatopoeia. The role of phonetic devices in literature is not only to enhance the auditory experience but also to reinforce or convey deeper emotional or thematic layers. Writers carefully select and manipulate sounds to create an immersive reading experience, influencing the reader's emotional response to the text [1].

Stylistic devices are techniques used by writers to convey particular meanings or effects, and they rely heavily on the sound and structure of language. These devices enhance the aesthetic value of a text and contribute to its overall style. Onomatopoeia

193

is one of the most effective phonetic devices, as it connects language directly with sensory experience, specifically sound. Understanding its functions and applications is essential for appreciating how language can be shaped to evoke particular responses in the reader.**Defining Onomatopoeia** is a type of word formation that imitates the natural sounds associated with the objects or actions it represents. The term itself derives from the Greek words "onoma," meaning "name," and "poiein," meaning "to make." Hence, onomatopoeic words are those that phonetically resemble the sounds they describe. Common examples include words like "buzz," "clang," "sizzle," and "whisper," which mimic real-world sounds [2].

There are two primary types of onomatopoeia:

• **Direct onomatopoeia:** Words that directly imitate the actual sound they represent, such as "moo" for the sound of a cow or "creak" for a door's sound.

• **Indirect onomatopoeia:** Words that evoke the essence of a sound without perfectly imitating it. For example, "thunder" suggests a deep, resonant sound, but it does not directly replicate the exact noise.

The Functions of Onomatopoeia in Literature . Onomatopoeia serves several significant functions in literature, helping authors to create vivid imagery, evoke emotions, and enhance the reader's sensory experience. These functions can be divided into the following categories:

a. Sensory Enhancement and Imagery:

Onomatopoeic words enhance the visual and auditory imagery in literature by creating sounds that the reader can "hear" while reading. For instance, in the following example from Edgar Allan Poe's *The Bells*, the word "tinkle" mimics the sound of light bells:

"Hear wthe mellow wedding bells,

Golden bells!

What a world of happiness their harmony foretells!

Through the balmy air of night

How they ring out their delight!

From the molten-golden notes,

And all in tune,

What a liquid ditty floats

To the turtle-dove that listens, while she gloats

On the moon!"

Here, the sound of the bells directly correlates to the meaning of joy and harmony, enhancing the reader's connection to the scene.

b. Expressing Emotion and Mood:

Onomatopoeia can evoke specific emotions through sound. Words like "screech," "thud," or "whisper" bring emotional resonance to a scene, influencing the atmosphere. For example, in The Tell-Tale Heart, Poe uses the word "vulture" to describe the eye of the old man, which sounds harsh and ominous, setting the tone of unease [3].

c. Creating Realism and Immersion:Through the use of onomatopoeia, authors bring an additional layer of realism to their works. This device allows the reader to imagine the surrounding environment more vividly. In works of realism or naturalism, onomatopoeia can help establish a specific setting, making the reader feel as though they are experiencing the world of the text firsthand.

d. Enhancing Rhythm and Sound Patterns: In poetry, onomatopoeia often works to enhance the rhythm and sound patterns of the poem, making it more musical and lyrical. It can create a flow that mirrors the subject matter. In addition, the repetition of onomatopoeic words can amplify the impact of a particular scene, whether it is a rushing stream or a violent storm [4].

Examples of Onomatopoeia in Literature. Throughout literary history, authors have used onomatopoeia to great effect. Below are some illustrative examples from various genres:

• In Poetry:

William Blake's Songs of Experience includes the line:

"The sound of the bell"—where the word "sound" evokes the clear, ringing noise of the bell.

T.S. Eliot's The Waste Land uses onomatopoeia to evoke the sounds of nature, particularly in the line:

195

"A rat crept into the street,

And the street was a wet wallowing sound."

In Herman Melville's Moby Dick, the phrase "the water swashed around" captures the sound of the ocean, enhancing the setting of the sea voyage. The repetition of the sound of "whale-songs" is also a notable example of how onomatopoeia enhances the atmosphere of the text.

The Impact of Onomatopoeia on Readers. The presence of onomatopoeia in literature is not merely decorative but serves to deepen the reader's engagement with the text. These sound-based words evoke emotional responses, bring sensory experiences to life, and add layers of meaning. Readers are encouraged to immerse themselves in the auditory world the author constructs, thereby strengthening their connection to the narrative. Onomatopoeia also allows for a more accessible and universal form of expression. While meaning can vary across languages and cultures, the basic sounds that onomatopoeia represents tend to be recognizable, even if not always fully understood. This universality makes onomatopoeia a powerful tool in storytelling and poetic expression.

In conclusion, phonetic expressive means, particularly onomatopoeia, are crucial stylistic devices that significantly enhance the richness of literary texts. Through their ability to mimic or suggest real-world sounds, onomatopoeic words bridge the gap between language and sensory perception, engaging the reader's auditory imagination. This paper has examined the nature of onomatopoeia, its various functions, and its impact on literature, demonstrating its importance as a tool for creating vivid, immersive, and emotionally resonant texts. Writers who master the art of sound symbolism can craft works that resonate not only with meaning but with the sensory experience of sound, enriching the reader's engagement with the literary world.

References:

1. Nida, E. A. (2001). *Language and Culture: Contexts in Translating*. John Benjamins Publishing Company.

2. Leech, G. N. (1969). *A Linguistic Guide to English Poetry*. Longman.

3. Poe, E. A. (1843). *The Tell-Tale Heart*. Edgar Allan Poe Society of Baltimore.

4. Blake, W. (1794). *Songs of Experience*. Oxford University Press.

5. Eliot, T. S. (1922). *The Waste Land*. Faber and Faber.

Phonetic Expressive Means and the Nature of Stylistic Devices

Focus on Alliteration, Onomatopoeia, Rhyme, and Rhythm

Scientific supervisor: G'ofurova Sarvaraxon

Student: Raimova Buoysha

Andijan State Institute of Foreign Languages

Abstract

Phonetic expressive means are integral to both literary and spoken discourse, providing aesthetic, emotional, and structural depth to texts. This thesis explores the nature of phonetic stylistic devices, emphasizing alliteration, onomatopoeia, rhyme, and rhythm. These devices, grounded in linguistic and poetic theory, shape the auditory and interpretative qualities of communication. The research draws on insights from scholars such as Roman Jakobson, I.R. Galperin, and Geoffrey Leech to illustrate how sound patterns contribute to meaning and artistry.

Key words: *phonetic expressive means, stylistic devices, alliteration, onomatopoeia, rhyme, rhythm, poetic function, sound symbolism, literary analysis.*

Language is more than a means of communication; it is an artistic instrument that evokes emotions and creates aesthetic pleasure. Phonetic expressive means, particularly alliteration, onomatopoeia, rhyme, and rhythm, are vital tools for achieving these effects. These stylistic devices combine auditory appeal with semantic depth, making them indispensable in literary texts, advertising, and even casual speech. Theoretical Foundations of Phonetic Expressive Means

Roman Jakobson's concept of the poetic function underscores the importance of sound in structuring meaning. He argues that phonetic patterns create a dual focus: on the form of the language and the emotions it evokes.

Distinguishing Expressive Means and Stylistic Devices

I.R. Galperin differentiates expressive means as general linguistic tools and stylistic devices as purposeful arrangements of these tools. Phonetic devices like alliteration and rhyme fall into both categories, providing both aesthetic appeal and structural coherence.

Alliteration involves the repetition of initial consonant sounds to create rhythm and highlight themes. Geoffrey Leech explains that alliteration often serves mnemonic and emotional purposes, making texts more engaging. Example: "She sells sea shells by the sea shore" emphasizes the "s" sound to evoke a playful mood.

Onomatopoeia imitates natural sounds, bridging language and sensory perception. John Firth notes its ability to create a vivid auditory experience and strengthen imagery [1].

Example: Words like "buzz," "clang," and "whisper" replicate their referent sounds.

Rhyme, defined as the repetition of similar sounds at the end of lines, contributes to the musicality and memorability of a text. According to I.A. Richards, rhyme also aids in unifying ideas within a poem. Example: The couplets in Alexander Pope's Essay on Criticism showcase rhyme's capacity for elegance and cohesion.

Rhythm, the patterned recurrence of stressed and unstressed syllables, is a defining feature of both prose and poetry. Mikhail Bakhtin highlights rhythm's dialogic nature, where meaning emerges through interaction between text and context. Example: The iambic pentameter in Shakespeare's works mirrors the natural flow of speech, enhancing their dramatic impact [2].

The combination of phonetic devices amplifies their individual effects. For instance, alliteration paired with rhyme creates a cohesive auditory experience, while onomatopoeia combined with rhythm intensifies sensory imagery. This interplay underscores the multifaceted role of sound in stylistics.

In Conclusion Phonetic expressive means such as alliteration, onomatopoeia, rhyme, and rhythm are fundamental to the stylistic richness of language. By drawing on theories from Jakobson, Galperin, and others, this thesis illustrates how these

devices shape meaning, evoke emotions, and enhance aesthetic qualities. The interplay of sound and sense reaffirms their importance in both literature and everyday communication.

References

1. Jakobson, R. (1960). Linguistics and Poetics. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press. (pp. 350–377)

2. Galperin, I. R. (1977). Stylistics. Moscow: Higher School Publishing House. (pp. 128–135)

3. Richards, I. A. (1929). Practical Criticism. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co. (pp. 45–59)

4. Firth, J. R. (1957). Papers in Linguistics. Oxford: Oxford University Press. (pp. 37–50)

5. Leech, G. N. (1969). A Linguistic Guide to English Poetry. London: Longman. (pp. 67–74)

STYLISTIC DEVICE: METAPHOR

Scientific supervisor: G'ofurova Sarvara Madaminjanovna

Student: G'ulomjonova Dilyora

Andijan State Institute of Foreign Languages

Annotation

This article highlights the intricacies of stylistic device, particulary focusing on metaphors , their classifications, applications, and expressive functions.

Key words: stylistics, device, metaphor, association, poetry, function, cliches.

Metaphor is not merely an artificial device making discourse; more vivid and poetical. It is also necessary for the apprehension and communication of new ideas. It is the way in which creative minds perceive things. Metaphors must be classified according to three aspects: 1) the degree of expressiveness, 2) the structure i.e. in what linguistic form it is presented or by what part of speech it is expressed, 3) the function, i.e. the role often stylistic device in making up an image [1].

The expressiveness of a stylistic device depends on various aspects. Different authors and literary trends or movements have different sources where they borrow the material for images. Favourite images in oriental poetry are: nightingale, a rose, and moon. Nature, art, war, fairy tales and myths, science etc. May also serve as sources for metaphorical image. We distinguish genuine and trite metaphors. Metaphors which are absolutely unexpected, i.e. quite unpredictable, are called genuine metaphors. Trite metaphors are generally used in newspaper articles or scientific language (clichés).Those which are commonly used — are called trite (language) or dead metaphors.

Genuine metaphors are also called speech metaphors. Genuine metaphors can easily become trite if they are frequently repeated. There is an opinion that a metaphor is a productive way of building up new meanings and new words. Language can be called the "dictionary of faded metaphors".Examples of genuine metaphors:

1. 'The leaves fell sorrowfully.'

2. A puppet government

3. He is a mule.

4. 'The Tooth of Time, which has already dried many a tear, will let the grass grow over this painful wound.' The expression tooth of time implies that time, like a greedy tooth devours everything, makes everything disappear or be forgotten.

5. He is not a man, he is just a machine!

6. a treacherous calm

Genuine metaphors are mostly to be found in poetry and emotive prose. Metaphors, commonly used in speech are called trite /dead (stereotyped, hackneyed), they are fixed in dictionaries.

A ray of hope, a flight of fancy, seeds of evil, roots of evil, to fish for compliments, to bark up the wrong tree, to apple one's eye, to burn with desire. Examples of trite metaphor: The salt of life; a flight of imagination; the ladder of fame; to burn with passion (anger). The following metaphors enriched English phraseology: foot of a bed, leg of a chair, and head of a nail, to be in the same boat, blind window, to fish for compliments. Very often trite metaphors are given new force (intensity) and their primary dead meaning is created a new. It is achieved by introducing new additional images. Such metaphors are called sustained or prolonged: "Our family rivulet joined other streams and the stream was a river pouring into St. Thomas Church" (J. Steinbeck).

Thus, trite metaphors regain freshness due to the prolongation. Metaphors may have a sustained form in cases with genuine metaphors as well. Usually a metaphor may be expressed by any part of speech. See the above examples. The main function of the metaphor is to create images. Genuine metaphors create bright images in poetry and emotive prose. Trite metaphors are widely used in newspaper and scientific style. Here it is not a shortcoming of style. They help the author make the meaning more concrete and brighten his writings as it is an indispensable quality of human thought and perception. There is an opinion according to which metaphor is defined as a compressed simile. Prof. I. R. Galperin considers this approach as misleading because

metaphor identifies objects while simile finds some points of resemblance and by this keeps the objects apart. He says their linguistic nature is different. When likeness (affinity) is observed between inanimate objects and human qualities, we have the cases of personification:

> Slowly, silently, now the moon
>
> Walks the night in her silvery soon,
>
> This way and that she peers and sees
>
> Silver fruit upon silver trees
>
> (De La Mare).

In conclusion, we learnt that metaphor is not merely a decorative literary device; it is a fundamental aspect of human thought and communication. Genuine metaphors enrich language with creativity and imagination, while trite metaphors serve practical purposes in various styles. Sustained metaphors often bridge the gap between the two, bringing new life to old expressions. Ultimately, metaphor is indispensable in shaping ideas, enhancing expression, and creating memorable imagery.

References

1. Boroditsky, L. (2000). Metaphoric structuring: Understanding time through spatial metaphors. - C.1-75

2. Galperln I. R.Stylistics M., Higher school. 1977.- C. 460-470

3. Galperin I. R. An Essay In Stylistic Analysis. M , Higher School, 1968. - C. 3-25

4. J.Steinbeck. "Of Mice and Men" 1937- C. 130-145

TYPES OF FUNCTIONAL STYLES AND THEIR STYLE-FORMING LINGUISTICS

Scientific supervisor: G'ofurova Sarvaraxon

Student: Qodirova Noila Sardorbek qizi

Andijan state institute of foreign languages

Abstract

This paper explores the various types of functional styles in language, emphasizing their distinct characteristics and the linguistic features that contribute to their formation. Functional styles are categorized into literary, colloquial, official, scientific, and journalistic styles, each serving specific communicative purposes and audience expectations. The study analyzes how elements such as vocabulary, syntax, and phonetics differentiate these styles, highlighting their role in shaping meaning and enhancing communication effectiveness.

__Keywords:__ Functional styles, linguistic features, communication, vocabulary, syntax, phonetics, style.

Functional styles are the subsystems of language, each subsystem having its own peculiar features in what concern vocabulary means, syntactical constructions, and even phonetics. The appearance and existence of functional styles is connected with the specific conditions of communication in different spheres of human life. functional styles differ not only by the possibility or impossibility of using some elements but also due to the frequency of their usage. The classification of functional styles is a very complicated problem, that is why we will consider ideas of I.V.Arnold and I.R. Galperin, bearing in mind that Galperin treats functional styles as patterns of the written variety of language thus excluding colloquial functional styles. Both scholars agree that each functional styles can be recognized by one or more leading features. But Galperin pays more attention to the coordination of language means and stylistic devices whereas Arnold connects the specific features of each functional styles with its peculiarities in the sphere of communication [1].

According to I.R. Galperin, a functional style of language is a system of interrelated language means which serves a definite aim in communication. A functional style should be regarded as the product of a certain concrete task set by the sender of the message. Functional styles appear mainly in the literary standard of the language. These represent varieties of the abstract invariant and can deviate from the invariant, even breaking away with it. Each functional styles is a relatively stable system at the given stage in the development of the literary language, but it changes, and sometimes considerably, from one period to another. Therefore functional styles is a historical category. Thus, for example in the 17th century it was considered that not all words can be used in poetry, and that a separate poetic style exists. Later, in the 19thcentury romanticism rejected the norms of poetic style and introduced new vocabulary to poetry. The development of each style is predetermined by the changes in the norms of standard English. It is also greatly influenced by changing social conditions, the progress of science and the development of cultural life [2].

Every functional style of language is marked by a specific use of language means, thus establishing its own norms which, however, are subordinated to the norm-invariant and which do not violate the general notion of the literary norm.

Individual style is a unique combination of language units, expressive means and stylistic devices peculiar to a given writer, which makes that writer's works or even utterances easily recognizable. Naturally, the individual style of a writer will never be entirely independent of the literary norms and canons of the given period. But the adaptations of these canons will always be peculiar and therefore distinguishable. Individual style is based on a thorough knowledge of the contemporary language and allows certain justifiable deviations from the rigorous norms. Individual style requires to be studied in a course of stylistics in so far as it makes use of the potentialities of language means, whatever the characters of these potentialities may be.

All men of letters have a peculiar individual manner of using language means to achieve the effect they desire. Writers choose language means deliberately. This process should be distinguished from language peculiarities which appear in everyday speech of this or that particular individual (idiolect).

The term "neutral style" is used mostly to denote the background for realizing stylistic peculiarities of stylistically colored elements. Neutral style is characterized by the absence of stylistic coloring and by the possibility to be used in any communicative situation. This style is deliberately simplified. If neutral style serves any situation of communication colloquial style serves situations of spontaneous everyday communication (casual, non-formal). Bookish style corresponds to public speech (non-casual, formal). This division does not coincide with the division into spoken and written language because colloquial style can be used in fiction, bookish style represented for example by oratorical style exists in the oral form only. At the same time we should remember that colloquial speech which we meet in fiction has undergone some transformations: the writer usually compresses linguistic information choosing the typical and avoiding the accidental [3].

Colloquial style is divided into upper colloquial, common colloquial and low colloquial. The latter two have their own peculiar features connected with region, gender, age of the speaker. Bookish style embraces scientific, official, publicistic (newspaper), oratorical, and poetic styles .

Arnold belongs to the group of scholars who reject the existence of belles-letres style. Her opinion is that each work of literature presents an example of the author's individual speech and thus follows its own norm, in the work of literature authors often use different functional styles.

She introduces the notion of language function characteristic for different functional styles. Intellectual-communicative function is connected with the transferring of intellectual ideas. Voluntary function serves for influencing the will-power and conscience of listener or reader. Having in mind the fact that functional style is a historical category Arnold doubts that in the contemporary English language exists a separate poetic style. As it is clearly seen from the table oratorical and scientific styles are opposite to each other the first having all functions of language, the second – only one.

There are no strict boundaries separating one functional styles from another. The oratorical style has much in common with a publicistic one. The publisictic newspaper style is close to the colloquial style. But if we consider this problem it will be evident

205

that we are dealing with the combination of different functional styles in the speech of a given individual because each functional styles is characterized by certain parameters concerning vocabulary and syntax.

According to I.R. Galperin, this is a generic term for three substyles: the language of poetry; emotive prose (the language of fiction); the language of the drama. Each of these substyles has certain common features, and each of them enjoys some individuality. The common features of the substyles are the following:

1. The aesthetico-cognitive function (a function which aims at the cognitive process, which secures the gradual unfolding of the idea to the reader and at the same time calls forth a feeling of pleasure and satisfaction which a reader experiences because he is able to penetrate into the author's idea and to form his own conclusions).

Genuine, not trite, imagery, achieved by purely linguistic devices. The use of words in different meanings, greatly influenced by the lexical environment. A vocabulary which will reflect to a certain degree the author's personal evaluation of things or phenomena. A peculiar individual selection of vocabulary and syntax.

The introduction of the typical features of colloquial language to a full degree (drama), to a lesser degree (in prose), to a slight degree (poetry). The belles-lettres style is individual in essence. This is one of its most distinctive properties. The language of poetry is characterized by its orderly form, which is based mainly on the rhythmic and phonetic arrangement of the utterances. The rhythmic aspect calls forth syntactic and semantic peculiarities [5].

Emotive prose shares the same common features, but these features are correlated differently than in poetry. The imagery is not so rich as in poetry; the percentage of words with contextual meaning is not so high. Emotive prose features the combination of the literary variant of the language, both in words and in syntax, with the colloquial variant.

Language of the drama is entirely dialogue. The author's speech is almost entirely excluded except for the playwright's remarks and stage directions. But the language of the characters is not the exact reproduction of the norms of colloquial language. Any variety of the belles-lettres style will use the norms of the literary

206

language of the given period. The language of plays is always stylized, it strives to retain the modus of literary English.

The publicistic style of language became a separate style in the middle of the 18th century. Unlike other styles, it has two spoken varieties, namely the oratorical substyle and the radio and TV commentary. The other two substyles are the essay (moral, philosophical, literary) and journalistic articles (political, social, economic). The general aim of publicistic style is to influence the public opinion, to convince the reader or the listener that the interpretation given by the writer or the speaker is the only correct one and to cause him to accept the expressed point of view.

Publicistic style is characterized by coherent and logical syntactical structure, with an expanded system of connectives and careful paragraphing. Its emotional appeal is achieved by the use of words with the emotive meaning but the stylistic devices are not fresh or genuine. The individual element is not very evident. Publicistic style is also characterized by the brevity of expression, sometimes it becomes a leading feature. The oratorical style is the oral subdivision of the publicistic style. Direct contact with the listeners permits a combination of the syntactical, lexical and phonetic peculiarities of both the written and spoken varieties of language. The typical features of this style are: direct address to the audience; sometimes contractions; the use of colloquial words. The essay is rather a series of personal and witty comments than a finished argument or a conclusive examination of the matter. The most characteristic language features of the essay are: brevity of expression; the use of the first person singular; a rather expanded use of connectives; the abundant use of emotive words; the use of similes and sustained metaphors.

The language of journalistic articles is defined by the character of newspaper, magazine, as well as subjects chosen. Literary reviews stand closer to essays. Not all the printed materials found in newspapers comes under newspaper style. Only materials which perform the function of informing the reader and providing him with an evaluation of information published can be regarded as belonging to newspaper style. English newspaper style can be defined as a system of interrelated lexical, phraseological and grammatical means which is perceived by the community as a separate linguistic unity that serves the purpose of informing and instructing the reader. Information in the English newspaper is conveyed through the medium of:

207

1) brief news items;

2) press reports;

3) articles purely informational in character;

4) advertisements and announcements.

The newspaper also seeks to influence public opinion on political and other matters. Elements of appraisal may be observed in the very selection and way of presentation of news, in the use of specific vocabulary, casting some doubt on the facts recorded, and syntactical constructions indicating a lack of assurance of the reporter or his desire to avoid responsibility. The principle vehicle of interpretation and appraisal is the newspaper article and the editorial in particular. Editorial is a leading article which is characterized by a subjective handling of facts. This purpose defines the choice of language elements which are mostly emotionally colored [6].

In conclusion, the exploration of functional styles reveals the intricate relationship between language use and its contextual applications. Each style possesses unique linguistic features that not only define its form but also dictate its function within communication. Understanding these styles is crucial for effective interaction across various domains, whether in literature, academia, or everyday conversation. This study underscores the importance of recognizing the diversity of language as a tool for expression and comprehension, advocating for further research into the evolving nature of functional styles in response to cultural and technological changes.

REFERENCES

1. Galperin I.R. Stylistics. M., 1977.

2. Ashurova D.U., Galiyeva M., Stylistics of literary text. T., Tafakkur qanoti, 2013.

3. Kukhavenko V.A. A book of practice in stylistics. M., 1986.

4. William W. The French Revolution. –Washington, 1807. –496 p.

5. The Book of Nursery Rhymes 1925. -165 p.

6. Jonathan C. Oxford Advanced Learner`s Dictionary.-Oxford University press, 1995. - pp. 106

TEACHING METHODOLOGY FOR PRIMARY SCHOOL CHILDREN

Abdullayeva Sevara Matnazar qizi
Magistr 1st year student
"Urganch Ranch
Technological University"
(Urganch)

Introduction

Teaching methodology in primary school is the foundation of the educational process and largely determines the success of further learning. At this age, children actively develop cognitive, social, and emotional skills, which requires teachers to employ a variety of approaches and methods. This article highlights the key aspects of teaching methodology in primary education, emphasizing the importance of an individualized approach to each child.

Keywords: Teaching methodology, primary school, cognitive skills, social skills, emotional skills, individualized approach, teacher, learning process.

Abdullayeva Sevara Matnazar qizi Magistr 1-bosqich talaba Urganch Texnologiyalar Universiteti
(Urganch)

BOSHLANGLICH MAKTABDA O'QITISH METODIKASI

Kirish

Boshlang'ich maktabda o'qitish metodikasi ta'lim jarayonining asosi bo'lib, keyingi o'rganish muvaffaqiyatini belgilaydi. Bu yoshda bolalar kognitiv, ijtimoiy va emosional ko'nikmalarini faol rivojlantiradilar, bu esa o'qituvchilardan turli yondashuvlar va metodlarni qo'llashni talab etadi. Ushbu maqolada boshlang'ich ta'limda o'qitish metodikasining asosiy jihatlari ko'rib chiqiladi va har bir bolaga individual yondashuvning ahamiyati ta'kidlanadi.

Kalit so'zlar: O'qitish metodikasi, boshlang'ich maktab, kognitiv ko'nikmalar, ijtimoiy ko'nikmalar, emosional ko'nikmalar, individual yondashuv, o'qituvchi, o'quv jarayoni.

Main Approaches to Teaching 1. Play-Based Methodology

Play-based methodology remains one of the most effective ways to teach young children. Play not only makes the learning process more engaging but also fosters the development of several essential skills:

Communication: Through play, children learn to interact with one another, developing listening skills and the ability to express their thoughts.

Creativity: Playful situations encourage children to use their imagination and find unconventional solutions.

Coordination: Motor skills and coordination are enhanced through active play.

Examples of play-based methods include role-playing games, board games, and narrative-driven activities, which can be integrated into various subjects.

2. Problem-Based Learning. Problem-based learning involves creating situations that require active problem-solving. This method develops critical thinking, analytical skills, and independence. Within problem-based learning, various approaches can be utilized:

Discussions: Discussing relevant topics and situations that children might encounter in life.

Research Projects: Children can work on investigations, formulating questions and finding answers.

This approach fosters independent thinking and helps develop teamwork skills.

3. Integrated Learning. Integrated learning involves connecting various subjects to create a unified educational environment. This helps children see the relationships between knowledge and its practical application. Examples of integration can include:

Scientific Projects: Combining natural sciences with arts (e.g., creating models of ecosystems).

Life Themes: Studying historical events through the lens of mathematics and geography (e.g., calculating the distances of historical journeys).

This approach contributes to forming a holistic understanding of the world and helps develop interdisciplinary connections.

4. Project-Based Methodology. Project-based methodology is centered around children completing specific projects, which fosters skills in organization, planning, and teamwork. The application of project-based learning can include:

Group Projects: Working on common themes that require collaboration.

Individual Projects: Each child can choose a topic of interest and present their findings to the class.

Projects can vary from creating books to conducting scientific experiments, which helps develop independence and responsibility.

Modern technologies are becoming an integral part of the educational process. The use of interactive whiteboards, tablets, and educational applications makes learning more dynamic and appealing for children. Technologies open new opportunities for:

Individualization of Learning: Students can work at their own pace, choosing tasks based on their skill level.

Visualization: Visual aids, such as videos and animations, help better understand the material.

Access to Resources: Children can utilize online resources for research and completing assignments.

Importance of Emotional Comfort

Creating a comfortable and supportive atmosphere in the classroom is critically important for successful learning. Emotional comfort contributes to:

Confidence: Children who feel supported are more open to new knowledge and experimentation.

Reduced Stress: A positive environment helps diminish the fear of making mistakes, leading to better material retention.

Social Adaptation: It is essential to foster skills in interaction and conflict resolution among children.

Teachers should actively work to create such an environment by encouraging participation, providing constructive feedback, and showing care for each student.

5. Incorporating Sociocultural Context

An important aspect of teaching methodology in primary schools is the incorporation of sociocultural context into the educational process. This allows children to better understand the world around them and their role within it. This approach includes:

Studying Cultural Features: Introducing elements of local culture, traditions, and customs into the curriculum helps children develop respect for differences and an understanding of diversity.

Social Projects: Participation in social initiatives or projects enables children to see the practical application of their knowledge and fosters a sense of responsibility for their community.

1. Teaching Self-Organization

One of the key aspects of teaching methodology in primary schools is the development of self-organization skills in children. This can be achieved through:

Time Management: Teachers can guide children in creating schedules for completing tasks, helping them manage their time effectively.

Goal Setting: Students can learn to set short-term and long-term goals, which promotes responsibility and determination.

2. Creating Conditions for Independent Work

It is important to provide children with opportunities for independent task completion. This may include:

211

Choosing Topics: Students can select topics for projects or research, which increases their engagement.

Group Work: Collaborative assignments allow children to learn how to interact, allocate roles and responsibilities, and help one another.

Assessment and Feedback

Assessment of students' knowledge and skills in primary education should be multifaceted, considering not only academic achievements but also personal development. It is crucial to implement methods that promote:

Formative Assessment: Regular feedback helps children understand their strengths and weaknesses and provides opportunities for correction.

Portfolios: Maintaining student portfolios allows tracking of progress and achievements throughout the school year.

Teaching methodology in primary schools requires diversity and flexibility. A combination of various approaches, the use of technology, and attention to the emotional state of children create conditions for effective learning. This, in turn, contributes to the harmonious development of the child's personality, fostering a love for learning and a desire to explore the world.

References

1. Vlasova, I. A. (2018). *Methods and Techniques for Teaching in Primary School*. Moscow: "Prosveshchenie" Publishing House.

2. Lebedeva, N. P. (2020). *Problem-Based Learning: Theory and Practice*. Saint Petersburg: "Rech'" Publishing House.

3. Solovyov, A. V. (2019). *Play Technologies in the Educational Process*. Kazan: "Magarif" Publishing House.

4. Tikhomirova, T. S. (2021). *Integration of Educational Subjects as a Means of Developing Creativity*. Krasnodar: "Feniks" Publishing House.

5. Shcherban, E. A. (2022). *Distance Learning Technologies in Primary School*. Yekaterinburg: "Ural" Publishing House.

6. Zaytsev, V. P. (2023). *Emotional Intelligence in Education*. Moscow: "Nauka" Publishing House.

7. Petrova, M. S. (2021). *Differentiation Methods in Primary Education*. Novosibirsk: "Siberian Education" Publishing House.

8. Ivanova, T. N. (2022). *Methodologies for Developing Independence in Primary School Children*. Moscow: "Prosveshchenie" Publishing House.

SISTIT KASALLIGINING KELIB CHIQISHI, ALOMATLARI VA DAVOLASH USULLARI

ISMOILOVA.M, AHMEDOVA.Z

Central Asian Medical University Davolash ishi 223-guruh talabasi, Central Asian Medical University "Kimyo va farmakalogiya kafedrasi" katta o`qituvchisi

Annotatsiya

Sistit – qovuqning yallig`lanishi hisoblanib, o`tkir va surunkali kechadi. Qovuqqa turli infeksiyalar tushishi oqibatida ro`y beradi. Paydo bo`lishiga ko`ra, birlamchi va ikkilamchi; kelib chiqishiga ko`ra, spetsifik va nospetsifik sistit farqlanadi. Ayollarda homiladorlik yoki tug`ruqdan keyingi davrda kuzatiladi.

Kirish: Sistit – bu qovuq shilliq pardasining yallig`lanishi bo`lib, odatda ayollar sistitga ko`proq chalinadi. Yer yuzidagi ayollarning, deyarli, yarmi hayotida bir marta sistit bo`lib o`tkan. Ko`pincha bu kasallik 25 dan 30 yoshgacha yoki 55 yoshdan oshgan ayollarda kuzatiladi.

Sistitning ikki: o`tkir va surunkali turi mavjud. Birlamchi sistit boshqa a`zolardagi infeksiya yuqori siydik yo`llari yoki uretradan qon limfa yo`llari orqali qovuqqa o`tishi natijasida paydo bo`ladi. Bunga, shuningdek, sovuq qotish, spirtli ichimlik ichish, qabziyat, nerv psixikasining buzilishi ham sabab bo`ladi. Ikkilamchi sistit (ko`pincha surunkali kechadi) qovuqda tosh, yot jismlar, o`sma bo`lganda, qovuq sili, prostata bezining o`smasi oqibatida yuzaga keladi. Shuningdek, ba`zi dorilar, zaharli moddalar ichilganda ham sistit kuzatilishi mumkin.

Sistitda bemor tez-tez (har 10-15 minutda) siyadi, siyganda og`riq sezadi, og`riq ayniqsa, siygisi qistaganda va siygandan keyin zo`rayadi, lovullash, achishish, ba`zan siydikda qon va yiring paydo bo`ladi. Yallig`lanish qo`shni a`zolarga o`tganda (piyelonefrit, uretrit va boshqalar) gavda temperaturasi ko`tariladi. O`tkir sistitning oldi olinmasa surunkali tus oladi. Kasallikni aniqlashda siydik tahlili, sistoskopiya, sistografiya, ultratovush tekshiruvlari o`tkaziladi.

Kasallikning kelib chiqish sabablari:

1. Infeksiya yuqishidan – pathogen bakteriyalar chov terisi yuzasidan, qin shilliq qavatidan, to`qimalardan va ichakdan peshob yo`liga kirib, yuqoriga ko`tariladi va qovuqqa tushib yallig`lanadi.

2.   Dorilar, radiatsiya, zaharli, kimyoviy moddalar, parazitlar, allergiya ta`sirida bo`lishi mumkin.

3.   Limfa tomirlari orqali tanadagi surunkali infeksiya o`choqlaridan o`tishi mumkin.

Sistitga olib keluvchi omillar:

Tanadan sovuq va zax o`tishi;

Gigiyena qoidalariga rioya qilmaslik, homiladorlik, tug`ish, ayollarda menopauza, prostata bezining yallig`lanishi;

Jarohatlar, uretrada tibbiy manipulatsiyalardan keyin;

Qandli diabet, semirish, o`troq hayot tarzi;

Ko`p miqdorda achchiq, sho`r va spirtli ichimliklarni iste`mol qilish.

Sistitning belgilari:

Qorinning pastki qismida og`irlik;

Og`riq;

Peshob vaqtida og`riq;

Achishish va yonish hissi;

Loyqalangan va kam miqdorda tez-tez peshob;

Siydikda shilliq va qon paydo bo`lishi;

Peshob chiqarishga yolg`on va og`riqli istak;

Peshob tutolmaslik;

Tana haroratining ko`tarilishi.

Surunkali sistit belgilari o`tkir sistitga nisbatan kam. Kasallik vaqtincha susayishi mumkin, remissiya davri yil davomida qo`zg`alish davri bilan almashib turadi va yildan yilga davomliroq bo`ladi.

Sistit diagnostikasi

Umumiy qon tahlili;

Umumiy siydik tahlili;

Siydikni bakteriologik tekshirish;

Siydik pufagining UTTsi;

Sistoskopiya Sistitning asoratlari

Surunkali piolonefrit rivojlanishi;

Buyrakning atrofiyasi va buyrak yetishmaslik kasalligi;

Agar davolanmasa, siydik pufagi kichrayadi va peshob saqlash funksiyasini to`liq yo`qotishi mumkin.

Sistitni davolash

Kasallikni davolash paytida bemor ziravorlarga boy, achchiq, sho`r, tuzlangan ovqatlardan, spritli ichimliklardan cheklanishi hamda kuniga 1,5-2 litr suv ichishi kerak;

Infeksion sistitda antibiotiklar, fitopreparatlar, yallig`lanishga qarshi, og`riq qoldiruvchi dorilar qo`llaniladi (dorilar turini va dozasini shifokor belgilab beradi);

Tos a`zolari infeksiyasini davolash.

Davolashda e`tibor berish kerak bo`lgan jihatlar. O`tkir sistit davri 7-14 kun. Davolanishning birinchi yoki ikkinchi kunida yengillik paydo bo`lishi mumkin. Ammo siydik tahlillari to`liq me`yorlashgunga qadar dorilarning dozasini va qo`llash chastotasini to`xtatmaslik yoki kamaytirmaslik kerak. Agar davolanish muddatdan oldin to`xtatilsa, sistit belgilari yana paydo bo`ladi. Faqat keyingi safar uni davolash qiyinroq bo`ladi, surunkali sistit holatiga o`tadi.

Surunkali sistitni davolash murakkab va uzoq vaqt talab qiladi. Shuning uchun shifokor nazoratida va qunt bilan davolanish kerak. Faqat antibiotiklar, fitopreparatlarni o`zi kamlik qiladi, qo`shimcha immunomodukyatorlar, bakteriofaglar, qon aylanishini yaxshilaydigan dorilar, vitamin va antioksidantlar buyuriladi.

Xulosa: Sistitning oldini olish uchun kuniga kamida 1,5-2 litrgacha suyuqlik iste`mol qilish, surunkali infeksiya o`choqlarini davolash, ginekologik va andrologik kasalliklarni davolash, gigiyenaga rioya qilish, siydik pufagini vaqtida bo`shatish, ziravor, achchiq, sho`r taomlardan foydalanishni cheklash, tanani sovuq va zaxga nisbatan chiniqtirish zarur.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

Ushbu maqolada O`zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi (2000-2005) ma`lumotlaridan foydalanilgan.

LEXICAL STYLISTIC DEVICES: METONYMY

Supervisor: **G'ofurova Sarvaraxon Madaminjanovna**
Student: **Azimova Dildoraxon Akramjon qizi**
Andijan State Institute Of Foreign Language

Abstract

This paper explores the lexical stylistic device of metonymy, a figure of speech that involves substituting the name of one thing with the name of something else closely associated with it. By examining the mechanisms and functions of metonymy in language, we aim to highlight its significance in enhancing meaning, creating vivid imagery, and facilitating communication. The study delves into various types of metonymy, including synecdoche and the use of brand names as substitutes for products.

Keywords: Metonymy, lexical stylistic devices, figures of speech, language, communication, synecdoche, imagery, textual analysis, cultural narratives.

Metonymy is one of the major figures of speech recognized in classical rhetoric. The anonymous author characterizes metonymy as "a trope that takes its expression from near and close things by which we can comprehend a word that is not denominated by its proper word. This ancient characterization already points to the notions of contiguity and substitution that have ever since been criterial in distinguishing metonymy from metaphor. Traditionally, metonymy has been regarded as a stand for relation in which the name of one thing, the source or vehicle, is used to refer to another thing, the target, with which it is associated or to which it is contiguous. This view can be called the substitution theory of metonymy. A corollary of the substitution theory is that the source and the target are, at some level of analysis, considered to be equivalent ways of picking out the same referent. For example, in the sentence Buckingham Palace issued a statement this morning the place name Buckingham Palace may be said to stand for the British Queen or one of her spokespersons. Under this view, the source expression indirectly achieves the same referential purpose as the more direct referring expression the Queen [1].

The substitution theory is, however, too simplistic in at least two respects. First, it typically focuses only on cases of referential metonymy, neglecting the fact that there are also predicational and illocutionary metonymies. For example, in She is just a pretty

face the noun phrase a pretty face is not used referentially but predicatively. A pretty face is not just a substitute expression for a pretty person but also highlights the prettiness of the person's face, from which the prettiness of the person can be inferred. This the above sentence expresses more content than She is just a pretty person. 2 Metonymy as a conceptual and pragmatic phenomenon Recent studies have shown that metonymy is more than a rhetorical trope, i.e. not just a matter of words but is deeply rooted in human cognition. Metonymic reasoning is in fact a pervasive and ubiquitous phenomenon. An important facet of conceptual metonymy is that it provides the basis for pragmatic inferences. These two aspects of metonymy are elaborated below. 2.1 Metonymy as a conceptual phenomenon The conceptual nature of metonymy has been demonstrated by Lakoff in his study of the source of prototype effects. For example, the term mother evokes prototype effects of a housewife mother. The source of these effects is the social stereotype of mothers as housewives in our culture. The relationship between mothers and housewives is metonymic and operates only on the conceptual level: the category mother is metonymically associated with the subcategory housewife mother as one of its members [2].

Metonymic links are used for reasoning or inferencing purposes. Like implicatures, metonymies can become completely conventionalized, i.e. end up as senses of a polysemous word. A metonymy may thus relate established senses of a word, but it may also be used in communication situations to produce novel meanings. Metonymic coercion also seems to play a role in the interpretation of other non-finite clauses that involve the problem of "control". For example, in The teacher asked Johnny to go the bathroom, the usual (unmarked) interpretation is that Johnny is supposed to go to the bathroom—i.e., the object of the main clause "controls" the reference of the understood subject in the infinitive clause. In contrast, in Johnny asked the teacher to go to the bathroom, the most likely interpretation is that the referent of the subject Johnny will go to the bathroom. The latter reading may be seen as a metonymy where going to the bathroom stands for „being allowed to go to the bathroom". The infinitive highlights the intended pragmatic effect of such an act of permission, which itself is not expressed in the sentence. In other words, the interpretation of this sentence involves the metonymy action for precondition of action, more specifically, pragmatic effect of speech act for speech act. as another example,

consider Nikiforidou's observation that there is a systematic ambiguity in the interpretation of nominalizations in English. [3].

Metonymy is one of the four categories of metaphor (the second category, though he never used the word metonymy explicitly). Since then his study of metonymy has been confined within the study of metaphor for centuries. The study of metonymy in cognitive linguistics starts with the publication of George Lakoff and Mark Johnson's influential book Metaphors We Live By (1980, p.37), in which it is claimed that metonymy, like metaphor, is not only a linguistic form but also a powerful cognitive tool for people's conceptualization of the world:" Metonymy allows us to conceptualize one thing by means of its relation to something else; metonymic concepts structure not just our language but our thoughts, attitudes, and actions; Metonymic concepts (like THE PART FOR THE WHOLE) are part of the ordinary, everyday way we think and act as well as talk." Langacker explains metonymy as "a process consists in mentally accessing one conceptual entity via another entity". This definition points out the cognitive nature of metonymy. Blank's definition seems clearer, which considers metonymy as "a linguistic device based on salient conceptual relations within a frame network". In this definition, Blank points out that "salient" is an important notion in the view of metonymy. Later on, Radden and Kovecses define metonymy from a cognitive perspective as: "metonymy is a cognitive process in which one conceptual entity, the vehicle, provides mental access to another conceptual entity, the target, within the same idealized cognitive model" [4].

All in all, despite the different viewpoints they adopt, most cognitive linguists agree on the fact that, metonymic process consists in mentally accessing one conceptual entity via another entity; metonymy is not merely a figure of speech, but is part of people's everyday way of thinking; and, the function of metonymy is not just to achieve some artistic or aesthetic purpose but rather to better understand concepts. It is an effective cognitive tool for people to conceptualize the world. 2.2 The cognitive classification of metonymy Classification of metonymy is one of the crucial concerns of research in both traditional rhetoric and cognitive linguistics, as it contributes to understanding the exact nature of metonymy. It seems there are no systematic criteria for the classification and it lacks generality, so it is hard for people to understand the real nature of metonymy. Cognitive linguists take a different view at the classification.

One particular appealing proposal is offered by Panther and Thornburg, who have classified metonymies pragmatically into three groups: referential metonymies, predicational metonymies and illocutionary metonymies (or speech act metonymies). The first one is the often-heard claim that metonymies are typically used for indirect referring, example like PLACE FOR INSTITUTION helps to identify the intended referent of the organization. In predicational metonymies, a statement is used to refer to a different statement. She was able to finish her dissertation. b. She finished her dissertation. Sentence a and b are not semantically synonymous, and sometimes it is possible to assert a and to deny b without contradiction. Yet on many occasions, speakers can use a to pragmatically convey the same propositional content as that expressed in b. In this sense, the statement a can be used to stand for the statement b, the only difference being that in the first case the speaker predicts the ability to finish the dissertation of the subject she, whereas in the second case the speaker predicts the actuality of finishing it. In pragmatic terms, b is a generalized conversational implicature induced by a. This predicational metonymy exemplifies the POTENTIALITY FOR ACTUALITY metonymy, which is very common in English language: A potential event (e.g. the ability, possibility, permission, obligation to undertake an action) is metonymically linked to its actual occurrence. Panther and Thornburg also put forward the concept of illocutionary metonymies wherein one illocutionary act stands for another illocutionary act. I don't know where the bath soap is. b. Where is the bath soap? In this case, sentence a has the direct illocutionary force of an assertion about what the speaker does not know, but in many contexts it is used with the indirect illocutionary force of a question, that is, a may metonymically stand for the question or inquiry b. The significance of Panther and Thornburg's classification lies in the fact that for them metonymy is not restricted to its referring function but is much more pervasive in ordinary language use [5].

In conclusion, metonymy serves as a vital lexical stylistic device that enriches language by establishing connections between concepts through associative relationships. Its ability to condense complex ideas into more accessible forms enhances both the clarity and emotional resonance of communication. The analysis presented in this paper demonstrates that metonymy is not merely a linguistic curiosity but a fundamental aspect of how we construct meaning in everyday interactions and

literary works alike. As we continue to explore the nuances of language, recognizing the role of metonymy can deepen our understanding of how words shape our perceptions and cultural expressions. Future research may further investigate the implications of metonymic usage across different languages and cultures, providing insights into the universal and particular aspects of human communication.

References:

1. Blank, A. (1999). Co-presence and succession: A cognitive typology of metonymy. In K. Panther & G. Radden (Ed.), Metonymy in Language and Thought (PP.169-191). Amsterdam / Philadelphia: John Benjamins Publishing Company.

 2. Croft, W. (1993). The role of domains in the interpretation of metaphors and metonymies. Cognitive Linguistics, 4, 335-370.

 3. Lakoff, G. & Johnson, M. (1980). Metaphors we live by. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. Lakoff, G. (1987) Women, fire, and dangerous things: What categories reveal about the mind. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

 4. Blake, W. (1794). *Songs of Experience*. Oxford University Press.

 5. Langacker, R. W. (1993). Reference-Point Constructions. Cognitive Linguistics, 4, 29-40. Panther, K. & Radden, G. (1999). Introduction. In K. Panther & G. Radden (Ed.), Metonymy in Language and Thought (PP.1-14). Amsterdam / Philadelphia: John Benjamins Publishing Company.

DORISHUNOSLIK SOHASIDA AXBOROT TEXNOLOGIYALARINING O`RNI.

TDMAU "Avtomatlashtirish va boshqarish" kafedrasi o`qituvchisi:

Davlatova Sayyora, sayyoradavlatova@gmail.com , +998500040200

TDMAU talabasi: **Yakubjanova Dilfuza** yakubjanovadilfuza11@gmail.com

+998 91 584 83 06

Kalit so`z: Dorivor o'simliklar, Prototiplash, Logistika , Elektron tizimlar, farmatsevtika, sanoati, o'simliklarni tanlash, vegetarianism, Google Scholar, PubMed, ScienceDirect.

ANNOTATSIYA: Ushbu maqolada dorishunoslikda axborot texnologiyalarining o`rni va ahamiyati haqida fikr yuritilgan. Tabiat inom etgan boyliklari va ajdodlarimizdan qolgan meroslarning xalq tabobatida, zamonaviy meditsinada tutgan o`rni haqida axborot vositalarining o`rni keng yoritilgan.

Axborot texnologiyalari (AT) dori ishlab chiqarishda katta ahamiyatga ega bo'lib, bir necha sohalarda o'zining ta'sirini ko'rsatadi. Quyidagi asosiy sohalarda AT dori ishlab chiqarish jarayonini samarali va tezkor qilishga yordam beradi. Tadqiqot va rivojlantirish (R&D): AT yordamida dori vositalarining yangi formulalarini yaratishda samaradorlik oshadi. Kompyuter simulyatsiyalari, sun'iy intellekt (SI) va ma'lumotlarni tahlil qilish texnologiyalari yangi dori modellarini tezroq sinovdan o'tkazishga imkon beradi. Genomika, proteomika va boshqa biologik ma'lumotlarni ishlash orqali yangi davolash usullari va preparatlar ishlab chiqiladi.

Prototiplash va ishlab chiqarish jarayonlari: Dori ishlab chiqarish jarayonlarini avtomatlashtirish va optimallashtirishda AT yordam beradi. Kompyuter nazoratidagi tizimlar ishlab chiqarishning har bir bosqichini nazorat qiladi va sifatni ta'minlaydi. Bu esa noaniqlik va xatoliklarni kamaytiradi, ishlab chiqarishning tezligini oshiradi.

Loyihalarni boshqarish: Dori ishlab chiqarish bo'yicha loyihalarni boshqarishda AT yordamida vaqt va resurslar samarali taqsimlanadi. Loyihalar, xususan, dori ishlab chiqarishning har bir bosqichi uchun jadval va resurslarni optimallashtirishda axborot tizimlari muhim rol o'ynaydi.

Sifatni nazorat qilish: Axborot texnalogiyalari yordamida dori ishlab chiqarishda sifatni nazorat qilish tizimlari kuchayadi. Elektron tizimlar yordamida har

bir ishlab chiqarish jarayoni va yakuniy mahsulotning sifatini nazorat qilish mumkin, bu esa tibbiy mahsulotning xavfsizligini ta'minlaydi.

Logistika va ta'minot zanjiri: Axborot texnologiyalari yordamida dori vositalarining ta'minot zanjiri samarali boshqariladi. Ma'lumotlarni real vaqtda kuzatish, inventarizatsiyani boshqarish va yetkazib berish tizimlarini optimallashtirish orqali dori mahsulotlarining yetkazilishi tezlashadi va xarajatlar kamayadi.

Farmatsevtika marketingi va distribyutsiyasi: AT yordamida dori mahsulotlarini bozorda targ'ib qilish va distribyutsiya tizimlarini samarali boshqarish osonlashadi. Internet va mobil texnologiyalar orqali dori kompaniyalari o'z mahsulotlarini tezda reklama qilishi va mijozlar bilan aloqalarini mustahkamlashi mumkin.

Ruxsat berish va tartibga solish: Dori ishlab chiqarish sohasidagi tartibga solish jarayonlari ham AT tizimlari orqali soddalashtiriladi. Elektron hujjatlar va raqamli imzolar orqali farmatsevtik mahsulotlarning litsenziyalash va ruxsat berish jarayonlari tezlashtiriladi.

Umuman olganda, axborot texnologiyalari farmatsevtika sanoatining barcha bosqichlarida samaradorlikni oshirib, yangi innovatsiyalarni tezroq joriy etishga yordam beradi, natijada dori ishlab chiqarish jarayonlari tez, arzon va yuqori sifatli bo'lib bugungi kunda dorishunoslik sohasida qidiruv tizimlaridan foydalanish ilmiy tadqiqotlarni tezlashtirish, ma'lumotlarni samarali izlash va tahlil qilish uchun muhim vosita bo'lib qolgan. Qidiruv tizimlari orqali dorishunoslar va farmatsevtika mutaxassislari ilmiy maqolalar, klinik tadqiqotlar, dorilarning ta'siri va xavfsizligi haqida aniq va ishonchli ma'lumotlarni tezda topish imkoniga ega. Quyidagi sohalarda qidiruv tizimlaridan foydalanish ayniqsa samarali:

➢ Ilmiy tadqiqotlar va maqolalar izlash: Dorishunoslik sohasidagi yangi ilmiy maqolalar, tahlillar va tadqiqotlarni topish uchun qidiruv tizimlari, masalan, Google Scholar, PubMed, ScienceDirect va Scopus kabi platformalar keng qo'llaniladi. Ushbu tizimlar orqali mutaxassislar dori vositalarining samaradorligi, xavfsizligi va yangi ilmiy natijalar haqida ma'lumotlarga tezda ega bo'lishadi.

➢ Klinik tadqiqotlar va yirik tadqiqotlar bazasi: Qidiruv tizimlari orqali klinik tadqiqotlar, eksperimental dori vositalari haqida ma'lumotlar to'plash mumkin. ClinicalTrials.gov kabi resurslar yangi dori vositalari va ularning klinik sinovlari haqida to'liq va ishonchli ma'lumotlarni taqdim etadi.

222

➢ Farmatsevtika mahsulotlari va ingredientlar haqida ma'lumot: Dorishunoslar qidiruv tizimlari yordamida dori vositalarining tarkibi, ishlab chiqarish usullari, ta'siri, yon ta'sirlari va dozalash haqida ma'lumotlarni osongina topishadi. Drugs.com, MedlinePlus, va boshqa professional resurslar dori vositalarining har tomonlama tahlilini taqdim etadi.

➢ Sifat va xavfsizlikni nazorat qilish: Qidiruv tizimlari yordamida dori vositalarining xavfsizligi va sifatini tasdiqlovchi ma'lumotlarni olish osonlashadi. Masalan, farmatsevtika mahsulotlarining yon ta'sirlari va ularning ta'sirlarini o'rganish uchun ilmiy resurslar va farmatsevtikada foydalaniladigan xavfsizlik protokollari haqidagi ma'lumotlar tezda mavjud bo'ladi.

➢ Ma'lumotlar bazalari va tahlil qilish vositalari: Yirik ma'lumotlar bazalari (big data) va sun'iy intellekt asosida ishlaydigan qidiruv tizimlari yordamida dorishunoslar dori vositalarining yangi tasniflarini, samaradorligini va mutaxassislarning fikrlarini avtomatik tarzda tahlil qilishadi. Shuningdek, yangi dori preparatlarini ishlab chiqishda ilg'or metodlarni topish uchun qidiruv tizimlaridan foydalanish mumkin.

➢ Farmakoepidemiologiya va dorilarning populyatsiya salomatligi ustida ta'siri: Qidiruv tizimlaridan foydalanish orqali dorishunoslar populatsiya darajasida dori vositalarining samaradorligini va xavfsizligini o'rganishga yordam beradigan ilmiy tadqiqotlarni topishadi. Ushbu tadqiqotlar, masalan, epidemiyalarni o'rganish, yangi kasalliklarni davolash metodlarini izlash uchun juda muhim.

➢ O'quv materiallari va kurslar: Dorishunoslik bo'yicha bilimlarni yangilash yoki kengaytirish maqsadida qidiruv tizimlari yordamida onlayn kurslar, treninglar va boshqa o'quv materiallari topish mumkin. Bunday resurslar dorishunoslarning kasbiy bilimlarini oshirishga yordam beradi.

Umuman olganda, qidiruv tizimlari dorishunoslik sohasida samarali ma'lumot izlash, ilmiy izlanishlar olib borish va yangi dorivor vositalarni ishlab chiqishda muhim vosita sifatida xizmat qilmoqda. Ular ilmiy tadqiqotlarning tez va samarali bo'lishiga, yangi innovatsiyalarni joriy etishda osonlik yaratadi. Rivojlangan davlatlarda kompyuter texnik vositalaridan foydalanish, ayniqsa, ilm-fan, sanoat, ta'lim va kundalik hayotda katta ahamiyatga ega bo'lgan soha hisoblanadi. Bu texnologiyalarning asosiy afzalliklari — samaradorlikni oshirish, resurslarni tejash,

innovatsion yechimlarni ishlab chiqish va ko'plab jarayonlarni avtomatlashtirish imkoniyatlaridir. Quyida rivojlangan davlatlarda kompyuter texnik vositalarining turli sohalardagi qo'llanilishi keltirilgan:

Xulosa qilib aytganda rivojlangan davlatlarda kompyuter texnik vositalari kundalik hayotning barcha sohalarida chuqur integratsiya qilinib, ish jarayonlarini avtomatlashtirish, samaradorlikni oshirish va innovatsion yechimlarni ishlab chiqishda asosiy vositaga aylangan. Bu texnologiyalar nafaqat iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirish, balki jamiyatning hayot sifatini yaxshilashga ham katta hissa qo'shmoqda.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi hududida dori ishlab chiqarishda zamonaviy texnologiyalarni qo'llash, farmatsevtika sanoatining rivojlanishini ta'minlash va xalq sog'lig'ini yaxshilashda muhim ahamiyatga ega. O'zbekiston hukumati va yirik farmatsevtika kompaniyalari dori ishlab chiqarish jarayonlarini takomillashtirish va innovatsion texnologiyalarni joriy etishda faoliyat yuritmoqda. Quyidagi texnologiyalar O'zbekistonda dori ishlab chiqarish jarayonida qo'llanilmoqda:

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

1.   Materiallardan foydalanganda ComNews ga havola kerak 1999 - 2024 © ComNews.ru

2.   Mirziyoyev SH.M. "Tanqidiy tahlil, qat'iy tartib-intizom va shaxsiy javobgarlik — har bir rahbar faoliyatining kundalik qoidasi bo'lishi kerak" 14 yanvar 2017 yil.

3.   O'zbekiston Respublikasining ayrim qonun hujjatlariga o'zgartish va qo'shimchalar kiritish, shuningdek ayrim qonun hujjatlarini o'z kuchini yo'qotgan deb topish to'g'risida. Qonunchilik palatasi tomonidan 2017 yil 25 mayda qabul qilingan.

4.   Greg Harvey. MS Excel 2010 all in one. USA., 2010

5.   Jon Duckett Beginning HTML. XTML, CSS and Java Script. USA., 2010

6.   John's Tutorial on Everyday Mathcad, USA., 2010.

 Internet saytlari:

 1. http://moodle.edu.uz

 2. www.intuit.ru

 3. http://virlual-universily eurasia.org

 4. http://www.opennet.ru

 5. www.linux.org.ru

ACTIVE AND PASSIVE LISTENING

Muzaffarova Munisa Omon qizi
Author: Jizzax branch of National University of
Uzbekistan Named after Mirzo Ulug`bek
Teshaboyeva Nafisa Zubaydulla qizi
Scientific advisor: Jizzax branch of National University of
Uzbekistan Named after Mirzo Ulug`bek

Anotation.

 In this article, the author explains in detail about active and passive listening. Each is defined separately, explored through examples, and explains the differences between them.

Key words: Active listening, passive listening,

Introduction

The main difference between active and passive listening is that active listening is more effective than passive listening because individuals practicing active listening can comprehend the speaker's words more easily and also show the speaker that they are paying attention. Here is an explanation of each type of listening:

Active listening : Individuals practicing active listening pay close attention to the speaker and the intention behind their words, while consistently showing the speaker that they fully understand the ideas being expressed. Individuals that are actively listening often nod their heads, respond to statements with words that show they are listening and use other forms of body language to convey they are fully engaged. This form of listening not only helps individuals retain more information from their conversations but also gives the speaker a more positive impression of the listener's ability to pay attention to their words.

Passive listening : A key difference between active and passive listening is the response of the listener. When using passive listening, the listener doesn't respond to the speaker. Instead, professionals practicing active listening just process the information they are receiving without commenting on it or reacting. While many

225

individuals prefer to use active listening in a professional setting, passive listening is still appropriate in some situations, such as during an academic lecture or speech.

Who is an Active Listener?

An active listener is a person who actively participates in the communication process by listening carefully to the message and observing how the information is taken in. The active listener pays attention to the content and style in tone, tone, body language, facial expressions and any expressions made by the speaker.

An active listener often looks for many details, nods his head as a sign of understanding at different times, asks questions to help him understand the topic, and summarises the content to show that he is a good follower.

Who is a Passive Listener?

The passive listener hears the message in part, and there is also an absence of sensitivity to the nuances, hidden meanings and non-verbal commitments involved in communication.

Basically, a passive listener allows the other person to speak without interruption or clarification, making communication with the passive listener ineffective and incomplete.

Level of Engagement

The key difference between active listening and passive listening lies in the level of engagement and involvement of the listener. Active listening requires the listener to be fully engaged, mentally present, and actively participating in the communication process. It involves focusing on the speaker, processing the information, and providing appropriate responses or feedback.

Passive listening, on the other hand, involves a lower level of engagement. The listener may be physically present and hearing the words but may not actively participate or contribute to the conversation. Passive listening can lead to a more passive or detached communication experience.

Focus and Attention

Active listening requires focused attention on the speaker and the message being conveyed. The active listener consciously directs their attention to the speaker, blocking out distractions and external noise. They concentrate on understanding the content, context, and nuances of the communication. Active listening involves being present in the moment and fully absorbing the information being shared.

Passive listening, on the other hand, may lack the same level of focus and attention. The listener's mind may wander, and their attention may be divided between the speaker and other thoughts or distractions. Passive listening may result in a less thorough understanding of the message and may miss important details or cues.

Responsiveness and Interaction

Active listening involves active participation and interaction with the speaker. The active listener provides verbal and non-verbal cues that demonstrate their engagement and understanding. They may nod, maintain eye contact, provide affirmations, and ask questions to seek clarification or further information. Active listening fosters a sense of collaboration and connection between the listener and the speaker.

Passive listening typically lacks the same level of responsiveness and interaction. The listener may not provide active feedback, ask questions, or engage in meaningful dialogue with the speaker. The communication may be one-sided, with limited opportunities for clarification or deeper understanding.

Benefits and Importance

Active listening offers several benefits and is considered a key skill in effective communication. It promotes better understanding, empathy, and rapport between individuals. Active listening enhances comprehension and reduces misunderstandings. It helps build stronger relationships, fosters trust, and encourages open and honest communication. Active listening is particularly valuable in situations that require problem-solving, conflict resolution, or emotional support.

Passive listening, although less involved, can still serve a purpose in certain contexts. It can be useful in situations where the primary objective is to gather information or where the listener's role is to observe and absorb without active participation. Passive listening can be beneficial in situations such as lectures, presentations, or when receiving instructions.

Application in Different Contexts

Active listening is highly valuable in various contexts, including personal relationships, professional settings, customer service, counseling, and leadership roles. It plays a crucial role in building effective teams, resolving conflicts, and facilitating collaboration. Active listening is particularly important in fields such as counseling, coaching, and mentoring, where establishing trust and understanding is paramount.

Passive listening may find application in situations where the primary objective is to receive information or entertainment, such as listening to music, podcasts, or lectures. However, it is important to note that even in these contexts, active listening can enhance the overall experience by deepening comprehension and engagement.

Challenges and Considerations

Active listening requires effort, practice, and conscious engagement. It can be challenging in environments with distractions, time constraints, or when emotions run high. Active listening also requires active control over one's own biases, assumptions, and preconceived notions that may hinder understanding.

Passive listening, although requiring less effort, may result in a less fulfilling communication experience. It may lead to miscommunication, reduced comprehension, and missed opportunities for deeper connection and mutual understanding.

In conclusion, active listening is a valuable skill that can significantly improve communication and relationships in personal and professional settings. Individuals can build trust, reduce misunderstandings, and increase productivity by fully engaging in the conversation, understanding the speaker's message, and responding appropriately. On the other hand, passive listening can lead to missed information, misunderstandings, and decreased productivity. By recognizing the signs of passive listening and actively practicing active listening techniques, individuals can become more effective listeners and improve their communication skills. Effective communication is a two-way street; listening is just as important as speaking .

LITERATURES

1. Johnson, M. (2020). Active Listening: Improve Your Conversation Skills, LearnEffective Communication Techniques, and Increase Your Ability to Persuade,Influence, and Connect with People. Independently published.
2. Morley, D. (2016). The Essentials of Business Etiquette: How to Greet, Eat, andTweet Your Way to Success. Routledge.
3. Stewart, J. (2017). Bridges Not Walls: A Book about Interpersonal Communication. McGraw-Hill Education.
4. Kobilova, N. R. (2021). Developing Listening Comprehension Skills Songs on a Cluster Basis. Academic research in educational sciences, 2(CSPI conference 2), 133-138.
5. Abdurahimova, D. A. Q., & Kobilova, N. R. (2022). PRONUNCIATION PROBLEMS OF ENGLISH LEARNERS. Central Asian Research Journal for Interdisciplinary Studies (CARJIS), 2(1), 344-349.
6. Medium - Passive Listening: When It's Okay to Tune Out: www.medium.com/better-humans/passive-listening-when-its-okay-to-tune-out439edcfcf4a1 Medium delves into the concept of passive listening, discussing its relevance in certain situations and its potential benefits.
7. Communication Skills Guide - Active vs. Passive Listening: www.communication-skills-guide.com/active-vs-passive-listening.html

SARAMAS КАСАЛЛИГИ: КЕКСА ЁШЛИ АЁЛЛАРДА КЕЧИШИ ВА КАСАЛЛИКНИ ОПТИМАЛЛАШТИРИШ

Kenjayev Yodgor Mamatqulovich
O'roqova Sohiba Shamsiddin qizi
Termiz iqtisodiyot va servis universiteti Tibbiy fundamental fanlar kafedrasi katta o'qituvchisi Termiz iqtisodiyot va servis universiteti Tibbiyot fakulteti 2-kurs talabasi

Аннотация

Сарамас – юқумли терсиёл касаллик бўлиб, асосан кекса ёшли беморларда иммунитет пасайган ҳолларда тез-тез учрайди. Мазкур мақолада сарамаснинг клиник-эпидемиологик хусусиятлари, кекса ёшли аёлларда унинг кечиши ва даволашга замонавий ёндашувлар ҳақида сўз боради. Шунингдек, касаллик профилактикасини такомиллаштириш усуллари кўриб чиқилган.

Калит сўзлар: сарамас, стрептококк инфекцияси, кекса ёшли аёллар, сепсис, менингит, буллёз сарамас, флегмоноз сарамас, антибиотик терапия, профилактика, иммунитет.

САРАМАС: ТЕЧЕНИЕ У ЖЕНЩИН ПОЖИЛОГО ВОЗРАСТА И ОПТИМИЗАЦИЯ ЛЕЧЕНИЯ

Кенжаев Ёдгор Маматкулович Урокова Сохиба Шамсиддиновна *Ташкентский экономико-сервисный университет Кафедра медицинских фундаментальных наук, старшие преподаватель Студентка 2-го курса медицинского факультета Ташкентский экономико-сервисный университета*

Аннотация

Сарамас — это инфекционное заболевание кожи, которое чаще встречается у пожилых пациентов с ослабленным иммунитетом. В данной статье рассматриваются клинико-эпидемиологические особенности заболевания, течение сарамаса у пожилых женщин, а также современные подходы к лечению. Кроме того, обсуждаются методы совершенствования профилактики заболевания.

Ключевые слова: сарамас, стрептококковая инфекция, пожилые женщины, сепсис, менингит, буллезный сарамас, флегмонозный сарамас, антибиотикотерапия, профилактика, иммунитет.

SARAMAS: COURSE IN ELDERLY WOMEN AND OPTIMIZATION OF TREATMENT

Kenjayev Yodgor Mamatqulovich **Shopo'latova Madina Ismatulayevna** *Termiz University of Economics and Service* *Senior Lectury of the Department of Medical Fundamental Sciences*

2nd-year Student of the Medical Faculty of Termiz University of Economics and Service

Abstract

Saramas is an infectious skin disease that occurs more frequently in elderly patients with weakened immune systems. This article examines the clinical and epidemiological features of the disease, its progression in elderly women, and modern approaches to treatment. Additionally, methods for improving disease prevention are discussed.

Keywords: saramas, streptococcal infection, elderly women, sepsis, meningitis, bullous saramas, phlegmonous saramas, antibiotic therapy, prevention, immunity.

Кириш

Сарамас – β-гемолитик стрептококклар (Group A Streptococcus) томонидан қўзғатилган ўткир яллиғланиш касаллиги ҳисобланади. У биринчи навбатда терининг шикастланган жойларида кўзга ташланади, аммо организмнинг умумий реакциясини ҳам келтириб чиқаради. Касаллик иммунитети паст ёки кекса ёшли инсонларда оғир кечади, сепсис ва менингит каби асоратларга олиб келиши мумкин.

Кекса ёшли аёлларда физиологик ва гормонал ўзгаришлар туфайли иммун жавобнинг пасайиши кузатилади. Бу ҳолда, сарамас клиник манзараси анъанавий ёш гуруҳларидан фарқ қилиб, даволашга алоҳида ёндашувни талаб этади.

Методлар

Тадқиқот Термиз шаҳрининг бир қатор клиникаларидан сарамас ташхиси қўйилган 60 ёшдан катта 100 нафар аёллар орасида амалга оширилди. Диагностикада қуйидаги методлар қўлланилди:

1. **Клиник баҳолаш**: терининг зарарланган қисмидаги қизариш, шиш ва оғриқ.
2. **Лаборатория текширувлари**: қон таҳлили (лейкоцитоз, С-реактив оқсил кўрсаткичлари), бактерилогик посев.
3. **Инструментал методлар**: эхография зарарланган тўқималарни баҳолаш учун қўлланилди.

231

Даволаш учун беморлар икки гуруҳга ажратилди:
- **Контроль гурух**: стандарт антибиотик терапия (пенициллин).
- **Тажриба гуруҳи**: стандарт антибиотик терапияга замонавий макролид ёки цефалоспоринлар қўшилган.

Натижалар
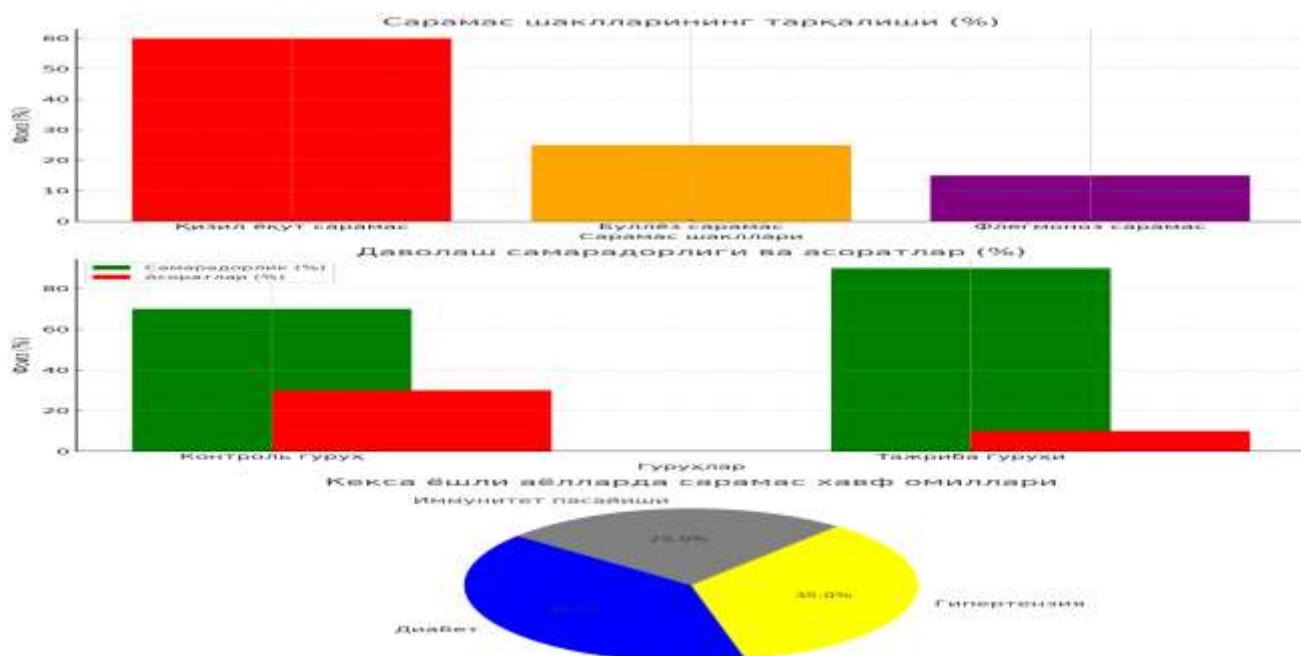
Эпидемиологик маълумотлар:
- Беморларнинг 85% да асосий қўзғатувчи омил терининг майда шикастланиши бўлган.
- 50% ҳолларда касалликнинг оғир шакллари (буллёз, флегмоноз) қайд этилди.
- Кекса ёшли беморлардаги асосий хавф омиллари: диабет, гипертензия ва мурувватсиз шароитлар.

Клиник натижалар:

Белги/Шакл	Кекса ёшли аёлларда учраши (%)	Ёш аёлларда учраши (%)
Оғир асоратлар	30	15
Қизил ёкут шакли	60	80
Буллёз шакли	25	10

Даволаш самарадорлиги:
- Контроль гуруҳда даволашнинг ўртача самарадорлиги – 70%.
- Тажриба гуруҳида даволашнинг самарадорлиги – 90%, асоратлар 3 мартага камайди.

Сарамас касаллиги бўйича таҳлиллар

1. Сарамас шаклларининг тарқалиши

Қизил ёқут сарамас энг кенг тарқалган шакл бўлиб, 60% ҳолларда учрайди. Буллёз сарамас 25% ва флегмоноз сарамас 15% ҳодисаларда қайд этилган.

2. Даволаш самарадорлиги ва асоратлар

Контроль гуруҳда даволаш самарадорлиги 70% ва асоратлар даражаси 30% ни ташкил этади. Тажриба гуруҳида эса самарадорлик 90% га ошган, асоратлар эса 10% га пасайган.

3. Кекса ёшли аёлларда сарамас хавф омиллари

Асосий хавф омиллари сифатида диабет (40%), гипертензия (35%) ва иммунитет пасайиши (25%) қайд этилган.

Муҳокама

Сарамаснинг кекса ёшли аёлларда кечиши инфекцияга иммун жавобнинг пасайиши туфайли оғир кечади. Даволашга янгича ёндашувда антибиотик терапиянинг самарадорлиги юқори бўлди, бу эса клиник белгиларнинг тез йўқолишига олиб келди. Шунингдек, профилактика усуллари муҳим ўрин тутди:
- **Антисептик чоралар**: терини доимий тозалаш, майда жароҳатларни дезинфекция қилиш.
- **Вакцинация**: стрептококкка қарши профилактик чора сифатида тавсия этилмоқда.

Тадқиқот натижаларига кўра, қўшимча йўналиш сифатида кекса ёшлилар орасидаги эпидемиологик назорат кучайтирилиши лозим.

Хулоса ва тавсиялар

1. Сарамаснинг кекса ёшли аёлларда кечиши юқори хавфли бўлиб, эрта диагностика муҳимдир.
2. Замонавий антибиотиклар ва комплекс даволаш усуллари самарали натижалар кўрсатади.
3. Профилактикада шахсий гигиена ва эпидемиологик назорат асосий аҳамиятга эга.

Адабиётлар

233

1. Stevens DL, Bryant AE. Streptococcal infections: Clinical aspects, microbiology, and pathogenesis. *Lancet Infect Dis*. 2016.
2. Bisno AL, et al. Pathogenesis of streptococcal infections. *Clin Microbiol Rev*. 2020.
3. WHO guidelines on skin and soft-tissue infections. *World Health Organization*, 2021.
4. Kenjayev Y.M., Berdieva S.A., Termiz iqtisodiyot va servis universiteti. "Yurak bo'lmacha va qorinchalari gipertrofiyasining elektrokardiografiya belgilari o'zgarishlarini tahlili."
5. Mamatqulovich K. Y. Me'da osti bezi o 'tkir va surunkali pankreatit kasalliklarini gistomorfologik tahlili //American journal of applied medical science. – 2024. – T. 2. – №. 3. – S. 49-53.
6. Mamatqulovich K. Y. Glomerulonefrit kasalligida klinik labarator tahlillarning o'rni va samaradorligi //American journal of applied medical SCIENCE. – 2024. – T. 2. – №. 3. – S. 112-120.
7. Mamatqulovich K. Y., Ismatulloevich X. I., Xabibullo o'g'li C. S. Ko'kyo'tal kasalligi va uni oldini olish chora-tadbirlari //American journal of applied medical science. – 2024. – T. 2. – №. 4. – S. 18-21.
8. Mamatqulovich K. Y., Fayzullayevna R. S. Husnbuzarlar etiologiyasi, klinikasi va davolash chora-tadbirlari //American journal of applied medical science. – 2024. – T. 2. – №. 3. – S. 126-130.
9. Kenjayev Y. "Bio eko texno" ma'suliyati cheklangan jamiyatga qarashli maishiy chiqindilarni saralash va qayta ishlash korxonasi xodimlarining salomatligi //TISU ilmiy tadqiqotlari xabarnomasi. – 2023. – T. 1. – №. 2. – S. 172-176.

BOSHLANG'ICH TA'LIMDA STEAM METODIDAN FOYDALANISH

Ruzibayeva Jasmina

Nizomiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat pedagogika universiteti xorijiy til va adabiyot Nemis tili yo'nalishi talabasi

Abstract: *The STEM to STEAM movement has taken root over the past few years and is evolving as a positive action approach to truly meet the needs of the 21st century economy. STEM alone misses several key components that many employers, educators, and parents say are essential for our children to thrive now and in the rapidly approaching future.*

Keywords: *STEM, STEAM, economy, teachers, components.*

Аннотация: *Движение STEM to STEAM укоренилось за последние несколько лет и развивается как подход к позитивным действиям, призванный действительно удовлетворить потребности экономики 21 века. В одном только STEM не хватает нескольких ключевых компонентов, которые, по мнению многих работодателей, педагогов и родителей, необходимы для процветания наших детей сейчас и в быстро приближающемся будущем.*

Ключевые слова: *STEM, STEAM, экономика, преподаватели, компоненты.*

Annotatsiya: *STEM to STEAM harakati so'nggi bir necha yil ichida ildiz otib kelmoqda va XXI asr iqtisodiyoti ehtiyojlarini chinakam qondirish uchun ijobiy harakat usuli sifatida rivojlanmoqda. Faqatgina STEM ko'plab ish beruvchilar, o'qituvchilar va ota-onalar farzandlarimizning hozirgi va tez yaqinlashib kelayotgan kelajakda gullab-yashnashi uchun muhim deb ta'kidlagan bir nechta asosiy komponentlarni o'tkazib yuboradi.*

Klit so'zlar: *STEM, STEAM, iqtisodiyot, o'qituvchilar, komponentlar.*

Nima uchun STEAM Education muhim?

Ta'lim sohasida juda uzoq vaqt davomida biz o'quvchilarimizga "yaxshi ish" olishlarini ta'minlash uchun o'qitish prezumpsiyasi bilan ishlamoqdamiz. Lekin bu nimaga o'xshaydi? Biz o'quvchilarni hatto mavjud bo'lmagan ishlarga tayyorlamoqdamiz.

STEAM ta'limi - ijodiy fikrlash va dizayn kabi badiiy qobiliyatlarni o'zida mujassam etgan STEM fanlarini o'rgatish yondashuvidir. Bu nom STEM qisqartmasidan kelib chiqqan bo'lib, san'at uchun A harfi qo'shilgan. STEAM dasturlari talabalarga innovatsiyalarni o'rgatish, tanqidiy fikr yuritish va o'quvchilarning matematika va fan bazasiga tayangan holda xayoliy dizaynlarda yoki real

muammolarga ijodiy yondashuvlarda muhandislik yoki texnologiyadan foydalanishga o'rgatishdir.

Bolalar ommaviy axborot vositalarida STEAM

Sesame Streetning 43-mavsumi STEMga e'tibor qaratishda davom etmoqda, ammo san'atni birlashtirish yo'llarini topadi. Ular shunday ta'kidlaydilar: "Bu san'atkorlarning STEM bilimlaridan o'z san'atini yaxshilash yoki muammolarni hal qilish uchun qanday foydalanishini ta'kidlab, yosh bolalar uchun STEM tushunchalarini o'rganishga yordam beradi. rassom, haykaltarosh va raqqosa)."

MGA Entertainment S.T.E.A.M.ni yaratdi. asoslangan franchayzing Project Mc2.

STEAM qisqartmasidan boshqa foydalanish

"A" ning targ'ib qilingan boshqa ma'nolari qishloq xo'jaligi, arxitektura va amaliy matematikani o'z ichiga oladi.

Rhode Island dizayn maktabi STEM to STEAM dasturiga ega va bir vaqtning o'zida global STEAM tashabbuslarini ko'rsatadigan interaktiv xaritani saqlab qolgan. Tegishli tashkilotlar o'zlarini xaritaga qo'shishga muvaffaq bo'lishdi, lekin u endi press-relizlarda ko'rsatilgan joyda mavjud emas. Jon Meyda (2008 yildan 2013 yilgacha Rod-Aylend dizayn maktabining prezidenti) ta'lim siyosati bo'yicha siyosiy forumlarga tashabbusni olib kirishda chempion bo'lgan.

Ba'zi dasturlar STEAMni matematika va fan kabi asosiy markazdan taklif qiladi.

SteamHead notijorat tashkilot bo'lib, STEAM sohalariga e'tibor qaratib, ta'limda innovatsiyalar va foydalanish imkoniyatini targ'ib qiladi.

Ta'lim departamentining 1,5 million dollarlik granti doirasida Wolf Trapning Ta'lim Instituti maktabgacha ta'lim muassasalari va bolalar bog'chasi sinflarida rassomlarni tayyorlaydi va o'rgatadi. Rassomlar matematika va fanni san'atga integratsiya qilish uchun o'qituvchilar bilan hamkorlik qiladilar.

Biz ravon, dinamik va dolzarb bo'lgan o'quv muhitini osonlashtirishimiz nafaqat mumkin, balki zarur bo'lgan nuqtada turibmiz. Hech birimiz tashqariga chiqmaymiz va daraxtga qaraymiz va "bu daraxt, demak, fan" yoki "osmon ko'k, demak bu san'at" deb aytmaymiz.

Bizning dunyomiz o'ziga xos tarzda o'rganishning go'zal, murakkab va murakkab gobelenidir. Nima uchun biz uni maktab deb ataladigan joyda g'isht devorlari va sinf eshiklari orqasiga o'tkazish qobiliyati yoki huquqiga ega ekanligimizga ishonamiz?

Kontseptsiyalarni, mavzularni, standartlarni va baholashlarni birlashtirish o'quvchilarimiz uchun odatiy voqealar jarayonini buzish va "maktab" ning qiziqarli davrini o'zgartirishga yordam berishning kuchli usuli hisoblanadi.

Haqiqiy dunyoga eshiklarni ochganimizda va xuddi shu amaliyotlarni o'qitish va o'rganish davrimizga joylashtirganimizda, biz nima qilishimiz kerak. Shunday qilib, biz nihoyat o'rganish markaziga kirish uchun g'isht devorlari va sinf eshiklarini olib tashlashimiz mumkin.

STEM va STEAM

STEM to STEAM harakati so'nggi bir necha yil ichida ildiz otib kelmoqda va XXI asr iqtisodiyoti ehtiyojlarini chinakam qondirish uchun ijobiy harakat usuli sifatida rivojlanmoqda. Faqatgina STEM ko'plab ish beruvchilar, o'qituvchilar va ota-onalar farzandlarimizning hozirgi va tez yaqinlashib kelayotgan kelajakda gullab-yashnashi uchun muhim deb ta'kidlagan bir nechta asosiy komponentlarni o'tkazib yuboradi.

Maktablarimizda ko'proq STEM "dasturlari" zarurligi haqida ko'p e'lon qilingan. Mantiq oddiy: kelajakdagi iqtisodiy farovonlik to'lqini ilm-fan, texnologiya, muhandislik va matematika kabi o'sib borayotgan mehnat bozorlarini yaxshi biladigan ishchi kuchida yotadi. Shunday qilib, maktablarda STEM tashabbuslariga investitsiyalar ko'paydi. Bunga quyidagilar kiradi (lekin ular bilan cheklanmaydi):

- o'quvchilar uchun mobil qurilmalar bilan ta'minlash (ba'zan kompyuter laboratoriyalari ko'rinishida, ba'zan esa 1:1 ko'rinishida - har bir o'quvchi uchun bitta qurilma)

- maktabdan keyingi STEM klublari yoki dasturlari

- STEM o'quv dasturi, bu erda STEM amaliyotlaridan foydalanadigan loyihalar kiritilgan

- BYOD tashabbuslari (o'z qurilmangizni olib keling)

- Ushbu fanlarning har birida amaliy tadqiqotlarni rag'batlantirish uchun STEM kunlari

- robototexnika dasturlari

Ushbu tashabbuslar ushbu to'rtta tadqiqot yo'nalishini o'rganishda ajoyib boshlanish bo'lsa-da, ijodkorlik va innovatsiyalarning muhim jarayoni etishmayapti. STEM dasturlari o'quvchilari ko'proq tajribaga ega bo'lishlari mumkin, ammo ular faqat fan, texnologiya, muhandislik va matematika bilan cheklangan. Bizning iqtisodiyotimiz ushbu sohalarni tushunishdan ko'ra ko'proq narsani talab qiladi - bu qo'llash, yaratish va zukkolikni talab qiladi. Faqatgina STEM bu muhim oziq moddalarni rivojlantirmaydi.

STEAM - bu STEM afzalliklaridan foydalanish va ushbu tamoyillarni san'at va san'at orqali integratsiyalash orqali paketni yakunlash usuli. STEAM STEM-ni keyingi bosqichga olib chiqadi: bu o'quvchilarga ushbu muhim sohalarda o'qishlarini san'at amaliyotlari, elementlar, dizayn tamoyillari va standartlari bilan bog'lash imkonini

237

beradi, bu ularning ixtiyorida bo'lgan barcha ta'lim palletini ta'minlaydi. STEAM cheklovlarni olib tashlaydi va ularni hayrat, tanqid, so'rov va innovatsiyalar bilan almashtiradi.

STEAM modeli

STEAMga boradigan yo'l hayajonli, ammo STEAM o'zining maqsadi va amalga oshirilishida nimani anglatishini tushunmasdan ham xavfli bo'lishi mumkin. O'zidan oldingi STEM kabi, STEAM ham bir nechta asosiy komponentlarsiz o'zining eng yaxshi namoyon bo'lishini to'xtata oladi:

STEAM - bu standartlar, baholash va darsni loyihalash/amalga oshirish o'rtasida qasddan bog'lanishni talab qiladigan o'rganishga integratsiyalashgan yondashuv.

Haqiqiy STEAM tajribasi fan, texnologiya, muhandislik, matematika va san'atning ikki yoki undan ortiq standartlarini o'z ichiga oladi va ular bir-biri bilan o'rgatiladi va baholanadi.

So'rov, hamkorlik va jarayonga asoslangan ta'limga urg'u berish STEAM yondashuvining markazidir.

Haqiqiy STEAM tashabbusi uchun san'atning yaxlitligidan foydalanish va undan foydalanish juda muhimdir.

STEAMdan qanday foydalanish: jarayon va mahsulot

Qaysi sohani o'rgatishingizdan qat'i nazar, STEAM-markazlashtirilgan sinfni yaratish uchun aslida 6 qadam mavjud. Har bir bosqichda siz markaziy muammo yoki muhim savolni hal qilish uchun kontent va san'at standartlari ustida ishlayapsiz.

Maktablarni 21-asrning o'quv markazlariga aylantirish maqsadida ko'pchilik STEM o'qituvchilarini shunchaki STEAM o'qituvchilari deb o'zgartirishni tanladi. Bu, afsuski, o'qituvchilarga ham, yondashuvga ham yomon xizmat qiladi.

Ko'pincha, bu kalit hech qanday ta'limsiz keladi. STEM sohasi o'qituvchilari STEAMni STEMdan nimasi bilan farq qilishini tushunishga ega emaslar. Shunday qilib, ular o'zlarining mazmunini har doimgidek, yangi STEAM chaqiruvi bilan o'rgatishni davom ettirmoqdalar.

Bu, shuningdek, 2015 yilda yangilangan ESSA qonuni tufayli moliyalashtirishning ozod qilinishi bilan bog'liq. Bu maktablarga san'atni birlashtirishni tanlagan taqdirda mablag' olish imkonini berdi. Ko'pgina maktablar buni o'zlarining takomillashtirish rejalariga STEAMni o'rganish yo'lida va orqali to'qish uchun nima kerakligini aniq bilmasdan qo'shdilar. Buning o'rniga ular STEM o'qituvchilaridan STEAM o'qituvchisi bo'lishni va hozirgi o'quv dasturlariga san'atni qo'shishni so'rashdi.

Ammo shuni ta'kidlash kerakki, STEM ham, STEAM ham ushbu individual ko'nikmalar/kontseptsiyalarni to'g'ridan-to'g'ri o'rgatmasdan amalga oshirilmaydi.

Agar talabalar har bir soha bo'yicha ko'nikmalarni to'g'ridan-to'g'ri o'rganmagan bo'lsa, siz ikkita sohani bog'laydigan STEM yoki STEAM darslarini o'rgata olmaysiz.

Misol uchun, agar siz parabola va harakatli san'at yaratishni bog'lashni istasangiz, talabalar parabola nima ekanligini va rassomlar harakat san'atini yaratishda foydalanadigan o'ziga xos usullarni bilmasa, buni qila olmaysiz. Avval bu narsalarning har birini alohida o'rgatish kerak.

Bu shuni anglatadiki, biz STEAM-dan faqat kerakli paytda foydalanamiz - har doim ham emas. Ushbu fan, matematika, texnologiya va muhandislik darslari birinchi navbatda ushbu ko'nikmalarni o'rgatishga e'tibor qaratishlari kerak. Shundagina biz hamma narsani birlashtirgan STEAM darsini ataylab taqdim eta olamiz.

STEAMni kim o'rgatadi?

Bunga javob bitta: hamma. Maktabdagi har bir kishi STEAM o'qituvchisi bo'lish qobiliyatiga ega. Bu faqat san'at o'qituvchisi yoki faqat fan o'qituvchisi bilan chegaralanib qolmaydi. Bu hamma.

Bu juda sodda bo'lib tuyulishi mumkin, ammo rostini aytsam, bu yondashuvning o'ziga xos xususiyati. STEAM, xuddi STEM va Arts Integration kabi, integratsiya asosiga asoslanadi. Biz fan, texnologiya, muhandislik, san'at va matematikaning ushbu sohalarini alohida emas, balki tandemda ko'rib chiqishga harakat qilmoqdamiz.

Biror kishini "STEAM o'qituvchisi" sifatida cheklash yoki belgilash orqali siz ushbu g'oyaning mohiyatini kesib tashlayapsiz. Biz hammamiz STEAM o'qituvchilarimiz.

Bu "buni o'rgatish mening ishim emas" degan fikrga qaytadi. Biz hammamiz odamlar buning qandaydir versiyasini aytganini eshitganmiz:

"U bolalar bog'chasiga oyoq kiyimlarini bog'lashni o'rgatish mening ishim emas."

"Bu bolalarga asosiy matematik funksiyalarni tushuntirish mening ishim emas."

"O'quvchilarimga cho'tkani qanday tutishni ko'rsatish mening ishim emas".

Bilasizmi? Bu sizning ishingiz. Bu bizning barcha ishimiz. Biz jamiyatmiz va barchamiz bir-birimizga yordam beramiz. Jamiyatlar shunday ishlaydi. Talabalarga nima foyda, barchamizga foyda.

Shuni yodda tutgan holda, agar STEAM darsini o'rgatish imkoniyati mavjud bo'lsa, undan foydalaning! Hech bir o'qituvchi yondashuvga ega emas. Bunda hammamiz birgamiz.

Bu jarayonning ajoyib tomoni shundaki, siz STEAM sinfingizdagi haqiqiy oʻquv jarayonini osonlashtirish uchun darsni rejalashtirishga yordam berish uchun undan bemalol foydalanishingiz mumkin. Keling, har bir qadamni ko'rib chiqaylik.

FOYDALANILGAN ADABIYOTLAR ROʻYXATI

239

1. https://artsintegration.com/what-is-steam-education-in-k-12-schools/#:~:text=Using%20STEAM%20education%20results%20in,learners%20of%20the%2021st%20century!

2. "STEAM Rising: Nima uchun biz san'atni STEM ta'limiga kiritishimiz kerak". Shifer. Olingan 2016-11-10.

3. Jolly, Anne (2014 yil 18-noyabr). "STEM va STEAM: San'at tegishlimi?". O'qituvchi. Ta'lim haftaligi: O'qituvchi. 2016-yil 6-sentyabrda olindi.

4. Pomeroy, Stiven Ross. "STEM dan STEAMgacha: fan va san'at qo'l qovushdi". blogs.scientificamerican.com. Ilmiy amerikalik. 2016-yil 17-noyabrda olindi.

5. Jons, Elena (2022-01-11). "STEM Vs STEAM: San'at uchun joy ochish". Spiral o'yinchoqlar. Olingan 2022-05-02.

6. Eger, Jon (2011 yil 31-may). "Milliy fan fondi asta-sekin STEMni STEAMga aylantirmoqda". www.huffingtonpost.com. Huffington Post. 2016-yil 17-noyabrda olindi.

7. Jan-Lui, Rozmari (2012 yil 24-avgust). "Sesame Street: Yangi mavsum S.T.E.A.M.ga qaratilgan" gpb.org. 2019-yil 30-oktabrda olindi.

8. Entertainment, M. G. A. "8-noyabr - Milliy S.T.E.M./S.T.E.A.M. kuni". www.prnewswire.com (Press-reliz). Olingan 06-11-2019.

9. "Virginia Tech va Virginia STEAM Academy muhim ta'lim ehtiyojlarini qondirish uchun strategik hamkorlikni tashkil qiladi". Virginia Tech News. 2012 yil 31 iyul.

10. "Jamoatchilik bilan shug'ullanish | Akademiklar | RISD".

11. "Rod-Aylend dizayn maktabi global faollikni namoyish qilish va harakatni qo'llab-quvvatlash uchun STEAM xaritasini ishga tushiradi". 2014-yil 7-may. Olingan. 2023-yil 23-fevral.

12. "STEAM xaritasi Kapitoliy tepaligida debyut qiladi". 2014-yil 21-may. Olingan. 2023-yil 23-fevral.

13. Chen, Kelli; Assalomu alaykum, Imani (2012 yil 31 iyul). "STEAM Ahead: San'at va fan ta'limini birlashtirish". PBS NewsHour. PBS. 2015 yil 7 martda olindi.

LINGUISTIC SIGNIFICANCE AND FUNCTIONS OF LEXICO-SYNTACTICAL STYLISTIC DEVICES: ANTITHESIS

Scientific supervisor: G'ofurova Sarvara Madaminjanovna

Valijonova Ominakhon Khamdamjon qizi

a fourth-year student of Bachelor's degree

Andijan State Institute of Foreign Languages, Andijan, Uzbekistan

ominaxonvalijonova@gmail.com

Annotation: This thesis highlights the data related to one of the most crucial branches of the stylistics in terms of antithesis as a lexico-syntactical stylistic devices.

Key words: stylistic devices, figurative meaning, stylistic function, opposition.]

Language uses various stylistic devices which make use either of the meaning or of the structure of language units. The term *figures of speech* is frequently used for stylistic devices that make use of a figurative meaning of the language elements and thus create a vivid image.[1]

Antithesis denotes a structure that stresses a sharp contrast in meaning between the parts within one sentence: *Art is iong, iife is short'. One man's meat is another man's poison'. Some peopie are wise, some otherwise.* (B. Shaw) \

As Caesar ioved me, 1 weep for hint, as he was fortunate, / rejoice at it', as he was vaiiant, / honour him', but as he was ambitious, Isiew him. There's tears for his iove',joy for his fortune', honour for his valour, and death for his ambition.[2]

(Shakespeare) *Youth is fuii ofpieasance.*

Age is fuii of care'.

Youth iike summer morn.

Age iike winter weather (ib.)

Antithesis based on relative opposition, which arises out of the context through the expansion of objectively contrasting pairs. E.g.: wisdom –foolishness; light – darkness; everything- nothing. Don't use *big* words. They mean so *little*.

Mrs. Nork had a *large* home and a *small* husband. In marriage the *upkeep* of woman is often the *downfall* of man. [3]

241

Antithesis is a confrontation of ideas in different sentences or parts of one sentence *(A saint abroad and a devil at home)*. Types of antithesis: morphological *(overworked and underpaid)*, lexical proper *(That's one small step for a man, one giant leap for mankind)*, developed (*It was the best of times, it was the worst of times. It was the age of wisdom, it was the age of foolishness. It was the epoch of belief, it was the epoch of incredulity. It was the season of Light, it was the season of Darkness* (exposition to "The Tale of Two Cities" by Ch. Dickens)).

Antithesis (Gr. 'opposition') is the setting of one clause or a member of a sentence against another to which it is opposed. The stylistic function of antithesis is to emphasize contrasting features. Antithesis is frequently based on the use of antonyms placed at the beginning and at the end of a sentence or in the same syntactic function in one or several sentences,e.g. *From the caress in her voice, the look on her face, he became certain that she wanted something from him, uncertain whether it would be wise of him to give it to her*; (Galsworthy, L) *Love is my sin, and thy dear virtue hate.* (Shakespeare, S)

One can distinguish between two kinds of antithesees:

(a) Two words opposite in meaning characterize one and the same object, exposing its contradictory nature, e.g. *Within you there were changes, building up of tissues, breaking down of tissues;* (Cusack, SND)

As fast as thou shalt wane, so fast thou grow'st

 In one of thine, from that which thou departest. (Shakespeare, S)

(b) Two different objects connected with some spatial, temporal or causal relations are given emphasized opposite characteristics, e.g. *He himself had always been a worker and a saver. George always a drone and a spender*; (Galsworthy, L) *It seemed to show the growth of something or other - or perhaps the decline of something else.* (Galsworthy, L)

In poetry a whole stanza or poem can be based on antithesis, e.g.

Crabbed age and youth

 Cannot live together;

Youth is full of pleasure,

Age is full of care

Youth like summer mom,
Age like winter weather;
Youth like summer brave,
Age like winter bare.
Youth is full of sport,
Age's breath is short,
Youth is nimble, age is lame,
Youth is hot and bold
Age is weak and cold;
Youth is wild and age is tame,
Age, I do abhor thee
Youth, I do adore thee.
(Shakespeare, PP)[1]

The thesis highlights the importance of antithesis as a stylistic device used to show contrasts and make language more expressive. By placing opposite ideas side by side, antithesis creates clear and impactful imagery while adding depth to literary and rhetorical works. Whether in word choice, sentence structure, or poetry, antithesis is a versatile tool for showing contrasts in meaning. With examples from Shakespeare, Dickens, and others, the study shows how antithesis helps make writing clearer, more emotional, and more artistic. This research emphasizes its value in stylistics and its role in enhancing language and literature.

REFERENCES

• Бабенко О.В. Практикум з стилістики англійської мови: Навчальнометодичний посібник для студентів зі спеціальності 6.020303 "Філологія" / О. В. Бабенко — К. : ВЦ НУБіП України, 2014. – 134 с.

• Гуревич В.В. Г95 English Stylistics. Стилистика английского языка ; учеб, пособие / В.В. Гуревич. — 3-е изд. — М.: Флинта : Наука, 2008. — 72 с.

• Степанова, И. В. С79 Практикум по стилистике английского языка: учебное пособие (на англ. яз.) / И. В. Степанова. – Челябинск: Энциклопедия, 2014. – 148 с.

• (U. Lehtsalu G. Liiv O. Mutt) An Introduction to English Stylistics/ Tartu State University, Chair of English Studies/ Tartu 1973.

FUNCTIONS OF LEXICAL STYLISTIC DEVICES: IRONY

G'ofurova Sarvarakhon Madaminjonovna

Teacher of Foreign Language Institute in Andijan

Sobirjonova Dilorom Mukhammadsodiq qizi

Student of Foreign Language Institute in Andijan

Annotation: *This article delves into the functions of irony as a significant lexical stylistic device in literature, communication, and culture. Irony's strength lies in its ability to create contrasts between literal and intended meanings, fostering cognitive engagement, emotional resonance, and societal critique. The article categorizes irony into verbal, situational, and dramatic types, analyzing their unique roles. Practical examples from literary texts, films, and everyday communication illustrate its diverse applications. The conclusion underscores irony's timeless relevance in addressing the complexities of human existence.*

Keywords: *Irony, verbal irony, situational irony, dramatic irony, stylistic devices, literary critique, societal commentary, cognitive engagement, emotional depth, rhetoric.*

Irony, derived from the Greek word *eironeia* meaning "dissimulation" or "feigned ignorance," is a stylistic device that plays a pivotal role in communication, literature, and cultural expression. By presenting a discrepancy between the literal and implied meanings, irony invites audiences to question assumptions, uncover hidden layers of meaning, and reflect on the complexities of human nature and society. As a tool for humor, critique, and artistic depth, irony transcends genres and disciplines, remaining a cornerstone of rhetorical and literary expression.

At its core, irony functions through contrast, creating a space where expectations and reality collide. This contrast can manifest in verbal irony, where words convey

meanings opposite to their literal sense; situational irony, where outcomes defy logical expectations; or dramatic irony, where the audience knows more than the characters. Each type of irony serves unique purposes, enriching narratives, fostering engagement, and provoking intellectual and emotional responses.

Historically, irony has been an essential tool for both subtle and overt communication. In ancient Greek drama, dramatic irony heightened the tragic tension of plays like *Oedipus Rex*, where the audience's awareness of Oedipus's fate underscored the themes of destiny and ignorance. Renaissance writers like Shakespeare harnessed irony to explore themes of power, morality, and human folly. In modern times, irony has become a hallmark of satire, reflecting societal critiques in works like George Orwell's *1984* and Jonathan Swift's *A Modest Proposal*.

Irony also serves as a bridge between humor and critique, offering a lens through which creators and audiences can examine the absurdities and contradictions of life. In everyday communication, irony lightens serious discussions, critiques indirectly, and establishes rapport through shared understanding. In advertising, irony grabs attention and creates memorable campaigns. Across all contexts, irony requires active engagement, challenging audiences to discern its intended meaning and fostering a deeper connection with the material.

Despite its benefits, irony's subtlety can lead to misinterpretation or misuse, underscoring the importance of context and cultural understanding. What may be a humorous critique in one context could be perceived as offensive or confusing in another. Nevertheless, its versatility and power to engage and provoke make it an indispensable tool for writers, speakers, and creators.

This article explores the functions of irony in depth, examining its applications across literature, communication, and cultural discourse. Through examples from

classic texts, films, and daily interactions, it highlights irony's ability to evoke humor, provoke thought, and critique societal norms. A detailed conclusion underscores its enduring relevance and importance in addressing the complexities of human existence.

Types of Irony and Their Functions: Verbal Irony occurs when a speaker's intended meaning contrasts sharply with their literal words. This form of irony is commonly used in sarcasm, humor, and critiques. Functions: Critiquing Social Norms: Verbal irony can point out societal flaws by appearing to agree with them. In Mark Twain's *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*, Huck's comment, "All right, then, I'll go to hell," uses verbal irony to criticize the moral hypocrisy of slavery.

Enhancing Humor: Verbal irony often creates comedic effects by presenting exaggerated contrasts. Oscar Wilde's *The Importance of Being Earnest* is replete with ironic statements like, "I can resist anything except temptation," which humorously undercuts self-control.

Engaging Audiences: By requiring interpretation, verbal irony invites readers or listeners to uncover its deeper meaning, fostering active engagement. Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice* opens with the ironic statement, "It is a truth universally acknowledged, that a single man in possession of a good fortune, must be in want of a wife," subtly critiquing marriage norms.

Situational Irony occurs when outcomes contradict expectations, creating a surprise twist that adds depth to narratives. Functions: Eliciting Emotional Responses: Situational irony heightens emotional impact by contrasting hope with reality. In O. Henry's *The Gift of the Magi*, the situational irony of the couple's mutual sacrifices for gifts underscores their love while highlighting the futility of materialism.

Critiquing Human Folly: By highlighting contradictions, situational irony critiques human decisions and societal values. In Franz Kafka's *The Metamorphosis*,

Gregor's family's rejection of him after his transformation ironically contrasts their initial reliance on him, exposing selfishness. Enhancing Plot Complexity: This form of irony introduces unpredictability, making stories more engaging. In George Orwell's *Animal Farm*, the situational irony of the pigs becoming indistinguishable from humans critiques political corruption.

Dramatic Irony occurs when the audience or reader knows more about a situation than the characters, creating tension or humor. Functions: Building Suspense: Audiences anticipate characters' realization of the truth, heightening dramatic tension. In Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*, the audience knows Juliet is alive when Romeo believes she is dead, intensifying the tragedy. Eliciting Sympathy: Dramatic irony deepens emotional connections by exposing characters' ignorance. In Sophocles' *Oedipus Rex*, the audience's knowledge of Oedipus's true identity amplifies his tragic downfall.

Conveying Themes: This form of irony often underscores central themes by juxtaposing characters' perceptions with reality. In Ibsen's *A Doll's House*, Nora's realization of her husband's selfishness contrasts with the audience's earlier understanding of his character.

Broader Functions of Irony: Social Commentary Irony is a powerful tool for critiquing societal norms, politics, and human behavior. Its subtlety allows writers to address controversial topics without direct confrontation. Jonathan Swift's *A Modest Proposal* uses verbal irony to satirize British policies, suggesting cannibalism to expose the inhumanity of exploiting the poor.

Emotional Engagement. Irony evokes complex emotions by blending humor, sadness, or anger with intellectual surprise. The dramatic irony in *Macbeth* keeps audiences emotionally invested in Macbeth's tragic choices and their consequences.

247

Cognitive Stimulation. Irony requires audiences to reconcile contradictions, enhancing critical thinking. The situational irony in Guy de Maupassant's *The Necklace* forces readers to reevaluate the protagonist's values and decisions.

Irony in Non-Literary Contexts. Political Discourse. Irony is often used in political rhetoric to critique opponents or policies subtly. In Winston Churchill's speech, "The best argument against democracy is a five-minute conversation with the average voter," verbal irony critiques democratic processes while highlighting their flaws.

Media and Advertising. Irony grabs attention and creates memorable campaigns. Advertisements that juxtapose luxury products with mundane settings use situational irony to highlight exclusivity.

Everyday Communication. In casual speech, irony can diffuse tension, critique indirectly, or add humor. Saying, "What a great idea!" when someone suggests something impractical conveys disapproval humorously.

Irony in Modern Media and Popular Culture. Television and Film Dramatic irony is a staple of suspense and comedy genres. In Alfred Hitchcock's *Psycho*, the audience's awareness of Norman Bates's true identity creates tension throughout the film.

Music and Visual Art Irony in music often critiques societal values or norms. Alanis Morissette's song "Ironic" ironically contains situations that are more coincidental than truly ironic, creating meta-commentary.

Conclusion

Irony stands as one of the most versatile and enduring stylistic devices in language and literature. By juxtaposing surface appearances with deeper meanings, irony invites audiences to engage cognitively and emotionally, uncovering hidden

truths and confronting societal contradictions. Across its forms—verbal, situational, and dramatic—irony serves as a bridge between humor and critique, simplicity and complexity, the literal and the implied.

The power of verbal irony lies in its ability to critique without overt hostility, making it a staple of satire and social commentary. Situational irony, on the other hand, captures life's unpredictability, often leaving lasting impressions by challenging expectations. Dramatic irony engages audiences by placing them in a privileged position, fostering anticipation, and deepening empathy. Together, these forms of irony enrich narratives, amplify themes, and reflect the nuanced nature of human experience.

In literature, irony has shaped iconic works from Sophocles' tragedies to modernist explorations of identity and existentialism. Its use in film, advertising, and everyday speech demonstrates its adaptability and relevance in diverse contexts. However, irony's efficacy depends on context and shared understanding; its subtlety can lead to misinterpretation or misuse. Yet, this very complexity underscores its enduring appeal.

Irony's significance extends beyond aesthetics to its role as a tool for intellectual and emotional engagement. It challenges audiences to think critically, empathize deeply, and question assumptions, making it a cornerstone of rhetorical and literary expression. Its relevance in addressing social issues, reflecting human complexities, and enriching communication ensures its lasting place in artistic and cultural discourse.

References

1. Abrams, M. H. (2012). *A Glossary of Literary Terms*. Wadsworth Cengage Learning.

2. Booth, W. C. (1974). *A Rhetoric of Irony*. University of Chicago Press.

3. Colebrook, C. (2004). *Irony*. Routledge.

249

4. Fowler, R. (1987). *A Dictionary of Modern Critical Terms*. Routledge.

5. Hutcheon, L. (1994). *Irony's Edge: The Theory and Politics of Irony*. Routledge.

6. Kierkegaard, S. (1841). *The Concept of Irony*. Harper Torchbooks.

7. Knox, N. (1961). *The Word Irony and its Contexts, 1500-1755*. Duke University Press.

8. Muecke, D. C. (1969). *The Compass of Irony*. Methuen.

9. Simpson, P. (2003). *On the Discourse of Satire: Towards a Stylistic Model of Satirical Humour*. John Benjamins Publishing.

10. Spencer, L. (2017). *Satire and Irony in Literature*. Cambridge Scholars Publishing.

SUN'IY INSHOOTLARNING ZILZILALAR TA'SIRIDA SHIKASTLANISHI

Barotov Ashurali Ixtiyor o'g'li

(Toshkent davlat transport universiteti)

Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqolada sun'iy inshootlarning zilzilalar ta'sirida shikastlanishi haqida ma'lumotlar berilgan va tahlil natijalari keltirilgan.

Annotation

This article provides information on the effects of earthquakes on bridges and presents the results of analysis.

Kalit so'zlar: *ko'prik, zilzila, ta'sir, qayta tiklash, ko'prik tayanchi, qoziqlar.*

Keywords: *bridge, earthquake, effect, restoration, bridge support, piles.*

O'zbekistonda jadallik bilan bino va inshootlarning qurilishi, hamda turli xil inshootlar loyihalanishi amalga oshirilmoqda, bular qatoriga temirbeton to'sinli ko'priklar, yo'l o'tkazgichlar, viaduklar, yer osti va usti metropolitenlari kabi ko'plab sun'iy inshootlar ham kiradi [1-3].

Seysmik hududlardagi turli inshootlarni loyihalash, hisoblash va ekspluatatsiya qilish borasidagi katta yutuqlar mavjudligidan qat'iy nazar, umumiy zilzilabardoshlik nazariyasiga nisbatan ko'priklar zilzilabardoshligi nazariyasi ancha orqada qolgan, chunki zilzilalardan talofot ko'rgan hududlardagi inshootlar shikastlanishlariga ko'ra ko'priklardagi shikastlanishlarning ulushi kam bo'ladi, bu esa seysmik hududlardagi qurilish ishlarida asosiy e'tibor turar-joy va sanoat binolarini zilzilabardoshligini ta'minlash masalasiga qaratilishiga olib keladi [4-6].

Insoniyat paydo bo'libdiki, tabiiy ofatlardan biri bo'lgan zilzila ta'sirida yashamoqda. lnson ongli faoliyati davomida ushbu ta'sirga qarshi u yoki bu yo'sinda "kurashib" kelmoqda. Uning tabiiy zilzilalar oldini olishga qurbi yetmasada, tabiiy ofat yetkazadigan zararni minimal darajada kamaytira oladi. Bino yoki sun'iy inshootga ta'sir qiluvchi kuch nisbatan qisqa muddat davomida o'z qiymati va egallab turgan holatini o'zgartirib tursa bu *dinamik kuch* deb ataladi. Bunday kuch ta'siridan 1-rasmda ko`rsatilganidek sistemada vaqt bo'yicha o'zgaruvchi deformatsiya va ko'chish sodir bo'ladi. Dinamik kuch ta'siridan sistema elementlari nuqtalarida tezlanish paydo bo'ladi va natijada elementlarda inersion kuchlar vujudga keladi. Dinamik kuchlar ta'siridan bino yoki sun'iy inshootlarda vujudga keladigan kuchlanish, deformatsiya

251

va ko'chishlar miqdori hamda yo'nalishi vaqt o'tishi bilan o'zgaruvchan bo'ladi. Bino va inshootlarni ekspluatatsiya qilish jarayonida ularga turli dinamik kuchlar ta'sir qiladi. Bularga misol tariqasida shamol va harakatlanuvchi kuchlar, portlash jarayonidan bino yoki sun'iy inshootlar sirtiga ta'sir qiluvchi kuchlar, asos grunti orqali ta'sir qiluvchi seysmik kuchlarni keltirish mumkin [7, 8].
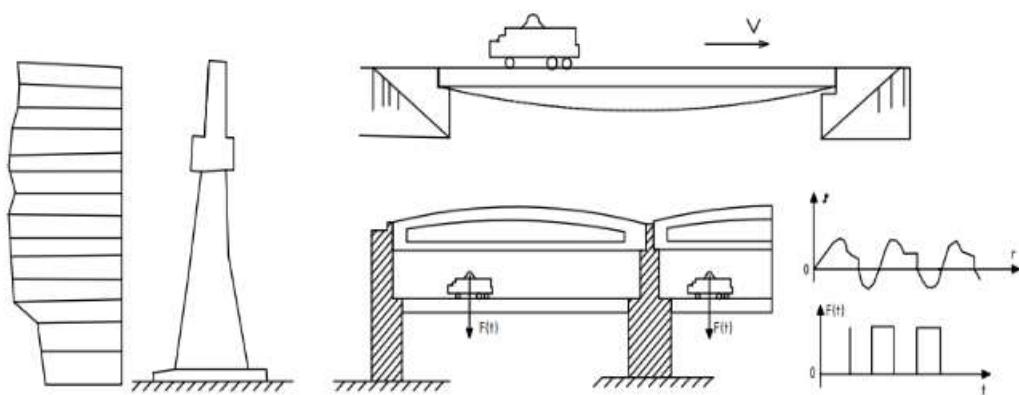
1-rasm. Sun'iy inshootlarga ta'sir qiluvchi dinamik kuchlar

Sun'iy inshootlarni seysmik shikastlanishlari sabablari quydagilar:

1.Zamin gruntlari tebranishlari natijasida kelib chiqadigan inshoot massalarini tebranma harakatlaridan hosil bo`luvchi gorizontal seysmik kuchlar;

2. Gruntning seysmik tebranishlarini vertikal tashkil etuvchisi tomonidan yuzaga keltiradigan vertikal seysmik kuchlar;

3.Tirkama devorlar va ustunlarga gruntning seysmik gorizontal bosimini inshootlardagi qo`shimcha seysmik kuchlanishlar keltirib chiqaradi;

4.Zilzila sharoitida tonnellar obdelkasiga tog` bosmining ortishi;

5.Ko`priklarni oraliq tayanchlariga suvning (gidrodinamik) seysmik bosimi;

6. Zilzila paytida ayrim gruntlarning ko`tarish qobilyatining pasayishi [7, 9].

Zilzila paytida ko'prik konstruksiyasining ishlashiga ko'prikning zilzila markaziga yaqinligi va joy sharoiti ta'sir qilishi mumkin. Bu ikkala omil ham yer silkinishlari va yer deformatsiyalarining intevsivligiga, shuningdek, ko'prik uzunligi bo'ylab bu ta'sirlarning o'zgaruvchanligiga bog'liq bo`ladi. 1995 yilgi Xyogo - Ken Nanbu (Kobe) zilzilasi paytida Osaka ko'rfaziga tutash yoki uning ichida qurilgan baland yo'llar va ko'priklarda qulash sodir bo'lgan. Qulashlarga bir necha turdagi omil sabab bo'lgan [10, 11]. Birinchidan ko'p ko'priklar 10m dan kam chuqurlikdagi

shag'al-qumli-loy grunti ustida joylashgan qum-shag'alli terassalarda (allyuvial konlar) qurilgan, bu holat tog' jinslarining kengayishiga olib kelgan.

2-rasm. 1995-yil Hyoge – Ken Nanbudagi zilzila. Nishinomiya-ko ko'prigi

Bundan tashqari 3-rasmda Xigashi-Nada viadukining qulashi, 3-marshurtda 637 ta tirgakda o'rtacha va katta miqdorda zarar ko'rilgani, 1300 dan ortiq oraliq qurilmalar shikastlangani va taxminan 50 ta oraliq qurilma almashtirish talab qilingani ko'rsatilgan.

3-rasm. 1995-yil Hyoge – Ken Nanbudagi zilzila. Xigashi-Nada viaduki

Ko'prikdan tushayotgan asosiy yukni tayanchlar qabul qiladi. Tayanchlar ta'sir qilayotgan deformatsiyalarga bardosh bera olishi uchun yetarlicha egiluvchan bo'lishi lozim. Binobarin, kuchli zilzilalar paytida tayanchlar katta noelastik deformatsiyalarga

253

uchraydi [12]. Tayanchni ishdan chiqishi vertikal yuk ko'tarish qobiliyatini yo'qotishi mumkin. Tayanchni buzilishi ko'prik qulashining asosiy sababidir. Beton tayanchlarda detallarning noto'g'ri egilishi, 4-rasmda ko`rsatilganidek bir necha mexanizmlarni birlashtirgan nosozliklarni olib kelishi mumkin.Po`lat tayanchlarda esa mahalliy burilishlar sun'iy inshootlarni asta-sekin qulab tushishiga olib keladi. Bunday nosozliklar ayniqsa eski ko'priklarda ko'p uchraydi.

4-rasm. Xanshin ekspress yo'li

Navbatdagi misolda, zilzilalarning ko'priklarga ta'sirini ko'rishimiz mumkin. Shunday zilzilalardan biri 2022 yil 18- sentabrda Taypeyda yuz berdi. 6.8 magnitudali zilzila natijasida (5-rasm) Xualyan shahridagi Gaoliano ko'prigining qulashiga sabab bo'ldi. Ko'prik butunlay mashinalar harakati uchun cheklanib qo'yildi [8, 10, 11].

5-rasm. Taypey 2022- yil Gaoliano ko'prigi

Ko'prik tayanchlari ko'proq cho'kish va siljish kabi shikastlanishlarga chalinadi. Poydevor ostidagi grunt ma'lum darajada yumshoq bo'lganda, bunday shikastlanishga birinchi navbatda e'tibor qaratish zarur. Ko'prik har bir tayanchini cho'kish yoki siljish miqdori daryo o'zanining turli joylarida turlicha bo'lishi mumkin. Shuning uchun har bir joyda gruntlarning o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini e'tiborga olish kerak [13-16]. Hatto bir qismi mustahkam zaminda, ikkinchi qismi esa yumshoq zaminda turgan yakka tayanch bo'lganda ham inshoot anchagina og'ishiga olib keladigan notekis cho'kishga chalinishi mumkin. Misol tariqasida 6-rasmda zilzila vaqtida yirik ko'priklarning oraliq qurilmalarini qulashi va tayanchlarini shikastlanishi ko'rsatilgan.

6-rasm. Tayvandagi zilzila oqibatlari (1999 y.)

Xulosa qilib shuni aytish mumkinki, zilzila jarayonida tektonik buzilishlar tekisliklari bo'ylab harakatlanishlar o'n va undan ortiq metrgacha boradigan o'pirilish va siljishlarni keltirib chiqaradi. Bunday hodisalar ko'priklar va tonnellarni ham shikastlanishiga olib keladi. Ko'p hollarda inshootlar shikastlanishi yuqorida ko'rsatilgan sabablarning birgalikdagi ta'siri natijasida hosil bo'ladi. Ushbu shikastlanishlarni inobatga olgan holda quydagilarga e'tibor qaratish lozim:

1.Seysmik mustahkam bino va inshootlarni loyihalashda zamonaviy uslublarni qo'llash davr talabidir. Tabiiyki qurilish ko'lamining ortishi bilan antiseysmik tadbirlarga sarflanadigan xarajatlar ham orta boradi. Shuning uchun, zilzilabardosh qurilishda konstruksiyalar seysmik zo'riqqanlik holati talablarini eng kam xarajat bilan bajarishga diqqatini qaratmoq lozim;

2. Yurtimizda sun'iy inshootlarni qurishda rivojlangan davlatlarning ko`priksozlik tajribasini o`rganish zarur. Bino va inshootlar zilzilabardoshligini ta'minlash muammosini hal qilish, kelajakda insonlar hayotini va jamiyatda katta mehnatlar bilan yuzaga kelgan moddiy boyliklarni saqlab qolish orqali katta ijtimoiy samaraga olib keladi.

<div align="center">

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar

</div>

1. Шермухамедов, У.З., & Абдуахатова, М. А. (2018). Современное состояние и перспективы проектирования и строительства городских транспортных сооружений республики Узбекистан. *Путевой навигатор*, (36-37), 24-28.

2. Салиханов, С.С., & Шермухамедов, У.З. (2020). Мостовое полотно железобетонных мостов с использованием нового типа гидроизоляции. Путевой навигатор, (42), 30-32.

3. Shermuxamedov, U.Z., & Zokirov, F.Z. (2019). Application of modern, effective materials in rail road reinforced bridge elements. Journal of tashkent institute of railway engineers, 15(3), 8-13.

4. B.S. Rahmonov, M.X. Siddiqov. Binolar zilziIabardoshligi. – T.: "Fan va texnologiya".

5. Шермухамедов, У.З. (2010). Проектирование сейсмостойких сооружений для условий Узбекистана. In *Новые технологии в мостостроении* (pp. 95-99).

6. Raupov, C., Shermuxamedov, U., & Karimova, A. (2021). Assessment of strength and deformation of lightweight concrete and its components under triaxial compression, taking into account the macrostructure of the material. In E3S Web of Conferences (Vol. 264, p. 02015). EDP Sciences.

7. T.R. Rashidov, U.Z. Shermuxamedov. Transport inshootlarining zilzilabardoshligi. – Toshkent: Complex Print, 2020. – 408 b.

8. Moehle, J.P., Eberhard, M.O. "Earthqake Damage to Bridges" Bridge Engineering Handbook.

9. Karimova A.B., Barotov A. Gruntlarning fizik - mexanik xossalarini aniqlash // Procedia of Theoretical and Applied Sciences (Portugal) "International Symposium of Life Safety and Security", 2022. – p.1-5.

10. Wai-Fah Chen, Lian Duan., Bridge Engineering Handbook Second Edition Seismic Design. – NY.:2014, 722p.

256

11.   Shermukhamedov U.Z., Tayirov Sh.Sh. Some features of damage to un-cut reinforced concrete bridges under severe earthquakes // Journal Science and Innovation Volume 2 Issue 1. 2023. – p.54-62.

12.   Shermuxamedov, U., Shaumarov, S., & Uzdin, A. (2021). Use of seismic insulation for seismic protection of railway bridges. In *E3S Web of Conferences* (Vol. 264, p. 02001). EDP Sciences.

13.   Кузнецова, И. О., Уздин, А., Шермухамедов, У. З., & Ван, Х. Б. (2010). Использование упругого полупространства для моделирования оснований при оценке сейсмостойкости больших мостов. Вестник гражданских инженеров, (3), 91-95.

14.   Ulugbek, S., Saidxon, S., Said, S., & Fakhriddin, Z. (2020). Method of selecting optimal parameters of seismic-proof bearing parts of bridges and overpasses on high-speed railway line. *European Journal of Molecular & Clinical Medicine*, *7*(2), 1076-1080.

15.   Rashidov, T. R., Tursunbay, R., & Ulugbek, S. (2020). Features of the theory of a two-mass system with a rigidly connected end of the bridge, in consideration of seismic influence on high-speed railways. *European Journal of Molecular & Clinical Medicine*, *7*(2), 1160-1166.

16.   Shermukhamedov, U., Karimova, A., Abdullaev, A., & Hikmatova, I. (2023). Calculation of monolithic bridges taking into account seismic conditions of Republic of Uzbekistan. In *E3S Web of Conferences* (Vol. 365, p. 02005). EDP Sciences.

QO'QON XONLILIGIDA BOSHQARUV TIZIMI

Nabijonova Mohlaroyim Olim qizi

Buxoro davlat universiteti, Filologiya va tillarni o'qitish fakulteti,

11-1Ing 24 guruhi talabasi

E-mail: mohlaroyimnabijonova68@gmail.com

Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqolada Qo'qon Xonligining boshqaruv tizimi tahlil etilgan. Maqolada xonlikning markazlashgan va feodal unsurlarini uyg'unlashtirgan boshqaruv tuzilmasi, xonning vakolatlari, amaldorlar va mahalliy hokimiyat o'rtasidagi munosabatlar yoritilgan. Xonlikdagi siyosiy va iqtisodiy tizim, ijtimoiy qatlamlar o'rtasidagi farqlar hamda boshqaruvning samaradorligini ta'minlashdagi muammolar ko'rsatilgan. Qo'qon Xonligidagi boshqaruv tizimi o'z davrining siyosiy, iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy sharoitlariga mos ravishda shakllanib, o'ziga xos xususiyatlarga ega bo'lgan. Tadqiqot xonlikdagi markazlashgan hokimiyat va feodal munosabatlarning o'zaro aloqalarini chuqur tahlil qilishga imkon beradi, shuningdek, bu tizimning o'rta asrlar O'rta Osiyo davlatlaridagi boshqaruv tuzilmalariga ta'sirini ko'rsatadi.

Kalit so'zlar: Qo'qon Xonligi, boshqaruv tizimi, xon, feodalizm, markazlashgan hokimiyat, amaldorlar, ijtimoiy tuzilma, siyosiy tizim, iqtisodiy tizim, O'rta Osiyo, davlat boshqaruvi, mahalliy hokimiyat.

Kirish

Qo'qon Xonligi (1709-1876) o'z davrida O'rta Osiyoda muhim siyosiy va ijtimoiy tuzilma bo'lib, u o'zining markazlashgan boshqaruv tizimi, feodal tuzilishi va amaldorlar tizimi orqali tarixiy jarayonlarga katta ta'sir ko'rsatgan. Xonlikning boshqaruv tizimi, markazlashgan va feodal unsurlarni birlashtirib, o'ziga xos, murakkab tizimni tashkil etdi. Bu tizimda xonning hokimiyati kuchli bo'lsa-da, mahalliy rahbarlar va ijtimoiy qatlamlar o'rtasidagi o'zaro munosabatlar ham muhim rol o'ynagan. Maqolada Qo'qon Xonligida boshqaruv tizimi va uning tarkibiy qismlari, xususan, xonning vakolatlari, amaldorlar, mahalliy hokimiyat va ijtimoiy tuzilmalar haqida batafsil tahlil etiladi.

Adabiyotlar tahlili

Qo'qon Xonligining boshqaruv tizimi haqida o'tkazilgan ilmiy tadqiqotlar katta ahamiyatga ega. Tarixchilar Mirza Muhammad Haqiy, Muhammad Shoh Tarzi va

258

boshqa oʻzbekistonlik olimlar Qoʻqon Xonligining boshqaruv tuzilmasini oʻrganishda katta hissalarini qoʻshganlar. Haqiyning asarlari xonlikning siyosiy strukturasini, amaldorlar tizimini va xonning vakolatlarini keng yoritadi. Shoh Tarzi esa xonlikdagi ijtimoiy qatlamlar va ularning oʻzaro munosabatlari masalasini oʻrganadi. Tadqiqotlar shuni koʻrsatadiki, Qoʻqon Xonligida boshqaruv tizimi feodal tuzilishga asoslanib, xonning hokimiyatining markazlashtirilishi va mahalliy hokimlarning erkinligi oʻrtasida muvozanat boʻlishga intilgan.

Metodologiya

Ushbu maqolada Qoʻqon Xonligining boshqaruv tizimini tahlil qilishda tarixiy-tahliliy va tizimli metodlar qoʻllaniladi. Tarixiy-tahliliy metod orqali xonlikning oʻtmishiga oid ma'lumotlar toʻplangan va ular asosida boshqaruv tizimi va siyosiy strukturalar oʻrganilgan. Tizimli metod esa xonlikdagi amaldorlar va ijtimoiy qatlamlar oʻrtasidagi oʻzaro munosabatlarni koʻrsatish, shuningdek, boshqaruvning markazlashgan va feodal unsurlarini tahlil qilishda qoʻllanilgan.

Qoʻqon Xonligida boshqaruv tizimini oʻrganish uchun quyidagi asosiy savollarni koʻrib chiqdik:

1. Xonning vakolatlari qanday edi va ular qanday amalga oshirildi?

2. Boshqaruvning markazlashgan va mahalliy darajalari oʻrtasidagi oʻzaro munosabatlar qanday rivojlandi?

3. Xonlikda ijtimoiy qatlamlar va feodal munosabatlar qanday shakllandi?

Natijalar

Qoʻqon Xonligining boshqaruv tizimi oʻzining markazlashtirilgan va feodal tuzilishi bilan ajralib turadi. Xonning hokimiyati kuchli boʻlib, u davlatni boshqarishda asosan amaldorlar orqali ishlagan. Xonning asosiy vakolatlari siyosiy, iqtisodiy va harbiy sohalarda jamlangan edi. U davlat qarorlarini qabul qilishda yakka hukmdor sifatida ishlagan, lekin uning qarorlari amaldorlar va boshqaruv apparatiga bogʻliq edi.

Qoʻqon Xonligida amaldorlar tizimi juda murakkab boʻlgan. Asosiy amaldorlar tarkibiga beglar, amirlar va harbiy rahbarlar kirgan. Ular oʻz hududlarida ma'lum darajada mustaqil hokimiyatga ega boʻlishgan va xonning qarorlarini amalga oshirishda muhim rol oʻynaganlar. Biroq, har bir amaldorning oʻz hududidagi ta'siri va vakolatlari hududiy mustaqillikni ta'minlagan, bu esa markazlashgan boshqaruvni qiyinlashtirgan.

259

Boshqaruv tizimining markazlashganligi bilan birga, har bir viloyatda mahalliy rahbarlar (beglar) oʻz hududlarini boshqarishgan. Mahalliy rahbarlarning vakolatlari koʻpincha ularning shaxsiy kuchiga va xon bilan aloqalariga bogʻliq boʻlgan. Shu bois, xonlikda ba'zan ichki nizolar va qarama-qarshiliklar yuzaga kelgan, bu esa markazlashgan boshqaruv tizimining samaradorligini pasaytirgan.

Xonlikda ijtimoiy qatlamlar aniq belgilanmagan boʻlsa-da, yuqori qatlamda xon va uning oila a'zolari joylashgan. Xonning yaqin atrofidagilar (beglar, amirlar) davlat boshqaruvini amalga oshirishda faol ishtirok etganlar. Quyi qatlamda esa oddiy xalq, savdogarlar va dehqonlar yashagan. Ijtimoiy qatlamlar oʻrtasidagi farq aniq boʻlib, ularning oʻzaro munosabatlari feodal tizimga asoslangan edi.

Qoʻqon Xonligida soliq va adolat tizimi muhim ahamiyatga ega boʻlgan. Soliq tizimi asosan dehqonlar va savdogarlardan olinadigan daromadlar asosida shakllangan. Xonlikda yer egaligi tizimi orqali resurslar taqsimoti amalga oshirilgan. Xonning soliq siyosati va amaldorlar orqali oʻtgan adolat tizimi iqtisodiy barqarorlikni ta'minlashga xizmat qilgan, biroq bu tizim ba'zan ijtimoiy tartibsizliklar va noroziliklarga olib kelgan.

Muhokama

Qoʻqon Xonligining boshqaruv tizimi oʻzining markazlashgan va feodal unsurlarini uygʻunlashtirganligi bilan ajralib turadi. Xonning kuchli vakolatlari, amaldorlarning mustaqil harakatlari va mahalliy rahbarlarning erkinligi oʻrtasidagi muvozanatni saqlash davlat boshqaruvini yanada murakkablashtirgan. Shuningdek, xonlikda kuzatilgan ichki nizolar va ijtimoiy farqlar markazlashgan boshqaruvning samaradorligiga salbiy ta'sir koʻrsatgan.

Qoʻqon Xonligidagi boshqaruv tizimi oʻsha davr uchun yuqori darajadagi markazlashgan boshqaruv tizimi boʻlishi mumkin, ammo feodal munosabatlar va amaldorlarning oʻzaro nizolari, shuningdek, iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy muammolar tizimning barqarorligini ta'minlashga toʻsqinlik qilgan. Shu bilan birga, xonlikning ijtimoiy-siyosiy tuzilmasi boshqa oʻrta asr davlatlaridan farqli oʻlaroq, juda oʻziga xos boʻlib, oʻsha davrda Qoʻqon Xonligining boshqaruv tizimi oʻzining murakkabligi va oʻzgaruvchanligi bilan ajralib turadi.

Xulosa

Qo'qon Xonligi boshqaruv tizimi o'sha davrning siyosiy va ijtimoiy sharoitlariga mos ravishda shakllangan bo'lib, feodal tuzilma, amaldorlar tizimi va ijtimoiy qatlamlar o'rtasidagi o'zaro aloqalar orqali davlat boshqaruvi amalga oshirilgan. Xonlikning markazlashgan boshqaruvi va mahalliy rahbarlar o'rtasidagi muvozanat tizimni murakkablashtirgan, ammo bu tizimda markaziy hokimiyatning ahamiyati va amaldorlar roli yuqori bo'lgan. Qo'qon Xonligining boshqaruv tizimi, o'zining siyosiy va ijtimoiy strukturasi bilan, o'rta asrlar O'rta Osiyo davlatlarini o'rganishda muhim ahamiyatga ega bo'lib, keyingi davrlarning davlat boshqaruvi tizimlarini tahlil qilishda yordam beradi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

1. A'zamov, A. (2000). *O'rta Osiyo davlatlari tarixidan* – Toshkent: O'qituvchi.

2. Batirov, M. (2015). *Qo'qon Xonligi va uning siyosiy-harbiy tarixi*. – Toshkent: Sharq.

3. Berdimuratov, S. (2010). *O'rta asrlar O'rta Osiyo: siyosat, iqtisod, ijtimoiy tuzilma*. – Buxoro: Buxoro universiteti nashriyoti.

4. Jo'raev, M. (2002). *Qo'qon Xonligi: tarixiy tahlil*. – Toshkent: Fan.

5. Mahmudov, F. (2001). *O'rta asrlar O'rta Osiyosidagi feodal tizimi va boshqaruv tuzilmalari*. – Samarqand: Samarqand universiteti nashriyoti.

6. Rasulov, N. (2017). *Qo'qon Xonligining siyosiy tizimi: tarixiy o'rganishlar* – Toshkent: Akademnashr.

7. Yuldashev, S. (2008). *O'rta Osiyoda feodalizm va uning rivojlanish bosqichlari*. – Toshkent: O'zbekiston Milliy Universiteti nashriyoti.

8. Isomiddinov, A. (2013). *Xonliklar davri: O'rta Osiyo tarixining yangi sahifalari*. – Toshkent: O'rta Osiyo tarixining muammolari.

9. Mukhamedov, E. (2010). *O'rta asrlar shaharlarida boshqaruv tizimi va ijtimoiy tuzilma*. – Toshkent: Sharq.

10. Khakimov, A. (2011). *Xonliklarning siyosiy va ijtimoiy-hukukiy tuzilmalari*. – Samarqand: Universitet nashriyoti.

CLASSIFICATION OF STYLISTIC DEVICES.THE NATURE TYPES AND FUNCTIONC OF LEXICAL STYLISTIC DEVICES: METAPHOR, METONYMY

Scientific supervisor: **G'ofurova Sarvaraxon**

Student: **Rasuljonova Irodaxon** *Andijan State Institute of Foreign Languages*

Annotation

The most essential feature of the word is that it expresses the concept of a word or a phenomena through its form and meanings. There are 3 types of lexical meanings: Logical meaning (dictionary); Nominative meaning; Emotive meaning.

Key words : Metaphor, Metonymy, Irony, Epithet, Oxymoron, Hyperbole, Antonomasia, Zeugma, Pun, Simile, Gradation, Antithesis, Represented, Speech, One member, Alliteration, sentence, Onomatopoei, Ellipsis, Detachment.

The most essential feature of the word is that it expresses the concept of a word or a phenomena through its form and meanings. There are 3 types of lexical meanings:

- Logical meaning (dictionary);
- Nominative meaning;
- Emotive meaning.

Logical meaning is an expression of the concept of the given thing or phenomenon. One word is capable to have more than one meaning and this capacity is called polysemy. All the meanings of a word form its semantic structure. Within the semantic structure of a polysemantic word we differentiate primary logical meaning and secondary logical meaning. Logical meanings are further divided into: 1) independent logical meaning; 2) dependent logical meaning. Dependent logical meaning can be understood only in a context. This meaning is called contextual.

Emotive meaning serves to express one's individual attitude to the thing or idea. In English there are certain words which have only emotive meaning. They are: Alas, By god, goodness, fine, beautiful, nasty, awful etc [1].

The third type of meaning is called nominal meaning. There is a great difference between common nouns and proper nouns. Common nouns not only name the thing but signify them. Proper nouns only name things or human beings. Sometimes common nouns can become proper nouns. Sometimes the reverse process takes place. (smith - Mr Smith; hooligan). Nominal meaning is frequently used by writers as a special

stylistic device, which is based on a peculiar interplay of two meanings: logical and nominal Thus, Lexical Stylistic Devices are based on a peculiar use or interaction of lexical meanings within a word or word combination. The interplay of the primary dictionary meaning and a meaning which is imposed on the word by a micro-context may be traced along different lines. One line is when the author identifies two objects which have nothing in common, but he subjectively sees a function, or a property, or a feature, or a quality that may make the reader perceive these two objects as identical.

Another line when the author finds it possible to substitute one object for another on the grounds that there is some kind of interrelation between the two corresponding objects. The first case is the mechanism of creation of metaphors, the second – metonymies [2].

Metaphor. Metaphor is a relation between the dictionary and contextual meanings based on resemblance of two objects, ideas, actions: e.g.; She is a fox.

The word «fox» denoting one object is transferred to another /she/ in order to indicate a resemblance between them, their common feature is «cunning». The metaphor is based on a common features of two objects. The common feature is never mentioned. In other words, in metaphor we are given A and C and the problem is to see B - a common feature. The reader has to come to it by himself. It is important .to remember that the metaphor does not identify, the two notions are brought together on the basis of only one feature, other features being quite different. Metaphor can be expressed by all the parts of speech: nouns, adjectives,verbs e.g. 1.   She is a machine in her husband's house. (noun) Money burns a hole in my pocket. (verb). People are afraid of themselves nowadays. They have forgotten the highest of all duties, the duty that one owes to oneself. Of course they are charitable. They feed the hungry, and clothe the beggar. But their own souls starve, and are nake (adjective). Metaphors expressed by one word are called simple. There are metaphors which are expressed by several words, a group of words. We call it metaphorical periphrasis .e.g. Oh let me, true in love, but truly write, And then believe me, my love is as fair As any mother child, though not so bright. As those gold candles fixed in heaven's air.   /Shakespeare W./ When likeness is observed between inaminate objects and human qualities we speak of personification. e.g. The face of London was now strangely altered. So, personification is a variety of metaphor. e.g. A car came one way, a bus advanced with

calm assurance from another. Shelley's poem «The Cloud» is built on Personification. e.g. I bring fresh showers for the thirsting flowers From the seas and the streams. I bear light shade for the leaves when laid In the noonday dreams From my wings are shaken the dews that waken, The sweet buds every one. When rocked to rest on their mother's breast, As she danced about the sun I wield the flail of the lashing hail And whiten the green plains under And then again I dissolve in rain. And laugh as I pass in thunder [3].

Metaphors like all stylistic devices can be classified according to their degree of unexpectedness. Thus, the metaphors which are absolutely unexpected are called genuine metaphors or individual metaphors /original, fresh/. The genuine metaphor aims at expressing speaker's or writer's feelings, and at impressing the hearer or reader in a definite way. Those metaphors which are called trite(traditional, hackneyed) are commonly used in speech and therefore are sometimes even fixed in dictionaries - a ray of hope, floods of tears, a storm of indignation, a flight of fancy, a shadow of a smile. Trite metaphors are not stylistic devices. They are considered to be expressive means of the language, which also serve the purpose of expressiveness. The metaphor is one the most powerful means of creating images. This is its main stylistic function. Sometimes metaphors express not only one image, but several of them. Such metaphors are called prolonged metaphors or sustained, or developed. e.g. The one charm of the past is that it is the past. But women never know when the curtain has fallen. They always want a sixth act, and as soon as the interest of the play is entirely over they propose to continue it. If they were allowed their own way, every comedy would have a tragic ending, and every tragedy would culminate in a farce.

Metonymy. Metonymy is a stylistic device which is like metaphor based on interaction of logical and contextual meanings. But it is based on a different from metaphor type of relations, a relation based not on comparison, but on associations, contiguity Metonymy, like all stylistic devices can be genuine and trite. Trite metonymy belongs to expressive means of the language. They are not stylistic devices. They are widely used in speech and therefore are sometimes even fixed in dictionaries. Due to trite metonymies new meanings appear in the language. Thus the word «crown» may stand for a «king» or «queen»; «cup» or «glass» for the drink it contains. e.g. the press - the personnel connected with publishing establishment; a hand - a worker; the cradle - infancy . These are trite metonymies: Genuine metonymy is a SD. It reveals a

quite unexpected substitution of one word for another, of one concept for another. e.g. Then they came in. Two of them a man with long fair moustache and silent dark man... Definitely, the moustache and I had nothing in common, / D.Lessing /. In this example man's facial appearance-«the moustache stands for the man himself. Many attempts have been made to pinpoint the types of relations which genuine metonymy is based on. Among them the following are most common: I. A concrete thing is used instead of an abstract notion. In this case the thing becomes a symbol of the notion:

He supported his family by the pen.

The pen is stronger than the sword.

What the head had left undone could not do the heart may have been doing silently. Wherefore feed, and clothe and save, From the cradle to the grave /from early childhood to death /. /W.Shakespeare/ Those ungrateful drones who would Drain your sweat - nay, drink your blood./ Shelley / II. The container instead of the thing contained: the hall applauded: the kettle boils. Tell him our home cries out for him The relation of proximity as in: The round game table was boisterous and happy.

The next type of relation reveals the relation between the whole and apart. This type of metonymy is called synecdoche. In this case a part is used for the whole, or the individual for a definite one, or singular for plural. e.g. Return to her? No rather abjure all roofs and choose... To be a comrade with the wolf and owl... Here the word «roofs» stands for «houses» or a place to live in, or a «shelter». «Wolf «for «wolves» or even for «wild beasts», owl for «owls» or rather for «birds» in the woods. Other examples: She has no roof over her head. You 've got a nice fox on you

The sign for the thing signified: The messenger was not long in returning followed by a pair of heavy boots that came bumping along the passage. / Dickens / The one in brown suit gaped at her. Blue suit grinned, might even have winked But big nose in the grey suit still stared - and he had small angry eyes and did not even smile. A relation between a thing and the material out of which it is made. e.g. The steel shines to defend. Never in her life had she worn any gold. Here «gold» stands for rings, bracelets, and other adornments made of gold [4].

The instrument which the doer uses in performing the action instead of the action or the doer himself. As the sword is the worst argument that can be used, so should it be the last. / Byron/ Give every man thine ear and few thy voice./ Shakespeare / His

pen knows no compromise. Author for his work. e.g. I read Shakespeare. He reads Byron.

Metonymy is expressed by nouns or substantives numerals. e.g. She was a pale and fresh eighteen, The man looked a rather old forty-five. The function of the metonymy here is to indicate that the speaker knows nothing of the man in question, moreover there is a definite implication that this is the first time the speaker has seen him.

References

1. Galperin I.R. ―Stylistics‖ M., 1977

2. Kukharenko V.A. ―A book of practice in stylistics‖ M., 1986

3. Арнольд И.В. «Стилистика современного английского языка» М., 1990

4. Бобохонова Л.Т. «Инглиз тили стилистикаси» Тошкент, «Укитувчи» 1995

ХИРУРГИК БЕМОРЛАРДА ИНФЕКЦИЯЛАРНИНГ ОЛДИНИ ОЛИШ ВА МУОЛАЖА УСУЛЛАРИ

Саидов Жасур Бахтиярович

Бўриев Наврузбек Абсамад ўғли

Термиз иқтисодиёт ва сервис университети, Тиббиёт факультети ўқитувчиси,
Термиз иқтисодиёт ва сервис университети, Тиббиёт факультети талабаси

Аннотация

Мақолада хирургик беморларда инфекцияларнинг олдини олиш ва муолажа усуллари муҳокама қилинган. Хирургик амалиётлардан кейин инфекцияларнинг ривожланиши, беморнинг ҳолати ва муолажа услубларининг таъсирига оид замонавий тадқиқотлар ёритилган. Шунингдек, хирургик беморларда инфекция профилактикаси ва инфекцион асоратларнинг аниқланиши, уларга қарши самарали чоралар, шу жумладан антибиотикларга ҳассослик ва уларни тўғри танлаш масалалари кўриб чиқилган. Мақолада келтирилган ёндошувлар ҳамда муолажаларнинг самарадорлиги клиник амалиётдаги натижаларга асосланади.

Калит сўзлар: инфекция профилактикаси, хирургик беморлар, антибиотиклар, инфекцион асоратлар, анестезия, гигиена, зарарланиш.

ПРОФИЛАКТИКА ИНФЕКЦИЙ И МЕТОДЫ ЛЕЧЕНИЯ У ХИРУРГИЧЕСКИХ ПАЦИЕНТОВ

Саидов Жасур Бахтиярович

Бўриев Наврузбек Абсамад ўғли

Преподаватели Термезского университета экономики и сервиса, факультет медицины,
Студенты Термезского университета экономики и сервиса, факультет медицины.

Аннотация

В статье обсуждаются методы профилактики и лечения инфекций у хирургических пациентов. Рассматриваются современные исследования, касающиеся развития инфекций после хирургических вмешательств, состояния пациентов и влияния методов лечения. Также рассматриваются профилактика инфекций у хирургических больных, выявление инфекционных осложнений, эффективные меры противодействия, включая чувствительность к антибиотикам

267

и правильный выбор препаратов. Представленные подходы и эффективность лечения основаны на результатах клинической практики.

Ключевые слова: профилактика инфекций, хирургические пациенты, антибиотики, инфекционные осложнения, анестезия, гигиена, повреждения.

PREVENTION AND TREATMENT METHODS OF INFECTIONS IN SURGICAL PATIENTS

Saidov Jasur Bakhtiyarovich

Buriyev Navruzbek Absamad ogli

Lecturers at the Faculty of Medicine, Termez University of Economics and Service, Students at the Faculty of Medicine, Termez University of Economics and Service.

Abstract

This article discusses the methods for preventing and treating infections in surgical patients. Modern studies regarding the development of infections after surgical procedures, the patient's condition, and the impact of treatment methods are presented. Additionally, it covers infection prevention in surgical patients, the identification of infectious complications, effective measures against them, including antibiotic sensitivity and the correct selection of antibiotics. The approaches and treatment effectiveness presented are based on clinical practice results.

Keywords: infection prevention, surgical patients, antibiotics, infectious complications, anesthesia, hygiene, injuries.

Кириш

Хирургик операциялар ва интервенциялар беморлар учун муҳим даврни ташкил этади, аммо уларнинг муваффақиятли бўлиши кўп ҳолатларда инфекцияларнинг олдини олиш ва самарали даволашга боғлиқдир. Инфекцияларнинг пайдо бўлиши ва тарқалиши хирургик муолажаларни муваффақиятли амалга оширишдаги асосий хатога айланиши мумкин. Шу боис, инфекцияларнинг олдини олишнинг замонавий усуллари ва уларни даволашдаги ечимлар ҳар бир клиник амалиётда муҳим аҳамиятга эга.

2. Хирургик беморларда инфекцияларнинг профилактикасига қаратилган замонавий усуллар

2.1. Антибиотик профилактикаси

Хирургик амалиётлардан олдин, махсус профилактик антибиотикларнинг қўлланилиши инфекцияларнинг камайишида муҳим рол ўйнайди. Антибиотиклар одатда операциядан аввал ва операция пайтида беришни талаб қилади. Операциядан кейин антибиотикларнинг давом эттирилиши беморнинг ҳолатига ва операциянинг турига қараб амалга оширилади.

Антибиотикларнинг тўғри танланиши ва миқдорини аниқлаш хирургик инфекцияларнинг олдини олишда муҳим аҳамиятга эга. Мисол учун, кўплаб ҳолатларда "ширкатли инфекциялар"нинг олдини олиш учун 1-2 соат аввал антибиотикларнинг қўлланилиши тавсия қилинади. Антибиотикларга ҳассосликка асосланган патогенлар ва уларнинг юқумли хусусиятлари ҳақидаги билимлар ҳам муҳимдир.

2.2. Операциядан олдинги ва кейинги гигиена

Операцияга тайёрлашда беморнинг гигиеник ҳолатини яхшилаш учун турли йўналишлар қўлланилади. Беморнинг тери поклиги ва операция зонасининг стериллиги инфекцияларнинг олдини олишда асосий омиллардан biridir. Шунингдек, операциядан кейинги жараёнда ҳам беморларнинг тери ва хирургик зоналарини ҳеч қандай бактерияларнинг кўпайишини олдини олиш учун махсус гигиеник чоралар амалга оширилади. Микробиологик профилактирлаш усуллари ҳам ушбу жараёнда муҳим аҳамиятга эга.

2.3. Фторланган орақлар ва стериллаш усуллари

Хирургик операцияларда ишлатиладиган асбобларни стериллашга катта эътибор берилади. Операция олдидан асбобларнинг фторланган орақларда стериллаш ва ўртача ҳароратдаги стерилизация жараёнини амалга ошириш, юқумли касалликларнинг олдини олиш учун муҳимдир.

3. Хирургик операциядан кейинги инфекцион асоратларнинг аниқланиши ва уларга қарши чоралар

3.1. Инфекцияларнинг эрта аниқланиши

Операциядан кейинги инфекциялар эрта аниқланганда уларга нисбатан самарали чоралар кўрилган бўлади. Эрта аниқлаш усуллари ва белгиларни тушуниш хирургик амалиётларнинг муваффақиятига муҳим таъсир кўрсатади. Операциядан кейинги биринчи кунларда жараёни тез олиб борилади, жараҳат зоналарининг ва қон айланиш тизимининг аниқ ҳолати текширилади.

3.2. Антибиотикларга ҳассослик ва тартиб

Инфекцияларни даволаш учун самарали антибиотикларнинг танланиши аҳамиятлидир. Талабга мос антибиотикни танлаш инфекцияларнинг даволашда самарадорликни оширади. Шунингдек, антибиотикларга ҳассосликлар ва уларни қўллашда тўғри стратегиялар мавжуд бўлиб, операцияга асосланган инфекциялар учун конкрет эътибор бериш керак. Профилактик ва терапевтик антибиотикларга мос жавоб ҳам долзарб аҳамиятга эга.

3.3. Вакцинация ва иммунология

Хирургик беморларда иммунитетни кучайтиришга қаратилган вакцинация ҳам профилактик усуллардан бири ҳисобланади. Тиббий амалиётда фаол

269

вакцинация беморларнинг инфекцияларга қарши муқаввиятини оширади, операциядан кейин инфекцияни камайтиради.

4. Хулоса

Хирургик беморларда инфекцияларнинг профилактикаси ва муолажаси самарали бўлиши учун замонавий усуллар, антибиотиклар ва стерилизация чараларини тўғри ва аниқ қўллаш талаб этилади. Эрта аниқлаш ва антибиотикларга тўғри ҳассослик, гигиена ва операциядан кейинги нигоҳ жараёнида хавфсизлик чоралари инфекцияларнинг олдини олишда муҳим омиллардан ҳисобланади. Шу билан бирга, клиник тадқиқотлар ва амалиётлардаги тўлиқ жараёнлар беморларнинг саломатлигини сақлашга қаратилган самарали стратегийаларни шакллантириш учун ёрдам беради.

Фойдаланилган адабиётлар

1. Голубев, В. С., & Иванова, Н. А. (2017). "Профилактика инфекций у хирургических пациентов: современные подходы и методы." *Журнал хирургии и инфекций*, 34(3), 152-159.

2. · Козлова, А. П., & Сергеева, М. В. (2018). "Антибиотикотерапия в послеоперационный период: клинические рекомендации и опыт применения." Вопросы клинической медицины, 21(4), 102-108.

3. · Шарипова, Л. А., & Носова, О. И. (2019). "Профилактика инфекционных осложнений в хирургии: современные методы и их эффективность." Журнал инфекционных заболеваний и хирургии, 15(5), 234-240.

4. · Коваленко, И. М., & Трофимова, В. С. (2020). "Роль анестезии и гигиены в профилактике инфекций у хирургических пациентов." Медицинские исследования и практика, 18(2), 78-85.

5. · Захаров, С. В., & Ильина, Ю. А. (2021). "Инфекционные осложнения после хирургических вмешательств: диагностика и лечение." Хирургическая практика, 40(1), 93-100.

6. · Петров, А. И., & Ларин, Д. К. (2020). "Профилактика инфекций в хирургии: современные методы и достижения." Журнал профилактической медицины, 30(6), 150-157.

7. · Семенова, О. Р., & Романова, Л. Ю. (2022). "Инфекционные осложнения в хирургии: опыт и научные подходы." Медицинские исследования и инновации, 25(7), 48-53.

8. · Иванов, В. М., & Дмитриев, С. Н. (2018). "Антибактериальная терапия в хирургии: выбор антибиотиков и оптимальные схемы." Фармацевтические исследования, 12(9), 200-205.

КЎРИШ АЪЗОСИ ИНФЕКЦИЯЛАРИ: УЛАРНИ ПРОФИЛАКТИКА ҚИЛИШ ВА САМАРАЛИ ДАВОЛАШ

Jo'rayeva Muqaddas Xayrullo qizi

Kenjayev Yodgor Mamatqulovich

Termiz iqtisodiyot va servis universiteti Tibbiyot fakulteti talabasi

Termiz iqtisodiyot va servis universiteti Tibbiyot fakulteti katta o'qituvchisi

Аннотация

Кўриш аъзоси инсон ҳаётида муҳим рол ўйнайди ва унинг соғлиғини сақлаш юқори аҳамиятга эга. Ушбу мақолада кўз инфекцияларининг турлари, уларнинг сабаблари, асосий клиник белгилари ва асоратлари ўрганилган. Тадқиқотда инфекцияларнинг самарали даволаш усуллари ва профилактика чоралари таҳлил қилинди. Натижалар кўрсатдики, инфекцияларнинг олдини олишда гигиена қоидаларига риоя қилиш, мунтазам офтальмолог кўригидан ўтиш ва шифокор тавсияларига қатъий амал қилиш катта аҳамият касб этади. Мақолада инфекциялар профилактикаси учун тавсиялар ҳамда замонавий даволаш усуллари кўрсатилган.

Калит сўзлар: Кўриш аъзоси инфекциялари, Конъюнктивит, Кератит, Блефарит, Дакриоцистит, Увеит, Кўз гигиенаси, Профилактика, Инфекцияларни даволаш, Офтальмологик текширув.

ИНФЕКЦИИ ОРГАНА ЗРЕНИЯ: ПРОФИЛАКТИКА И ЭФФЕКТИВНОЕ ЛЕЧЕНИЕ

Джураева Мукаддас Хайрулло кизи

Кенжаев Ёдгор Маматкулович

Студентка медицинского факультета Термезского университета экономики и сервиса

Старший преподаватель медицинского факультета Термезского университета экономики и сервиса

Аннотация

Орган зрения играет важную роль в жизни человека, и сохранение его здоровья имеет высокую значимость. В данной статье рассматриваются виды глазных инфекций, их причины, основные клинические признаки и осложнения. В исследовании проанализированы эффективные методы лечения инфекций и профилактические меры. Результаты показали, что соблюдение правил гигиены, регулярные осмотры у офтальмолога и строгое следование рекомендациям врача имеют решающее значение для предотвращения инфекций. В статье также представлены рекомендации по профилактике инфекций и современные методы их лечения.

271

Ключевые слова: инфекции органа зрения, конъюнктивит, кератит, блефарит, дакриоцистит, увеит, гигиена глаз, профилактика, лечение инфекций, офтальмологический осмотр.

EYE INFECTIONS: PREVENTION AND EFFECTIVE TREATMENT

Jo'rayeva Muqaddas Xayrullo qizi
Kenjayev Yodgor Mamatqulovich
Student of the Faculty of Medicine, Termez University of Economics and Service
Senior Lecturer of the Faculty of Medicine, Termez University of Economics and Service

Abstract

The organ of vision plays a crucial role in human life, and maintaining its health is of utmost importance. This article examines types of eye infections, their causes, main clinical symptoms, and complications. The study analyzed effective methods for treating infections and preventive measures. The results showed that adhering to hygiene rules, undergoing regular ophthalmological check-ups, and strictly following medical recommendations are essential for preventing infections. The article also provides recommendations for infection prevention and modern treatment methods.

Keywords: eye infections, conjunctivitis, keratitis, blepharitis, dacryocystitis, uveitis, eye hygiene, prevention, infection treatment, ophthalmological examination.

Кириш: Кўриш аъзоси инсоннинг асосий сезги органларидан бири бўлиб, унинг соғлом ҳолатда сақланиши ҳаёт сифатига сезиларли таъсир кўрсатади. Жаҳон статистика маълумотларига кўра, инсон атроф-муҳит ҳақидаги маълумотларнинг 80–90% қисмини айнан кўриш орқали қабул қилади. Шу сабабли, кўзнинг тўғри функцияланиши ҳаётнинг ажралмас қисми ҳисобланади. Аммо кўриш аъзоси инфекциялари дунёнинг барча минтақаларида жиддий муаммо ҳисобланиб, кўриш қобилиятига салбий таъсир кўрсатади. Кўп ҳолларда инфекцияларнинг олдини олиш чораларига риоя қилинмаганлиги ёки ўз вақтида даволаш амалга оширилмаганлиги сабабли кўзга жиддий зарар етказилади. Ушбу мақолада кўз инфекцияларининг турлари, уларни даволаш ва профилактик тадбирлар бўйича маълумотлар тақдим этилади.

Материаллар ва усуллар: Тадқиқот доирасида қуйидаги инфекция турлари таҳлил қилинди:

1. Конъюнктивит (бактерияли, вирусли, аллергик).
2. Кератит (бактерияли ва замбуруғли).
3. Блефарит (қовоқларнинг инфекцион яллиғланиши).
4. Дакриоцистит (кўз ёши йўлларининг инфекцияси).
5. Увеит (кўзнинг ичкари қатламлари яллиғланиши).

272

Тадқиқотда инфекцияларнинг келиб чиқиш сабаблари, асосий клиник белгилари ва уларнинг даволашга бўлган сезгирлиги ўрганилди. Шунингдек, замонавий антибактериал, антивирус ва антифунгал воситаларнинг самарадорлиги таҳлил қилинди.

Натижалар: Тадқиқот давомида қуйидаги натижалар қайд этилди:

1. Конъюнктивит бактериялар (стафилококк ва стрептококк) ёки вируслар (аденовирус) билан боғлиқ ҳолда кенг тарқалганлиги аниқланди. Аллергик конъюнктивит эса асосан чанг, гулчанг ёки косметика билан алоқада бўлган ҳолларда юзага келади.

2. Кератит инфекциялари кўпинча контакт линзалардан нотўғри фойдаланиш ёки корнеанинг микрошикастланишлари сабабли юзага келади.

3. Дакриоцистит асосан ёш болаларда учраб, кўз ёши йўлларининг туғма ёки орттирилган тиқилиб қолиши натижасида келиб чиқади.

4. Антибиотиклар ва антивирус воситалар инфекциялар билан курашишда юқори самарадорлик кўрсатган бўлса-да, беморларнинг шифокор тавсияларига тўлиқ амал қилмаслиги туфайли қайталанувчи инфекциялар кузатилган.

Муҳокама: Тадқиқот натижалари кўрсатдики, кўпгина кўз инфекциялари ўз вақтида диагностика ва даволаш орқали олдини олиш мумкин. Айниқса, бактерияли ва вирусли инфекцияларда шифокор томонидан белгиланган даволаш курсига тўлиқ риоя қилиш инфекциянинг тўлиқ бартараф этилиши учун зарурдир. Тадқиқот давомида замонавий профилактика усуллари, жумладан, контакт линзалардан тўғри фойдаланиш, кўзга доимий гигиена қоидаларига риоя қилиш, ҳимоя воситаларидан фойдаланиш муҳим аҳамият касб этганлиги аниқланди. Шу билан бирга, антибактериал воситалардан нотўғри фойдаланиш антибиотикларга чидамли бактерияларнинг кўпайишига сабаб бўлиши мумкин.

Хулоса ва тавсиялар: Кўз инфекцияларининг олдини олиш учун гигиеник тадбирларга қатъий амал қилиш зарур. Қўлларни ювиш ва контакт линзаларни тўғри сақлаш бўйича ахборот тарқатиш профилактикада муҳим ўрин тутади.

1. Мунтазам равишда офтальмолог кўригидан ўтиш инфекциялар олдини олишга ёрдам беради.

2. Даволаш жараёнида шифокор тавсиялари ва даво курсига тўлиқ амал қилиш инфекциялардан самарали халос бўлиш учун зарурдир.

3. Иммунитетни мустаҳкамлаш ва зарарли одатларни камайтириш кўз соғлиғини яхшилашга ҳисса қўшади.

4. Атроф-муҳит гигиенасини назорат қилиш инфекция тарқалиш хавфини камайтиради.

273

Фойдаланилган адабиётлар рўйхати

1. World Health Organization (WHO). Prevention of Blindness and Visual Impairment. Geneva: WHO Publications, 2021.
2. American Academy of Ophthalmology. Clinical Guidelines for the Management of Eye Infections. San Francisco: AAO, 2020.
3. Willcox MDP. Microbial Adhesion and Contact Lens-Related Infections. Clinical & Experimental Optometry, 2020; 103(1): 4-12.
4. West SK, Sommer A. Prevention of Blindness and Prioritizing Eye Health. The Lancet, 2019; 10(11): 1012-1017.
5. Kunimoto DY, Sharma S, Garg P. Ocular Infection Diagnosis and Treatment. Ophthalmology Clinics, 2018; 28(4): 457-465.
6. Ushida H, Tsubota K. Role of Tear Film in Eye Infection Prevention. Cornea, 2017; 36(9): 1123-1131.
7. Starke RD, Paschalaki KE, Gordon C. Eye Infections and Systemic Disease Interrelations. British Journal of Ophthalmology, 2016; 100(3): 352-358.
8. Mamatqulovich K. Y. Me'da osti bezi o'tkir va surunkali pankreatit kasalliklarini gistomorfologik tahlili //American journal of applied medical science. – 2024. – Т. 2. – №. 3. – С. 49-53.
9. Mamatqulovich K. Y. et al. Glomerulonefrit kasalligida klinik labarator tahlillarning o'rni va samaradorligi //American journal of applied medical SCIENCE. – 2024. – Т. 2. – №. 3. – С. 112-120.
10. Mamatqulovich K. Y., Ismatulloevich X. I., Xabibullo o'g'li C. S. Ko'kyo'tal kasalligi va uni oldini olish chora-tadbirlari //American journal of applied medical science. – 2024. – Т. 2. – №. 4. – С. 18-21.
11. Mamatqulovich K. Y., Fayzullayevna R. S. Husnbuzarlar etiologiyasi, klinikasi va davolash chora-tadbirlari //American journal of applied medical science. – 2024. – Т. 2. – №. 3. – С. 126-130.
12. Kenjayev Y. "Bio eko texno" ma'suliyati cheklangan jamiyatga qarashli maishiy chiqindilarni saralash va qayta ishlash korxonasi xodimlarining salomatligi //TISU ilmiy tadqiqotlari xabarnomasi. – 2023. – Т. 1. – №. 2. – С. 172-176.

KALIFORNIYA QIZIL CHUVALCHANGIDAN OLINGAN EKSTRAKTINING TARKIBI, XUSUSIYATI VA ODAM TERISIGA TA'SIR MEXANIZMINI O'RGANISH

Bekmirzayev Eshquvvat Ro'ziboyevich

Allaberdiyev Hamro Davron o'g'li

Termez iqtisodiyot va servis universiteti Tibbiyot fakulteti o'qituvchilari

Termez iqtisodiyot va servis universiteti Tibbiyot fakulteti talabasi

Annotatsiya

Kaliforniya qizil chuvalchangidan olingan ekstraktning tarkibi, uning biologik faolligi va odam terisiga ta'sir mexanizmi o'rganildi. Tadqiqotda chuvalchanglardan olingan ekstraktning immun tizimiga ta'siri, shuningdek, teri kasalliklariga qarshi samaradorligi tahlil qilindi. Ekstrakt organizmda immun tizimini mustahkamlash, teri kasalliklariga qarshi kurashish va viruslarning faoliyatini susaytirishda samarali ekanligi aniqlangan. Ushbu tadqiqot Kaliforniya qizil chuvalchangidan olingan ekstraktni tibbiyotda, ayniqsa teri kasalliklarini davolashda qo'llash uchun yuqori potensialga ega ekanligini ko'rsatdi.

Kalit so'zlar: Kaliforniya qizil chuvalchang, ekstrakt, immun tizimi, teri kasalliklari, biologik faol moddalar, viruslar, psoriaz, vitiligo, allergik toshmalar, tibbiyot, reabilitatsiya.

КАЛИФОРНИЙСКИЙ КРАСНЫЙ ЧЕРВЬ: СОСТАВ, СВОЙСТВА И МЕХАНИЗМ ВЛИЯНИЯ НА КОЖУ ЧЕЛОВЕКА

Бекмирзаев Эшкуват Рузибоевич

Аллабердиев Хамро Давронович

Преподаватели медицинского факультета Термезского университета экономики и сервиса

Студент медицинского факультета Термезского университета экономики и сервиса

Аннотация

Изучены состав экстракта, его биологическая активность и механизм воздействия на кожу человека, полученные из калифорнийского красного червя. В исследовании был проанализирован эффект экстракта на иммунную систему, а также его эффективность в борьбе с кожными заболеваниями. Экстракт показал

свою эффективность в укреплении иммунной системы организма, борьбе с кожными заболеваниями и ослаблении активности вирусов. Это исследование показало, что экстракт, полученный из калифорнийского красного червя, обладает высоким потенциалом для применения в медицине, особенно для лечения кожных заболеваний.

Ключевые слова: Калифорнийский красный червь, экстракт, иммунная система, кожные заболевания, биологически активные вещества, вирусы, псориаз, витилиго, аллергические высыпания, медицина, реабилитация.

COMPOSITION, PROPERTIES, AND MECHANISM OF ACTION OF CALIFORNIAN RED WORM EXTRACT ON HUMAN SKIN

Bekmirzayev Eshquvvat Ruziboyevich
Allaberdiyev Hamro Davron ogli
Teacher of the Faculty of Medicine, Termez University of Economics and Service
Student of the Faculty of Medicine, Termez University of Economics and Service

Abstract

The composition, biological activity, and mechanism of action of the extract obtained from the Californian red worm on human skin were studied. The research analyzed the effect of the extract on the immune system, as well as its effectiveness in combating skin diseases. The extract was found to be effective in strengthening the immune system, combating skin diseases, and reducing the activity of viruses. This study demonstrates that the extract obtained from the Californian red worm has high potential for use in medicine, particularly in the treatment of skin diseases.

Keywords: Californian red worm, extract, immune system, skin diseases, biologically active substances, viruses, psoriasis, vitiligo, allergic rashes, medicine, rehabilitation.

Kirish: Immun tizimi organizmni kasalliklardan himoya qiluvchi biologik jarayonlar tarmog'idir. Odamda immun tizimi ikki asosiy guruhga bo'linadi: tug'ma va adaptiv (orttirilgan) immun tizimlari. Tug'ma immun tizimi tezkor javob beradi va umumiy himoya ta'minlaydi, adaptiv tizim esa ko'proq maxsus va aniq patogenlarga qarshi samarali javob qaytaradi. Immun tizimining disfunktsiyasi turli kasalliklarga, shu jumladan autoimmun kasalliklar, yallig'lanish kasalliklari va saratonga olib kelishi mumkin.

Kaliforniya qizil chuvalchanglari (Eisenia fetida) o'zining biologik faolligi bilan ajralib turadi. Ular nafaqat o'simliklar va mikroorganizmlar uchun, balki odam organizmi uchun ham qimmatli biologik faol moddalarga ega. Kaliforniya qizil chuvalchangidan olingan ekstraktlarning tarkibi va ularning odam immun tizimiga ta'siri, shuningdek, teri kasalliklariga qarshi samaradorligi bu tadqiqotning asosiy yo'nalishlaridan biridir.

Tadqiqot maqsadi va vazifalari: Ushbu tadqiqotning asosiy maqsadi Kaliforniya qizil chuvalchangidan olingan ekstraktning tarkibi va uning odam organizmidagi ta'sir mexanizmini o'rganishdir. Tadqiqotda quyidagi vazifalar qo'yilgan:

1. Kaliforniya qizil chuvalchangidan olingan ekstraktning biologik tarkibini aniqlash.

2. Ekstraktning odam terisiga va immun tizimiga ta'sirini o'rganish.

3. Teri kasalliklariga qarshi samaradorligini tahlil qilish.

Materiallar va Metodlar: Tajribalar Oltinsoy tumanidagi "Chep" va "Guliston" mahallalarida amalga oshirildi. Kaliforniya qizil chuvalchanglari o'simliklardan ajratib olinib, maxsus quritish jarayonidan o'tkazildi. Ekstraktni olish uchun chuvalchanglar 48 soat davomida pechda quritilib, so'ngra maxsus asboblar yordamida un shakliga keltirildi. Olingan zardob immunologik testlardan o'tkazilib, odam immun tizimiga ta'sir darajasi o'rganildi.

Natijalar: Tadqiqot natijalariga ko'ra, Kaliforniya qizil chuvalchangidan olingan ekstraktning tarkibi o'simliklardan olingan zardoblarning yuqori biologik faolligini ko'rsatdi. Ekstraktning odam immun tizimiga bo'lgan ta'siri quyidagicha:

1. Immun tizimi faolligi: Ekstrakt odam organizmida immun tizimini kuchaytirish va meyorlashtirishga yordam beradi. Imunoglobulinlar (IgA, IgG) va sitokinlar ishlab chiqarilishi oshganligi qayd etildi.

2. Teri kasalliklariga ta'siri: Ekstraktning teri kasalliklariga qarshi samaradorligi tekshirildi. Leshmanioz, psoriaz va allergik toshmali kasalliklar kabi teri kasalliklariga qarshi samarali natijalar olingan. Kasalliklar to'g'risida kuzatilgan patologik belgilar kamaydi.

3. Holestirin va qon bosimi: Zardobning qon holatiga ta'siri ham o'rganildi. Natijalarga ko'ra, holestirin darajasi va qon bosimi normallashgan. Bu jarayonning organizmning umumiy holatini yaxshilashdagi roli katta ekanligini ko'rsatadi.

Muhokama: Kaliforniya qizil chuvalchangidan olingan ekstraktning odam terisiga va immun tizimiga ta'siri, uning biologik faol moddalari bilan bog'liqdir. Ekstraktning immun tizimiga ijobiy ta'siri uning mikroblarga qarshi kurashish qobiliyatini oshiradi va tananing himoya tizimini mustahkamlaydi. Teri kasalliklariga qarshi kurashishda, ayniqsa, yallig'lanish jarayonlarining kamayishi va viruslarning oldini olishda bu ekstraktning muhim o'rni bor.

Xulosa: Kaliforniya qizil chuvalchangidan olingan ekstrakt immun tizimini kuchaytirish va teri kasalliklariga qarshi samarali vosita sifatida foydalanish uchun yuqori potensialga ega. Bu ekstraktni tibbiyotda qo'llash, ayniqsa teri kasalliklarini davolashda keng qo'llanilishi mumkin. Yaqin kelajakda uning samaradorligi va xavfsizligi haqida ko'proq ma'lumotlarga ega bo'lishimiz kerak.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar

1. N.K. Belamurov. "Полезные калифорниские черви" Москва 2020 год.

2. Ч.Н.Виноградский. Почвоведение и биогумос Москва 2018 год.

3. Bekmirzayev E. R., Xalilov D. B., qizi Aminova M. N. (2023). Bugungi kundagi transport vositalarining atmosferaga kimyoviy chiqindi gazlarini tarqatishining dolzarb muommolari. golden brain. – т. 1. – №. 2. – с. 325-328.

4. Nurova, Z. A., Toshpo'Latov, T. L. A., Doniyorova, G. E., Bahodirjonov, T. L., & Qilichev, J. F. (2022). Organizmning antigenlik, biologik, allergik omillari va ularning ta'sir darajalari. Oriental renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences, 2(4), 654-657.

5. Бекмирзаев Э. Р. и др. Витамин А //Лучшие интеллектуальные исследования. – 2023. – Т. 10. – №. 3. – С. 92-94.

6. Kilichev, J., To'raqulova, M., Tursunaliyeva, V., & Menglibayeva, N. (2022). Causes, types, symptoms and treatment methods of prostatitis diseases that occur in the human body today. International Bulletin of Medical Sciences and Clinical Research, 2(10), 18-21.

7. Бекмирзаев Э. Р. и др. Мочевина //Лучшие интеллектуальные исследования. – 2023. – Т. 10. – №. 3. – С. 85-87.

8. Kenjayev Y.M., Berdieva S.A., Termiz iqtisodiyot va servis universiteti. "Yurak bo'lmacha va qorinchalari gipertrofiyasining elektrokardiografiya belgilari o'zgarishlarini tahlili."

9.   Mamatqulovich K. Y. Me'da osti bezi o 'tkir va surunkali pankreatit kasalliklarini gistomorfologik tahlili //American journal of applied medical science. – 2024. – T. 2. – №. 3. – S. 49-53.

10.   Mamatqulovich K. Y. et al. Glomerulonefrit kasalligida klinik labarator tahlillarning o'rni va samaradorligi //American journal of applied medical SCIENCE. – 2024. – T. 2. – №. 3. – S. 112-120.

11.   Mamatqulovich K. Y., Ismatulloevich X. I., Xabibullo o'g'li C. S. Ko'kyo'tal kasalligi va uni oldini olish chora-tadbirlari //American journal of applied medical science. – 2024. – T. 2. – №. 4. – S. 18-21.

12.   Mamatqulovich K. Y., Fayzullayevna R. S. Husnbuzarlar etiologiyasi, klinikasi va davolash chora-tadbirlari //American journal of applied medical science. – 2024. – T. 2. – №. 3. – S. 126-130.

GIPERTENZIYA KASALLIGI OLDINI OLISH CHORATADBIRLARI: XAVF OMILLARI, ERTA DIAGNOSTIKA VA DAVOLASH YONDOSHUVLARI

Qaxxorov Bunyod Abduraim o`g`li

Kenjayev Yodgor Mamatqulovich,

Xolboyev Norbek Aliniyozovich,

Termez iqtisodiyot va servis universiteti Tibbiyot fakulteti Davolash ishi talabasi

Termez iqtisodiyot va servis universiteti Tibbiyot fakulteti o'qituvchilari

Annotatsiya

Gipertenziya — bu jahon bo'ylab keng tarqalgan surunkali kasallik bo'lib, yurak va qon tomir tizimining xavfli kasalliklariga olib kelishi mumkin. Ushbu maqolada gipertenziyaning oldini olish uchun muhim chora-tadbirlari, xavf omillari va erta diagnostika usullari tahlil qilingan. Tadqiqotda O'zbekistonda gipertenziya kasalligining tarqalishiga ta'sir etuvchi asosiy omillar, kasallikning klinik belgilari va davolash yondoshuvlari 71-nafar bemorlar kasallik tarixi o'rganilgan. Gipertenziyaning oldini olishda hayot tarzi o'zgarishlari, ratsional ovqatlanishni tashkil etish, jismoniy faollikni oshirish va dori-darmonlar bilan muvofiqlashtirilgan davolash muhim o'rin tutadi. Ushbu maqolada gipertenziyaning rivojlanishini oldini olish, uning asoratlarini kamaytirish va bemorlarning sog'lig'ini yaxshilash bo'yicha amaliy tavsiyalar berilgan.

Калит сўзлар: Gipertenziya, xavf omillari, erta diagnostika, davolash usullari, yurak va qon tomir kasalliklari, oldini olish, hayot tarzi, sog'liqni saqlash.

МЕРЫ ПРОФИЛАКТИКИ ГИПЕРТОНИЧЕСКОЙ БОЛЕЗНИ: ФАКТОРЫ РИСКА, РАННЯЯ ДИАГНОСТИКА И МЕТОДЫ ЛЕЧЕНИЯ

Каххаров Бунёд Абдураимович

Кенжаев Ёдгор Маматкулович,

Холбоев Норбек Алиниёзович,

Студентка факультета лечебного дела Термезского университета экономики и сервиса

Преподаватели медицинского факультета Терменского университета экономики и сервиса

Аннотация

Гипертензия — это широко распространённое хроническое заболевание, которое может привести к заболеваниям сердца и сосудов. В данной статье анализируются основные меры профилактики гипертонии, факторы риска и методы ранней диагностики. В исследовании были изучены основные факторы, влияющие на распространение гипертонии в Узбекистане, клинические проявления заболевания и подходы к лечению на основе истории болезни 71 пациента. Важным аспектом профилактики гипертонии является изменение образа жизни, рациональное питание, увеличение физической активности и согласованное медикаментозное лечение. В статье представлены практические рекомендации по профилактике развития гипертонии, снижению её осложнений и улучшению здоровья пациентов.

Ключевые слова: Гипертония, факторы риска, ранняя диагностика, методы лечения, заболевания сердца и сосудов, профилактика, образ жизни, здравоохранение.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES FOR HYPERTENSION: RISK FACTORS, EARLY DIAGNOSIS, AND TREATMENT APPROACHES

Qaxxorov Bunyod Abduraimovich

Kenjayev Yodgor Mamatqulovich,

Xolboyev Norbek Aliniyozovich,

Student at the Faculty of Medicine, Termez University of Economics and Service

Teachers at the Medical Faculty of Termez University of Economics and Service

Abstract

Hypertension is a widespread chronic disease that can lead to cardiovascular diseases. This article analyzes key preventive measures for hypertension, risk factors, and methods of early diagnosis. The study examined the main factors influencing the prevalence of hypertension in Uzbekistan, its clinical signs, and treatment approaches based on the medical history of 71 patients. An important aspect of hypertension prevention is lifestyle changes, organizing rational nutrition, increasing physical activity, and coordinating treatment with medication. This article provides practical recommendations for preventing the development of hypertension, reducing its complications, and improving patient health.

Keywords: Hypertension, risk factors, early diagnosis, treatment methods, cardiovascular diseases, prevention, lifestyle, healthcare.

Kirish: Gipertoniya va yurak-qon tomir kasalliklari global sog'liqni saqlash sohasidagi eng dolzarb muammolardan biri hisoblanadi. Jahon sog'liqni saqlash tashkiloti ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, har yili yurak-qon tomir kasalliklari dunyo miqyosida 17,9 milliondan ortiq o'lim holatlariga sabab bo'ladi, bu esa barcha o'limlarning 31%ini tashkil etadi. Ushbu o'limlarning 85%i miokard infarkti va insult bilan bog'liq. Shu bois gipertoniyani erta aniqlash va davolash muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Mulohaza: Gipertoniyaning yurakning tuzilishi va funksiyasiga ta'siri yurak gipertrofiyasi holatlarida juda muhim. Yurak gipertrofiyasi yurak mushaklarining qon bosimi yoki boshqa tashqi omillar ta'sirida adaptiv o'zgarishi bilan ifodalanadi. Yurak bo'limlarining gipertrofiyasini EKG orqali aniqlash gipertoniyani erta aniqlashda muhimdir. Tadqiqotda gipertoniya va yurak gipertrofiyasini erta aniqlash uchun EKG belgilarini tadqiq etish zarurligi qayd etildi.

Natijalar: Tadqiqotda 71 nafar bemorning qon bosimi ko'rsatkichlari, qon tahlillari va EKG natijalari tahlil qilindi.

Kategoriya	Qiymat	Izoh
Yosh va jins	59% erkaklar, 41% ayollar	Gipertoniya holatlari 40–55 yoshlilarda ko'proq
Qon bosimi (Ayollar)	135/85 mm rt. st.	Gipertoniya: 140/90 mm rt. st. dan yuqori
Qon bosimi (Erkaklar)	145/90 mm rt. st.	Gipertoniya: 140/90 mm rt. st. dan yuqori

1– jadval. Demografik ma'lumotlar va statistik tahlillar

Ёш гуруҳлари ва жинс бўйича қон босими тақсимоти
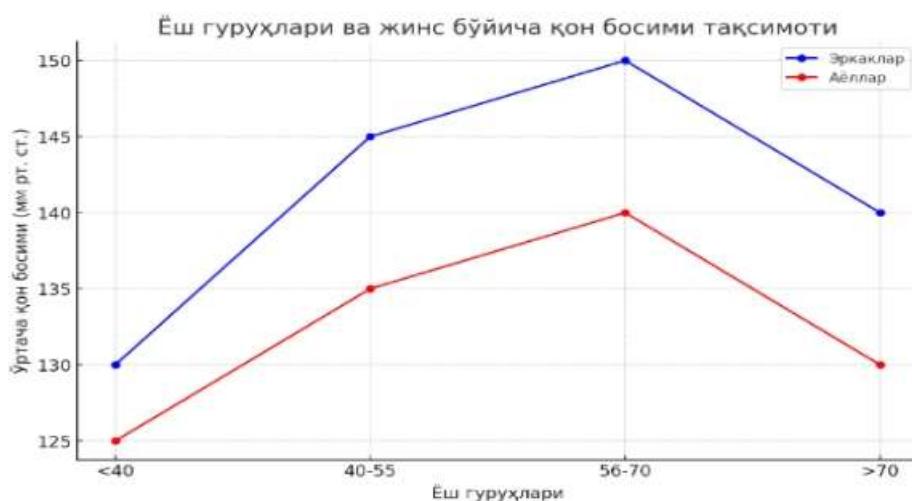
Bemorlarning 59%i erkaklarni, 41%ini ayollarni tashkil qildi. Ushbu bemorlar oʻrtasida Gipertonik holatdagi koʻrsatkichlar koʻproq 40–55 yoshlilar orasida aniqlandi. Ayollarda oʻrtacha qon bosimi 135/85 mm rt. st., erkaklarda esa 145/90 mm rt. st. dan 140/90 mm rt. st.gacha yuqori boʻlgan holatlar gipertoniya sifatida baholandi.

2-jadval. Qon bosimi koʻrsatkichlarining yosh va jins boʻyicha taqsimotini aks ettiruvchi diagramma.

Tahlil turi	Normal qiymatlar	Kasallik xolatlari	Izoh
Xolesterin	3.6–5.2 mmol/l	>5.2 mmol/l	Giperxolesterinemiya yuqori xolesteringa ishora qilishi mumkin.
Qand miqdori	3.9–5.5 mmol/l	>5.5 mmol/l	Diabet yoki giperglikemiya koʻrsatkichi.
Triglitseridlar	0.45–1.8 mmol/l	>1.8 mmol/l	Yuqori darajada triglitseridlar serozlik yoki metabolit kasalliklariga ishora qilmoqda.
Lipoproteidlar	1.0–2.0 mmol/l	>2.0 mmol/l	Lipoproteidlar miqdori ortishi kardiovaskulyar kasalliklarga

ta'sir qiluvchi omil bo'lishi mumkin.

3-jadval. Qon tahlillari (xolesterin, qand miqdori va boshqalar) natijalariga asoslangan grafik.

EKG ko'rsatkichi	Normal qiymat	Kasallik xolatlari	Izoh
P-mitrale	P tishchasining aniq va mo'ljallangan uzunligi	Chap bo'lmacha gipertrofiyasi	EKGda P tishchasining balandligi va uzunligi oshadi.
P-pulmanale	P tishchasi normal amplitudada	O'ng bo'lmacha gipertrofiyasi	EKGda P tishchasining amplitudasi yuqori bo'ladi.
Chap bo'lmacha gipertrofiyasi	P tishchasi oddiy, yuqori emas	Chap bo'lmacha gipertrofiyasi	EKGda P tishchasining amplitudasi oshishi va uzunligi ko'rsatiladi.
O'ng bo'lmacha gipertrofiyasi	P tishchasi normal uzunlik va amplitudada	O'ng bo'lmacha gipertrofiyasi	P tishchasi yuqori amplitudada, uning shakli o'zgarishi mumkin.

4-jadval. EKG ko'rsatkichlaridagi normadan og'ishlar.

Yurak gipertrofiyasi va EKG tahlillariga ko'ra, bemorlarning 12 %ida chap bo'lmacha gipertrofiyasi, ko'proq miokard infarkti va mitral qopqoq nuqsonlari bilan bog'liqligi ma'lum bo'ldi. EKGda "P-mitrale" alomatlari va ritm buzilishi kuzatildi.

O'ng bo'lmacha gipertrofiyasi o'pka kasalliklari va bronxial astma bilan kasallangan bemorlarning 19 % ida kuzatilib, EKGda P tishchalarning yuqori amplitudasi va "P-pulmanale" alomati kuzatildi.

Qoronchalar gipertrofiyasi EKG tahlillarida qoronchalar gipertrofiyasi 47–69% hollarda aniqlandi, yurak ritmining buzilishlari qayd etildi.

284

Xulosa: Tadqiqot gipertoniyaning yuqori xavfli kasallik ekanligini va u yurak-qon tomir tizimidagi turli asoratlarga sabab bo'lishi mumkinligini ko'rsatdi. Yurak gipertrofiyasini aniqlash va davolashda EKG orqali gipertrofiyani erta aniqlash muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Gipertoniya holatlarini kamaytirish uchun aholi o'rtasida sog'lom turmush tarzini rivojlantirish, jismoniy faollikni oshirish va to'g'ri ovqatlanish kabi choralar tavsiya etiladi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar

1. World Health Organization (WHO). "Hypertension Fact Sheet." 2023.

2. Butunjahon sog'liqni saqlash tashkiloti, "Yurak-qon tomir kasalliklari statistikasi", 2022.

3. O'zbekiston sog'liqni saqlash vazirligi. "Yurak va gipertoniya kasalliklari bo'yicha milliy hisobotlar", 2023.

4. Kenjayev Y.M., Berdieva S.A., Termiz iqtisodiyot va servis universiteti. "Yurak bo'lmacha va qorinchalari gipertrofiyasining elektrokardiografiya belgilari o'zgarishlarini tahlili."

5. Mamatqulovich K. Y. Me'da osti bezi o 'tkir va surunkali pankreatit kasalliklarini gistomorfologik tahlili //American journal of applied medical science. – 2024. – T. 2. – №. 3. – S. 49-53.

6. Mamatqulovich K. Y. et al. Glomerulonefrit kasalligida klinik labarator tahlillarning o'rni va samaradorligi //American journal of applied medical SCIENCE. – 2024. – T. 2. – №. 3. – S. 112-120.

7. Mamatqulovich K. Y., Ismatulloevich X. I., Xabibullo o'g'li C. S. Ko'kyo'tal kasalligi va uni oldini olish chora-tadbirlari //American journal of applied medical science. – 2024. – T. 2. – №. 4. – S. 18-21.

8. Mamatqulovich K. Y., Fayzullayevna R. S. Husnbuzarlar etiologiyasi, klinikasi va davolash chora-tadbirlari //American journal of applied medical science. – 2024. – T. 2. – №. 3. – S. 126-130.

9. Kenjayev Y. "Bio eko texno" ma'suliyati cheklangan jamiyatga qarashli maishiy chiqindilarni saralash va qayta ishlash korxonasi xodimlarining salomatligi //TISU ilmiy tadqiqotlari xabarnomasi. – 2023. – T. 1. – №. 2. – S. 172-176.

PROBLEMS OF ENGLISH LEXICOGRAPHY IN COMPILING DICTIONARIES

Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan
named after Mirzo Ulugbek
The faculty of Psychology, department of Foreign languages
Philology and foreign languages
Supervisor: **Abduraxmonova Zilola Yoqubjon qizi**
Student of group 402-22: **Mamatkulova Malikabonu Gani qizi**

Annotation

Lexicography is the art and science of dictionary-making. It involves the systematic collection, analysis, and organization of words and their meanings, often resulting in the creation of dictionaries or lexicons. Lexicographers study language usage, gather information about word origins (etymology), and document various meanings, pronunciations, and grammatical functions of words.

There are two main types of lexicography: descriptive lexicography, which aims to observe and record how language is used in practice without prescribing rules, and prescriptive lexicography, which provides guidelines on correct language usage based on established norms. The work of lexicographers is essential for understanding linguistic evolution, supporting language education, translating texts, and preserving cultural heritage through written records.

In recent years, advancements in technology have transformed lexicography with the rise of digital dictionaries and online resources that allow for more dynamic updates and greater accessibility to users worldwide.

 Keywords: dictionary, lexicon, thesaurus, definition, etymology, semantics, morphology, syntax, usage examples, corpus linguistics, lexical entries, bilingual dictionaries, glossary, word formation, neologism, descriptive lexicography, prescriptive lexicography, onomastics, phraseology, semantic fields, problems, challenges, compiling, editing.

Lexicography is the practice and study of compiling dictionaries. It involves the systematic collection, analysis, and presentation of words and their meanings, along with various other linguistic information

Types of Dictionaries

There are several types of dictionaries that lexicographers may create:

- General Dictionaries: These provide definitions for a wide range of words used in everyday language (e.g., Merriam-Webster's Dictionary).

- Specialized Dictionaries: Focus on specific fields or topics (e.g., medical dictionaries, legal dictionaries).

- Bilingual Dictionaries: Translate words between languages.

- Thesauruses: List synonyms and antonyms rather than definitions.

- Historical Dictionaries: Track the evolution of word meanings over time (e.g., Oxford English Dictionary).

Challenges in Lexicography

Lexicographers face several challenges:

1.   Language Change: Languages constantly evolve, with new words emerging and existing ones changing meaning or falling out of use.

Example:

Old English: Wifmann (woman) → Modern English: woman.

2.   Ambiguity: Many words have multiple meanings that can vary based on context.

Example:

Head – the organ of a human body; head – to lead, to guide.

English lexicography, the art and science of compiling dictionaries, faces several challenges. Here are some key problems associated with it:

1.   Language Evolution: The English language is constantly evolving, with new words being created and old words falling out of use. Lexicographers must keep pace with these changes to ensure dictionaries remain relevant.

Language evolution refers to the ways in which languages change over time. Here are some examples across different aspects of evolution:

a)   Vocabulary Changes:

Old English: cwēn → Modern English: queen

Over centuries, spelling and pronunciation shifted.

b)   Introduction of new words due to technology:

Telegraph (19th century) → Internet (20th century) → Smartphone (21st century).

c)   Semantic Shifts

Word Meaning Change:

Nice (Middle English: foolish) → Modern English: pleasant.

Awful (Old English: full of awe) → Modern English: terrible.

d)   Borrowing from Other Languages

English borrowed words due to contact with other cultures:

Café (French), kindergarten (German), safari (Swahili).

2.   Variety of English: English is spoken in many dialects and varieties around the world (e.g., British English, American English, Australian English, etc.).

Deciding which variants to include and how to represent regional differences can be challenging.

An example of a dialectical difference between British and American English is the word for the back part of a car used for storage:

British English: boot

American English: trunk

Similarly, there are differences in spelling, vocabulary, and pronunciation, such as:

British: colour, theatre, flat (apartment)

American: color, theater, apartment

3.   Technological Impact: The rise of digital communication (social media, texting) has introduced new vocabulary and informal usages that may not fit traditional standards of language. Lexicographers need to determine which terms deserve inclusion in formal dictionaries.

The impact of technology on lexicography has revolutionized how dictionaries are created, updated, and used. Here are examples illustrating the technological impact:

a)   Digital Dictionaries

Example: Online platforms like Merriam-Webster Online or Oxford English Dictionary (OED) Online.

b)   Corpus Linguistics and Data-Driven Lexicography

Example: Use of corpora like Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA) or British National Corpus (BNC).

4.   Cultural Sensitivity: Language reflects culture, and certain terms may become outdated or offensive over time. Lexicographers must navigate these sensitivities while providing accurate representations of language usage.

Example: Updating Offensive or Biased Definitions

Word: Eskimo

Traditional Definition: A term used to describe indigenous peoples of Arctic regions.

Cultural Sensitivity Issue: The term is considered outdated and offensive by many Inuit and Yupik people.

Modern Definition: Many dictionaries now replace Eskimo with Inuit or specify that the term is pejorative.

5.   Technical Vocabulary: Specialized fields (e.g., science, technology) develop their own jargon that may not be widely understood outside those disciplines. Including such terms requires careful consideration of audience needs.

Examples of Technical Vocabulary by Field:

a)   Medicine:

Hypertension (high blood pressure).

MRI (Magnetic Resonance Imaging).

Anaphylaxis (severe allergic reaction).

b)   Engineering:

Torque (rotational force).

Cantilever (a beam anchored at only one end).

Nanomaterials (materials engineered at a molecular scale).

6.   User Expectations: Modern users often expect quick access to information via digital platforms but may not have patience for detailed explanations or historical context that traditional dictionaries provide.

Example: Words like selfie, vape, or stan became widespread through social media and pop culture.

Expectation: Users want definitions available in online dictionaries as soon as these words enter common usage.

Response: Dictionaries like Merriam-Webster and Oxford English Dictionary now update their entries frequently to include trending terms.

7.   Integration of Multimedia: As digital dictionaries evolve, incorporating multimedia elements (audio pronunciation guides, visual examples) poses technical challenges and requires continual updates.

Example: Online Dictionaries with Multimedia Elements

Modern online dictionaries such as Oxford English Dictionary Online or Merriam-Webster integrate multimedia to resolve problems like insufficient context, unclear pronunciations, or abstract concepts.

a)   Audio Pronunciations:

Problem: Difficulties in understanding pronunciation, especially for non-native speakers.

Solution: Audio clips provide accurate pronunciations in different accents (e.g., British vs. American English).

Example: A user can click on the speaker icon next to "schedule" to hear its pronunciation.

b)   Video Clips:

Problem: Abstract or complex words are hard to understand through text alone.

Solution: Videos provide contextual examples.

Example: The word ballet might include a short clip of a performance, illustrating its meaning visually.

The list of used literature

1. Mamatkulova Malikabonu G'ani qizi, & Xoldorova Hulkaroy. (2024). PHRASAL NOUNS AND ITS SPECIFIC FEATURES. *"Conference on Universal Science Research 2023"*, *2*(1), 25–27. Retrieved from https://universalpublishings.com/index.php/cusr/article/view/3896

2. Teshaboyeva Nafisa Zubaydulla qizi, & Qarshiboyeva Marjona Baxtiyor qizi. (2024). GREAT SCHOLARS OF IX-XII CENTURIES INMOVAROUNNAHR AND KHORASAN. Yangi O'zbekistonda Tabiiy Va Ijtimoiy-Gumanitar Fanlar Respublika Ilmiy Amaliy Konferensiyasi, 2(4), 166–170.

3. Qarshiboyeva Marjona Baxtiyor qizi, & Xoldorova Hulkaroy. (2024). THEME: CLASSIFICATION OF SET EXPRESSIONS. "XXI ASRDA INNOVATSION TEXNOLOGIYALAR, FAN VA TA'LIM TARAQQIYOTIDAGI DOLZARB MUAMMOLAR" Nomli Respublika Ilmiy-Amaliy Konferensiyasi, 2(1), 49–51.

4. Курпаяниди К.И. Вопросы налогового планирования субъектов малого бизнеса в структуре институциональных преобразований //Журнал научных публикаций аспирантов и докторантов. ISSN 1991-3087. 2012.-№3. С. 24-26.

5. . Miraziz, R., & Oybek, T. (2020). INGLIZ, FRANSUZ VA O`ZBEK SHE'RIYATINI TARJIMA QILISHDA QO`LLANILADIGAN TRANSFORMATSIYALAR. Oriental Art and Culture, (V)

SYNAPSES: INSIGHTS ACROSS THE DISCIPLINES
VOLUME-1, ISSUE-4 (30-Noyabr)
MUNDARIJA

293