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

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EKOLOGIK OMILLAR TA'SIRIDA TUPROQ QOPLAMIDAGI O'ZGARISHLAR

Abduvoitov Lochinbek

Jizzax davlat pedagogika universiteti 4-bosqich talabasi

Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada ekologik omillar ta'sirida tuproq qoplamidagi o'zgarishlar o'rganilgan va tahlil qilingan

Tayanch so'zlar: Tuproq qoplami, tuproqning sho'rlanishi, unmdorligining kamayishi, eroziyaga uchrashi, ekinlar hosildorligini oshirish, tuproq xossalari.

Yer resurlari inson hayotida inson va boshqa barcha tirik mavjudotlar uchun yashash makoni, yer osti boyliklari zahirasi hisoblanadi. Yer yuzida umumiy maydoniga nisbatan 28 % i o'rmonlar, 17 % i tabiiy o'tloqzor va yaylovlar, 10 % haydaladigan yerlar, 45 % i esa cho'l, yarim cho'l va adirlar tashkil etadi. Ziroatchilik 10 % maydon foydalaniladi va jahon aholisi jon boshiga o'rtcha 0,5 ga yer to'g'ri keladi. Tuproqda milliardlab sodda va murakkab jonivorlar hamda o'simlik turlari hayot kechiradi. Ularning tuproqda parchalanishi oqibatida organik birikmalar mineral moddalarga aylanadi. Shuningdek, u turli va xilma-xil og'ir kasalliklarni tarqatuvchi (sil, vabo, ich terlatma, o'lat, qaroson va boshqa.) va qo'zg'atuvchi mikroblar manbai hamdir.

Tuproq kishilik jamiyatining taraqqiyot bosqichlarida katta rol o'ynagan. Shu bois dehqonchilikda u asosiy ishlab chiqarish vositasi hisoblanadi. Zero, inson barcha zarur moddiy boyliklari shu tuproqda yetishtirib hayot kechiradi. Insoniyat tarixi davomida 2 mlrd. gektaridan ortiq unumdor yer maydoni yaroqsiz holga keltirilgan. Bundan tashqari har yili dunyo miqyosida tuproqning nurashi, sho'rlanishi, qishloq xo'jalik hisobidan chiqarilish oqibatida 5-7 mln. ga maydon tashlandiq holatga kelmoqda.

Sug'oriladigan mintaqalarda tuproqning sho'rlanishi asosiy ekologik muammolardan biri hisoblanadi. Bu qishloq xo'jaligida ekinlarni sug'orishning noto'g'ri tizimini qo'llash va yer osti suvlari sathining ko'tarilishi oqibatida ro'y bermoqda. Bunday hollarda dastlab birlamchi, so'ngra esa iikilamchi sho'rlanish kuzatiladi. Ikkilamchi sho'rlanishda suv kapillyarlar orqali yuzaga ko'tarilishi natijasida tuz birikmalari tuproqning yuqori qatlamida ushlanib qolinadi. Bundan tashqari yerlarimiz me'yordan ortiqcha sug'orilganda ham yer osti suvlari erigan tuz birikmalari bilan u yoki bu darajada sho'rlanadi. Ikkilamchi sho'rlanish o'ta havfli hisoblanadi va tiklab bo'lmas darajada katta zarar keltiradi. Bunga Osiyo, Afrika, Amerika kabi qit'alardagi qator davlatlarni misol qilish mumkin. Bizda



sho'rlanishning oldini olish uchun ariq-zovurlar qazilib, kanallar o'tkazilmoqda va natijada yer osti sizot (zax) suvlari ana shu kanallar orqali chiqarib yuborilmoqda.

Tuproqlarimiz shuningdek, botqoqlanish jarayonlariga ham moyillik sezadi va bu odatda tarkibida nam ko'p bo'lgan, yer osti suvlari juda yaqin joylashgan tuproqlarda uchraydi. Botqoqlanish hollari shuningdek, ko'l, daryo uzanlari va suv omborlari atrofida ham kuzatiladi. Bularning oldini olish maqsadida maxsus meliorativ tadbirlar amalga oshiriladi. Qishloq xo'jaligiga cho'llanish jarayoni ham katta ta'sir ko'rsatib kelmoqda. Cho'llanish deganda biz tabiiy jarayonlar va inson faoliyati natijasida yerlarda biologik mahsuldorlikning pasayishi yoki tabiiy ekotizimning degradatsiyalanishi tushuniladi. Bunday hol o'ta xavfli bo'lib, ekologik holatga kuchli ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Cho'llanish oqibatida ekologik tizimlarda o'z-o'zini tiklash butunlay izdan chiqishga olib kelishi mumkin.

Shu o'rinda ko'chma (harakatdagi) qumlar, barxanlar yo'lini to'sish, yo'l atroflari, dara va dala chetlari hamda trassalar yonida daraxtzorlarni barpo qilish, yashil qalqon mintaqasini yaratish va boshqalar muhim yahamiyat kasb etadi. Bundan tashqari, tuproq va zahira yerlar o'z-o'zidan sun'iy ravishda yomonlashib yoki yo'q bo'lib ketishi ham mumkin. Masalan, shahar, sanoat, yo'l, ko'priklar, suv havzalari qurilishi oqibatida unumdor, eng yaxshi yer maydonlari qishloq-xo'jaligida foydalanishdan chiqib ketmoqda.

Navbatdagi yana bir muhim masala tuproq va yer resurslarini ifloslanishdan asrash va ularni muhofaza qilish hisoblanadi. Keyingi yillarda fan va texnika taraqqiyoti qishloq xo'jalik tarmog'ining yanada rivojlanishiga katta hissa qo'shmoqda. Natijada, mahsulot yetishtirish hajmi ancha ko'paydi, dehqonchilik asosiy tarmoqqa aylanmoqda. Shu munosabat bilan ekologik tizimda qanday o'zgarishlar sodir bo'lishini biz avvaldan bilmog'imiz zarur ko'rinadi. Afsuski, hozirda hosildorlikni oshirish maqsadida sanoat yo'li bilan ishlab chiqarilgan ma'dan o'g'itlar va zaharli moddalardan me'yoridan ortiq darajada foydalanmoqdamizki, bularning barchasi tuproq, atrof-muhit, suv havzalarining ifloslanishi, o'simlik va hayvonot turlarining kamayishiga sabab bo'lmoqda.

Bunday hol tuproqda chirindi miqdorining kamayishiga sabab bo'ladi. Umuman esa qishloq xo'jaligini zo'r berib kimyolashtirish (bu yaqin o'tmishdan ma'lum) tuproqning turli kimyoviy birikma va moddalar bilan ifloslanishiga olib keladi. Ayniqsa, begona o'tlar, qishloq xo'jalik ekinlari kasallik va zararkunandalariga qarshi ishlatiladigan pestitsidlar, gerbitsidlar, insektitsidlar hamda defoliantlarni me'yoridan ko'p qo'llash atrof-muhitga o'ta salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Pestitsidlar tuproqda foydali mikroorganizmlar salmog'ini kamaytirib, patogen

organizmlarning ko'payishiga yo'l ochib beradi. Zaharli kimyoviy moddalardan DDT ishlatilganda 20 yildan so'ng ham uning tuproqda bo'lishi isbotlangan. Ular shuningdek, oziq-ovqat mahsulotlari orqali ham inson va boshqa barcha tirik jonivorlar organizmlariga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi.

Hozirda jahon olimlari, organizmga qisqa muddatda ta'sir ko'rsatib, so'ngra parchalanib ketadigan biotsidlar ustida ish olib bormoqdalar. Bundan tashqari shuni ham ta'kidlash joizki, keyingi yarim asrda mamlakatimiz miqyosida yangi yerlarning jadal o'zlashtirilishi navbatdagi ekologik muammolarning sodir etilishiga sabab bo'lmoqda. Yerlarning sho'rini yuvish, ariq-zovurlar tizimini yaxshilash, ikkilamchi sho'rlanishning oldini olishga qaratilgan chora-tadbirlarning izdan chiqishi joylarda o'simliklar dunyosi va hayvonot olami, ekologik muhitini turli darajada o'zgartirib yubordi. Ekinlardan muttasil hosil olishni ko'paytirish o'z o'rnida, tuproq holatini har tomonlama yaxshilab borishni taqozo etadi.

Shu bois hozirda ekologik muammolarni hal qilishda qishloq xo'jaligini ekologilashtirish muhim omil hisoblanadi.

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Molibden metalini AM-2B anioniti yordamida sorbsiyasi

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ANOTATSIYA

Molibden asosidagi materiallardan foydalanish muddati uzoqligi sababli sanoatning texnogen chiqindilari ko‘rinishidagi molibden tarkibli xom-ashyolarni turli noan‘anaviy metodlar yordamida qayta ishlashni oshirish ehtiyoji yuzaga keldi. Jahonda molibdenga bo‘lgan ehtiyojning ortish sur‘ati yiliga 6-8% ni tashkil etadi. Shunga ko‘ra murakkab aralashmalar tarkibidan molibdenni sorbsion ajratish va unga turli omillar ta‘sirini o‘rganish.

Kalit so‘zlari: AM-2B ioniti, stirol, divinilbenzol asosilagi makrog‘ovakli sopolimer, Purolite A-100/2412 ; Amberlite IRA 93/92 ; Dowex 66; Levatit Hp 64; Rossion-12; AN-18105.

Kirish: Molibdenli ruda genetik jihatidan 2 sinfga ekzogenli va endogenlilarga bo‘linadi. Har qaysisi rudaning hosil bo‘lishi, rudali jism shakli, yo‘ldosh minerallar va xalatsit jinclar kabi harakteriga ko‘ra qator formatsiyalarga bo‘linadi.

Nisbatan sanoat ahamiyatiga ega kvars molibdenit oltingugurtli, molibdenit-sheelitli va kvars-molibdenit-xalkopirit-oltingugurt formatsiyalaridir. Barcha uchasi endogenli kelib chiqishilidir. Ko‘mirli kremniyli va ko‘mirli formatsiyalar keng tarqalgan. Lekin u rudalar kambag‘al bo‘lib, ulardan molibdenni chiqarib olish qiyin. Uranli va qo‘rg‘oshinli molibden konlarini topish ham sanoat ahamiyatiga ega emas.

Molibden konstruksion po‘latlar uchun o‘zining favqulodda muhim xossalari bilan alohida o‘rin tutadi. Jahon miqyosida ishlab chiqariladigan molibdenning 80% qora metallurgiyada, jumladan, zanglamaydigan (tarkibida 4% gacha molibden bo‘lgan) po‘latlar, kesuvchi po‘latlar, superqotishmalar, cho‘yan ishlab chiqarishda va asbobsozlikda (tarkibida 9,5 % gacha molibden bor) ishlatiladi. Jahon bozorida molibden yadro energetikasida yangi reaktorlarda molibden tarkibli po‘latlardan chidamli quvurlar tayyorlanishi bilan yuqori qiymatga ega. Yangi avlod atom elektr stansiyalarida 180-230 tonnagacha molibden ishlatiladi. Foydalanilgan yadro yoqilg‘isini ko‘mish uchun 11 mingta konteyner tayyorlashda 15 ming t. molibden talab etiladi. Shuningdek, molibdendan neftni tozalashda katalizator sifatida keng foydalanilmoqda, jumladan, 95% ga yaqin neftni qayta ishlash korxonalarida molibden

tarkibli katalizatorlardan foydalaniladi. Shuning uchun molibdenni XXI asr metalli deyish mumkin. Molibden birikmalarini, uning olinish usullarini o'rganish kimyo fani, kimyo, metallurgiya sanoatlari uchun muhim ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyatga ega.

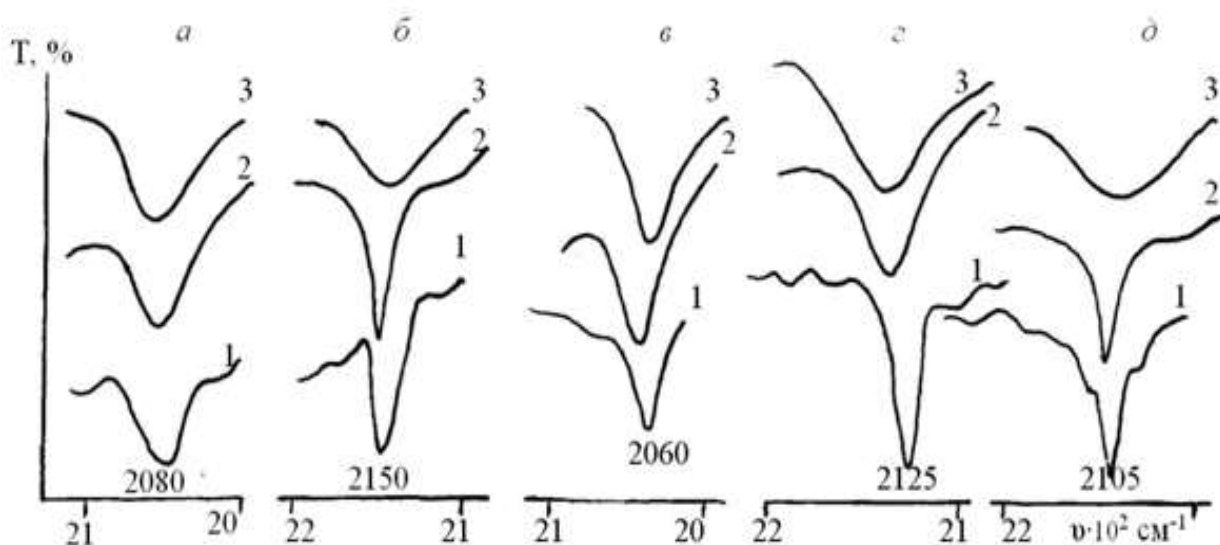
AM-2B – kuchsiz asosli anionit bo'lib, stirool va divinilbenzol asosilagi makrog'ovakli sopolimer tuzilishiga ega. Undan asosan gidrometallurgiyada oltinni eritmalardan ajratish va konsentrlash, murakkab aralashmalardan rangli va nodir metallarni sianidli komplekslarini ajratib olish, kislotali eritmalardan molibdenni ajratish uchun foydalaniladi.

Analoglari : Purolite A-100/2412 ; Amberlite IRA 93/92 ; Dowex 66; Levatit Hp 64; Rossion-12; AN-18105.

AM-2B anionitining fizik – kimyoviy xossalari

1-Jadval

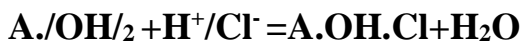
Polimer matritsa	Sterol va divinilbenzolning g'ovak sopolimeri
Funksional guruhlari	Benzildimetilaminn va benziltrimetilammoniy
Tashqi ko'rinishi	Tiniq bo'lmagan sferikoq-sariq rangli granulalar
Havoda quritilgan ion formadagi granula o'lchami	0,63-1,6 mm 1,0-3,0 mm xloridli
To'liq almashinish hajmi	1,1 mg-ekv/sm ³
Solishtirma sirti	40m ² /g
Maksimal ish harorati	70 °S
Mexanik mustahkamligi	98 %
Bo'kuvchanligi	3,311



1-rasm. IQ-spektrlar: ammoniy molibdat (a), rux (b), temir (v), kobalt (g) va nikelning (d) xloridlari:

- 1 – eritmalarini sorbsiya qilingandan keyin ajratilgan AM-2B anioniti: ammoniy molibdat (a); rux (b); temir (v); kobalt (g); nikel (d) xloridlari);
- 2 – tuzlar: ammoniy molibdat (a); rux (b); temir (v); kobalt (g); nikel (d);
- 3 – sianidli eritmalar: molibden (a); rux (b); temir (v); kobalt (g); nikel (d).

Anionitning to‘liq almashinish hajmi uni statik sharoitda HCl eritmasi bilan neytrallab, 1 g. quruq va bo‘kkan anionitga nisbatan ekvivalentlarda ifodalandi. A-anionitning anion almashinish reaksiyasi quyidagi ko‘rinishga ega bo‘ladi:



1 g quruq anionitning to‘la yutish hajmi quyidagi formula bo‘yicha hisoblandi:

$$E_A = \frac{10 / a \cdot V_0 - V_b /}{a \cdot g \cdot / 100 - W /}$$

Bu yerda, E_A -anionitning to‘liq almashinish hajmi, mg-ekv/g., a – titrlash uchun olingan filtrat miqdori, ml, V_0 – anionitdan o‘tkazilgan 0,1 n. li HCl eritmasining miqdori, ml, V_b – filtratning umumiy miqdori, ml, g-almashinish hajmini aniqlash uchun olingan quruq anionit massasi, g. W-anionit namligi, % (anionitni 3 soat davomida 95-100 °S da quritish yo‘li bilan aniqlanadi).

Anionitni qayta tiklash uchun NaOH, KOH va NaCl ning kuchsiz eritmasidan foydalanildi.

Adabiyotlar ro'yxati

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada (“O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati” 2 va 3-tomidagi ot so‘z turkumiga oid) sotsial semali leksemalarning struktur tavsifini o‘rganish orqali milliy va o‘zlashma terminlardan iborat sotsial semali terminologiyaning shaklga oid xususiyatlari haqida fikr yuritiladi.

Kalit so‘zlar: Termin, leksika, sotsial sema, juft termin, qo‘shma termin, sodda termin

DESCRIPTION OF THE FORMAL STRUCTURE OF SOCIALLY
RELATED LEXEMAS IN THE EXPLANATORY DICTIONARIES OF THE
UZBEK LANGUAGE

Abstract: In this article (regarding the noun-word group in Volume 2 and 3 of the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language"), by studying the structural description of social-semous lexemes, an opinion is given about the form-related features of social-semous terminology consisting of national and adopted terms.

Key words: Term, lexicon, social term, double term, compound term, simple term
Terminlar til tizimining boshqa birliklaridan tarkibiy tuzilmasining murakkabligi bilan ajralib turadi. Masalan, umumtil leksikasida birikma shaklidagi birliklarning mustaqil atov birliklari sifatida qo‘llanishi kuzatiladi. Ayrim hollardagi leksik bo‘shliqlar bilan bog‘liq bunday qo‘llanishlarga duch kelishi mumkin¹. Sotsial terminologiyasida mavjud terminlarning shakliy xususiyatiga ko‘ra tavsifini amalga oshirishda so‘zlarni sodda, qo‘shma, juft guruhga ajratish asosida tahlil olib borish – an’anaviy tasnifga ko‘ra tahliliy yondashuv hisoblanadi.

So‘zlar struktur tarkibi jihatidan turlarga ajratilganda ko‘p hollarda o‘zak miqdoriga ko‘ra sodda, qo‘shma, juft, takror, murakkab, birikmali, tarkibli kabi terminlar qo‘llangan holda guruhlanadi. Bundan tashqari, terminlarning morfologik

¹ Бу ҳақда қаранг: Лингвистический энциклопедический словарь / Гл. ред. В.Н.Ярцева. – Москва: Изд-во «Советская энциклопедия», 1990. – С. 258; Ахманова О.С. Словарь лингвистических терминов. Изд. 2-е. – Москва: Изд-во «Советская энциклопедия», 1959. – С. 215; Ҳожиёв А. Лингвистик терминларнинг изохли луғати. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1985. – Б. 49.

jihattan ot soʻz turkumiga oidligi formal-struktur jihattan qisqartma shakldagi terminlar ham mavjudligi tabiiy holat ekanligini koʻrsatadi.

“Oʻzbek tili ilmiy-texnikaviy terminologiyasi masalalari” nomli asar muallifi N.Qosimov birdan ortiq komponentli ilmiy-texnik terminlarni qoʻshma, juft va gibrid kabi turlarga ajratgan². “Gibrid qoʻshma terminlarda asosan baynalmilal termin elementlar sifatida turli xil perefiksalar xarakterdagi bogʻliq morfemalar ishtirok etadi. Masalan, *avtosanoat, gidrotuzlar, ultratovush* singari gibrid qoʻshma terminlarning birinchi komponentlari (avto-, gidro-, ultra-) ana shunday internatsional terminelementlar, ikkinchi komponentlari esa oʻzbekcha soʻzlardir”³. Oʻylashimizcha, gibrid terminlardagi ikkinchi komponent har doim ham oʻzbekcha boʻlavermaydi. Masalan, *boyvuchcha, amnavachcha, zantaloq* kabi soʻzlar oʻzlashma qatlam birliklaridir. Bunday jihat oʻzbek tili sotsial terminologiyasida ham uchraydi.

N.Qosimov tadqiqotida juft terminlar ham ajratilgan. Uning fikricha, “ikki mustaqil leksik maʼnoli komponentlarning teng bogʻlanishi asosida tashkil topib, umumlashtirish, jamlilik kabi maʼnolarni ifodalovchi soʻz – juft termin. Juftlashuvchi qismlar orasidagi tenglik munosabati yozuvda defis bilan koʻrsatiladi. Talaffuzda bu qismlar teng fonetik choʻqqiga ega boʻladi, ayni vaqtda, ikkinchi yagona leksik urgʻu yordamida leksema boʻlib birlashadi⁴. Kitobda *elektron-optik, zichlagich-planka, universal-chopiq* kabi terminlar juft terminlar sifatida qayd etilgan. Juft terminlar sotsial terminlogiyada kam miqdorda boʻlsa-da mavjud: *aziz-avliyo* kabi. Lugʻatda soatsial semali ot turkumiga oid juft terminlar koʻp uchramaydi.

Sodda terminlar. Bunday terminlar yakka asosli, ularda yaxlit shakliy hamda semantik tuzilish aks etadi.

Oʻzbek terminosistemasida mavjud sotsial sodda terminlar juda koʻp uchraydi. Ularni ikki guruhga ajratish mumkin: sodda tub terminlar; sodda yasama terminlar.

5 jildli OʻTILning 2 va 3-tomida sodda tub terminlar koʻp boʻlib, ular milliy va oʻzlashgan qatlam birliklari, maslan: *yazna, yetim, yesir, joriya, juvon, jujuq, zavja, zaifa, zangʻar, ichkuyov, yigit, kampir, kaniz* va hokazo.

5 jildli OʻTILning 2 va 3-tomida sodda yasama terminlar *moʻysafid, kundosh, kanizak, ichkuyov* va hokazo.

Xulosa qiladigan boʻlsak, OʻTILda berilgan sotsiologik terminlar tuzilishi jihatidan sodda, qoʻshma, juft, takror va hokazo boʻlishi mumkin. Biz maqolada faqat

² Қосимов Н. Ўзбек тили илмий-техникавий терминологияси масалалари (Сўз ўзлаштириш ва аффиксация масалалари). – Тошкент: Фан, 1985. – Б.47

³ Қосимов Н. Ўзбек тили илмий-техникавий терминологияси масалалари (Сўз ўзлаштириш ва аффиксация масалалари). – Тошкент: Фан, 1985. – Б.56

⁴ Қосимов Н. Кўрсатилган асар. – Б. 68.

sodda, qo‘shma va juft terminlarni ko‘rib chiqdik. O‘zbek tili sotsial terminologiyasida mavjud gibrid qo‘shma terminlar ham O‘TILda berilishi zamon talabi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro‘yhati:

1. Лингвистический энциклопедический словарь / Гл. ред. В.Н.Ярцева. – Москва: Изд-во «Советская энциклопедия», 1990. – С. 258
2. Ахманова О.С. Словарь лингвистических терминов. Изд. 2-е. – Москва: Изд-во «Советская энциклопедия», 1959. – С. 215
3. Ҳожиёв А. Лингвистик терминларнинг изоҳли луғати. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1985. – Б. 49.
4. Қосимов Н. Ўзбек тили илмий-техникавий терминологияси масалалари (Сўз ўзлаштириш ва аффиксация масалалари). – Тошкент: Фан, 1985. – Б.47

MIKROSUVO‘TLARINING MO‘TADIL O‘SIB-RIVOJLANISHINI
TA‘MINLOVCHI OZUQA MUHITI TANLASH

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Annotatsiya: Maqolada chigitning unuvchanligini ta‘minlash bo‘yicha qishloq xo‘jaligi ekinlari urug‘larining umumiy unuvchanligiga qo‘yilgan talablarga javob berganligi uchun tadqiqotlarimiz *Botryococcus* avlodiga mansub *B.braunii*-AnDI-115 shtammi (*B.braunii*-AnDI-115) hamda *Chlorococcum* avlodiga mansub bo‘lgan *Ch.infusionum* -AnDI-76 shtammlari (*Ch.infusionum* -AnDI-76) tanlashdan iborat.

Kalit so‘zlar: *B.braunii*-AnDI-115 hamda *Ch.infusionum*-AnDI-76, Setlik ozuqa muhiti, Tamiya ozuqa muhiti, Modifikatsiyalangan Tamiya ozuqa muhiti №1, Modifikatsiyalangan Tamiya ozuqa muhiti №2, CHu - 13 ozuqa muhiti, Chu -10 ozuqa muhiti, Hoagland’s ozuqa muhiti, BG-11 ozuqa muhiti, Bold bazal ozuqa muhiti (Bold’s Basal Medium (BBM)), zarruk ozuqa muhiti.

Kirish

Ilmiy manbalardan ma‘lumki, algologik ob‘ektlarni sanoat asosida etishtirish uchun uning maqsaddagi xususiyatidan kelib chiqqan holda tadqiqotlar rejalashtiriladi [Özdemir., 2016]. Bundan asosiy maqsad, algologik ob‘ektning maqsaddagi xususiyatidan foydalanishda iqtisodiy ko‘rsatkichlarni, jumladan, tayyor mahsulotning tannarxi arzonlashtirish, uning preparativ shaklini tanlash hamda qo‘llash jarayonini qulaylashtirishdan iborat deb belgilanadi. SHuningdek, algologik ob‘ektlarning xavfsizlik ko‘rsatkichlarini aniqlash ham muhim jihatlardan biridir. Bu jarayon ko‘proq sianobakteriyalar asosida biopreparatlarga tegishlidir.

Biotexnologiya tarmog‘ining uzviy qonuniyatlaridan biri bo‘lgan tanlangan mikroorganizmlar uchun maxsus ozuqa muhiti tarkibi ishlab chiqilishi lozim. Maxsus tanlangan ozuqa muhiti mazkur mikrob-ob‘ektning mo‘‘tadil o‘‘sib-rivojlanishi, etarli darajada biomassa hosil qilishi, hosil qilgan biomassa tarkibidagi maqsaddagi moddalarni maksimal sintez qilishi kabi ko‘rsatkichlarga javob berishi lozim.

Ilmiy manbalardan ma‘lumki, mikrosuvo‘tlari ozuqa muhiti tarkibiga bog‘liq holda o‘zining kimyoviy tabiatini namoyon etadi [Thomas G.Tornabene et al., 1985; Kiran et al., 2021]. O‘simliklar o‘‘sishini boshqarishda yuqori ko‘rsatkichlarni namoyon

etgan mikrosvuotlarini yirik masshtabda etishtirish uchun bir qancha ozuqa muhitlari tarkiblari mavjud bo'lib, mazkur ozuqa muhitlari ayni bir avlod yoki turga mansub bo'lgan shtammlar uchun alohida ishlab chiqiladi [Muzaffarov i dr., 1984; Saikia et al., 2011; Alejandra Sánchez-Bayo et al., 2020; Charmaine Lloyd et al., 2021].

Ishning maqsadi. Biostimulyatorlik xususiyatini namoyon etuvchi *B.braunii*-AnDI-115 hamda *Ch.infusionum*-AnDI-76 shtammlarini yirik masshtablarda etishtirish uchun mo'tadil ozuqa muhiti tanlashdan iborat.

Foydalanilgan manba va usullar. Chigitning unuvchanligini ta'minlash bo'yicha qishloq xo'jaligi ekinlari urug'larining umumiy unuvchanligiga qo'yilgan talablarga javob berganligi uchun tadqiqotlarimiz *Botryococcus* avlodiga mansub *B.braunii*-AnDI-115 shtammi (*B.braunii*-AnDI-115) hamda *Chlorococcum* avlodiga mansub bo'lgan *Ch.infusionum* -AnDI-76 shtammlari (*Ch.infusionum* -AnDI-76) asosida olib borildi.

Mikrosvuotlarini o'stirishda 10 ta turli xil tarkibli ozuqa ozuqa muhitlaridan foydalanildi (1-jadval).

2.2.1-jadval

Mikrosvuotlarini o'stirishda qo'llanilgan ozuqa muhitlari

№	Ozuqa muhiti nomi	Ozuqa muhiti tarkibi, g/l	Manba
1.	Setlik ozuqa muhiti	KNO ₃ -2,02; KH ₂ PO ₄ -0.34; MgSO ₄ ×7H ₂ O – 0,99; FeEDTA-0,0185; Ca(NO ₃) ₂ ×4H ₂ O-0,01; H ₃ BO ₃ -0,00309; MnSO ₄ ×4H ₂ O-0,0012; CoSO ₄ -0,0014; CuSO ₄ ×5H ₂ O-0,00124; ZnSO ₄ -0,00143; (NH ₄) ₆ Mo ₇ O ₂₄ ×4H ₂ O-0,00184.	Hielscher-Michael et al, 2016
2.	Tamiya ozuqa muhiti	KNO ₃ -5; FeSO ₄ ×7H ₂ O-0,003; MgSO ₄ ×7H ₂ O-2,5; KH ₂ PO ₄ -1,25; EDTA-0,037; mikroelementlar eritmasi (ml/l): 1 ml (ZnSO ₄ ×4H ₂ O - 0,222; MnCl ₂ ×4H ₂ O - 1,81; MoO ₃ -176,4 mg/10 l; N ₃ VO ₃ - 2,86; NH ₄ VO ₃ -229,6 mg/10 l.	Safarov va boshqalar, 2020
3.	Modifikatsiyalangan Tamiya ozuqa muhiti №1	KNO ₃ -7,5; MgSO ₄ ×7H ₂ O-3,75; KH ₂ PO ₄ -1,25; Ca(NO ₃) ₂ -0,15; FeSO ₄ ×7H ₂ O-0,003; EDTA-0,185. Mikroelementlar eritmasi -1 ml: g/l: H ₃ BO ₃ -2,86; MnCl ₂ ×4H ₂ O-1,81; ZnSO ₄ ×7H ₂ O-0,222; MoO ₃ -176,4 mg/10l; NH ₄ VO ₃ -229,6 mg/10 l;	Mitshchev i dr., 2017

		CuSO ₄ ×5H ₂ O-0,01 mg/l; Co(NO ₃) ₂ ×4H ₂ O-0,146; KJ-0,083; NaWO ₄ ×H ₂ O- 0,033; NiSO ₄ (NH ₄)SO ₄ ×6H ₂ O-0,198.	
4.	Modifikatsiya yalangan Tamiya ozuqa muhiti №2	(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄ -3,0; MgSO ₄ ×7H ₂ O-3,75; KH ₂ PO ₄ -1,87; FeSO ₄ ×7H ₂ O-0,0045; EDTA-0,185. Mikroelementlar eritmasi -1 ml: g/l: H ₃ BO ₃ -2,86; MnCl ₂ ×4H ₂ O-1,81; ZnSO ₄ ×7H ₂ O-0,222; MoO ₃ -176,4 mg/10l; NH ₄ VO ₃ -229,6 mg/10 l; CuSO ₄ ×5H ₂ O-0,01 mg/l; Co(NO ₃) ₂ ×4H ₂ O-0,146; KJ-0,083; NaWO ₄ ×H ₂ O- 0,033; NiSO ₄ (NH ₄)SO ₄ ×6H ₂ O-0,198.	Mitishev i dr., 2017
5.	CHu - 13 ozuqa muxiti	KNO ₃ -0,2, K ₂ HPO ₄ -0,04, MgSO ₄ ×7H ₂ O-0,1, CaCl ₂ ×6H ₂ O-0,08, temir sitrat-0,01, limon kislotasi - 0,1, bor-0,5 ppm, MnSO ₄ ×7H ₂ O-0,5 ppm, CuSO ₄ × 5H ₂ O-0,02 ppm, CoCl ₂ ×2H ₂ O-0,02 ppm, Na ₂ MoO ₄ ×2H ₂ O-0,02 ppm, pH 7,5.	Bozorova va boshqalar., 2021
6.	Chu -10 ozuqa muhiti	Na ₂ SiO ₃ ×9H ₂ O-5; Ca(NO ₃) ₂ ×4H ₂ O-57,56; K ₂ HPO ₄ -10; MgSO ₄ ×7H ₂ O- 25; Na ₂ CO ₃ -20; Vitamin B12 – 5mg/5 ml suvda tayyorlanadi; Biotin – 1 mg/10ml suvda tayyorlanadi. Na ₂ EDTA×2H ₂ O-1.00; Temir sitrat-6,00; Limon kislotasi-6,00; H ₂ SeO ₃ -0,163. pH Na ₂ SiO ₃ ×9H ₂ O bilan to'g'irlanadi. Agarda temir sitrat yoki limon kislotasi bo'lmasa FeCl ₃ ×6H ₂ O-3,15 g/l va Na ₂ EDTA×2H ₂ O-4,36 g/l, 1litrga 1 ml solinadi. Metal elementlari (g/l): H ₃ BO ₃ -2,86; MnCl ₂ ×4H ₂ O-1,81; ZnSO ₄ ×7H ₂ O-0,222; Na ₂ MoO ₄ ×2H ₂ O-0,390; CuSO ₄ ×5H ₂ O-0,079; Co(NO ₃) ₂ ×6H ₂ O-0,0494.	Stein., 1973
7.	Hoagland's ozuqa muhiti	(NH ₄) ₂ NO ₃ -0,115; H ₃ BO ₃ -0,008; Ca(NO ₃) ₂ – 0,656; CuSO ₄ – 0,08 mg; Fe(C ₄ H ₄ O ₆) ₃ -0,005; MgCl ₂ – 0,24; MnCl ₂ -0,016 mg; KNO ₃ – 0,3; ZnSO ₄ -0,22 mg.	Anderson., 2005

8.	BG-11 ozuqa muhiti	NaNO ₃ -1,5 CaCl ₂ ×2H ₂ O-0,036 Temir ammoniy sitrat-0,012; EDTA×Na ₂ ×2H ₂ O-0,001; K ₂ HPO ₄ -0,04; MgSO ₄ ×7H ₂ O-0,075; Na ₂ CO ₃ -0,02; Mikroelementlar eritmasi - 1 ml/l: H ₃ BO ₃ -2,86; MnCl ₂ ×4H ₂ O-1,81; ZnSO ₄ ×7H ₂ O-0,222; Na ₂ MoO ₄ ×2H ₂ O-0,39; CuSO ₂ ×5H ₂ O-0,079; Co(NO ₃) ₂ ×6H ₂ O-0,049	Ji Won Hong et al., 2016
9.	Bold bazal ozuqa muhiti (Bold's Basal Medium (BBM))	NaNO ₃ -25; CaCl ₂ ×2H ₂ O-2,5; MgSO ₄ ×7H ₂ O-7,5; K ₂ HPO ₄ -7,5; KH ₂ PO ₄ -17,5; NaCl-2,5; EDTA (31 g KOH)- 50; FeSO ₄ ×7H ₂ O (1 ml H ₂ SO ₄)-4,98; H ₃ BO ₃ -11,42; ZnSO ₄ ×7H ₂ O-8,82; MnCl ₂ ×4H ₂ O-1,44; CuSO ₄ ×5H ₂ O-1,57; Co(NO ₃) ₂ ×6H ₂ O-0,49	Anderson., 2005
10.	Zarruk ozuqa muhiti	NaHCO ₃ -16,8; K ₂ HPO ₄ ×3H ₂ O- 1,0; NaNO ₃ - 2,5; K ₂ SO ₄ - 1,0; NaCl - 1,0; MgSO ₄ ×7H ₂ O- 0,2; CaCl ₂ ×2H ₂ O- 0,04; Fe+EDTA-1,0 ml; 1-mikroelementlar eritmasi (g/l): H ₃ BO ₃ -2,86; MnCl ₂ ×4H ₂ O-1,81; ZnSO ₄ ×7H ₂ O-0,22; CuSO ₄ ×5H ₂ O-0,08; MoO ₃ -0,015. 2-mikroelementlar eritmasi (g/l): NH ₄ VO ₃ - 0,023; K ₂ Cr ₂ (SO ₄) ₄ ×24H ₂ O - 0,096; NiSO ₄ ×7H ₂ O - 0,048; Na ₂ WO ₄ ×2H ₂ O - 0,018; Ti ₂ (SO ₄) ₃ - 0,040; Co(NO ₃) ₂ ×6H ₂ O -0,044.	Anderson., 2005

Algologik ob'ektlarning o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini o'rganish uchun ba'zi bir texnologik ko'rsatkichlar sifatida, standart qiymatlar qabul qilindi, jumladan, barcha ozuqa muhitlarining muhit ko'rsatkichlari rN-6,8 qilib olindi. Ob'ektlarning havo bilan ta'minlanish jarayoni uchun 50 m³/l hisobida havo purkash orqali berib turildi. SHuningdek, har kuni ikki marotaba umumiy hajmga nisbatan 1% miqdorida SO₂ purkash orqali berib borildi. SHuningdek, barcha tadqiqotlar kamida uch marotaba takrorlanib, olingan natijalar Fisher qiymatlari asosida tahlil qilindi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxati:

- 1.Özdemir., 2016
- 2.Thomas G.TopHabene et al., 1985; Kiran et al., 2021
- 3.Muzaffarov i dr., 1984; Saikia et al., 2011; Alejandra Sánchez-Bayo et al., 2020; Charmaine Lloyd et al., 2021.

4. Cabanelas et al., 2016; Rahman et al., 2022
5. Halil Berberoglu et al., 2009; Miao G. Et al., 2015.
6. Maltsev et al., 2021; Sun et al., 2023.
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22.Mutum et al., 2023

23. Alain Aminot et al., 2000

Investitsiya jalb qilishda horij tajribasidan foydalanish.

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Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqola horijning sarmoyalarni jalb qilish bo'yicha sayohati natijasida olingan usullar, natijalar va tushunchalarni o'rganadi. Ularning tajribalarini o'rganib, biz investitsiya imkoniyatlarini izlayotgan boshqa korxonalariga foyda keltiradigan asosiy strategiya va amaliyotlarni ochishimiz mumkin.

Kalit so'zlar: Investitsiya, moliyalashtirish, startaplar, horij, venchur kapitali, pitching, moliyalashtirish turlari, investor munosabatlari.

Аннотация. В этой статье рассматриваются методы, результаты и идеи, полученные в результате путешествия хориджа по привлечению инвестиций. Изучая их опыт, мы можем выявить ключевые стратегии и практики, которые принесут пользу другим предприятиям, ищущим инвестиционные возможности.

Ключевые слова: инвестиции, финансирование, стартапы, зарубежный, венчурный капитал, качка, виды финансирования, отношения с инвесторами.

Annotation. This article explores the methods, results, and concepts obtained from horij's journey to invest. By studying their experiences, we can open up basic strategies and practices that will benefit other businesses looking for investment opportunities.

Keywords: investment, financing, startups, foreign, venture capital, pitching, types of financing, investor relations.

Investitsiyalarni jalb qilish ko'pincha startaplar va o'sib borayotgan biznesning qonidir. U kengaytirish, mahsulotni ishlab chiqish va bozorga kirish uchun zarur kapitalni ta'minlaydi. Horij, istiqbolli texnologik startap, murakkab investitsiya dunyosini muvaffaqiyatli boshqargan kompaniyaning ajoyib namunasi bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Ushbu maqolada biz horijning sayohatini ko'rib chiqamiz, ularning usullari, natijalari va moliyalashtirishni ta'minlashga qaratilgan boshqa tadbirkorlar va korxonalariga taqdim etadigan qimmatli saboqlarini o'rganamiz.

Horijning investitsiyalarni jalb qilishdagi muvaffaqiyatini strategik yondashuvlar va samarali amalga oshirishning kombinatsiyasi bilan bog'lash mumkin. Horij tomonidan qo'llaniladigan ba'zi asosiy usullar:

- Keng qamrovli biznes-reja: Horij puxta ishlab chiqilgan biznes-rejani ishlab chiqdi, bu ularning qarashlari, bozor salohiyati va daromad prognozlarini namoyish etdi. Ushbu reja ularning investor maydonlari uchun asos bo'lib xizmat qildi.
- Maqsadli Pitching: keng to'rnini tashlash o'rniga, Horij o'z sanoatida startaplarni moliyalashtirish bo'yicha tajribaga ega bo'lgan investorlarni nishonga oldi. Ular o'z maydonlarini har bir investorning o'ziga xos manfaatlari va muammolarini hal qilish uchun moslashtirdilar.
- Munosabatlarni o'rnatish: potentsial investorlar bilan mustahkam aloqalar o'rnatish ustuvor vazifa edi. Horij jamoasi sanoat tadbirlarida qatnashdi, tarmoq faoliyatida qatnashdi va investorlarning istiqbollari bilan muntazam aloqada bo'ldi.
- Kontsepsiyani isboti: Horij katta mablag ' izlashdan oldin, hayotiy mahsulotni namoyish etishga va bozorda o'ziga jalb etishga e'tibor qaratdi. Bu nafaqat investorlar uchun sezilgan xavfni kamaytirdi, balki ularning muzokaralar pozitsiyasini mustahkamladi.
- Shaffoflik va ishonch: Horij investorlar bilan munosabatlarida doimiy ravishda shaffoflikni saqlab qoldi. Ular kompaniyaning taraqqiyoti, moliyaviy salomatligi va duch kelgan muammolar haqida muntazam yangilanishlarni taqdim etdilar.

Horijning investitsiyalarni jalb qilish bo'yicha bag'ishlangan sa'y-harakatlari ajoyib natijalar berdi:

Moliyalashtirish bosqichlari: Horij ikkita moliyalashtirish bosqichini muvaffaqiyatli yakunlab, jami 5 million dollarlik investitsiya kapitalini ta'minladi. Ushbu mablag ' ularga o'z faoliyatini kengaytirish, yuqori iste'dodlarni yollash va mahsulot ishlab chiqarishni tezlashtirishga imkon berdi.

Bozorni kengaytirish: kapital qo'shilishi bilan Horij bozorni kengaytirdi va yangi geografik hududlarga kirdi. Bu ularning mijozlar bazasini sezilarli darajada oshirishga olib keldi.

Mahsulot innovatsiyasi: qo'shimcha kapital horijga tadqiqot va ishlanmalarga sarmoya kiritishga imkon berdi, bu esa ularni bozorda yanada farqlaydigan yangi, innovatsion mahsulotlarni joriy etishga olib keldi.

Horijning tajribasi investitsiyalarni muvaffaqiyatli jalb qilishga hissa qo'shishi mumkin bo'lgan bir qancha asosiy omillarni ta'kidlaydi:

Strategik rejalashtirish: investitsiyalarni qidirishda puxta o'ylangan biznes-reja va strategiya juda muhimdir. Investorlar rentabellikka aniq yo'lni ko'rishni xohlashadi.

Investorlar bilan aloqalar: potentsial investorlar bilan munosabatlarni o'rnatish va rivojlantirish sizning moliyalashtirishni ta'minlash imkoniyatini sezilarli darajada oshirishi mumkin. Ishonch va munosabatlar juda muhimdir.

Kontseptsiyaning isboti: hayotiy mahsulot yoki xizmatni namoyish etish va bozorni jalb qilish investorlarning xavfini sezilarli darajada kamaytirishi va sizning maydoningizni yanada jozibador qilishi mumkin.

Shaffoflik: investorlar bilan ochiq va halol muloqot ishonch va ishonchni kuchaytiradi. Kompaniyaning taraqqiyoti va muammolari haqida muntazam yangilanishlar juda muhimdir.

Xulosalar:

Horijning investitsiyalarni jalb qilishdagi sayohati strategik va yaxshi bajarilgan yondashuvning muhimligini ko'rsatadi. Qattiq biznes-reja, maqsadli pitching, munosabatlarni o'rnatish va shaffoflikni birlashtirib, ular raqobatbardosh bozorda o'sish va rivojlanish uchun zarur bo'lgan mablag'ni ta'minlashga muvaffaq bo'lishdi. Ularning muvaffaqiyati investitsiya imkoniyatlarini izlayotgan boshqa startaplar va korxonalar uchun qimmatli ilhom va yo'l-yo'riq manbai bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

Horijning investitsiyalarni jalb qilishdagi muvaffaqiyatini takrorlash uchun korxonalar quyidagi takliflarni ko'rib chiqishlari kerak:

- Mustahkam biznes-reja ishlab chiqish: sizning tuyulgan bayon keng qamrovli ish rejasi Craft, bozor imkoniyat, va moliyaviy prognozlar.
- Maqsadli yondashuv: sizning sohangiz yoki sektoringizga chinakam qiziqish bildiradigan investorlarni aniqlang va yo'naltiring.
- Aloqalar o'rnatish: tarmoq va muntazam muloqot orqali potentsial investorlar bilan mustahkam aloqalar o'rnatish uchun vaqt va kuch sarflang.
- Tushunchangizni isbotlang: muhim mablag ' izlashdan oldin mahsulotingiz yoki xizmatigingizning bozorda hayotiyiligini isbotlashga e'tibor qarating.
- Shaffoflikni saqlang: investorlar bilan munosabatlarda shaffof va halol bo'ling, ularga taraqqiyotingiz va muammolaringiz haqida muntazam yangilanishlarni taqdim eting.

Ushbu takliflarga rioya qilish va Horij kabi kompaniyalarning tajribalarini o'rganish orqali korxonalar muvaffaqiyatga erishish va rivojlanish uchun zarur bo'lgan sarmoyalarni jalb qilish imkoniyatlarini oshirishi mumkin.

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Qoraqalpog‘istonning sho‘rlangan tuproqlarda bo‘tako‘z o‘simligini xalq tabobatida qo‘llanishning ahamiyati

A.Sa‘rsenbaev

Qoraqalpoq davlatt universiteti Dorivor o‘simliklarni yetishtirish va qayta ishlash texnologiyasi 2-Magistr (Nukus, Qoraqalpog‘iston)

Annotatsiya: Dorivor bo‘tako‘z o‘simligi dunyoda dorivorlik xususiyati bilan qadrlanadi. Asosan, Evropa mamlakatlarida, janubiy va shimoliy Amerika, boldiq boyi mamlakatlarida shu bilan birga, Turkiya mamlakatida *Centaurea L* ning 179 turi o‘stiriladi. Asosan xalq tabobatida va tibbiyotda gullari ishlatiladi. O‘zbekiston ayrim hududlarida bog‘larda, o‘tloqlarda, ekinlar orasida ushratish mumkin.

Ka‘lit so‘zlar. Dorivor, o‘sadi, ekiladi, tibbiyot, xalq tabobati,

O‘zbekiston Respublikasida Dorivor o‘simliklarini yetishtirish kata etibor berilmoqda. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti 20.05.2020 yil PQ-254-son qarori “Dorivor o‘simliklarni Madaniy holda yetishtirish va qayta ishlash hamda davolash ulardan keng foydalanishni tashkil etish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi qarori bilan shu bilan birgalikta, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti 26.11.2020 PQ-4901-sonli qarori “Dorivor o‘simliklarn yetishtirish va qayta ishlash, ularning urug‘chiligini yo‘lga qo‘yishni rivojlantirish bo‘yicha ilmiy tadqiqot ko‘lamini kengaytirishga oid chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi Qoraqalpog‘iston Respublikasi Nukus va xo‘jayli tumanlarida dorivor Bo‘tako‘z o‘simligini yetishtirishga kata e‘tibor qarailmoqda.

Bo‘tako‘z o‘simligi Murakkabdoshlar (*Asteraceae*) oilasiga mansub bo‘lib, bo‘yi 40-80 sm, ayrimlarida 120 sm bolishi mumkin. bir yillik yovvoyi o‘t, bo‘tako‘z o‘simligi o‘tloqlarda, ekinlar orasida asosan bug‘doy oralarida ushratish mumkin. Sibir, janubiy va shimoliy qismlarda, Markaziy osiyo davlatlarida ushrashi aniqlanagan. Poyasi qo‘pol, tekis, qovurg‘ali, balandligi 20–140 sm, Barglari nayzasimon, tishsimon, o‘simtasimon, barcha barglari yupqa kigizli tukli, Gullarning rangi ko‘kdan lilak-binafsha ranggacha o‘zgaradi. Gul savatlari bitta, yirik, savatchalarning tashqi tomonidan tuxumsimon, qirrası jigarrang pardasimon qirrali. Ichki involyukri chiziqsimon-lansolatsimon, uchlari sarg‘ish, membranali butun yoki tishli qo‘shimchali; savatdagi marginal gullar yorqin ko‘k rangli, qiya huni shaklida, steril, ichkilari ko‘k-binafsha, quvurli, ikki jinsli; kamdan-kam hollarda barcha gullar oq rangga ega.



(1-rasm) bo'tako'z o'simligi umumiy tashqi ko'rinishi va urug'ining ko'rinishi

Kimyoviy tarkibi. Bo'tako'z o'simligi gullari tarkibida glikozid, efir moyi achchiq tananin, saponinlar, antocianlar, kumarinlar, shilliq kaliy, kalsiy, magniy, mist temir, xrom, bor, selen elementlari, shu bilan birga, kaliy, kalsiy magniy selin tuzlari ushrashi aniqlangan.

Bo'tako'z o'simligining qollanilishi. Tibbiyot va xalq tibbiyotida guli ishlatiladi. Tibbiyotda bo'tako'z gullaridan toyyarlangan damlamasi yurak va buyrak faoliyati buzilishi natijasida tanaga kelgan shishi, istiqo kasalligini davolashda, siydik haydovchi vosita sifatida foydalaniladi. Undan tayyorlashda gullari quritiladi va 100 C qaytarilgan 1 stakan suvga, 1 choy qochiq bo'tako'z guli solinadi va tindirib qoyiladi. Xalq tabobatida bo'tako'z gullari buyrak kasalliklarni davolashda, xususan, nefrit, cistit, nefroznefritni kasalliklarni davolashda ishlatiladi. Xalq tabobatda bo'tako'z ekstraktidan ham foydalaniladi, bo'tako'z o'simligi gullari va ekstrakti konyuktivda ayrim manbalarda korsatib o'tilgan. Bunda ekstraktidan 2 choy qoshiqda stakonga damlanadi, va 20 daqiqa damlab qoyiladi va kun davomida 3 marta 2/3 stakan ishib turiladi. Ekstrakti asosan, buyrakt kasalliklarni davolashda yaxshi tasir ko'rsatadi.

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ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqolada tarjima turlari, soʻzma-soʻz tarjima, ideomatik tarjima va erkin tarjima, ularning oʻziga xos xususiyatlari va ingliz va oʻzbek tilida tutgan oʻrni haqida soʻz boradi.

Kalit soʻzlar: tarjima, tarjima turlari, soʻzma-soʻz tarjima, ideomatik tarjima, erkin tarjima.

TYPES OF TRANSLATION

ABSTRACT

This article talks about the types of translation, literal translation, ideomatic translation and free translation, their characteristics and their role in English and Uzbek languages.

Keywords: translation, translation types, literal translation, ideomatic translation, free translation.

KIRISH

Dunyo xalqlari bilan manaviy muloqotni taʼminlovchi muhim vosita bu tarjima hisoblanadi. Zamonlar oʻtishi bilan tarjimaga boʻlgan talablar yangilana borsada, ammo uning ijodiy xarakteri, qayta yaratish sanʼati ekanligi oʻzgarmasdan qoladi. Tarjimaning koʻlami va taraqqiyoti har bir xalqning maʼrifiy darajasiga va manaviy saviyasiga bogʻliq va, oʻz navbatida, u millatning ijtimoiy tafakkuriga samarali taʼsir etadi. Bugungi kunda XXI asrning zamonaviy tarjimashunosligiga koʻplab oʻzbek tarjimon valingvistlari oʻzhissalarini qoʻshib kelishmoqda. Bulardan Xurshid Davron, Muhammad Ali, Ibrohim Gʻafurov, Quadratxon Musayev, Abduzuxur Abduazizov, Najmiddin Komilov, Begoyim Xolbekovalarni misol keltirishimiz mumkin.

Bundan tashqari, Malkolm Marsh shunday deydi: "Tarjima –bu tushunish va ifodalashni oʻz ichiga oluvchi ikki qismli mashgʻulotdir. Tushunish maʼnolarni turli darajada idrok etish va shuningdek matn mazmun sohasi bilan tanish boʻlish uchun asliyat tili boʻyicha chuqur bilimni talab etadi. Ifoda etish asliyat tilida tushunilgan

narsani tarjima tilida iloji boricha aniq va ishonchli usulda hamda bir vaqtning o'zida asliyat tilidagi uslubni saqlab qolgan holatda qayta yaratish qobiliyatidir”.

Tarjima turlari haqida

1. Tarjimaning turlarga bo'linish mezonlari.
2. Yozma tarjima. Og'zaki tarjima
3. Ketma-ket tarjima qilish
4. Sinxron tarjima va uning tarixi haqida
5. Tarjima jarayonida eslatma yozuvlar

Tarjimaning turlarga bo'linish me'zonlari

Tarjimashunoslikda asl nusxa tili va tarjima tilidagi materialning qay shaklda amalga oshirilishiga qarab tarjimaning turli turlarini ajratish mumkin. Bu birinchi tasniflashtirishga asos bo'luvchi omildir. Tarjimashunoslikda tarjimaning turlarini ularning mazmuni va mohiyatidan kelib chiqib ajratish ham amalga oshirib kelinmoqda, unda tarjimaga aloqador har ikkala tildagi matnlarning shakli emas, balki ularning mazmuni yoki mohiyatiga tayanib tasniflashtiriladi.

L. S. Barhudarov asl nusxa tili va tarjima tili matnining qanday shaklda berilishiga ko'ra tarjimaning to'rt asosiy turini ajratadi:

- 1) og'zaki-og'zaki; 2) yozma-yozma; 3) og'zaki-yozma; 4) yozma-og'zaki.

Bu tarjima turlari ichida og'zaki-og'zaki tarjima 2 turga bo'linadi:

1) og'zaki izchil tarjima; 2) og'zaki sinxron tarjima. V. N. Komissarovning tarjima tasnifi quyidagicha: 1) badiiy tarjima; 2) informativ tarjima.

G'. M. Xoshimov tasnifi: 1) badiiy tarjima; 2) nobadiiy tarjima.

R. K. Min'yar-Beloruhev tasnifiga ko'ra quyidagi tarjima turlari mavjud:

- 1) yozma tarjima; 2) sinxron tarjima – og'zaki; 3) izchil tarjima;
- 4) varaqdan tarjima.

U yana nima tarjima qilinayotganligiga qarab tarjimaning quyidagi turlarini ajratish mumkin: 1) badiiy tarjima; 2) ijtimoiy-siyosiy tarjima; 3) ilmiy-tarjimaviy tarjima. Tarjima jarayonlari yer yuzidagi xalqlarning insoniyat sivilizatsiyasini birgalikda, yaqin hamkorlikda yaratib borganini ko'rsatadi.

Sinxron tarjima: og'zaki tarjimaning eng qiyin turi bo'lib, undan tarjimon gapiruvchi notiqdan bir so'z yoki jumlagacha orqada qolib tarjima qiladi, unga tarjima uchun vaqt berilmaydi. Tarjimon bunday paytda ham eshitadi, ham tushunadi, ham tarjima qiladi, ham gapiradi. Mana shu operatsiyalarning barchasini sinxron tarjimon bir vaqtda bajaradi. Bu esa undan chuqur bilim saviyasidan tashqari, tez mulohaza qilish, tez tushunish, tezda to'g'ri va to'laqonli tarjima qilishni talab etadi. Bu tarjima ingliz tilida “simultaneous/synchronous translation” deb yuritiladi.

Yozma tarjima va og'zaki tarjima: Og'zaki izchil tarjima sinxron tarjimadan oraliqdagi tarjima uchun berilgan vaqtlar bilan, qayta tarjima qilish imkoniyati borligi bilan ajralib turadi. Bunday tarjimada tarjimon avvalo notiqni tinglaydi, keyin uni mulohaza qilib, tarjima qiladi. Bu ingliz tilida "consequent translation" deb ataladi.

Yozma-yozma tarjima : uzoq tarixga ega. U eng ko'p qo'llaniladigan tarjima turlaridan bo'lib, minglab baidiy asarlar, millionlab hujjatlar va undan ham ko'proq ilmiy texnikaviy adabiyotlarning tarjimasi hisoblanadi. Bu tarjimoni amalga oshirish unchalik murakkab extralingvistik shart-sharoitlarni talab qilmaydi, chunki tarjimonga to'laqonli tarjima berish uchun barcha imkoniyatlar berilgan, yetarli vaqt, istalgan sharoit, qayta-qayta tarjima qilish, kim bilandir kengashish, maslahatlashish kabi katta imkoniyatlar berilgan.

Yozma-og'zaki tarjima: yozma matnning og'zaki tarjimasi demakdir. Bunday tarjima hayotda ko'p uchrab turadi. Bunga telegrammalar, yo'l-yo'riqlar, xatlar, hujjatlar va hokazolarning tarjimalari misol bo'lishi mumkin.

Og'zaki-yozma tarjima: ham tez-tez qo'llanib turadi, masalan, qandaydir og'zaki nutqning yozma tarjimasi, og'zaki suhbatning (muloqotning) yozma tarjimasi misol bo'la oladi. Har bir tarjima turi o'ziga xos ahamiyatga ega.

Ketma-ket (izchil) tarjima: Ketma-ket tarjima qilish bu bir tildagi og'zaki axborot berilgandan so'ng uni boshqa tilga tarjima qilishdir. Tarjimon so'zlovchining umumiy fikrlari yoki eng kamida asosiy abzasni tinglaydi va so'ng tinglash chog'ida yozib olingan eslatmalar (note-taking) yordamida nutqni tarjima qiladi.

INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILIDA QO'LLANILADIGAN TARJIMA TURLARI

Tarjima jarayonida biror matnni bir tildan ikkinchi tilga o'girar ekanmiz, matndagi ikki jihatga alohida e'tibor berish kerak. Bular shakl va ma'no.

Shaklga asoslangan tarjima asliyat tilidagi shaklga mos bo'lishga harakat qiladi va so'zma-so'z tarjima (literary translation) nomi bilan ma'lum. Ma'noga asoslangan tarjima asliyat tilidagi matnning ma'nosini tarjima tilida tabiiy shakllarda yetkazish uchun barcha harakatlarni amalga oshiradi. Bunday tarjima idiomatik tarjima (idiomatic translation) deb ataladi. Buni yana shunday ifodalashimiz mumkinki, so'zma-so'z tarjima (literal translation) asliyat tilidagi shaklni moslashtirishga urinsa, idiomatik tarjima (idiomatic translation) asliyat tilidagi ma'noni ifodalashga urinadi.

So'zma-so'z tarjima –asliyat tilining strukturasi ko'zgusi bo'lib, tarjimoni tushunishni qiyinlashtiradi va asl ma'noni buzib ko'rsatishi mumkin.

Ideomatik tarjima –tarjima tili strukturasi amal qiladi va asl ma'noni tarjima tilida tabiiy usulda ifodalaydi

Erkin tarjima –ko`proq tarjima tili strukturasi amal qiladi, asl manbaning ba`zi qismlari o`zgartirilishi yoki buzilishi mumkin.

Quyida Robert T.Kiyosakining “Rich dad, Poor dad” asari hamda uning o`zbek tilidagi Mirafzal Mirfayziyev tomonidan qilingan tarjimasi “Boy ota, kambag`al ota” asaridagi uchragan tarjima turlarini ko`rib chiqamiz:

To parents everywhere, a child's first and most important teachers, and to all those who educate, influence, and lead by example .

Ushbu kitob farzandlarining eng asosiy o`qituvchilari –butun dunyo otaonalariga bag`ishlanadi.

Ushbu misolda erkin tarjima (free translation) usulidan foydalanilgan bo`lib, gapning asosiy mazmuni o`zbek tiliga o`girilgan.

The love of money is the root of all evil.

Pulga mehr qo`yish barcha kulfatlarning ildizidir.

As a young boy, having two strong fathers both influencing me was difficult.

Kuchli ta`sir o`tkazuvchi ikki otam bo`lgani uchun men, yosh yigitga qiyin edi.

Yuqoridagi misollarda, ideomatik tarjima (ideomatic translation) usulidan qo`llanilgan bo`lib, faqat so`zlar joylashuvi o`zbek tiliga moslashtirilgan.

The lack of money is the root of all evil.

Pulning yetishmasligi barcha ofatlarning boshlanishidir.

Ushbu misolda erkin tarjima usulidan foydalanilgan.

My soon-to-be-rich dad would explain that by automatically saying the words “I can't afford it,” your brain stops working.

Yaqin orada boy bo`lib ketadigan otam buni quyidagicha tushuntirdi: “Men bunday qila olmayman!” deganda inson o`z miyasi ishini to`xtatadi.

He did not mean that you should buy everything you want.

Kelajakda boy bo`ladigan odam hamma narsaga ega bo`lish to`g`risida o`ylamasdi.

Ushbu misollarda tarjimon erkin tarjima usulidan foydalangan.

Bundan ko`rinib turibdiki, tarjima murakkab jarayon bo`lib, tarjimon yuksak mahorat va chuqur bilim salohiyatiga ega bo`lishi lozim. Tilni bilishning o`zi badiiy asar tarjimasi bilan shug`ullanish uchun yetarli emas. Yuqoridagi misollardan shu xulosaga kelishimiz mumkinki, ingliz va o`zbek tiliga tarjimada so`zma-so`z tarjimadan qo`llanilmagan. Buning sababi ingliz va o`zbek tillari bir-biriga qardosh bo`lmagan tillardir, shu bois ularning grammatik strukturasi bir-biridan tubdan farq qiladi.

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ISSUES OF FORMING THE THINKING OF YOUTH IN THE PROCESS OF
MODERNIZATION OF SOCIETY

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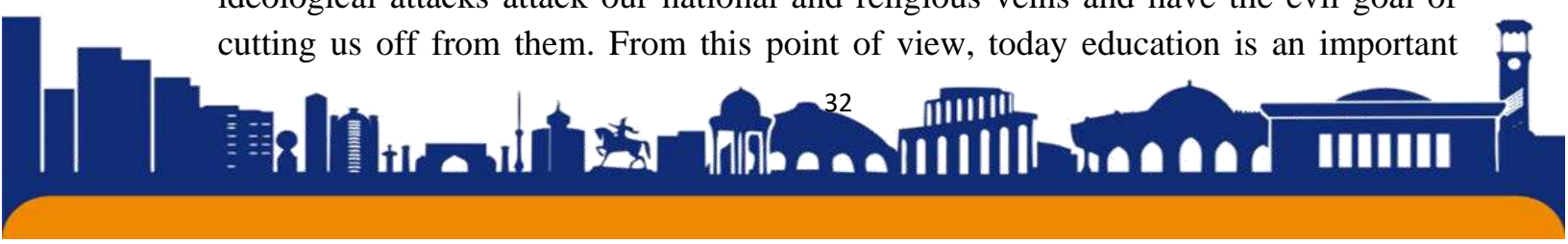
Annotation. One of the most important factors during the period of modernization of society is the formation of the worldview, consciousness, and thinking of people. The article examines the participation and importance of youth in the process of modernization of society. The formation of the thinking of young people in this process is considered, especially during the transition from one period to the second, at turning points in history, in conditions when values are restored, updated, revalued.

Key words: modernization, mass culture, foreign culture, ideological attacks

One of the main directions of educating the younger generation in the modern period is to ensure that they have a high legal culture and maturity of legal knowledge. At this stage, we can consider higher education as a factor that actively influences various life processes in society, promotes the integration of youth and all social groups, ensures and strengthens the integrity and harmony of society. It is necessary to explain to young people that respect for the law is one of the main requirements for the effective functioning of a legal society, political and legal systems. Since legal culture is an integral part of the general culture, such confidence must be established in the minds of our youth that they consider human life, freedom, honor, dignity, rights and liberties to be sacred in a highly cultured and enlightened civil society.

In the Republic of Uzbekistan, every person must be aware of their responsibility to the people, state, society and family. After all, there are many opportunities for rooting new democratic values on the disputed land of Uzbekistan, for creating a new modern political economy and social structures compatible with a secular legal democratic state and civil society, the idea of the priority of human rights and freedoms as the main wealth of human rights.

Unfortunately, today, first of all, ideological, ideological and information attacks remain very relevant, aimed at destroying the spiritual world of every person, regardless of language, religion, beliefs and the concept of spiritual threat. It is good that such ideological attacks attack our national and religious veins and have the evil goal of cutting us off from them. From this point of view, today education is an important



condition for the sustainable development of the country and the most important tool that helps us. Educators, that is, our youth, must have a moral basis.

Community spirituality is a product of social education. Therefore, the development of the scientific foundations of spiritual education is becoming one of the strategic directions for the spiritual renewal of society. Because it is difficult to preserve, restore and enhance the national identity and spirituality of our people without relying on the traditions of spiritual education. In addition, the following economic, social and cultural rights and norms should be respected:

- 1) the right to life is an inalienable right of every person;
 - 2) no one can arbitrarily deprive a person of life;
 - 3) no one should be subjected to suffering, cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;
 - 4) no one should be forcibly detained;
 - 5) everyone has the right to freedom and privacy, no one can be arbitrarily arrested or detained;
 - 6) every person legally present in the territory of the state has the right to move freely and choose a place of residence within this territory;
 - 7) everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion.
- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 19 December 1966 (Human Rights, 1997).

We know that the level of social consciousness of humanity develops and improves in accordance with time and place as a result of development. Accordingly, ideological threats manifest their essence and change from one form to another or give way to a new one. Such threats, i.e. ideas that cannot be predicted at first glance, what features they have, whether they can cause positive or negative consequences, "globalization processes," threats under the guise of "popular culture" and "export of democracy," "information attack," and based on it one can include the widely developing "virtual jihad" and "cyberterrorism", new forms of religious extremism and fundamentalism. The fact that such "hybrid ideas" know no boundaries, do not choose time and place, requires constant vigilance in this regard in our country. In particular, the process of globalization has a complex impact on all spheres of society, including the spiritual sphere, on modern youth, and this situation can cause situations in which our youth, students, believe and later follow it.

Today, many young people dream of the West and strive to live a Western life. He will stop at nothing to achieve his goal. He does not believe in the development of his country. This situation occurs mainly under the influence of mass culture. Products

of "popular culture" are called "kitsch" products. Kitsch in German means "cheapening". So, kitsch is not an original thing, but a copy of it, a cheap imitation of an expensive thing. This means creating something artificial. This also applies to morality. That is, not being kind, pretending to be kind, not being a real friend, pretending to be a friend, etc. The more independent-minded people with demanding tastes in society, the larger the market for mass culture will be, since they place high demands on the products they eat, drink, wear, hear, see and read. It is necessary to prevent ideological and political forces from spreading false information about our country or society among students of higher educational institutions. Otherwise, young people's trust in their society and development path will weaken. Today, various evil forces in the world are trying to make maximum use of all methods and means of evil for their own purposes. Such forces now continue to destroy the spirituality of people, poison the minds of young people, lose national values that have developed over centuries, and weaken their faith and national feelings. Our youth must understand that the processes taking place in society under modernization were based on objective laws, the violation of which can lead to serious consequences. We must always remember that the above is an important concept that shows cultural progress, that society has traveled a long and difficult path until it has reached today's progress, and that this path helps it differentiate between what is good and what is bad, white and black.

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O'zbekiston Respublikasi prezidentining "Oliy ta'lim tizimini yanada rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risidagi" qarorida quyidagi asosiy masalalarni keltirilgan:

ta'lim jarayonini, oliy ta'limning o'quv reja va dasturlarini yangi pedagogik texnologiyalar va o'qitish usullarini keng joriy etish, magistratura ilmiy-ta'lim jarayonini sifat jihatidan yangilash va zamonaviy tashkiliy shakllarni joriy etish asosida yanada takomillashtirish;

oliy ta'lim muassasalari ilmiy salohiyatini mustahkamlash, oliy ta'limda ilmfanni yanada rivojlantirish, uning akademik ilm-fan bilan integratsiyalashuvini kuchaytirish, oliy ta'lim muassasalari professor-o'qituvchilarining ilmiy tadqiqot faoliyati samaradorligi va natijadorligini oshirish, iqtidorli talaba-yoshlarni ilmiy faoliyat bilan shug'ullanishga keng jalb etish.

Ushbu masalalardan ko'rinadiki qarorda asosan oliy ta'lim tizimini rivojlantirish, raqobatbardosh kadrlar tayyorlash, zamon talabi asosidagi darslar sifatini yaratish va fanlarni o'qitilishidagi zamonaviy yondashuvlarni taxlil qilish kabi bir qancha masalalar ko'rib chiqilgan. Shularni inobatga olgan holda biz ushbu ishimizda oliy ta'limning matematika mutaxassisligi yo'nalishi talabalari uchun o'rganishlarida bir qancha murakkablik paydo qiluvchi mavzulardan biri bo'lgan "Chegarasi cheksiz bo'lgan xosmas integrallar" mavzusini o'qitishning innovatsion metodini keltiramiz. Chegarasi cheksiz bo'lgan xosmas integrallarni chegirmalar yordamida oson hisoblash mumkin.

Agar $a \in C$ nuqtada $f(z)$ funksiyaning golomorf bo'lishi sharti bajarilmasa, u holda funksiya shu nuqta atrofida o'rganiladi.

Odatda, bunday nuqta $f(z)$ funksiyaning maxsus nuqtasi deb qaraladi.

1-tarif([1],[2]). Agar $f(z)$ funksiya ushbu

$$\{z \in C: 0 < |z - a| < r\}$$

sohada (a nuqtaning o'yilgan atrofida) golomorf bo'lsa, u holda a nuqta $f(z)$ funksiyaning yakkalangan maxsus nuqtasi deyiladi.

1-misol. Ushbu

$$f(z) = 1/z + i$$

funksiyani qaraylik. Ravshanki bu funksiya

$$\{z \in C: 0 < |z + i| < r\}$$

sohada (halqada) golomorf. Binobarin, $a = -i$ nuqta berilgan funksiyaning yakkalangan maxsus nuqtasi bo'ladi.

2-ta'rif ([1],[3]). Agar $f(z)$ funksiya ushbu

$$\{z \in C: R < |z| < \infty\}$$

sohada golomorf bo'lsa, u holda $a = \infty$ nuqta $f(z)$ funksiyaning yakkalangan maxsus nuqtasi deyiladi.

2-misol. Ushbu $f(z) = e^z$ funksiyaning qaraylik. Bu funksiya

$$\{z \in C: R < |z| < \infty\}$$

sohada golomorf. Demak, $a = \infty$ nuqta berilgan $f(z) = e^z$ funksiyaning yakkalangan maxsus nuqtasi bo'ladi.

Aytaylik, a nuqta $f(z)$ funksiyaning yakkalangan maxsus nuqtasi bo'lsin.

Unda $f(z)$ funksiya

$$\{z \in C: 0 < |z - a| < r\}$$

sohada (a nuqtaning o'yilgan atrofida) golomorf. $f(z)$ funksiyaning $z \rightarrow a$ dagi limitning xarakteriga qarab yakkalangan maxsus nuqtalar turlarga ajraladi.

ta'rif([3],[4]). Agar $z \rightarrow a$ da $f(z)$ funksiyaning limiti mavjud bo'lib,

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} f(z) = \infty$$

bo'lsa, u holda a nuqta $f(z)$ funksiyaning qutb nuqtasi deyiladi.

3-misol. Ushbu

$$f(z) = z/z + 1$$

funksiyani qaraylik. Bu funksiya $C \setminus \{z = -1\}$ da golomorf bo'lib, $a = -1$ nuqta uning yakkalangan maxsus nuqtasi bo'ladi. Bu funksiya uchun

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow -1} z/z + 1 = \infty$$

bo'lganligi sababli $a = -1$ berilgan funksiyaning qutb nuqtasi bo'ladi.

Chegirmalar va uni hisoblash. Faraz qilaylik $f(z)$ funksiya $\{0 \leq |z - a| \leq \delta\}$ da golomorf bo'lsin, ya'ni a bu funksiyaning yakkalangan maxsus nuqtasi bo'lsin.

XULOSA

Yuqoridagilardan xulosa qilib shuni aytish mumkinki matematik analiz fanining chegarasi cheksiz bo'lgan xosmas integrallar mavzusini o'qitishda "Chegarmalar nazariyasi" mavzusidan foydalanish samarali natija beribgina qolmasdan yo'nalish talabalariga chegarasi cheksiz bo'lgan xosmas integrallarni o'qitishda bir qancha qulayliklar yaratadi.

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Neuro-Linguistic Programming as a Teaching Method to Enhance the Foreign Language Teaching

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Abstract. Foreign language educators employ a variety of techniques and resources to facilitate effective communication with their students. Recent advancements in the field of language instruction, particularly in the realm of Neuro-Linguistic Programming (NLP), have greatly contributed to our understanding of the communicative aspects of foreign language teaching and learning.

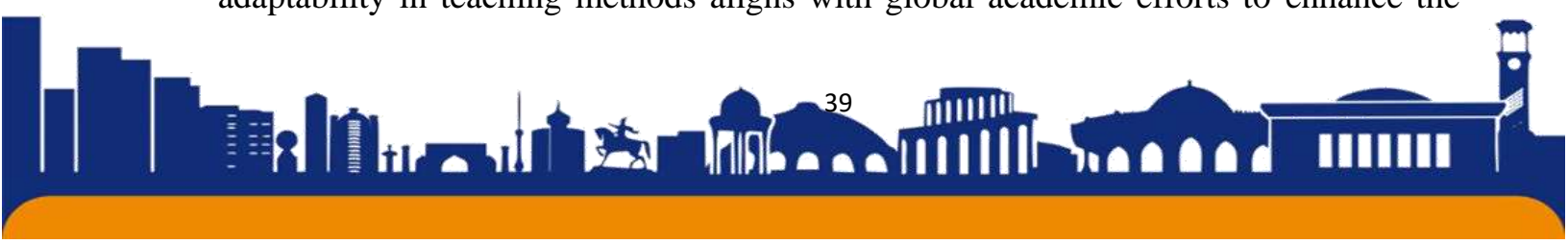
This paper delves into the integration of Neuro-Linguistic Programming (NLP) within the classroom environment to enhance educators' communication skills with their students. The primary focus of this study lies in the utilization of Neuro-Linguistic Programming (NLP) for foreign language acquisition, aiming to identify shortcomings and challenges associated with traditional language learning methods.

The adoption of Neuro-Linguistic Programming (NLP) in Foreign Language (FL) education holds significant promise, as it has demonstrated its effectiveness through the substantial progress witnessed in numerous countries where it has been applied. The paper defines the term Neuro-Linguistic Programming and it deals with its usage as an educational strategy for second language teachers.

Keywords: neuro-linguistic programming, communicative competence, teacher-student interaction, foreign language teaching.

Introduction. In the realm of language instruction, innovative approaches are often a rare find. The landscape of academia has become increasingly competitive due to the introduction of new theoretical frameworks and technological advancements [2]. Consequently, educators face an amplified demand for possessing the requisite expertise and methodologies that are effective in disseminating knowledge and fostering student engagement.

To address these pivotal challenges, teachers must embrace personalized instructional strategies that are designed to the specific demands of the subject matter, the unique interests of their students, and their individual pedagogical beliefs [2]. This adaptability in teaching methods aligns with global academic efforts to enhance the



teaching and learning processes through data-driven insights into how students respond to various instructional approaches.

In the context of language acquisition, effective communication gains paramount importance due to the conveyance of everyday meanings. Consequently, language learners must be equipped with the ability to select communication strategies that not only yield success but also align with their proficiency level [9].

For instance, Helm (1989) and Yero (2002) conducted studies examining the impact of diverse teaching strategies on student engagement. They suggested that language instructors, in particular, should harness "every possible tool" in their teaching experience, with Neuro-Linguistic Programming (NLP) emerging as one of the most potent educational strategies for achieving this goal. Thus, the incorporation of NLP techniques, especially in the context of foreign language instruction, has the potential to usher in transformative improvements in the field of education [1; 12].

NLP and its utilization as an educational strategy for teaching foreign languages.

The term "Neuro-Linguistic Programming" (NLP) was originally coined by Bandler and Grinder back in the 1970s. Since then, NLP has evolved into a methodology dedicated to enhancing communication and learning skills. Their premise was that if individuals could decipher their own successful strategies, they could teach others by replicating these thought processes, experiences, and communications. O'Connor and Seymour (2002) aptly describe NLP as a fusion of art and science, emphasizing personal development and the celebration of individuality [6].

Tosey, Mathison, and Michelli (2005) believe that the field of education has room for growth, particularly in exploring various research methods such as representational style, modeling, and meta-analysis [5]. They assert that these strategies can prove valuable for both students and educators in diverse instructional contexts [11].

Craft (2001) also ventured into the connection between NLP and education. She asserted that NLP offers a valuable toolbox for anyone seeking positive life changes and success. According to her, success hinges on understanding how people communicate, think, and behave.

Teachers who specialize in NLP, such as Sharpley (1985) and Tosey and Mathison (2003), contend that instructors profoundly influence their students' reactions through their language use [8; 10]. Many instructors might unconsciously employ NLP techniques for pedagogical purposes, or they may inadvertently misuse language. Hence, when educators incorporate NLP principles, they tend to become more mindful

of their actions and words in the classroom, fostering a conducive learning environment.

To enhance English instructors' understanding of NLP in the classroom, Millroad (2004) conducted three sessions for 16 educators with at least three years of English teaching experience. His findings suggested that teachers' discourse could be seen as either a tool for empowerment or a source of weakness in students, depending on how NLP strategies were employed [4].

In a separate effort, Legall and Dondon (2006) raised the issue of changing student behaviors and proposed natural language processing as a tool to inspire students and strengthen the teacher-student relationship.

From the NLP perspective, teaching revolves around creating an atmosphere that motivates students to explore their mental models safely. Helm (1989) sees a promising opportunity to enhance students' educational and interpersonal skills through NLP methods. NLP concepts have shown significant effects on language learning, particularly in ESL and foreign language acquisition [7]. Additionally, Tosey and Mathison (2003) put forth NLP tactics as a practical approach to addressing classroom challenges, describing it as "a method to language education that purports to assist attain excellence in learner's performance" [4].

Kudliskis and Burden (2009) suggest that NLP principles can help educators and students manage the stress associated with testing and assessments. They emphasize that NLP offers a means to translate actions and words into valuable insights. The study of both verbal cues and eye movements, which are connected to representational systems, can provide valuable insights into the mental processes of individuals [3].

NLP Techniques used in Foreign Language Classroom.

Various NLP techniques have been identified in the literature, forming the core components of this system. In the upcoming analysis, we will delve into some of these techniques:

1. *Outcome (Goals or Objectives)*: One foundational principle in NLP is the ability to predict outcomes, often synonymous with goals or objectives. This concept highlights the importance of clarity regarding one's goals to enhance the likelihood of achieving them. As Sydney (2019) underscores, knowing the expected results is essential as it provides direction.

2. *Rapport (Building Connection)*: Building rapport, where individuals feel comfortable with each other, often leads to the synchronization of body language and eye contact. This innate ability is evident even in newborns who respond to the voices of those around them. By practicing rapport-building techniques such as mirroring body

language and intonation, anyone can establish rapport with others. It is a foundational skill, as highlighted, particularly in education, where teachers who foster positive relationships with their students are the most effective. This technique, known as "Pacing and Leading" in NLP, involves matching the pace of interaction to establish mutual respect and acceptance before leading or influencing others by altering one's actions and building trust.

3. *Eye Accessing Cues (Visual, Auditory, Emotional Processing)*: Observable cues in eye movements reveal how individuals process information, whether visually, auditorily, or emotionally. These cues, known as "eye accessing cues" in NLP, demonstrate the link between mental processes and physical manifestations. The inseparable connection between the mind and body means that one can discern a person's mental state through physical cues such as breathing patterns, complexion, and posture.

4. *Anchor (Neurological Triggers)*: In NLP, an anchor is described as any representation in the human neurological system that activates another representation. Anchors can range from words like "chocolate" or "song" to various sensory experiences. These triggers evoke specific responses and feelings, offering a sense of security. NLP acknowledges that anchors can operate through all senses, including sight, hearing, touch, smell, and taste.

5. *Modeling (Learning through Observation)*: NLP modeling entails learning through observation, internalization, and the replication of observable language and behavior patterns. Often, experts in a field may inadvertently overlook the underlying mental processes when instructing others in complex tasks. NLP modeling seeks to make these implicit processes explicit to learners. Successful modeling requires active efforts from the learner to reduce preconceptions while closely observing the teacher and engaging in subconscious micro-muscular modeling to faithfully replicate the intended skill.

These NLP techniques encompass a wide array of strategies that can be employed to enhance communication, understanding, and personal development. They offer valuable tools for various fields, including education, psychology, and self-improvement, providing a comprehensive approach to human behavior and interaction.

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**ПРИМЕНЕНИЕ НЕЙРОЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКОГО
ПРОГРАММИРОВАНИЯ ДЛЯ РАЗВИТИЯ КОММУНИКАТИВНЫХ
НАВЫКОВ БУДУЩИХ ДИПЛОМАТОВ НА ИНОСТРАННЫХ ЯЗЫКАХ**

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Преподаватель кафедры методики преподавания английского языка и образовательных технологий Узбекского государственного университета мировых языков (Ташкент, Узбекистан)

Аннотация. Настоящая статья посвящена исследованию роли и важности применения методов нейролингвистического программирования (НЛП) в процессе развития иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции будущих дипломатов. В современном мире, где дипломаты играют ключевую роль в международных отношениях, умение обладать эффективными коммуникативными навыками на иностранном языке и успешно адаптироваться к различным культурным контекстам приобретает критическое значение.

Ключевые слова: нейролингвистическое программирование (НЛП), иноязычная коммуникативная компетенция, дипломатическая деятельность, образование, межкультурное взаимодействие, моделирование эффективных коммуникаторов, метакоммуникация, невербальное общение, международные отношения, культурное понимание, коммуникативные навыки.

Коммуникативная компетенция является краеугольным камнем успешной дипломатической деятельности в современном мире, где международные отношения играют важную роль в решении глобальных проблем. Дипломаты, выступая в качестве представителей своих стран, часто взаимодействуют с коллегами из разных культур и языковых групп, что делает их коммуникативные навыки весьма критическими. В этом контексте, техники нейролингвистического программирования (НЛП) предоставляют эффективные инструменты для формирования иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции будущих дипломатов.

Методологической базой исследования являются следующие исследования: коммуникативно-когнитивный (Дж. Брунер, У. Риверс, Г. Лозанов, К. Гаттеньо, К. Роджерс); системно-деятельностный (Б. Г. Ананьев, Б. Ф. Ло-мов, М. Н. Скаткин, Л. С. Выготский, А. Р. Лурия, Д. Б. Эльконин и др.); компетентностный (И. А. Зимняя, Джон Равен, Н. В. Кузьмина, О. Е. Лебедев, М. И. Лукьянова, А. К. Маркова, Г. С. Трофимова, Н. Хомский, А. В. Хуторской, М. А. Чошанов, В. А. Якунин и др.).

1. Понимание культурных контекстов: Одним из ключевых аспектов коммуникативной компетенции дипломатов является умение понимать культурные различия в коммуникации. НЛП предоставляет методы анализа и понимания культурных особенностей, что помогает дипломатам избегать недоразумений и конфликтов при общении с представителями других стран.

2. Владение иностранными языками: Для иноязычных дипломатов владение языками на высоком уровне является обязательным. Техники НЛП помогают улучшить процесс изучения иностранных языков, а также развить навыки более эффективной коммуникации на иностранном языке.

3. Моделирование успешных коммуникаторов: НЛП предоставляет инструменты для моделирования успешных коммуникаторов из разных культур и сфер дипломатической деятельности. Это позволяет будущим дипломатам учиться у опытных коллег и адаптировать их успешные стратегии коммуникации.

4. Развитие эмпатии и умения слушать: Эффективное общение включает в себя умение слушать и понимать точку зрения другой стороны. НЛП обучает навыкам эмпатии и активного слушания, что помогает дипломатам лучше понимать интересы и потребности своих партнеров.

5. Преодоление стресса и напряжения: Дипломатическая деятельность может быть напряженной и стрессовой. Техники НЛП предоставляют инструменты для управления стрессом, что позволяет сохранять высокий уровень коммуникативной компетенции даже в сложных ситуациях.

В заключение, техники нейролингвистического программирования представляют собой мощный инструментарий для формирования иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции будущих дипломатов. Они помогают развивать навыки межкультурного общения, владение иностранными языками и эффективной коммуникации, что делает дипломатов более успешными в их миссиях по поддержанию дипломатических отношений и решению международных проблем.

Использование техник Нейролингвистического Программирования (НЛП) в обучении иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции будущих дипломатов.

Традиционные методы обучения иностранным языкам часто ограничиваются изучением грамматики и словарного запаса, но в современном мире успешная коммуникация включает в себя не только знание языка, но и понимание межкультурных нюансов и умение эффективно взаимодействовать с

представителями разных культур. В этом контексте, применение техник НЛП в обучении иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции обретает все большее значение.

1. Моделирование успешных коммуникаторов: Одним из основных принципов НЛП является идея моделирования успешных людей. В образе обучения иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции, студенты могут изучать иностранных дипломатов или профессиональных коммуникаторов из разных культур, анализировать их методы общения и адаптировать эти стратегии для собственного использования.

2. Работа с языковыми образами и представлениями: НЛП уделяет внимание языковым образам и представлениям, которые формируются в мозгу при обучении языку. Студенты могут использовать техники НЛП для создания более живых и креативных языковых образов, что способствует более эффективной коммуникации и пониманию.

3. Техники улучшения метакоммуникативных навыков: НЛП также обучает метакоммуникации - умению анализировать и управлять собственными коммуникативными процессами. Эти навыки позволяют студентам лучше понимать свои собственные потребности и структурировать коммуникацию для достижения желаемых результатов.

4. Роль эмпатии и невербальной коммуникации: Важной частью коммуникативной компетенции является эмпатия и понимание невербальных сигналов. Техники НЛП помогают студентам развивать эти навыки, что особенно важно при общении с представителями других культур.

5. Интеграция метафор и образов: Метафоры и образы могут быть мощными инструментами в коммуникации. НЛП обучает использованию метафор и образов для более наглядной и понятной передачи информации.

6. Эффективное управление состояниями: НЛП включает в себя методы управления состояниями, что помогает студентам сохранять уверенность и спокойствие при коммуникации на иностранном языке, даже в стрессовых ситуациях.

Использование техник НЛП в обучении иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции дает будущим дипломатам мощный инструментарий для успешного взаимодействия с представителями разных культур и обеспечивает более глубокое и эффективное понимание международных отношений. Эти техники способствуют развитию более гибких и адаптивных дипломатов,

способных эффективно решать мировые проблемы через диалог и сотрудничество.

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Transforming Education: Implementing Artificial Intelligence in School Systems

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Abstract: This paper explores the potential and challenges of integrating Artificial Intelligence (AI) into school systems to enhance educational experiences, improve administrative efficiency, and foster personalized learning environments. By examining key areas such as classroom teaching, student assessment, administrative tasks, and ethical considerations, this study provides insights into the effective implementation of AI technologies in educational institutions.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Education, School System, Personalized Learning, Student Assessment, Classroom Teaching, Administrative Efficiency, Ethical Considerations, Technology Integration, Educational Innovation.

The introduction provides an overview of the transformative power of AI in education. It discusses the importance of integrating AI technologies to create dynamic, engaging, and tailored learning environments that cater to the diverse needs of students in the digital age. This section explores how AI-powered adaptive learning platforms can tailor educational content to individual students' needs. It discusses intelligent tutoring systems, virtual classrooms, and smart content recommendation engines, emphasizing their role in improving student engagement and academic performance. AI-driven assessment tools, including automated grading systems, plagiarism detectors, and data analytics, are examined in detail. This section explores how AI simplifies the assessment process for teachers, provides instant feedback to students, and enhances the overall evaluation system, ensuring fair and accurate assessments. AI technologies optimize administrative tasks, including scheduling, attendance management, and resource allocation. Chatbots and virtual assistants enhance communication between stakeholders, while predictive analytics aid in budgeting and staff management. This section illustrates how AI enhances efficiency, allowing educators to focus on teaching and students' needs. The ethical implications of AI in education, such as data privacy, algorithmic bias, and digital divide, are discussed in this section. It emphasizes the importance of establishing clear ethical guidelines, ensuring equal access to AI-based educational resources, and safeguarding students' privacy rights in the digital learning environment. Preparing educators to effectively use AI tools is crucial. This section explores the significance of teacher training programs, workshops, and ongoing professional development to empower

teachers with the skills and knowledge necessary to leverage AI technologies in the classroom effectively. Real-world case studies highlight schools and districts that have successfully integrated AI technologies. These examples demonstrate the positive impact of AI on student learning outcomes, teacher efficiency, and overall school performance, providing valuable insights for other educational institutions. This section discusses common challenges faced during AI integration, such as resistance to change and budget constraints. It offers strategies and best practices for overcoming these challenges, emphasizing the importance of collaboration between educators, policymakers, and technology developers. The paper explores emerging AI technologies, including natural language processing, adaptive learning algorithms, and virtual reality, and their potential in shaping the future of education. It discusses future trends, possibilities, and the evolving role of AI in transforming the learning landscape.

AI technologies facilitate transparent communication between schools and parents, enhancing parental engagement. Automated messaging systems provide parents with timely updates on students' progress, attendance, and upcoming events. AI-driven analytics help identify patterns in students' performance, enabling proactive parent-teacher interventions. This section explores how AI strengthens the parent-school partnership, ensuring a holistic approach to student development. AI plays a pivotal role in inclusive education by catering to diverse learning needs. This section discusses AI-driven assistive technologies, such as speech recognition and customized learning interfaces, which support students with disabilities. AI algorithms analyze learning patterns, identifying individual strengths and challenges, allowing educators to tailor interventions for every student. Case studies illustrate how AI fosters an inclusive learning environment, ensuring that no student is left behind. AI-driven platforms offer personalized learning pathways for lifelong learners, including adult education and skill development programs. AI analyzes career aspirations, skill gaps, and industry trends, suggesting relevant courses and certifications. Interactive modules provide real-time feedback, enhancing learning experiences for professionals seeking continuous education. This section explores how AI contributes to a culture of lifelong learning, preparing individuals for the demands of the ever-evolving job market.

Public-private partnerships play a crucial role in AI integration in education. Collaborations between governments, educational institutions, and technology companies foster innovation. This section explores successful initiatives where public and private sectors work together to provide AI tools, resources, and expertise to

schools. Case studies demonstrate the positive impact of collaborative efforts, ensuring sustainable AI integration in diverse educational contexts. Investment in AI research and development is vital for continuous innovation in education. Research initiatives explore emerging technologies, pedagogical approaches, and AI's impact on cognitive development. This section discusses the importance of academic-industry partnerships, funding for research projects, and international collaborations, driving advancements in AI education. It emphasizes the role of ongoing research in shaping the future of AI integration in schools.

In conclusion, the paper envisions a future-ready education system where AI is seamlessly integrated, enhancing every aspect of learning and administration. By embracing AI technologies, schools can create dynamic, inclusive, and innovative learning environments. Continuous investment in research, ethical practices, and collaborative initiatives ensures that education remains at the forefront of technological advancement. The integration of AI in education is not just a modernization effort; it represents a commitment to nurturing curious minds, fostering lifelong learners, and preparing future generations for the challenges and opportunities of the digital era.

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РУССКИЙ ЯЗЫК И ЕГО РОЛЬ В СОВРЕМЕННОМ МИРЕ

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Абстрактный: Народы Средней Азии и России связывает действительно многое: общая история, духовные корни, глубокое переплетение культур и обычаев, ценности и традиции. Эти связи имеют исторические корни, скрепившие узы дружбы. Более 200 миллионов человек говорят на русском как на родном языке, 130 миллионов из них проживают в России. Число людей, хорошо знающих русский язык и использующих его в качестве первого или второго языка в повседневном общении, составляет 300-350 миллионов. В целом более полумиллиарда человек в мире на том или ином уровне владеют русским языком, и по этому показателю русский является третьим по распространенности языком в мире после китайского и английского.

Ключевые слова: Русский язык, восточнославянский, мировых языков, русский, русские,

Русский язык – это не только государственный язык Российской Федерации. Это один из мировых языков, то есть языков, служащих средством международного общения между народами разных стран. Среди более чем двух с половиной тысяч языков, известных в мире, международное общение обеспечивает наиболее развитая группа мировых языков, которая называется Всемирным языковым клубом. Выдвижение языка на роль мирового языка определяется общечеловеческим значением культуры, созданной на этом языке. Статус языка как мирового языка определяется его юридическим признанием в качестве официального или рабочего языка международными организациями или конференциями (ООН, ЮНЕСКО и др.). Таким образом, русский язык признан одним из шести официальных языков ООН наряду с английским, арабским, испанским, китайским и французским; он содержит важнейшие международные договоры и соглашения. Русский язык изучают во многих странах. Учителей русского языка объединяет Международная ассоциация учителей русского языка и литературы.

В нашем языковом ареале именно русский язык приобрёл статус международного языка. Он стал языком общения, образования, культурных и бытовых взаимоотношений, языком социума и политических решений. Статус межнациональности давно определил его позитивное функционирование в огромном Евразийском регионе, где Таджикистан тоже показал себя приемлемой частицей этого фактора. Говоря о русском языке, можно отметить, что мировое значение и универсальное распространение являются

инструментом, с помощью которого владевшие им люди приобщались к различным культурам, черпали друг у друга духовные богатства. Другой признак русского языка – специфика общественных функций, которыми характеризуются международные языки. Русский язык издавна в Средней Азии функционирует не только как национальный язык, но и как язык межнационального общения.

Роль русского языка в современных условиях становится все более значимой в связи с постоянными изменениями, происходящими в стране и мире. История развития нашей планеты объективно указывает, что такая великая, уникальная и самобытная страна, как Россия, была, есть и всегда будет оставаться могущественной державой, несмотря на неоднократные внешние вызовы. Русский язык издревле являлся и остается языком межнационального общения, посредством которого преодолевается языковой барьер между представителями разных этносов внутри одного многонационального государства, а взаимопроникновение национальных культур только способствует его укреплению и обогащению. Великое будущее нашей страны, лидирующая роль России на международной арене в условиях новой конфигурации сил и многополярности мира, несомненно будет сопровождаться существенным ростом значения и звучания русского языка. В перспективе русский язык следует рассматривать как язык глобальной коммуникации. Достаточно вспомнить об огромной территории Земли с многомиллионным населением, которая была охвачена русским языком. Например, в эпоху СССР русский язык был основным и единственным языком межнационального общения советских людей, его изучали и на нем общались в странах Восточной Европы, а сегодня он остается по-прежнему единственным и основным языком межнационального общения на постсоветском пространстве. Не сомневаюсь, что из опыта прошлого следует заимствовать мощные механизмы воспитания гражданского сознания и формирования межнациональных и межконфессиональных отношений народов нашей страны, отдавая дань уважения достоинству каждого народа.

Русский язык, по сути, вместе с культурой сформировал Россию как единую и многонациональную цивилизацию, на протяжении веков обеспечивал связь поколений, преемственность и взаимообогащение этнических культур». Современное состояние международного сообщества, в период острой борьбы с терроризмом, однозначно указывает на главную и лидирующую роль России в

деле сохранения мира на Земле. В новом устанавливаемом миропорядке Россия выступает многонациональной цивилизационной моделью, в которой русский язык играет одну из первостепенных ролей, но и выполняет ряд фундаментальных и цементирующих функций. Более того, убежден, что эту роль русского языка следует считать стратегической, - настолько важен русский язык, его сохранение, изучение и распространение не только в масштабах России, но и за ее пределами.

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The Linguistic Landscape of United Nations Discourse

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Abstract. This article deals with the intricate linguistic landscape of United Nations (UN) discourse, analyzing the terminology, metaphors, idioms, and key words frequently employed in UN meetings and documents. Through a comprehensive examination, it elucidates the role of these linguistic elements in shaping effective communication and diplomacy within the UN system. The article underscores how precise terminology, metaphors, and key words contribute to clarity, consensus-building, and the promotion of core UN principles and values. It also delves into the challenges and complexities of this discourse while highlighting its pivotal role in addressing global challenges.

Keywords: United Nations, UN discourse, terminology, metaphors, idioms, diplomatic language, key words, diplomacy, international relations, sustainable development, gender equality, human rights, diplomacy.

Introduction

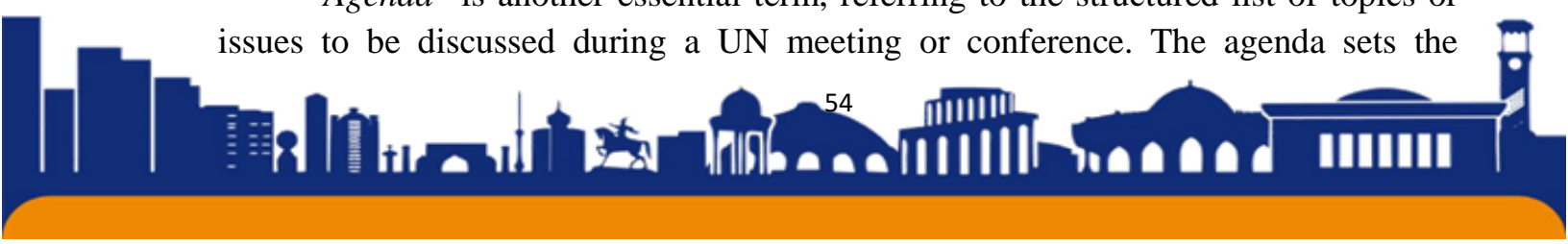
The United Nations (UN) serves as a global nexus of diplomacy, peacekeeping, and international cooperation. Within this vast arena, the language employed in UN meetings and documents plays a pivotal role in shaping international relations. This article delves into the intricacies of UN discourse, examining the terminology, metaphors, idioms, and key words that permeate its meetings and documents. Through a careful analysis, we aim to shed light on how these linguistic elements contribute to the effectiveness and impact of UN diplomacy.

Terminology: The Foundation of UN Discourse

At the heart of UN discourse lies a precise and formalized terminology that serves as the cornerstone of diplomatic communication. These terms are often standardized to ensure clarity and consistency across documents and meetings.

One of the fundamental terms in the UN lexicon is the "Resolution". Resolutions are formal decisions or recommendations adopted by UN bodies, ranging from the General Assembly to specialized committees. Resolutions can be either binding or non-binding, signifying their potential impact on member states' actions or positions.

"Agenda" is another essential term, referring to the structured list of topics or issues to be discussed during a UN meeting or conference. The agenda sets the



framework for deliberations, ensuring that discussions remain focused and comprehensive.

"Delegation" signifies a group of individuals representing a specific country or organization within the UN. These delegations engage in discussions, negotiations, and decision-making processes, making them integral to the functioning of the UN.

"Diplomatic Dialogue" encapsulates the essence of UN discourse, representing the process of exchanging views, ideas, and information among member states. Diplomatic dialogue aims at achieving consensus and resolving complex global issues.

Within the UN, committees are often established to delve deeper into specific matters. These *"Committees"* are subgroups of UN bodies tasked with examining, discussing, and proposing solutions for particular issues, exemplifying the organization's commitment to addressing diverse global challenges in a nuanced manner.

The term *"Draft"* holds significance in UN discourse as it refers to preliminary versions of documents subject to revision and negotiation. Drafts undergo meticulous scrutiny before being finalized, emphasizing the collaborative nature of UN decision-making.

The *"Secretariat"* is the administrative branch of the UN responsible for organizing meetings, maintaining records, and providing support to member states and delegates. It plays an essential role in facilitating smooth UN operations.

The UN Charter, often referred to as simply the *"Charter,"* is the founding document of the organization. It outlines the principles and purposes of the UN, guiding its actions and decisions.

Metaphors and Idioms: The Diplomatic Palette

Beyond the formal terminology, metaphors and idioms are essential tools in UN discourse, aiding in the articulation of complex ideas and concepts. These linguistic devices serve to clarify, emphasize, and sometimes conceal meanings, depending on the diplomatic context.

"Soft Power" is a metaphor frequently invoked in UN discussions, signifying a nation's ability to influence others through attraction and persuasion rather than through coercion or force. This metaphor underscores the importance of diplomacy and international cooperation in achieving common goals.

A *"Tipping Point"* is a metaphor often used in discussions concerning crises or conflicts. It signifies a critical moment when a situation undergoes significant change, highlighting the urgency of addressing issues before they escalate.

The metaphor "*Hotbed of Tensions*" is employed to describe regions or situations characterized by high levels of conflict or instability, emphasizing the volatile nature of such areas.

An "Elephant in the Room" is an idiom that refers to an obvious issue or problem that is not openly discussed. In diplomatic circles, this idiom is often used when addressing sensitive topics that require careful handling.

A "*Powder Keg*" is a metaphorical term denoting a situation or region with high volatility, suggesting that it could erupt into conflict or crisis at any moment.

When diplomats speak of finding "*Common Ground*", they refer to areas of agreement or shared interests among member states, underscoring the importance of consensus-building.

To "*Bridge the Gap*" is an idiom used in UN discourse, indicating the necessity of finding a solution that reconciles differences or divisions between parties.

The expression "*Walking a Tightrope*" is employed when discussing the delicate nature of diplomatic negotiations, emphasizing the need for precision and balance in handling sensitive issues.

The Pillars of UN Discourse

UN meetings and documents are replete with key words that encapsulate core principles, goals, and values. These words convey the essence of the UN's mission and guide its actions on the global stage.

"*Sustainable Development*" is a central concept within UN discourse, denoting development that meets present needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. This concept underscores the organization's commitment to long-term global well-being.

"*Peacekeeping*" is a pivotal term in discussions about international security. It refers to the deployment of UN forces to conflict zones with the aim of maintaining peace and security. Peacekeeping missions represent the UN's proactive approach to conflict resolution.

"*Humanitarian Aid*" is a key phrase in UN documents, signifying assistance provided to people in need during crises or conflicts. Humanitarian aid takes various forms, including food, shelter, and medical care, and underscores the UN's commitment to alleviating human suffering.

"*Sanctions*" represent measures imposed on a country to compel it to change its behavior, often used to address violations of international law. Sanctions are a tool of diplomacy aimed at achieving compliance with global norms.

"Non-Proliferation" is a word that signifies the prevention of the spread of nuclear, chemical, or biological weapons. It reflects the UN's dedication to global disarmament and security.

"Diplomacy" is a core concept, encompassing the practice of conducting negotiations and maintaining relations between countries through dialogue and negotiation. Diplomacy is the cornerstone of UN efforts to resolve international disputes peacefully.

The *"Universal Declaration of Human Rights"* is a foundational UN document that defines the fundamental rights and freedoms of all individuals. It is a testament to the UN's commitment to protecting human dignity and promoting human rights globally.

"Gender Equality" is a key phrase emphasizing the principle of equal rights, opportunities, and treatment for individuals of all genders. Gender equality is a fundamental aspect of the UN's agenda, promoting inclusivity and social justice.

Conclusion

In the world of United Nations discourse, precision in terminology, metaphorical nuance, and key words all combine to facilitate effective communication and diplomacy among member states. These linguistic elements, while formal and structured, serve to convey complex ideas, values, and principles that underpin international relations.

As diplomats and delegates gather within the halls of the UN, armed not only with their nations' interests but also with the vocabulary of diplomacy, they engage in a discourse that shapes our global landscape. Whether through meticulously drafted resolutions, carefully chosen metaphors, or the invocation of key words, UN discourse stands as a testament to the power of language in forging a path toward a more peaceful, equitable, and cooperative world.

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THE EFFECT OF INTERCULTURAL RELATIONSHIPS IN LANGUAGE
LEARNING

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Annatation : This article discusses the role of intercultural communication and communication in language learning. And at the same time, an attempt was made to reveal the essence of the topic.

Key words : communication skills , multicultural , cross-cultural communication.

The fact that the relations of mutual cooperation between the peoples of the world in various fields are expanding more and more requires such new areas and directions of linguistics. Because each nation and people have their own, unique standards of communication, without knowing them people of different countries cannot communicate with each other. That's why it is necessary to learn foreign languages or the communication behavior of people living in different regions who speak the same language.

Intercultural communication is included in every foreign language lesson. In it, cultures can be compared. In this process, it becomes clear that the study of dialect is aimed at studying the speech habits of social groups that differ from other members of society in terms of their language, but for most sociolinguists, their field is closely related to dialectology. It is observed that they imagine. At this point, it should be mentioned that in terms of its main interest, dialectology differs sharply from modern sociolinguistics.

Dialectology and sociolinguistics differ in one more place - in choosing the initial unit of the object of analysis. Dialectology interprets languages and dialects as integrated systems. In fact, there should be clearly visible dividing lines between these systems: isoglosses, that is, the lines connecting settlements with the same language characteristics on the linguistic map, clearly depend on this interpretation. At a time when the times are rapidly developing, the need to establish cooperative relations with foreign citizens in economic, cultural, scientific and educational areas is increasing. This, in turn, leads to an increase in the demand for learning a foreign language on an international scale, to the fact that communities are becoming multilingual and multicultural day by day, and to the formation of intercultural communication skills. Students studying in any field of education will not face

obstacles and misunderstandings when communicating only if they have information about the culture and customs of the people of the language they are studying. Importantly, before engaging with non-native speakers, it is important to fully understand the cultural differences that exist in order to avoid relationship breakdowns that result from cross-cultural communication gaps. We must always be aware that the norms, beliefs, practices and language of any group are dynamic rather than static. From a linguistic point of view, culture plays an important role in teaching and learning a foreign language. It is known that language is used as the main tool of culture. In order to understand what intercultural communication is in learning and teaching foreign languages, it is first necessary to consider the pure concept of culture. It also requires knowledge about the meaning of language as the main factor of intercultural communication in learning and teaching foreign languages. Often students are taught the rules of the language but fail to communicate adequately because they do not know enough about the target culture. In view of this issue, it is very important that students have knowledge about the culture of the language being studied from the beginning. The reform of the educational system should take into account the development of international relations, and at the same time, we should form students' knowledge and skills about the language norms of the country they are studying, their customs and traditions. English, which has the status of an international language in the world community, is one of the high-level languages used in the intellectual, economic, commercial and cultural aspects of the world's life. Learning this language is very important in establishing intercultural relations, increasing the potential of international tourism, conveying information through mass media, and finally in developing the education system. Teachers and students who want to communicate effectively in educational settings, regionally and globally, should, first of all, sufficiently learn the language and culture of the interlocutor. Intercultural communication skills can be defined as the learner's ability to perceive, analyze, and relate different cultures to their native language and nationality. No matter how much the modern man lives in a globalized world, I believe that people now need to know their family, region, nation, country, or cultural information messages first. A person cannot understand the culture of another nation without being constantly aware of his cultural roots.



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**АНДИЖОН ВИЛОЯТИ МАҲАЛЛАЛАРИДА ТАДБИРКОРЛИКНИ
МОЛИЯЛАШТИРИШ МАСАЛАЛАРИ**

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НамМТИ таянч докторанти

Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2020 йил 18 февралдаги "Жамиятда ижтимоий-маънавий муҳитни соғломлаштириш, маҳалла институтини янада қўллаб-қувватлаш ҳамда оила ва хотин-қизлар билан ишлаш тизимини янги даражага олиб чиқиш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида" ги фармониغا асосан Маҳалла ва оилани қўллаб-қувватлаш вазирлиги ташкил этилди. Ушбу қарорга мувофиқ Андижон вилояти ҳокимининг ўринбосари, вилоят хотин-қизлар кўмитаси раиси лавозимида фаолият олиб борган Юнусова Манзурахон Пазлиддиновна эндиликда Андижон вилоят ҳокимининг ўринбосари, маҳалла ва оила масалалари бошқармаси бошлиғи лавозимига тайинланди.

"Маҳалла" фонднинг Андижон вилоят бўлими ва бўлинмалари ҳузуридаги ташкил этилган "Саховат ва кўмак" жамғармаси томонидан

2022 йил апрел, май июнь ойлари давомида 11048 та эҳтиёжманд оилаларга, 5679 та "Темир дафтар" га киритилган оилаларга, 184 нафар "Аёллар дафтари"га киритилган хотин-қизларни қўллаб-қувватлаш мақсадида 9 млрд 720 млн. 676 минг сўмлик ёрдамлар кўрсатилди.

Жумладан, 2947 та эҳтиёжманд ва "Темир дафтарга" киритилган оилаларга ва 73 нафар "Аёллар дафтари"га киритилган хотин-қизларга 3 млрд. 013 млн. 903 минг сўмлик моддий ёрдам кўрсатилди. 226 та эҳтиёжманд ва "Темир дафтарга" киритилган оилаларга 246 млн. 219 минг сўмлик миқдоридаги маблағлар уй-жойини таъмирлаш мақсадида қурилиш материаллари сотиб олишга шaroитларини яхшилаш учун моддий ёрдамлар берилди.

Иқтисодиётнинг муҳим бўғинларидан бирига айланиб бораётган бизнес ривожланиш жараёнларини статистик таҳлилин аналга оширишда, унинг таркибига кирувчи фаолият турларини соҳалар, ҳудудлар бўйича кўриб чиқиш лозим ва бизнес секторининг ривожланиш жараёни моделини ишлаб чиқиш, ривожланмаган жihatларини ривожлантириш, унга таъсир этувчи омилларини қандай қилиб ривожлантириш лозим деган саволларга жавоб қидириш, келгусидаги қутилаётган иқтисодий натижаларини аниқлаш ушбу мақоланинг умумий тавсифи саналади.[1]

Мамлакатимизда ҳам бу мақсад асосида кўплаб ижобий тенденцияларни кузатиш мумкин. Кичик бизнес ва хусусий тадбиркорлик мамлакатимизнинг устувор йуналиши деб белгиланган. Сунгги беш йилда бу соҳани ривожлантиришга қаратилган 2 мингга яқин қонун, фармон ва қарорлар қабул қилинди.

Молия кенг маҳнода иқтисодиёт субъектларининг даромад ва ҳаражатлари билан боғлиқ муносабатларидир. Молия объекти пул маблағлари, яъни молиявий ресурслар ҳисобланади. Тадбиркорлик молияси - бу тадбиркорлик фаолияти учун зарур бўлган пул маблағларини шакллантириш, тақсимлаш, ишлатиш муносабатлари ва жараёнлари мажмуидир.

Унинг асосий вазифаси:

- тадбиркорлик фаолиятини ташкил этиш;
- юриши ва ривожлантиришни пул маблағлари билан таъминлаш;
- пул оқимларини самарали бошқариш ҳисобланади.

Молия хўжалик жараёнларига кучли таъсир кўрсатадиган восита бўлиб, бир томондан, тадбиркорлик субъектлари ва иккинчи томондан, давлат органлари, идоралари ва муассасалари ҳамда бошқа корхона ва ташкилотлар, жисмоний шахсларнинг иқтисодий манфаатларини мувофиқлаштириш ва улар ўртасидаги иқтисодий алоқаларни амалга оширишда катта рол ўйнайди.

Тадбиркорликнинг молиявий ресурслари унинг пул маблағларидир. Тадбиркорлик фаолиятида хилма-хил ва мураккаб ўзаро иқтисодий алоқалар пул маблағлари ёрдамида амалга оширилади. Пул маблағлари воситасида такрор ишлаб чиқаришнинг бир фазасидан бошқа фазасига ўтилади ҳамда мақсадли жамғармалар шакллантирилади. Булар ишлаб чиқариш ва умуман, тадбиркорлик фаолиятини узлуксиз юритиш ва кенгайтириш гарови бўлиб хизмат қилади.

Тадбиркорлик фаолиятини молиялаш деганда уни пул маблағлари билан таъминлаш тушунилади. Тадбиркорлик фаолиятини молиялаш икки хил манбадан - ички ва ташқи манбалардан амалга оширилади. (1 - чизмага қаранг).

Молиялашнинг ички манбаи бўлиб:

- тадбиркорлик субъектининг ўз маблағлари
- низом сармояси таркибидаги пул маблағлари,
- фаолиятдан олинadиган фойда,
- амортизация жамғармаси,
- текинга берилган маблағлар киради. [6]

Президент фармонига мувофиқ Маҳаллабай ишлаш ва тадбиркорликни ривожлантириш агентлиги, унинг Қорақалпоғистон Республикаси, вилоятлар ва Тошкент шаҳридаги ҳудудий бошқармалари, туман (шаҳар)ларда маҳаллабай ишлаш ва тадбиркорликни ривожлантириш марказлари ташкил этилган.

Бундан ташқари, ҳар бир шаҳарча, қишлоқ, овулда, шунингдек, шаҳарлар, шаҳарчалар, қишлоқлар ҳамда овуллардаги ҳар бир маҳаллада тадбиркорликни ривожлантириш, аҳоли бандлигини таъминлаш ва камбағалликни қисқартириш масалалари бўйича туман (шаҳар) ҳокимининг ёрдамчиси лавозими таъсис этилган.

Президентнинг қарорига мувофиқ Аҳолини тадбиркорликка жалб қилиш жамғармаси ташкил этилган.

Ҳужжат билан Маҳаллабай ишлаш ва тадбиркорликни ривожлантириш агентлиги тўғрисидаги низом тасдиқланди, у қуйидагиларни назарда тутди: агентликнинг мақоми; вазифалари ва функциялари; ҳуқуқлари ва жавобгарлиги; агентлик фаолиятини ташкил этиш; агентлик раҳбарларининг функционал вазифалари.

Қарор билан қуйидагилар тасдиқланди:

Маҳаллабай ишлаш ва тадбиркорликни ривожлантириш маркази тўғрисидаги намунавий низом;

- маҳаллада тадбиркорликни ривожлантириш масалалари бўйича туман (шаҳар) ҳокимининг ёрдамчиси фаолиятини ташкил этиш тўғрисидаги намунавий низом;

- Аҳолини тадбиркорликка жалб қилиш жамғармаси тўғрисидаги низом;

- “Онлайн маҳалла” электрон платформасига маълумотлар базаси интеграция қилинадиган ҳамда ушбу интеграциялашган тизимдан реал вақт режимида фойдалана оладиган давлат органлари ва ташкилотларининг рўйхати.

[5]

2022 йил ярим йилликда Андижон вилоятида кичик бизнес ва хусусий тадбиркорликни ривожлантириш бўйича бир қатор ижобий ишлар амалга оширилди. Жорий йилнинг 1 октябрь ҳолатига кичик бизнес субъектларининг сони 723 тага етиб, йил бошига нисбатан 117 тага ёки 16,1 фоизга ўсишга эришилди.

Шаҳарда кичик бизнес субъектларини ташкил этиш 9 ойлик режаси 125 тани ташкил этиб, амалда 126 тага ёки 100,8 фоизга бажарилди.



Хусусан, Хонобод шарида бугунги кунда хизмат кўрсатиш соҳасидаги корхоналар сони 331 тадан ошган бўлиб, ўтган даврга нисбатан 10 фоизга ортган бўлса, хизмат кўрсатиш ҳажми ўтган йилнинг шу даврига нисбатан 1,2 баробарга ошган.

Шаҳар учун зарур бўлган 48 турдаги хизмат кўрсатиш шоҳобчаларини кўпайтириш мақсадида, жорий йил якуни билан умумий қиймати 238,2 млрд.сўмлик 268 та лойиҳаларни амалга ошириш ва 612 та янги иш ўринлари яратилиши белгиланган.

Жорий йилнинг ҳисобот даврида 278 та (100%) хизмат кўрсатиш йўналишида йирик ва кичик шоҳобчалар ишга туширилиб, 797 та янги иш ўринлари яратилди.

Хонобод шаҳри Истиқлол МФЙ “Анхор” кўчасининг 2 км узунликдаги қисмига 50 та умумий қиймати 20 млрд.сўмлик шундан, банк кредити 10 млрд.сўм бўлган, 100 та янги иш ўрнига эга лойиҳа ташаббускорлари жойлаштириш режалаштирилган. Шаҳримизнинг “ўсиш нуқталари”дан келиб чиққан ҳолда ижтимоий-иқтисодий дастурларимиз асосида 2021-2022 йилларда умумий қиймати 401,5 млрд.сўмлик 25 та лойиҳаларни амалга оширилиши натижасида 562 мингга яқин янги иш ўринлари яратилиши белгиланган.[3]

Жорий йилнинг январь-сентябрь ойларида қиймати 38,1 млрд.сўмлик 14 та лойиҳалар ишга туширилган бўлиб, 251 та янги иш ўринлари яратилди. Хонобод шаҳрида жойлашган "Dolina invest" МЧЖ томонидан 2,2 млрд.сўмлик инвестициялар ўзлаштирилиб, йилига 2000 минг дона трикотаж маҳсулотлари ишлаб чиқариш йўлга қўйилиб, 150 нафар шаҳар аҳолисини иш билан таъминлашга эришилди.

Бироқ шу билан биргаликда, маҳаллаларда фаолият юритаётган айрим кичик бизнес субъектларида айланма маблағларни етишмаслиги ҳолатлари кузатилмоқда.

Ушбу муаммони ҳал этиш учун қўйидагилар таклиф этиш мумкин:

- маҳаллаларда аҳолини бўш турган маблағларини тадбиркорларга инвестиция қилиш механизмини жорий этиш;
- айрим тармоқлардаги кичик бизнес субъектларига имтиёзли кредитлар бериш амалиётини давом эттириш;
- ҳокимият томонидан маҳаллаларда фаолият юритаётган кичик бизнес субъектларига хорижий инвестицияларни жалб қилиш.

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**МАҲАЛЛАЛАРДА ОИЛАВИЙ ТАДБИРКОРЛИКНИ
РИВОЖЛАНТИРИШНИНГ АМАЛИЙ МАСАЛАЛАРИ**

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Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2017 йил 17 ноябрдаги «Хунармандчиликни янада ривожлантириш ва хунармандларни ҳар томонлама қўллаб-қувватлаш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида»ги ПФ-5242-сон Фармони билан қишлоқ жойларда рўйхатдан ўтган ва фаолиятини амалга ошираётган хунармандлар ўз фаолиятининг дастлабки икки йили мобайнида Молия вазирлиги ҳузуридаги бюджетдан ташқари Пенсия жамғармасига белгиланган ягона ижтимоий тўловнинг 50 фоизини тўлаш тартиби ўрнатилганлиги маълумот учун қабул қилинган.

Бугунги кунда хусусий тадбиркорликни ривожлантиришга ҳар томонлама берилаётган эътибор, соҳани ривожлантириш бўйича қабул қилинган бир қатор фармон ва қарорлар натижасида республикамизда кичик бизнес, хусусий тадбиркорлик ҳамда оилавий тадбиркорлик фаолияти учун қулай ишбилармонлик муҳити яратилмоқда.

Бугунги кунда оилавий тадбиркорлик субъектларини моддий-техника ва маҳаллий ҳом ашё материалларига бўлган талабини аниқлаш, уларни маҳаллий ҳом ашё материаллари ҳақида ахборот билан таъминлаш, информацион базани шакллантириш, кадрларни иқтисодий, замонавий техника ва технологиялар ва ҳуқуқий билим савияларини ошириш даркор.

Аслида оилавий тадбиркорликни бизнесдан фарқи шундаки, оилавий тадбиркорлик – бу маҳсулот ишлаб чиқариш ва хизмат кўрсатишга ижодкорлик, янгилик яратиш руҳи асосида ёндашиш билан боғлиқ бўлган фаолиятдир. Бизнес эса, унга нисбатан кенг тушунча бўлиб, умуман, фойда олиш нуқтаи назаридан юритилувчи фаолиятдир.

Яна шуни эътиборга олиш керакки, хусусий корхоналарда иш жойини яратиш йирик корхоналарига нисбатан анча арзон тушади. Шу билан бирга, кичик бизнес ва хусусий тадбиркорлик автомобиль, металлургия, нефт, кимё ва бошқа соҳалардаги йирик саноат корхоналарига жиддий қаршилик қила олмайди. Уларни қарама – қарши қўйиш ҳам нотўғри бўлади.

Маълумки, иқтисодиётнинг замонавий таркиби ишлаб чиқариш харажатларини тежаш, қатъий технологик ва молиявий интизом асосида юқори сифатли рақобатбардош маҳсулотларни ишлаб чиқаришни назарда тутаяди. Бозор

иқтисодий шароитида бозор инфратузилмаси шу жумладан, молия-кредит тизими тадбиркорликнинг ривожланишига жуда кучли таъсир этмоқда.

Тадбиркорлик фаолиятини янада ривожлантириш ва уни давлат томонидан қўллаб-қувватлаш жараёни тезлаштириш ва унинг самарадорлигини оширишда қуйидагилар асосий йўналиш бўлиб хизмат қилиши лозим:

- марказлашган ресурс манбалари, ахборот-маълумотлар базасига киришни таъминлаш, тадбиркорлар ва харидорлар ижтимоий ҳимоя қафолатини такомиллаштириш;

- молиявий кредит муомаласи тармоғида тадбиркорлик учун кредит муассасалари (масалан, кредит омонат муассасалари) ташкил этишга керакли шароитлар яратиш ва кредитлар олиш имкониятларини кенгайтириш;

- солиқлар, валюта ва ташқи савдоларни бошқаришда хорижий инвестициялар учун мустаҳкам режим ўрнатиш, хорижий капитал ёрдамида хусусийлаштириш учун керакли шароитлар яратиш, инвестицион лойиҳалар ҳақида маълумотлар тизимини ташкил этиш;

- қайта ишланган маҳсулот экспорти билан шуғулланадиган тадбиркорлар учун валюта тушуми савдосининг мажбурий меъёрларини яхшилаш, банклараро ҳисоблаш тизимини ривожлантириш;

- оилавий тадбиркорликда лизинг хизматларидан фойдаланиш ва уни такомиллаштириш;

- тадбиркорлик корхоналарини кредит маблағлари билан таъминлашда суғурта агентликлари ёрдамидан фойдаланиш;

- маҳаллий ўзини-ўзи бошқариш идоралари томонидан қўллаб-қувватлашни фаоллаштириш, шу жумладан, маҳаллий миқёсда амал қиладиган солиқ имтиёзларини ишлаб чиқиш.

Юқоридаги таклиф ва тавсияларни амалга ошириш оилавий тадбиркорлини ривожлантиришга ижобий таъсир кўрсатади.

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TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES TO YOUNG CHILDREN

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Annation : This article discusses the methods of teaching a foreign language to young children and the methods of language teaching at the same time.

Key words : foreign languages , general education , communication , Methodologically poorly

After our country gained independence, great attention has been paid to learning foreign languages in our country. In particular, the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the further improvement of the system of learning foreign languages" adopted on December 10, 2012, and the introduction of foreign languages in the first classes of general education schools from the 2013-2014 school year. the introduction of continuous training is proof of this.

Nowadays, foreign language, especially English, is taught not only to students of schools, lyceums, colleges and universities, but also to students of preschool education centers and employees working in various fields. There's a reason for that, of course. Learning the languages of economically, scientifically, and culturally developed countries is the main factor in acquiring the achievements of world science and development.

Language learning also depends on age periods. According to psychologists, children learn language faster and easier than adults. The main reasons for this are the natural tendency of children to learn languages, the fact that they have a strong ability to imitate, and the fact that children have more time than adults. It should be noted that 6-7-year-old children do not understand the meaning of information, but memorize it mechanically. Therefore, it is necessary not to start teaching English to elementary school students with grammatical concepts. Otherwise, from the first step of learning a foreign language, it is possible to strain the child and extinguish his interest.

Therefore, teaching a foreign language to young children is very difficult and responsible. The following methods can be used to teach children English in a meaningful and interesting way:

- to teach by means of songs and poems the letters or combinations that are difficult to explain or remember, that do not have meaning. For example, it can be shown that children learn the English alphabet by singing rather than simply memorizing it.
- games related to mental and physical activities;

- cartoons; While children do not understand the words in the cartoon during language learning, they try to understand the words they use through the actions of the cartoon characters. This is an interesting and effective way for children to learn the language.

- role play, the teacher should role-play or play it to children while teaching some information, for example, the names of animals or birds. For example: a student howls a dog, meows a cat

shows, another student needs to find out which animal these sounds belong to and say its English name.

Another reason why it is better to start learning a foreign language at preschool age is that the younger the child, the less vocabulary he has a small child has fewer areas of communication than adults, he does not yet have to solve complex communication problems. This means that when he learns a foreign language, he will not notice a huge difference between the opportunities in his mother tongue and foreign languages, and his feelings of success will be brighter. requires a completely different methodological approach. Methodologically poorly organized English language classes in pre-school educational institutions can create in children a long-term hatred of the foreign language and lack of confidence in their abilities. Only experienced professionals should work with preschool children.

In the preschool age, during the teaching of English, children gradually develop the basics of communicative competence, which includes the following aspects at the initial stage of learning English:

- step by step formation of the ability to repeat correctly from a phonetic point of view, that is, to pronounce English words correctly after the teacher;
- mastering, combining and activating English words;
- mastering a certain number of simple grammatical structures, making a coherent statement.

It is necessary to create a positive psychological attitude towards a foreign language in preschool children, and the method of creating such a positive motivation is a game. Children's ability to believe in their abilities in play activities allows to give a natural impetus to speech in a foreign language, to make even the simplest expressions interesting and meaningful. In teaching a foreign language, game activity does not contradict the educational activity, but is organically connected with it.

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ALTERNATIVE FUELS AND CLIMATE CHANGES.

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Abstract: This scientific article discusses alternative fuels and their use. Their impact on human health is described, and how harmful they are to the environment in use. There is also some comparison of alternative fuels, their disadvantages and advantages, as well as their environmental friendliness.

Keywords: hydrogen, ethanol, biofuels, water vapor, liquefied natural gas, liquid nitrogen.

Аннотация: В данной научной статье рассматриваются альтернативные виды топлив и их использование. Описывается их влияние на здоровье человека, и насколько они вредны для окружающей среды в использовании. Также приведено некоторое сравнение альтернативных топлив их недостатки и преимущества, а так же их экологичность.

Ключевые слова: водород, этанол, биотопливо, водяной пар, сжиженный природный газ, жидкий азот.

In my opinion, this topic is quite relevant these days. The problem of air pollution has always been a very important problem, but fortunately solved nowadays. And it is solved extremely simply. By switching to alternative fuels, namely gas.

The main source of atmospheric pollution in Russia is vehicles with internal combustion engines. According to the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation, about 90% of the total amount of pollution is accounted for by road transport. Scientists have found that one car absorbs an average of 5 tons from the atmosphere. Oxygen, while emitting 1 ton of carbon monoxide, 40 kg. nitrogen oxides and almost 200 kg of various carbons.

Now I will tell you a little about the ecology of the Kaliningrad region. For a long time, Kaliningrad has been included in the list of Russian cities with a significant level of atmospheric pollution . But now he is removed from this list. Moreover, at the moment, the Kaliningrad Center for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Monitoring has concluded that the quality of atmospheric air has improved in the city, and the amount of harmful substances in the atmosphere is decreasing.

According to statistics, in the Kaliningrad region , the volume of emissions of pollutants into the atmospheric air decreased by 25.6% over the year, this is the largest decrease in the level of atmospheric pollution among all regions.

Table 1 shows a slight increase in pollutants, namely carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons in 2015, a slight decline of approximately 5% began in 2016, but by 2017 a noticeable decline in all types of pollutants by more than 10%.

For a more visual overview, we will construct a diagram of Fig. 1, where the increase and decrease of polluting elements can be more accurately seen.

Now let's talk about alternative fuels.

Let's take gasoline fuel and gas fuel as an example. Let's consider the pros and cons of each of them.

Liquefied petroleum gas propane-butane for more than 50 years is a worthy alternative to gasoline. Despite minor differences in the operation process, liquefied petroleum gas is extremely similar in its characteristics to gasoline.

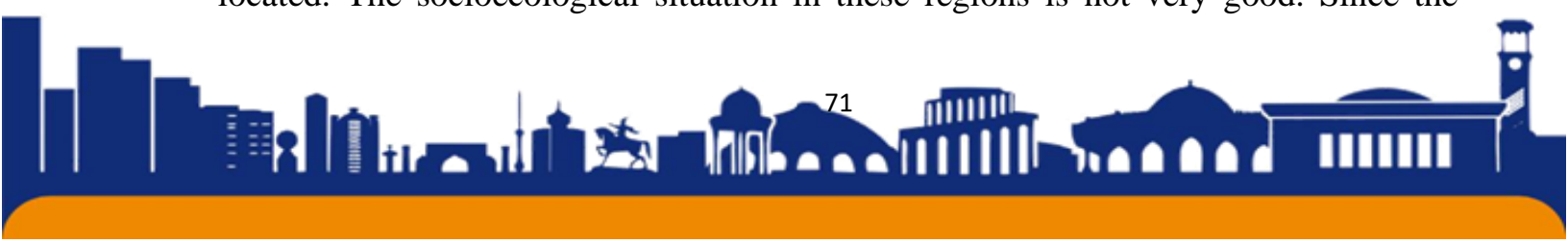
Gas fuel burns more completely than gasoline, and based on this, the concentration of carbon monoxide in the exhaust of a car on gas is several times lower than in the exhaust of a gasoline car. The most dangerous thing for human health is the emissions of hydrocarbons, or to be more precise, the products of their oxidation. An engine running on gasoline emits oxidizing substances relatively quickly — ethyl and ethylene, and a gas engine, in turn, is methane, which is the most resistant to oxidation of all the limiting hydrocarbons.

In today's developing world, progress takes place every day in the field of science and technology. Of course, technical development makes our life easier, but we need to think about how we achieve all this. After exhausting natural reserves for the sake of satisfying human needs, we inflict great damage on nature, as a result of which there are various ecological problems that affect not only a certain region or state, but the whole world.

Each state in accordance with economic development and geographical location has its own environmental problems. Unfortunately, the Republic of Uzbekistan is not an exception. Today, independent Uzbekistan is a large industrial and agrarian state with further development of machine building, energy, chemical, food industry and transport complexes, which will come to the fore. The development of production negatively affects the social-ecological situation in the republic.

Protection of nature and environmental problems facing the Republic, the following:

1. Problems of nature protection in Angren-Almalyk Chirchik, Fergana-Margilan, Navoi and other areas where large regional industrial complexes are located. The socioecological situation in these regions is not very good. Since the



various gases and waste generated in industrial centers lead to a deterioration in the state of the environment.

2. Environmental problems in the agro-industrial complex.

3. Another problem is the pollution of industrial wastewater from pesticides and mineral fertilizers.

4. Protection and reproduction of flora and fauna, expansion of the network of reserves and national parks [4].

Currently, most production processes use open technological cycles associated with the release of solid particles and waste gases into the atmosphere, the chemical composition and concentration of which are determined by the features of production. Sources of industrial dust are technological processes, such as grinding, grinding, sieving, etc. [1, p. 210]. Because of these emissions, various diseases such as iodine deficiency in the body, bronchial asthma and other oncological diseases occur. For the prevention of the above diseases, special medical centers are being opened for workers who work in dangerous departments of the enterprise are paid additional wages for harm to their health.

The main negative effects of air pollution in urban areas:

— Reduction of solar ultraviolet radiation to 30%, decrease in the duration of sunshine to 15%;

— increase in comparison with the background of gaseous impurities by a factor of 5–25 in the condensation nuclei of water vapor molecules by a factor of 10 or more, the total mass of dust is 10 times or more;

— increase in comparison with the background of aerosol impurities by 100–1000 times;

— increase in cloud and fog 30%, fogs in winter — by 200%;

— the temperature of the daily minimum is 1.0–9.0 ° C higher;

— wind speed: the annual average is 20–30% less, strong gusts — 10–20% less, sewers — 5–10% more;

— the content of toxic heavy metals and carcinogenic substances in aerosols of technogenic landscapes of urbanized areas is increased by an average of 4–5 times with background;

— increased risk of diseases of the population with diseases, the nature of which depends on the type of pollutant (allergy, respiratory diseases, cardiovascular system, etc.);

— increased wear of materials of structures, structures, monuments of architecture due to the impact of various types of chemical, physical and chemical and microbiological corrosion;

— reduction of areas covered by vegetation, diseases of trees; — local climate change, biochemical circuits of the main components of the atmosphere (water, nitrogen, sulfur, carbon), an increase in the number of rains, the predominance of acid precipitation;

— long-term consequences associated with genetic changes. [2, p. 131]

In addition to air pollution in Uzbekistan, there is another ecological problem that affects the whole of Central Asia — this is the tragedy of the Aral Sea. Over the past decades, the water level in the sea has greatly decreased. By now, the Aral Sea has almost completely disappeared as a result of human economic activity. In the coastal areas of the Aral Sea, atmospheric precipitation decreased several times. Their average value is 150–200 mm with a significant unevenness in the seasons. High evaporability noted (up to 1700 mm per year) with a decrease in air humidity by 10% [3, p. 55].

As you know, President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. M. Mirziyoyev delivered a speech at the 72nd UN Assembly, where he raised the issue of the Aral Sea: «Uzbekistan supports the draft conventions on the use of water resources in the Amudarya and Syrdarya river basins developed by the UN Regional Center for Preventive diplomacy. I would again like to draw your attention to one of the most acute environmental problems of our time — the Aral catastrophe.... Overcoming the consequences of the desiccation of the sea requires today the active consolidation of international efforts. We support the implementation in full of this year's special UN program to provide effective assistance to the population affected by the Aral Sea crisis» [5].

The salvation or annihilation of this world is only in our hands. After all, for as much as a thousand years, we have used many resources of nature. But what was given in response? The destruction of the ozone layer, depletion of natural resources, global warming, the disappearance of many species of animal and plant life — that's what we give to nature! And this is only the beginning. Let's save our Earth together!

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Annotatsiya. Agromarketing sanoat, tijorat, bank va boshqa marketing turlaridan farq qiladi. Bu qishloq xo'jaligining o'ziga xos xususiyatlaridan kelib chiqadi. Natijalarning tabiiy sharoitlarga bog'liqligi, tovarning roli va ahamiyati, mulkchilik shakllarining turlichaligi, ish davri va ishlab chiqarish davrining bir-biriga mos kelmasligi, ishlab chiqarish va mahsulot olishning mavsumiyliigi, xo'jalik yuritishning tashkiliy shakllarining turlichaligi va ularning dialektikasi, tashqi iqtisodiy aloqalar, agrosanoat kompleksini va uning tarmoqlarini rivojlantirishda davlat organlarining alohida ishtiroki kabilar shular jumlasidandir.

Kalit so'zlar: agrosanoat kompleksi, qishloq xo'jaligi korxonasi, dehqon-fermer xo'jaligi, agromarketing, agromarketingning xususiyatlari, agromarketing tizimi, strategik va joriy rejalashtirish, strategiya.

Agrobiznes faoliyatida tabiiy va iqtisodiy jarayonlar birlashib ketadi va ishlab chiqarish hamda marketingni tashkil qilish uchun o'ziga xos sharoitlar yaratadi. Agromarketing tizimi o'z ichiga qishloq xo'jaligi korxonalarini mahsulotlarini sotish bozorlari bilan bog'laydigan eng muhim bozor munosabatlari va axborot oqimlarini oladi. Agromarketingni boshqarishning asosiy maqsadi – marketing muhiti, holati va shunga mos keladigan qishloq xo'jaligi korxonasi marketing faoliyati tizimi o'rtasidagi muvofiqlikni ta'minlashdir. Marketingni boshqarish jarayonida boshqaruvchi tizim sifatida qishloq xo'jaligi korxonasi rahbariyati va uning marketing xizmati namoyon bo'ladi. «Agromarketingni boshqarish» va «Agromarketing xizmatini boshqarish» tushunchalarini adashtirib yubormaslik lozim. Birinchisi nazarda tutilganda korxonaning bozor faoliyatini amalga oshirish va uning asosiy maqsadiga erishishni samarali amalga oshirishga yo'naltirilgan strategik va taktik xususiyatdagi choralar kompleksi tushuniladi. «Agromarketing xizmatlarini boshqarish» esa, agromarketing ko'rsatadigan turli xizmatlarni rejalashtirish, tashkil

etish va amalga oshirish bilan bog'liq faoliyat bo'lib, agromarketingni boshqarishning bir qismidir.

Agromarketingni rejalashtirish va boshqarishda agrosanoat tovarlari narxini shakllanishi, tarkibi o'zgarish qonuniyatlarini o'rganish va e'tiborga olish alohida ahamiyatga ega. Masalan, qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlari tez buziluvchanlik xususiyatiga ega bo'lganligi tufayli bahoni belgilashda ishlab chiqaruvchidan ko'ra iste'molchi hal qiluvchi rol o'ynaydi. Bu iste'mol bozori marketingini boshqarish xususiyatlarini belgilovchi omillardan hisoblanadi. To'rtinchi mavzuda iste'mol tovarlari bozori, uning qishloq xo'jaligi bilan uzviy bog'liqligi, qishloq xo'jaligining o'ziga xos jihatlari bu bozor xususiyatlarida namoyon bo'lishi haqida fikr bildirilgan. Darhaqiqat, qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlariga narx belgilashdagi iste'molchilarning hal qiluvchi rol o'ynashi agromarketing tomonidan katta e'tibor bilan kuzatilib boriladi. Bundan maqsad iste'molchilarning o'z ustunliklarini suiste'mol qilmasliklari ustidan nazorat qilish va chora-tadbirlar ishlab chiqishdir. Davlatning qishloq xo'jaligi uchun ishlab chiqarilgan mashina, asbob-uskunalar, ximikat va o'g'itlar kabi ishlab chiqarish vositalarining narxlari va qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlarining narxlari o'rtasidagi muvozanat, muvofiqlik va proporsiyalarni to'g'ri o'rnatilishini ishonch, umid bilan tahlil qilib, kuzatib boradilar va bunga erishishda o'z hissalarini qo'shishga intiladilar. Ular narxlarni qanchalik obyektiv belgilanganligini aniqlash maqsadida laboratoriya-tajriba sinovlari o'tkazadilar, ekspert tadqiqotlari va respondentlar o'rtasida so'rov va kuzatishlar olib boradilar. Qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlarini yetishtiruvchi korxonalarining ixtisoslashishiga va joylashishiga ham juda katta e'tibor beriladi. Qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlarining tez buziluvchanligi hamda uzoq masofaga tashishini murakkabligi u yoki bu mahsulotlarini yetishtirilishi iste'molchiga yaqin joylarda joylashuvi, maxsus transport vositalarini yaratilishiga ishlab chiqarish o'ta samarali bo'lgan hududlarda shu mahsulotlarni qayta ishlovchi korxonalar qurishni taqozo etadi. Bu iqtisodiy tashkiliy tadbirlarni amalga oshirish, agromarketing xodimlaridan chuqur izlanishlar olib borishni taqozo etadi. Buning uchun ular agrosanoat korxonalarini moddiy, mehnat, moliyaviy va boshqa barcha resurslar bilan ta'minlanish darajasini va imkoniyatlarini aniqlaydilar.

Korxonalar ishga tushgach esa ishlab chiqarilgan mahsulotlarning qanchalik o'z xaridorini topganligi va istiqbolini hisoblab chiqadilar. Qishloq xo'jaligida mehnat unumdorligini oshirish, aholini yerga bo'lgan munosabatini ijobiy hal qilish, agromarketingdan chuqur va har tomonlama tadqiqot ishlarini olib borishni talab qiladi. Ma'lum aholi sonini qishloq xo'jaligi ishlab chiqarishidan boshqa sohalarga jalb etishni eng oqilona yo'li bu-oilaviy ijara pudratini keng joriy qilishdir. Qishloq xo'jaligi

mahsuldorligi qancha yuqori bo'lsa, bunda band bo'lgan va yuqori natijani keltirib chiqargan xodimni manfaatdorligi oshib boradi. Ilmiy texnika taraqqiyoti sharoitida yuksak natija mehnat taqsimoti va mehnat korporatsiyasi (hamkorligi) asosidagina ta'minlanadi. Bunda, natija bir guruh o'zaro hamkorlikka asoslangan kishilar mehnatini natijasi sifatida sodir bo'ladi. Guruhga uyushgan kishilar manfaati turlicha bo'lsa natija yetarli bo'lmaydi. Agar, guruh a'zolari manfaatlari o'zaro uyg'unlashgan bo'lsa, bir-birini tushunsa, bir-birini qo'llabquvvatlasa, bir maqsadni ko'zlab ishlasa yuqori natijaga erishiladi. Xuddi shu munosabatni bir oila a'zolari, yaqin qarindosh-urug'lari o'rtasidagi munosabat ifoda qiladi. Shuning uchun oila a'zolari, qarindosh-urug'lari bir guruh bo'lib uyushganda manfaatlar mutanosibli, ishlab chiqarish natijasiga egalik hissi, mehnat unumdorligi ortadi.

Marketing xizmati bu talabga javob beradigan mehnat jamoasi bu oilaviy pudrat yoki oilaviy ijara jamoasi ekanligini aniqladi. Oilaviy pudrat yoki oilaviy ijara o'z mehnat faoliyati jarayonlari natijasida shu natijani keltirib chiqaradigan tadbirlarni amalga oshirishda to'la mustaqillikka ega bo'lish kerak. Bunda asosiy e'tibor oilaviy pudrat va oilaviy ijara guruhi ko'lamini to'g'ri belgilashda shirkat xo'jaligi va oila jamosi o'rtasidagi shartnoma talablarini bekamu ko'st bo'lishiga va bu talablarni to'lato'kis bajarilishini ta'minlashga qaratilmog'i lozim bo'ladi. Bularning barchasi agromarketing biznes rejalari va boshqaruvida o'z aksini topmog'i lozim. Agromarketingni rejalashtirish maqsadlari va ularga erishish yo'llarini belgilab olishning boshqaruv jarayoni sifatida tushuniladi va yuqorida keltirilgan holatlarda o'z aksini topadi. Maqsadlar qo'yish istiqbollarning uzoqligi va subyektlar darajasiga qarab, strategik va joriy rejalashtirishni ajratib ko'rsatish mumkin. Strategik rejalashtirish, qoida tariqasida, qishloq xo'jaligi korxonasi ustivor yo'nalishi hisoblanadi. U boshqaruvchilarga boshqaruv faoliyatining to'rtta asosiy yo'nalishi bo'yicha maqsadlar tizimini belgilab olishga yordam beradigan vosita sifatida namoyon bo'ladi. Bu yo'nalishlar quyidagilardan iborat: resurlarni taqsimlash, tashqi muhitga moslashish, korxonalar xodimlari va bo'linmalarining faoliyatini ichki muvofiqlashtirish, tashkiliy strategik oldindan ko'ra bilish. Joriy rejalashtirish strategik maqsadlarga mos keladigan va ularga erishilishiga ko'maklashadigan qisqa muddatli maqsadlar tizimi, shuningdek, qishloq xo'jaligi korxonasi faoliyatining taktikasini ishlab chiqish jarayonidan iborat. Strategik reja qishloq xo'jaligi korxonasi ham o'z xodimlari ko'z o'ngida, ham atrof muhit nuqtayi nazaridan o'zining individualligini amalga oshirishga imkon beradi.

Qo'yilgan maqsadlarga erishish hamma xodimlarni va turli funksional tarkiblarni birlashtiradi, ularning kuch-g'ayratlari ahamiyatini ta'kidlab ko'rsatadi. Reja ular

faoliyatini muvofiqlashtiradi, resurslarni eng maqbul darajada taqsimlashga imkon beradi. Strategik rejalashtirish korxonani kutilmagan o'zgarishlarga tayyorlaydi, bunday o'zgarishlarni oldindan ko'rishga va muvofiqlashtiruvchi choralarning standart to'plamini ishlab chiqishga imkon beradi. ASKning barcha maqsadlari real va erishila oladigan bo'lishi kerak. Real bo'lmagan maqsadlar qo'yilishi butun boshqaruv tizimi buzilishiga olib keladi. Bu esa juda og'ir salbiy oqibatlarni keltirib chiqarishi mumkin. Bundan tashqari, maqsadlar ahamiyatiga ko'ra ketmaktelikda (uzoq muddatli, o'rta muddatli, qisqa muddatli) joylashtirilishi va aniq ifodalangan bo'lishi kerak. Agromarketing tizimi doirasida o'tkaziladigan tadbirlar tizimi ko'p sarflar talab qilishi mumkin. Strategiyani ishlab chiqish davomida boshqaruvchilar bu xarajatlar hajmini aniqlab olishlari lozim. Shunday qilib agromarketing budjetini ishlab chiqish ma'lum ma'noda aniq agromarketing strategiyasini o'tkazishning foydasi va zararlarini bashorat qilishni o'z ichiga oladi. Agromarketing strategiyasini shakllantirishdagi vaqtinchalik jihat uni faoliyatida tatbiq etish bo'yicha qarorlar qabul qilishda ro'yobga chiqadi.

Qishloq xo'jaligi korxonasining rahbariyati vaziyat tahlilini o'tkaza turib, rejalashtirilgan harakatlarni boshlash uchun tashqi muhit qay darajada qulay ekanligini aniq bilishi zarur. Agar, u ishlab chiqilgan rejalarga to'la mos kelmasa (masalan, kelgusida iqtisodiy pasayish bashorat qilinayotgan bo'lsa), qulay holat qachon yuzaga kelishini aniqlash zarur bo'ladi. Bundan tashqari, asosiy agromarketing tadbirlarini o'tkazish ketma-ketligi va muddatlarini aniqlab olish zarur.

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O`ZBEK MILLIY LIBOSLARI TARIXI

Termiz davlat universiteti Milliy libos va san`at fakulteti Madaniyat va san`at muassasalarini tashkil etish hamda boshqarish yo`nalishi talabasi

Maxmudova Aziza Azamat qizi

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada o`zbek milliy liboslarining kelib chiqish tarixi, o`zbek xalqining milliy o`ziga xos xususiyatlarini aks ettiruvchi qadimgi davrlarda yaratilgan va hozirgi kunlarda foydalaniladigan, madaniyati va tarixi bilan uzviy bog`liq bo`lgan kiyimlar haqida fikr yuritilgan.

Tayanch so`zlar: milliy, libos, kiyim, qadimgi, tarix, atlas, adras, do`ppi, beqasam, chopon, belbog`, yaxtak.

O`zbek milliy kiyimi — O`zbek xalqining milliy o`ziga xos xususiyatlarini aks ettiruvchi qadimgi davrlarda yaratilgan va hozirgi kunlarda foydalaniladigan, madaniyati va tarixi bilan uzviy bog`liq bo`lgan kiyimlar. Har bir mintaqa uchun o`ziga xos farq va xususiyatlar mavjud. O`zbek milliy libosiga ayollar uchun-zar chopon, doppi va atlas erkaklar uchun-do`ppi, chopon, belbog` va yaxtak kiradi. O`zbek milliy libosi jahonda o`z o`rniga ega. Masalan dunyoning turli joylaridan kelgan mexmonlar O`zbekistoni milliy libosi va madaniyatiga katta baxo berishyapti. O`zbek milliy libosi va madaniyati o`zgacha jozibadordir. Milliy libosimiz Sovet ittifoqi davrida kasitilgan bo`lsada mustaqillikdan so`ng libosimizga e`tibor kuchaydi va yuksaldi. Hozirda o`zbek tikuvchilari chet mamlakatlarga borib ularga o`zbek libosini o`ziga hos jihatlarni namoyon qilishmoqda. O`zbekistonga maxmon bo`lib kelgan sayohatchilar vatanimizni tarixiy obidalarini, memorchilik san`atini, milliy urf-odatlarimizni va katta qiziqish bilan e`tibor beradilar. Ular mustaqillik bayramini, navro`zni, hosil bayramini va o`zbekona to`ylarni guvohi bo`ladilar. Estalik sifatida atlas, do`ppi, belbog`, chopon va boshqa memorchilik uslubida yasalgan estalik sovg`alarini olib ketadilar.

Do`ppi-O`zbekistonda keng tarqalgan yengil bosh kiyim. Do`ppi asosan baxmal,ipak,zar bilan tikiladi. O`zbekiston Chust, Toshkent, Samarqad, Buxoro, Boysun, Shahrisabz do`ppilari mashxur.Ayniqsa, Chust do`ppilari keng tarqalgan bo`lib, O`zbekistoning deyarli hamma viloyatlarida tayyorlanadi. Chust do`ppisining tepasi kvadrat shakilda bo`rtib chiqadi,boshqalarning tepasi yarim shar shaklida bo`ladi.do`pi tikuvchi chevar «do`ppido`z», do`ppi tikish kasbi esa «doppido`zlik»deb ataladi. Atlas O`zbekistonda keng tarqalgan ayollar libosidir.bu libos ipakdan tayyorlanadi. O`zbekistonda ipakchilik rivojlanganligi uchun atlas deyarli hamma

viloyatlarda kiyiladi. Atlas qadimiy va milliy liboslardan biridir. Bu libosga har xil shakllar berib bezashadi. Bu esa o'zbek ayollarini yanada jozibali qiladi. O'zbekistonda eng mashhur atlas Marg'ilon shaxrida to'qiladi. Zar chopon o'zbek ayollarini qishda sovuqdan saqlovchi, yozda issiqdan saqlovchi kiyimdir. Bu chopon asosan baxmal, ipak, zar bilan tikiladi. Chopon o'zbek xalqini qadimiy liboslaridan biridir. Bu o'zbek ayollari uchun go'zallik ifodasidir. Bu chopon O'zbekistonning deyarli barcha joylarida kiyiladi.

An'anaviy liboslar mustaqil o'zbek davlati aholisining milliy xususiyatlaridan biridir. O'zbek milliy liboslari juda yorqin, chiroyli, qulay bo'lib, xalqning boy madaniy an'analari va turmush tarzining bir qismidir. O'zbeklarning milliy kiyimlarini o'rganish xalq hayotining har qanday sohasi kabi xalqning etnik tarixi va madaniyatini, boshqa xalqlar bilan munosabatlarini o'rganish bilan chambarchas bog'liqdir. Moddiy madaniyatning barcha boshqa elementlariga qaraganda kiyim-kechak milliy o'ziga xoslik bilan bog'liq bo'lib, barqaror etnik xususiyatlardan biridir. Kiyim shakllarining chuqur an'anaviyligi, unda etnos shakllanishining tarixiy jarayoni bilan bog'liq bir qator xususiyatlar va ta'sirlarning aks etishi uni xalq etnogenezi o'rganishda qimmatli tarixiy manbaga aylantiradi. Turli marosimlarni bajarish bilan bog'liq bo'lgan marosim kiyimlari va kostyum majmualarining ayrim shakllari aholining e'tiqodi va mafkurasini o'rganish uchun qimmatli materialdir. Ko'p asrlar davomida yaratilgan kiyim shakllari va uning alohida elementlari, dekorativ dizayni, bo'yoqlari xalq liboslarining mintaqaning tabiiy-iqlim sharoitlariga moslashganidan dalolat beradi. Kiyimning xususiyatlari uni kiygan odamlarning yoshi, ijtimoiy mavqei, dunyoqarashi, qayg'uli yoki quvonchli voqealar, iqtisodiy tsikllar bilan belgilanadi. Ushbu me'yor va talablar ishlatiladigan matolarga, ularning dizayni va naqshiga, ranglariga, o'lchamiga va kiyimlarning kesimiga ta'sir ko'rsatdi. Ilmiy izlanishlar shuni ko'rsatdiki, milliy libosni, hatto eng an'anaviy ko'rinishida ham, o'zgarmagan deb hisoblash mumkin emas: u ma'lum bir evolyutsiyani, ba'zan esa shakllarning o'zgarishini ko'rsatadi. O'zbeklarning zamonaviy liboslari takrorlanadi. Shahar va qisman qishloq yoshlari, ayniqsa, ziyolilar orasidan, bugungi kunda Yevropa kiyimlarini kiyishadi, ammo ular ko'pincha milliy kiyimlarning ayrim elementlarini o'z ichiga oladi. O'zbekistonlik iste'dodli dizaynerlarning ijodi ikat ilhomi bilan sug'orilgan. Yaxshi tahlilchi bo'lgan moda dizaynerlari vintage kiyimlarini bezashmaydi, balki ularga ikkinchi shamolni berishadi. Uning har bir to'plami konstruktiv va noyobdir. Uning tajribalari, ikat va yevropacha kesim elementlarining muvaffaqiyatli aralashmasi, ko'p qatlamli xalq liboslari va zamonaviy sanoat ruhidagi «tahrirlar». Uning ijodi falsafa va Sharq lazzatining nozik idroki bilan singdirilgan. Sharqdagi xalat ramziy buyumdur.

O'zbekistonda bir necha yillardan buyon BMTning "Madaniyma'rifiy turizm va hunarmandchilikni rivojlantirish" loyihasi va "Hunarmandlarga ko'mak" loyihalari faoliyat ko'rsatib, xalq hunarmandlarini qo'llab-quvvatlamoqda. G'arb turmush tarzidagi odam an'anaviy o'zbek xonadoniga birinchi marta kirganida beixtiyor hayratga tushadi. Va, birinchi navbatda, mebelning deyarli to'liq yo'qligi. Zamindagi naqshli gilam yoki qoziq gilam, ko'rpachalar - ko'rpachalar va bo'shliqlarga o'ralgan yostiqlar, sandiq va past stol xon-usmon xonaning deyarli butun bezaklarini tashkil qiladi. Va hatto katta naqshli panellar - devorlarga osilgan so'zani - uy hayotini tartibga solish va bezashning muhim qismidir. Kashtalar shunday osilganki, ularning har birining xizmatlari ko'rinib turadi va shu bilan birga ular bir-biri bilan uyg'unlashib ketadi. Bayramlarda kiyim-kechak dizaynida dekorativ kashtalar alohida o'rin tutadi. To'y marosimida kashtado'zlikka muhim o'rin berildi. O'zbek kashtachilik san'atida rang asosiy o'rin tutadi. Asarlarning aksariyati katta, to'liq naqshli bezakli figuralarning tafsilotlarini ishlab chiqish orqali tomoshabinga ta'sir qiladi. Va bu rivojlanish rang bilan amalga oshiriladi, bu bezak shakllarini sezilarli darajada boyitadi, mahsulotning sirtini ritmik ravishda parchalaydi va uni rangli dekorativ tekislikka aylantiradi. Har bir alohida ishda o'n besh tonnagacha hisoblash mumkin, bu umumiy rangning birligini saqlab, rang kombinatsiyalarining boyligini yaratishga imkon beradi. Oq fondagi kashtado'zlik ranglarida qizil ohanglar ustunlik qiladi, ular quvnoq, quvonchli diapazonni yaratadi.

O'rta Osiyo xalqlarining kiyim-kechaklari ko'p asrlik tarixga ega. Har bir elat va etnik guruhlarining o'ziga xos xususiyatli bosh-oyoq kiyimlari bo'lsada, mintaqada yashovchi etnoslar umumiy harakteridagi sarpov mavjudligi, ularning tarixiy taqdiri, madaniyati uzoq davr uzaro yaqin bo'lganligidan dalolat beradi. Arxeologik qazishmalardan topilgan qadimiy katta devoriy rasmlar, har xil buyumlarga tushirilgan tasvirlar, o'rta asrlardagi kitob miniatyuralari ajdodlarimizning o'tmishdagi kiyim-kechaklari to'g'risida boy ma'lumotlar beradi. O'rta asrlarga oid miniatyuralar o'zbek kiyimlarining tipi shakllanganligi va ular keyingi davrgacha saqlanganligini namoyish qiladi. Eski xalq kiyim-kechaklaridagi o'zgarishlar asosan asrimiz boshlarida sezilarli ravishda namoyon bo'ladi va undagi transformatsiya asosan shaharlarda ochiq oydin bilinadi. Hozirgi o'zbek sarpolari zamonaviy tipda bo'lib, ayniqsa yevropacha kiyim-kechaklarning kirib kelishi bilan tavsiflanadi. Milliy kiyimlar ko'proq qishloqda, alohida ayollar sarposida ancha muntazam saqlangan. Shahar aholisining ko'pchiligi yevropacha kiyinadi.

An'anaviy o'zbek kiyim-kechagi asosan ustki ko'ylak, chopondan, boshga do'ppi, oyoqda kalish-maxsi va etikdan iborat bo'lgan. Erkak-ayol va katta-kichiklar

kiyimlari bichimining deyarli bir xilligi ularning qadimiyligidan darak beradi. Bunday liboslar oddiy usulda, ba'zan qaychisiz va ulgusiz yaxlit matodan yirtib tikilgan. Bir parcha gazlamani ikkiga buklab yelka tomonga ko'ndalangiga ikki yeng bilan bir parcha to'rtburchak xishtak tikib ko'ylak qilishgan.

Foydalangan adabiyotlar ro'yhati:

- 1.Audio kitoblar
- 2.Milliy liboslar tarixi
- 3.Arxiv uz

WHAT IS ECONOMICS? AN EXPLORATION OF THE FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS AND PRINCIPLES

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Abstract:

This scientific article provides a comprehensive analysis of the discipline of economics, aiming to answer the fundamental question: What is economics? We delve into the core concepts, theories, and principles that underpin the field of economics, its significance in understanding human behavior and resource allocation, and the impact of economic decisions on societies and individuals. By examining the history and evolution of economic thought, we offer a multi-dimensional perspective on economics as both a social science and a policy tool.

Keywords: Economics, economic principles, resource allocation, human behavior, economic theories

1. Introduction

Economics is a multifaceted and dynamic discipline that plays a central role in understanding human behavior, resource allocation, and the functioning of economies. This article seeks to define and explore the field of economics, elucidating its core concepts, principles, and theories. By addressing the historical development and contemporary relevance of economics, we aim to provide a comprehensive perspective on its essential role in shaping our world.

2. Defining Economics

At its core, economics is the social science that examines how individuals, businesses, and governments make choices to allocate limited resources to fulfill their

needs and wants. It encompasses both the microeconomic level, focusing on individual and firm behavior, and the macroeconomic level, analyzing the performance of entire economies. Key concepts include scarcity, opportunity cost, and the basic economic problem of unlimited wants and limited resources.

3. Historical Development

Economic thought has evolved over centuries, with influential contributions from scholars such as Adam Smith, Karl Marx, and John Maynard Keynes. These thinkers have shaped economic theory and policy, emphasizing different aspects of economics, from classical liberalism to socialism and Keynesianism.

4. Core Economic Principles

Economics is built upon foundational principles, including:

a. **Supply and Demand:** The interaction of supply and demand determines prices and the quantity of goods and services in an economy.

b. **Comparative Advantage:** This principle, developed by David Ricardo, underscores the importance of specialization in trade, promoting overall efficiency.

c. **Marginal Analysis:** Economists use marginal analysis to evaluate the incremental benefits and costs of decisions, which informs rational choices.

d. **Rational Choice Theory:** This theory assumes that individuals make decisions that maximize their utility or well-being.

5. Economic Theories

Economic theories offer frameworks for understanding complex economic phenomena. Key economic theories include:

a. **Keynesian Economics:** John Maynard Keynes's theory emphasizes the role of government intervention in stabilizing economies through fiscal and monetary policies.

b. **Monetarism:** Developed by Milton Friedman, this theory focuses on the control of the money supply as a means of controlling inflation and economic stability.

c. **Neoclassical Economics:** This theory forms the basis of contemporary microeconomics, emphasizing the rationality of individual decision-makers and market equilibrium.

6. Application of Economics

Economics extends beyond academia; it influences policy decisions and everyday life. Government policies, trade agreements, financial markets, and personal financial decisions are all shaped by economic principles. It plays a crucial role in addressing societal issues, such as poverty, inequality, and environmental sustainability.

7. Conclusion

Economics is the study of how societies, businesses, and individuals make choices to allocate limited resources. It provides a framework for understanding the world's economic complexities, shaping policies and influencing decisions that impact our daily lives. By exploring its history, principles, and applications, we gain a deeper appreciation of the role of economics in our globalized, interconnected world.

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Needs and Resources: Understanding the Complex Interplay for Sustainable Development

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Abstract:

This scientific article explores the intricate relationship between human needs and available resources, with a particular focus on the context of sustainable development. The fulfillment of basic human needs while ensuring the responsible management of natural resources is a critical challenge facing societies worldwide. This article delves into the various dimensions of needs and resources, their interdependence, and the implications for sustainable development. It examines the role of technological advancements, policy interventions, and societal behaviors in optimizing the balance between needs and resources to ensure a prosperous and equitable future.

Keywords: Needs, Resources, Sustainable Development, Human Well-being, Natural Resources, Technology, Policy, Societal Behavior

Introduction

The concept of needs and resources is at the heart of the global challenge to achieve sustainable development. As the world population continues to grow, the demand for resources necessary to meet basic human needs intensifies. Simultaneously, the finite nature of these resources and the urgent need to mitigate environmental degradation place pressure on societies to rethink their approach to development. This article will explore the dynamics of needs and resources, their interconnectedness, and the strategies for achieving a sustainable balance.

Understanding Human Needs

Human needs are the fundamental requirements for well-being and survival, and they encompass a wide range of categories, from food, shelter, and clean water to education, healthcare, and social inclusion. These needs are shaped by cultural, economic, and societal factors, making them dynamic and context-dependent. Moreover, they are not static and may evolve over time. For instance, the need for access to information and communication technologies has become increasingly essential in the digital age.

The Role of Natural Resources

Natural resources are the foundation of human well-being and economic development. These resources can be categorized into renewable and non-renewable resources. Renewable resources, such as solar energy and wind power, can regenerate over time, while non-renewable resources, such as fossil fuels and minerals, are finite and exhaustible. The management of these resources plays a crucial role in determining whether the fulfillment of human needs is sustainable in the long term.

The Interplay Between Needs and Resources

The relationship between human needs and resources is complex. On one hand, fulfilling basic needs requires the use of natural resources. However, unchecked resource consumption can lead to depletion, environmental degradation, and the exacerbation of social inequalities. It is essential to strike a balance that allows needs to be met without over-exploiting resources.

Technological Advancements

Technology plays a pivotal role in optimizing the utilization of resources to meet human needs sustainably. Innovations in renewable energy, agriculture, water management, and waste reduction can significantly reduce resource consumption and environmental impacts. Additionally, technology can enhance resource efficiency, enabling the same needs to be met with fewer resources.

Policy Interventions

Governments and international organizations play a crucial role in shaping the balance between needs and resources. Effective policies, such as those promoting sustainable consumption and production, resource management, and social safety nets, are essential to achieving sustainable development. Additionally, regulations that incentivize the responsible use of resources and the development of cleaner technologies are imperative.

Societal Behavior



Societal behavior, including consumption patterns, attitudes, and values, also influences the equilibrium between needs and resources. Raising awareness about sustainable living and fostering a culture of conservation can help reduce the overall demand for resources.

Conclusion

Balancing human needs with available resources is a multifaceted challenge with far-reaching implications for sustainable development. The interplay between needs, resources, technology, policy, and societal behavior is essential for achieving a prosperous and equitable future. While the path to achieving this equilibrium is complex, it is a fundamental goal for ensuring the well-being of current and future generations.

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Применение виртуальных лабораторий в техническом образовании.

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Аннотация. Актуальность исследования заключается в необходимости современных методов обучения в технических вузах. В данной статье рассматривается применение виртуальных лабораторий как эффективного инструмента в техническом образовании. Освещены преимущества данного подхода и его влияние на качество подготовки студентов.

Ключевые слова. виртуальные лаборатории, техническое образование, симуляция, интерактивное обучение, педагогические технологии.

В современном мире техническое образование стало ключевым элементом успешной карьеры в инженерной сфере. С ростом сложности и разнообразия технологий, современные университеты сталкиваются с необходимостью совершенствовать методы обучения. Виртуальные лаборатории представляют собой одно из перспективных направлений, которое дает возможность студентам получать реальный опыт в виртуальной среде.

Создание виртуальных лабораторий: Описывается процесс создания виртуальных лабораторий, включая выбор платформы, разработку программного обеспечения и моделирование реальных условий.

Интерактивное обучение: Анализируются методики интерактивного обучения, используемые в виртуальных лабораториях, включая возможность взаимодействия с моделями и получение реальной обратной связи.

Раздел результатов

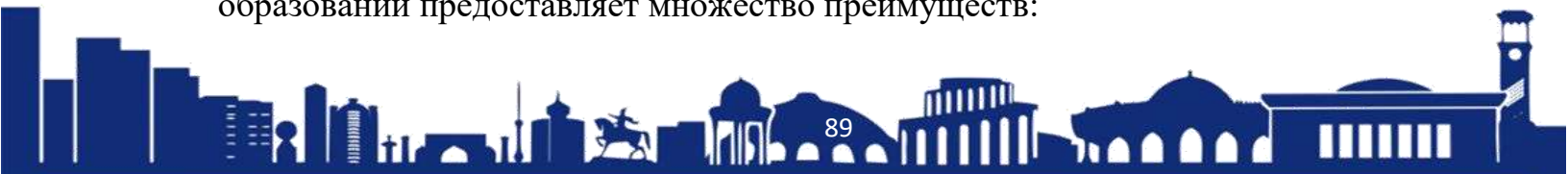
Виртуальные лаборатории играют важную роль в современном техническом образовании, предоставляя студентам уникальную возможность практической работы и экспериментов без необходимости физических

лабораторных установок. Применение виртуальных лабораторий в техническом образовании предоставляет следующие преимущества:

- **Доступность:** Виртуальные лаборатории доступны в любом месте и в любое время, что позволяет студентам изучать и практиковаться в технических навыках, даже если у них нет доступа к физическим лабораториям.
- **Безопасность:** Опасные эксперименты и технические задания могут быть выполнены в виртуальной среде без риска для здоровья и безопасности студентов.
- **Экономия ресурсов:** Виртуальные лаборатории позволяют экономить ресурсы, такие как энергия, материалы и время, в сравнении с физическими аналогами.
- **Расширенные возможности:** Виртуальные лаборатории позволяют симулировать широкий спектр условий и сценариев, которые могут быть сложно воссоздать в реальной лабораторной среде. Это позволяет студентам изучать различные аспекты технических наук и инженерии.
- **Адаптивность:** Виртуальные лаборатории могут быть настроены для уровня и потребностей каждого студента, позволяя индивидуализировать процесс обучения.
- **Улучшенное обучение на расстоянии:** Виртуальные лаборатории облегчают дистанционное обучение, предоставляя студентам доступ к практическим занятиям, которые ранее могли бы быть недоступными.
- **Снижение издержек:** Установка и обслуживание физических лабораторий могут быть дорогими. Виртуальные лаборатории могут сэкономить средства и ресурсы учебных заведений.
- **Анализ данных:** Виртуальные лаборатории часто предоставляют инструменты для сбора, анализа и интерпретации данных, что способствует развитию навыков обработки информации.

Применение виртуальных лабораторий в техническом образовании требует хорошо разработанных программ, обучающих материалов и систем управления для обучающихся. Они могут использоваться как дополнение к физическим лабораториям, а также как основной метод обучения в технических и инженерных дисциплинах, предоставляя студентам широкие возможности для практического обучения и развития навыков.

Использование виртуальных лабораторий в техническом образовании предоставляет множество преимуществ:



Доступность: Виртуальные лаборатории позволяют студентам иметь доступ к экспериментам и практическим занятиям из любой точки мира с доступом в Интернет. Это особенно полезно для дистанционного обучения и обучения в сети.

Экономия ресурсов: Использование виртуальных лабораторий позволяет экономить ресурсы, такие как материалы, время и деньги, которые обычно требуются для проведения физических экспериментов. Это снижает затраты на оборудование и расходные материалы.

Безопасность: Виртуальные лаборатории устраняют риски, связанные с работой с опасными веществами или устройствами. Студенты могут экспериментировать без опасности для своего здоровья.

Возможность повторения и моделирования: Виртуальные лаборатории позволяют студентам многократно повторять эксперименты и проводить моделирование различных сценариев. Это способствует лучшему усвоению материала и пониманию процессов.

Обширный выбор экспериментов: Виртуальные лаборатории могут предоставлять доступ к широкому спектру экспериментов, включая те, которые трудно или дорого воплотить в реальности. Это расширяет возможности обучения и исследования.

Улучшение доступности оборудования: Виртуальные лаборатории позволяют студентам получать опыт работы с дорогостоящим оборудованием, которое может быть недоступно в их учебном заведении.

Персонализация обучения: Виртуальные лаборатории могут быть настроены для удовлетворения потребностей каждого студента, что позволяет им исследовать и экспериментировать в своем собственном темпе.

Улучшение понимания: Визуализация и интерактивность виртуальных лабораторий помогают студентам лучше понимать сложные концепции и процессы.

Эффективное обучение: Виртуальные лаборатории позволяют учиться путем "проб и ошибок", что может улучшить понимание материала и уровень запоминания.

Оценка и отслеживание: Виртуальные лаборатории обеспечивают возможность более эффективного отслеживания успехов студентов и оценки их учебных достижений.



Использование виртуальных лабораторий дополняет традиционные методы обучения и может значительно обогатить образовательный процесс в области техники и наук.

Обсуждаются преимущества и недостатки использования виртуальных лабораторий, а также возможности для дальнейшего улучшения этого подхода. Рассматриваются пути интеграции виртуальных лабораторий в учебный процесс.

Заключение.

Виртуальные лаборатории представляют собой мощный инструмент в современном техническом образовании. Их применение способствует более глубокому пониманию материала и подготовке к реальным инженерным задачам.

Дальнейшие исследования могут быть направлены на разработку более сложных виртуальных лабораторий, а также на адаптацию данного метода для других областей технического образования.

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Embracing the Power of Data Science and Machine Learning: Shaping a Data-Driven Future

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Abstract: In today's increasingly digital world, the harnessing of data has become paramount, revolutionizing industries, research, education, and societal progress. This paper delves into the critical importance of focusing on Data Science and Machine Learning (DSML) and their transformative impact on various sectors. By enabling data-driven decision-making, fostering innovation, and addressing complex challenges, DSML not only empowers organizations but also holds the key to shaping a future defined by data-driven insights and technological advancement.

Keywords: Data Science, Machine Learning, Artificial Intelligence, Data Literacy, Big Data, Internet of Things, Innovation Ecosystem, AI Ethics, Responsible AI Governance, Future of Work, Predictive Analytics, Decision-Making, Digital Transformation, Entrepreneurship, Lifelong Learning, Societal Impact, Interdisciplinary Collaboration, Data-Driven Society, Digital Workforce, Remote Work, Gig Economy, Start-up Ecosystem, Ethical AI, Innovation, Technology Adoption, Cultural Shift, Data-Driven Decision-Making.

The advent of the digital era has ushered in an unprecedented surge in data generation. This influx of information from various sources, including social media, sensors, and online transactions, forms the backbone of the data revolution. Data Science and Machine Learning emerge as indispensable tools in making sense of this vast sea of data, offering opportunities for deeper insights and informed decision-making.

Data Science and Machine Learning algorithms analyze massive datasets, extracting patterns and insights that are beyond human comprehension. Businesses leverage these insights to optimize operations, forecast trends, and enhance customer experiences. In healthcare, data-driven decisions improve patient outcomes, while in finance, predictive analytics mitigate risks. The power of data-driven decision-making is not limited to the corporate sphere; it permeates every facet of modern society. DSML techniques fuel innovation by identifying patterns, predicting trends, and suggesting novel solutions. In research and development, scientists leverage Machine Learning to accelerate drug discovery, simulate complex scenarios, and analyze genomic data. Innovators employ DSML to create intelligent products and services, pushing the

boundaries of what technology can achieve. In education, DSML is reshaping the learning landscape. Intelligent tutoring systems provide personalized learning experiences, adapting to students' strengths and weaknesses. Automated assessments offer instant feedback, aiding educators in tailoring their teaching methods. Moreover, DSML equips students with vital skills for the digital age, preparing them for a technology-driven workforce. Data Science and Machine Learning play a pivotal role in addressing global challenges. Climate scientists employ predictive models to understand climate change patterns, aiding in mitigation efforts. Humanitarian organizations utilize data analytics to distribute resources efficiently during crises. Additionally, Machine Learning algorithms analyze social and economic data, informing policies that alleviate poverty and promote equitable development. The proliferation of DSML brings ethical considerations to the forefront. Issues of bias, privacy, and algorithmic fairness demand careful attention. Responsible implementation involves transparent algorithms, unbiased data sources, and inclusive practices. Ethical DSML frameworks ensure that technological advancements are made in a manner that upholds human rights, social values, and fairness. As data-driven technologies advance, ensuring data security and privacy becomes paramount. The collection, storage, and analysis of vast datasets raise concerns about unauthorized access and misuse. Blockchain technology, in conjunction with DSML, offers robust solutions to data security challenges. By decentralizing data storage and utilizing cryptographic techniques, blockchain ensures the integrity and confidentiality of information. Moreover, advancements in privacy-preserving machine learning enable data analysis without compromising individual privacy. Techniques like federated learning and homomorphic encryption allow collaborative analysis of sensitive data, mitigating privacy risks. The proliferation of Big Data and the Internet of Things (IoT) have created an unprecedented volume of data streams. DSML algorithms, designed to handle large datasets, play a pivotal role in extracting meaningful insights from this influx of information. IoT devices, equipped with sensors and communication modules, generate real-time data, which DSML algorithms analyze for patterns and anomalies. This synergy results in applications ranging from smart cities, where data optimizes urban planning, to precision agriculture, where IoT sensors enhance crop yield predictions. The convergence of DSML, Big Data, and IoT forms the foundation of the data-driven future. Climate change poses one of the most significant challenges to humanity. DSML technologies offer innovative solutions for climate change mitigation and sustainable development. Climate modeling, powered by DSML algorithms, provides accurate predictions of climate patterns, aiding policymakers in implementing

effective climate policies. Additionally, DSML techniques optimize energy consumption, facilitate smart grid management, and enhance renewable energy forecasting. By harnessing the power of DSML, societies can transition towards sustainable practices, ensuring a greener and more environmentally conscious future.

DSML technologies have lowered barriers to entry, allowing entrepreneurs and start-ups to innovate rapidly. Incubators, accelerators, and venture capital firms play a pivotal role in supporting innovative ventures. Governments can incentivize entrepreneurship through funding initiatives, mentorship programs, and regulatory support. By nurturing a vibrant start-up ecosystem focused on DSML innovations, societies can foster disruptive ideas, encouraging economic growth and technological advancement. DSML's integration into the workforce necessitates a paradigm shift in employment dynamics. Remote work, gig economies, and digital skillsets become increasingly prevalent. Upskilling and reskilling initiatives are imperative to prepare the existing workforce for the digital future. Continuous learning platforms, vocational training programs, and industry-academia partnerships can bridge the skill gap. Embracing lifelong learning becomes not just an individual choice but a societal necessity in the face of evolving job roles and industries.

In conclusion, the holistic adoption of Data Science and Machine Learning represents more than a technological evolution; it signifies a cultural shift. A society that embraces data-driven decision-making, promotes innovation, upholds ethical standards, supports entrepreneurship, and invests in education is poised for a transformative future. By nurturing a data-literate populace, fostering interdisciplinary collaborations, and advocating for responsible AI governance, societies can navigate the complexities of the digital age with confidence. The journey towards a data-driven society is not without challenges, but the rewards—innovation, efficiency, and societal progress—are boundless for those who dare to embark on this transformative path.



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Navigating the Future of Web Development: A Comprehensive Guide for Beginners

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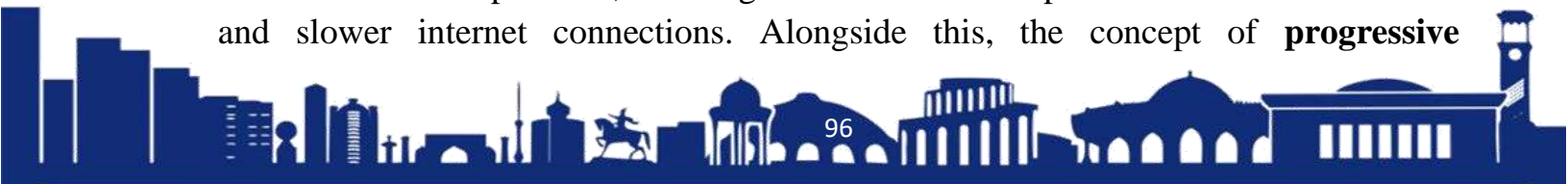
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Abstract: The landscape of web development is evolving at an unprecedented pace, driven by technological innovations and changing user demands. This paper provides an in-depth exploration of the future trends in web development and offers actionable insights for beginners eager to embark on this dynamic journey. From emerging technologies like Progressive Web Apps and Artificial Intelligence to essential programming languages and project management tools, this paper equips aspiring developers with a holistic understanding of the evolving web development landscape.

Keywords: Web Development, Future Trends, Programming Languages, Frontend Development, Backend Development, Full-Stack Development, User Experience, Responsive Design, Progressive Web Apps, Artificial Intelligence, Blockchain, Cybersecurity, Mobile-First Approach, Cloud Computing, Internet of Things, Learning Resources.

The landscape of web development is evolving rapidly, with emerging technologies and innovative approaches reshaping how we build and experience the web. For beginners, navigating this ever-changing terrain might seem daunting, but with the right guidance and understanding of the future trends, one can embark on this exciting journey with confidence. Understanding the core programming languages and tools is fundamental for any web developer. **JavaScript**, along with its popular frameworks like **React**, **Angular**, and **Vue.js**, remains a cornerstone of web development, enabling dynamic and interactive user interfaces. **Python**, appreciated for its simplicity and versatility, is widely used in web development, data analysis, and automation tasks. **Ruby on Rails** offers a robust framework for building scalable web applications, emphasizing convention over configuration. Familiarity with version control systems like **Git** and platforms such as **GitHub** is essential for collaborative development, enabling seamless code management and project collaboration.

With the majority of internet users accessing content via mobile devices, adopting a **mobile-first design** philosophy is imperative. Mobile-first design prioritizes the mobile user experience, ensuring that websites are optimized for smaller screens and slower internet connections. Alongside this, the concept of **progressive**



enhancement emphasizes starting with a basic but functional version of a website and then progressively adding more advanced features for users with modern devices and browsers. This approach ensures inclusivity, catering to users with varying devices and network conditions.

The demand for applications that work seamlessly across multiple platforms has given rise to cross-platform development frameworks like **React Native** and **Flutter**. These frameworks enable developers to create native-like applications for both iOS and Android platforms, streamlining the development process and reducing time-to-market. Additionally, the development of **hybrid apps**, combining web technologies (HTML, CSS, JavaScript) with native code, provides a practical solution for creating applications that function uniformly across platforms, making it an area worth exploring for aspiring developers.

Creating exceptional user experiences (**UX**) is pivotal in web development. Embracing a **mobile-first approach** ensures that websites are designed for smartphones and tablets, catering to the increasing mobile user base. **Responsive design**, achieved through technologies like **CSS Grid** and **Flexbox**, guarantees that web content adapts fluidly to various screen sizes and orientations. Prioritizing accessibility, usability, and intuitive navigation enhances user satisfaction, making web applications more engaging and user-friendly. With the prevalence of cyber threats, ensuring **cybersecurity** is non-negotiable. Implementing **HTTPS**, employing secure authentication methods, and regularly updating software are imperative practices.

Moreover, optimizing web performance through techniques like **caching**, **minification**, and **lazy loading** enhances website speed, providing users with seamless interactions and reducing bounce rates. In the dynamic world of web development, continuous learning is not just a choice but a necessity. Engaging with the vibrant web development community through forums like **Stack Overflow**, online tutorials, and open-source projects fosters collaboration, knowledge sharing, and skill enhancement. Online platforms like **Codecademy**, **Udacity**, and **freeCodeCamp** offer structured courses, enabling beginners to grasp foundational concepts and advance their skills at their own pace.

Collaboration between development and operations teams, known as **DevOps**, streamlines the development lifecycle, enhancing communication, and accelerating the delivery of high-quality software. Implementing **continuous deployment** practices allows developers to automate the process of deploying code changes into production, ensuring a rapid and efficient development cycle. Familiarity with tools like **Jenkins**,



Docker, and **Kubernetes** facilitates the implementation of these practices, enabling developers to stay ahead in the competitive web development landscape.

In conclusion, the future of web development is marked by innovation, adaptability, and a commitment to continuous learning. Aspiring developers are encouraged to explore these emerging trends, keeping pace with the industry's evolution. By embracing microservices architecture, mobile-first design, cross-platform development, prioritizing data security, and adopting DevOps practices, developers can craft cutting-edge web experiences. Web development is not just a profession; it's a dynamic journey of lifelong learning, innovation, and creative problem-solving. As developers, embracing these challenges and opportunities will undoubtedly lead to a rewarding and fulfilling career in the ever-evolving world of web development.

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ICHKI NAZORATINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISHNING USULLARI

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Annotatsiya: Maqolada zamonaviy sharoitlarda korxonaning ichki nazorat tizimi siyosati muammolari ichki nazorat bo‘limining tashkilotning boshqa bo‘limlari bilan o‘zaro munosabatlari, shuningdek mijozlar ehtiyojlarini o‘rganish va ularni hal qilish muammolarini hisobga olgan holda o‘rganiladi.

Kalit so‘zlar: ichki nazorat, siyosat, kompleks, samaradorlik, avtomatlashtirish provayderlari, mahsulot, xizmat, raqobat, bozor.

Buxgalteriya vazifalarini ajratish

Kichik korxonalar odatda buxgalteriya jarayonining barcha jabhalarida, jumladan, ruxsat berish, ijro etish, saqlash va operatsiyalarni joylashtirishda jarayonni ta'minlash uchun bitta xodimga yoki buxgalterga bog'liq. Ideal holda, naqd pul tushumlari va to'lovlarni qayta ishlash alohida bo'ladi, bunda hisob-fakturalarni tasdiqlash, cheklarni tayyorlash, cheklarni imzolash va bank hisoblarini solishtirish bo'yicha turli odamlar bilan vazifalar ajratiladi. Bir shaxsga naqd pul yoki olingan cheklar, omonatlar va to'lovlarni tizimga joylashtirishga ruxsat berish firibgarlik xavfini oshiradi. Bu jarayonlar turli shaxslar orasida ajratilishi kerak. Agar bu sizning tashkilotingiz uchun imkonsiz bo'lsa, yuqoridagi vazifalarni bajaradigan shaxslarni vaqti-vaqti bilan almashtirish tavsiya etiladi.

Bundan tashqari, siz kompaniyangizga noto'g'ri buxgalteriya hisobi ma'lumotlari va hatto yaxshi nazorat ostida qolishi mumkin bo'lgan qoldiq xatarlardan kelib chiqadigan o'ziga xos xavflarni baholash va kamaytirishga yordam berish uchun avtomatlashtirish provayderlari dan foydalanishiz mumkin. Avtomatlashtirish provayderlari kompaniyalarga batafsil va oson kirish mumkin bo'lgan buxgalteriya ma'lumotlarini saqlash orqali AP risk va nazorat matritsalarini tayyorlashda yordam berishi mumkin, bu esa biznes egalari va bosh direktorlarga nimaga qarshi turishlari haqida to'liq tasavvur beradi.

Bundan tashqari, istalgan joydan foydalanish mumkin bo'lgan onlayn to'lov xizmatidan foydalanishni ko'rib chiqishingiz mumkin va sizga to'lov jarayoni ustidan hisob nazoratini kuchaytiradi. Hisob-kitoblar va to'lovlar har qanday naqd pul berishdan oldin qulay tarzda tasdiqlanishi mumkin. Agar sizning vaziyatingiz hali ham jismoniy tekshirish qoidalarini talab qilsa, ularni o'zingiz imzolang yoki qo'shimcha

imzolovchiga ruxsat bering. Hujjatlarni imzolagan shaxs cheklarni beruvchi shaxsdan alohida bo'lishini va imzo qo'ygan shaxs cheklarni pochta jo'natishdan oldin schyot-fakturalarga mos kelishiga ishonch hosil qiling. Va nihoyat, xavfni oldini olish uchun bo'sh cheklarni kirishni cheklaydigan xavfsiz joyda saqlang.

Moliyaviy hisobotlarni uchinchi tomon ko'rib chiqish

Buxgalterlar va boshqa ichki buxgalteriya ishlarini qo'llab-quvvatlash uchun biznes egalari moliyaviy hisobotlarni vaqti-vaqti bilan ko'rib chiqishi kerak. Bajarilgan ish keyinchalik ko'rib chiqilishini bilgan shaxs firibgarlik qilishdan to'sqinlik qiladi. Chetdan kelgan buxgalter moliyaviy hisobotlardagi noaniqliklar va nomuvofiqliklarni aniqlashda, shuningdek, biznes egalari moliyaviy ma'lumotlar tartiblarini yaxshiroq tushunishda yordam berishi mumkin.

Xodimlardan ta'tilga chiqishni talab qiling

Yuqorida aytib o'tilgan mijoz misolida, kompaniya buxgalterlari o'qish uchun shahar tashqarisida bo'lganida noodatiy tekshirish faoliyatini aniqladi. O'g'irlash va boshqa firibgarlik turlari buxgalteriya hisoblarida aniqlanmaslik uchun doimiy ravishda qog'oz izlarini yashirishni talab qiladi. Shu sababli, biznes egalari kompaniyaning buxgalteriya / buxgalteriya hisobi vazifalarini bajaradigan xodimlar har yili ta'tilga chiqishlarini va ushbu ta'til davomida o'z majburiyatlarini qoplash uchun zaxira shaxsni belgilashlarini talab qilishlari kerak. Ideal holda, ta'til kamida bir hafta davom etishi va kitoblar yopilganda bir oy oxirida bo'lishi kerak.

Moliyaviy tizimlarga kirishni cheklash

Korxonalar tomonidan qo'llaniladigan eng keng tarqalgan buxgalteriya dasturi o'z foydalanuvchilariga oldingi operatsiyalarni tahrirlash va o'chirish imkoniyatini beradi, bu esa o'g'irlikni osongina yashirishga olib kelishi mumkin. Biznes egalari kompaniyaning buxgalteriya tizimiga ADMIN huquqlarini (iloji bo'lsa) saqlab qolishlari va foydalanuvchilarning faqat o'z funktsiyalari uchun zarur bo'lgan hududlarga kirishini cheklash haqida o'ylashlari kerak. Bu soxta yozuvlar yaratish va ularning izlarini yashirish ehtimolini kamaytirishga yordam beradi. Bekor qilingan va o'chirilgan tranzaksiyalarni ko'rib chiqish har qanday tuzatishlar yoki o'chirishlarni ko'rsatadi va protseduralardagi qoidabuzarliklarni aniqlashda muhim rol o'ynashi mumkin.

Agar onlayn to'lov xizmatigizda xodimga yoki buxgalterga tasdiqlash huquqi berilsa, berilgan kreditlarning haqiqiylikini ta'minlash va har qanday ushlangan naqd pulni qoplash uchun soxta kredit eslatmalarini yaratishga yo'l qo'ymaslik uchun kredit eslatmalarini ko'rib chiqish kerak.

Nazoratni oshirish



Nazoratsiz ichki nazorat yetarli darajada yaxshi emas. Siz yoki ishonchli resurs bank ko'chirmalarini, tekshirish yoki to'lov registrlarini va bank hisob-kitoblarini muntazam tekshirib turishingiz kerak. Hayoliy xodimlar va tasdiqlanmagan ko'tarilishlar, soatlar va hatto xarajatlar uchun ish haqi hisobotlarini ko'rib chiqing. Xodimga qo'llab-quvvatlovchi hujjatlarni saqlash zarurligini ta'kidlang va siz vaqti-vaqti bilan ba'zi operatsiyalarni va tasdiqlovchi hujjatlarni haqiqiyliги va to'g'riligini tekshirishingiz kerak.

Eng muhimi, biznes egalari moliyaviy hisobotlarni ko'rib chiqish va biznesning moliyaviy ma'lumotlaridagi tendentsiya va o'zgarishlarni tushunishni birinchi o'ringa qo'yish uchun siyosat va tartiblarga rioya qilishlari kerak. Oylik yoki choraklik o'zgarishlarni, shuningdek, byudjet va haqiqiy o'rtasidagi tafovutlarni tushunishga e'tibor qaratish lozim.

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Йилларнинг шамолига соврилган «Орол»

Калит сўзлар: Оролнинг вужудга келиши. Орол денгизининг узок тарихи. Орол денгизи муаммоларини бартараф этиш.

Орол денгизи ҳақида мунозарали мавзуга тўхталишдан олдин, унинг узок ўтмиши ва тарихига назар соладиган бўлсак ушбу денгиз Тўрон текислигининг марказий қисмида, Устюрт округи билан Қизилқум округи орасида жойлашган. Орол денгизи ер юзидаги денгиз ва океанлар билан боғланмаган энг улкан кўл, яъни сув ғавзаларидан биридир. Орол ва Оролбўйи ҳақидаги дастлабки маълумотларни милoddан аввалги II асрда яшаган географ Кладвий Птолемей ёзиб қолдирган. У тузган “Дунё харитаси”да ҳозирги Орол денгизи ўрнида “Окс” кўли тасвирланган. Абу Райхон Берунийнинг ёзишича: “Турон заминидаги энг катта Қора ва Қизилқум саҳролари қачонлардир, баҳри уммон остида бўлган”. Франсуз географи Делил 1723 йилда тузган харитасида Орол ботиғида жойлашган сув ҳавзасини биринчи мартаба “Орол” дэб номлаган. Орол чўкмасининг илк Амударё ва Сирдарё суви билан тўлиши эрамиздан аввалги I минг йилликнинг биринчи ярмида рўй берган. 1948 йил Россия география жамияти денгиз капитани А.П.Бутаков бошчилигида Орол экспедитсияси ташкил этилиб, денгиз харитаси чизилди, ўсимлик ва ҳайвонот дунёси илк бор илмий жиҳатдан ўрганила бошланди. 1886 йилда Амударё флотияси ташкил этилиб, юк ортилган кемалар Оролдан Термизгача қатнай бошлаган. 1952 йилда Хоразм темир йўли ишга туширилгач, кемачилик инқирозга учраган. 1934 йилда Амударё тошган вақтда Гурлан ва Манғит туманлари ҳамда Чолиш пристанини сув босган. 1948 ва 1954 йилларда Тўрткўл шаҳри сув остида қолиб, дарёдан 10 км нарироқда янги шаҳар бунёд бўлган. Ўша даврда Оролда 3 та оролча бор бўлган холос. Денгизнинг Қозоғистон Республикаси худудидаги қисмида туризим ва балиқчилик саноати режалаштирилган. Орол денгизи бўйича 108 та қарор ва лойиҳалар ишлаб чиқилган, шунга қарамасдан унинг сатҳи тобора камайиб, денгиз ўртасида улкан туз кони ҳосил бўлган. Мўйноқ балиқ комбинати махсулот йўқлиги ва энг асосийси Оролнинг чекиниши туфайли инқирозга учради. 1970 йилдан токи 1983 йилга қадар Амударё йўлида сиғими 13 млрд.

кубометр бўлган Роғун ва 7,8 млрд. кубометр сиғимга эга Туямўмин шунингдек Тошҳовуз сингари ўнлаб каналларнинг дарёдан истаганларича сув олиши оқибатида экологик вазият издан чиқди, аҳоли ўртасида турли касалликлар келиб чиқди. 1989 йил Орол қисман ажралди. 2000 йиллардан кейин Амударё суви камайиб, қурғоқчилик юз берди. Тарихнинг аччиқ сабоқлари шундан иборатки, дарё сувлари Оролга етиб бормаган даврларда эски ўзан, сув йўллари қум ва тупроқ кўчкиси билан тўлиб, ифлосланиб издан чиққан. 1961 йилдан бошлаб суғориладиган ерлар майдони мутассил равишда ортиб бориши, сув омборларнинг барпо этилиши, шаҳарлар ва саноат объектларининг кўпайиши, аҳоли сонининг ўсиши натижасида Амударё ва Сирдарё йил сайин Оролга кам сув қўя бошлади, кўл юзасида буғланиш миқдорининг ортиб бориши натижасида кўлнинг сув сатҳи пасайиб, аксосий қисми қуруқликка айланди. Шундай қилиб, собиқ денгизнинг қуриган қисмида ўзига хос табиий компонентларга эга бўлган янги “Оролқум” чўли пайдо бўлган. Айти дамда Орол денгизининг қуриган қисми туз маконига айланганлиги сабабли, атроф муҳитга жиддий хавф туғдирмоқда. Оролнинг қуриган қисимдан туз аралаш чанг узок масофаларга, ҳатто Ўрта осий тоғларидаги музликлар юзасига ҳам тушиб, унинг эришини тезлаштирмоқда. Орол денгизининг ўрнига сувдан қолган тупроқ қоплами жуда кўплаб салбий оқибатларни келтириб чиқарган. Оқруг ҳудудининг 90 фоизидаги тупроқлар ўта даражада шўрлаган. Юқорида келтирилган катта қисимдаги шўртоб ерларни эшитгач, қачонлардир ушбу чўл ўрнида дунёда катталиги бўйича тўртинчи ўринни эгаллаган қақийқий денгиз бўлганлигига ишониш қийин. Қачонлардир ушбу денгизда балиқлар овлаш учун катта кемалар сузиб юрган, тўлқинлари қирғоқ қояларига урилган, юзлаб сайёҳлар сузиш ва офтобда тобланиш мақсадида унинг пляжларига келишган. Айти дамда Оролнинг ҳозирги ҳолатини кўриб бунга ишониш қийин албатта. Орол денгизининг туби ҳақийқатдан ҳам сирли, баъзи олимлар уни Атлантида билан таққослашади. Орол денгизида муаммолар келиб чиққан вақтдан бошлаб, токи шу кунга қадар дунёнинг турли бурчакларида яшовчи олимлар ушбу муаммони бартараф этиш, Орол денгизини худди илгаригидек сув мавжланиб оққан даврга қайтариш, Мўйноқнинг ҳайвонот дунёсини сақлаб қолиш, унинг исқисодий соҳадаги ўрнини тиклаш, қум бўронлари шунингдек чанг тўзонлар кўтарилиб турли кўнгилсиз ҳолатларни юзага келтириб, аҳоли ўртасида турли касалликларни келтириб чиқариши ёки авж олишининг олдини олиш борасида жуда кўплаб ғоялар ишлаб чиқиб, юқорида санаб ўтилган ҳолатларни ижобий

томонга ўзгартириш ҳамда Оролни сақлаб қолишни мақсад қилган ҳолда яқдиллик билан ҳаракат қилишмоқда.

Хулоса

Ҳар бир инсоннинг туғилган тупроғи унинг ватани ҳисобланади. Хусусан биз туғилган тупроқ Ўзбекистон бизнинг ватанимиз. Ватаннинг қувончи қувончимиз, ҳар бир дарди дардимиздир. Биз биламизки Орол бундан бир неча йиллар илгари сувлари мавжланиб оққан, балиқчилик билан шуғилланувчи аҳоли ушбу сув ҳавзасидан балиқ тутиб тирикчилик қилган, иқтисодининг асосий қисми ҳам балиқчиликни ташкил этган. Ҳозирда ҳақийқатдан ҳам Орол денгизининг аҳволи ачинарли ва қайғурарли аҳволда. Барчасизга яхши маълумки Орол денгизи йилдан йилга сўниб, ундаги сувлар тобора камайиб бормоқда. Мутахасисларнинг фикрича, агар Аму ва Сир дарёлари яна аввалги маромда Оролга оқизиб турилса, денгизнинг илгари ҳолатини тиклаши учун 20 йил муддат керак бўлар экан. Демак мантиқан ўйлайдиган бўлсак бизда ҳозирги дамда бунинг имкони йўқ. Шундай экан биз унинг ҳозирги ҳолатини сақлаб қолиш учун ҳаракат қилишимиз лозим. Энг аввало ундаги сувнинг қуриш сабаблари, сувнинг қуришига йўл қўйувчи омилларнинг устидан изланишлар олиб бориш, ҳамда ушбу сабаб ва фожиа ҳолатни юзага келтирган омилларни бартараф этиш чораларини ишлаб чиқиш, уни амалда қўллаш лозим. Ушбу муаммо жаҳон миқёсидаги муаммо бўлганлиги сабабли, БМТ нинг бир неча сессияларида халқаро глобал муаммо сифатида этироф этилиб, Орол денгизининг қуришини тўхтатиш масалалари, хусусан Оролнинг суви чекинган ер майдонларида шамол кўтарилган вақтда шўр тупроқ чанг билан бирга кўтарилиб, атроф муҳитга зарар келтириши, аҳоли орасида турлихил касалликларни келтириб чиқариши масалалари кенг муҳокамага қўйилган. Биз ёш авлод ҳам Оролбўйи ҳудудидаги экологик фожиа майдонига айланган ҳудуддаги муаммоларни бартараф этиш устида изланишлар олиб бориб, ушбу халқаро миқёсдаги муаммога ечим топишда ўз ҳиссамизни қўшмоғимиз лозим. Шахсий фикрларга тўхталиб ўтадиган бўлсак, Оролнинг суви чекиниб, унинг ўрнини эгаллаган ер майдонига чўл шароитида ўсувчи ўсимликларни экишни янада кўпайтириш ва ушбу масалага янгича ёндашув асосида фақатгина саксовул ва маҳаллий чўл ўсимликлари эмас бошқа турдаги шўр тупроққа мослашувчи ўсимликларни ҳам экишни йўлга қўйиш, шу орқали шамол кутарилган вақтида шурҳок тупроқнинг ҳавога кўтарилиб аҳоли нафас оладиган экологик атмосферанинг захарлашини бир мунча камайтириш, атроф муҳитда яшовчи ҳайвонот оламини сақлаб қолиш мақсадида турли ғоялар ишлаб чиқиш ва амалда

кўллай билиш мақсадга мувофиқдир. Хулоса сўнгида Ўзбекистон Республикасининг президенти Ш.М.Мирзиёевнинг Бирлашган Миллатлар Ташкилоти Бош Ассамблеясининг 75 сессиясида Оролбўйи ҳудудидаги вазият ҳақида сўзлаган нутқига тўхталиб ўтишни лозим топдик.

“Давримизнинг ўткир муаммоларидан яна бири глобал иқлим ўзгаришидир. Бугунги кунда ҳар бир мамлакат бу жараённинг салбий таъсирини ҳис этмоқда. Минг афсуски, бундай ўзгаришлар Марказий Осиё тараққиётига ҳам катта хавф туғдирмоқда. Эътиборингизни яна бир бор Орол денгизининг қуришининг ҳалокатли оқибатларига қаратмоқчиман. Орол бўйи ҳудуди экологик фожианинг марказига айланди. Биз мавжуд аҳволни яхшилаш учун бу ерда икки миллион гектар янги ўсимлик майдонлари ва дарахтзорлар яратиш, тупроқ қатламини шакиллантири бўйича улкан ишларни амалга оширмоқдамиз. Мамлакатимиз ташаббуси билан Оролбўйи минтақаси учун Бирлашган Миллатлар Ташкилотининг инсон хавфсизлиги бўйича кўп томонлама шериклик траст фонди тузилди. Умид қиламизки, ушбу фонд оғир экологик ҳудудда яшаётган аҳолига амалий ёрдам кўрсатиш учун халқаро ҳамжамиятнинг тайанч платформаси бўлиб хизма қилади. Биз Оролбўйи минтақасини экологик инноватсия ва технологиялар ҳудуди, деб эълон қилиш ҳақида Бирлашган Миллатлар Ташкилоти Бош Ассамблеясининг махсус резолютсиясини қабул қилишни таклиф этамиз”.

Президентимиз Ш.М.Мирзиёевнинг Бирлашган Миллатлар Ташкилоти Бош Ассамблеясининг 75 сессиясида Оролбўйи ҳудудидаги вазият ҳақида сўзлаган нутқидан куч олган ҳолда биз ёшлар ҳам Оролбўйи ҳудудидаги муаммоларни бартараф этиш учун янгича изланишлар олиб боришга киришамиз.

Фойдаланилган адабиёт ва манбаалар:

- 1: БМТ Бош Ассамблеясининг 75 сессиясида президентириш Ш.М.Мирзиёевнинг сўзлаган нутқидан кўчирма.
- 2: Кун.уз
- 3: <http://www/undp/org>
- 4: LEX.UZ

The role of technology in teaching and learning English languages

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Abstract.

Technological advancements have revolutionized the way English is taught and learned. The integration of digital tools and resources has provided educators with new avenues to enhance language instruction. Interactive multimedia tools, online platforms, language-learning applications, and virtual reality simulations offer engaging and immersive experiences for learners, promoting active participation and facilitating language acquisition. This article explores the impact of technology on English language education, focusing on its benefits, challenges, and potential future developments.

Key words: Technology, educator, modern era, COVID-19, obstacles, practice, language skills, educational change, global, development.

English, being the predominant language of global communication, is spoken extensively worldwide. It is crucial for conducting exceptional research and operating successful businesses on a global level, thereby serving as a key element for achieving global success. The significance and influence of English in global society have significantly grown over the past few decades and at the same time, the importance of technology in education has become increasingly significant in today's rapidly evolving society. This is because, technology has revolutionized the learning process and created new opportunities for both educators and students. Understanding the significance of technology in education, especially in the era of digital transformation, is crucial for establishing effective and dynamic learning environments that equip students with the necessary skills for success in the twenty-first century. In this article, the influence of technology on English language education is examined, with a specific focus on its advantages, obstacles including potential future advancements.

The benefits of technology in English language education are manifold. Firstly, technology enables personalized and adaptive learning experiences, catering to the individual needs and preferences of learners. It allows for differentiated instruction, offering various resources and activities to accommodate different learning styles and proficiency levels. Additionally, technology provides authentic and real-world language practice opportunities, enabling learners to communicate with native speakers, access authentic materials, and engage in meaningful language interactions.

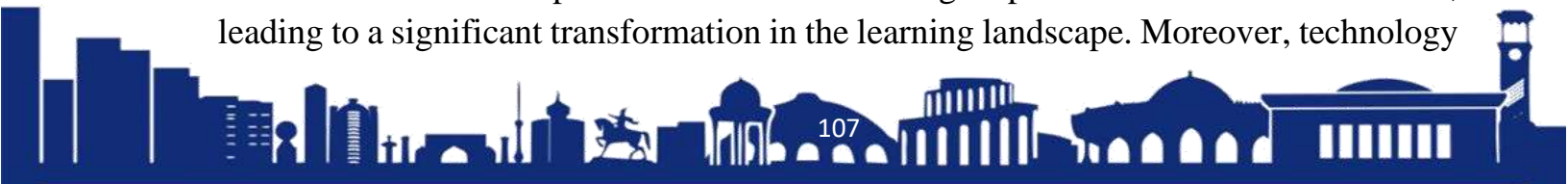
The field of language learning and education has gained widespread attention globally, and English education has faced various challenges and issues over the years. Despite these challenges, the essential role of English as a foreign language educator has been acknowledged, prompting the development of effective curriculum initiatives aimed at overcoming these obstacles and facilitating success. For instance, a comprehensive curriculum that emphasizes practical language skills and cultural understanding can better equip learners to navigate real-world situations and communicate effectively in English (Smith, J. 2018).

Furthermore, the integration of technology in English language education has become imperative in the modern era. The availability and influence of current technical equipment have significantly impacted the teaching and learning processes. For instance, interactive multimedia tools, online platforms, and language-learning applications offer learners engaging and accessible resources to enhance their language skills. Incorporating these technological advancements in English language classrooms can provide students with immersive and interactive experiences, promoting a more dynamic and effective learning environment (Anderson, R., & Thompson, M. 2019).

By embracing technology, we can address the evolving needs of learners, foster creativity, and create engaging learning experiences that enhance academic performance. Technology plays a crucial role in early language development by providing instructional tools and offering children from all around the world access to enriching learning experiences. According to Larsen-Freeman and Anderson, electronic conversations, games, pen-pals, and podcasts can be particularly appealing to language learners as they provide visual resources that enhance their listening, reading, and writing skills. These various internet and computer-based activities allow students to actively engage with the language they are learning, making the learning process more interactive and immersive.

Furthermore, technology empowers teachers to enhance their teaching methodologies and tailor instruction to meet individual student needs. By leveraging technology, educators can personalize learning experiences, adapt instructional materials, and provide targeted support to students. Additionally, schools can benefit from technology by reducing the costs associated with physical teaching materials, increasing the efficiency of educational programs, and optimizing the utilization of teacher time. Technology enables students to acquire essential 21st-century technical skills that are vital for their future careers, both within and outside the classroom.

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a lasting impact on the field of education, leading to a significant transformation in the learning landscape. Moreover, technology



has played a crucial role in facilitating asynchronous learning, breaking down geographical barriers, and providing students with the flexibility to access educational resources at their own convenience. In the aftermath of the pandemic, the importance of technology in education has become more pronounced than ever before. It has revolutionized the learning process and possesses the capacity to address various educational challenges. By embracing technology, we can enhance accessibility, foster inclusivity, and deliver personalized learning experiences that cater to individual needs and preferences.

However, the implementation of technology in English language education is not without its challenges. Limited access to technology and internet connectivity in certain regions can create disparities in educational opportunities. Additionally, there is a need for effective teacher training and support to ensure educators can leverage technology effectively in their instructional practices. Privacy and security concerns also arise in the digital realm, necessitating careful consideration and implementation of data protection measures.

Looking ahead, the future of technology in English language education holds promising prospects. Artificial intelligence and machine learning are emerging as powerful tools that can provide personalized feedback, analyze learner performance, and offer adaptive learning pathways. The integration of augmented reality and virtual reality can create immersive language learning environments, allowing learners to practice language skills in realistic contexts. Furthermore, the continued development of mobile technologies and mobile learning applications presents opportunities for anytime, anywhere language learning.

In conclusion, technology plays a vital role in teaching and learning the English language. It offers numerous benefits, such as personalized learning experiences, authentic language practice, and access to a wide range of resources. However, challenges related to accessibility, teacher training, and privacy must be addressed. As technology continues to evolve, embracing innovative approaches and leveraging emerging technologies can further enhance English language education, empowering learners in their language acquisition journey.

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**Qaraqalpog'iston sharoitida yeryong'oq o'simligining jahon kolleksiyasini
namunalarni olishni o'rganish**

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Annotatsiya: Dukkakdoshlar orasida qisman yarim buta, buta va ko'p yillik uchraydi. Bu oila vakillarining ildizi oq ildiz va ildiz meva. Ildizida tugunaklar deb nomlanadigan o'simtalar hosil bo'ladi. Tugunaklar shu o'simliklar ildizida yashaydigan va havodagi erkin azotni o'zlashtiradigan bakteriyalarning faoliyati natijasida hosil bo'ladi. Poyalari tik o'suvchi, ilashuvchi, o'raluvchi yoki yotib o'suvchi bo'ladi. Barglari kopincha murakkab (uch bargchali, patsimon yoki panjasimon) ba'zan oddiy yoki yonbargli, poyada ketma-ket ornashgan.

Ka'lit so'zlar: Barg, murakkab, o'suvchi, poya, namuna

Dukkakdoshlar oilasi yer sharining deyarli barcha qismida tarqalgan 400 turkumga oid 12000ga yaqin tur o'simlik kiradi. Respublikamizda Dukkakdoshlarga oid 57 turkumga mansub 470 dan ortiq tur o'simlik o'sadi.

Bu oila vakillarining ko'pchiligi bir, eki va ko'p yillik o'tlardan iborat. Dukkakdoshlar orasida qisman yarim buta, buta va daraxat uchraydi. Bu oila vakillarining ildizi oqildiz va ildizmeva. Poyalari tik o'suvchi, ilashuvchi, o'raluvchi, yoki yotib o'suvchi bo'ladi. Barglari kopincha murakkab (uch yaproqchali, pasimon yoki panjasimon) ba'zan oddiy, hamisha yonbargli, poyada ketma-ket ornashgan. Changchilari 10 dona, ulardan 9 tasining iplari bir-biri bilan qo'shilib ketgan, o'ninchisi esa erkin, urug'chisi bitta, bitta urug'chi bargdan hosil bo'lgan.



1-surat. *Arachis L (Fabaceae)* tashqi korishi.

Mevasi dukkak, bitta urug'chi bargdan hosil bo'lgan: bir uyli, ko'p urug'li, ko'pincha qorin va orqa choklaridan pallaga bo'linib ochiladi: ba'zan ochilmasdan bo'laklarga bo'linadi yoki bo'linmaydigan bir urug'li, yong'oqsimon, moyli yoki quruq meva.(1) Dukkakdoshlarga mansub, Respublikamizdagi o'simliklardan biri yer

yong'oq (*Arachis hypogaeae* L.)dir.Yeryong'oq (*Arachis hypogaea* L.) Fabaceae oilasiga mansub bo'lib, bu oila o'z navbatida 70 dan ortiq turlarni o'z ichiga oladi. Shundan faqat bitta turi *Arachis hypogaea* L. madaniylashtirilgan bo'lib, xalq xo'jaligida keng foydalaniladi. Madaniy yeryong'oqning ikkita (*Hypogaea* va *Fastirgiata* kenja turlari bo'lib, ular o'z navbatida *Hypogaea* (*hypogaea hirsuta*), *fastirgiata* (*fastirgiata, vulgaris, peruviana, aequatoriana*) botanik nav guruhlariga bo'linadi.Yeryong'oq issiqsevar, namsevar, yorug'sevar va qisqa kun o'simligi [6]. Yeryong'oqning ildizi o'q ildiz,tuproqqa chuqur kirib boradi, azot to'plovchi tugunaklar hosil qiladi. (2, 5) Poyasi o'tsimon, balandligi 50-60sm, shoxlangan,tik,yon shoxlari yer bag'irlab o'sadi. Ba'zi turlarida (asosan tik o'suvchanlarda) antotsian (siyohrang) rang beruvchi moddasi bor.Antotsianli bo'lganlarning poyalari boshqalarnikiga nisbatan yog'ochsimon. Bu o'simliklarda turlarga ko'ra yon poyalar yoyiq, qiya vatic shaklda o'sishi mumkin. Yeryong'oq poyalari endi o'sayotgan paytida burchakliva yassidir, rivojlanganida esa poyalar yumaloqlashadi. Poya rangi, yashil va to'q yashil orasida o'zgarib turadi, ammo ba'zi turlarida tuk mavjud. Bargi murakkab, juft patsimon,yoki teskari tuxumsimon shaklda har bir barg qo'ltig'ida gul to'plam(shingil) joylashgan. Barglar, yorug'likka va qurg'oqchilikka qarshi chidamli hisoblanib, kechqurunlari va qurg'oqchilik paytida qarama-qarshi shaklda yopiladi. Barglarning shakllari uzun-ovalsimon. Barg ranglari poyalari kabi turiga bog'liq bo'lib, och yashil rangdan to'q yashil rangga o'zgaradi. Urug'ida moy miqdori ko'p bo'lib, o'simlik moyi olish uchun parvarishlangan turlarga mansub navlarda barglar yirik va och yashil rangda bo'lishi bilan urug'idan oziq-ovqat sanoatida foydalaniladigan navlardan farqlanadi.

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TEXNOLOGIYA FANINI O'QITISHNING MUHIM JIHLTLARI

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Hozirgi kunga kelib hayotimizni texnika va texnologiyalarsiz tassavvur qilishimiz qiyin. Ta'lim tizimi esa ta'lim oluvchilarni amaliyot hamda nazariy bilimlar bilan boyitib borishni talab qiladi. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Shavkat Mirziyoyev ta'lim sifatini oshirish maqsadida 2023-yilni "Insonga e'tibor va sifatli ta'lim" yili deb e'lon qilishi, "Buyuk kelajagimizni mard va oliyjanob xalqimiz bilan birgalikda quramiz", "Milliy taraqqiyot yo'limizni qat'iyat bilan davom ettirib, yangi bosqichga ko'taramiz", "Milliy tiklanishdan milliy yuksalishgacha" deb bildirgan ishonchlari bejizga emas.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Maktabgacha va maktab ta'limi vazirligi tomonidan tavsiya etilgan "Texnologiya" fani o'tilar ekan, o'quvchilarni barkamol avlod bo'lib voyaga yetishishi puxta bilim olishi, iqtidorlarini to'la namoyon qilishlari, barcha qobiliyatlarini yuzaga chiqarishlari hamda jamiyatda o'z o'rinlarini egallashlari muhim hisoblanadi. Bilingki, fan-texnika har qanday sohada taraqqiyot asosi sanaladi. Fan va texnika bir-birini o'zaro to'ldirib, rivojlanishi asosida ishlab chiqarishni tashkillashtirish darajasi, texnologiyasi doimiy ravishda yangilanib va takomillashib borishini ta'minlaydi. Shunday ekan, yangi materiallar va ularning xossalari, xususiyatlarini hamda texnik obyekt va texnologik jarayonlarga oid ma'lumotlarni o'rganish talab etiladi. Chunki intellektual qobiliyatlarni shakllantirishda texnik obyekt hamda texnologik jarayonlarni, maxsus va umummehnat operatsiyalarini bilish, mahsulotlarni tayyorlash ketma-ketligini, tayyor mahsulot sifatini tahlil qila olish zarur boladi.

Texnologiya faninini tarkibiga ajdodlarimizdan bizgacha qolib kelayotgan duradgorlik, chilangarlik, tikuvchilik, to'quvchilik pazandachilik, zardo'zlik, misgarlik kasanachilik, kabi keng qamrovli mashg'ulotlar kiradi.



1-rasm. Texnologiya fanidan qo'llaniladigan asboblari

Zero, texnologik jarayonlarning bajarilishiga oid tegishli xulosalar chiqarish, mehnat operatsiyalarini, mahsulot sifatini baholay olish katta ahamiyat kasb etadi. Bu jarayonda zamonaviy texnika va texnologiyalar, asbob-uskuna, moslama va stanoklardan foydalana olishni o'rganish, avtomatlashtirilgan mashina va mexanizmlar asosida ishlarni tashkil etish va boshqarish bo'yicha dastlabki bilimlarga ega bo'lishadi.

Yuqotida aytib o'tganimizdek, bugungi kunimizda texnikalarning ahamiyati va roli juda katta. Shunday ekan, bugungi kungi shart sharoitrlardan keng va unumli foydalangan holda o'quvchilardan faqat o'qish talab qilinmoqda.



2-rasm. Texnologiya o'quv xonasining ko'rinishi

Mamlakatimiz ta'lim sohasida amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlar asosida bizga zamonaviy texnika va texnologiyalar, oziq-ovqat mahsulotlariga, materiallarga ishlov berish texnologiyasi, energiya ishlab chiqarish va undan foydalanish, mexatronika hamda ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy texnologiya asoslarini o'rgatish, xalqimizning boy ma'naviy qadriyatlarini asosida ta'lim-tarbiya berish, axloqiy tushunchalarni shakllantirish bugungi kunning dolzarb vazifalaridan hisoblanadi. Binobarin, bilingki, har qanday davlat va jamiyatning taraqqiyotini, kelajagini bilimli, tarbiyali yoshlarsiz tasavvur etib bo'lmaydi.

Texnologiya xonalar va jihozlaridan foydalanar ekansiz, ishni xavfsizlik texnikasi qoidalariga amal qilgan holda olib borasiz. Darslikda berilgan topshiriqlarni bajarish jarayonida ma'lumotlarni qidirish, bajarish tartibini eslash, axborotlardan foydalanish, sinfdoshlar va kattalar bilan o'zaro muloqot qilishni va bir-biringizga yordam berish, kelishib ishlashni o'rganasiz. Shu orqali texnologiya va uning rivojlanishi haqida tasavvuringiz yanada kengayadi.

Shuningdek, biz darslikda o'zimizning loyihalarimizni yaratishni, tayyorlagan ishlarimizga texnologik mezonlar asosida baho berishni o'rganamiz. Zamonaviy texnika va texnologiyalar, turli yog'och, metall va kompozit materiallarga ishlov berish, harakatlanuvchi oddiy mexanizmlardan foydalanib turli buyumlar yasash usullarini o'zlashtiramiz. Albatta, o'rgangan bu bilimlar o'quvchilarga oila ishlariga

ko‘maklashishga, kasb malakalarini egallashga xizmat qiladi. Mamlakatimizda amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlarni va bozor munosabatlarining rivojlanib borayotganligini, yangi texnika va texnologiyalar, zamonaviy materiallar yaratilayotganligini hamda inson mehnatini yengil qilishda mexatronik qurilmalarning hayotimizga kirib kelishini inobatga olgan holda ular haqidagi dastlabki bilim, ko‘nikma va malakalarni oshirib, kelajakda yurtimiz taraqqiyotiga, farovonligiga o‘z hissamizni qo‘shishimiz kerak.

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МЕТОДЫ ИЗМЕНЕНИЯ ВРЕДНЫХ ПРИВЫЧЕК

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Мы все знаем что нам пора мало сидеть в социальных сетях (Telegram, Youtube, Instagram, Facebook...). Мы знаем, что если мы будем целыми днями сидеть в социальных сетях, изменится одно то что мы потеряем 24 часа с нашей жизни, а пользы нам нету, больше вреда чем пользы. И так же мы знаем, если прочитаем книгу пару часов нам будет больше пользы, но попытки изменить бесполезно, если не знаем, как это работает? Решение состоит в том, чтобы обучить себя. Как только вы узнаете, как работает привычки, менять их станет намного проще.

Привычка-автоматически воспроизводимое действие, исполнение которого инициируется некоторым сигналом и выполняется и завершается с чувством удовольствия. Как мы все знаем привычки бывает двух вида: вредные и полезные. Не существует хороших и плохих привычек. Есть только эффективные привычки. Это значит, что они эффективны для решения тех или иных проблем.

Ниже я вам покажу несколько методов которые вам помогут изменить ваши вредные привычки.

«Я буду (ДЕЙСТВИЕ) в (ВРЕМЯ) в (МЕСТО).

Например:

Медитация. Я буду медитировать в течение одной минуты в 7 утра у себя в кухне.

Учеба. Я буду заниматься испанским в течение 20 минут в 6 вечера в спальне.

Занятия спортом. Я буду заниматься спортом в течение часа в 5 вечера в спортзале.¹

Это всё работает так: Допустим вы должны заниматься спортом. У вас есть время, полно мест, но вы не знаете с чего начать. Но этот метод вам поможет начать заниматься спортом. Вы берёте бумагу и ручку и пишете: Допустим, я буду заниматься спортом в течение 30 минут в 7 утра в спальне. Потом для вас спальня в течение 30 минут в 7 утра будет только для занятия спортом. Если вы это будете делать каждый день, для вас это дело станет привычкой.

¹ Джемс Клир. Атомные привычки. Россия: Прогресс книги. 2020. 91 стр.

Если вы не уверены, когда хотите начать формировать привычку, попробуйте выбрать первый день недели, месяца или года. Люди в большей степени склонны начинать изменения в этот период, поскольку надежда на улучшения в этот период, поскольку надежда на улучшения в эти дни сильнее. Если у нас есть надежда, то есть и причина для совершения действий. Новый старт всегда усиливает мотивацию.

2.«Задавать себе вопрос» или «Понять причины».

Первый и, пожалуй, самый важный шаг в пути к избавлению от вредной привычки-понимание ее внутренних причин.

- Как часто я занимаюсь этой привычкой?
- Что заставляет меня заниматься этой привычкой?
- Какая определенная ситуация или эмоция заставляет меня поддаться этой привычке?

- Что мне мешает избавиться от этой привычки?

Если вы поймете причину вы сможете избавиться от ваших вредных привычек.

3.«Повысьте сопротивляемость».

Сотрудники супермаркетов не случайно кладут конфеты поближе к кассе, а кассиры McDonald`s не просто так спрашивают: «хотите картошку фри?» это максимально упрощает вам выбор.

Побороться с этим можно, усложнив себе выбор в пользу вредной привычки. Если вы постоянно тянетесь к конфетам, уберите их подальше в шкафчик. Теперь, когда вы откроете дверцу, вам на глаза попадетсся более здоровая альтернатива. Если вы постоянно тянетесь к телефону, уберите его, когда не планируете им пользоваться. Кстати, не помешает его перед этим выключить.

Общества влияет на вашу привычку больше чем что-то другое. Я вам советую, если вы хотите избавиться от вредных привычек в первую очередь вы должны избавиться от плохих, вредных людей, вещей и т.д. если ваш друг курит, если вы даже некогда не курили, ваш друг будет влиять вам плохо и вы попробуйте курить, вам понравится, а потом вы будете иметь плохую среду и так же привычек. А если вы имеете друг который читает намаз, уважает других, воспитанный. Вы хотите или нет ваш друг повлияет вам и вы тоже станете как он. Вы смотрите как это красиво смотрится со стороны. И вы тоже попробуете это. В итоге у вас будет честный друг, хорошая среда и так же полезные привычки. Из-за этого будьте осторожны при выборе друзей.

4.«1000 часов».

Есть такая правила 1000 часов: это такое правила. Когда вы занимаетесь 1000 часов (играете скрипку, изучаете биологию и т.д) вы становитесь проффесианалом этого дела (играть скрипку, изучать биологию и т.д). Этот метод изучил Андрес Эриксон в 1990 году. Этот метод он изучил в Берлине, музыкалке.² И к концу я хочу вам дать очень большой совет.

Название «Учетная карточка я думаю, если вы каждый день будете пользоваться этим методом вы сможете убить своих вредных привычек. Что надо делать? Первым делом вы должны иметь блокнот и писать свой план. Как только у вас будет готов полный список, посмотрите на каждое действие и задайте себе вопрос: это хорошая, плохая или нейтральная привычка? Если привычка хорошая, поставьте рядом «+». Если привычка плохая «-». Если привычка нейтральная «=».

Например, вышеприведенный список может выглядеть так:

- Проснуться =
- Отключить будильник =
- Проверить телефон -
- Сходить в туалет =
- Взвеситься +
- Принять душ +
- Почистить зубы +
- Воспользоваться дезодорантом +
- Одеться =
- Приготовить чай +

Знаки, которые вы ставите около каждой привычки, будет зависеть от конкретной ситуации и целей. Для человека, который стремится сбросить вес, рогалик с арахисовым маслом на завтрак каждое утро будет плохой привычкой. Для этого, кто старается поправиться и нарастить мышечную массу, аналогичное поведения может быть хорошей привычкой. Все зависит от того, к чему вы стремитесь.

Мой вывод в том что я написала, если вы будете использовать мои методы в своём жизни вы можете изменить не только свои плохие привычки ну и себе. Ваша жизнь в ваших руках.

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² Малькольм Гладуель. Зукколар ва Ландавур. Ташкент: Nihol. 2019. 30 стр.

Mirzaaxmedov X.Z.
mustaqil izlanuvchi.

Korrupsiya resurslarni umumiy manfaatlardan chetga surib, butun jamiyatga bevosita zarar yetkazadi. Ta'lim tizimi, tibbiyot, turizm, ishlab chiqarish va boshqa muhim sohalarga ajratiladigan kapitalni noto'g'ri yo'llarga yo'naltirib, mamlakatning iqtisodiy-ijtimoiy taraqqiyotiga putur yetkazadi. Korrupsiyaning ma'naviy oqibatlarini kengroq aholi farovonligidan ko'ra shaxsiy manfaatlarning ustuvorligidir. Qolaversa, keng tarqalgan korrupsiya jamiyatning axloqiy asoslarini zaiflashtiradi. Korrupsiyaviy amaliyotlar me'yorlashtirilgan yoki toqat qilinsa, axloqiy me'yorlar buziladi va insofsizlik madaniyati va halollik yo'qligi yuzaga kelishi mumkin. Halollik, oshkorlik, yuksak ma'naviyat hislatlari yuksak rivojlangan va korrupsiyaning har qanday ko'rinishiga qarshi tura oladigan jamiyatni barpo etishda etosferani – axloqiy qadriyatlar qobig'ini rivojlantirish va himoya qilish talab etiladi.

XX asrda keng rivojlangan ta'lim va fandang korrupsiya, ayniqsa, jamiyatning inqirozga yuz tutganligi bilan baholanadi. Fan sohasidagi korrupsiya uning turli tarmoqlarida mutlaqo nekompetent mutaxassislarining jalb qilinishidir. Nomzodlik va doktorlik dissertatsiyalarini himoya qilish bilan bog'liq jarayonda ko'p hollarda proteksionizm va favoritizmning amal qilayotganligi sir emas. Bu esa, bir tomondan, fandan mutlaqo yiroq odamlarning ilmiy darajalarga ega bo'lishi, ikkinchi tomondan esa, ilmiy salohiyatning sayozlashuviga olib kelmoqda.

Ta'lim muassasining ilmiy salohiyatini oshirish vasvasasida umrida bir qator rus tilida gapira olmaydigan odamlarning chet ellarda maqolalar nashr etishi, nepotizm asosida zo'rg'a himoya qilib, ikki haftada qo'liga diplom olib uchinchi haftasida talabgor tadqiqotchilarga ilmiy rahbar etib tayinlanishi, hozirgi davrda yurtimizda ilm-fanni rivojlantirish borasida olib borayotgan siyosatga mutlaqo ziddidir. Biz salohiyatni soxta himoyalar, yoki va soxta olimlarning sonini ko'paytirish yo'li bilan emas, balki tom ma'noda ilmga tashnalar, ilmni qadrlaydigan hisobiga oshirishimiz, yurtimizdagi islohotlarga javob bo'la oladi.

Aytish kerakki, kundalik hayotimizda oq, kulrang va qora korrupsiya ko'rinishlari ham farqlanadi. Oq korrupsiya jamoatchilik tomonidan qoralanmaydigan amaliyotlarni aks ettiradi. Ular amaliy tajribada mustahkam o'rin olgan va muammo sifatida qaralmaydi. (Masalan, biz hurmatimiz, e'tiborimizni bildirish uchun o'qituvchi yoki shifokorga o'z ixtiyorimiz bilan kichik tuhfarlar olib boramiz va uning bu tuhfanini olishi

oq korrupsiyadir, zero bunda ta'magirlik mutlaqo namoyon bo'lmaydi. (Shu bois, Rossiyada mansabdor shaxslarga beriladigan sovg'aga ajratiladigan mablag' miqdori belgilangan). Kulrang korrupsiya deganda, jamoatchilik o'rtasida aniq bir munosabat hali shakllanmagan korrupsion harakatlarni tushunadi (masalan, o'qituvchilarning repetitorligi, ijtimoiy hayotning yozilmagan qonuniga aylangan kulrang korrupsiyadir). Aynan kulrang korrupsiya atrofida janjallar yuzaga keladi. Qora korrupsiya jamiyatning barcha qatlamlari tomonidan qoralanadi va uning oldini olish hamda bartaraf qilish bo'yicha hukumat qarorlari qabul qilinadi, chunki bu umumiy tanazzulning ifodasidir.

Jinoiy guruh ishtirokchilarining bitimni bir narxda tuzish haqida og'zaki kelishuvi, rasmiy bitimni esa yanada baland narxlarda imzolanishi "kikbeking" deb nomlanadi. Bu ayniqsa AQShda keng tarqalgan korrupsiyaning shakli hisoblanadi. Bunda tafovutning bir qismi bitimga ruxsat bergan mansabdor shaxslarga beriladi, ya'ni yashirin pora berish sodir etiladi.

ABU ALI IBN SINONING "SHE'R SAN'ATI" NOMLI RISOLASINING
ADABIYOTSHUNOSLIKDA TUTGAN O'RNI

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Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada mashhur ajdodlarimizdan biri, qomusiy olim, shayx ur-raisa Abu Ali ibn Sinoning filologik asarlaridan bo'lmish "She'r san'ati" risolasi tahlil qilingan. Chunonchi, olim asarida keltirilgan boblarga bosqichma-bosqich munosabat bildirilgan.

Kalit so'zlar. Arastu, metafizika, lahn – garmoniya, taqlid, ritm, tashbih.

Аннотация. В данной статье анализируется трактат «Искусство поэзии», один из филологических трудов одного из наших знаменитых предков, энциклопедиста, шейха Ур-Раиса Абу Али ибн Сины. Например, главы, представленные в работе учёного, рассматриваются поэтапно.

Ключевые слова. Аристотель, метафизика, лан – гармония, таклид, ритм, ташбих.

Annotation. This article analyzes the treatise "The Art of Poetry", one of the philological works of one of our famous ancestors, an encyclopedist, Sheikh Ur-Rais Abu Ali Ibn Sina. For example, the chapters presented in the scientist's work are treated step by step.

Keywords. Aristotle, metaphysics, lahn - harmony, taqlid, rhythm, tashbih.

Ibn Sino adabiyotshunoslikka oid "Al-hikmat al-aruziya" ("Aruz hikmatlari"), "Al-mantiq fi-sh-she'r" ("She'riy nutq"), "Al-qasoyid fi-l-uzmat va-l-hikmat", tilshunoslikka oid "Lisa-nu-l-arab" ("Arab tili"), "Maxoriju-l-huruf" ("Harflarning mahrajlari") asarlarini bitgan.

O'zbek tiliga "She'r sant'ati" deb o'girilgan "Al-mantiq fi-sh-she'r" asari to'rt fasldan iborat bo'lib: birinchi fasl – she'r haqida umumiy tushuncha, she'riy shakl va yunon she'ri navlari haqida; ikkinchi fasl – she'rdagi umumiy g'araz (maqsad) turlari va taqlidlar haqida; uchinchi fasl – she'rning dastlab paydo bo'lish kayfiyati (sababi) va she'r turlari haqida; to'rtinchi fasl – bayt miqdorining g'arazlar bilan munosabati, xususan, fojia haqida va uning bo'limlari bayoni. Dastlabki fasl shunday boshlanadi: "Eng avvalo, biz shularni aytmog'chimiz: she'r odatda timsolli so'zlardan iborat bo'lib, u bir-biriga teng hamda vaznli gaplardan tuziladi. Arablarda esa she'r qofiyali bo'lib, she'rlarda ma'lum hi-sobda ritm bo'lishi tushuniladi. Bir-biriga teng bo'lishning

ma'nosiga kelsak, bunda she'rdagi har bir gapning ritmli qismlardan tuzilganligi tushuniladi. Odatda so'zning avvalgi ritmi bilan keyingi ritmining nisbati bir xil kelishi kerak". Ibn Sino bu o'rinda aytilgan ritm (vazn) va qofiyadan tashqari uning mantiqiga, timsolli (obrazli) fikrlash ekaniga e'tibor qaratadi: "...mantiqshunos she'rga uning obrazlilikiga jihatidagina diqqat qilmog'i kerak. Timsol orqali (obrazli qilib) aytilgan so'z kishi ruhini o'ziga bo'ysundiradigan bir holat kasb etadi... Bunday holatda o'sha aytilgan so'zlar to'g'rimi yo noto'g'rimi uning uchun ahamiyati bo'lmaydi. Chunki asli – tabiatida rost so'z hech mahal obrazli aytilgan va yo obrazli aytilmagan so'zlarga o'xshamaydi". Xuddi shu jihatdan Ibn Sino she'rni tushunishda o'z salafлари va zamondoshlaridan ilgarilab ketdi, chunki uning e'tiborini arab she'ridagi kabi vazn va qofiya jihatlari emas, balki uning timsoliy (obrazli) tabiati tortdi. She'rning rost voqealar haqida xabar berishi muhim emas, balki uning obrazli fikrlashi muhimdir, degan mantiq bilan yondashdi. Bu jihatdan she'rning "ta'sir kuchi", "odamlarni taajjubga solishi", "taqlidlar", "xayoliy (to'qima) obrazlar" kabi masalalar risola muallifi tomonidan tahlil markaziga qo'yildi. Shundan kelib chiqib, risolaning ikkinchi "ta'limi"da she'rning umumiy maqsadi va taqlid turlariga yuzlandi. Alloma yunon manbalariga suyanib aniqlashicha, "she'r uch xil narsa bilan xayolga ta'sir etadi": lahn – garmoniya (1), taqlid – tashbihli so'zlar (2) va ritm (vazn va qofiya) (3). She'rning dastlab paydo bo'lishi xususida "inson quvvati (ruhiy quvvat – nashr.)da she'r tug'ilishining ikki sababi bo'ladi: ularning biri taqlid – tashbih bilan lazzatlanish, ikkinchisi esa yoshlikdan boshlab shu taqlidning inson faoliyatida ishlatilib kelinishi. Mana shu xislat bilan inson barcha tilsiz hayvonlardan farq qiladi". Insondagi taqlid maymundagi kabi harakatga yoki to'tiqushdagi kabi tovush (so'z)ga taqlid emas. Inson taqlid qilar ekan, u ma'noga ishora qiladi, o'sha ishoralar esa (she'riy) ta'lim o'rnini egallaydi. Insondagi taqlidga ritm jo'r bo'lsa, ma'noviy ishoralar ruhga kuchli ta'sir qiladi, "ruh bundan yengil tortadi, shavqqa to'ladi va taqlid bilan lazzatlanadi". Ayni fikrlar ayrim she'r navlariga emas, butun badiiy asarlarga tegishli bo'lgani uchun bular qatoriga alloma "ikkinchi sabab" qilib, "odamlar tabiati-dagi kompozitsiya va kuylar ta'lifiga bo'lgan muhabbat"ni keltiradi. "Mana shu ikki sabab yuz bergach, she'r tug'iladi. U kishi tabiatiga asta-sekin singib, una boshlaydi. U ko'proq tabiatan shoir bo'lganlarda favqulodda va tabiiy ravishda yaratiladi". Ibn Sino asarida bunday nazariy umumlashmalar muayyan janrlar talqini bilan birga beriladi. To'g'ri, muallif ko'proq yunon she'r navlariga va adabiy turlariga murojaat qiladi va nihoyat, so'nggi "ta'lim"da esa har bir adabiy tur o'ziga munosib vaznda aytilishini ta'kidlaydi. Shundan kelib chiqib, epos va epopeya vazni, masal va hikoyalar vazni, shuningdek, fojia va drama vazni belgilanadi. Ibn Sino belgilagan tushunchalar qamrovi birgina lirik asarlarga

munosabatga emas, balki epik va dramaturgik janrlarga nisbatan ham qo'l kelishi so'nggi jumladan ayonlashgan bo'lsa kerak. Mana shularning barchasi "san'atkorlik" (mahorat) deb nomlanadigan tushunchaga bog'lanadi. "San'atkorlik esa she'riyatning oliy darajasidir". Shuning uchun ham «shoirlar – olam shahzodalari, ya'ni ruh hokimlari»dirlar.

Ibn Sinoning mazkur xulosasi badiiy-estetik tafakkur tarixida ilmiy inqilob ediki, shuning uchun ham u Dante va boshqa G'arbiy Yevropa Uyg'onishining ilk namoyandalari orqali Renessans g'oyalari borib ulanadi. O'rta asr Yevropasi Sharqning ilm-madaniyat yutuqlari bilan birga, estetik qarashlari, adabiy-badiiy an'alarini ham qabul qilib olgani haqida olmon olimi Gerder yozadi: «Arablar (arab tilida yozgan mualliflar – nashr.) falsafa bilan poeziya sintezini nihoyasiga yetkazdilar hamda she'riyatni ko'tarinki tasavvuf g'oyalari bilan sug'ordilar... arab faylasuflari ayni paytda shoir ham edilar, shuning uchun rta asrlarda tasavvuf bilan adabiyot doimo yonma-yon yuradigan, bir-biriga o'tadigan hodisa bo'ldi". Prof. N.Komilov «Tafakkur karvonlari» kitobida Sharq Uyg'onish davri madaniyatining G'arb xalqlari madaniyatiga ijodiy ta'siri haqida yozgan mulohazalari zaminida Ibn Sino kabi Sharq falsafasi va adabiyotshunosligining muhtasham darg'alari turadi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, Ibn Sinoning "Kitob ush-she'r"i Aristotelning "Poetika"si asosida yaratilgan ajoyib asar bo'lib, o'z davri adabiyotshunosligini qamrab olgan qimmatbaho manbadir.

Olim bu kitobi orqali, avvalo, islom tarqagan o'lkalarda qadimgi yunon adabiyotini targ'ib qilgan va shu munosabat bilan o'zida paydo bo'lgan adabiy o'y va mulohazalarini o'rtaga tashlagan bo'lsa, qolaversa, adabiyotshunoslik borasida to'ngacha kam asar yaratilgan bir sohani o'z kitobi bilan baholi qudrat boyitmoqchi bo'lgan.

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ИННОВАЦИОН ФАОЛИЯТНИ ДАВЛАТ ТОМОНИДАН БОШҚАРИШНИ
ТАКОМИЛЛАШТИРИШ

ЗУЛФИҚОРОВ БЕҲЗОД ДАМИНОВИЧ

Бизнесни бошқариш

Магистр

БИЗНЕС ВА ТАДБИРКОРЛИК ОЛИЙ МАКТАБИ

Annotatsiya: 2022-2026 йилларга мўлжалланган янги Ўзбекистоннинг тараққиёт стратегияси тўғрисида Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг Фармони, 28.01.2022 йилдаги ПФ-60-сонли фармонига мувофиқ, корпоратив бошқарувни оптималлаштириш мақсадида ишлаб чиқариш ва бошқариш жараёнларини автоматлаштириш ҳамда саноат корхоналарида ишлаб чиқариш ва инновацияларни бошқарув жараёнларини жалб қилиш бугунги кунни долзарб вазибалардан бири ҳисобланади.

Kalit so‘zlar: Мамлакат, саноат, ишлаб чиқариш, Инвестиция, фаолият

Мамлакатмиз иқтисодийетимизда юз бераётган жиддий таркибий ва сифат ўзгаришларини биргина мисолда, яъни 2020 йилда мамлакатимиз ялпи ички маҳсулотини шакллантиришда саноат ишлаб чиқаришининг улуши бор-йўғи 14,2 фоизни ташкил этган бўлса, 2022 йилда бу кўрсаткич 24,1 фоизга етган бўлса, 2022 йилнинг якуни бўйича саноатнинг хиссаси - 25,3, Қишлоқ, ўрмон ва балиқчилик хўжалиги -97,8, Инвестиция – 50,3, Қурили – 72.1, Савдо -81.4, Хизматлар -52,4, Юк ташиши-52,3, Йўловчи ташиш -94,3, Экспорт -17,6, Импорт -51,4 фоиз хиссага тўғри келмоқда¹. Саноат маҳсулоти умумий ўсишининг қарийб 70 фоизини, юқори кўшимча қийматга эга бўлган тайёр маҳсулот ишлаб чиқаришга йўналтирилган соҳалар ташкил этмоқда. Айниқса машинасозлик ва автомобилсозлик, металургия, кимё ва нефт-кимё саноати, озиқ-овқат саноати, қурилиш материаллари саноати, фармацевтика ва мебелсозлик тармоқлари 2020 йилда жадал суръатлар билан ривожланди. **Тадқиқотнинг объекти.** Мамлакатимизда фаолият кўрсатаётган акциядорлик жамиятларининг инновацион фаолияти тадқиқот объекти ҳисобланади.

Тадқиқотнинг предмети. Мамлакатимизда фаолият кўрсатаётган акциядорлик жамиятларининг инновацион фаолиятини бошқариш билан боғлиқ бўлган иқтисодий муносабатлар тадқиқот ишининг предмети ҳисобланади.

Тадқиқот мақсади ва вазифалари. Акциядорлик жамиятларида инновацион фаолиятини самарали бошқаришни такомиллаштириш юзасидан илмий таклиф ва амалий тавсиялар ишлаб чиқиш ҳисобланади.

Ушбу мақсадга эришиш учун қуйидаги вазифалар белгилаб олинди:

-акциядорлик жамиятларида инновацион тизим тушинчаси, моҳияти ва уларни ўрганиш ва таҳлил қилиш орқали зарарлигини аниқлаш;

- мамлакатимизда инновациялар ва инновацион фаолиятни ташкил этиш қилиш ва уни самарали бошқаришнинг норматив-ҳуқуқий ҳужжатларни ўрганиш ва таҳлил қилиш; Стратегик режалаштириш жараёнида корхона фаолиятнинг таҳлили муҳим рол ўйнайди.

Стратегик режа — бу корхона (фирма) олдидаги узок муддатга мўлжалланган вазифалар мажмуи бўлиб, у корхона кўламидаги бошқа жорий, йиллик режалар учун бошланғич нуқта хизматини ўтайди. Стратегик режанинг асосий шакллари беш, ўн йил ва ундан кўпроқ муддатга мўлжалланган режалардир.

Инновацион соҳада стратегик режанинг ўта муҳим ва зарурлиги қуйидагилар билан изоҳланади. У: корхонани инновацион янгиланишининг аниқ мақсадини белгилашга ва шакллантиришга имкон беради; корхонани ташқи муҳитга мослаштирилишига ва инновацион фаолиятни амалга ошириш орқали рақобатбардошлигини оширишга ёрдам беради; инновацияларни самарали бошқариш таркиби ва тизимини яратишга имкон беради; корхона таркибидаги барча бўғинлар фаолиятини ягона инновацион жараён мақсадлари йўлида мувофиқлаштиришга шароит туғдиради; корхонанинг барча ресурсларини, яъни ишчи кучи, молиявий, айланма ва асосий фондларнинг самарали тақсимотини таъминлайди ва ҳоказо.

Корхонанинг инновацион янгиланиш мақсади ва вазифаларини амалга ошириш юзасидан батафсил, ҳар томонлама комплекс ишлаб чиқилган режа стратегик режалаштиришнинг пировард натижаси ҳисобланади. Корхонанинг мақсади ва вазифаларини танлаш стратегик режалаштириш жараёнининг энг дастлабки ва масъулиятли босқичларидан ҳисобланади. Бу жараён режалаштиришнинг кейинги барча босқичлари учун мўлжал вазифасини ўтайди. Корхона молиявий фаолиятининг бош мақсади, кам маблағ сарфлаб, истеъмолчиларга юқори сифатли янги маҳсулот етказиб бериш, топширик, шартномаларини ўз вақтида ва сифатли бажаришдир. Стратегик режалаштириш сифати ҳам ана шу бош мақсаднинг қанчалик тўғри танланганлиги ва қабул қилинганлигига боғлиқ. Шу соҳадаги тадқиқотлар мақсаднинг қуйидаги

мезонларга мос келиши лозимлигини кўрсатади:• аниқ ўлчовга эга бўлиши;• давр (муддат)нинг аниқ бўлиши;• амалга ошириш мумкинлиги;• мувофиқлаштирилишини таъминлаш мумкинлиги;• устуворликка эга бўлиши.

Биринчи мезон мақсаднинг аниқ меъёрий ўлчовга эга бўлишини талаб қилади. Масалан, “шу давр ичида ходимларнинг хизмат поғоналари орасидаги ўсишини тахминан 10-15 фоизга ошириш”, “сифати аъло, аммо баҳоси шунча фоиз паст бўлган маҳсулотни ишлаб чиқариш” ва ҳоказо. Бундай мақсадларни аниқ қўйиш билан раҳбар барча бўғинларнинг истиқболдаги ривожланиши бўйича аниқ миқдорий мўлжалларни белгилайди. Стратегик режалаштиришдаги **иккинчи мезон** — бу прогноз қилинаётган вақт (давр)ни аниқ белгилаш лозимлиги. Бу мезонга биноан, стратегик режалаштириш узоқ муддатли (беш йилдан кўпроқ муддатга), ўрта муддатли (бир йилдан беш йилгача) ва қисқа муддатли (бир йилгача) бўлиши мумкин.

LIFE AND ACTIVITY OF THE GREAT POET AND SCIENTIST

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Abstract: This article is the life of Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, activity, rich and colorful creative-scientific heritage and to the poet by our state the attention given to youth education of the poet's works today and is devoted to the importance of non-existence in his scientific life.

Key words: Thinker, great poet, encyclopedist, statesman Umar Sheikh Mirza, International Public Foundation named after Zahiruddin Muhammad Babur, Third Renaissance, Boburnoma.

One of the unique figures who left an indelible mark in world history is Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur is a great poet, encyclopedist, statesman and a skilled commander is known and famous all over the world. His incomparable scientific and creative heritage not only of our national culture and literary-aesthetic thinking of our people unique in its formation, but also in the history of world literature, science and statehood has a place.

The life of Zahiruddin Muhammad Babur during the period of independence and comprehensive study of his activities, his works in our country and wide-scale work on promotion in foreign countries was carried out. In particular, the poet's birthday is February 14 every year throughout our country is celebrated as a holiday of literature and science. Philology many researches in the field, national and international scientific conferences is held regularly.

In the following years, in the cities of Tashkent and Andijan, Bobur Mirza that huge statues were installed in the city of Andijan, where he was born and raised International public foundation named after Babur and "Babur and the World" under its management Culture" Book Museum, "Babur and the World" The organization of the magazine is recognized as a major event in our cultural life done.

Our country is entering a new stage of national development - the Third Today, when we are entering the renaissance era and fundamental changes are taking place in all aspects of our lives, we must remember the priceless legacy of Babur Mirza. in-depth study and popularization are becoming more important.

The national and universal nature of the works of our great ancestor, his to increase the intellectual and spiritual potential of our young generation, our children on this basis, it is important to educate the creators of New Uzbekistan taking into

account the place and influence, the scientific and creative heritage of Babur Mirza further study and promotion in our country and internationally intended. Including:

Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Innovation, Academy of Sciences, Union of Writers, Republic of Spirituality and Center for Enlightenment, Babur International Public Fund and the public 540th birthday of Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur in 2023 the proposal to widely celebrate the anniversary was approved. Uzbekistan The President of the Republic of January 25, 2023 "Great poet and scientist, 540 of the birth of the famous statesman Zahiruddin Muhammad Babur 2023- year 3 - February 84-8-0-Q/23 Decision of the Surkhandarya region hokimiyati to many scientific researches about Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur in our region the way was opened.

Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur's scientific and creative heritage, statehood and scientific at the international level in order to study the activities of generals conducting researches and publishing their results, new scientific, artistic journalism decisions on the creation of works to the relevance of the article serves.

METHODS. The generally accepted methods in the article are objectivity, historical analysis, comparative logic analysis, based on the principles of chronological order, Alisher Navoi His life and work will be covered on the basis of historical-scientific and internet sources.

RESULTS. It should be noted that Zahiriddin in our country Monuments and monuments related to the name of Muhammad Babur, including repair of memorial complexes and beautification of their territories and Manuscripts, ancient books, works of art and restoration of other cultural assets at a reliable level creation of necessary conditions for storage was included in the plan. Also Babur The people who gave birth to such classic people will never be humiliated. inevitably attains bliss. As we turn the pages of history, the world culture of the Uzbek people his great contribution to the treasury, his spirituality from the distant past to the world It is obvious that it has become known and popular. The name of the nation when it comes to the glorified scholars, his talent, intelligence, Zahiriddin Muhammed, a poet with a complicated fate and an open spiritual world Babur attracts more attention to himself. He is a statesman, a poet, a soldier, a scientist, historian, literary critic, linguist, and at the same time a cheerful person as having many wonderful qualities.

Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur was born on February 14, 1483 in Andijan, Ferghana. He was born in the family of Umar Shaykh Mirza, the ruler of the ulus. In this period In Central Asia and Khorasan, between different governors and relatives struggle for ownership of a large state built by his great-grandfather Amir Temur was

extremely tense. Love for literature and the beauty of nature from a young age Babur's father learned science from experienced teachers in the palace. But Babur's innocent and carefree youth did not last long 1494 from his father in 1506 and the mother who gave birth to him died. Babur was orphaned by his father at the age of 12 after his stay, he was promoted to the governor of Fergana ulus. Babur's pen his brother Jahangir Mirza, uncle Sultan for the throne of Andijan in exchange for a sword Ahmad Mirza against his uncle Sultan Muhammad and other rivals had to fight. In 1504, Shyboni Khan captured Andijan After entering, Babur headed south and established his own in Kabul created the power, this incident affected Babur very badly, because The place where he was born and raised is in a foreign land, separated from the place where his navel blood was spilled how hard it was to be a king.

But Babur returned to Central Asia in 1505-1515 tried everything, but these efforts did not yield any results. After in order to further strengthen his position, during the years 1519-1525 He fought several battles to conquer India. April 1525 In Panipat, Babur defeated Delhi Sultan Ibrahim Lodi with an army of 12,000 defeated his army of 100 thousand warriors and elephants and in March 1527 Babur had the upper hand in the battle with Rano Sango, the governor of Chitaro. After these great victories, Babur founded the Babur dynasty in India Babur did not live long after these events. On December 26, 1530 Died in Agra. He is in the Nurafshonda garden on the left bank of the Jamna river was buried. Later, according to his will, his children took his governor to Kabul come and be buried. However, in a short time, "Babur is political in Hundistan stabilization of the environment, integration of Indian lands, cities beautified, sponsored the proper implementation of trade issues. Facilitate the writing of Babur, eliminate various reading defects In order to achieve this, he discovered a new script, Baburi's letter. Babur India after taking over, he issued just laws, abolished the jizya (extortion tax), forbids the burning of the dead husband's living wife with the corpse. Gardens creation of architectural monuments, libraries, Caravanserai, construction, especially during the period of his sons on a large scale spread. The wise son of India, the great statesman Jawahir Lal Nehru describes the cultural environment in the Babur state as follows: "Babur After coming to India, there were many changes and new developments Art, fresh air, architecture, life, culture, etc and the fields are connected to each other. The Baburites are widespread in world history long years is a dynasty that ruled for 332 years. Bangladesh today A person who visited the capital city of Dhaka entered the historical museum "Lalbagh-Kala". Clothes, military weapons belonging to Babur and Baburi, Ustad Aliquli stone cannons, rifles, armor, swords and shields made the people of that time People of

India and Bangladesh who watched in the dress of their time A witness of how much respect and consideration was given to Babur and Baburi we will be Zahridin Muhammad Babur's kingdom in historical books In addition to his leadership and scholarly talent, he also knew jurisprudence perfectlyis brought. In Nisari's work "Muzakkiri akhbob" (memoir of beloved people). There are such words about Babur: In another treatise on the issues of jurisprudence stated that the writer is a symbol of his wisdom. Turkish and There are some good poems in Persian, and the name of that jurisprudence treatise is "Mubayyin". Babur Mirza selected the most important Islamic sciences in his work "Mubayyin". A religious scholar, a jurist, the tax system of that time, the law of tax collection rules, how much tax to collect from whom according to Sharia and other issues explained in the poem. Son of Asar Zahiruddin Muhammad Babur Ascribed to Humayun in 928 AH during the Indian Campaigns (1521 AD) was classified in the poetic way. Babur ruled for five years and died on December 26, 1530. In this short time, the health of the owner of the great kingdom deteriorated despite his progress, he managed to do great positive things.

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UDK 615.19; 615.213; 614.283

**O‘ZBEKISTON VETERINARIYA FARMATSEVTIKASIDA
QO‘LLANILAYOTGAN INSEKTITSIDLAR VA AKARITSIDLARNI
ASOSIY TASIR ETUVCHI MODDASI BO‘YICHA TAHLILI**

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Anotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada O‘zbekiston veterinariya farmatsevtikasi bozorida mavjud insektitsidlar va akaritsidlar bozoriga kirib kelish dinamikasining ishlab chiqaruvchi davlatlar orasidagi taqsimoti, asosiy ta’sir etuvchi moddasi, ishlab chiqarilish shakli kabi ko‘rsatkichlari orqali kontent tahlili natijalari keltirilgan.

Kirish. Veterinariya, qishloq xo‘jaligi va sanoatning rivojlanishi, o‘simliklar, hayvonlar va sanoat binolarini zararkunanda organizmlardan himoya qilish, hayvonlarda hashoratlar va kanalar keltirib chiqaradigan kasalliklarni oldini olish davolash, uchun maxsus vositalar insektitsidlar va akaritsidlarni tayyorlash hamda ishlab chiqarishni qat’iy talab etadi [1].

Ishning maqsadi. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi veterinariya farmatsevtikasi bozorining ma’lum bir qismini tashkil etgan insektitsidlar va akaritsidlar guruhiga mansub kimyoviy va biologik himoya vositalarining toksikologik ahamiyatini inobatga olgan holda ushbu preparatlarning O‘zbekiston veterinariya farmatsevtikasi bozorida tutgan o‘rni tahlilini o‘tkazish.

Material va metodlar. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi veterinariya sohasida, qishloq xo‘jaligida qon so‘ruvchi hashoratlar va kanalar, o‘simlik zararkunandalari, kasalliklariga va begona o‘tlarga qarshi foydalanish uchun ruxsat etilgan kimyoviy va biologik himoya vositalari ro‘yxatida qishloq xo‘jaligida ishlatish uchun tavsiya etilgan hayvonlarni, o‘simliklarni himoya qilishning kimyoviy va biologik vositalari yaxlit ro‘yxatini, ulardan samarali va bezarar foydalanishning asosiy mezon va me’yorlarini joriy etadi. Veterinariya va chorvachilikni rivojlantirish qo‘mitasi, Veterinariya dori vositalari, ozuqabop qo‘shimchalar sifati va muomalasi nazorati bo‘yicha davlat ilmiy markazi saytida keltirilgan reestri ma’lumotlari asosida O‘zbekiston veterinariya farmatsevtikasi bozorida ishlatiladigan insektitsidlar va akaritsidlarning kontent tahlili amalga oshirildi[5].

Natijalar va ularning tahlili. Insektitsidlar va akaritsidlar asosiy ta’sir qiluvchi moddalari bo‘yicha tahlili o‘rganildi. natijalari shu ko‘rsatdiki asosiy ta’sir qiluvchi moddalari bo‘yicha tahlilida 15 nomdagi vositalarning turli nisbatlaridagi vositalari

ekanligi kuzatilib, ulardan eng ko‘p ivermektin moddasi saqllovchi dori vositalar bo‘lib, ular 23,7% ni tashkil qildi. Keyingi o‘rinlarni Sipermetrin, diazinon, fiprolin, siflutrin va boshqa insektitsidlar va akaritsidlar egallaydi.

Xulosa: Natijalardan ko‘rinib turibdiki O‘zbekiston Respublikasi veterinariya farmatsevtikasi bozorida asosiy ta’sir qiluvchi moddalari bo‘yicha tahlilida eng ko‘p ivermektin moddasi saqllovchi dori vositalar ekanligi kontent tahlilda aniqlandi.

ADABIYOTLAR

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YANGI TUG'ULGAN CHAQALOQLARDA BIRINCHI NAFAS
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Annotatsiya: Yangi tug'ilgan chaqaloqlik davri inson hayotida eng qisqa va ayni paytda juda muhim davr hisoblanadi. Yangi tug'ilgan chaqaloqlarning kasalliklari bir qator xususiyatlar bilan ajralib turadi -bu tez va progressiv yo'l bilan rivojlanishi, simptomlarning kamligi va klinik ko'rinishlarning atipikligi, o'limning yuqoriligi. Yangi tug'ilgan chaqaloqlar kasalliklarining ko'pchiligi o'z vaqtida tashxis qo'yish va to'g'ri davolash usullarini tanlashni talab qiladi. Shuning uchun tibbiyot oliy o'quv yurtlari talabalari uchun o'quv jarayonida neonatologiyaning ushbu bo'limi bo'yicha chuqur, tizimlashtirilgan bilimlarni olish juda muhimdir.

Kalit so'zlar: Yangi tug'ilgan chaqaloq, asfiksiya, sindrom, pnevmotoksik, gipoksiya, anamnez.

Har yili dunyoda 40 mln chaqaloqda asfiksiya holati qayd etiladi. Rivojlangan va rivojlanayotgan davlatlarda uning uchrash chastotasi keskin farqlanadi, ya'ni har 1000 tirik tug'ilgan chaqaloqning 1 dan 50 nafarigacha kuzatiladi. JSST ko'rsatmalariga ko'ra rivojlanayotgan davlatlarda kasallanish va o'lim ko'rsatkichlarining asosiy sababi bo'lib hisoblanadi. Har yili 5 mln neonatal davrdagi o'limning 19%i tug'ruq vaqtidagi asfiksiyaga bog'liq. Yangi tug'ilgan chaqaloqlar asfiksiyasi -yurak faoliyati saqlangan holatda, nafas yo'qligi yoki nomuntazam, samarasiz nafas harakatlari bilan tavsiflanadigan sindromdir. Atamaning shartli ekanligi o'z-o'zidan ayon, chunki yunonchadan tarjima qilinganda "puls yo'qligi" degan ma'noni bildiradi. Ma'lumki, embrionda nafas olish harakatlari hom iladorlikning 13-haftasida boshlanadi. Lekin ular tovush tonining mahkamligidan ro'y beradi. Tug'ish davrida transplatsent qon aylanishi buziladi, kindikni kesganda esa u butunlay yo'qolib, kislorod parsial bosimining pasayishi, uglekislota oshishiga olib keladi, pH esa pasayadi. Buning natijasida aorta va uyqu arteriyasi nafas markaziga impuls kelib, nafas markazi atrofidagi param etrlar o'zgaradi.

Diafragma qisqarishi manfiy ko'krak ich bosimini ta'minlab, nafas yo'llarida havoning o'tishini osonlashtiradi. Nafas olishda kirayotgan havoga alveolalardagi yuzaki taranglanish va o'pkadagi suyuqlikning qovushqoqligi katta qarshilik

ko'rsatadi. O'pka normal to'g'rilanganida o'pka suyuqligi limfa tomirlari va qon kapillyarlari bilan tezda so'riladi. Normada o'pka ichidagi manfiy bosim 80 sm suv ustuniga teng bo'ladi, qabul qilinayotgan havo hajmi esa birinchi nafasda hajmdan oshadi.

Nafasning boshqarilishi nafas markazi bilan oshiriladi, bu markaz miya ustunining to'rsimon tuzilmasida joylashgan. Nafas markazi uch qismdan iborat: medullyar — bu qism nafas olish va chiqarishni boshlaydi va ketma-ketlashtiradi; apnoetik — uzoq inspirator spazmni keltirib chiqaradi (miya ko'prigining o'rta va pastki qismida joylashgan); pnevmotoksik — apnoetik qismga tormozlovchi ta'sir ko'rsatadi (ko'prikning yuqori qismida joylashgan). Nafas olishni boshqarishda markaziy va periferik xemoreseptorlar rol o'ynaydi. Markaziy xemoreseptorlar pH ning o'zgarishiga juda sezgir bo'lib, ularning asosiy funksiyasi H⁺ ionlari orqali miya suyuqligi doimiylikini saqlashdir. CO₂ gematoensefalik to'siqdan erkin diffuziyalanadi. Orqali miya suyuqligida H⁺ ionlarining oshishiga, ayniqsa, baroreseptorlar, karotilbaroreseptorlar va aortal O₂ va CO₂ miqdorining o'zgarishiga juda sezgir bo'ladi. Ular bola tug'ilganda funksional faol bo'ladi.

Nafas markazi pnevmotoksik qismi bola hayotining 1-yillarida rivojlanib boradi, bu bilan shu yoshdagi nafas aritmiasini tushuntiriladi. Apnoe chala tug'ilgan bolalarda uzoq va tez-tez yuz beradi. Bu esa nafas markazi pnevmotoksik bo'limining yaxshi rivojlanmaganligidan darak beradi, chala tug'ilgan bolalarning yashab qoiishida muhim o'rin tutadi. Bu nafas markazi apnoetik bo'limining yetarlicha rivojlanmaganidan dalolat beradi.

Homila ichi gipoksiyasi - perinatal o'lim sabablari ichida yetakchi o'rinni egallaydi. Yangi tug'ilish davrida bolalarning o'lik tug'ilishi va o'limga olib keladigan patologik omillarning 60%i antenatal davrga va atigi 20%i tug'ruq davriga to'g'ri keladi. Surunkali homila ichi gipoksiyasi bilan kasallangan bola uchun tug'ruq faoliyatining asoratlari, ayniqsa noxush hisoblanib, kompensator mexanizmlarning buzilishiga va og'ir oqibatlarga olib keladi. Perinatal gipoksiya homila va yangi tug'ilgan chaqaloqda markaziy nerv tizimi shikastlanishlarining 30 - 60 % iga sababchi hisoblanadi, bu o'rinda patologik chetlanishlarning yuzaga chiqish darajasi homila ichi gipoksiyasining qancha davom etganligiga va og'irlik darajasiga bog'liq bo'ladi. Etiologiya: Anamnezga ko'ra antenatal va intranatal davrda kuzatiladigan patologiyalar asfiksiyaga olib keluvchi xavf omillari sifatida baholanadilar va ular birlamchi reanimatsiya o'tkazish uchun kerakli tayyorgarlik qarorini qabul qilishda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. (a. va b.)- Bolaning intranatal asfiksiya holatida tug'ilishini ishonch bilan oldindan bashorat qiladigan yagona diagnostik belgi mavjud

emasligini qayd etib o'tmoq zarur. Chunonchi, homilada yurak qisqarishlari soni monitoring qilish (kardiotokografiya) kabi keng tarqalgan usul yetarlicha natija bermadi, bu o'tkazilgan ko'p sonli tekshinshlarda namoyish qilindi. SHuning uchun antenatal anamnezi hatto yaxshi bo'lgan bola tug'ilganda ham reanimatsion tadbirlar o'tkazish uchun hamma jihozlarni taxt qilib qo'yish kerak .

Gipoksemiya-oksidanib ulgurmagani mahsulotlar yig'ilishiga va metabolik atsidozga olib keladi, shuningdek "nafas" harakatlarining kuchayishi, taxikardiya, suyak ko'migidan eritrotsitlarning qo'shimcha miqdori chiqarilishi ko'rinishidagi moslashish mexanizmlarini o'z ichiga oladi. Moslashuv jarayonlarining ro'yobga chiqishi simpatiko-adrenal tizimning faollashuvi, buyrak usti bezlari po'stlog'i gormonlari va tsitokinlar bilan ta'minlanadi. RO₂ ning simob ustuni hisobida 40 mm dan pastga tushishi qon aylanishining markazlashuviga olib keladigan "ishemik refleks" , ya'ni teri, o'pka, buyraklar, jigar, hayotiy muhim a'zolari: diafragma, miya, buyrak usti bezlari funksiyasini ta'minlash uchun MIY ishemiyasiga olib keladi. Tizimli gemodinamik o'zgarishlari gipovolemik shok 1 - fazasi klinikasiga muvofiq keladi. Qon aylanishi markazlashuvining salbiy oqibati: oksidanib ulgurmagani mahsulotlar SO₂ yig'ilishi, ishemiyalangan to'qimalarda atsidoz hosil bo'ladi, bu esa: tizimli gemodinamik, mikrotsirkulyatsiya, gemoreologiya, suv elektrolit muvozanati, almashinuv jarayonlari uchun bir qator noxush oqibatlarga olib keladi. Laktat yig'ilishi bilan moslashgan anaerob glikolizning faollashuvi atsidozni kuchaytiradi. Asfiksiyada buzilishlarning muhim patogenetik halqalaridan biri giperkatexolaminemiya, atsidoz va endoteliy shikastlanishi fonida plazmali proteazalar faollashuvi, ya'ni trombin, fibrinolitik, kinin va komplement tizimining faollashuvi hisoblanadi, bu proteoliz mahsulotlaridan endotoksikozga va atsidoz bilan birga hujayralar membranalari, mitoxondriyalar, lizosoma, ribosoma, gematoentsefalik to'siqlikning shikastlanishiga, tomir o'tkazuvchanligi oshishiga, tomirlar tonusi tushib ketishiga, hujayralar destruksiyasiga (shu jumladan eritrotsitlarning ham), interstitsial bo'shliq shishiga, sladj-fenomeniga, tomir ichida ivish ishga tushishiga, tromboz, mikrotsirkulyatsiya blokadasiga, distrofik jarayonlarga olib keladi.

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Г

STYLISTIC ANALYSIS OF DRAMA A DIALOGUE

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Annotation

This article explores dimensions of dramatic structure which the literary linguistic analysis of a play text can illuminate within an integrated model of dramatic significance.

Keywords: Stylistic, stylistic of drama, method, dialogue in drama, personal context, cognitive context

Аннотация

В данной статье исследуются аспекты драматической структуры, которые литературно-лингвистический анализ текста пьесы может осветить в рамках интегрированной модели драматического значения.

Ключевые слова: Стилистические, стилистические из драмы, метода, диалога в драме, личном контексте, когнитивном контексте

In linguistics, stylistic analysis is the process of identifying usage patterns in written and spoken language. Certain stylistic traits' numerical recurrence is employed in several stylistic analysis techniques to assess the character and caliber of the text. Foregrounding is one of the numerous strategies and terminologies we employ in stylistic analysis, and it's crucial. Foregrounding is defined as a "artistically motivated deviation" by Leech and Short. The opposite of automaticity in a text, foregrounding, according to Mukarovsky, refers to the variety of stylistic effects found in literature, whether they be at the phonetic , grammatical or semantic levels, all of which defy the rules of the text.

The linguistic analysis and interpretation of play texts constitute drama stylistics. The fundamental tenet of the area needs to be the understanding that play-text language is a unique genre deserving of independent examination; in other words, play-texts shouldn't be interpreted as merely "dramatic poems" or as a mirror of spoken discourse from "real life." Character development occurs primarily through dialogue in play texts, which are framed by a distinctive discourse framework. However, they also contain monologic speech (such as soliloquies) and quasinarratorial devices (such as some stage instructions). Their relationship with theatrical performance is debatable. Therefore, the stylistics of drama is a semiotic approach to dramatic texts that concentrates on the text's language features (but it

should also be aware of other textual elements). It's one strategy among many that may be used. Though it is more explicit, it is closely related to "practical criticism."

DIALOGUE IN DRAMA

It is important to think carefully about what we mean when we talk of literature as interaction. We need for instance to separate out the types of interaction that go on between characters within a text from the sort of higher-order interaction that takes place between an author and a reader. In the context of drama dialogue, Short argues that interaction works mainly on two levels, with one level of discourse embedded inside another. He suggests the schema shown in Figure A9.1 as a way of configuring the structure of dialogue in plays. Short's schema is useful in a number of ways. It shows how the utterances that pass from one character to another become part of what the playwright 'tells' the audience. It also differentiates two sets of interactive contexts: the fictional context surrounding the characters within the world of the play, and the 'real' context framing the interaction between author and reader. From this, it holds that the features that mark social relations between people at the character level become messages about those characters at the level of discourse between author and reader/audience. This is not to say the levels of discourse portrayed by the schema are absolutely rigid. For example, reported speech, where one character reports the words of another on stage, opens up a further, third layer of embedding. Whatever the precise characteristics of its embedding, verbal interaction in plays nonetheless requires for its understanding and interpretation the same rules of discourse that govern everyday social interaction. In other words, the assumptions we make about dialogue in the world of the play are predicated upon our assumptions about how dialogue works in the real world

Understanding dialogue in drama: context, structure, strategy are relatively fluid and open-ended level of language organisation that encompasses aspects of communication that go beyond the structure of words and sentences. In this respect, it is not that easy to find a compact, workable model of discourse that can be readily pressed into service for the exploration of dramatic dialogue. However, one principle that is common to many models of discourse analysis is the understanding that all naturally occurring language takes place in a context of use. We can divide up the notion of context into three basic categories:

Physical context

: This is the actual setting in which interaction takes place. Physical context may be constituted by the workplace, the home environment or by a public area. In face-to-face conversation, speaker and hearer share the same physical context, although in

some forms of spoken interaction, such as broadcast or telephone talk, speaker and hearer are physically separated.

Personal context

: This refers to the social and personal relationships of the interactants to one another. Personal context also encompasses social networks and group membership, the social and institutional roles of speakers and hearers, and the relative status and social distance that pertains between participants.

Cognitive context

: This refers to the shared and background knowledge held by participants in interaction. Cognitive context, which is susceptible to change as interaction progresses, also extends to a speaker's world cultural knowledge and past experiences. Against this sketch of interactive context, we can begin to plot some principles of dialogue. One approach that I have found to be reasonably effective, though in no way a canonical or definitive method of analysis, is to conceptualise dialogue in terms of two axes. These intersecting axes are organised along the lines of the 'axis of combination' and 'axis of selection'. From this perspective, an utterance can be analysed either in terms of its linear placement along an axis of combination or in terms of its status as a strategic choice from the axis of selection. Put another way, the axis of combination forms a structural frame along which units of dialogue.

In conclusion This unit has established some basic categories and concepts for the analysis of dialogue. Analyzing the language of drama texts stylistically can be somehow challenging, due to the fact, dialogues need certain tools and techniques to be used. Therefore, the fundamental purpose of conducting this work is to show how to analyze plays stylistically. This model applies methods of stylistics to analyze the aesthetic side of the language of the selected texts. This model also allows researchers to refer to certain tools related to pragmatics and discourse analysis to investigate the dialogues in order to reach to rightful interpretation. Since the language of drama texts shows diversity in its form, this methodology looks at a drama text as a combination of different genres which they need different tools from linguistics. In this way, readers can gain an understanding of the texts by following rational and tangible evidences from the language of the texts.



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Syntactic stylistic devices

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Annotation

This article explains stylistic syntactic devices as a general syntactic type of language, analyzes syntactic stylistic procedures, and provides instances of them.

Keywords: syntactic and stylistic devices, gradation, ellipsis, inversion, parallelism.

Аннотация

В данной статье стилистические синтаксические приемы рассматриваются как общий синтаксический тип языка, анализируются синтаксические стилистические приемы и приводятся их примеры.

Ключевые слова: синтаксические и стилистические приемы, градация, многоточие, инверсия, параллелизм.

We may then infer the following conclusions from the aforementioned arguments if any modifications to the syntactic structure do not impact the content:

1. The existing material is defined by its basic elements.
2. The individual meanings of the constituent pieces are referred to as grammatical and structural meanings.
3. Lexical and textual meanings can be influenced by structural meanings. The aforementioned indicates that speech patterns are crucial in the development of thought processes.

Syntactic stylistic devices are particular applications in speech construction that are used to portray emotions and give rise to particular styles of speech. These tools are used to build unusual phrases that differ significantly from neutral syntactic units. Below, we'll look at how this "special" relates to the straightforward "neutral." Understanding the conventions of syntactic language is essential to comprehending the nature of syntactic stylistic devices. The syntactic stylistic approach is regarded as an expression of one's own judgment rather than a mistake resulting from a deviation from accepted morphological, syntactic, and stylistic principles. One general syntactic kind of a language to study is stylistic syntactic creations. Application of phonetic, morphological, syntactic, and stylistic norms of speech in many contexts is the norm. A shift in word order in the first sentence gave rise to a beautiful, romantic mood. By rearranging the words, the second sentence gives the word "affection" a different

meaning. Stated differently, these words convey the speaker's attitude. Let's contrast it with the conventional neutral assertion. Sentences take off. She yearned for affection. The meaning of the second sentence is as follows:

In relation to syntax, it's important to stress how crucial tone is to how speech is put together. Authors convey the tone of their writing through linguistic and nonlinguistic paralinguistic devices. The means of syntactic stylistic influence are by their very nature close to the features of oral speech. The excitement of the speaker can also be an important factor in the development of sensitivity. In such cases, he omitted parts of the proposal. As a result, an ellipse is used, sometimes the same word is repeated. You can change the order of words in a sentence without changing the main content of the idea expressed by the speaker. Sometimes the tuner lists and describes the causes and consequences of the event for someone using counting and gradation. Rhetorical interrogative sentences, conflicting words, etc. are often used in oral speech. As a result of changes in the structure of such proposals, additional meaning appears. Several compounds are also widely used as visual aids. All this create emphasis, emotionality and sensitivity in oral speech. However, all these means of syntactic influence are generalized, combined, perform a certain function and take the form of a stylistic environment, mainly in the style of prose.

Repetition is a stylistic tool used to express excitement. Emotional speech is characterized by brevity, logic and repetition of certain parts of the expressed thought. The repetition of certain words and whole phrases in spoken language is certain: she cried out loudly: "Where is my child? But where is my child? I want to know where my child is? In this example, repetition does not fulfill any stylistic function and expresses only a certain mental state of the speaker. Repetition is used as a stylistic tool to attract the attention of the reader.

Synonymous repetition in the speaker's speech serves to increase and convince the power of speech, to detail it in artistic speech. While speaking about synonymous repetition, it is necessary to mention the problem of pleonasm. In pleonasm, not only the same word or means is repeated, but also the same content, meaning. This seems an exaggeration; it does not add any value to the recognized opinion. Pleonasm is a speech impediment. Pleonasms are synonymous with repetition, which are not based on artistic and aesthetic considerations. However, the phenomenon of pleonasm is practically absent in the language, especially in the Uzbek language. One of the simple tasks of repetition is to influence sometimes expressing a sequence of actions. This task is performed using rhythm. Another function of repetition is to enhance the meaning of a sentence. Sometimes these things or actions are similar or close to each other, one

in a pair of the other. This method is widely used mainly in the artistic style and serves to express speech. In gradation each specific phrase in a sentence becomes stronger and more effective than its predecessor (in terms of efficiency and logic). Synonyms are often used in gradations. The reuse of these synonyms helps to discern the effect. In short, syntactic stylistic devices include inversion, indivisible structures, parallel devices, chiasm, repetition, ellipse, accent, counting, gradation, antithesis, and each of them performs a specific function.

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МАЪМУРИЙ ПРЕЮДИЦИЯЛИ ЖИНОЯТЛАРНИ КВАЛИФИКАЦИЯ ҚИЛИШ МАСАЛАЛАРИ

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Аннотация: Ушбу тезисда муаллифнинг маъмурий преюдицияли жиноятларни квалификация қилиш масалалари юзасидан айрим мулоҳазалари баён қилинган. Иштирокчиликда жуда хавфли жиноятлар содир этилиши, жиноятни амалга ошириш режасининг пухта ишлаб чиқилганлиги, жиноятни фош қилишнинг қийинлиги ва бошқа қатор муаммолар келиб чиқади. Қонун чиқарувчи орган иштирокчиликда содир этиладиган жиноятларнинг ана шундай хусусиятларини ҳисобга олиб иштирокчиликда содир этиладиган жиноятларни квалификация қилиш ва жазо тайинлашнинг алоҳида қоидаларини ишлаб чиққан.

Муаллифга кўра МЖТҚда ЖКдаги каби иштирокчиликка бағишланган иштирокчилик тушунчаси, иштирокчиларининг турлари, иштирокчиликнинг шакллари, иштирокчиликда содир этганлик учун жавобгарлик доираси, дахлдорлик каби алоҳида нормалар мавжуд эмас. Фақатгина 32-модданинг 4-бандида “ҳуқуқбузарликнинг бир гуруҳ шахслар томонидан содир этилиши” маъмурий жавобгарликни оғирлаштирувчи ҳолат сифатида келтириб ўтилган. Бироқ, бир гуруҳ шахслар дейилганида кимлар тушунилишига оидинлик киритилмаган.

Калит сўзлар: маъмурий жавобгарлик, маъмурий преюдиция, квалификация қилиш, бир гуруҳ шахслар, уюшган гуруҳ, жинойий уюшма, ташкилотчи, далолатчи, бажарувчи.

Шахслар биргалашиб жиноят содир этган вақтда уларда жиноятни амалга ошириш учун шижоат, қатъиятлик, журъат кучаяди. Иштирокчиликда жуда хавфли жиноятлар содир этилиши, жиноятни амалга ошириш режасининг пухта ишлаб чиқилганлиги, жиноятни фош қилишнинг қийинлиги ва бошқа қатор муаммолар келиб чиқади.

Қонун чиқарувчи орган иштирокчиликда содир этиладиган жиноятларнинг ана шундай хусусиятларини ҳисобга олиб иштирокчиликда содир этиладиган жиноятларни квалификация қилиш ва жазо тайинлашнинг алоҳида қоидаларини ишлаб чиққан.

Таъкидлаш керакки, юридик адабиётларда жиноятда иштирокчилик тушунчасига турлича таърифлар берилган. Жумладан, С.Ниёзова “жиноят содир қилишда бир неча жиноятчи бирга ҳаракат қилади ва шулардан ҳеч бўлмаганида иккитаси жинойи натижага эришиш учун ўз ҳаракатларини бирлаштиради ва ижтимоий хавфли оқибат келиб чиқишини билган ҳолда ҳаракат қилади, шу ҳаракати орқали оқибатни келиб чиқишини хоҳлайди”¹, деб ёзади. С.С.Мухаммаджонов иштирокчиликка: “Жиноят кодексига мувофиқ жинойи жавобгарликка тортилиши мумкин бўлган икки ёки ундан ортик шахснинг қасддан жиноят содир этишда ёки жинойи фаолиятда биргалашиб қатнашиши жиноятда иштирокчилик, деб топилади”² деб таъриф беради. М.Усмоналиев бу таърифга кенгроқ ёндашган ҳолда, “икки ёки ундан ортик шахсларнинг муайян жиноятда иштирок этиши деганда, фақат қасддан содир этиладиган жиноятда камида икки киши қатнашиб, бири бажарувчи, иккинчиси ташкилотчи ёки далолатчи, ёхуд ёрдамчи сифатида қатнашган тақдирда ҳам жиноят иштирокчиликда содир этилган, деб топилади. Жиноятни содир этишда камида икки киши бажарувчи сифатида қатнашган тақдирда ҳам жиноят иштирокчиликда содир этилган деб топилади”³, деб фикр билдирган.

Бундан ташқари, В.В.Соболев жиноятда иштирокчиликка “икки ёки ундан ортик шахснинг Жиноят кодексига кўрсатилган қасддан содир этиладиган жиноятларда бевосита ёки бошқача тарзда биргаликдаги қатнашишини иштирокчилик”⁴, деб таъриф берса, Г.П.Новоселов ва Р.Джозефлар “Иштирокчилик – қасддан содир этилган жиноятларда биргалашиб қатнашиш бўлиб, айти бир жиноятнинг вазифаларни тақсимлаб ёки тақсимламасдан содир этишдир”⁵ – деб таъриф беради.

Мазкур масалада иштирокчиликка С.Н.Наумов: “Икки ёки ундан ортик субъектларнинг қасддан содир этиладиган жиноятларда онгли равишда бирга қатнашишидир”⁶ – деб таъриф беради.

Маъмурий преюдицияли жиноятларга нисбатан иштирокчилик тўғрисидаги нормаларнинг татбиқ этилиши ҳам ўзига хусусиятга эга.

¹ Ниёзова С.С. Ўзгалар мулкани иштирокчиликда талон-тарож қилганлик учун жинойи жавобгарлик муаммолари. Ю.ф.н. илм. дар. олиш учун дисс. – Тошкент: ТДЮИ, 2006. – Б. 28.

² Мухаммаджонов С. Жинойи жавобгарликни индивидуаллаштиришда иштирокчилик институтининг долзарб муаммолари. Юрид. фан. номз. илм. дар. олиш учун ёзил. дисс... – Тошкент: ТДЮИ, 2011. – 158-бет.

³ Усмоналиев М., Бакунов П. Жиноят ҳуқуқи. Умумий қисм: Дарслик – Тошкент: Насаф, 2010. – Б. 273.

⁴ Соболев В.В. Основание и дифференциация ответственности соучастников преступления. Диссертация. – Краснодар, 2000. ст 18.

⁵ Новоселов Г.П. Понятие соучастия и признак совместности участия// Российский юридический журнал. – Екатеринбург, 2012. – №6 (87). С. 105.

⁶ Наумов С.Н. Оценочные признаки соучастия в преступлении. Автореферат. Краснодар, 2009. – 7с.

Назаримизда, маъмурий преюдицияли жиноятларда иштирокчилик масаласида мауммоли жиҳатлар мавжуд. Шу нуқтаи назарда бундай жиноятларга нисбатан иштирокчилик тўғрисидаги нормаларнинг татбиқ этилиши масаласини қуйида муҳокама этамиз.

МЖТКда ЖКдаги каби иштирокчиликка бағишланган иштирокчилик тушунчаси, иштирокчиларининг турлари, иштирокчиликнинг шакллари, иштирокчиликда содир этганлик учун жавобгарлик доираси, дахлдорлик каби алоҳида нормалар мавжуд эмас. Фақатгина 32-модданинг 4-бандида “хукукбузарликнинг бир гуруҳ шахслар томонидан содир этилиши” маъмурий жавобгарликни оғирлаштирувчи ҳолат сифатида келтириб ўтилган. Бирок, бир гуруҳ шахслар дейилганида кимлар тушунилишига ойдинлик киритилмаган.

Маъмурий преюдицияли жиноятларга иштирокчилик институти нормаларини татбиқ этиш масаласини кўриб чиққан Ю.Е.Пудовочкин маъмурий-деликт қонунчилигида иштирокчилик фақат биргаликда бажарувчилик тарзида йўл қўйилади деган хулосага келган; қонунда у ёки бу шахснинг маъмурий хукукбузарликда ташкилотчи, далолатчи, ёрдамчи сифатидаги хулқ-атвори баҳолаш учун асос берилмаган, шунинг учун маъмурий хукукбузарликда иштирокчилик муаммоси иккинчи даражалидир. Маъмурий хукукбузарлик тўғрисидаги кодексда иштирокчилик институти қандай назарда тутилганлиги ва умуман назарда тутилганлигидан қатъи назар, жиноят субъекти маъмурий жазога тортилган шахсдир⁷.

Назаримизда, маъмурий преюдицияли жиноятларда иштирокчилик барча иштирокчи субъектлар махсус белгига эга бўлган ҳолда мумкин бўлади. Биргаликда бажарувчилар агарда айнан ўхшаш хукукбузарликни маъмурий жазога тортилганларидан сўнг қайтадан содир этганларида жинойий жавобгарликка тортиладилар. Агарда биргаликда бажарувчилардан фақат биттаси ушбу талабга жавоб берса, ўша бажарувчи маъмурий преюдицияли жиноят учун жавобгарликка тортилади, қолган бажарувчилар маъмурий жавобгарликни оғирлаштирувчи ҳолатда, яъни МЖТК 32-моддаси 4-бандида назарда тутилган “хукукбузарликнинг бир гуруҳ шахслар томонидан содир этилиши” белгиси билан хукукбузарлик содир этганлик учун маъмурий жавобгарликка тортилади.

“Бир гуруҳ шахслар томонидан”: 126¹-моддаси (Оилавий (маиший) зўравонлик) 5-,7-қисми “е”-бандларида;

⁷ Пудовочкин Ю.Е. Квалификация преступлений с административной преюдицией // Библиотека криминалиста. 2017. № 2 (31). С. 32.

“Бир гуруҳ шахслар томонидан олдиндан тил бириктириб”: 130-модда (Порнографик маҳсулотни тайёрлаш, олиб кириш, тарқатиш, реклама қилиш, намойиш этиш) 2-қисми, “б”-банди, 130¹-модда (Тазйикни, зўравонликни ёки шафқатсизликни тарғиб қилувчи маҳсулотни тайёрлаш, олиб кириш, тарқатиш, реклама қилиш, намойиш этиш) 2-қисми, “б”-банди, 141²-модда (Шахсга доир маълумотлар тўғрисидаги қонунчиликни бузиш) 2-қисми, “а”-банди, 156-модда (Миллий, ирқий, этник ёки диний адоват кўзғатиш) 3-қисми, “д”-банди, 177-модда (Валюта қимматликларини қонунга хилоф равишда олиш ёки ўтказиш) 3-қисми, “в”-банди, 185¹-модда (Рангли металллар, уларнинг парча ва резги чикитларини тайёрлаш, олиш, улардан фойдаланиш ҳамда уларни ўтказиш қоидаларини бузиш) 2-қисми, “в”-банди, 186¹-модда (Этил спирти, алкоғолли маҳсулот ва тамаки маҳсулотини қонунга хилоф равишда ишлаб чиқариш ёки муомалага киритиш) 2-қисми, “б”-банди, 186³-модда (Сифатсиз ёки қалбакилаштирилган дори воситаларини ёхуд тиббий буюмларни ўтказиш мақсадида ишлаб чиқариш, тайёрлаш, олиш, сақлаш, ташиш ёки ўтказиш, дори воситаларини ёки тиббий буюмларни дорихоналардан ва уларнинг филиалларидан ташқарида реализация қилиш, шунингдек таркибида кучли таъсир қилувчи моддалар мавжуд бўлган дори воситаларини рецепт бўйича чакана реализация қилиш тартибини бузиш) 2-қисми, “б”-банди, 192¹-модда (Хусусий мулк ҳуқуқини бузиш) 2-қисми, “б”-банди, 192²-модда (Тадбиркорлик субъектларининг фаолиятини текшириш ва молия-хўжалик фаолиятини тафтиш қилиш тартибини бузиш) 2-қисми, “б”-банди, 192³-модда (Тадбиркорлик субъектларининг фаолиятини ва (ёки) уларнинг банклардаги ҳисобварақлари бўйича операцияларни қонунга хилоф равишда тўхтатиб туриш) 2-қисми, “б”-банди, 192¹²-модда (Пул маблағларини қонунга хилоф равишда ўтказиш ёки олиб кўйиш ёхуд уларни ўз вақтида қайтармаслик) 2-қисми, “б”-банди, 197¹-модда (Суғориладиган ерларни ўзбошимчалик билан эгаллаб олишга йўл кўймаслик бўйича чоралар кўрмаслик) 2-қисми, “б”-банди, 213-модда (Давлат органининг, давлат иштирокидаги ташкилотнинг ёки фуқаролар ўзини ўзи бошқариш органининг хизматчисини пора эвазига оғдириб олиш) 3-қисми, “в”-банди, 214-модда (Давлат органи, давлат иштирокидаги ташкилот ёки фуқароларнинг ўзини ўзи бошқариш органи хизматчисининг қонунга хилоф равишда моддий қимматликлар олиши ёки мулкый манфаатдор бўлиши) 3-қисми, “в”-банди, 250¹-модда (Пиротехника буюмларининг қонунга хилоф муомаласи) 2-қисми, “б”-бандида;

“Уюшган гуруҳ томонидан ёки унинг манфаатларини кўзлаб” – 127¹-модда(Тиланчилик қилиш) 3-қисм “б”-банди, 177-модда (Валюта қимматликларини қонунга хилоф равишда олиш ёки ўтказиш) 4-қисми, “в”-банди, 182-модда (Божхона тўғрисидаги қонунчиликни бузиш) 2-қисми, “в”-банди, 185¹-модда (Рангли металллар, уларнинг парча ва резги чиқитларини тайёрлаш, олиш, улардан фойдаланиш ҳамда уларни ўтказиш қоидаларини бузиш) 3-қисми, “б”-банди, 186¹-модда (Этил спирти, алкогольли маҳсулот ва тамаки маҳсулотини қонунга хилоф равишда ишлаб чиқариш ёки муомаллага киритиш) 3-қисми, “б”-банди, 186³-модда (Сифатсиз ёки қалбакилаштирилган дори воситаларини ёхуд тиббий буюмларни ўтказиш мақсадида ишлаб чиқариш, тайёрлаш, олиш, сақлаш, ташиш ёки ўтказиш, дори воситаларини ёки тиббий буюмларни дорихоналардан ва уларнинг филиалларидан ташқарида реализация қилиш, шунингдек таркибида кучли таъсир қилувчи моддалар мавжуд бўлган дори воситаларини рецепт бўйича чакана реализация қилиш тартибини бузиш) 3-қисми, “б”-банди, 192¹-модда (Хусусий мулк ҳуқуқини бузиш) 3-қисми, “б”-банди, 192²-модда (Тадбиркорлик субъектларининг фаолиятини текшириш ва молия-хўжалик фаолиятини тафтиш қилиш тартибини бузиш) 3-қисми, “б”-банди, 192³-модда (Тадбиркорлик субъектларининг фаолиятини ва (ёки) уларнинг банклардаги ҳисобварақлари бўйича операцияларни қонунга хилоф равишда тўхтатиб туриш) 3-қисми, “б”-банди, 192⁵-модда (Лицензиялаш тўғрисидаги қонунчиликни ва рухсат бериш тартиб-таомиллари тўғрисидаги қонунчиликни бузиш) 2-қисми, “б”-банди, 192⁶-модда (Имтиёзлар ва преференцияларни қўллашни ғайриқонуний равишда рад этиш, қўлламаслик ёки қўллашга тўсқинлик қилиш) 2-қисми, “б”-банди, 192¹²-модда (Пул маблағларини қонунга хилоф равишда ўтказиш ёки олиб қўйиш ёхуд уларни ўз вақтида қайтармаслик) 3-қисми, “б”-банди, 213-модда (Давлат органининг, давлат иштирокидаги ташкилотнинг ёки фуқаролар ўзини ўзи бошқариш органининг хизматчисини пора эвазига оғдириб олиш) 4-қисми, “б”-банди, 214-модда (Давлат органи, давлат иштирокидаги ташкилот ёки фуқароларнинг ўзини ўзи бошқариш органи хизматчисининг қонунга хилоф равишда моддий қимматликлар олиши ёки мулкый манфаатдор бўлиши) 4-қисми, “б”-банди, 244⁶-модда (Ёлғон ахборот тарқатиш) 4-қисми, “в”-банди, 250¹-модда (Пиротехника буюмларининг қонунга хилоф муомаласи) 3-қисми, “б”-бандида, 278-модда (Қимор ва таваккалчиликка асосланган бошқа ўйинларни ташкил этиш ҳамда ўтказиш) 2-қисми, “б”-бандида назарда тутилган.

Юқоридаги ҳолатларда “бир гуруҳ шахслар томонидан”, “бир гуруҳ шахслар томонидан олдиндан тил бириктириб”, “уюшган гуруҳ томонидан ёки унинг манфаатларини кўзлаб” оғирлаштирувчи белгилар назарда тутилган экан, табиий бир савол тўғилади: агар махсус субъект талабларига қилмиш содир этилишда иштирок этган шахслардан фақат биттаси жавоб берса, қилмиш қандай квалификация қилинади?

Бизнингча, бундай ҳолатларда маъмурий преюдицияли жиноят махсус субъект талабларига жавоб бермайдиган шахслар билан биргаликда содир этилганида махсус субъект талабларига жавоб берадиган шахснинг жиноий қасдни амалга ошириши имкониятлари ортади, уларнинг жиноятни содир этиши енгиллашади. Шундан келиб чиққан ҳолда, илгари маъмурий жавобгарликка тортилган шахс “бир гуруҳ шахслар томонидан”, “бир гуруҳ шахслар томонидан олдиндан тил бириктириб”, “уюшган гуруҳ томонидан ёки унинг манфаатларини кўзлаб” оғирлаштирувчи белгиларни ҳисобга олган ҳолда жиноий жавобгарликка тортилиши ва маъмурий преюдицияли жиноят махсус субъекти талабларига жавоб бермайдиган, лекин маъмурий ҳуқуқбузарлик субъекти талабларига жавоб берадиган шахслар эса, маъмурий жавобгарликка тортилишлари лозим.

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