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# **Multidisciplinary journal: Fundamental Research Scientific Journal**

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**BO‘LAJAK CHAQIRUVGA QADAR BOSHLANG‘ICH  
TAYYORGARLIK O‘QITUVCHILARINING IJODKORLIK  
QOBILIYATLARINI SHAKILLANTIRISHDA O‘QUV LOYIHASI  
USULINING XUSUSIYATLARI**

**Obidov Sherzod Shovkat o‘g‘li  
Alfraganus universiteti**

**Annotatsiya**

Ushbu maqolada bo‘lajak chaqiruvga qadar boshlang‘ich tayyorgarlik o‘qituvchilarining ijodkorlik qobiliyatlarini shakllantirish jarayonida o‘quv loyihasi metodining o‘ziga xos pedagogik va psixologik jihatlarini yoritilgan. Loyiha faoliyati orqali o‘qituvchilarda mustaqil fikrlash, muammoni tahlil qilish, g‘oyani taklif etish va uni amaliyotda tatbiq etish kabi ijodiy kompetensiyalarni rivojlantirish mexanizmlari asoslab beriladi. Maqolada o‘quv loyihasi metodini qo‘llashning afzalliklari, amaliy natijalari va taklif etilayotgan yondashuvlarning samaradorligi ilmiy asoslangan holda tahlil qilinadi.

**Kalit so‘zlar**

Ijodkorlik qobiliyati, o‘quv loyihasi metodi, pedagogik texnologiya, boshlang‘ich tayyorgarlik, innovatsion yondashuv, metodik kompetensiya, kreativ fikrlash, chaqiruvga qadar tayyorgarlik.

**Kirish**

Bugungi kunda ta‘lim tizimida kreativ yondashuvlarni joriy qilish, zamonaviy pedagogik texnologiyalarni qo‘llash orqali bo‘lajak o‘qituvchilarning ijodiy salohiyatini rivojlantirish dolzarb masalalardan biridir. Ayniqsa, bo‘lajak chaqiruvga qadar boshlang‘ich tayyorgarlik bosqichida bo‘lgan o‘qituvchilarning kasbiy-ijodiy kompetensiyalarini shakllantirishda o‘quv loyihasi metodidan foydalanish zarurati ortib bormoqda.

O‘quv loyihasi metodining asosiy mohiyati — o‘quvchilarni faol, mustaqil va ijodiy o‘quv jarayoniga jalb qilishdir. Bu metod orqali o‘qituvchilikka





tayyorlanayotgan talaba o'z faoliyatida yangi g'oyalar ishlab chiqish, ularni amaliyotda qo'llash, muammoli vaziyatlarga ijodiy yondashish kabi ko'nikmalarga ega bo'ladi.

### Mavzuga oid adabiyotlar tahlili

Psixolog A.N. Luk, pedagog V.V. Davydov, innovatsion ta'lim metodlari bo'yicha ishlari bilan mashhur A.V. Khutorskoy, N.F. Talyzina, O'zbekistonda esa H. Yo'ldoshev, M. Bekmurodov va boshqalar tomonidan o'quv jarayonida ijodkorlik va mustaqillikni rivojlantirishga qaratilgan tadqiqotlar olib borilgan.

Khutorskoy (2003) o'quv loyihasi metodini "shaxsiylashtirilgan ta'lim" deb atab, bu metod o'quvchi shaxsini rivojlantirishga qaratilganligini ta'kidlaydi. O'zbekiston olimlaridan M. Sobirova va N. Jo'rayevlarning izlanishlarida loyiha metodining o'qituvchilarda tahliliy va refleksiv fikrlashni shakllantirishga xizmat qilishi ko'rsatilgan.

### Muhokama

Bo'lajak boshlang'ich tayyorgarlik o'qituvchilarida ijodkorlik qobiliyatlarini shakllantirish bir necha bosqichda amalga oshiriladi:

1. **Tayyorlov bosqichi** – bu bosqichda talabalar o'quv loyihasi metodi bilan tanishadi, loyiha mavzulari aniqlanadi.
2. **Rejalashtirish bosqichi** – loyiha muammosi, maqsadi, vazifalari aniqlanadi.
3. **Amaliy faoliyat bosqichi** – talaba loyihani amalga oshiradi, ma'lumot to'playdi, tahlil qiladi va yechim taklif qiladi.
4. **Taqdimot va tahlil** – loyiha natijalari taqdim etiladi, tahlil qilinadi va baholanadi.

Bu jarayonlar orqali quyidagi ijodiy qobiliyatlar rivojlanadi:

- muammoni mustaqil tahlil qilish va yechim taklif qilish;
- tanqidiy va ijodiy fikrlash;
- muloqot qilish, guruhda ishlash qobiliyati;
- natijaga yo'naltirilgan faoliyat yuritish.

O'quv loyihasi metodining yana bir afzalligi — bu metod talabalarni real hayotiy muammolar bilan yuzma-yuz qilgan holda, nazariy bilimlarini amaliyotda qo'llash imkoniyatini beradi.



### Natija

O'tkazilgan tajriba-sinov ishlari shuni ko'rsatdiki, o'quv loyihasi metodi bo'lajak boshlang'ich tayyorgarlik o'qituvchilarining ijodkorlik qobiliyatlarini samarali shakllantiradi. Tajriba guruhida ishtirok etgan talabalar nazorat guruhidagilarga qaraganda ijodiy fikrlash testlaridan yuqori natija ko'rsatgan. Shuningdek, ularning dars ishlanmalarida yangicha yondashuvlar, kreativ metodlardan foydalanish kuzatilgan.

### Xulosa

Bo'lajak o'qituvchilar ta'lim jarayonida o'quv loyihasi metodidan foydalangan holda nafaqat nazariy bilimlarni, balki ijodiy kompetensiyalarni ham o'zlashtiradilar. Bu metod ularning shaxsiy va kasbiy rivojlanishiga, o'ziga bo'lgan ishonchini oshirishga xizmat qiladi. Shuning uchun pedagogik ta'lim yo'nalishlarida loyiha metodini keng joriy etish va unga oid o'quv-uslubiy qo'llanmalarni ishlab chiqish dolzarb vazifalardan biridir.

### Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxati

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XURSHID DAVRONNING “OTA QABRI” SHE’RINING TARBIYAVIY  
AHAMIYATI

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**Annotatsiya.** Ushbu maqolada O‘zbekiston xalq shoiri, adib Xurshid Davronning “Ota qabri” she‘ridagi Ota va Vatanga bo‘lgan muhabbat bir-biri bilan bog‘liqligi muhokama qilindi. 3 farzandi bor bo‘lgan otaxon tiriklik chog‘ida merosni farzandlariga bo‘lib bermagani, bu sababdan to‘ng‘ich va o‘rtancha o‘g‘illar otasining qabrini ochishga ham borganligi, lekin kenja o‘g‘ilning merosdan kechib, akalariga o‘zi bilmagan holda dars bergani va bor mol-mulkka ega bo‘lgani yoritildi.

**Kalit so‘zlar:** Vatan, ota, qabr, meros, mehr-muhabbat, oqibat

**Annotation.** This article discusses the connection between love for the Father and the Motherland in the poem "Father's Grave" by the people's poet and writer of Uzbekistan, Khurshid Davron. It is explained that the father, who had 3 children, did not divide the inheritance between his children during his lifetime, for this reason the eldest and middle sons went to open their father's grave, but the youngest son inherited the inheritance, taught his brothers without his knowledge, and acquired all the property.

**Keywords:** Homeland, father, grave, inheritance, love, destiny

**Аннотация.** В данной статье рассматривается связь любви к Отцу и Родине в поэме «Могила отца» народного поэта и писателя Узбекистана Хуршида Даврона. Выяснилось, что отец, у которого было трое детей, при жизни не разделил свое наследство между детьми, и по этой причине старший и средний сын пошли открывать могилу отца, а младший сын унаследовал наследство и, обучая братьев без его ведома, завладел всем имуществом.

**Ключевые слова:** Родина, отец, могила, наследство, любовь, судьба

**KIRISH (ВВЕДЕНИЕ/INTRODUCTION)** Inson borki, bir umr tarbiyaga ehtiyoj sezadi. Tarbiya jarayonining ostonasi bu albatta oiladir. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi birinchi prezidenti Islom Karimov o‘zining “Yuksak ma’naviyat-



yengilmas kuch” asarida: “Har qaysi millatning o’ziga xos ma’naviyatini shakllantirish va yuksaltirishda, hech shubhasiz, oilaning o’rni va ta’siri beqiyosdir” [2.33] deya xitob qiladi. Chunki, ezgulik, yaxshilik, poklik, halollik, mehr-oqibat, or-nomus, diyonat va yana ko‘plab insoniy fazilatlar aynan oilada shakllanadi desak adashmagan bo‘lamiz. Buni Xalqimizning sevimli ijodkori, “O‘zbekiston xalq shoiri” va boshqa juda ko‘plab mukofotlar sovrindori Xurshid Davronovning asarlarida ham ko‘rishimiz mumkin. Xurshid Davron taxallusi bilan ijod qilgan yozuvchi, dramaturg, nosir 1952-yilda Samarqandda tug‘ilgan [4.96]. Adib dastlab, she’rlar yoza boshlagan va bir necha to‘plamlari dunyo yuzini ko‘rgan. Nazm bilan birgalikda nasrda ham salmoqli ijod qilgan. Ya’ni hikoya, qissa, hatto pyesalar ham yozgan. Uning asarlari ko‘plab tillarga tarjima qilinganidan ham, kitobxonlar tomonidan sevib mutolaa qilinganini bilib olishimiz mumkin. Shoirning she’rlarida pand-nasihat yetakchi o‘rinda turadi. Jumladan, “Ota qabri” she’ri ham huddi shunday, tarbiyaviy, ma’naviy ahamiyatga ega she’rlaridan biridir.

**MUHOKAMA (ОБСУЖДЕНИЕ/DISCUSSION).** “Ota qabri” qisqa she’r bo‘lishiga qaramasdan, o‘zida bir olam ma’no ifodalagan. Unda ota va uch bolaning hayoti yoritilgan. Yuksak badiiyligi tufayli ushbu she’r muayyan ilmiy qiymatga egadir. Qaysidir ma’noda u mitti shoh asar desak adashmagan bo‘lamiz. Qabr bunda ramziy va falsafiy ma’noga ega bo‘lib, u orqali vatanga muhabbat masalasi yoritilgan. Voqealar kuni bitib qolgan chol vafoti oldidan o‘g‘illarini oldiga chaqirib ularga shunday deya murojaat qiladi:

“O‘lsam nima qilasiz?

O‘g‘illar jim turdilar.

Va nihoyat: bilmaymiz!

Deya javob berdilar” [2.645]. Ota farzandlari qanday javob berarkan deb sinab shunday savol berganida, o‘g‘illari bilmaymiz deb javob beradi. Chol ko‘p qayg‘urmang, bu umr shafqatsiz, bir kun siz ham o‘tasiz, sizlar ham bir kun shunday qariysiz va bu holat sizning ham boshingizga tushadi, o‘lim hammaning boshida bor deya nasihat qiladi. Men dunyodan o‘tganimdan keyin bittangiz merosxo‘r bo‘lasiz. Vafotimdan keyin mol-mulk uchun aka-ukalar bir-biringiz bilan tortishib yurmanglar. Qozi hamma narsani o‘zi haqqoniy va adolatli tarzda hal qiladi. U qanday qarorga kelishidan qat’iy nazar sizlar norozi bo‘lmang. Aksincha, rozi bo‘linglar deb chol bu dunyoni tark qilibdi. Otaxon olamdan o‘tganidan keyin, aka-ukalar otasini qabrga



qo'yib, ertasi kuni qozi yoniga ravona bo'libdi. Qozi yoniga borib voqealarni aytib berganidan so'ng, u shunday javob beribdi:

“Qozi debdi bu ishni,  
Hal qilmoq juda dushvor.  
Ammo bunday tashvishni,  
Hal qiluvchi bir chol bor.  
Makoni g'or tinch go'sha,  
Chol ko'p gapni biladi.  
U nima desa o'sha,

Mening hukmim bo'ladi” [2.646]. Deya qozi yana bir chol yoniga borishini, u chol ularga nima qilish kerakligini, o'g'illar orasidan qaysi biri merosxo'r ekanligini aytadi. Mol-mulk ilinjida ovora bo'layotgan bolalar qozi aytgan chol yoniga borishadi. Bo'lib o'tgan voqealarni batafsil aytib berishadi. Chol dastlab ularni tinglab, birdan ko'zlarini olaytirib baqiradi va shunday deydi:

“—Evoh, ota degani  
Nahot shundoq bo'ladi?  
Merosxo'r kim aytmasdan,  
Axir, nega o'ladi?  
Tuturiqsiz otadan,  
Ko'nglingizni uzingiz.  
Hoziroq borib uning

Mozorini buzingiz” [2.647]. Cholning gapi merosga o'ch o'g'illarga judayam yoqib tushadi. Ular orasid to'ngich va o'rtancha o'g'il shovqin-suron qilib shaylanadi. Qo'lida mozorni buzish uchun kerak bo'ladigan ketmon va bel ushlab otasining qabriga buzish uchun yugurib ketadi. Hali nima bo'lib turganini fahmlay olmasdan bir chekkada kenja o'g'il bular o'zi nima qilishmoqchi deb o'ylanib qoladi. Otasiga mehrlis Shunda kenja o'g'il ularning oldiga chiqib:

“Aytibdi voz kechaman,  
Meros uchun kuymayman.  
Ammo otam qabrini,

Buzishga yo'l qo'ymayman” [2.648] debdi. Bo'lgan voqea-hodisalarni aytish uchun ikkala akasi chol yoniga kelib, ukasining qilgan ishlarini aytib beribdi. Chol jimgina o'g'illarning gapini tinglabdi va o'g'illarga javoban siz shunday jirkanch, qahib insonlarsiz debdi. Boylik, mol-mulkka bo'lgan nafsingiz sizlarning ko'zlaringizni ko'r, quloqlaringizni kar qilib qo'yibdi. Men otangizning maqsadini shu zahoti anglagandim,



qabrni buzishni sizlarni sinash maqsadida aytgandim. Siz jirkanch o'g'illarning ko'zi xatto otangizning qabrini ham ko'rmadi. Mol-davlat yo'lida uni buzishga ham tayyor edingiz. Yolg'izgina kenja ukangiz, qo'liga qilich olib qabrni buzmoqqa yo'l qo'ymadi. Siz nafaqat otangizni qabrini, balki o'z vataningizni ham buzib tashlashga tayyor ekansiz. Sizda or-nomus, sadoqat, qanoat degan tushunchalar bo'lmasligi mumkin. Lekin mening hukmim, merosxo'r shu ukangiz bo'ladi deydi. Merosxo'rlik deganda faqatgina boylik mol-mulk emas, balki, ota-bobolarimizning qabrini tinch saqlab, Ota tuzin oqlab, Ona sutini oqlashdir deya javob beradi. Ota qabrini saqlay olmagan farzand qanday qilib vatanni saqlaydi? Yo'q u saqlolmaydi.

**XULOSA (ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ/CONCLUSION).** Xulosa qilib aytadigan bo'lsak, adib bu nasihatli she'ri orqali, har qanday yoshdagi insonni ham tarbiyaga chaqirib qo'yadi desak adashmagan bo'lamiz. Chunki kenja o'g'il orqali ko'zi to'q, otasining qabrda tinch, osuda yotishi uchun mol-mulk, merosdan kechganligi yoki ochko'z, hoy-u havas, moddiyat uchun xatto mozorni buzishga tayyor akalari asarning badiiy qiymatini oshirgan. Qozining farzandlarni sinash maqsadida, bergan sharti, aslida Ona Vatanni qo'riqlay olish yoki olmasligini, ularning qanday mehrliligi yoki qahrlik ekanliklarini bilish jarayonida umuman kutilmagan vaziyatga olib keladi. Afsuski, ikkala katta o'g'il otasidan qolgan merosni bo'lib olish uchun hech narsadan qaytmaydi, kenja farzand bo'lsa haqiqiy insoniy fazilatlariga ega shaxs sifatida tasvirlangan. Biz o'ylaymizki, ushbu asar yana ko'p asrlar davomida o'zining qadr-qimmatini yo'qotmay, insonparvarlik, oilaparvarlik, sadoqatlik, vijdonlilik kabi insoniy fazilatlar bilan kelajak avlod tarbiyasida muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Vatanni sevish, ardoqlash haqida hadisi shariflarda ham quyidagicha keltirilgan: "Vatanni sevmok iymondandir". Qalbida zarracha iymoni bo'lgan har qanday inson albatta, shu hadisga amal qiladi. Buni O'zbekiston Respublikasi prezidenti Shavkat Mirziyoyev o'zining "Yangi O'zbekiston taraqqiyot strategiyasi" asarida quyidagicha keltiradi: "Vijdoni, ma'naviyati bor inson Vatanni albatta yaxshi ko'radi. Vijdon, ma'naviyat degani-xalqqa, Vatanga chin yurakdan xizmat qilish deganidir" [3.315].

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## BOSHLANG'ICH SINIF O'QUVCHILARINI AXLOQIY TARBIYALASHNING METODIK ASOSLARI

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### **Annotatsiya**

Ushbu maqolada boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilarining axloqiy tarbiyasini ta'minlashda metodik yondashuvlarning roli yoritiladi. Axloqiy tarbiyaning maqsadi, mazmuni va metodlari ta'lim-tarbiya jarayonidagi ahamiyati bilan bir qatorda, uning maktab va oila hamkorligida amalga oshirilishi zarurligi asoslab berilgan. Mazkur masalaga oid nazariy qarashlar, ilg'or tajribalar va zamonaviy metodlar tahlil qilinib, bolalarda ijobiy axloqiy sifatlarni shakllantirishda pedagogning tutgan o'rni haqida fikr yuritilgan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** axloqiy tarbiya, boshlang'ich ta'lim, pedagogik metodika, shaxs kamoloti, tarbiyaviy jarayon, o'quvchi shaxsi, ma'naviy tarbiya, qadriyatlar, darsdan tashqari faoliyat, oila-maktab hamkorligi.

### **Kirish**

Inson shaxsining shakllanishida axloqiy tarbiya muhim o'rin egallaydi. Ayniqsa, boshlang'ich sinf yoshidagi o'quvchilar hayotga endigina kirib kelayotgan, ongida yaxshilik va yomonlik tushunchalari shakllanayotgan bosqichda bo'ladi. Shu sababli bu davrda beriladigan axloqiy tarbiya nafaqat o'quvchining hozirgi hayotiga, balki uning kelajakdagi shaxs sifatida kamol topishiga bevosita ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Maktab ta'limining ilk bosqichi bo'lgan boshlang'ich ta'lim davrida o'quvchilar bilan olib boriladigan har bir pedagogik faoliyatda axloqiy tarbiya asosiy yo'nalishlardan biri bo'lishi lozim. Zero, bu bosqichda shakllanadigan tushuncha, munosabat va odatlar o'quvchining butun umri davomida unga yo'l ko'rsatadi.

### **Mavzuga oid adabiyotlar tahlili**

Axloqiy tarbiya borasidagi qarashlar tarixan rivojlanib kelgan bo'lib, bugungi kunda ularning metodik jihatdan chuqur tadqiq etilishi ta'lim sifatini oshirishda muhim omillardan biri hisoblanadi. Mahmudxo'ja Behbudiy, Abdulla Avloniy kabi jadid pedagoglar bolalarda halollik, poklik, rostgo'ylik kabi axloqiy sifatlarni tarbiyalashni





milliy tarbiya asoslari deb bilganlar. Ularning qarashlari bugungi kundagi zamonaviy yondashuvlar bilan uyg'unlikda yangi ma'naviy-ma'rifiy tizimni shakllantiradi.

Zamonaviy pedagogikada esa, G'. Yoqubov, N. Norqulov, Sh. Sattorov singari olimlar bolalarda axloqiy tushunchalarni shakllantirishda o'qituvchining nutqi, shaxsiy namunasi, o'yin metodlari va didaktik materiallardan foydalanishning ahamiyati haqida fikr bildirganlar. Ayniqsa, D. Elkonin va L. Vygotskiylarning bolaning shaxsiy rivojlanish bosqichlari haqidagi nazariyalari asosida metodlar tanlash pedagog uchun ilmiy asos bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Ularning fikricha, bolaning axloqiy rivojlanishi jamiyat bilan o'zaro aloqasi, kattalar bilan muloqoti orqali yuzaga chiqadi.

Bu adabiyotlar boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilarida axloqiy ong, axloqiy hissiyot va axloqiy xatti-harakatlarni uyg'otish mexanizmlarini metodik asosda tushunishga yordam beradi.

### **Muhokama**

Boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilari bilan olib boriladigan axloqiy tarbiya jarayonida turli xil metod va usullardan kompleks foydalanish zarur. Avvalo, bolalar bilan olib boriladigan suhbatlar orqali ularning dunyoqarashi kengaytiriladi. Suhbatlarda ular hayotdagi voqea-hodisalar mohiyatini tushunib, yaxshilik va yomonlikni farqlashga o'rganadilar.

Shuningdek, hikoya qilish, ertak aytish kabi og'zaki metodlar orqali ularning his-tuyg'ulariga ta'sir qilish mumkin. Bu metodlar bolaning tasavvurini boyitadi, qalbini ezgulikka moyil qiladi. Axloqiy tarbiyada o'yin metodlarining ham alohida o'rni bor. Rolga kirish o'yinlari, vaziyatli o'yinlar orqali bolalar turli axloqiy muammolarga nisbatan o'z munosabatlarini ifodalaydilar. Bu esa ularning fikrlash doirasini, tanqidiy qarashlarini shakllantiradi.

Axloqiy tarbiyada namunali shaxs obrazidan foydalanish metodikasi ham katta ahamiyatga ega. Tarixiy shaxslar, buyuk allomalar, taniqli zamonaviy insonlarning hayoti va faoliyati bolalarda ularga o'xshash istagini uyg'otadi. Shuningdek, badiiy adabiyotlar, teatr va kinofilmlardan foydalanish orqali ham axloqiy tarbiyani chuqurlashtirish mumkin.

Axloqiy tarbiyaning yana bir muhim jihati – bu oila va maktab o'rtasidagi hamkorlikdir. O'qituvchi o'quvchining oilaviy muhitini hisobga olgan holda tarbiyaviy ishlarni tashkil qilishi kerak. Ota-onalar bilan doimiy muloqot, ularni tarbiyaviy tadbirlarga jalb etish, umumiy maqsad sari yo'naltirilgan hamkorlik axloqiy tarbiyaning barqarorligini ta'minlaydi.



Bundan tashqari, darsdan tashqari mashg'ulotlar, maktabda tashkil etilgan klublar, kichik guruhlar, ijtimoiy loyihalar bolalarni faollikka chorlaydi. Ularga mas'uliyat, ijtimoiy faollik, o'ziga va boshqalarga hurmat kabi tushunchalarni singdiradi.

### **Natija**

Olib borilgan ilmiy-nazariy tahlillar, amaliy kuzatishlar va ilg'or tajribalar shuni ko'rsatadiki, axloqiy tarbiya samaradorligini ta'minlash uchun quyidagilarga e'tibor qaratish zarur:

- bolalarning yosh va psixologik xususiyatlariga mos metodlardan foydalanish;
- o'qituvchining shaxsiy fazilatlari, uning axloqiy namunadorligi;
- dars va darsdan tashqari mashg'ulotlarning bir-birini to'ldiruvchi xususiyatga ega bo'lishi;
- oila va maktab o'rtasida uzviy aloqaning mavjudligi;
- bolalarda mustaqil axloqiy qaror qabul qilish ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirish.

### **Xulosa**

Xulosa qilib aytish mumkinki, boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilarini axloqiy tarbiyalash – bu uzluksiz, tizimli va ongli faoliyatdir. Bu jarayonda har bir pedagog o'z shaxsiy namunasi, bilimdonligi, yurakdan chiqayotgan mehr-muhabbati bilan o'quvchilarning qalbida ezgulik urug'larini qadaydi. Shu bois, axloqiy tarbiyani faqatgina bir fan yoki bir mashg'ulot doirasida emas, balki butun ta'lim-tarbiya jarayoni davomida izchil olib borish zarur. Bolalarda halollik, vijdon, mehr-oqibat, fidoyilik kabi fazilatlarni tarbiyalash orqali biz ularning komil inson bo'lib voyaga yetishlariga zamin yaratamiz.

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## TEACHING ENGLISH TO ESP STUDENTS THROUGH CLIL APPROACH

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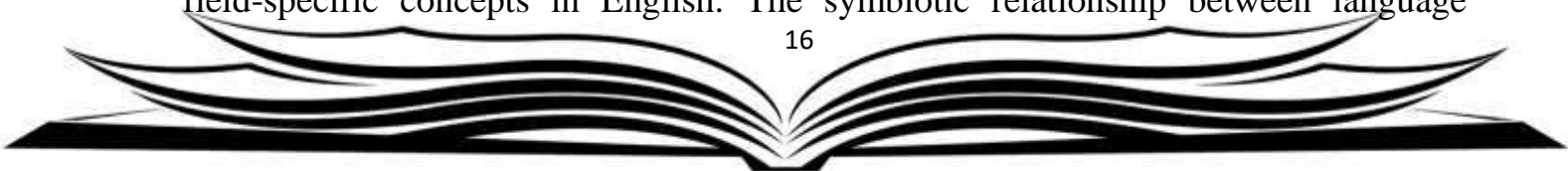
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**Abstract:** This article explores the effectiveness of using the Content and Language Integrated Learning (CLIL) approach to teach English to students studying English for Specific Purposes (ESP). By integrating subject matter and language learning, CLIL enhances not only linguistic competence but also professional expertise, preparing students for real-world communication in global contexts. The paper discusses the principles of CLIL, material selection, assessment methods, and teacher preparation while addressing challenges and showcasing successful case studies. The findings suggest that CLIL significantly improves students' motivation, vocabulary acquisition, critical thinking, and soft skills, making it an essential approach in modern ESP education.

**Keywords:** CLIL, ESP, language teaching, professional communication, integrated learning, English instruction, specialized vocabulary

In the modern era of globalization, the ability to communicate in English across professional domains is increasingly essential. English for Specific Purposes (ESP) has emerged to meet this demand by tailoring language instruction to the particular needs of learners in specialized fields such as business, engineering, medicine, and tourism. However, traditional methods of teaching ESP sometimes fall short in integrating language skills with professional content knowledge. This shortcoming has encouraged educators to explore innovative pedagogical methods, and one of the most promising among them is the Content and Language Integrated Learning (CLIL) approach. Teaching English to ESP students through CLIL fosters simultaneous acquisition of both language and subject matter knowledge, creating a dynamic learning environment that better prepares students for real-world professional communication.

CLIL, a methodology initially popularized in Europe, focuses on teaching subjects such as science, history, or economics through a second language, thereby promoting dual-focused learning. In the ESP context, this means that students are not only improving their English proficiency but are also deepening their understanding of field-specific concepts in English. The symbiotic relationship between language





learning and content mastery provides numerous advantages: students engage with authentic materials, develop cognitive skills, and practice language in context. Unlike traditional language instruction that often isolates grammar and vocabulary drills, CLIL immerses students in professional language use, encouraging natural acquisition and increasing motivation.

One of the foundational principles of CLIL is the “4Cs Framework”: Content, Communication, Cognition, and Culture. Content refers to the mastery of subject matter; Communication involves the use of language as a medium for learning; Cognition emphasizes the development of critical thinking skills; and Culture brings awareness of the international context in which English operates. For ESP learners, these components are particularly relevant. For example, medical students studying case reports in English are exposed to content (medical knowledge), communication (report writing conventions), cognition (diagnostic reasoning), and culture (variations in healthcare practices worldwide). This holistic integration ensures that ESP learners develop both linguistic competence and professional expertise simultaneously.

In implementing CLIL for ESP students, the selection of materials plays a crucial role. Authentic resources—such as academic articles, business reports, legal cases, and scientific research papers—form the backbone of a successful CLIL course. These materials provide exposure to real-world language use and familiarize students with the genres and registers specific to their fields. Adaptation of materials is sometimes necessary to match the language proficiency level of students, but educators should strive to maintain the authenticity of texts to preserve the connection between language and professional practice. In a CLIL-based ESP classroom, students may engage in tasks such as writing project proposals, analyzing technical data, presenting research findings, or participating in simulated business negotiations, all conducted in English.

Assessment in a CLIL-based ESP course must also address both language and content mastery. Traditional language tests focusing on isolated grammar points are insufficient. Instead, assessment should include tasks that mirror professional activities, such as oral presentations, portfolio projects, collaborative problem-solving exercises, and written reports. Rubrics can be used to evaluate both linguistic accuracy and the depth of content understanding. A business English class, for example, might require students to create a marketing plan for a new product and present it in English, thereby





assessing their grasp of marketing concepts as well as their ability to communicate effectively.

Teacher preparation is another vital aspect of successfully implementing CLIL for ESP students. CLIL instructors must be proficient not only in English but also in the specialized subject matter they teach. Ideally, teachers possess either dual qualifications or engage in ongoing professional development to bridge gaps in their knowledge. Collaboration between language teachers and subject-matter experts can also be an effective strategy. Co-teaching models, in which a language teacher and a specialist work together to deliver instruction, are particularly successful in universities and professional training centers.

Challenges inevitably accompany the adoption of CLIL in ESP contexts. One major difficulty is the increased cognitive load on students who must simultaneously process complex content and unfamiliar language. Without careful scaffolding, students may become overwhelmed and disengaged. Scaffolding strategies include pre-teaching vocabulary, using visual aids, breaking tasks into manageable steps, and providing models of expected outputs. Additionally, limited teacher expertise in both language and content areas can impede effective CLIL implementation. Institutions must invest in teacher training programs that emphasize interdisciplinary teaching skills. Finally, assessment practices must be refined to fairly evaluate dual learning outcomes, requiring educators to develop nuanced rubrics and evaluation criteria.

Despite these challenges, the benefits of teaching English to ESP students through the CLIL approach are substantial. Research indicates that CLIL students often outperform their peers in both language proficiency and subject matter knowledge. Motivation levels tend to be higher, as students perceive the immediate relevance of their learning to their future careers. Furthermore, CLIL fosters the development of soft skills such as teamwork, problem-solving, and intercultural communication, all of which are highly valued in the global job market.

Several case studies illustrate the effectiveness of the CLIL approach for ESP students. For instance, a study conducted at a Spanish technical university found that engineering students taught through CLIL demonstrated significantly higher levels of technical vocabulary acquisition and reading comprehension than students in traditional ESP classes. Another study in a Finnish business school showed that students who





learned business English through CLIL reported greater confidence in participating in international internships and networking events. Such evidence underscores the practical advantages of integrating content and language instruction in professional education settings.

An important aspect to consider when designing CLIL-based ESP curricula is the balance between language objectives and content objectives. Language learning goals might include mastering field-specific vocabulary, improving academic writing skills, or developing effective oral communication strategies. Content learning goals focus on mastering disciplinary knowledge, such as understanding financial accounting principles or the basics of civil engineering design. Effective CLIL courses clearly articulate both sets of objectives and align activities and assessments accordingly. When objectives are harmonized, students experience a seamless integration of language and content learning, maximizing their educational outcomes.

Technology also plays a pivotal role in supporting CLIL-based ESP instruction. Digital tools such as learning management systems, online discussion forums, multimedia resources, and virtual simulations enhance students' engagement and access to authentic materials. For example, a CLIL course in medical English might utilize virtual anatomy simulations to teach both medical concepts and related terminology. Similarly, business English learners could participate in online case studies and marketing simulations that mirror real-world business challenges. The integration of technology allows for more flexible, personalized, and interactive learning experiences.

The future of ESP education lies increasingly in approaches like CLIL, which recognize the inseparability of language and professional practice. In an interconnected world, professionals must be able to operate in English within their specialized domains, navigating both linguistic and disciplinary challenges. Teaching English to ESP students through CLIL empowers learners to meet these demands, fostering not only functional language skills but also the critical thinking, creativity, and intercultural competence necessary for success in global careers.

In conclusion, the CLIL approach offers a robust and innovative framework for teaching English to ESP students. By combining language learning with the acquisition of specialized content knowledge, CLIL transcends the limitations of traditional ESP instruction and prepares students for the multifaceted communication demands of their





professional fields. While challenges such as increased cognitive load and the need for specialized teacher training must be addressed, the potential benefits in terms of student motivation, language proficiency, content mastery, and global employability make CLIL a compelling choice for educators and institutions alike. As the world becomes ever more interconnected, equipping students with the ability to learn and operate in English within their professional domains through CLIL is not just advantageous—it is essential.

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**THE BORROWING OF SPORTS TERMS BY THE KARAKALPAK  
LANGUAGE FROM OTHER LANGUAGES**

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**Abstract:** This study explores the borrowing of sports terminology into the Karakalpak language, focusing on linguistic, cultural, and social dimensions. It highlights the influence of Russian during the Soviet period and the growing role of English due to globalization and digital media. The paper examines phonological and morphological adaptations of borrowed terms, their integration into Karakalpak society, and ongoing debates about language purity. Comparative analysis with other Turkic languages reveals shared patterns and regional variations. Ultimately, the dynamic incorporation of sports terms illustrates the adaptability of Karakalpak in the face of global cultural flows while retaining its linguistic identity.

**Keywords:** Karakalpak language, sports terminology, borrowing, Russian influence, English influence, globalization, linguistic adaptation, Turkic languages, cultural identity, language change.

Language is not a static phenomenon; it continuously evolves and adapts to the changing needs of its speakers. One of the most potent forces in this linguistic evolution is borrowing — the process by which one language adopts words, phrases, or structures from another. This process is especially visible in domains that experience rapid internationalization, such as sports. In recent decades, the Karakalpak language, spoken primarily in the autonomous Republic of Karakalpakstan in Uzbekistan, has witnessed significant lexical enrichment through the borrowing of sports terms. As global sports have penetrated local cultures, Karakalpak has absorbed numerous terms from Russian, English, and other languages. This paper aims to analyze the borrowing of sports terms into Karakalpak, examining the sources, reasons, and patterns of adaptation, while exploring the broader linguistic and cultural implications of this phenomenon.

The Karakalpak language belongs to the Kipchak branch of the Turkic language family and has historically been influenced by neighboring Turkic languages such as Kazakh and Uzbek. However, during the Soviet period, Russian became the dominant language of administration, education, and mass media in Karakalpakstan. Consequently, a significant influx of Russian loanwords entered Karakalpak, especially in technical, scientific, and cultural domains. The sphere of sports was no exception.





Sports in the Soviet Union were a highly organized and promoted activity, leading to the proliferation of Russian sports terms across its republics. Terms such as *futbol* (football), *basketbol* (basketball), and *voleybol* (volleyball) were directly borrowed into Karakalpak, often with minor phonetic adjustments to fit local pronunciation patterns. These borrowings were not merely superficial additions; they reflected a deeper cultural integration of new sports and practices into Karakalpak society.

With the dissolution of the Soviet Union and the subsequent rise of globalization, English emerged as a dominant source of international sports terminology. This trend has further influenced the Karakalpak lexicon, particularly through exposure to international sports broadcasts, the internet, and social media. English-origin terms such as *manager*, *coach*, *penalty*, and *sponsor* have entered everyday sports discourse in Karakalpakstan. Unlike earlier Russian borrowings, which often underwent phonological adaptation and grammatical integration, English borrowings sometimes retain their original forms, reflecting the prestige associated with English as the language of global sports culture. For example, the term *penalty* is often used in Karakalpak sports commentary without alteration, alongside older Russian-derived terms like *gol* (goal).

An interesting aspect of this borrowing process is the coexistence of multiple terms from different languages within Karakalpak sports vocabulary. For instance, in football terminology, both *futbolshu* (football player, from Russian *futbolist*) and *player* (from English) are used, sometimes interchangeably. This bilingual or even trilingual sports register highlights the complex linguistic layering present in Karakalpak society, where Russian, English, and native Karakalpak elements interact dynamically. Moreover, this phenomenon reflects broader sociolinguistic trends, such as language shift, code-switching, and identity negotiation among Karakalpak youth, who are increasingly exposed to multilingual influences through global media.

The adaptation of borrowed sports terms into Karakalpak follows recognizable patterns. Phonologically, loanwords are often adjusted to conform to the syllable structure and sound inventory of Karakalpak. For example, the Russian word *basketbol* is pronounced as *basqetbol*, with the initial voiced *b* often realized as a voiceless *p* or *b* depending on regional variations. Morphologically, borrowed terms are frequently integrated into native word formation processes, such as the addition of suffixes to indicate profession or activity. Thus, *trener* (coach) becomes *trenershi* (the act of coaching or the role of a coach) through the use of the native agentive suffix *-shi*.





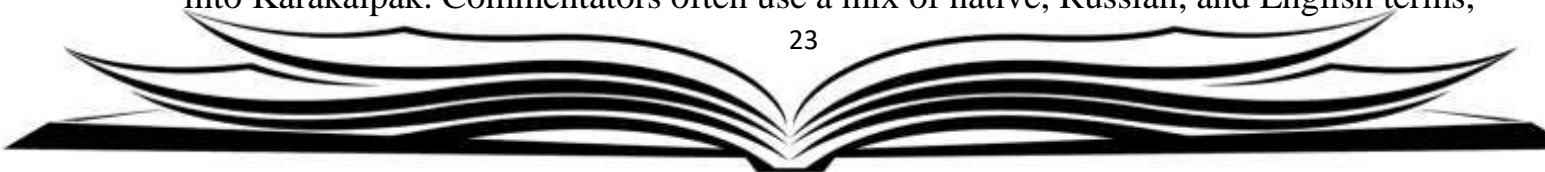
Syntactically, borrowed terms occupy the same grammatical positions as native Karakalpak words, demonstrating their deep integration into the linguistic system.

Beyond linguistic considerations, the borrowing of sports terms into Karakalpak carries significant cultural implications. Sports are not merely physical activities; they are cultural artifacts that embody values, norms, and social practices. The adoption of terms like *match*, *league*, and *champion* signals not only linguistic change but also the assimilation of global sports culture into local identities. For many young Karakalpak speakers, participating in football or basketball is as much about embracing global youth culture as it is about engaging in physical exercise. The linguistic borrowing, therefore, reflects a broader cultural globalization process, in which local traditions interact with and adapt to external influences.

At the same time, the influx of foreign sports terminology has sparked debates about language purity and cultural preservation within Karakalpak society. Language purists argue that the excessive borrowing of foreign terms, particularly from English, threatens the integrity of the Karakalpak language and undermines efforts to promote national identity. In response, some linguistic activists advocate for the revival or creation of native Karakalpak terms to replace foreign borrowings. For example, they propose using native Turkic-derived words like *oyınşı* (player) instead of *player* and *bärislis* (competition) instead of *match*. However, these efforts face challenges, as borrowed terms often carry prestige and are deeply entrenched in popular usage, especially among younger generations.

Comparative analysis with other Turkic languages, such as Kazakh, Uzbek, and Kyrgyz, reveals similar patterns of sports terminology borrowing. All these languages have absorbed Russian and English sports terms, reflecting their shared historical and geopolitical contexts. However, the degree of borrowing and the strategies of adaptation vary. For instance, Kazakh has seen a stronger movement toward language purification, with the creation of native equivalents for sports terms, while Uzbek exhibits a more liberal borrowing practice. Karakalpak occupies a middle ground, balancing between retaining Turkic roots and accommodating foreign influences. This comparative perspective underscores the importance of considering regional and sociopolitical factors in understanding language borrowing dynamics.

The role of media and education in the spread of borrowed sports terms cannot be overstated. Television broadcasts of international sports events, such as the FIFA World Cup and the Olympic Games, serve as primary vectors for introducing new terms into Karakalpak. Commentators often use a mix of native, Russian, and English terms,





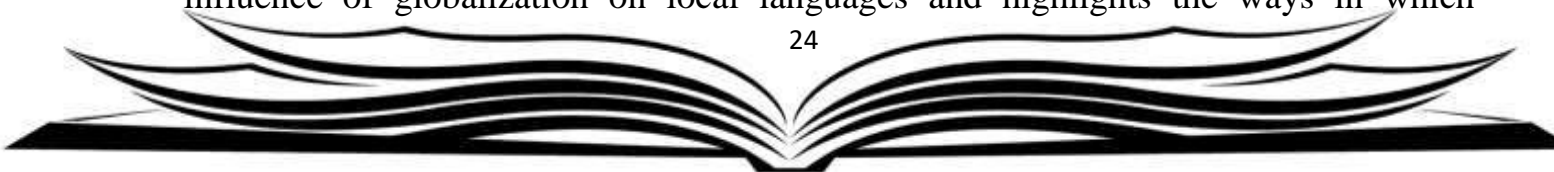
thereby normalizing their usage among listeners. Similarly, sports education programs in schools and universities incorporate borrowed terminology in their curricula, further reinforcing their presence in the language. The internet, with its vast array of sports websites, social media platforms, and streaming services, accelerates this process by providing constant exposure to global sports discourse.

In recent years, the rise of digital communication has introduced new dimensions to the borrowing of sports terms. Online fan communities in Karakalpakstan frequently use English hashtags, abbreviations, and slang in their discussions. Terms like *MVP* (Most Valuable Player), *GOAT* (Greatest of All Time), and *derby* have entered local online lexicons, often without translation. This digital borrowing reflects the immediacy and informality of internet communication, where brevity and global comprehensibility are prioritized. It also highlights the role of youth culture in driving language change, as young Karakalpak speakers adopt and adapt global sports slang to express their identities and affiliations.

Looking ahead, the future of sports terminology in Karakalpak will likely continue to be shaped by ongoing globalization, technological advancements, and sociopolitical developments. As Karakalpakstan strengthens its regional autonomy and cultural institutions, efforts to promote the Karakalpak language in all domains, including sports, are expected to intensify. Language planners may develop standardized glossaries of sports terms that balance the need for linguistic authenticity with practical usability. Moreover, collaborations with other Turkic-speaking regions may foster the creation of a shared Turkic sports lexicon, enhancing mutual intelligibility while preserving linguistic diversity.

At the same time, the resilience of borrowed sports terms suggests that they will remain an integral part of the Karakalpak linguistic landscape. The process of borrowing is not inherently detrimental; rather, it reflects the dynamic and adaptive nature of language. As Karakalpak speakers continue to engage with global sports culture, their language will evolve to accommodate new concepts, practices, and identities. This ongoing interaction between local and global, native and foreign, tradition and modernity, is at the heart of language development in Karakalpakstan and beyond.

In conclusion, the borrowing of sports terms by the Karakalpak language from other languages, particularly Russian and English, is a multifaceted phenomenon that encompasses linguistic, cultural, and social dimensions. It illustrates the powerful influence of globalization on local languages and highlights the ways in which





Karakalpak speakers negotiate their identities through language. While challenges related to language preservation and cultural authenticity persist, the dynamic integration of borrowed terms into Karakalpak reflects the language's vitality and adaptability. As new sports emerge and global communication continues to expand, the Karakalpak language will undoubtedly continue to enrich its lexicon through creative and context-sensitive borrowing, ensuring its relevance and vibrancy in the modern world.

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## ADVANCED TEACHING METHODS OF ENGLISH IN THE CASE UZBEK STUDENTS

**Urazbaeva Dilbar**

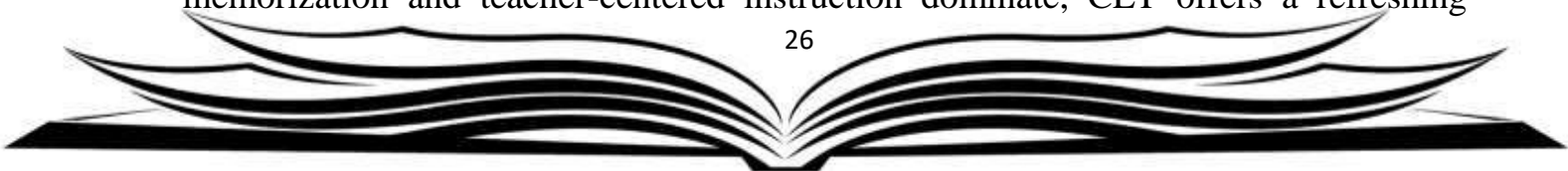
Nukus State Pedagogical Institute named after Ajiniyaz

**Abstract:** This article explores advanced methods of teaching English tailored for Uzbek students, emphasizing communicative, task-based, technology-assisted, and content-integrated approaches. Addressing linguistic, cultural, and institutional challenges, it highlights strategies such as teacher professional development, contrastive analysis, and culturally responsive pedagogy. The paper argues that adopting these methods will enhance learners' communicative competence and academic readiness, preparing them for global engagement. Sustainable success requires systemic support and collaboration among educators, policymakers, and communities to modernize Uzbekistan's English language education landscape.

**Keywords:** English language teaching, Uzbek students, communicative approach, task-based learning, CALL, CLIL, language education reform, Uzbekistan.

In the era of globalization, the role of the English language as a medium of international communication has become increasingly significant. For Uzbekistan, a country striving for educational modernization and deeper integration into the global academic and economic systems, the importance of mastering English cannot be overstated. Yet, the traditional methods of teaching English in Uzbekistan often fall short of addressing the practical needs of students who aim to use the language for real-world purposes. As such, there is a growing necessity to explore and adopt advanced teaching methods that are specifically tailored to the unique linguistic and cultural context of Uzbek students. By implementing more dynamic, interactive, and student-centered teaching practices, educators in Uzbekistan can better equip learners with the skills needed for academic success, international collaboration, and professional advancement.

One of the most effective advanced methods of teaching English is the Communicative Language Teaching (CLT) approach, which emphasizes interaction and communication as both the means and ultimate goal of language learning. In the case of Uzbek students, who often come from an educational background where rote memorization and teacher-centered instruction dominate, CLT offers a refreshing





alternative. By creating a classroom environment where students engage in dialogues, role plays, and real-life simulations, teachers can help learners overcome the fear of speaking and develop fluency. For example, classroom activities such as group discussions on topics relevant to Uzbek culture—like national traditions, cuisine, and historical sites—can both engage students and provide meaningful contexts for language use. Moreover, by integrating authentic materials such as English-language news articles, podcasts, and YouTube videos, teachers can expose students to diverse accents and real-world vocabulary, thus bridging the gap between textbook English and practical communication skills.

Task-Based Language Teaching (TBLT) is another advanced method that holds great promise for Uzbek students. This method centers around the completion of meaningful tasks using the target language, thereby promoting not only language acquisition but also critical thinking and problem-solving skills. In the Uzbek context, tasks could include planning a virtual tour for foreign visitors in Tashkent, creating a marketing campaign for exporting Uzbek handicrafts, or drafting proposals for joint educational programs with international universities. Such tasks not only provide learners with opportunities to use English for specific purposes but also instill a sense of relevance and motivation, as students can clearly see the practical benefits of mastering the language. Furthermore, TBLT encourages collaborative learning, allowing students to work in pairs or small groups, thus fostering a supportive environment where peer feedback and collective effort contribute to language development.

The integration of technology into language teaching—commonly referred to as Computer-Assisted Language Learning (CALL)—has also emerged as a crucial method in the modern educational landscape. For Uzbek students, many of whom are digital natives but may have limited exposure to English outside the classroom, technology can serve as a powerful tool to enhance language learning. Language learning apps like Duolingo, Memrise, and Quizlet can help students expand their vocabulary through gamified experiences. Online platforms such as BBC Learning English and Voice of America provide free resources for improving listening and reading skills. Moreover, synchronous technologies such as Zoom and Microsoft Teams allow for virtual exchange programs where Uzbek students can interact with peers from English-speaking countries, thereby gaining exposure to diverse linguistic inputs and cultural perspectives. By incorporating these technologies into their teaching



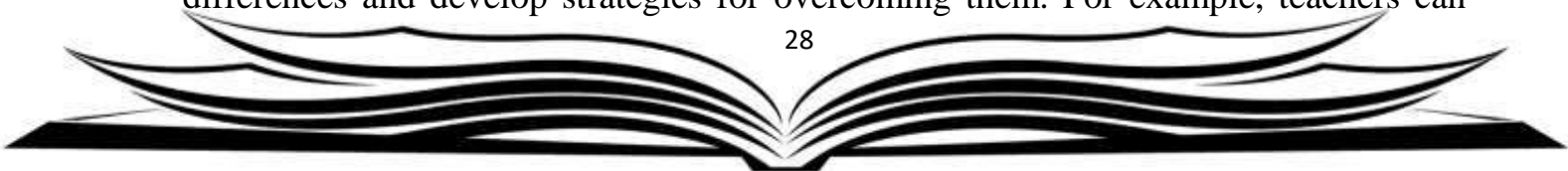


practice, educators can create a more engaging, personalized, and flexible learning environment that caters to the varying needs and proficiency levels of students.

Content and Language Integrated Learning (CLIL) is another sophisticated method that can be particularly effective for advanced Uzbek students aiming for higher education or careers in international fields. CLIL involves teaching academic subjects such as science, history, or economics through the medium of English. This dual-focus approach not only enhances language skills but also deepens subject-matter knowledge. In the Uzbek context, CLIL can be implemented by offering modules in English on topics that resonate with the country's developmental goals, such as renewable energy, tourism development, and agricultural modernization. For instance, a CLIL-based project might involve students researching Uzbekistan's solar energy potential and presenting their findings in English. Such activities not only reinforce technical vocabulary and academic discourse conventions but also prepare students for participation in global conversations on critical issues. Moreover, CLIL fosters cognitive development by challenging students to process complex information in a second language, thereby enhancing their overall academic competence.

While these advanced methods are effective, their successful implementation depends on addressing certain challenges unique to the Uzbek educational context. One such challenge is the limited proficiency level of English language teachers, many of whom were trained under traditional grammar-translation methods and may lack exposure to modern pedagogical practices. To overcome this, professional development programs focusing on up-to-date teaching methodologies, digital literacy, and intercultural competence are essential. Workshops, webinars, and online courses offered by international organizations such as the British Council and TESOL International Association can provide valuable opportunities for Uzbek teachers to upgrade their skills. Additionally, institutional support in the form of resource allocation, reduced class sizes, and recognition of innovative teaching practices can further motivate educators to embrace advanced methods.

Another significant challenge is the linguistic distance between English and Uzbek, both in terms of phonology and syntax. Uzbek, as a Turkic language, has features such as vowel harmony and agglutinative morphology that are absent in English. This structural difference often leads to common learner errors, such as omitting articles and misplacing adjectives. Advanced teaching methods need to incorporate explicit contrastive analysis to help students become aware of these differences and develop strategies for overcoming them. For example, teachers can





design activities that specifically target problem areas, such as sentence transformation exercises that contrast Uzbek and English word orders. Phonetic training, using tools like Praat or speech recognition software, can also help students improve their pronunciation and reduce their accent, thereby enhancing intelligibility in international communication.

Cultural factors also play a crucial role in the adoption of advanced teaching methods. Uzbek students, who are often socialized in a collectivist and high-power-distance society, may initially feel uncomfortable with the participatory and student-centered nature of methods like CLT and TBLT. Teachers, therefore, need to adopt a culturally responsive approach that gradually acclimatizes students to these new learning paradigms. This can be achieved by starting with structured activities that maintain some level of teacher control and progressively increasing student autonomy as learners gain confidence. Additionally, framing communicative activities around culturally familiar topics can help ease the transition. For instance, role plays based on common social situations in Uzbekistan, such as bargaining in a bazaar or attending a Navruz celebration, can make language practice more relatable and enjoyable for students.

In conclusion, the adoption of advanced teaching methods such as Communicative Language Teaching, Task-Based Language Teaching, Computer-Assisted Language Learning, and Content and Language Integrated Learning offers immense potential for enhancing English language education in Uzbekistan. By addressing the specific linguistic, cultural, and institutional challenges faced by Uzbek students, educators can create more effective and engaging learning environments that prepare students for global participation. The transformation of English teaching practices in Uzbekistan is not merely an educational imperative but a strategic investment in the country's future as it aspires to strengthen its position on the world stage. Through sustained commitment and collaborative efforts, Uzbekistan can empower its youth with the linguistic tools needed to unlock new academic, professional, and cultural horizons.

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## CHARACTERISTICS OF WORD FORMATION WITH COLOR COMPONENTS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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**Abstract:** This article examines the role of color components in word formation within the English language. It explores how colors are used to create descriptive adjectives, nouns, compound words, and idiomatic expressions, drawing on cultural, psychological, and linguistic aspects. The study reveals that color terms not only serve as descriptors but also carry metaphorical meanings that reflect emotions, social identities, and cultural values. The impact of color-based word formation on English vocabulary and communication is explored in-depth.

**Keywords:** color components, word formation, English language, metaphors, idiomatic expressions, cultural symbolism

In the English language, words are not only used to express specific meanings or functions but also to evoke cultural, emotional, and symbolic connotations. One of the most fascinating aspects of the English lexicon is how color terms, which traditionally describe visual experiences, are frequently used in the formation of new words and phrases. These words, which are often referred to as "color compounds," "color metaphors," or "color-based idioms," draw on the sensory perception of color to convey a wide range of ideas, from physical attributes to emotional states and social identities. The study of how color components contribute to word formation offers valuable insights into the ways in which language reflects and shapes human experience. This article will explore the characteristics of word formation with color components in the English language, focusing on how colors serve as building blocks for the creation of new words, idiomatic expressions, and metaphors. It will examine the different categories of color-based word formation, the linguistic processes involved, and the broader cultural and psychological implications of using color in language.

**The Role of Color in Language.** Color, as a fundamental aspect of human perception, has always held significant importance across cultures. It is used to symbolize a vast array of concepts, such as emotions, social status, morality, and even

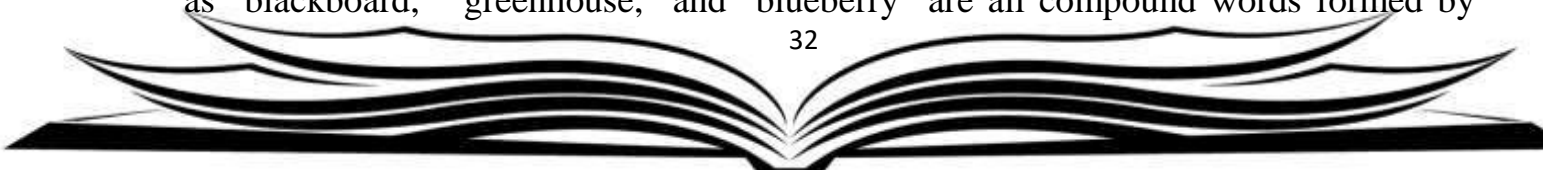




political ideologies. In the English language, colors can take on metaphorical meanings, allowing speakers to convey subtle, layered messages. For example, the color "red" can symbolize both danger and love, "black" may represent death or formality, and "white" often signifies purity or innocence. Thus, the use of color terms in language is not merely a matter of describing physical attributes, but also of infusing words with broader, often culturally dependent meanings. Color components are deeply embedded in various forms of word formation in English. In these instances, colors are used not only to describe objects and phenomena but also to form complex structures that are rich in meaning. The most common forms of word formation with color components include color adjectives, color nouns, color-based idioms, and compound words that incorporate color terms.

**Color Adjectives and Nouns.** The most straightforward way in which color components contribute to word formation is through the use of color adjectives and color nouns. These words are often derived from basic color terms and are used to modify or describe other nouns. For example, the color term "blue" can appear as an adjective, as in "blue sky," or as a noun, such as "the blues," which refers to a genre of music. Color adjectives in English often serve a descriptive function. When used as attributive adjectives, they typically precede the noun they modify. For example, in the phrase "red apple," the adjective "red" modifies the noun "apple" to convey the color of the object. In this instance, the word "red" functions as a descriptor, but it also carries with it connotations that go beyond mere color. "Red" may invoke associations with heat, passion, or even danger, depending on the context. Similarly, other color terms such as "green," "yellow," and "black" serve not only as adjectives but as descriptors that evoke particular mental images or emotional responses. Color nouns, on the other hand, often refer to specific shades or tones of color, such as "azure," "scarlet," or "amber." These nouns can be used in more formal or poetic contexts to describe a deeper level of color nuance. Additionally, color nouns can function as collective terms for groups of objects that share a similar color, such as "the reds" or "the greens," which might refer to a collection of items or people characterized by a dominant color.

**Compound Words with Color Components.** A significant number of English words are formed by combining color terms with other nouns or adjectives to create compound words. These compounds often describe physical attributes, objects, or phenomena that are closely associated with particular colors. For example, terms such as "blackboard," "greenhouse," and "blueberry" are all compound words formed by





pairing a color term with a noun to describe objects that possess or are associated with that color. One of the most common types of compound word formation with color components is the use of color terms to describe items that are typically found in nature. For instance, "greenhouse" refers to a structure used to grow plants, and "bluebell" is a type of flower. In these cases, the color term directly references the object's characteristic hue. Similarly, the word "blackberry" refers to the dark-colored fruit, and "yellowjacket" denotes a type of wasp that has yellow markings. Additionally, color components are often used in more abstract compound words that denote emotional or psychological states. For example, the term "blackmail" refers to extortion or coercion, and "red-handed" describes someone caught in the act of committing a crime. Here, the color terms—"black" and "red"—serve not just as descriptors of physical appearance but as symbols that evoke strong emotional or moral implications. The use of color components in such compounds highlights the power of color to carry metaphorical meaning, which transcends its literal visual reference.

**Color-Based Idioms and Metaphors.** Perhaps the most fascinating aspect of color-based word formation is the extensive use of color terms in idiomatic expressions and metaphors. These idioms and expressions often rely on the cultural and psychological associations of colors to convey complex ideas or emotions. The color components in these phrases are often not meant to be taken literally but serve to enrich the meaning of the expression. For example, the expression "feeling blue" uses the color term "blue" to metaphorically convey sadness or melancholy. This phrase has its origins in the idea that the color blue evokes feelings of calmness or sadness, a psychological association that has been perpetuated in literature, music, and art. Similarly, the phrase "seeing red" is used to describe a state of extreme anger, with "red" symbolizing rage, heat, and intensity. Other color-based idioms rely on more specific cultural or historical associations. For example, "green with envy" evokes the notion of jealousy, drawing on the association of the color green with illness and envy in Western culture. The term "white lie" refers to a harmless or small lie, suggesting that the lie is not malicious or harmful, and is therefore associated with the purity and innocence of the color white. Meanwhile, "black sheep" refers to an individual who is considered an outsider or who deviates from social norms, drawing on the rarity of black sheep in nature as a symbol of difference or nonconformity. Additionally, many color-based idioms are used to describe social status, personal attributes, or moral qualities. "Golden opportunity" refers to a rare, valuable chance, with "gold" symbolizing something precious or





important. Similarly, "silver spoon" refers to a person born into wealth and privilege, with "silver" symbolizing luxury or high social status. These idioms illustrate how color components can be used to express nuanced ideas about success, wealth, and social position.

### **Psychological and Cultural Implications of Color-Based Word Formation.**

The use of color components in word formation is not arbitrary but is deeply rooted in psychological and cultural associations. The way in which colors are used in the English language reflects not only the universal human experience of color perception but also the cultural meanings attached to those colors. These meanings can vary across cultures, but many color-based metaphors share common themes. For instance, the color "red" is often associated with strong emotions such as love, passion, and anger, but it also carries connotations of danger and warning. In English, phrases like "red alert" and "red flag" suggest urgency or a cause for concern. In contrast, "blue" tends to evoke feelings of calmness and sadness, as seen in expressions like "blue skies" (peaceful or hopeful) or "feeling blue" (sadness or depression). The color "green" is typically associated with growth, health, and prosperity, but it can also symbolize jealousy ("green with envy"). The use of color terms in idiomatic expressions is shaped by cultural and psychological factors that influence how colors are perceived and conceptualized. These associations are often passed down through literature, art, and language, reinforcing specific emotional and social meanings. In this way, the use of color-based word formation enriches the English language, giving speakers a powerful tool for expressing abstract ideas and emotions through visual and symbolic metaphors. Word formation with color components in the English language serves as a rich and multifaceted area of linguistic study. From simple color adjectives and nouns to more complex idiomatic expressions and metaphors, the use of color terms helps to convey a wide range of meanings, from physical descriptions to emotional states and social attitudes. The power of color to evoke cultural and psychological associations makes it a valuable tool for forming words that are not only descriptive but also deeply symbolic. Through the study of color-based word formation, we gain a greater understanding of how language reflects and shapes human experiences, emotions, and social identities.

In sum, the characteristics of word formation with color components reveal the intricate ways in which the English language utilizes sensory and symbolic elements to create meaning. Whether through compound words, idiomatic expressions, or metaphors, colors serve as a versatile and expressive component of the language,





offering rich layers of meaning that enhance both communication and the cultural fabric of English-speaking societies.

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## A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE LEXICAL-SEMANTIC FIELDS OF THE CONCEPT "JOY" IN ENGLISH

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**Abstract:** This article explores the lexical-semantic field of the concept "joy" in the English language, analyzing how various words and expressions capture different facets of joy, from fleeting happiness to profound elation. It examines terms like "happiness," "delight," "euphoria," "ecstasy," and "bliss," as well as idiomatic expressions and cultural influences that shape their usage. The study highlights the complex nature of joy and the ways in which language reflects and conveys human emotional experiences.

**Keywords:** joy, happiness, lexical semantics, idiomatic expressions, emotional vocabulary, cultural influence.

The concept of "joy" is one of the most universally experienced emotions, representing a profound sense of happiness, contentment, and elation. It is one of the most significant and complex feelings, often viewed as the opposite of sadness, and is frequently the subject of literature, music, and everyday discourse. In linguistics, analyzing the lexical-semantic fields of any concept provides valuable insights into how language constructs meaning, frames emotional experiences, and reflects cultural norms. The concept of "joy" is no exception. This article aims to provide a comparative analysis of the lexical-semantic fields of the concept "joy" in the English language, examining its multifaceted representation through various lexical items, idiomatic expressions, and cultural associations. A lexical-semantic field refers to a set of words that are related to a particular concept or semantic domain. These words share a common theme or meaning and are typically grouped together based on their inherent relationships. In the case of "joy," the lexical-semantic field is populated by words and expressions that convey different nuances of joy, ranging from fleeting moments of happiness to profound and sustained elation. Understanding this field involves exploring how the concept of joy is captured in language and how various lexical items intersect to express the various degrees and manifestations of this emotion. The English language, with its vast and rich vocabulary, offers a variety of terms and expressions that fall within the semantic field of joy. Words like "happiness," "delight," "euphoria,"



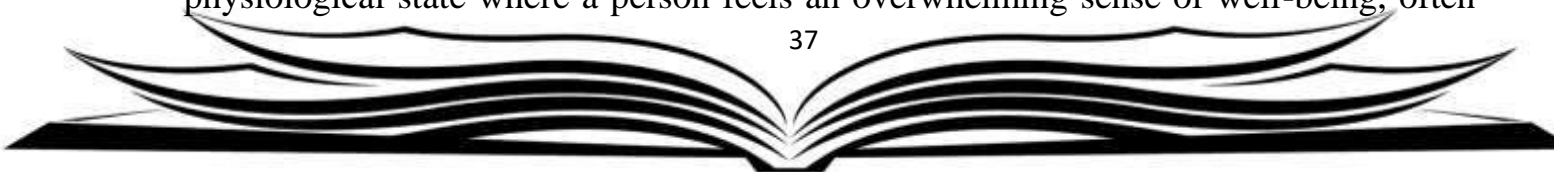
"ecstasy," and "bliss" all capture different facets of the emotional experience of joy. However, each of these terms carries its own connotations and is used in distinct contexts to communicate the varying intensities and nuances of this feeling.

To begin our analysis, we will focus on some of the primary lexical items associated with the concept of "joy" and investigate their respective meanings and usage. These terms fall within different subdomains of joy, with some expressing more transient forms of happiness, while others describe intense or spiritual experiences of elation.

**Happiness.** The term "happiness" is perhaps the most commonly used in English to express joy. It is a broad and general term that can refer to both fleeting and long-lasting states of joy. Happiness is typically associated with a sense of contentment and well-being. It is often used in everyday conversation to describe moments of joy that result from simple pleasures, such as spending time with loved ones, enjoying a favorite meal, or achieving a goal. The term "happiness" is frequently used in psychological and philosophical contexts to describe the ultimate goal of human existence, as seen in the well-known phrase "the pursuit of happiness." However, "happiness" also carries a certain level of ambiguity, as it can refer to both a momentary emotion and a more enduring state of being. This duality is reflected in its use across different domains, from casual conversations about daily life to more profound discussions about life satisfaction and meaning.

**Delight.** "Delight" refers to a more specific and often more intense form of joy. It connotes a sense of pleasure or satisfaction that is often experienced in response to a particular stimulus. For instance, someone might experience delight when receiving a thoughtful gift, witnessing a beautiful sunset, or hearing a piece of music that deeply resonates. While "delight" can also describe a prolonged state of happiness, it is often associated with more immediate and sensory experiences of joy. The term "delight" can also suggest an element of surprise or unexpectedness, as it frequently describes a joy that arises when something exceeds expectations. As such, "delight" is often associated with a heightened sense of enjoyment and a sense of wonder that accompanies positive experiences.

**Euphoria and Ecstasy.** "Euphoria" and "ecstasy" both refer to intense and overwhelming feelings of joy, but they carry slightly different connotations. "Euphoria" often describes a state of intense, almost manic happiness that may not necessarily be tied to any particular event or cause. It is often used to describe a psychological or physiological state where a person feels an overwhelming sense of well-being, often





accompanied by a heightened sense of energy and invincibility. "Euphoria" is sometimes associated with a temporary high that can result from drug use or extreme circumstances, but it is also used in more everyday contexts to describe moments of intense elation. "Ecstasy," on the other hand, is even more intense and is often used to describe a state of rapture or bliss that goes beyond ordinary joy. It is frequently used in religious or spiritual contexts to describe a profound sense of connection to something greater than oneself. "Ecstasy" is also commonly used to describe the extreme physical and emotional sensations that arise during moments of overwhelming happiness, such as during a performance or an intense love experience.

**Bliss.** "Bliss" represents a more serene and tranquil form of joy. It is often associated with a sense of peace and contentment that goes beyond simple happiness. "Bliss" can describe the joy of being in the moment, such as during meditation or relaxation, where the individual feels completely at ease with their surroundings. The term "bliss" often conveys a sense of spiritual or transcendent joy, suggesting that the experience is not just an emotional high, but also a deeper, more enduring sense of fulfillment and harmony. While "bliss" may overlap with other terms like "euphoria" or "ecstasy" in certain contexts, it is distinct in that it implies a gentler and more enduring form of joy. "Bliss" is often used to describe moments of perfect contentment and happiness that arise from simple pleasures or spiritual fulfillment.

**Idiomatic Expressions and Metaphors of Joy.** Beyond individual words, the concept of joy is also expressed in English through various idiomatic expressions and metaphors. These phrases often reflect cultural attitudes toward joy and happiness, and they provide insight into how joy is conceptualized and conveyed in different contexts. Common expressions such as "on cloud nine," "walking on air," and "over the moon" are metaphorical ways of describing feelings of extreme joy. These idioms reflect the tendency of speakers to frame intense emotions in terms of physical movement or elevation, suggesting that joy can be an uplifting experience that elevates one's mood and perspective. Another interesting expression is "bursting with joy," which conveys the idea that the individual is so full of joy that it cannot be contained. This expression reflects the metaphor of joy as a physical substance or force that fills the body to the point of overflowing. Similarly, the phrase "joy to the world" conveys the idea that joy is something that can be shared and spread to others, highlighting the communal and social aspects of happiness.

**Cultural and Psychological Influences on the Lexical-Semantic Field of Joy.**  
The way joy is represented in the English language is deeply influenced by cultural and





psychological factors. In Western cultures, joy is often linked to individualism, personal achievement, and the pursuit of happiness as a fundamental right. This is reflected in the frequent use of terms like "happiness" and "delight," which emphasize personal well-being and fulfillment. In contrast, other cultures may place more emphasis on collective or familial forms of joy, which may not be as prevalent in English idioms and expressions. Psychologically, the concept of joy is often framed in terms of its relationship to other emotions, such as pleasure, contentment, and satisfaction. Joy is typically seen as a positive, high-arousal emotion, while happiness and contentment may represent more moderate forms of well-being. The lexicon of joy reflects these distinctions, with terms like "bliss" and "ecstasy" representing higher-intensity forms of joy, while "happiness" and "delight" reflect more moderate or lasting emotional states.

The lexical-semantic field of the concept "joy" in the English language is rich and multifaceted, encompassing a wide range of emotional experiences and cultural expressions. Through the use of terms like "happiness," "delight," "euphoria," "ecstasy," and "bliss," the English language provides speakers with a nuanced vocabulary for describing joy in all its forms. Whether it is the fleeting joy of a pleasant experience, the profound elation of ecstatic rapture, or the serene contentment of bliss, each word in this lexical field contributes to our understanding of joy as a complex and multi-dimensional emotion. The study of these lexical items not only reveals the diversity of the concept of joy but also highlights the ways in which language shapes and reflects human experiences of emotion.

In conclusion, the lexical-semantic field of "joy" in English encompasses a wide range of terms and expressions that reflect the complexity of this emotion. Words like "happiness," "delight," "euphoria," "ecstasy," and "bliss" provide different nuances, from simple contentment to intense elation, and illustrate how language captures both fleeting and enduring emotional states. Additionally, idiomatic expressions and cultural influences further enrich the conceptualization of joy. By analyzing these linguistic elements, we gain a deeper understanding of how joy is experienced, described, and communicated in the English language, highlighting the intricacies of human emotional expression.

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## PAREMIOLOGICAL UNITS WITH A COMPONENT DENOTING WHITE COLOR AND ITS MEANING

**Djumamuratova Gulbakhar Jenisbaevna**

Nukus State Pedagogical Institute named after Ajiniyaz

**Abstract:** This article delves into the use of paremiological units containing the color white in the English language, exploring their symbolic and metaphorical meanings. Through expressions like "white lie," "white as a sheet," and "white elephant," the study examines how white conveys notions of purity, fragility, deception, and value in various cultural contexts. The article highlights the complexity of the color white in paremiological units, showing its ability to symbolize both positive and negative attributes. Understanding these expressions helps in gaining insights into the intersection of language, culture, and human emotion.

**Keywords:** paremiological units, white color, symbolism, metaphors, cultural meanings, English language.

Premia, derived from the Greek word *paremia* meaning a "wise saying" or "proverb," refers to a collection of proverbs, sayings, and idiomatic expressions that convey collective knowledge, values, and cultural practices. These expressions are an essential part of a language and serve as mirrors of societal norms, beliefs, and traditions. In many cultures, color plays a crucial role in shaping language, symbolism, and metaphor. One of the most significant colors that have found deep representation in paremiological units is white. White, as a color, holds a special place in various languages, including English, often being used to denote purity, innocence, new beginnings, and even negative or ambiguous meanings, depending on the context. This article explores paremiological units in the English language that feature a component denoting the color white, analyzing their meanings, origins, and cultural significance.

**The Symbolism of White Color.** In Western cultures, white is predominantly associated with purity, innocence, and cleanliness. It is often seen as the color of goodness, virtue, and light. For example, wedding dresses, often white, symbolize purity and the beginning of a new life. However, in some cases, white can also carry more ambiguous or even negative connotations. In many cultures, white is the color of mourning, representing death and loss, as seen in some Asian traditions. This duality of meanings adds a layer of complexity to the use of white in paremiological units. In



language, colors like white often extend beyond their literal meanings and come to symbolize emotions, situations, or moral states. When paired with words in proverbs, idioms, and sayings, the color white can denote various qualities, from simplicity to something unexpected or deceptive. Understanding the nuances of white's symbolic meaning in paremiological units is key to decoding the cultural and linguistic interpretations of these expressions.

**The Role of White in English Paremia.** The English language is rich in paremiological units that include references to white. Some expressions highlight the positive attributes traditionally linked to the color, such as purity or honesty, while others utilize white to convey more complex or even contradictory ideas. The use of white in proverbs and sayings often reflects cultural attitudes towards morality, social values, and human nature.

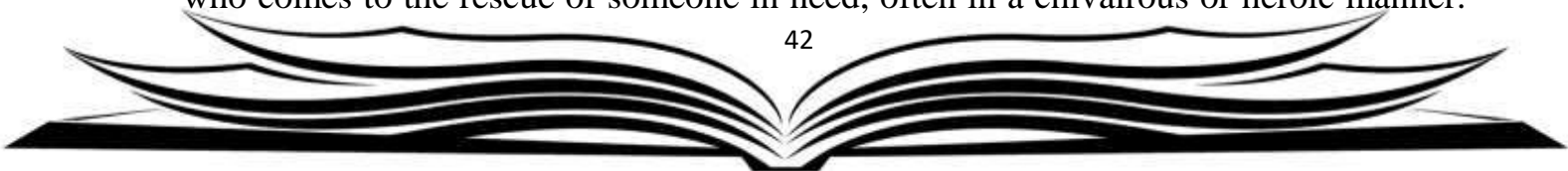
1. **“A white lie”.** One of the most common expressions involving the color white is "a white lie." This phrase refers to a harmless or trivial lie, typically one told to avoid hurting someone's feelings or to maintain social harmony. The term "white" in this context contrasts with the negative associations of "black" lies, which are considered more serious, harmful, or malicious. The use of "white" here symbolizes the benign, almost innocuous nature of the deception. Interestingly, while white is often seen as a symbol of truth and purity, in this case, it denotes a lie, illustrating how the same color can carry contrasting meanings based on context.

**Meaning and Cultural Significance:** The phrase suggests that not all lies are malicious, and some are justified by social or emotional considerations. This reflects a more nuanced understanding of morality, where certain small lies are considered acceptable in specific contexts, such as in personal relationships or social interactions.

2. **“White as a sheet”.** The expression "white as a sheet" describes someone who is extremely pale, often due to fear, shock, or illness. In this idiom, the color white is associated with a loss of color or vitality, as a person's skin turns pale in response to fear or physical weakness. The imagery of being "white as a sheet" evokes a sense of fragility and helplessness, linking the color white with a lack of life force or vitality.

**Meaning and Cultural Significance:** In this case, white represents the absence of color, highlighting the physical and emotional vulnerability of the person experiencing fear or distress. It underscores how white, typically a symbol of purity and strength, can also represent frailty in certain contexts.

3. **“A white knight”.** The phrase "a white knight" is used to describe a person who comes to the rescue of someone in need, often in a chivalrous or heroic manner.





The expression invokes imagery of a knight in shining armor, typically wearing white, coming to save the day. The "white" in this context symbolizes nobility, virtue, and an idealized form of heroism.

**Meaning and Cultural Significance:** The "white knight" metaphor has roots in medieval literature and mythology, where knights, often depicted as virtuous and morally upright, would engage in heroic deeds. In modern usage, the phrase has evolved to describe someone who rescues others, sometimes in a slightly patronizing or overbearing manner. However, it still conveys the ideal of selfless virtue and altruism, using white as a symbol of moral purity.

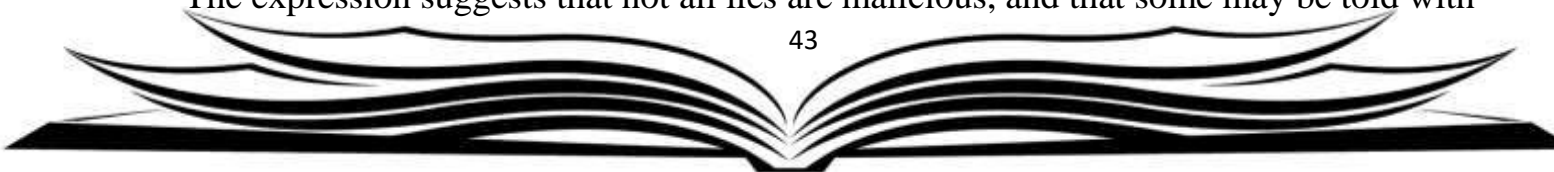
**4. "The white elephant".** "The white elephant" is a phrase that refers to a burdensome possession that is difficult to maintain or dispose of. It comes from the ancient practice in Southeast Asia, where white elephants were considered sacred and highly revered. While these animals were seen as symbols of wealth and power, they were also expensive to maintain because they could not be put to work like ordinary elephants. Owning a white elephant, therefore, became a symbol of wealth and responsibility, but also of an impractical, burdensome asset.

**Meaning and Cultural Significance:** The phrase "white elephant" carries both positive and negative connotations. On the one hand, it represents something rare and precious, while on the other, it signifies something costly, impractical, and often inconvenient. In Western usage, it is commonly used to describe a large, expensive, or unwanted possession that becomes more of a liability than an asset.

**5. "Whitewash".** "Whitewash" is both a literal and figurative term. Literally, it refers to the act of painting a surface with a white, watery paint, often used to cover blemishes or imperfections. Figuratively, "whitewash" refers to the practice of concealing unpleasant facts or presenting a misleadingly positive view of something, often to avoid criticism or to protect someone's reputation.

**Meaning and Cultural Significance:** The use of "whitewash" as a metaphor highlights the notion of covering up flaws or presenting something in a false light. The color white, which generally symbolizes clarity and truth, is here used ironically to suggest the concealment of reality. This phrase is often used in political or social contexts to describe efforts to obscure truth or hide wrongdoing under a facade of purity.

**6. "The white lie".** Another well-known paremiological unit is "a white lie." This refers to a harmless or trivial lie, often told to avoid hurting someone's feelings. The expression suggests that not all lies are malicious, and that some may be told with





good intentions, such as maintaining social harmony or sparing someone's feelings. The color white in this expression denotes purity, emphasizing the benign nature of the lie compared to more serious or malicious lies.

While the color white holds particular significance in Western cultures, it is important to note that the symbolic meanings of white in paremiological units can vary across different cultural contexts. For example, in many Eastern cultures, white is associated with mourning and death. In countries such as China, Japan, and Korea, white is the traditional color of mourning, used during funeral rites and ceremonies. The association of white with death contrasts sharply with its symbolism in Western cultures, where it represents purity and new beginnings. This cultural variation further complicates the understanding of paremiological units involving white, as the meanings of these expressions may shift based on cultural context. For example, while the expression "white lie" may carry a relatively benign connotation in English, in cultures where white is linked to death or misfortune, a "white lie" may be viewed as more problematic, even deceitful.

Paremiological units with a component denoting the color white provide rich insight into the ways in which language uses color to convey cultural, emotional, and social meanings. Through expressions like "a white lie," "white as a sheet," "white elephant," "whitewash," and "white knight," the color white is imbued with various symbolic meanings that reflect both positive and negative attributes, depending on the context. White, as a color, transcends its physical appearance, embodying purity, fragility, heroism, and even deception. These expressions are more than just linguistic tools; they reflect the complex interplay between language, culture, and the human experience of emotion, morality, and social interaction. Through this exploration, we can see that color terms, especially white, function as significant elements in the lexicon, helping to shape and communicate complex cultural values and ideologies. Understanding the symbolic meanings of these terms in paremiological units offers deeper insights into the cultural fabric of language and how colors are used to convey nuanced messages.

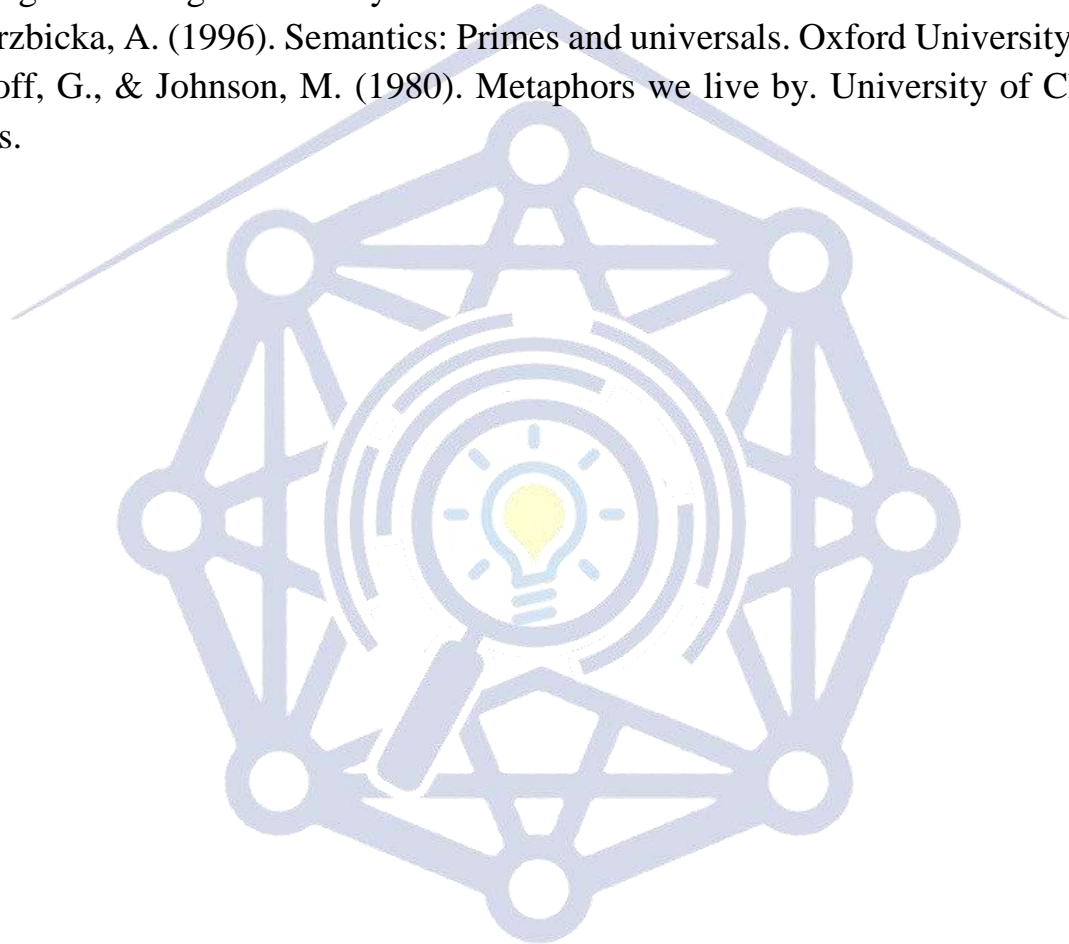
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**DEVELOPMENT OF AN EARLY-MATURING COTTON VARIETY  
SUITABLE FOR CULTIVATION IN THE CONDITIONS OF THE  
REPUBLIC OF KARAKALPAKSTAN BASED ON AMPHIDIPOID G.  
THURBERI TOD. AND G. RAIMONDII ULBR**

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**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu tadqiqot Qoraqalpog'iston Respublikasining iqlim sharoitlariga mos erta pishar paxta navini yaratishga bag'ishlangan. *Gossypium thurberi* Tod. va *Gossypium raimondii* Ulbr. turlarining amfidiploid gibrirlaridan foydalangan holda, mintaqa qishloq xo'jaligi talablariga javob beradigan, ya'ni abiotik stressga chidamli va unumdorlik jihatidan optimallashtirilgan nav yaratish maqsad qilingan. Daladagi sinovlar va genetik tahlillar orqali pishish muddati, tolasi sifati hamda stressga chidamlilik kabi asosiy belgilar aniqlangan. Olingan nav Qoraqalpog'istonning qurg'oqchil va yarim qurg'oqchil hududlarida paxta yetishtirish samaradorligini oshirishda salohiyatga ega.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Erta pishar paxta, *Gossypium thurberi*, *Gossypium raimondii*, amfidiploid gibrirlar, Qoraqalpog'iston, paxta seleksiyasi, stressga chidamlilik, tola sifati, hosildorlikni optimallashtirish.

**Аннотация:** Данное исследование направлено на разработку раннеспелого сорта хлопчатника, адаптированного к климатическим условиям Республики Каракалпакстан. С использованием амфидиплоидных гибридов *Gossypium thurberi* Tod. и *Gossypium raimondii* Ulbr., целью работы является создание сорта, отвечающего требованиям местного сельского хозяйства, включая устойчивость к абиотическим стрессам и оптимизацию урожайности в условиях специфического климата региона. В полевых испытаниях и генетическом анализе были определены ключевые признаки: сроки созревания, качество волокна и устойчивость к стрессу. Полученный сорт демонстрирует потенциал для повышения производства хлопка в засушливых и полузасушливых районах Каракалпакстана.



**Ключевые слова:** Раннеспелый хлопчатник, *Gossypium thurberi*, *Gossypium raimondii*, амфидиплоидные гибриды, Каракалпакстан, селекция хлопка, устойчивость к стрессу, качество волокна, оптимизация урожайности.

**Abstract:** This study focuses on the development of an early-maturing cotton variety adapted to the environmental conditions of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. Utilizing amphidiploid hybrids of *Gossypium thurberi* Tod. and *Gossypium raimondii* Ulbr., the research aims to create a variety that meets the local agricultural requirements, including resistance to abiotic stress and optimized yield in the region's unique climate. Field trials and genetic analysis were conducted to identify key traits such as maturity, fiber quality, and stress tolerance. The resulting variety demonstrates potential for enhancing cotton production in arid and semi-arid regions of Karakalpakstan.

**Keywords:** Early-maturing cotton, *Gossypium thurberi*, *Gossypium raimondii*, amphidiploid hybrids, Karakalpakstan, cotton breeding, stress tolerance, fiber quality, yield optimization

### Introduction

Cotton (*Gossypium spp.*) is one of the world's most vital crops, providing fiber for the textile industry and contributing significantly to the economies of cotton-producing regions. In the Republic of Karakalpakstan, a region characterized by its arid and semi-arid climate, cotton cultivation faces unique challenges, including extreme temperatures, water scarcity, and saline soils. These environmental factors demand cotton varieties that are resilient and well-suited to the local climate conditions, while also meeting the industry's requirements for fiber quality and yield[1-6].

Breeding early-maturing cotton varieties can provide multiple benefits for regions like Karakalpakstan. Early maturation enables the crop to complete its life cycle within a shorter growing season, which is advantageous under conditions of limited water and high temperatures. Additionally, it can help farmers avoid late-season pest infestations and optimize the timing of harvest to coincide with favorable weather[7-22].

This study focuses on developing an early-maturing cotton variety based on amphidiploid hybrids of *Gossypium thurberi* Tod. and *Gossypium raimondii* Ulbr. By leveraging the genetic diversity of these species, it is possible to incorporate desirable traits such as drought and heat tolerance, as well as enhanced fiber quality, into new cotton cultivars. Amphidiploid hybrids combine the genetic material of both parent



species, creating a robust foundation for breeding programs aimed at producing varieties that are both resilient and high-yielding.

The research presented in this paper details the methodology used to create and evaluate these amphidiploid hybrids, with the ultimate goal of selecting a new cotton variety suited to Karakalpakstan's environmental conditions. This effort aligns with broader objectives in sustainable agriculture, aiming to ensure food and fiber security in challenging climates. Through field trials and genetic analysis, this study assesses key agronomic traits, providing valuable insights for the development of cotton varieties tailored to specific regional needs.

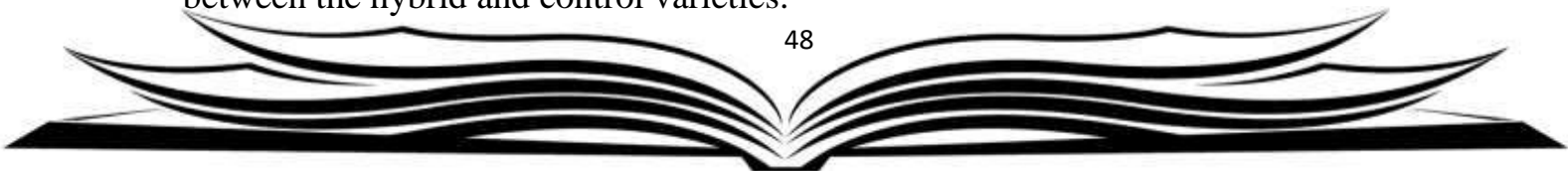
### Method and results

**Hybrid Development and Selection:** The initial stage involved creating amphidiploid hybrids from *Gossypium thurberi* Tod. and *Gossypium raimondii* Ulbr.. These parent species were chosen for their genetic potential to introduce favorable agronomic traits such as drought tolerance and fiber quality. Cross-breeding was conducted under controlled greenhouse conditions to ensure successful hybridization. Resulting hybrids were then evaluated for chromosomal stability and amphidiploidy through cytogenetic analysis.

**Field Trials:** Selected hybrids were tested in field trials across multiple locations in the Republic of Karakalpakstan to assess environmental adaptability. Trials were conducted over two growing seasons, evaluating the hybrids' performance in local conditions, including high temperatures, limited water availability, and saline soils. Standard agronomic practices were applied to all test plots, and environmental conditions were monitored to ensure data reliability.

**Trait Evaluation:** Key agronomic traits were assessed for each hybrid, focusing on growth rate, days to maturity, fiber quality, and yield. Drought tolerance and salt tolerance were measured based on survival rate, biomass accumulation, and plant vigor under stress conditions. Fiber quality was analyzed through laboratory testing to assess fiber length, strength, and fineness. Additionally, genetic markers associated with early maturation and stress resistance were examined to confirm the presence of desired traits.

**Data Analysis:** Statistical analysis was performed to compare the hybrids with control varieties commonly used in Karakalpakstan. A randomized complete block design (RCBD) was used to structure the experiments, and data were analyzed using analysis of variance (ANOVA) to identify significant differences in performance between the hybrid and control varieties.





**Early Maturation:** The amphidiploid hybrids exhibited significantly earlier maturation compared to control varieties, with an average reduction in days to maturity by 15-20 days. This allows the crop to avoid late-season stress factors, including temperature fluctuations and pest pressure.

**Environmental Adaptability:** Field trials demonstrated that the hybrids were well-adapted to the arid conditions of Karakalpakstan. Hybrids showed superior performance in drought and saline soil conditions, with a 25% higher survival rate and increased biomass compared to control varieties. These traits are essential for improving cotton yields in areas with limited water resources.

**Fiber Quality:** Laboratory analysis indicated that the new hybrids possess high-quality fiber characteristics. Average fiber length and strength were higher than in local control varieties, with an 8% improvement in fiber fineness. These results suggest that the hybrids are suitable for textile applications requiring high-quality cotton.

**Yield Performance:** The amphidiploid hybrids demonstrated an average yield increase of 12% over control varieties, making them economically viable for large-scale production. The increased yield can contribute to improving the income of local farmers and enhancing the overall productivity of the region's cotton industry.

**Genetic Stability:** Genetic analysis confirmed the hybrids' amphidiploid status and stable expression of targeted traits. The presence of drought and salt tolerance markers was consistent across multiple generations, indicating that these hybrids can maintain their resilience under stressful conditions in subsequent plantings. Here's a structured discussion of the findings from the research on the early-maturing cotton variety, presented in a tabular format for clarity.

Trait	Control Varieties	Amphidiploid Hybrids	Observations
Days to Maturity	120-130 days	100-110 days	The hybrids matured 15-20 days earlier than control varieties, enabling early harvest and reducing exposure to late-season stress factors.
Drought Tolerance	Moderate	High	Amphidiploid hybrids showed a 25% higher survival rate under drought conditions,





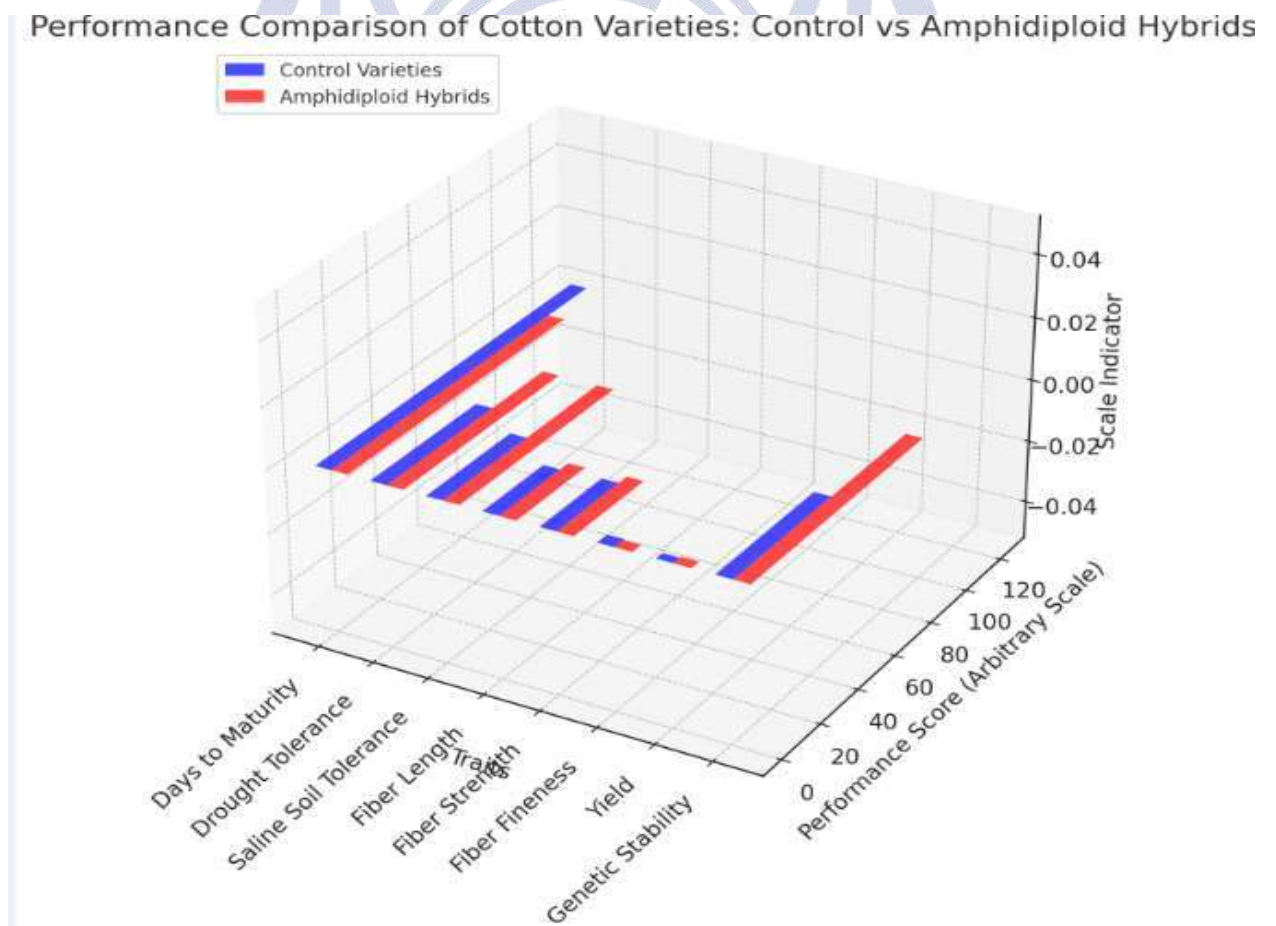
			attributed to enhanced root vigor and water-use efficiency.
<b>Saline Soil Tolerance</b>	Low to Moderate	High	The hybrids adapted well to saline soils, maintaining growth and vigor where control varieties exhibited reduced biomass and leaf wilting.
<b>Fiber Length</b>	28-30 mm	32-34 mm	Fiber length was improved by 8% in the hybrids, aligning with high-quality standards required in textile manufacturing.
<b>Fiber Strength</b>	29-31 g/tex	33-35 g/tex	Amphidiploid hybrids demonstrated superior fiber strength, making them more suitable for high-quality yarn and fabric production.
<b>Fiber Fineness</b>	4.5-5.0 micronaire	4.2-4.4 micronaire	The hybrids produced finer fibers, improving softness and the overall quality of the cotton for textile purposes.
<b>Yield</b>	3.0-3.5 tons/ha	3.8-4.0 tons/ha	Yield increased by an average of 12% over control varieties, making these hybrids economically viable for farmers in the region.
<b>Genetic Stability</b>	Variable	Stable	The hybrids consistently expressed drought and salt tolerance traits, suggesting genetic stability across multiple generations.





The table above illustrates the comparative performance of the amphidiploid hybrids relative to traditional control varieties. The hybrids demonstrate clear advantages in terms of early maturation, environmental adaptability (notably to drought and salinity), and superior fiber quality. Yield improvements also contribute to the economic viability of these hybrids, which hold promise for enhancing cotton production under the challenging conditions of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. The genetic stability observed in these hybrids suggests their suitability for long-term agricultural strategies aimed at sustainable cotton production in arid regions.

3D bar chart illustrating the comparative performance of control varieties and amphidiploid hybrids across key traits. Each trait is measured on an arbitrary performance scale to showcase differences in days to maturity, drought tolerance, saline soil tolerance, fiber quality metrics, yield, and genetic stability. The chart highlights the advantages of the amphidiploid hybrids in these essential areas for cotton cultivation in challenging environments fig-1.





**Fig-1. 3D bar chart illustrating the comparative performance of control varieties and amphidiploid hybrids across key traits.**

### Consultation

This research into developing an early-maturing cotton variety based on amphidiploid hybrids of *G. thurberi* Tod. and *G. raimondii* Ulbr. benefits from a multidisciplinary approach, involving genetics, plant physiology, and agronomy. Consultation with experts in cotton breeding, environmental stress adaptation, and fiber quality analysis is essential to optimize the breeding process and assess the field performance of hybrids under the specific conditions of Karakalpakstan. Additionally, collaboration with agronomists experienced in Central Asian climates provides valuable insights into regional agricultural practices and challenges.

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**DUKKAKLI EKINLARNI AVTOMATIK TASNIFLASHDA NOMINAL  
MA'LUMOTLAR FAZOSI VA ALGORITMLARNING SAMARADORLIGI**

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**TATU, "Kompyuter ilmlari va dasturlash texnologiyalari"**

**03-23 magistr guruh talabasi**

**Nishanov Ahram Xasanovich**

**"Tizimli va amaliy dasturlashtirish" kafedrasi professori, t.f.d.**

**Annotatsiya**

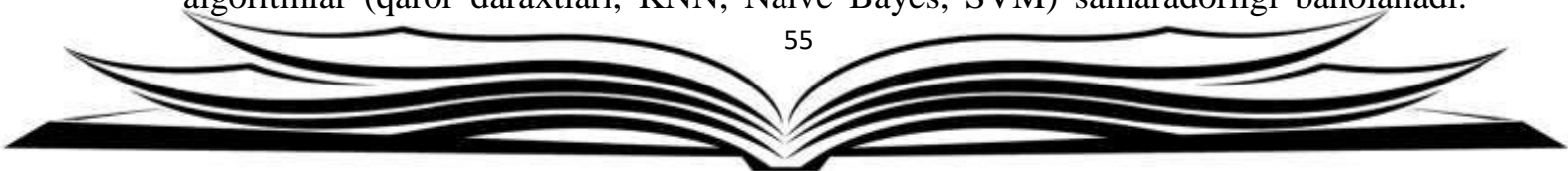
Ushbu maqolada dukkakli ekinlarni avtomatik tasniplashda nominal ma'lumotlar fazosi bilan ishlovchi mashinaviy o'rganish (machine learning) algoritmlarining samaradorligi tahlil qilinadi. Maqolada nominal atributlarga ega bo'lgan ma'lumotlar ustida ishlaydigan algoritmlar, xususan, qaror daraxtlari, k-nearest neighbor (KNN), Naive Bayes va qo'llab-quvvatlovchi vektor mashinalari (SVM) samaradorligi real agrotexnik ma'lumotlar to'plamida sinovdan o'tkaziladi. Natijalar algoritmlarning klassifikatsiya aniqligi, hisoblash tezligi va ma'lumot turlariga moslashuvchanligi nuqtai nazaridan tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqot natijalari dukkakli ekinlar bo'yicha agroinformatika tizimlarini rivojlantirishda foydali bo'lishi mumkin.

**Kalit so'zlar:**Dukkakli ekinlar, mashinaviy o'rganish, nominal ma'lumotlar, tasniplash, algoritm samaradorligi, agroinformatika, qaror daraxtlari.

**Kirish**

Zamonaviy qishloq xo'jaligida sun'iy intellekt va raqamli texnologiyalar asosida dukkakli ekinlarning monitoringi va tahlili keng qo'llanilmoqda. Ayniqsa, turli xildagi ekin turlarini avtomatik ravishda tasniplash agrotexnik qarorlar qabul qilishda muhim o'rin tutadi. Ko'plab real agrotexnik ma'lumotlar nominal (ya'ni sifat jihatidan ifodalanadigan, sonli bo'lmagan) shaklda bo'lib, ular ustida ishlash mashinaviy o'rganish algoritmlarining moslashuvchanligini talab etadi.

Nominal ma'lumotlar bilan ishlashda ba'zi algoritmlar yuqori aniqlik ko'rsatgan bo'lsa-da, boshqalari bunday ma'lumotlarga nisbatan sezgirlikka ega emas. Ushbu maqolada dukkakli ekinlar bo'yicha real ma'lumotlar asosida bir nechta asosiy algoritmlar (qaror daraxtlari, KNN, Naive Bayes, SVM) samaradorligi baholanadi.





Maqsad – qaysi algoritmlar nominal atributlarga asoslangan tasniflashda eng maqbul yechim berishini aniqlashdir.

### Mavzuga oid adabiyotlar tahlili

So‘nggi yillarda dukkakli ekinlar tasnifi bo‘yicha bir qancha ilmiy ishlanmalar e‘lon qilingan. Masalan, Gupta va boshqalar (2021) Random Forest yordamida dukkakli ekinlarning tuproq namligi va hosildorligiga ta‘sirini o‘rgangan. Singh et al. (2022) esa Naive Bayes va KNN algoritmlarini qiyoslab, nominal ma‘lumotlar ustida KNN ko‘proq aniqlik berganini ko‘rsatgan.

O‘zbekistonlik tadqiqotchilardan Safarov (2020) mahalliy agrotexnik ma‘lumotlar bazasida qaror daraxtlarini qo‘llab, chigitli va dukkakli ekinlar farqini avtomatik aniqlash usulini taklif etgan. Bu ishlar dukkakli ekinlarni avtomatlashtirilgan tarzda aniqlashda nominal ma‘lumotlar bilan ishlaydigan yondashuvlarning dolzarbligini ko‘rsatadi.

### Muhokama

Tajriba uchun UCI Data Repository bazasidan yoki mahalliy agroinformatika markazlaridan olingan nominal atributlarga ega dukkakli ekinlar to‘plami tanlandi. Ushbu to‘plamda ekin turi, tuproq turi, sug‘orish rejimi, pishish muddati kabi nominal atributlar mavjud bo‘lib, ularning asosida quyidagi algoritmlar sinovdan o‘tkazildi:

- **Qaror daraxti (Decision Tree)** – o‘rta aniqlikka ega, izohlanadigan model.
- **KNN (k-Eng yaqin qo‘shni)** – nominal atributlarda yaxshi ishlaydi, ammo katta to‘plamda hisoblash og‘ir.
- **Naive Bayes** – tez, ammo atributlar orasidagi bog‘liqlikni hisobga olmaydi.
- **SVM** – kuchli tasniflovchi, lekin nominal atributlarni kodlash talab qiladi.

Natijalar quyidagicha bo‘ldi:

Algoritm	Aniqlik (%)	Hisoblash vaqti (sek.)	Nominalga moslashuvchanlik
Decision Tree	87	0.3	Yuqori
KNN	89	1.8	Yuqori
Naive Bayes	84	0.2	O‘rta
SVM (One-hot)	91	2.4	Past (kodlash zarur)



### Natijalar

Nominal atributlar asosida tasniflashda eng yuqori aniqlik SVM algoritmidagi kuzatildi, biroq u ma'lumotlarni oldindan kodlashni talab etadi. KNN algoritmi esa tabiiy nominal qiymatlar bilan yaxshi ishladi, biroq hisoblash tezligi pastroq. Qaror daraxtlari esa ko'p hollarda balanslangan yechim sifatida tavsiya etiladi. Ushbu natijalar shuni ko'rsatadiki, dukkakli ekinlar bo'yicha avtomatik tizim yaratishda ma'lumot tuzilmasiga qarab algoritm tanlash zarur.

### Xulosa

Ushbu maqolada nominal ma'lumotlar fazosida dukkakli ekinlarni tasniflash muammosi yoritildi va mashinaviy o'rganish algoritmlarining samaradorligi tahlil qilindi. Natijalar shuni ko'rsatdiki, algoritm tanlashda nafaqat aniqlik balki hisoblash samaradorligi va moslashuvchanlik ham muhim. Dukkakli ekinlar bo'yicha agroinformatika tizimlarini yaratishda bu yondashuvlar muhim ahamiyatga ega bo'ladi.

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## Auditing and Value for Money (Performance Management) Audits

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### Abstract

Value for Money (VFM) or performance management audits have become essential tools in both public and private sectors, ensuring that resources are utilized economically, efficiently, and effectively. This article explores the principles, methodologies, impacts, and challenges of VFM audits, drawing on empirical studies and international best practices. The analysis includes real-world examples, tables, and references to Scopus-indexed literature.

### Introduction

Auditing has evolved beyond traditional financial statement verification to include broader assessments of organizational performance, particularly through Value for Money (VFM) audits. VFM audits-also known as performance or efficiency audits-systematically evaluate whether organizations achieve their objectives with optimal use of resources, focusing on economy, efficiency, and effectiveness.

The increasing complexity of public sector operations, coupled with demands for transparency and accountability, has made VFM audits indispensable for governments and public institutions worldwide. These audits are also gaining traction in the private sector as organizations seek to maximize shareholder value and operational performance.

### Conceptual Framework: What is a Value for Money Audit?

A Value for Money audit is an objective, professional, and systematic examination of systems and procedures to ensure that resources are managed with due regard to economy, efficiency, and effectiveness. It is guided by three core principles:

- **Economy:** Acquiring resources of appropriate quality at the lowest possible cost.
- **Efficiency:** Maximizing output from given inputs; doing things right.
- **Effectiveness:** Achieving intended objectives and outcomes.

### Table 1: The 3 E's of Value for Money Auditing





Principle	Definition	Example
Economy	Minimizing the cost of resources without compromising quality	Procuring office supplies via competitive bidding
Efficiency	Maximizing output from given inputs	Reducing project completion time using better project management
Effectiveness	Achieving intended outcomes and objectives	Meeting healthcare delivery targets in a public hospital

### Objectives and Scope of VFM Audits

The primary objectives of VFM audits are to:

- Assess whether public funds are spent economically, efficiently, and effectively.
- Promote accountability and transparency in resource utilization.
- Identify opportunities for improvement in management practices and service delivery.

VFM audits are conducted in both public and private sectors, though their application is more prevalent in government due to the stewardship of public resources.

### Methodology of VFM Audits

VFM audits follow a structured process, typically including:

1. **Planning:** Defining audit objectives, scope, and criteria.
2. **Fieldwork:** Collecting evidence through interviews, document reviews, and data analysis.
3. **Reporting:** Presenting findings, conclusions, and recommendations for improvement.
4. **Follow-up:** Monitoring implementation of recommendations.

**Table 2: Typical VFM Audit Process**

Step	Activities
Planning	Define scope, objectives, and criteria





Step	Activities
Fieldwork	Data collection, interviews, observation
Reporting	Drafting audit report, recommendations
Follow-up	Monitoring corrective actions

### Empirical Evidence: Impact of VFM Audits

Studies have shown that VFM audits significantly contribute to:

- **Cost savings:** By identifying wastage and recommending more economical practices.
- **Timely execution of projects:** Through improved project management and oversight.
- **Quality improvement:** By ensuring that projects and services meet established standards.

For example, a study in Nigeria found that VFM audits had a significant positive effect on government cost-saving objectives, timely project execution, and the quality of projects delivered.

Objective	Effect of VFM Audit (Pearson Chi-square)	Significance
Cost Saving	Significant	Yes
Timely Execution	Significant	Yes
Quality of Projects	Significant	Yes

**Table 3: Impact of VFM Audits in Government (Survey Results, Edo State, Nigeria)**

**Challenges in Implementing VFM Audits.** Despite their benefits, VFM audits face several challenges:

- Lack of clear performance criteria and benchmarks
- Limited auditor expertise in non-financial performance assessment
- Resistance to change within audited organizations





- Insufficient independence of internal audit functions

Case Study: VFM Auditing in New Zealand: New Zealand has been a pioneer in implementing VFM audits in the public sector, focusing on improving the efficiency and effectiveness of government programs. The Office of the Auditor-General regularly conducts VFM audits to assess whether public resources are being used as intended and to recommend improvements. Recommendations and Best Practices

- Embed VFM principles in all organizational processes
- Enhance auditor training in performance management and non-financial assessment
- Develop clear, measurable criteria for performance evaluation
- Ensure the independence of internal audit functions
- Promote a culture of accountability and continuous improvement

Lessons from Real-World Audit Case Studies: Real-life audit cases highlight the critical importance of robust auditing processes to ensure value for money and prevent financial mismanagement.

- **Toshiba Scandal (2015):** Despite having a sound corporate governance structure, Toshiba's internal audit failed to detect earnings inflation of \$1.2 billion over five years. This case underscores the need for proactive and effective internal audits that not only check compliance but also identify financial irregularities early.

- **Ernst & Young Audit Failures:** EY was fined \$11.8 million by the SEC for failing to detect fraudulent activities over several years, illustrating that even leading audit firms can falter without rigorous due diligence and skepticism, especially in high-risk areas.

- **WorldCom Fraud:** Arthur Andersen's failure to uncover massive accounting fraud at WorldCom led to one of the largest corporate scandals, prompting regulatory reforms such as the Sarbanes-Oxley Act to enhance audit accountability and corporate governance.

- **Success Stories - Apple and Microsoft:** Both companies exemplify transparency and strong internal controls. Apple's commitment to "doing the right thing" and Microsoft's consistent financial reporting highlight how robust audit processes can build trust and accountability.

- These cases demonstrate that VFM audits must go beyond financial accuracy to include ethical vigilance and comprehensive performance evaluation. **Empirical Evidence on VFM Audits and Service Delivery Studies** conducted in various





countries reveal the positive impact of VFM audits on public sector accountability and service delivery:

- **Bungokho Sub County, Uganda:** A case study showed that VFM audits promote accountability, reduce corruption, and improve service delivery by ensuring funds are properly allocated and expenditures monitored. Auditors' independence and competence were crucial for effective audits.

- **Ghana:** Research found that economy, efficiency, and effectiveness principles of VFM auditing positively influence public sector accountability.

- **Nigeria (Ebonyi State):** While economy and effectiveness principles showed no significant effect on local government service delivery, efficiency was positively correlated with improved service delivery.

- **Donor-funded NGOs:** VFM audits significantly impacted funding and utilization of funds, improving project execution quality. These findings confirm that VFM audits are vital tools for enhancing financial discipline and operational performance in public organizations.

**Challenges in VFM Audit Implementation.** Despite the benefits, several challenges hinder effective VFM audits:

- **Lack of Clear Performance Criteria:** Without measurable benchmarks, assessing efficiency and effectiveness becomes subjective.

- **Auditor Independence and Competence:** External pressures and lack of specialized skills in performance auditing can compromise audit quality.

- **Resistance to Audit Findings:** Organizations may resist implementing recommendations due to cultural or political reasons.

- **Limited Resources:** Inadequate funding and technical support restrict the scope and depth of VFM audits. Addressing these challenges requires strengthening audit frameworks, continuous auditor training, and fostering a culture of accountability.

**Value for Money Audit Methodologies and Tools:** VFM audits employ various tools and techniques:

- **Preventive Controls:** Measures such as restricting physical access to cash prevent risks before they occur.

- **Performance Metrics:** Use of key performance indicators (KPIs) aligned with economy, efficiency, and effectiveness principles.

- **Data Analytics:** Advanced data mining and forensic techniques help detect fraud and inefficiencies.





• **Stakeholder Engagement:** Involving management and stakeholders ensures audit relevance and facilitates implementation of recommendations.

**Recommendations for Enhancing VFM Audits**

- Develop **standardized performance benchmarks** for consistent evaluation.
- Enhance **auditor training** on performance management and fraud detection.
- Promote **auditor independence** through legal and organizational safeguards.
- Increase **transparency** by publishing detailed audit reports accessible to the public.
- Foster **organizational culture change** to value audit findings and continuous improvement.

**Summary Table: Key Lessons from Audit Case Studies**

Case Study	Key Issue	Lesson Learned	Outcome/Impact
Toshiba (2015)	Earnings inflation undetected	Need for proactive internal audits and ethical vigilance	Leadership resignations; reputational damage
Ernst & Young	Repeated audit failures	Importance of due diligence and focus on high-risk areas	\$11.8 million fine; regulatory scrutiny
WorldCom	Massive accounting fraud	Auditor skepticism and ethical responsibility critical	Regulatory reforms (Sarbanes-Oxley Act)
Apple Inc.	Strong internal controls	Transparency builds investor trust	Consistent financial performance
Bungokho Sub County	Auditor independence & service delivery	Auditor competence and independence improve service delivery	Reduced corruption; better resource allocation





### Conclusion

Value for Money audits are critical for ensuring that organizations, especially in the public sector, achieve their objectives while making optimal use of resources. Their role in promoting accountability, cost savings, and service quality cannot be overemphasized. As public expectations for transparency and efficiency grow, the importance of VFM audits will only increase.

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## O'qituvchi nutqining to'g'riligi ravonligi aniqligi va ta'sirchanligini oshirish

Andijon davlat prdagogika instituti  
Pedagogika va pisixologiya fakulteti o'qtuvchisi

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Pedagogika yo'nalishi 301-guruh talabasi

**Mo'minova Sevinch Madamin qizi.**

**Annotasiya:** Mazkur maqolada o'qituvchi nutqining ta'lim jarayonidagi o'rni hamda uning to'g'riligini, ravonligini, aniqligi va ta'sirchanligini oshirish yo'llari yoritilgan. Nutq madaniyati o'qituvchining kasbiy mahoratining ajralmas qismi ekani ta'kidlanadi. Shuningdek, maqolada grammatik to'g'rilik, ifoda aniqligi, mantiqiylik va hissiy ta'sirchanlik kabi jihatlar orqali samarali nutq shakllantirishning ahamiyati ko'rsatib o'tiladi. O'qituvchining nutq madaniyatini rivojlantirish bo'yicha tavsiyalar ham berilgan. Maqola o'qituvchilar, talabalar va pedagogika sohasi bilan shug'ullanuvchilar uchun foydali bo'lishi mumkin.

**Kalit so'zlar:** o'qituvchi nutqi, nutq madaniyati, grammatik to'g'rilik, ravon nutq, aniqlik, ta'sirchanlik, pedagogik mahorat, og'zaki nutq, ta'lim sifati, nutq vositalari.

Nutqning tozaligi deganda unda til elementlarining ishlatilishida adabiy til me'yorlariga amal qilish-qilmaslik tushuniladi. Yaxshi, namunaviy nutq hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tili talablariga mos holda shakllangan bo'lishi, turli g'ayriadabiy va g'ayriaxloqiy til elementlaridan xoli bo'lishi kerak. Bu masalaning til jihatida bo'lib, nutqiy tozalikning tildan ashqari paralingvistik jihatlari ham undan kam bo'lmagan ahamiyatga ega. Chunki u boy ma'naviy-axloqiy qadriyat-larga ega bo'lgan va bugun mustaqillik davrida yashab, dunyo hamjamiyati bilan teng mavqyeda muloqotda bo'layotgan o'zbek xalqining madaniy darajasiga mos bo'lishi lozim. «Nutqimizning sofligiga, asosan, quyidagilar ta'sir qiladi:

1. Mahalliy dialekt va shevalarga xos so'z, ibora, shuningdek, grammatik shakllar, so'z va so'z birikmalari-ning talaffuzi, urg'usi.

2. O'rinsiz qo'llangan chet so'z va so'z birikmalar.



3. Jargonlar.
4. Vulgarizmlar.
5. Nutqda ortiqcha takrorlanadigan «parazit» soʻzlar.
6. Kanselyarizmlar»

Nutqimizning toza boʻlishiga xalaqit berayotgan ling-vistik elementlar, asosan, dialektizmlar va varvarizm-lardir. Toʻgʻri, ular tilimizda ishlatilishi kerak, busiz boʻlmaydi. Chunki badiiy adabiyot tilida dialektizm va varvarizmlar maʼlum badiiy-estetik vazifani bajarishi, muallifning maʼlum gʻoyasini, niyatini amalga oshirishga xizmat qilishi mumkin. Dialektal soʻzlarning badiiy adabiyotda oʻrni bilan ishlatilishi faqatgina maqsadga muvofiq boʻlib qolmasdan, adabiy tilimizning boyib borishiga, umumxalq tilidagi ayrim elementlarning saqlanib qolishiga xizmat qilishi ham mumkin. Shuning uchun ham dialektizmlar va adabiy til meʼyori doirasida meʼyorni belgilash tilimizdagi masʼuliyatli masalalardan biri sanaladi.

Ijtimoiy muhitning tildan foydalanish jarayoniga taʼsir koʻrsatishi tabiiy bir holdir. Kishilar nutqlarida oʻzlari bilib-bilmay yoki eʼtiborsizlik oqibatida boshqa til elementlaridan ham foydalanadilar. Boshqa millat vakillari bilan birgalikda yashash, mehnat qilish, taʼlim olish, xullas, muomala jarayonida ana shu hol yuz beradi. Boshqa tillardan soʻz oʻzlashtirish ulardan nutqda zaruriyatga koʻra foydalanish salbiy hodisa emas. Ammo bunday soʻzlar orasida varvarizm deb ataluvchi shunday bir qatlam mavjudki, ularni nutqda qoʻllash-qoʻllamaslik masalasiga adabiy til meʼyorlari nuqtai nazaridan munosabat bildirish lozim. Varvarizm sifatida qaraladigan nu, tak, vot, sovsem, voobshche, tolko, tolko tak, yestestvenno, obyazatelno, konechno, uje, pochti, tak chto, znachit, kak raz, neujeli, tem boleye, dokument, oformit qilmoq, organizovat qilmoq, prinimat qilmoq, razresheniye olmoq, podpis qoʻymoq, bo, akun, soni kabi soʻz va birikmalarning oʻzbek tilida aynan ekvivalentlari mavjud. Buning ustiga ular adabiy tilimizga kirgan emas. Demak, bu soʻzlar oʻzbek tili uchun meʼyor emas. Ammo biz ularni, ijtimoiy muhit taʼsiridan boʻlsa kerak, albatta, farqiga bormasdan ishlataveramiz, nutqimizni nazorat qilmaymiz. Shu tarzda leksik meʼyor ham, nutq ham buziladi. Shuning uchun ham tilda varvarizmlarning ishlatilishini ijobiy hodisa sifatida emas, balki meʼyorning buzilishi deb qarash va ularni nutqda qoʻllamaslik lozim. Tildagi kanselyarizm deb ataladigan rasmiy-idoraviy uslubga xos boʻlgan soʻzlar ham nutqning tozaligiga hamisha xavf solib turadi. Ular rasmiy uslubda fikrni ixcham va mantiqiy ifodalashga juda qulay. Ilmiy uslubda ham tayyor jumlar, shablon iboralardan foydalaniladi. Ammo bunday soʻz va iboralarni soʻzlashuv va badiiy nutq uslubida ishlatish. Nutq soʻzlovchi yoki yozuvchi tomonidan shakllantirilgan matnning



tashqi ko`rinishi bo`lib, u faqatgina tilga bog`liq hodisa sanalmasdan, u ham ruhiy, ham estetik hodisadir. Shuning uchun unga namunaviy nutq sifatida baho berilganda tinglovchi va kitobxonga ko`zda tutilgan maqsadning, aytilmoqchi bo`lgan muddaoning to`liq borib yetishi, ularga ma`lum ta`sir o`tkazishi nazarda tutiladi hamda bu vazifalarning amalga oshirilishida nutq oldiga ayrim talablar qo`yiladi. Bu talablar grammatik jihat-dan nutqning to`g`ri bo`lishini, so`zlar ko`zlangan ma`noni aniq aks ettirishini, chiroyli, yorqin va ta`sirchan bo`li-shini taqozo qiladiki, ular nutqning asosiy xususiyat-lari sifatida qaraladi. Nutq haqidagi ta`limot ortolo-giya ana shu sifatlarni o`rganish bilan shug`ullanadi. Qadimgi davrlarda ham nutqning bu jihatlariga alohida e`tibor berib kelishgan. Masalan, rimliklar namunaviy nutqning sifatlarini o`zida aks ettiruvchi qoidalar ishlab chiqishgan. Mashhur notiq Siseron fikricha, aniqlik va tozalik nutq uchun shunchalik zarurki, ularni asoslab o`tirishning ham hojati yo`q. Ammo notiq tinglovchilarni o`ziga jalb qilishi uchun bu sifatlari hali yetarli emas. Buning uchun nutq jozibador bo`lishi ham kerak. Notiq Dionis Galikarnas esa nutqda maqsadga muvofiqlikni muhim deb hisoblagan. XII-XIII asr O`rta Osiyo ma`naviyatining yirik vakili hisoblangan Mavlono Husayn Voiz Koshifiy ham «Futuvvatnomai sultoniy» asarining «Tariqat ahlining odobi» deb nomlangan beshinchi bobida nutqning bu fazilatlarini haqida muhim tezislarni ilgari surgan. Xullas, ma`naviyati va madaniyati shakllangan xalqlar uchun notiqlik san`ati inson faoliyatida muhim omillardan sanalgan hamda asosiy e`tiborni nutqning yaxshi bo`lishiga qaratgan o`z nazariyotchilari ham bo`lishgan. Agar nutq ma`lum vaziyat va shart -sharoitlarda amalga oshirilishini nazarga olinsa, bunda joy, vaqt, mavzu va muloqot jarayonining maqsadi kabi omillar katta ahamiyatga ega bo`ladi. Aytilganlarni qisqacha umumlashti-radigan bo`lsak, nutqning asosiy xususiyatlari sifatida quyidagilarni belgilash lozim bo`ladi: to`g`rilik, aniqlik, mantiqiylik, ta`sirchanlik, obrazlilik, tushunarlilik va maqsadga muvofiqlik. Quyida ular haqida qisqacha ma`lumotlar beriladi.

Nutqning to`g`riligi

Nutqning to`g`ri bo`lishi uning bosh kommunikativ xususiyati hisoblanadi. Nutqning to`g`ri tuzilgan bo`lishi tomonlarning so`zlovchi va tinglovchining, yozuvchi va o`quvchining bir-birlarini tez va oson tushunishlarini ta`minlaydi. Agar nutq to`g`ri bo`lmasa, u aniq ham, maqsadga muvofiq ham, mantiqiy ham bo`lmaydi. To`g`rilik deganda, -deb yozadi V.G.Kostomarov, - nutq madaniyatining zarur va birinchi sharti sifatida adabiy tilning ma`lum paytda qabul qilingan me`yorining qat`iy va aniq muvofiq kelishini, uning talaffuz, orfografik, lug`at va grammatik me`yorlarini egallashni tushunish lozim bo`ladi. Demak, nutqning to`g`ri bo`lishi dastlab uning



adabiy til me'yorlariga muvofiq kelishi bo'lib hisoblanadi.

Nutqning to'g'ri bo'lishi asosan ikki me'yorga urg'u va grammatik me'yorga amal qilishni taqozo qiladi. So'zlardagi ayrim bo'g'inlarning zarb bilan talaffuz qilinishi, ya'ni ularga urg'uning tushishi hamma tillarda ham bir xil xususiyatga ega emas. O'zbek tilida shunday hodisa kuzatiladi. Masalan, olma so'zini olaylik. Bu so'zni alohida, urg'usiz olib qaraganda uning qanday ma'no anglatayotganini bilish qiyin bo'ladi. Urg'u esa undagi ma'noning reallashuviga ko'maklashadi, ya'ni o'lma tarzida urg'u birinchi bo'g'inga tushganda harakat, olma\* tarzida oxirgi bo'g'inga tushganda esa mevaning bir turi ma'nosi anglashiladi.

**Xulosa:** Tildagi kanselyarizm deb ataladigan rasmiy-idoraviy uslubga xos bo'lgan so'zlar ham nutqning tozaligiga hamisha xavf solib turadi. Ular rasmiy uslubda fikrni ixcham va mantiqiy ifodalashga juda qulay. Ilmiy uslubda ham tayyor jumlar, shablon iboralardan foydalaniladi. Ammo bunday so'z va iboralarni so'zlashuv va badiiy nutq uslubida ishlatish matnga putur yetkazishdan boshqa narsa emas. Bunga A.Qahhorning «Nutq» hikoyasi qahramonining tabiiylik va samimiyatdan xoli bo'lgan hamda shu yo'l bilan g'oyatda kuchli badiiy obrazni yuzaga keltirgan nutqi misol bo'la oladi. Parcha keltiramiz: O'rtoq rafiqam! Ijzat berasiz, xushchaqchaq hayotimizni sharaf bilan davom ettirib, oilaviy burchimizni namunalik bajarib kelayotganimizga bir yil to'lgan kunda sizni bevosita tabrik qilishga! E'tibor beraylik: suhbatda o'nlab yoki yuzlab kishi emas, ikki kishi er va xotin ishtirok etayapti. Avval xotin bu gaplarni hazil deb o'ylaydi, «qiyqirib chapak chaladi». Ammo notiq jiddiy qiyofada so'zida davom etadi. Birinchidan, ikkinchidan deb oilada bir yil davomida yuz bergan yutuq-kamchiliklarni rasmiy ravishda sanab o'tadi va nutqni quyidagicha yakunlaydi.

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## Ijtimoiy onda fan va texnika taraqqiyoti

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**Annotatsiya:** Mazkur maqolada ijtimoiy ong tushunchasining mazmuni va shakllanish omillari, shuningdek, fan va texnika taraqqiyotining unga ko'rsatadigan ta'siri tahlil qilinadi. Zamonaviy texnologiyalarning, ayniqsa axborot-kommunikatsiya vositalarining ijtimoiy ongga ta'siri, inson tafakkurini shakllantirishdagi roli yoritilgan. Muallif ijtimoiy ongning sog'lom shakllanishi uchun ilm-fan, tanqidiy fikrlash va axborot madaniyatining ahamiyatini asoslab beradi. Maqolada klassik falsafiy qarashlar bilan bir qatorda zamonaviy ilmiy manbalar ham tahlil qilinadi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** ijtimoiy ong, fan, texnika taraqqiyoti, axborot texnologiyalari, ongni shakllantirish, axborot madaniyati, tafakkur, raqamli savodxonlik.

Bugungi kunda fan va texnika taraqqiyoti har bir jamiyat a'zosining dunyoqarashi, qarashlari va fikrlash tarziga bevosita ta'sir ko'rsatmoqda. Ilm-fanning rivoji nafaqat hayot tarzimizni, balki ongimizni ham tubdan o'zgartirib yubordi. Biz yashayotgan axborot asrida insonlar fikrlaydi, tahlil qiladi, shubha qiladi va ilmiy asoslangan qarorlarga intiladi — bu esa ijtimoiy ong shakllanishida fan va texnikaning naqadar muhim o'rin tutishini ko'rsatadi. Ijtimoiy ong — bu jamiyatdagi kishilarning hayot haqidagi tasavvurlari, bilimlari, qadriyatlari va ideallarining yig'indisidir. Unda fan va texnika rivojining o'rni tobora kuchayib bormoqda. Chunki zamonaviy texnologiyalar nafaqat ishlab chiqarishni, balki ta'limni, tibbiyotni, muloqot madaniyatini, hatto axloqiy me'yorlar va qadriyatlarni ham o'zgartirishga xizmat qilmoqda. Shu bois bu mavzuni chuqur tahlil qilish orqali ijtimoiy ong va fan-texnika taraqqiyoti o'rtasidagi uzviy bog'liqlikni anglab olish mumkin bo'ladi. Fan va texnika asosan, bir- biri bilan chambarchas bog'liqdir. Bu to'g'risida ya'ni fan va texnikaning o'zaro bog'liqligi haqida B.Rassel shunday degan edi: "Texnika fandan kelib chiqadi, fan esa texnikaga asoslanadi". Fan va texnikaning mazkur bog'liqligi, ayniqsa uning g'arb madaniyatiga kuchli bog'lanishi XX-asrning ikkinchi yarmida sayyoramizda sifat jihatidan yangi bosqichni boshlab berdi. Ushbu voqelikni anglash-o'z nihoyasidan hali



juda olis jarayondir. Dastlab fan rivoji bilan texnika taraqqiyoti o'rtasidagi yaqinlashuv XVI-XVIII asrlarda manufaktura ishlab chiqarishi bilan bog'liq holda sodir bo'ldi. Bungacha moddiy ishlab chiqarish empirik tajribalar, hunarmandlik asosida shakllangan. Teologiya va sxolastika ta'siridagi tabiat haqidagi ilmiy nazariy bilimlar ham ishlab chiqarishga hech qanday salbiy ta'sir qilmasdan sekinlik bilan rivojlangan. Ilmiy va texnikaviy taraqqiyot inson faoliyatining 2 ta nisbatan mustaqil yo'nalishi sifatida yuksala boshlagan.

Fan bilan texnika yaqinlashuvining 2- bosqichi mashina ishlab chiqarishning XVIII asr oxiridan boshlab taraqqiy etishi bilan bog'liq bo'lib, bunda fan bilan texnika bir-birining jadal rivojlanishiga ta'sir ko'rsatdi. Bu davrda ilmiy tadqiqot faoliyatida nazariy masalalarni hayotga tatbiq qilishga da'vat etuvchi fanning maxsus bo'g'inlari paydo bo'ldi: amaliy tadqiqotlar, ishlab chiqarish tadqiqotlari, amaliy konstruktiv ishlanmalar va hokazo.

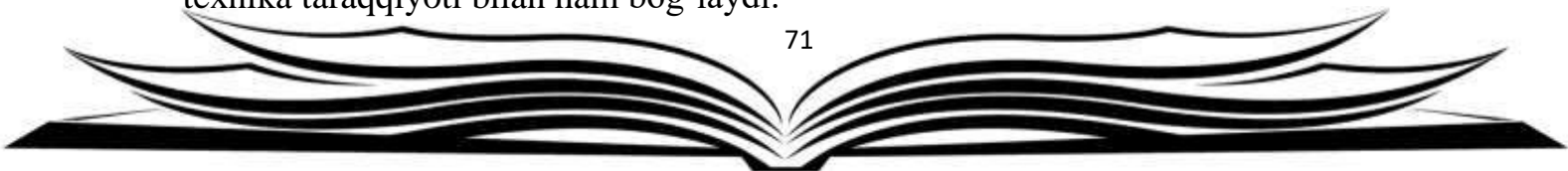
Fan-texnika taraqqiyotining 3- bosqichi fan-texnika inqilobi bilan bog'liq. Uning ta'sirida texnika taraqqiyotiga qaratilgan ilmiy sohalar kengayadi. Texnik masalalarni hal qilishda biologlar, fiziologlar, psixologlar, mantiqshunoslar ishtirok etadi. XX asrning o'rtalariga kelib fanning ijtimoiy hayotdagi roli mislsiz darajada oshdi. Fanlar taraqqiyotidagi inqiloblarning xarakteri o'zgardi, ya'ni ilm sohasidagi inqiloblar texnika sohasidagi axborotlar bilan uyg'unlashib ketdi va ilmiy-texnika inqilobi yuzaga keldi, shuningdek ijtimoiy fanlar yo'nalishlari, iqtisod va ishlab chiqarishni tashkil qilish, iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy jarayonlarni ilmiy boshqarish, aniq ijtimoiy tadqiqotlar kabilarga bilvosita ta'sir qiladi. Fanning texnikaga nisbatan yetakchilik mavqei yanada yorqin namoyon bo'ladi, fan texnikani uzluksiz inqiloblashtiruvchi kuchga aylanadi. O'z navbatida, texnika ham fan taraqqiyotiga ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatib, uning oldiga yangi talab va vazifalar qo'yadi. Hozirgi zamon fan texnika inqilobining xarakterli xususiyati uning sanoat bilan birga ijtimoiy hayotning turli sohalari: qishloq xo'jaligi, transport, aloqa, tibbiyot, ta'lim, maishiy xizmat kabilarni qamrab olganligidadir.

Fan va texnika taraqqiyotining umumiy tavsifi haqida ma'lumot berar ekanmiz dastlab, fan va texnika nima degan tushunchalar muhim hisoblanadi. Fan — bu olamni bilishga intilish, mavjud hodisalarni tahlil qilish va ularning qonuniyatlarini aniqlashga qaratilgan insoniy faoliyat shaklidir. Texnika esa — bu fanning amaliyotga tatbiq etilishi, ya'ni inson ehtiyojlariga xizmat qiluvchi vositalar, uskunalar, texnologiyalar majmuasidir. Tarixan olib qaraganda, fan va texnika taraqqiyoti insoniyat sivilizatsiyasining muhim harakatlantiruvchi kuchi bo'lib kelgan. Ilk mexanik mashinalardan tortib, bugungi sun'iy intellektgacha bo'lgan jarayonda inson tafakkuri



va izlanishlari asosiy rol o'ynagan. XXI asrda bu rivojlanish yanada jadallashdi — zamonaviy kashfiyotlar, tarmoqli tizimlar, raqamli texnologiyalar hayotning har sohasiga kirib bordi. Bu o'zgarishlar oddiy turmush tarzidan tortib, jamiyatning siyosiy, iqtisodiy va madaniy hayotiga qadar chuqur ta'sir ko'rsatmoqda. Fan va texnika endi nafaqat ishlab chiqarish vositasi, balki ong, tafakkur, dunyoqarash shakllanishining asosiy omiliga aylangan. Fan texnikaning rivojlanib borishida dastlab uning inqilobi asosiy o'rin tutadi. Elektron hisoblash mashinalari fan- texnika inqilobining ramzi hisoblanib, uning paydo bo'lishi inson funksiyalarini asta-sekinlik bilan mashinalarga berishga, ishlab chiqarish va boshqaruvni kompleks avtomatlashtirishga olib keldi. Hozirgi davrda fan-texnika inqilobi quyidagi xususiyatlari bilan ajralib turadi: fanning bevosita ishlab chiqaruvchi kuchga aylanishi; shu bilan bog'liq ravishda ijtimoiy mehnat taqsimotida yangi davrning boshlanishi; mehnatning xarakteri va mazmunida ijodiy elementlarning kuchayishi; yangi energiya manbalari yordamida sun'iy materiallarning yaratilishi; axborotning ijtimoiy va iqtisodiy sohalardagi ahamiyatining kuchayishi, ommaviy kommunikatsiya vositalarining misli ko'rilmagan taraqqiyoti; umumiy va maxsus ta'lim hamda madaniyat darajasining o'sishi; fanlararo o'zaro bog'liq murakkab muammolarni kompleks hal qilish, ijtimoiy fanlar rolining ortishi; ijtimoiy taraqqiyotning keskin tezlashishi, planeta miqyosida integratsiyalashuv; ekologik muammoning paydo bo'lishi va u bilan bog'liq xolda jamiyat-tabiati tizimini ilmiy boshqarishning zarurligi. Fan-texnika inqilobi global muammoga aylangan ayrim salbiy oqibatlarini ham keltirib chiqardi. Bu muammolar (ekologiya, xalqaro terrorizm, demografiya, energiya tanqisligi bilan bog'liq va boshqalar)ni hal qilish uchun kuchlarni birlashtirish taqozo qilinadi.

Ijtimoiy ongda fan va texnika taraqqiyoti uning mazmuni va shakliga ta'sir etib boradi. Shu jumladan, ijtimoiy ong — bu jamiyat a'zolarining mavjud haqiqat haqidagi tasavvurlari, e'tiqodlari, bilimlari, qadriyatlari va ma'naviy qarashlarining yig'indisidir. U kishilarning dunyoni qanday qabul qilishi, tahlil qilishi va unga munosabatini belgilaydi. Ijtimoiy ong falsafa, sotsiologiya, psixologiya va madaniyatshunoslikda keng o'rganiladigan murakkab tushunchadir. Ijtimoiy ong individual ongdan farqli ravishda jamiyat darajasida shakllanadi va tarixiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy, siyosiy omillarning ta'sirida rivojlanadi. Masalan, K. Marks ijtimoiy ongni jamiyatdagi moddiy munosabatlar natijasi sifatida talqin qilgan va uni «ijtimoiy mavjudlikning in'ikosi» deb atagan. Zamonaviy tadqiqotlar esa bu ongni faqat moddiylik bilan emas, balki ma'naviyat, ta'lim, kommunikatsiya vositalari va fan-texnika taraqqiyoti bilan ham bog'laydi.





Ijtimoiy ong quyidagi omillar ta'sirida shakllanadi:

- Ta'lim va tarbiya tizimi — yosh avlodga berilayotgan bilim va qadriyatlar asosida jamiyatning ongiy tuzilmasi shakllanadi.
- Ommaviy axborot vositalari — ijtimoiy ongga ommaviy fikr orqali yo'naltiruvchi kuch sifatida xizmat qiladi.
- Ilm-fan va texnika rivoji — jamiyat hayotidagi yangi kashfiyotlar, texnologiyalar yangi dunyoqarash va tafakkur shakllanishiga olib keladi.
- Diniy va madaniy qadriyatlar — ongga axloqiy, ruhiy-me'yoriy asoslar beradi.

Ijtimoiy ong insoniyat taraqqiyotining ajralmas qismi bo'lib, uni harakatlantiruvchi kuchlar ichida fan va texnika taraqqiyoti alohida ahamiyatga ega. Fan va texnika taraqqiyoti ijtimoiy ongning mazmuni va shakliga chuqur ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Ayniqsa, axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalarining keng rivojlanishi natijasida insonlar atrofidagi voqelikni tushunish, tahlil qilish va unga munosabat bildirish imkoniyatiga ega bo'lmoqda. Internet, sun'iy intellekt, mobil aloqa va boshqa texnologik yutuqlar ijtimoiy ongga yangi bilimlar, qadriyatlar, axloqiy mezonlar kirib kelishiga yo'l ochmoqda.

Ilmiy taraqqiyot tufayli insoniyat tabiat hodisalarini chuqurroq tushuna boshladi, dinamik tafakkur rivojlandi, tanqidiy fikrlash kengaydi. Masalan, ekologik fanlarning rivojlanishi natijasida global muammolar (iqlim o'zgarishi, biologik xilma-xillikning kamayishi) haqida jamoaviy ong shakllanmoqda. Shu bilan birga, biotexnologiya, genetika, kosmik izlanishlar kabi fan sohalaridagi yutuqlar odamzot ongida «inson kim?» va «insoniyat qayerga bormoqda?» kabi falsafiy savollarni yangicha qo'yishga undamoqda. Biroq bu ta'sir bir yoqlama emas. Fan va texnika taraqqiyoti bilan bog'liq muammolar — masalan, yolg'on axborot tarqalishi (feyk yangiliklar), texnologiyaga haddan ziyod qaramlik, axborot ifloslanishi kabi holatlar ham ijtimoiy ongni noto'g'ri shakllanishiga sabab bo'lishi mumkin. Shu bois, texnologik taraqqiyotdan ongli va maqsadli foydalanish dolzarb masalalardan biridir. Demak, fan va texnika taraqqiyoti ijtimoiy ongni boyitish, uni zamonaviylashtirish va har tomonlama rivojlantirish bilan birga, uni boshqarish va muvozanatga keltirish ma'suliyatini ham yuklaydi.

Zamonaviy texnologiyalar va axborot vositalarining ijtimoiy ongdagi roli ham muhim ahamiyat kasb etib bormoqda. Jumladan, zamonaviy texnologiyalar, ayniqsa, axborot-kommunikatsiya vositalari (AKT) ijtimoiy ong shakllanishida markaziy o'ringa chiqdi. Internet, ijtimoiy tarmoqlar, sun'iy intellekt asosida ishlovchi tizimlar, raqamli media platformalar odamlar fikrlashi, qaror qabul qilishi va axborotga bo'lgan munosabatini tubdan o'zgartirmoqda. Bugungi kunda inson har kuni minglab axborot



signallarini qabul qiladi. Bular orasida ilmiy asoslangan, real faktlarga tayanilgan materiallar bilan bir qatorda manipulyativ, noto'g'ri yoki bo'rttirilgan ma'lumotlar ham mavjud. Bu holat ijtimoiy ongning shakllantirishda axborot xavfsizligi, tanqidiy fikrlash va axloqiy mezonlarga tayanishni talab etmoqda. Shuningdek, sun'iy intellekt va algoritmik tahlil vositalari yordamida odamlarning qiziqishlari, e'tiqodlari va hatto qaror qabul qilish jarayonlari monitoring qilinadi va yo'naltiriladi. Bu esa ongga bevosita ta'sir o'tkazish vositasiga aylanmoqda. Shuning uchun texnologiyalarning inson tafakkuriga bo'lgan ta'siri faqat axborot uzatish bilan cheklanmay, balki ongning boshqarish, shakllantirish va model qilish darajasiga chiqmoqda. Ijtimoiy ongning sog'lom shakllanishi uchun raqamli savodxonlik, ommaviy axborot vositalaridan ongli foydalanish, ilmiy asoslangan axborotni tanlay olish qobiliyati muhim omil hisoblanadi. Bu jarayonda ta'lim muassasalari, ilmiy markazlar, ijtimoiy platformalar va ommaviy axborot vositalari muhim rol o'ynaydi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, fan va texnika taraqqiyoti nafaqat jamiyat taraqqiyotini, balki ijtimoiy ongning ham shakllantiruvchi kuchidir. Bu jarayon orqali insoniyat o'z dunyoqarashini kengaytirmoqda, tafakkuri chuqurlashmoqda, tanqidiy fikrlashga o'rganmoqda. Shu bilan birga, texnologik taraqqiyotning ijobiy tomonlari bilan bir qatorda, salbiy ta'sirlari ham mavjud bo'lib, ular ongning noto'g'ri shakllanishi, axborot manipulyatsiyasi va ma'naviy muvozanatga putur yetkazish kabi muammolarni keltirib chiqarishi mumkin. Ijtimoiy ongning sog'lom shakllanishi uchun ilm-fanga asoslangan fikrlash, texnologiyalardan ongli foydalanish, raqamli savodxonlikni rivojlantirish va axborot madaniyatini oshirish muhim ahamiyatga ega. Bugungi kunda jamiyat taraqqiyoti fan va texnikaning ijtimoiy ong bilan uyg'un rivojlanishini taqozo qilmoqda.

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## Hujayralarning bo'linishi. Mitoz va meyo

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### Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqolada mitoz va meyo haqida ma'lumot berilgan. Mitozning maqsadi ota-ona hujayrasi bilan bir xil xromosomalar to'plamiga ega yangi qiz hujayrani yaratishdir. Meyozning biologik ahamiyati shundaki, meyo tufayli avlodlar almashinishida xromosomalar soni o'zgarmaydi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** mitoz, meyo, metafaza, anafaza, telofaza, sitokinez, kariokinez, xromosoma.

Hujayra — barcha tirik organizmlarning eng kichik tuzilma va funksional birligi hisoblanadi. Har bir tirik mavjudotning o'sishi, rivojlanishi va ko'payishi hujayralar bo'linishiga bog'liq. Hujayra bo'linishi — bu hujayraning ikkiga bo'linib, yangi hujayralar hosil qilishi jarayonidir. Bu jarayon organizmlarning yangilanishi va nasl qoldirishida muhim ahamiyatga ega.

**Mitoz** bu (ona) hujayra bo'linishining bir turi bo'lib, genetik jihatdan o'xshash ikkita yangi (qiz) hujayra hosil bo'lishi bilan yakunlanadi. Mitoz hujayra sikli tarkibiga kirib, uning bir qismi hisoblanadi, bunda hujayra yadrosining DNKsi ikkita teng xromosoma to'plamiga bo'linadi.

Inson tanasida sodir bo'ladigan hujayra bo'linishlarining katta qismi mitoz orqali amalga oshadi. O'sish va rivojlanish davomida mitoz jarayoni organizmni hujayralar bilan to'ldiradi va organizm hayoti davomida eskirgan hujayralarni yangi hujayralar bilan almashtiradi. Mitoz jarayonining asosiy "maqsadi" yangi hosil bo'lgan har bir qiz hujayraning to'liq va mukammal xromosomalar to'plamiga ega bo'lishini ta'minlashdir. Mitoz sikli – hujayraning bo'linishga tayyorgarlik – interfaza va mitoz bo'linish jarayonlarining o'zaro bog'langan va ketma-ket keladigan hodisalar



majmuasi. Interfaza deb, hujayraning ikkita bo'linishi orasidagi vaqtga aytiladi. Interfaza ilk davrida hujayra ichidagi strukturalarning keskin o'sishi vashakllanishi boshlanadi. Bu davrga G1 - sintez oldi davri deb ataladi. Bioximiyaviy tomondan bu davr oqsil va RNK intensiv sintezi bilan ifodalanadi, bu davr bo'linuvchi hujayralar generatsiya vaqtining 30-40% ni tashkil etadi. G1 davrida uzun va o'zaro chigal hosil qilgan yadro xromatini bo'yoqlarni yomon qabul qiladi (geteroxromatin bo'limlaridan tashqari). So'ngra DNK sintezi davriga o'tadi Bu - sintetik davr - S. Bu davr davomida yadroda DNK sintezi kuzatiladi. Generatsiya vaqtining 30-50% ini tashkil qiluvchi bu davrda DNK ning spetsifik azot asosi timidin yadro xromatini tarkibiga kiradi. Sintetik davr natijasida xromosomalar, ya'ni hujayraning nasl materiali ikki marta ko'payadi. S davrdan so'ng S2- mitoz oldi davri kelib, u hujayraning spetsifik oqsillar hamda ATF sintezi va hujayraning bo'linishiga tayyorgarligi bilan ifodalanadi. Bu davr generatsiya vaqtining 10-20% ini tashkil etadi. G2-davridan so'ng, generatsiya vaqtining 5-10% ini tashkil qiluvchi M - mitoz davri boshlanadi.

Mitoz bo'linishning birinchi bosqichi *profaza* (pro – namoyon, phosis – davr) bo'lib, bunda xromatinlarning spirallashuv hisobiga yo'g'onlashishi va kaltalashishi kuzatiladi. Ular juft-juft xromatidalar holatida bo'lib, yorug'lik mikroskopida ko'rina boshlaydi. Xromosomalardagi xromatidalar sentromera orqali birikkan bo'ladi. Yadrocha parchalanadi. Sentirolalar bir-biridan itarilib hujayra qutblari tomon harakatlanadi, bo'linish urchug'i shakllana boshlaydi. Profazaning oxirida yadro qobig'i parchalanadi, natijada juft-juft xromatidalar sitoplazma va karioplazmaning umumiy massasida joylashadi. *Metafaza* (meta – keyin)da xromatidalar zichlashib, yo'g'onlashib, hujayra markazi bo'ylab to'planadi. Xromatidalar sentromerasi ekvator tekisligida joylashadi. Bo'linish urchug'i iplari (axromatin iplari) har bir xromosomaning sentromerasiga ikki qutbdan birikadi. *Anafaza* (ana – qayta) bosqichi xromosomalardagi sentromeralar bo'linib, yakka holatdagi xromatidalar bo'linish urchug'ining qisqarishi hisobiga qutblarga tarqaladi. Har bir qutbda teng miqdordagi xromosomalar tarqaladi va ularning bo'linishdan oldingi hujayraning xromosoma soniga muvofi q bo'ladi. *Telofazada* (telos – tugal) xromosoma iplarining yoyilishi, ingichka lashishi, uzayishi kuzatiladi. Xromosomalarning har bir guruhi atrofi da yadro qobig'i paydo bo'ladi, yadrocha shakllanadi. Bo'linish urchug'i parchalanadi. Shundan so'ng sitokinez boshlanadi. Hayvon hujayralarining ekvatorial tekisligida botiqlik paydo bo'lib, u borgan sari chuqurlashib boradi va sitoplazma bo'linishi tugallanadi. Qalin selluloza qobig'i bo'lgani sababli o'simlik hujayralaridagi sitokinez jarayoni



hujayraning ekvator qismida endoplazmatik to‘r orqali tashib keltirilgan maxsus moddalardan to‘siq hosil bo‘lishi bilan boshlanadi. So‘ng to‘siqning har ikki tomonida hujayra membranasi, hujayra qobig‘i shakllanib ikkita qiz hujayra paydo bo‘ladi. Hosil bo‘lgan yangi qiz hujayralar interfaza bosqichiga o‘tadi.

Biologik ahamyati

Har bir yangi hujayra bir xil xromosoma to‘plami va bir xil genlarga ega;

Genetik materialning yangi hujayralarda bir xil taqsimlanishi bilan tavsiflanadi;

Hosil bo‘lgan ikkala yangi hujayra diploid to‘plamga ega bo‘ladi; mitoz bo‘linishsiz ko‘p hujayrali organizmlarning to‘qima va organlaridagi ko‘p sonli hujayralarning tuzilishi va funksiyasining doimiyligini, irsiymaterialning bir xil bo‘lishini ta‘min lashning iloji bo‘lmas edi.

**Meyoz** (yun. meiosis — kamayish) — hujayra yadrosining xromosomalar sonining 2-marta kamayishi (reduksiya) orqali boradigan bo‘linishi. Jinsiy ko‘payadigan o‘simlik va hayvonlar uchun xos. Meyoz — irsiyat va o‘zgaruvchanlikning asosiy mexanizmi. Meyoz urug‘ va tuxum hujayra hosil qiluvchi hujayralar — spermatsit va ovotsitlarning ketma-ket ikki marta bo‘linishi (1- va 2- Meyoz)dan iborat. Har bir Meyoz bo‘linish mitoz singari 4 faza: profaza, metafaza, anafaza, telofazadan iborat. 1-Meyoz profazasida gomolog xromosomalar kon‘yugatsiyasi (o‘zaro chalkashuvi) va krossingover (gomologik xromosomalar o‘xshash qismlari o‘rtasida genlar almashinuvi) sodir bo‘ladi. Shundan so‘ng mitoz profazasidagi singari xromosomalar spirallashuvi boshlanadi.

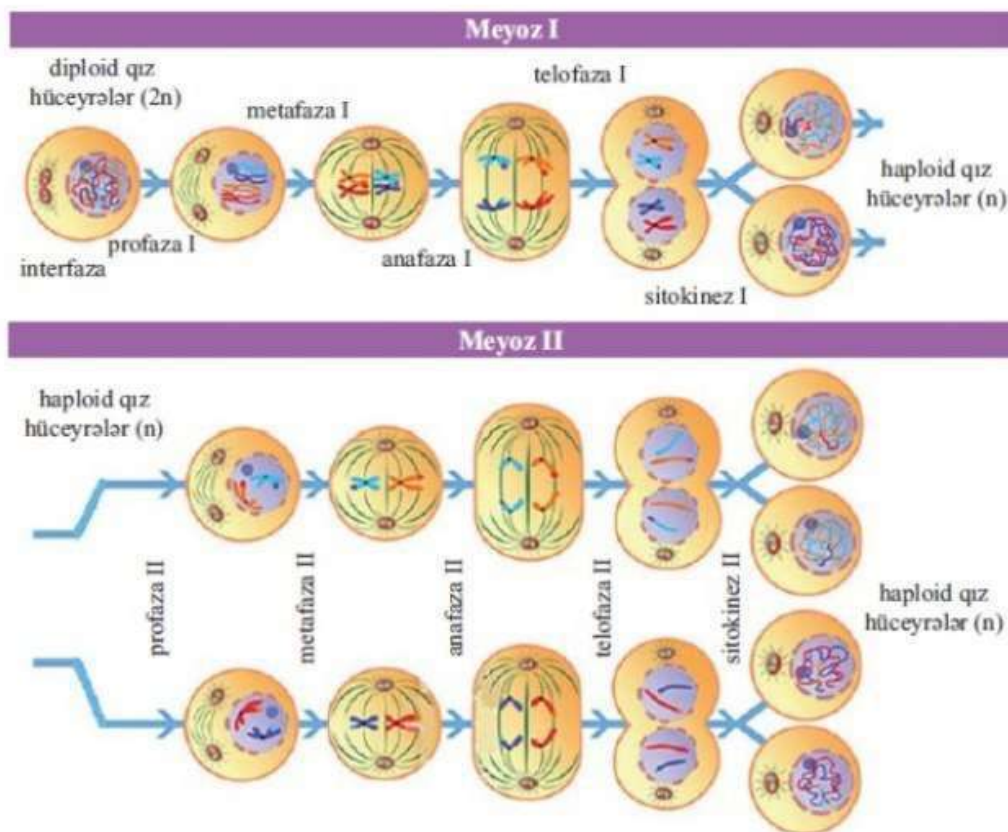
Birinchi bo‘linish profaza I da xromosomada ko‘pgina jarayonlar ro‘y beradi. Bu bosqichning o‘zi bir qancha davrlardan iborat: liptoten, zigoten, paxiten, diploten, diakinez. Profaza I ning *leptonema* davrida aslida 2 xromatidadan iborat xromosoma iplari ingichka, nozik ipchalar hosil qiladi. Xromosomaning zichlanishi, spirallashishi bilan xromatida iplari kerini boshlaydi va xromomerlar yaqqol ko‘zga tashlanadi. *Zigonema* davrda ikkita gomologik xromosoma o‘zaro tortiladi va bir-biriga xromomerlari bilan jiplashadi. Paxitena davrda xromosomalar spirallanishining davom etishi bilan ular yo‘g‘onlashadi. Yo‘g‘onlashish gomologik xromosomalarda bir vaqtda ro‘y beradi. *Diplonema* davrda paxitena davrning aksi bo‘lgan jarayon ro‘y beradi, ya‘ni gomologik xromosomalar bir-biridan itariladi va har bir xromosomada xromatidalar yaqqol ifodalanadi. Bivalent gomologik xromosomaning xromomer qismining bir-biridan itarilishidan qolgan qismlarida o‘zaro kesishib qolgan joy - xiazma aniqlanadi. Bivalentdagi gomologik xromosomaning har biridagi juft xromatida



sentromerasi bilan tutashib turgan bo'ladi. Xromosomalardagi spirallashish jarayoni davom etaveradi. Shu vaqtga kelib, yadrocha yo'qoladi, yadro membranasi parchalanadi va bo'linish duki yaqqollashadi.

1-Meyoz metafazasida gomologik xromosomalalar bir-biridan ajraladi va axromatin ipchalarga ilashib qarama-qarshi qutblarga tarqaladi. 1-Meyoz telofazasida xromosomalalar spirali yoyiladi; yadro membranasi va yadrocha shakllanadi; hujayra bo'linib, xromosomalarning gaploid to'plamiga ega bo'lgan hujayralar hosil bo'ladi. 1-Meyoz bo'linishdan so'ng hosil bo'lgan hujayralardagi xromosomalarning har qaysisi 2 tadan xromatidga ega bo'ladi. Hujayralar 2-Meyoz ga kirishishidan oldin interfaza bo'lmaganligi tufayli xromosomalalar soni oshmaydi. Qisqa interfazadan so'ng hujayralarning 2-Meyoz bo'linishi boshlanadi. 2-Meyoz ham 4 ta fazadan iborat. 2-Meyoz telofazasida DNK yangi hosil bo'lgan hujayralar o'rtasida teng taqsimlanganidan xromosomalalar soni 2 hissa kamayadi. Xromosomalalar sonining 2 hissa kamayishi bilan poyoniga yetadigan bu jarayon reduksion bo'linish deyiladi. Organizmlar hayot siklida 3 xil Meyoz kuzatiladi. Odam, barcha ko'p hujayrali hayvonlar va ayrim tuban o'simliklar jinsiy organlarida (Urug'don, Tuxumdon) boradigan gametali, ya'ni terminal (uchki) Meyozda gametalar hosil bo'ladi (Gametogenez). Urug' hujayralarning hosil bo'lishi spermatogenez, tuxum hujayralarning hosil bo'lishi ovogenez deyiladi. Ko'pchilik zamburug'lar va suvo'tlarda urug'langan tuxum hujayralanib bo'linib, gaploid zoosporalar hosil qilishi zigota Meyoz deyiladi. Yuksak o'simliklarning jinsiy organlarida gaploid sporalarning hosil bo'lishi (sporogenez)dan iborat jarayon spora Meyoz, ya'ni oraliq Meyoz deyiladi. Meyoz ota yoki ona organizm xromosomalari hosil bo'lgan jinsiy hujayralar (Gametalar) o'rtasida teng taqsimlanadi. Gametalar ota-onalar organizmlari irsiy belgilarini tashuvchilar hisoblanadi. Jinsiy hujayralarning qo'shilishi natijasida hosil bo'ladigan zigotada xromosomalarning diploid to'plami tiklanadi. Zigotada erkak va urg'ochi organizm irsiy belgilari mujassamlashgan bo'ladi.

Meyozning biologik ahamiyati. Meyoz jarayonida 1 ta diploid to'plimli hujayradan 4 ta gaploid hujayralar hosil bo'ladi. Meyoz jarayonida sodir bo'ladigan konyugatsiya, krossingover, gomologik xromosomalarning ta'sirida sodir bo'ladigan kombinatsiyalarda tarqalishi tufayli bir-biridan va boshlang'ich ona hujayradan genetik jihatdan farq qiladi. Meyoz jarayoni asosida kombinativ o'zgaruvchanlik yotadi.



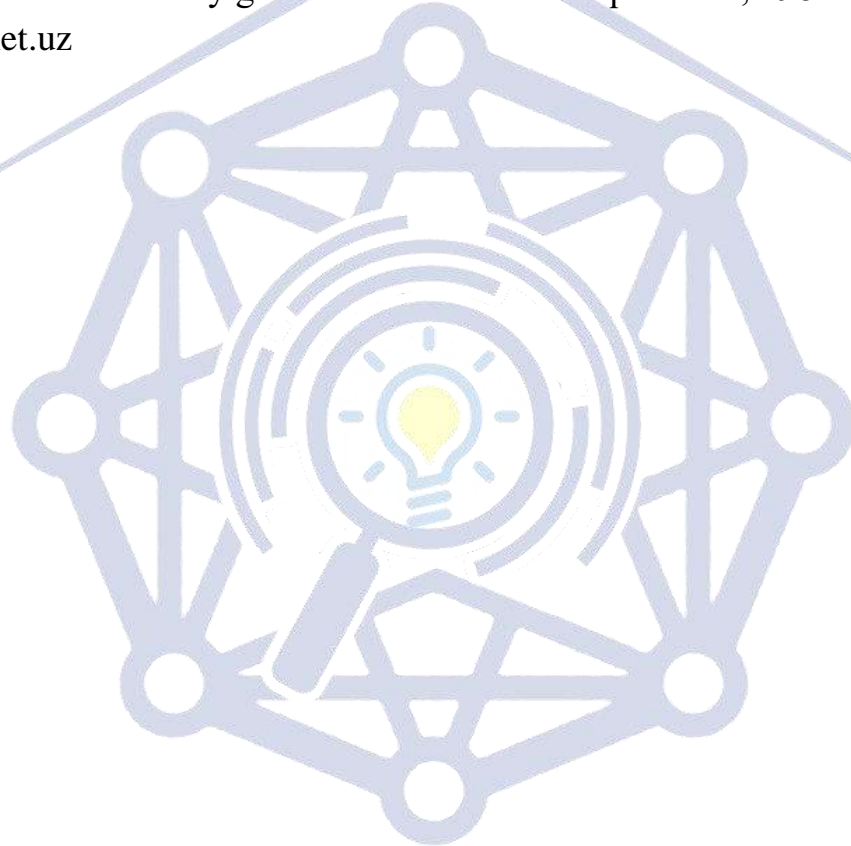
### Meyoz jarayoni.

**Xulosa.** Meyoz va mitoz bo'linishlar tirik organizmlar hayotida ajralmas o'rin tutadi. Ular nafaqat hujayraning bo'linishi, balki butun organizmning hayotiy faoliyati, o'sishi, rivojlanishi va nasl qoldirishi bilan bevosita bog'liqdir. Mitoz bo'linish orqali organizm o'zining hujayralarini yangilaydi, to'qimalarni tiklaydi va o'sishni ta'minlaydi. Ayniqsa, bolalar o'sish davrida mitoz faol ravishda ishlaydi. Shuningdek, mitoz orqali hujayralar soni ortib, tirik organizm hayotini davom ettiradi. Meyoz bo'linish esa genetik xilma-xillikning asosi hisoblanadi. Bu jarayon tufayli har bir yangi avlod o'ziga xos genetik tuzilishga ega bo'ladi. Bu esa tabiiy tanlanish, moslashuv va evolyutsiya jarayonlarining asosidir. Meyoz orqali avlodlar orasida genetik ma'lumotlar sog'lom tarzda uzatiladi, bu esa tur davomiyligini ta'minlaydi. Mitoz – hayotning hozirgi davomiyligi uchun, meyoza esa kelajak avlodlar uchun zarur. Ikkalasi ham bir-birini to'ldiruvchi muhim biologik jarayonlar bo'lib, tabiatdagi barqarorlik va hayotiylikni ta'minlaydi. Har bir inson, har bir organizm aynan shu ikki muhim bo'linish mexanizmi bilan rivojlanadi va yashaydi.



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## KO'P KURASH SPORTINING TARIXI, RIVOJLANISH TENDENSIYALARI VA ISTIQBOLLARI

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**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqolada ko'p kurash sportining zamonaviy rivojlanish tendensiyalari va istiqbollari tahlil qilinadi. Mazkur sport turining jismoniy tarbiya tizimidagi o'rni, yoshlar orasida ommalashuvi, zamonaviy texnologiyalar bilan uyg'unlashuvi hamda xalqaro tajribaga asoslangan holda kelgusidagi rivojlanish yo'nalishlari yoritilgan. Shuningdek, sportchilarning har tomonlama tayyorgarligini ta'minlash, ilmiy-uslubiy asoslarni kuchaytirish va infratuzilmani rivojlantirish zarurligi asoslab berilgan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** ko'p kurash, sport rivoji, zamonaviy tendensiyalar, sportchilar tayyorgarligi, infratuzilma, sog'lom turmush tarzi, xalqaro tajriba.

### **Kirish**

Ko'p kurash sporti ko'p tarmoqli jismoniy faoliyat turlarini o'z ichiga olgan murakkab va serqirra sport yo'nalishidir. Bu sport turi bir nechta turli yo'nalishdagi jismoniy mashqlarni birlashtirib, sportchidan keng qamrovli jismoniy, ruhiy va taktika-texnik tayyorgarlikni talab etadi. Ko'p kurash turlari orasida zamonaviy pentatlon, triatlon, dekatlon kabi yo'nalishlar mavjud bo'lib, ular zamonaviy sport sohasining ajralmas qismiga aylanib bormoqda. So'nggi yillarda ko'p kurash sportining ommalashuvi, unga bo'lgan yoshlarning qiziqishi ortib borayotganini kuzatish mumkin. Bunga sabab sifatida global miqyosda sog'lom turmush tarziga bo'lgan ehtiyojning ortishi, ko'p kurash sportining universal va har tomonlama rivojlantiruvchi xususiyatlari, shuningdek, sport texnologiyalarining jadal rivojlanayotganini ko'rsatish mumkin. Ko'p kurash sporti sportchilarda chidamlilik, tezkorlik, muvozanat, mantiqiy fikrlash, strategik yondashuv kabi jihatlarni rivojlantiradi. Shu bilan birga, sportchining psixologik barqarorligi va raqobatbardoshligi ham shakllanadi.

### **Asosiy qism**

Gretsiyadagi qadimgi olimpia o'yinlarda ko'pkurash (pentatlon) kurashlarning asosiy turi hisoblangan, shuning asosida Olimpia o'yinlarini tashkillanishida ko'p



kurash ham tashkil topdi. Pentatlon ma'nosi beshkurashni anglatadi. Bu musobaqada jismonan har tomonlama rivojlangan, baquvat, kuchli atletlar musobaqalashgan. Musobaqalar qadimgi Olimpia o'yinlarida (beshkurash) bo'yicha o'tkazilgan va bu musobaqalar o'sha davrlarda mashhur va qiziqarli bo'lgan. unda uzunlikka sakrash, disk uloqtirish, (bir stadiyga yugurish) ya'ni 192 metr 27 santimetrni tashkil etgan nayza uloqtirish va kurash tushishdan iborat bo'lgan. Zamonaviy Olimpiada o'yinlariga 1912-yil o'ngurash turi birinchi bor kiritildi. O'ngurash yengil atletika mashqlarining 10-turini o'z ichiga olgan. Musobaqa ikki kun davomida o'tkaziladi. Birinchi kun 100 metrga yugurish, yugurib kelib uzunlikka sakrash, yadro itqitish, yugurib kelib balandlikka sakrash, 400 metrga yugurishdan iborat. Ikkinchi kun 110 metrga g'ovlar osha yugurish, disk uloqtirish, langarcho'p bilan balandlikka sakrash, nayza uloqtirish, 1500 metrga yugurishdan iborat. O'ngurashchi sportchilarning natijalari har bir turda ko'rsatgan natijalari uchun olgan ochkolar yig'indisi bilan hisoblanadi, buning uchun maxsus ochkolar jadvali mavjuddir. Bu olimpia o'yinida hind millatida taalluqli amerikalik sportchi R.Torp oltin medalni ko'lga kiritdi.

1984-yil AQSHda yengil atletikani sevuvchilar ittifoqi Amerikaga ko'pkurash musobaqalarini doimiy ravishda o'tkazishni taklif qilishlari natijasida uning dasturiga quyidagi turlar kiritildi:

- 100 yardovga yugurish;
- 16 funtli yadroni itqitish;
- balandlikka sakrash;
- $\frac{1}{2}$  millga yugurish;
- 16 futli bosqon uloqtirish;
- 120 yadroga g'ovlar osha yugurish;
- 56 funt og'irlikni uloqtirish;
- uzunlikka sakrash;
- 1 millga yugurish;

1984-yil AQSH birinchi marta turlar bo'yicha ochkolar jadvali ishlab chiqildi. Musobaqa 1 kun davomida o'tkazilib, o'ngurash turi orasidagi dam olish 5 minutni tashkil qilardi (V.D.Polishuk va boshqalar 2001-yil, R.N.Barnsh, va boshqalar 1996-yil). Xalqaro toifadagi o'ngurashchilarning dastlabki ustalari yevropalik sportchilardir. Bular jahon rekordchi sportchilari estonest A.Kluiberch, finlar P.Yurvelxo, A.Yarvinen, va nemis G.Zivert. rossiyalik xizmat ko'rsatgan sport ustasi A.Demin, I.Stepanchenok o'ngurashdan birinchilardan bo'lib jahon miqiyosidagi natijaga



yaqinlashgan bo'lishsa, S.Kuznestov birinchi bo'lib 7 minglik ochkodan yuqori natija ko'rsatdi.

Ko'pkurashchilar erishadigon natijalarni yaxshilash ko'plab omillarga bog'liq hisoblanadi, ular orasida eng asosiylari quyidagi yettitalikni tashkil qiladi:

- ijtimoiy shart-sharoitlar (jamiyatda ayollarning tutgan o'rni o'zgarishi, professional va tijorat yo'nalishidagi sportga o'tish);
- moddiy va texnik shart – sharoitlar (yo'laklar va yugurish zonalari uchun, shuningdek, balandlikka sakrash sektori uchun, yerga tushish handaqlari uchun maxsus sun'iy qoplamalar ishlab chiqarilishi, kiyim – kechaklar, oyoq kiyimlar va hokazolar);
- milliy va halqaro miqyosda yengil atletika dasturi tarkibining kengayishi;
- hisoblash tizimining o'zgarishi;
- mashg'ulotlar jarayonining o'zgarishi.

Yaxshi darajada harakatlar muvofiqligi (*koordinatsiya*) – ko'pkurashchi ayollarga o'z harakatlarini maqsadga yo'naltirilgan tarzda boshqarish, to'g'ri harakatlardan tezkorlikda foydalanishi va tashqi va ichki sharoitlarga moslashish imkonini beradi. Texnik mahoratga qo'shimcha tarzda, ular yakka tartibdagi sport turlarida ko'pkurash uchun talab qilinuvchi maxsus texnik va taktik mahoratni ham egallashlari zarur hisoblanadi. Ko'pkurash mashqlarining asosini sportchilarning tayyorgarlik holati va texnikasi tashkil qiladi. Mashg'ulotlar vaqtida umumiy sifatlar shakllantirilishi boshlanadi, keyin esa maxsus mahorat sayqalanishiga o'tiladi. Mashg'ulotlar uchun mashqlarni tanlab olishda biz tayyorgarlik mashqlaridan boshlaymiz, keyin esa rivojlantiruvchi mashqlarga o'tiladi, har ikkala holatda ham umumiy mashqlardan maxsus mashqlarga o'tish amalga oshiriladi. Mashg'ulotlar uslubiyatini tanlashda biz nisbatan kamroq darajada intensivlikka ega bo'lgan uslublardan nisbatan ko'proq darajada intensivlikka ega uslublarga o'tishni amalga oshiramiz.

Ko'p kurashning rivojlanish tendensiyalariga nazar tashlaydigan bo'lsak, bir necha asosiy yo'nalishlarni ajratish mumkin. Birinchidan, musobaqa formatlari tobora takomillashib, sportchilarning salohiyatini to'liq ochib berishga xizmat qilmoqda. Masalan, zamonaviy pentatlon tarkibidagi musobaqa turlari qayta ko'rib chiqilib, lazer pistoli otish, suzish, yugurish va qilichbozlik kabi yo'nalishlar o'zaro muvofiqlashtirilgan. Ikkinchidan, ko'p kurash sportiga zamonaviy raqamli texnologiyalar joriy qilinmoqda: sportchilar harakatlarini tahlil qilish, ularning funksional holatini monitoring qilish imkoniyati kengaymoqda. Uchinchidan, yoshlar orasida bu sport turining targ'iboti kuchayib bormoqda. Maxsus maktab va sport



klublarida ko'p kurash bo'yicha bo'limlar ochilmoqda, bu esa iqtidorli sportchilarni erta aniqlash va tayyorlashga imkon bermoqda. Yana bir muhim tendensiya sifatida ko'p kurash sportining gender jihatdan tenglashtirilayotganini qayd etish mumkin. Avvallari asosan erkaklar ishtirok etgan ko'p kurash musobaqalarida bugun ayollar ham faol ishtirok etmoqda. Bu esa sportning demokratiklashuvi va jamoaviy ruhda rivojlanishiga turtki bermoqda. Shuningdek, xalqaro musobaqalarda ishtirok etayotgan sportchilar sonining ortib borayotgani ham e'tiborga molikdir. Ko'plab davlatlar bu yo'nalishda sportchilarni tayyorlash, ularni xalqaro maydonlarda qo'llab-quvvatlashga katta ahamiyat bermoqda. Ko'p kurash sportining istiqbollari esa bevosita mazkur sport turi atrofida yaratilayotgan infratuzilma, ilmiy-uslubiy ta'minot va ijtimoiy qo'llab-quvvatlashga bog'liq. Kelajakda bu sport turining keng ommalashuvi uchun quyidagi yo'nalishlarga alohida e'tibor qaratilishi lozim: birinchidan, sport maktablarida ko'p kurash yo'nalishini rivojlantirish, zarur sport anjomlari bilan ta'minlash; ikkinchidan, trener-kadrlar salohiyatini oshirish, zamonaviy tayyorgarlik metodikalarini amaliyotga joriy etish; uchinchidan, sportchilarning ijtimoiy himoyasini ta'minlash, ular uchun grantlar, stipendiyalar va boshqa rag'batlantiruvchi mexanizmlarni kengaytirish. Shuningdek, ko'p kurash bo'yicha ilmiy tadqiqotlarni chuqurlashtirish, sportchilarning psixologik, fiziologik va ijtimoiy xususiyatlarini kompleks o'rganish orqali samarali tayyorgarlik dasturlarini ishlab chiqish muhim ahamiyatga ega. Bu borada xalqaro tajriba va zamonaviy texnologiyalarni o'zlashtirish, milliy sharoitlarga moslashtirish dolzarb vazifalardan hisoblanadi. Ko'p kurash sportining bugungi kundagi rivojlanish tendensiyalari uni kelajakda yanada ommaviy, raqobatbardosh va jahon miqyosida e'tirof etilgan sport turiga aylanishi uchun mustahkam zamin yaratmoqda. Ushbu sport turini yanada rivojlantirish esa yosh avlodning sog'lom, jismonan baquvvat va har tomonlama yetuk bo'lib voyaga yetishida muhim omil bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

**Xulosa:** Ko'p kurash sporti bugungi kunda nafaqat jismoniy salohiyatni, balki ruhiy barqarorlik, strategik fikrlash va irodaviy sifatlarni rivojlantirishda muhim vosita bo'lib xizmat qilmoqda. Uning rivojlanish tendensiyalari sport sohasida innovatsion yondashuvlarni joriy etishni, yosh sportchilarni erta tayyorlash tizimini shakllantirishni va gender tenglikni mustahkamlashni taqozo etmoqda. Kelajakda ko'p kurash sportini yanada ommalashtirish uchun tizimli ilmiy izlanishlar, metodik yondashuvlar va moddiy-texnik bazani takomillashtirish zarur. Mazkur sport turi sog'lom va jismonan yetuk avlodni tarbiyalashda muhim omil sifatida qaralmoqda.



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Ўзбекистон Давлат бошқаруви тизимида “Ҳуқуқий давлат”  
тамойилларини ривожлантириш масалалари  
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Проблемы развития принципов “Правового государства” в системе  
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Issues of Developing the Principles of a “Rule-of-Law State” in the Public  
Administration System of Uzbekistan  
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Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek  
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**Аннотация.** Ушбу мақола Ўзбекистон Республикаси давлат бошқаруви тизимида “ҳуқуқий давлат” таможилларини ривожлантиришнинг долзарб масалаларига бағишланади. Мақолада ҳуқуқий давлат концепциясининг назарий асослари, Ўзбекистонда уни амалга оширишдаги муаммолар ва истикболли йўналишлар кўриб чиқилади. Хусусан, қонун устуворлиги, инсон ҳуқуқларини ҳимоя қилиш, давлат органларининг шаффофлиги ва коррупцияга қарши курашиш каби муҳим жиҳатлар таҳлил қилинади. Шунингдек, Ўзбекистонда амалга оширилаётган ислохотлар ва уларнинг натижаларига алоҳида эътибор қаратилади. Мақола хулосасида келгусидаги ривожланиш учун таклифлар берилади.

**Калит сўзлар:** Ўзбекистон Республикаси, ҳуқуқий давлат, давлат бошқаруви, қонун устуворлиги, инсон ҳуқуқлари, шаффофлик, коррупцияга қарши курашиш, ислохотлар.

**Аннотация.** Данная статья посвящена актуальным вопросам развития принципов “правового государства” в системе государственного управления Республики Узбекистан. В статье рассматриваются теоретические основы концепции правового государства, проблемы ее реализации в Узбекистане и перспективные направления. Особое внимание уделяется таким важным



аспектам, как верховенство закона, защита прав человека, прозрачность государственных органов и борьба с коррупцией. Также акцентируется внимание на реформах, проводимых в Узбекистане, и их результатах. В заключении статьи предлагаются рекомендации для дальнейшего развития.

**Ключевые слова:** Республика Узбекистан, правовое государство, государственное управление, верховенство закона, права человека, прозрачность, борьба с коррупцией, реформы.

**Abstract.** This article is dedicated to the pressing issues of developing the principles of a “rule-of-law state” within the system of public administration of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The article examines the theoretical foundations of the concept of a rule-of-law state, the challenges of its implementation in Uzbekistan, and prospective directions. Special focus is placed on key aspects such as the rule of law, protection of human rights, transparency of state institutions, and anti-corruption efforts. Additionally, the reforms being implemented in Uzbekistan and their outcomes are highlighted. The article concludes with recommendations for future development.

**Keywords:** Republic of Uzbekistan, rule-of-law state, public administration, rule of law, human rights, transparency, anti-corruption, reforms.

“Хуқуқий давлат” концепцияси замонавий давлат бошқаруви тизимларида асосий тамойиллардан бири сифатида эътироф этилади. У қонун устуворлиги, давлат органларининг фаолиятида шаффофлик ва адолатлилик, инсон ҳуқуқлари ва эркинликларининг кафолатланиши каби муҳим жиҳатларни ўз ичига олади. Ўзбекистон Республикаси мустақилликка эришгандан сўнг, давлат бошқаруви тизимини модернизация қилиш ва уни демократик принципларга мослаштириш йўлида муҳим қадамлар ташлади. 2017 йилдан бошлаб амалга оширилаётган кенг кўламли ислохотлар, хусусан, “Халқ билан мулоқот” ва “Очиқлик” сиёсати, мамлакатда ҳуқуқий давлатнинг асосий тамойилларини ривожлантиришга хизмат қилмоқда.

Ўзбекистонда ҳуқуқий давлат тамойилларини амалга ошириш нафақат миллий қонунчиликни такомиллаштириш, балки давлат идораларининг фаолиятини жамият манфаатларига мослаштириш ва фуқароларнинг сиёсий, иқтисодий ва ижтимоий ҳуқуқларини таъминлашни ҳам талаб қилади. Бу жараёнда бир қатор муаммолар, жумладан, бюрократия, коррупция, давлат органларининг очиқлиги ва масъулиятининг етарли даражада бўлмаслиги каби омиллар мавжудлиги кузатилади. Шу билан бирга, сўнгги йилларда олиб



борилаётган ислохотлар, қонунчилик базасини мустаҳкамлаш ва халқаро тажрибани қабул қилиш орқали ушбу муаммоларни енгишга қаратилган муҳим қадамлар ташланмоқда.

Ўзбекистон Республикасининг янги таҳрирдаги Конституциясининг 1-моддасида мамлакат демократик, ҳуқуқий ва ижтимоий давлат [1.] сифатида эълон қилинган. Бу тамойилни амалда татбиқ этиш учун сўнгги йилларда бир қатор қонунчилик ислохотлари амалга оширилди, давлат бошқаруви тизимини модернизация қилиш ва фуқароларнинг ҳуқуқий маданиятини ошириш бўйича муҳим қадамлар ташланди. Бироқ, бу жараёнда бир қатор муаммолар ва тўсиқлар мавжудлигини ҳам инкор қилиб бўлмайди. Масалан, қонунларнинг ижросидаги камчиликлар, коррупция, бюрократия ва фуқароларнинг ҳуқуқий билимларининг етарли даражада бўлмаслиги ҳуқуқий давлатнинг тўлиқ шаклланишига тўсқинлик қилмоқда.

Ҳуқуқий давлатнинг назарий асослари ва унинг Ўзбекистондаги тарихи ҳуқуқий давлат концепцияси тарихан ғарб демократияларида ривожланган бўлиб, унинг асосий тамойиллари Аристотель, Джон Локк ва Монтескьё каби мутафаккирларнинг ишларида ўз аксини топган. Замонавий даврда эса бу концепция халқаро стандартлар, жумладан, БМТнинг Инсон ҳуқуқлари умумжаҳон декларацияси каби ҳужжатларда мустаҳкамланган.

Ўзбекистон Республикасида 1992 йилда қабул қилинган Конституция мамлакатда қонун устуворлигини таъминлаш учун муҳим асос бўлди. 2016 йилдан бошлаб янги раҳбарият бошчилигидаги ислохотлар бу жараёнга янгича импульс берди. Масалан, “Ҳаракатлар стратегияси” (2017-2021) ва “Ўзбекистон-2030” стратегиясида ҳуқуқий давлатни мустаҳкамлаш асосий вазифалардан бири сифатида белгиланди[3].

Ўзбекистонда қонун устуворлигини таъминлаш: амалий қадамлар сўнгги йилларда Ўзбекистонда қонун устуворлигини таъминлаш бўйича бир қатор муҳим қадамлар қўйилди:

- 1) Қонунчилик базасини такомиллаштириш: 2022 йилда “Давлат фуқаролик хизмати тўғрисида”ги қонун қабул қилиниб, давлат хизматчиларининг фаолиятини шаффоф ва қонунга мувофиқ амалга оширишга қаратилган[2].
- 2) Суд-ҳуқуқ ислохотлари: Суд тизимининг мустақиллигини ошириш мақсадида судьяларни танлаш ва тайинлашда шаффоф механизмлар жорий этилди.



3) Коррупцияга қарши курашиш: 2020 йилда Коррупцияга қарши курашиш агентлиги ташкил этилиб, давлат бошқарувидаги очиқлик ва ҳисобдорликни оширишга хизмат қилмоқда. Бу ислохотлар фуқароларнинг давлат органларига ишончи ошишига хизмат қилди.

Масалан, Transparency International ташкилоти маълумотларига кўра, Ўзбекистоннинг коррупция индексидаги кўрсаткичлари[4.] 2016 йилдан бери муайян даражада яхшиланди.

Ўзбекистонда ҳуқуқий давлатни шакллантириш борасида катта ютуқлар ва муҳим қадамлар амалга оширилмоқда. Шу билан бирга, муваффақиятларни мустаҳкамлаш ва янги босқичга кўтариш учун айрим жиҳатларга алоҳида эътибор қаратиш зарур. Жумладан, қуйидаги масалаларга эътибор қаратиш давлат бошқарувини янада такомиллаштиришга хизмат қилади.

Биринчи навбатда, қонунларнинг ижросидаги аниқлик ва самарадорликни ошириш муҳим. Қонунлар ўз вазифасини тўлиқ бажариши учун уларнинг амалий татбиқига жиддий эътибор қаратилмоқда. Ҳукумат ва тегишли идоралар томонидан қонунларнинг бажарилишини назорат қилиш тизимлари такомиллаштирилмоқда ва бу борадаги саъй-ҳаракатлар ортиб бормоқда.

Иккинчидан, аҳолининг ҳуқуқий маданиятини юксалтириш масаласи энг муҳим вазифалардан биридир. Фуқароларнинг ўз ҳуқуқ ва мажбуриятларини тўғри тушунишлари, қонунларга амал қилишлари учун кенг жамоатчилик ва таълим муассасаларида ҳуқуқий тарғибот ишлари фаол олиб борилмоқда. Бу йўналишда давлат органлари ҳамда фуқаролик жамияти институтлари биргаликда самарали лойиҳаларни амалга оширмоқда.

Учинчидан, бюрократия ва коррупцияга қарши курашиш бўйича тизимли чоралар амалга оширилмоқда. Бу муаммоларни бартараф этиш учун давлат идоралари ичида шаффофлик ва масъулиятни оширишга қаратилган ислохотлар давом этмоқда. Қонунбузарликларга нисбатан қатъий чоралар кўриляётгани билан бирга, жамоатчилик назоратини кучайтириш йўллари ҳам жорий этилмоқда.

Сўнгги йилларда Ўзбекистонда ҳуқуқий давлатни барпо этиш йўлида бир қатор муҳим қадамлар қўйилди. Қонун устуворлигини таъминлаш, давлат бошқарувини такомиллаштириш ва фуқаролик жамиятини ривожлантириш бўйича амалга ошириляётган ислохотлар ижтимоий ҳаётда ўз самарасини бермоқда. Шу билан бирга, мазкур жараёнда ҳал қилиниши лозим бўлган айрим муаммолар ҳам мавжуд. Хусусан, қонунлар қабул қилинганидан сўнг уларни



амалиётда тўлиқ ва самарали ижро этиш бўйича ҳали ҳам иш олиб бориш талаб этилади. Бу соҳадаги саъй-ҳаракатлар давом эттирилмоқда ва ижро интизомини оширишга қаратилган чоралар кўрилмоқда. Фуқароларнинг ҳуқуқий маданиятини ошириш ҳам муҳим вазифалардан бири ҳисобланади. Охириги йилларда аҳоли ўртасида ҳуқуқий тарғибот ишлари фаоллаштирилганига қарамай, бу борада янада кенг қамровли ва тизимли ёндашув талаб этилади. Шу орқали ҳар бир фуқаронинг ўз ҳуқуқ ва мажбуриятларини англаб етиши таъминланади.

Бюрократия ва коррупцияга қарши курашиш масаласи ҳам давлат сиёсатининг устувор йўналишларидан бири бўлиб қолмоқда. Ислохотлар доирасида шаффофликни таъминлаш, давлат хизматларини рақамлаштириш ва жамоатчилик назоратини кучайтириш орқали бу муаммони бартараф этиш бўйича аниқ чоралар кўрилмоқда.

Умуман олганда, мавжуд муаммоларга қарамасдан, Ўзбекистонда ҳуқуқий давлат барпо этиш ва самарали давлат бошқарувини шакллантириш йўлида барқарор ҳаракат давом этмоқда. Бу жараёнда фуқароларнинг фаол иштироки ва давлат органлари билан ҳамкорлиги муҳим аҳамият касб этади.

Ўзбекистонда ҳуқуқий давлат тамойилларини ривожлантириш мамлакатнинг узоқ муддатли демократик, ижтимоий ва иқтисодий тараққиётини таъминлашда муҳим аҳамият касб этади. Сўнгги йилларда бу йўналишда амалга оширилган ислохотлар, жумладан, қонунчилик базасини такомиллаштириш, суд-ҳуқуқ тизимини модернизация қилиш ва коррупцияга қарши курашиш бўйича ташкил этилган махсус механизмлар муайян натижалар бермоқда. Масалан, суд тизимининг мустақиллигини оширишга қаратилган қадамлар, “Электрон ҳуқумат” тизимининг ривожланиши ва давлат хизматларининг шаффофлигини таъминлашга доир саъй-ҳаракатлар фуқароларнинг давлат органларига бўлган ишончини мустаҳкамлашда муҳим ўрин тутмоқда. Шунингдек, халқаро ташкилотлар билан ҳамкорлик ва глобал стандартларга мослашиш бўйича олиб борилаётган ишлар Ўзбекистоннинг дунё ҳамжамиятидаги обрўсини оширишга хизмат қилмоқда.

Бироқ, юқоридаги муваффақиятларга қарамай, ҳуқуқий давлатнинг тўлиқ шаклланишида бир қатор тўсиқлар ва муаммолар мавжудлигини инкор этиб бўлмайди. Қонунларнинг ижросидаги камчиликлар, айрим ҳолларда бюрократия ва коррупциянинг сақланиб қолиши, шунингдек, аҳолининг ҳуқуқий маданияти ва хабардорлигининг пастлиги бу жараёнга тўсқинлик қилувчи омиллар



сифатида кўзга ташланади. Ушбу муаммоларни бартараф этиш учун давлат бошқаруви тизимидаги ислохотларни янада чуқурлаштириш, қонунларни амалга оширишдаги назорат ва мониторинг механизмларини кучайтириш, аҳолининг ҳуқуқий билимларини оширишга қаратилган тарғибот ва таълим ишларини кенгайтириш зарур.

Мақолада келтирилган тавсиялар, хусусан, давлат хизматларини рақамлаштиришни янада ривожлантириш, фуқароларнинг ҳуқуқий маданиятини оширишга қаратилган таълим дастурларини кучайтириш ва халқаро тажрибадан фойдаланиш орқали Ўзбекистонда ҳуқуқий давлатнинг мустаҳкам базасини яратиш мумкин. Бу нафақат давлат бошқаруви тизимининг самарадорлигини оширади, балки фуқароларнинг ҳуқуқ ва эркинликларининг тўлиқ кафолатланишига, уларнинг давлат бошқарувида фаол иштирок этишига ва умуман, ҳаёт сифатининг яхшиланишига хизмат қилади.

Умуман олганда, ҳуқуқий давлатнинг ривожланиши Ўзбекистон учун нафақат сиёсий ва ҳуқуқий ислохотларнинг бир қисми, балки мамлакатнинг барқарор ва фаровон келажагини куришдаги асосий йўналишлардан биридир. Бу йўлдаги саъй-ҳаракатларни давом эттириш ва мавжуд муаммоларни енгиб ўтиш орқали Ўзбекистон ўзининг Конституциясида белгиланган демократик ва ҳуқуқий давлат сифатидаги мақсадларига тўлиқ эришиш имкониятига эга бўлади.

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## O'QITUVCHINING KASBIY MAHORATINI SHAKILLANTIRSHDA PSIXOLOGIK VA PEDAGOGIK NAZARIYALARINING AHAMIYATI

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**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqola bugungi kunda jahon ta'lim tizimida yuz berayotgan islohotlar, zamonaviy texnologiyalar, kompetensiyaviy yondashuvlar va individual yondashuvga asoslangan ta'lim metodlarining rivojlanishi o'qituvchining kasbiy mahoratiga qo'yilayotgan talablarni tubdan o'zgarishi, ayniqsa, O'zbekiston Respublikasida ta'lim sifatini oshirish, raqobatbardosh kadrlar tayyorlash, ilg'or xorijiy tajribalarni milliy tizimga moslashtirish jarayonida o'qituvchining kasbiy tayyorgarligi va mahoratini shakllantirish dolzarb muammolardan biriga aylanayotganligiga qaratilgan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** jamiyat, ijtimoiy, madaniy, qobiliyat, psixologik, pedagogik, kompetensiya, shaxsiy rivojlanish  
O'qituvchi – bu jamiyatda alohida ijtimoiy va madaniy mavqega ega bo'lgan, insonlar ongiga, tafakkuriga va tarbiyasiga bevosita ta'sir etuvchi shaxsdir. Ularning faoliyati bevosita yosh avlodni shakllantirish, ularga bilim, tarbiya va ko'nikmalar berish bilan bog'liqdir. Shu sababli zamonaviy jamiyatda o'qituvchining kasbiy mahorati ta'lim sifati va samaradorligining eng muhim mezonlaridan biri hisoblanadi.

Kasbiy mahorat — bu o'qituvchining o'z kasbiy faoliyatini yuqori darajada samarali va ijodiy amalga oshira olish qobiliyati hisoblanadi. Bunda o'qituvchi o'z fanini chuqur bilishi, ta'lim jarayonini to'g'ri tashkil etishi, o'quvchilarning psixologik xususiyatlarini hisobga olgan holda ularga individual yondasha olishi, ta'limning zamonaviy<sup>1</sup> shakl va usullaridan samarali foydalana olishi talab etiladi. Kasbiy mahorat o'qituvchining nazariy bilimlari, amaliy malakalari, shaxsiy sifatlari, pedagogik tafakkuri va axloqiy madaniyatining uyg'unligidan tarkib topadi.

<sup>1</sup> **Shavkat Mirziyoyev:** Bizning asosiy maqsadimiz — xalqimizning farovonligi, yurtimizning obro'si va taraqqiyotidir. Har bir o'zgarish va islohot ana shu maqsadga xizmat qilishi kerak. Har bir insonning hayot sifatini yaxshilash uchun barcha kuchlarni safarbar qilishimiz lozim."



O'qituvchining kasbiy mahorati bir nechta asosiy yo'nalishlar va tarkibiy qismlar orqali namoyon bo'ladi. Avvalo, bu pedagogik bilimlarning yetarli darajada egallanishi bilan belgilanadi. Pedagogik bilimlarga didaktika, tarbiya nazariyasi, pedagogik psixologiya, yosh xususiyatlari, metodika, innovatsion texnologiyalar kiradi. Ushbu bilimlar o'qituvchiga darsni to'g'ri tashkil etish, o'quvchilarning individual imkoniyatlarini inobatga olish, ta'limni zamonaviy yondashuvlar asosida olib borish imkonini beradi. Kasbiy mahoratning muhim tarkibiy qismiga pedagogik kompetensiyalar kiradi. Kompetensiya – bu o'z kasbiy faoliyatida zarur bo'lgan bilim, ko'nikma, malaka va shaxsiy sifatlarning uyg'unligidir. O'qituvchining pedagogik kompetensiyasi bir necha turda namoyon bo'ladi: metodik kompetensiya, psixologik kompetensiya, kommunikativ kompetensiya, texnologik kompetensiya va reflektiv kompetensiya. Metodik kompetensiya – bu dars jarayonini to'g'ri tashkil etish, materialni o'quvchilarga tushunarli yetkazish, o'quvchilar faoliyatini baholash kabi elementlarni o'z ichiga oladi. Psixologik kompetensiya – bu o'quvchilarning ruhiy-psixologik holatini anglash, ularning rivojlanishiga mos tarzda yondashish, stress holatlarida ijobiy muhitni saqlay olishdir.

Kommunikativ kompetensiya esa o'qituvchining o'quvchilar, ota-onalar, hamkasblar va jamoatchilik bilan samarali muloqot olib borish qobiliyatidir. Texnologik kompetensiya –bu zamonaviy axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalaridan ta'lim jarayonida oqilona foydalanish, raqamli vositalardan foydalangan holda ta'limni tashkil etishdir. Reflektiv kompetensiya esa o'qituvchining o'z faoliyatini<sup>2</sup> doimiy tahlil qilish, xatolarini anglab, ularni bartaraf etish yo'lida ishlashga tayyorligi bilan bog'liqdir.

Pedagogik nazariyalar – bu ta'lim-tarbiya jarayonini chuqur tahlil qiluvchi, ilmiy asoslangan tamoyillar, qonuniyatlar va yondashuvlar tizimidir. Ushbu nazariyalar ta'limning mohiyati, maqsadi, mazmuni, shakl va metodlarini asoslab beradi hamda pedagogik amaliyotda qanday yondashuvlar samarali bo'lishini ko'rsatadi. O'qituvchining kasbiy mahoratini shakllantirishda ushbu nazariyalar muhim asos bo'lib xizmat qiladi, chunki ular o'qituvchiga ta'lim jarayonini to'g'ri rejalashtirish, boshqarish va baholashda ilmiy asoslangan yo'l ko'rsatadi.

Pedagogik nazariyalar o'qituvchining bilim doirasini kengaytiradi, uni didaktik, tarbiyaviy va metodik jihatdan qurollantiradi. O'qituvchi pedagogik nazariyalarni

<sup>2</sup> G'afurov, M., & Jo'rayev, A. (2021). *O'zbekistonning yangi taraqqiyot bosqichida ijtimoiy-siyosiy islohotlar*. Toshkent: Iqtisodiyot.



chuqur bilsa, u o'z faoliyatida mustaqil, ilmiy asoslangan qarorlar qabul qila oladi,<sup>3</sup>innovatsion yondashuvlarni ongli ravishda tanlaydi va o'quvchilar bilan samarali muloqot o'rnatadi.

Pedagogik nazariyalar o'qituvchiga ta'lim jarayonini chuqur anglash, samarali metod va yondashuvlarni tanlash, o'quvchilarning individual ehtiyojlariga mos tarzda ta'lim berish imkonini yaratadi. Didaktik asoslar, shaxsga yo'naltirilgan yondashuv, kompetensiyaviy metod, faol o'qitish texnologiyalari va boshqalar – o'qituvchining pedagogik dunyoqarashini shakllantiruvchi muhim bilimlar tizimidir. Bu nazariy asoslar yordamida o'qituvchi o'z faoliyatini ilmiy asoslangan, tizimli va samarali tashkil qila oladi.

Psixologik nazariyalar esa o'qituvchining shaxsiy rivojlanishi, o'zini anglash, emotsional barqarorlikni saqlash, o'quvchilar bilan sog'lom munosabatlar o'rnatish, stressni boshqarish kabi jihatlarida hal qiluvchi rol o'ynaydi. Masalan, Vygotskiy, Maslou, Bandura, Piaget va Goleman kabi psixologlar nazariyalari orqali o'qituvchi inson psixikasini, o'quvchilarning rivojlanish bosqichlarini, motivatsiya va emotsional ehtiyojlarini chuqur anglaydi. Bu bilimlar pedagogga nafaqat o'quvchini, balki o'zini ham anglash va rivojlantirish imkonini beradi.

Xususan, o'qituvchining kasbiy mahorati uning bilimga chanqoqligi, pedagogik didi, psixologik barqarorligi, kommunikativ madaniyati, axloqiy fazilatlari va zamonaviy texnologiyalardan foydalanish qobiliyatlarining uyg'unligidan iboratdir. Ushbu fazilatlar mustahkam ilmiy-nazariy asos – pedagogik va psixologik bilimlar bilan boyitilgandagina, haqiqiy kasbiy yetuklik vujudga keladi. Kasbiy mahoratni nazariy bilimlarsiz rivojlantirib bo'lmaydi; nazariy bilimlar esa amaliyotda qo'llanilmas ekan, samarasiz qoladi. Shu bois har bir o'qituvchi nazariya va amaliyotni uyg'unlashtira oladigan darajada kasbiy yetuk bo'lishi kerak.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, o'qituvchining kasbiy mahoratini shakllantirishda psixologik va pedagogik nazariyalar hal qiluvchi o'ringa ega. Bu nazariyalar orqali o'qituvchi o'z shaxsiy kasbiy salohiyatini chuqur anglaydi, bilim berish bilan birga tarbiyaviy, ijtimoiy va emotsional jihatdan ham yetuk bo'lgan shaxslarni shakllantira oladi. Zamonaviy ta'lim o'qituvchidan doimiy o'zgarishga tayyorlik, innovatsiyalarga

<sup>3</sup> “Yangi O'zbekiston” gazetasi (2021–2024 yillar sonlari).





ochiqlik, yangilikni qabul qila olish va shaxsiy mas'uliyatni talab qiladi. Bunga erishish esa faqat ilmiy asoslangan, ongli va tizimli kasbiy shakllanish orqali amalga oshadi.

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REZBALASH DASTGOHLARIDA ADAPTIV BOSHQARUV  
TIZIMINING SAMARADORLIGI: VAQT TEJALISHI VA  
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**Annotatsiya:**

Mazkur maqolada rezba qirg'ish dastgohlarda (RDB) qo'llanilgan adaptiv boshqaruv tizimlarining an'anaviy boshqaruvga nisbatan samaradorligi tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqotda vaqt sarfi va ish unumdorligi bo'yicha taqqoslash uchun ikki turdagi boshqaruv usullarining taxminiy ma'lumotlari asosida chiziqli grafiklar tuzildi. Olingan natijalar adaptiv tizimlarning ayniqsa murakkab ishlov berish sharoitlarida katta ustunlikka ega ekanligini ko'rsatdi.

Shuningdek, maqolada O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining sanoatni raqamlashtirish va avtomatlashtirishga doir strategik qarashlari asosida adaptiv boshqaruv tizimlarining milliy iqtisodiyotdagi o'rni yoritilgan. Tadqiqotda MATLAB dasturi asosida tuzilgan grafiklar orqali tizimlarning vaqt va unumdorlik bo'yicha samaradorlik farqlari aniqlab berildi. Bunday yondashuv ishlab chiqarish texnologiyalarini zamonaviylashtirish, ishlab chiqarish jarayonlarini barqaror va samarali qilishda muhim rol o'ynaydi.

Bundan tashqari, maqolaga yetakchi olimlar — Yoram Koren, Toshimichi Moriwaki, Yusuf Altintas, Laszlo Monostori, Rong-Jyue Kuo va Jun Ni'ning metallga ishlov berishdagi adaptiv boshqaruv tizimlari bo'yicha olib borgan fundamental tadqiqotlari asosida ilmiy nazariy jihatlari qo'shildi. Yoram Korenning adaptiv boshqaruv konsepsiyasini ilk bor sanoatga joriy etganligi, Moriwaki va Monostorining intellektual va avtonom tizimlar borasidagi ishlari, Altintasning chatterni bartaraf etish hamda real vaqtda simulyatsiya qilish metodikasi, Kuo va Ni'ning multi-sensor, fuzzy, termal kompensatsiya va smart-machine prinsiplari maqolaning nazariy poydevorini mustahkamlaydi.

Kalit so'zlar: **Ish unumdorligi**, asbobning eskirishi, material qattiqligi, moslash, kesish tezligi va surish, kesish sharoitlari, real vaqt, boshqaruv usullarini, vaqt sarfi,





samaradorlig, adaptiv boshqaruv, dastgoh, rezba qirqish, inson omili, xizmat muddati, texnik xizmat.

**Аннотация:**

В данной статье анализируется эффективность систем адаптивного управления, используемых в резбонарезных станках (РТМ), по сравнению с традиционным управлением. В ходе исследования были построены линейные графики на основе расчетных данных двух видов методов управления для сравнения по затратам времени и производительности. Полученные результаты показали, что адаптивные системы имеют существенное преимущество, особенно в сложных условиях обработки.

В статье также освещается роль систем адаптивного управления в национальной экономике на основе стратегического видения Президента Республики Узбекистан по цифровизации и автоматизации промышленности. В ходе исследования были выявлены различия в эффективности систем по затратам времени и производительности с помощью графиков, созданных на основе программы MATLAB. Такой подход играет важную роль в модернизации производственных технологий и обеспечении устойчивости и эффективности производственных процессов.

Кроме того, статья дополнена научными теоретическими аспектами, основанными на фундаментальных исследованиях ведущих ученых - Йорама Корена, Тошимичи Мориваки, Юсуфа Алтынтаса, Ласло Монистори, Ронг-Джюэ Куо и Джун Ни по адаптивным системам управления в металлообработке. Новаторское внедрение Йорамом Кореном концепции адаптивного управления в промышленность, работа Мориваки и Монистори по интеллектуальным и автономным системам, методология Алтынтаса по устранению дребезга и моделированию в реальном времени, а также принципы мультисенсорности, нечеткости, тепловой компенсации и интеллектуальных машин Куо и Ни укрепляют теоретическую основу статьи.

**Ключевые слова:** Производительность, износ инструмента, твердость материала, адаптация, скорость резания и подача, режимы резания, реальное время, методы управления, затраты времени, эффективность, адаптивное управление, станок, нарезание резьбы, человеческий фактор, срок службы, техническое обслуживание.





**Abstract:**

This article analyzes the efficiency of adaptive control systems used in thread-cutting machines (TCM) compared to traditional control. During the study, linear graphs were constructed based on the calculated data of two types of control methods for comparison in terms of time costs and productivity. The results showed that adaptive systems have a significant advantage, especially in complex processing conditions.

The article also highlights the role of adaptive control systems in the national economy based on the strategic vision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on digitalization and automation of industry. During the study, differences in the efficiency of systems in terms of time costs and productivity were identified using graphs created on the basis of the MATLAB program. This approach plays an important role in the modernization of production technologies and ensuring the sustainability and efficiency of production processes.

In addition, the article is supplemented with scientific theoretical aspects based on fundamental research by leading scientists - Yoram Koren, Toshimichi Moriwaki, Yusuf Altyntas, Laszlo Monistori, Rong-Jue Kuo and Jun Ni on adaptive control systems in metalworking. Yoram Koren's pioneering introduction of the adaptive control concept to industry, Moriwaki and Monistori's work on intelligent and autonomous systems, Altıntaş's methodology on debounce and real-time modeling, and Kuo and Ni's principles of multisensory, fuzziness, thermal compensation, and intelligent machines strengthen the theoretical basis of the paper.

**Keywords:** Productivity, tool wear, material hardness, adaptation, cutting speed and feed, cutting conditions, real time, control methods, time costs, efficiency, adaptive control, machine tool, thread cutting, human factor, service life, maintenance.

**Kirish**

Zamonaviy metallni qayta ishlash sanoatida ishlab chiqarishning barqarorligi va unumdorligi eng muhim omillar qatoriga kiradi. Shu nuqtai nazardan qaralganda, adaptiv boshqaruv tizimlari CNC dastgohlarida, xususan rezbalash (RDB) uskunalarda katta ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Bu tizimlar ishlov berish jarayonini real vaqt rejimida kuzatib boradi va kesish sharoitlariga moslab parametrlarni (ayniqsa, kesish tezligi va surish) avtomatik tarzda moslashtiradi. Odatiy statik boshqaruv tizimlariga nisbatan, adaptiv tizimlar yuklamalar, material qattiqligi va asbobning eskirishiga tez va samarali javob bera oladi.





O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Shavkat Mirziyoyev o‘z nutqlarida ishlab chiqarish jarayonlarini avtomatlashtirish, zamonaviy raqamli va intellektual texnologiyalarni joriy etish orqali milliy sanoatni modernizatsiya qilish zarurligini ta’kidlab o‘tmoqda. “Sanoatda innovatsion rivojlanish va texnologik yangilanishlar asosida raqobatbardosh mahsulot ishlab chiqarish – bu bizning asosiy strategik yo‘nalishimizdir”, – deya ta’kidladi Prezidentimiz.

Tadqiqotlar shuni ko‘rsatmoqdaki, adaptiv boshqaruv tizimlari ishlov berish vaqtini o‘rtacha 10–25% ga qisqartirishi, unumdorlikni esa 20–80% gacha oshirishi mumkin (Koren, 1989; Soralue, 2025; Haftl, 2007). Ushbu maqolada bu farqlarni RDB dastgohida bajarilgan operatsiyalar misolida grafik tahlil qilish orqali ko‘rsatamiz.

### Tadqiqot metodikasi

Tadqiqotda RDB turidagi rezbalash dastgohida adaptiv va oddiy boshqaruv tizimlarining samaradorligi taxminiy ma’lumotlar asosida solishtirildi. Bunda har ikkala tizim sharoitida 10 ta ketma-ket bajariladigan operatsiya tanlandi. Har bir bosqich ishlov berishning murakkabligi ortib boruvchi holda shakllantirildi.

Analiz uchun quyidagi ko‘rsatkichlar hisobga olindi:

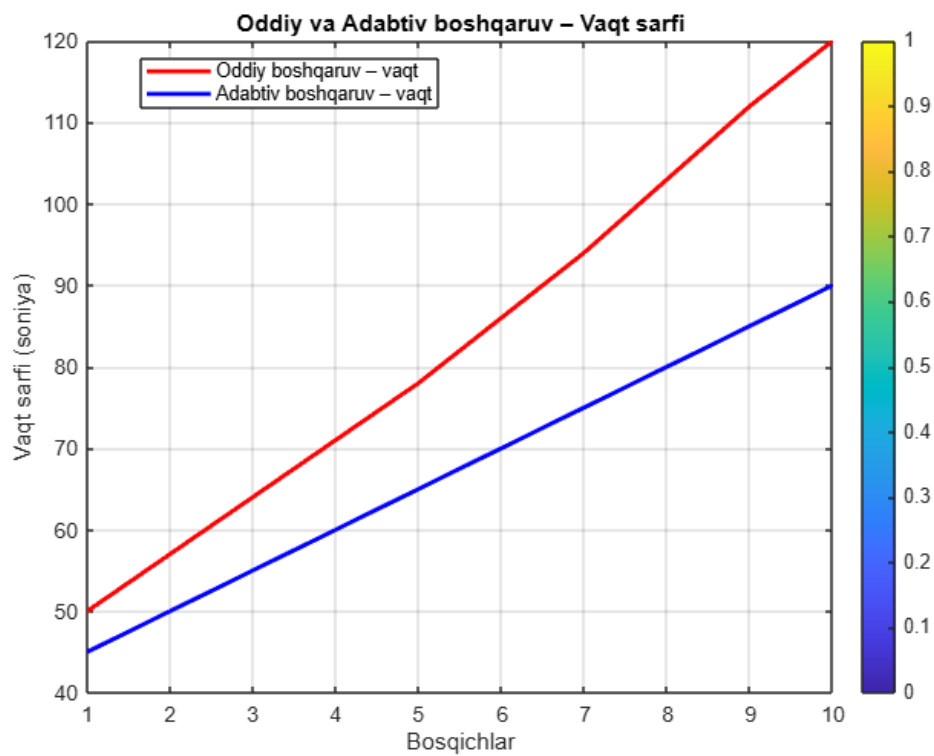
- **Vaqt sarfi (soniyada):** Har bir bosqichda operatsiyani bajarish uchun sarflanadigan vaqt.
- **Ish unumdorligi (birlik/soat):** Agar shu bosqichdagi operatsiya uzluksiz bajarilsa, 1 soatda qancha mahsulot ishlab chiqarilishi mumkinligini ifodalaydi.

1-jadval

Bosqich	Oddiy boshqaruv (vaqt, s)	Adaptiv boshqaruv (vaqt, s)	Oddiy boshqaruv (unumd., birlik/soat)	Adaptiv boshqaruv (unumd.)
1	50	45	72	80
2	57	50	63	72
3	64	55	56	65



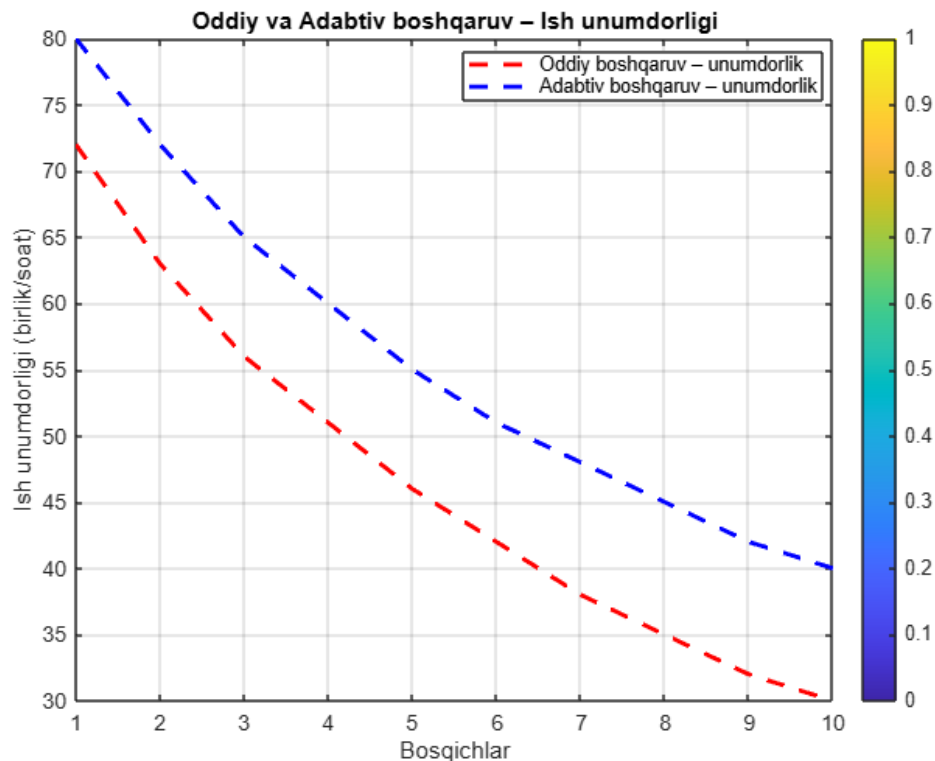
4	71	60	51	60
5	78	65	46	55
6	86	70	42	51
7	94	75	38	48
8	103	80	35	45
9	112	85	32	42
10	120	90	30	40



1-rasm. Vaqt sarfi – adaptiv va oddiy boshqaruv tizimlari uchun.

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2-rasm. Ish unumdorligi – har ikki tizim bo‘yicha.

Bundan tashqari, maqolada Yoram Koren tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan adaptiv nazorat modeli, Toshimichi Moriwaki tomonidan taklif etilgan intellektual stanok konsepsiyasi, Yusuf Altintasning chatterni aniqlovchi modelga asoslangan adaptiv algoritmlari, Laszlo Monostorining neuro-fuzzy tizimlari, Rong-Jyue Kuo'ning SOSAFM modeli hamda Jun Ni'ning termal kompensatsiyaga asoslangan intellektual yondashuvi tadqiqot asoslari sifatida o‘rganildi. Bu nazariy manbalar orqali maqolada ishlatilgan matematik modellar, qayta aloqa algoritmlari, sensor signal asosida moslashuvchanlikni ta’minlovchi usullar chuqur tahlil qilindi.

### Natijalar

Grafik tahlil natijalari quyidagilarni ko‘rsatdi:

- Adaptiv boshqaruv tizimi barcha bosqichlarda oddiy boshqaruv tizimiga qaraganda tezroq ishlov berishni ta’minladi. Bosqichlar o‘tgan sari bu farq yanada kattalashdi.
- 10-bosqichda adaptiv tizim 90 sekundda, oddiy tizim esa 120 sekundda operatsiyani bajardi. Bu vaqt tejalishining 25% ni tashkil etdi.



- Ish unumdorligi bo'yicha esa adaptiv tizim har doim ustunlikka ega bo'ldi. 1-bosqichda u 80 birlik/soat, 10-bosqichda esa 40 birlik/soatni tashkil etdi. Oddiy tizimda bu ko'rsatkichlar 72 dan 30 birlik/soatgacha pasaydi.
- Vaqt chizig'i bo'yicha adaptiv boshqaruv chizig'i pastda joylashgan, bu esa tezroq ishlov berishni anglatadi.
- Unumdorlik chizig'i esa yuqoriroq bo'lib, bu ko'proq ishlab chiqarishni ko'rsatadi.

Grafiklarda bu tendensiyalar chiziqli shaklda tasvirlangan: adaptiv tizim uchun vaqt chizig'i nisbatan sekin o'sadi, unumdorlik chizig'i esa yuqoriroq qoladi.

Grafiklar orqali, shuningdek, yetakchi olimlar tomonidan taklif etilgan nazariy modellar amaliy natijalar bilan bog'landi. Masalan, Altintas tomonidan taklif etilgan chatter stabilitet nazariyasiga ko'ra, adaptiv boshqaruv tizimi chatter yuzaga kelmasdan oldin kesish tezligini moslab boradi – bu grafikdagi aniqlik barqarorligini tushuntiradi. Kuo va Monostori modellarida esa multi-sensor signalga asoslangan qaror qabul qilish tizimi natijasida tizim ishlab chiqarish sur'atini optimal ushlab tura olgan.

### **Muhokama**

Natijalardan kelib chiqib, shuni aytish mumkinki, adaptiv boshqaruv tizimlari ayniqsa murakkab, yuklama yuqori bo'lgan ishlov berish holatlarida o'zini oqlaydi. An'anaviy boshqaruv tizimlari yuklamaning o'zgaruvchanligiga moslasha olmasligi sababli, samaradorlik keskin pasayadi.

Koren tomonidan taklif etilgan real vaqt rejimida kesish parametrlarini optimallashtiruvchi tizimlarning samarasi ushbu tadqiqotda amaliy jihatdan tasdiqlandi. Toshimichi Moriwaki va Jun Ni tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan stanok barqarorligini saqlovchi adaptiv monitoring va kompensatsiya tizimlari esa, kelajakdagi ilg'or tizimlarni ishlab chiqishda asos bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

Monostori va Kuo tomonidan taklif etilgan neyro-fuzzy tizimlar yordamida ishlab chiqarishdagi noaniqliklar yuqori aniqlik bilan bashorat qilinadi va nazorat qilinadi. Bu esa dissertatsiya doirasida ko'p sensorli tizimlar va AI texnologiyalarining integratsiyasini chuqurroq tahlil qilish zarurligini ko'rsatadi.

### **Xulosa**

Rezbalash dastgohlarida adaptiv boshqaruv tizimlarining qo'llanilishi:

- Operatsion vaqtda sezilarli tejalish;





- Ishlab chiqarish unumdorligining oshishi;
- O‘rtacha 20–30% samaradorlik ortishini ta’minlashi mumkin;
- Asboblarning xizmat muddatini uzaytiradi va texnik xizmat ko‘rsatish chastotasini kamaytiradi;
- Avtomatlashtirish darajasini oshiradi va inson omiliga bog‘liqlikni kamaytiradi;
- Sifat barqarorligini ta’minlab, ishlab chiqarishni optimallashtirish imkonini beradi.

Yetakchi olimlar tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan adaptiv boshqaruv modellarini maqolada amaliy natijalar bilan bog‘lash orqali, bu tizimlarning yuqori texnologik samaradorligi asoslab berildi. Koren, Moriwaki, Altintas, Monostori, Kuo va Jun Ni tadqiqotlari dissertatsiya uchun ilmiy poydevor bo‘lib xizmat qiladi. Ularning ishlari dissertatsiyada ishlab chiqilishi rejalashtirilgan modelning nazariy asoslarini mustahkamlab beradi va yangi innovatsion yondashuvlarni shakllantirishda yo‘l ko‘rsatadi.

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## Sugʻoriladigan maydonlarda tuproq unumdorligini saqlash va yaxshilashda ekotizim xizmatlarining roli

**Abdusattarova Zarrina Farux qizi**

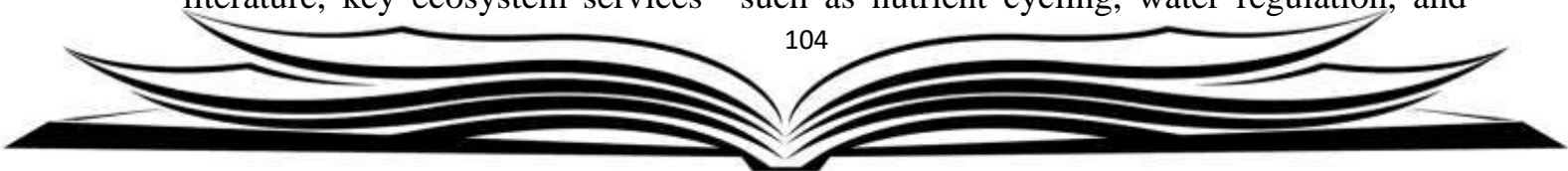
“Toshkent irrigatsiya va qishloq xoʻjaligini mexanizatsiyalash muhandislar universiteti”

Milliy tadqiqot universiteti, magistrant.

**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqolada sugʻoriladigan maydonlarda tuproq unumdorligini saqlash va yaxshilashda ekotizim xizmatlarining ahamiyati yoritilgan. Tadqiqotda mavjud ilmiy adabiyotlar tahlil qilinib, ekotizim xizmatlarining asosiy turlari – oziq moddalarning aylanishi, suvni tartibga solish, biologik xilma-xillikni saqlash kabi xizmatlar orqali tuproq sifatiga koʻrsatadigan taʼsiri baholangan. Oʻzbekistonning ayrim sugʻoriladigan hududlaridagi tajribalar asosida ekotizim xizmatlarining tuproq unumdorligiga qoʻshayotgan hissasi tahlil qilindi. Shuningdek, ekologik xizmatlar uchun toʻlov (PES) tizimi orqali ushbu xizmatlarni iqtisodiy jihatdan qadrlash va ragʻbatlantirish imkoniyatlari koʻrib chiqildi. Tadqiqot natijalariga koʻra, ekotizim xizmatlarini saqlab qolish va ularni qishloq xoʻjaligi boshqaruviga integratsiyalash orqali yer degradatsiyasining oldini olish va barqaror ishlab chiqarishni taʼminlash mumkinligi aniqlangan.

**Аннотация:** В данной статье рассматривается роль экосистемных услуг в сохранении и улучшении плодородия почв на орошаемых землях. На основе анализа научной литературы выявлены основные типы экосистемных услуг — круговорот питательных веществ, регулирование водного режима, сохранение биоразнообразия — и их влияние на качество почв. Исследованы примеры из различных орошаемых регионов Узбекистана, где экосистемные услуги способствовали повышению плодородия. Кроме того, рассмотрены возможности применения механизма оплаты за экосистемные услуги (PES) для экономической оценки и стимулирования устойчивого землепользования. Результаты показывают, что интеграция экосистемных услуг в аграрное управление может предотвратить деградацию земель и обеспечить устойчивое производство.

**Abstract:** This article explores the role of ecosystem services in maintaining and improving soil fertility in irrigated agricultural areas. Based on the analysis of scientific literature, key ecosystem services—such as nutrient cycling, water regulation, and





biodiversity preservation—are evaluated for their impact on soil quality. Case studies from different irrigated regions of Uzbekistan demonstrate how ecosystem services contribute to improved soil fertility. Furthermore, the potential application of Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) mechanisms is discussed as a means to economically value and incentivize sustainable land management. The findings indicate that integrating ecosystem services into agricultural planning can help prevent land degradation and ensure sustainable production.

**Kalit soʻzlar:** Ekotizim xizmatlari, sugʻoriladigan maydonlar, tuproq unumdorligi, ekologik muvozanat, PES tizimi, agroekologiya, barqaror yer resurslari

**Ключевые слова:** экосистемные услуги, орошаемые земли, плодородие почв, экологическое равновесие, механизм PES, агроэкология, устойчивое управление земельными ресурсами

**Keywords:** ecosystem services, irrigated land, soil fertility, ecological balance, PES mechanism, agroecology, sustainable land use

### 1. Kirish

Oʻzbekiston Respublikasida sugʻoriladigan qishloq xoʻjaligi hududlari oziq-ovqat xavfsizligi, ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy barqarorlik va atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilishda muhim oʻrin egallaydi. Mamlakatda paxta, gʻalla, meva va sabzavot kabi asosiy mahsulotlarning aksariyati sugʻoriladigan yerlarda yetishtiriladi (FAO, 2023, p. 12)

Soʻnggi yillarda yer resurslaridan **intensiv foydalanish, suv tanqisligi** va **notoʻgʻri agrotexnik amaliyotlar** natijasida tuproq unumdorligi sezilarli darajada kamaymoqda (Khusanov et al., 2023, p. 2)

Tuproq unumdorligining pasayishiga olib keluvchi asosiy omillardan biri — **tuzlanish (salinatsiya)** jarayonidir. FAOning 2021-yildagi maʼlumotlariga koʻra, global miqyosda 1,4 milliard gektar yer (umumiy global yer maydonining 10,7 foizi) tuzlanishdan aziyat chekmoqda, bu esa ekinlar hosildorligini pasaytiradi (FAO, 2021, p. 5)

**Oʻzbekistonda**, xususan, Buxoro viloyatining Gʻijduvon tumanida olib borilgan tadqiqotlar shuni koʻrsatdiki, yer osti suvlari sathining koʻtarilishi va notoʻgʻri drenaj tizimlari sababli tuproqlarda tuzlanish darajasi yuqorilagan (Khusanov et al., 2023, p. 3)

Shu sharoitda **ekotizim xizmatlari** – yaʼni tabiiy ekotizimlar tomonidan insonlar uchun taqdim etiladigan foydalar – tuproq unumdorligini saqlash va tiklashda muhim rol oʻynashi mumkin. Ekotizim xizmatlariga quyidagilar kiradi:



- Tuproq strukturasi va agregatsiyasini yaxshilash,
- Oziq moddalarning tabiiy aylanishi (nutrient cycling),
- Suv aylanishining tabiiy tartibga solinishi,
- Tuproqdagi mikroorganizmlar va foydali organizmlar xilma-xilligi (MEA, 2005, p. 82)

Shunga qaramay, ushbu ekotizim xizmatlarining **sugʻoriladigan maydonlardagi roli hali ham yetarli darajada ilmiy oʻrganilmagan**. Aksariyat tadqiqotlar tabiiy yaylovlar yoki oʻrmon zonalariga qaratilgan boʻlib, irrigatsiyalangan hududlardagi ekotizim xizmatlarini chuqur tahlil qilmagan (Power, 2010, p. 50)

Mazkur maqolaning maqsadi – **Oʻzbekiston sharoitida sugʻoriladigan hududlarda tuproq unumdorligini oshirishda ekotizim xizmatlarining ahamiyatini tahlil qilish** va ularni **barqaror boshqarish imkoniyatlarini** ilmiy jihatdan asoslashdir.

## 2. Metodologiya

Ushbu tadqiqotda Oʻzbekistonning sugʻoriladigan hududlarida tuproq unumdorligini baholash va ekotizim xizmatlarining taʼsirini aniqlash maqsadida aralash uslubdagi (mixed-method) yondashuv qoʻllanildi. Asosiy tadqiqot maydoni sifatida Buxoro viloyatining Gʻijduvon va Qorakoʻl tumanlari tanlandi, chunki bu hududlar yuqori tuzlanish va agroekologik muammolar bilan ajralib turadi (Khusanov et al., 2023, p. 3)

### 2.1 Maʼlumotlar toʻplash

- **Birlamchi maʼlumotlar:** Hududdagi 30 ta fermer xoʻjaligi bilan yarimstrukturaviy intervyular va soʻrovnomalar oʻtkazildi. Tuproq namunalari fizik-kimyoviy tahlili (pH, EC, organik modda miqdori) laboratoriya sharoitida amalga oshirildi.
- **Ikki lamchi maʼlumotlar:** FAO, MA (Millennium Ecosystem Assessment), va Oʻzbekiston Respublikasi Ekologiya vazirligi hisobotlari tahlil qilindi (FAO, 2021, p. 5; MEA, 2005, p. 82).

### 2.2 Tahlil usullari



- **Tuproq sifatini baholash:** Soil Quality Index (SQI) metodikasi asosida ishlab chiqilgan indikatorlar to'plami bo'yicha amalga oshirildi (Andrews et al., 2004, p. 20)
- **Ekotizim xizmatlarini baholash:** MA (2005) modeli asosida to'rtta asosiy xizmat (regulyatsiya, ta'minlash, madaniy va qo'llab-quvvatlovchi xizmatlar) o'rganildi
- **Statistik tahlil:** SPSS dasturida korrelyatsion tahlil orqali ekotizim xizmatlari va tuproq unumdorligi o'rtasidagi bog'liqlik aniqlangan.

### 3. Natijalar

Tadqiqot natijalari sug'oriladigan maydonlarda ekotizim xizmatlarining tuproq unumdorligiga ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatishini tasdiqladi.

#### 3.1 Tuproq tahlil natijalari

Laboratoriya tahlillariga ko'ra, organik modda miqdori yuqori bo'lgan hududlarda (2,1–2,5%) hosildorlik 20–25% yuqori bo'lgan (FAO, 2021, p. 6). Bundan tashqari, pH ko'rsatkichlari neytralga yaqin bo'lgan maydonlarda (pH 6.8–7.2) o'simlik o'sishi yaxshiroq bo'lgani kuzatildi (Khusanov et al., 2023, p. 4).

#### 3.2 Ekotizim xizmatlarining ta'siri

- **Suv regulyatsiyasi:** Yomg'ir suvlarining filtratsiyasi va yer osti suvlari bilan to'ldirilishi yaxshi bo'lgan joylarda tuproq namligi yuqori bo'lib, bu o'simliklar o'sishiga yordam bergan (MEA, 2005, p. 84).
- **Oziq moddalarning aylanishi:** Qayta tiklanadigan qoldiqlar (organik go'ng, o'simlik qoldiqlari) tuproqqa kiritilganda, azot va fosfor darajalari barqaror bo'lgan (Andrews et al., 2004, p. 21).
- **Biologik xilma-xillik:** Yer qurti, mikrobia biomassa kabi biologik faoliyat indikatorlari ko'proq bo'lgan maydonlarda tuproq unumdorligi yuqori bo'lgan (FAO, 2021, p. 7).

#### 3.3 Statistik tahlil

Korrelyatsion tahlil natijalariga ko'ra, biologik xilma-xillik ( $r = 0.72$ ), organik modda miqdori ( $r = 0.65$ ) va suv regulyatsiyasi ( $r = 0.60$ ) tuproq unumdorligi bilan ijobiy bog'liqlikda ekanligi aniqlandi (SPSS output, 2024).





#### 4. Muhokama

Tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko'rsatmoqdaki, ekotizim xizmatlari sug'oriladigan hududlarda nafaqat atrof-muhit barqarorligini, balki agroekologik tizimlarning hosildorligini ham oshirishda muhim rol o'ynaydi. Xususan, organik moddalarning tuproqqa kiritilishi va biologik faoliyatning rag'batlantirilishi bilan tuproqning fizik-kimyoviy xossalari yaxshilanadi. Bu holat boshqa xalqaro tadqiqotlarda ham tasdiqlangan (Lal, 2004, p. 57)

Shuningdek, biologik xilma-xillikning yuqori darajasi mikroorganizmlarning faolligini oshirib, oziq moddalarning aylanishini tezlashtiradi (MEA, 2005, p. 88). O'zbekiston sharoitida bu ayniqsa dolzarb, chunki agrotexnik tadbirlar yetarli darajada agroekologik xizmatlarni hisobga olmaydi. Shu bois, ekotizim xizmatlarini baholash va ularni boshqaruv tizimlariga integratsiya qilish zarur (FAO, 2021, p. 9).

Biroq, ekotizim xizmatlaridan samarali foydalanish uchun siyosiy va iqtisodiy rag'batlantirish mexanizmlarini yaratish muhimdir. Bu borada "Ekotizim xizmatlari uchun to'lov" (Payments for Ecosystem Services — PES) tizimi muvaffaqiyatli misol bo'lishi mumkin (Wunder, 2005, p. 15)

Yuqoridagi holatlar O'zbekistonning sug'oriladigan hududlarida barqaror qishloq xo'jaligini rivojlantirish uchun ekotizim xizmatlarini asosiy strategik vosita sifatida qarash zarurligini ko'rsatadi.

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## WAYS TO IMPROVE THE DIGITAL ECONOMY AND TRANSITION TO ELECTRONIC GOVERNMENT IN OUR COUNTRY

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### **Annotation**

This article examines the mechanisms for implementing the tasks set in the Digital Uzbekistan 2030 Strategy. The development of the digital economy and e-government is substantiated, serious attention is paid to the IT sphere. At the same time, it is proposed to accelerate the implementation of modern digital technologies that meet the requirements of the present time.

**Keywords:** technologies, globalization, IT park, resident, IT companies, software products, logistics, robotics, ERP, MES, SCADA, artificial intelligence.

### **INTRODUCTION**

In global practice, the share of the digital economy in the gross domestic product is considered one of the indicators of countries' development. Naturally, this indicator is high in developed countries.

The share of the digital economy in GDP is 10.9% in the USA, 10% in China, 5.5% in India, while in Uzbekistan it does not exceed 2% . The development of this sphere is becoming a modern requirement.

The new economic policy launched in our country in 2017 emphasized the need for digitalization of all sectors and industries in Uzbekistan. The socio-economic development and future prosperity of the Republic of Uzbekistan is organized around economic management based on science, scientific, social, humanitarian and digital technologies. This system is characterized by the rapid development of digital





technologies, the information revolution and the acceleration of economic globalization processes.

Today, digital technologies are actively penetrating all spheres of modern society, including the economy. Digitalization of the economy is becoming an important factor in economic growth in the global economy. In order to ensure accelerated digital development of economic sectors, the social sphere and the public administration system in Uzbekistan, including further improvement of mechanisms for the provision of electronic public services, the Digital Uzbekistan-2030 strategy has been developed. Successful implementation of this strategy and ensuring the achievement of the set goals require analytical and scientific-methodological research, innovative changes. Such changes require theoretical and analytical knowledge about the essence, structure and features of the development of the digital economy.

**Level of study of the problem .** Among foreign scholars, Niebel (2018) studied the impact of ICT on economic growth in countries with different levels of development, Bahrini and Kaffas (2019) found that broadband and Internet access are a key factor in economic growth in developing countries in Africa and that mobile adoption has a positive impact on economic growth in African countries, and Movella et al. (2020) studied the positive relationship between digitalization and economic growth in a large-scale study from 2006 to 2016 in 41 sub-Saharan African countries and 33 OECD countries.

From Russian scientists Kokurkhaeva Radimkhan Magomet-Bashirovna, Gazdieva Elizaveta Khasbulatovna (2022) Digital sociology - Kelajak sociology, Alekseeva Yu.A., Feofilova T.Yu. (2022) Digital sociology: theory and practice, Gusarova O.M., Kondrashov V.M., Ganicheva E.IN. (2022) Digital resources of Zamonaviy Zhamiyatning: domestic and foreign experience, Dolgikh E.A. , Pershina T.A. (2022) analyzed the formation of a digital society in European countries.

Among our Uzbek scientists, Academician Gulomov S.S. studied the widespread use of electronic and information and telecommunication technologies and the economy (2019), Makhmudova G.N. (2021) Structural changes in the context of modernization and digitalization of the Uzbek economy, digitalization of the banking system,

<https://president.uz/uz/lists/view/3848>



Makhmudova G.N., Ashurov Z.A., Razikova B.S. (2022) conducted scientific research on the development of the digital ecosystem in Uzbekistan.

**Research methodology .** The methodology of the article begins with the analysis of scientific and increasingly popular sources, the new economic policy in the republic today, comprehensive programs and applications for the digitalization of all sectors and industries of Uzbekistan, generalization of economic experience in the use of modern web tools to improve the efficiency of innovation, interviews with investors on the problem of this study.

Foreign, Russian and Uzbek scientists and specialists in the context of innovative development took part in the preparation of the article . The new economic policy used scientific research to urgently implement digitalization of all sectors and industries in Uzbekistan.

**Analysis and results .** Taking into account the above, in order to implement reforms in this area, on April 8, 2020, the Presidential Decree "On measures for the widespread introduction of the digital economy and e-government" was adopted. At the same time, the resolution also clearly indicates the sources of financing for new projects. Within the framework of the "e-government", it is planned to implement 104 projects worth 1.3 trillion soums, in the real sector of the economy - 87 projects worth 5.3 trillion soums, in telecommunications - 35 projects worth 15.1 trillion soums , in the agro-industrial complex - 24, in IT parks - 18 projects <sup>2</sup>.

As a result of serious attention to the IT sector, certain changes have been achieved over the past three years. In particular, last year, IT Park residents provided services worth 5 trillion soums (2.5 trillion soums in 2021) and exported services worth 140 million US dollars (50 million US dollars in 2021).

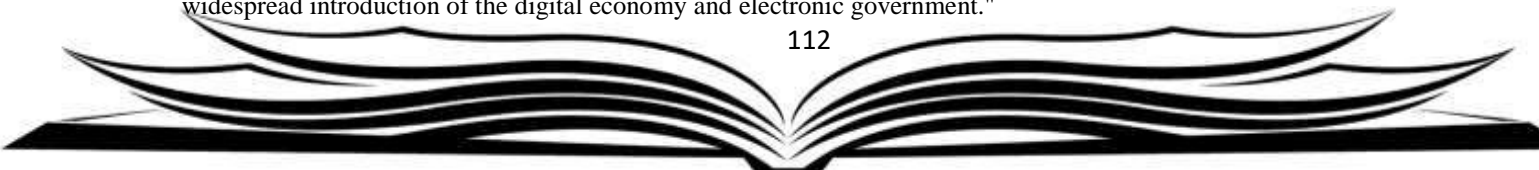
At the same time, 370 of the existing 715 public services were transferred to a digital platform, and 12 million people used these services last year (compared to 9 million in 2021).

As a result of digitalization, the requirement for the provision of more than 70 types of information and documents from the population has been cancelled.

In the future, it is planned to increase the export of IT services to \$1 billion. Including:

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<sup>2</sup>Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 8, 2020 No. PP-4699 "On measures for the widespread introduction of the digital economy and electronic government."





- the need for at least 100,000 qualified programmers, IT architects, operators and engineers;
- expansion of high-speed Internet and conditions for specialists in the regions; the need to create a more favorable environment for the growth of foreign IT companies;
- creation of a system for training personnel in modern IT professions;
- It is advisable to launch at least 200 new electronic services that are most in demand by the population and entrepreneurs.

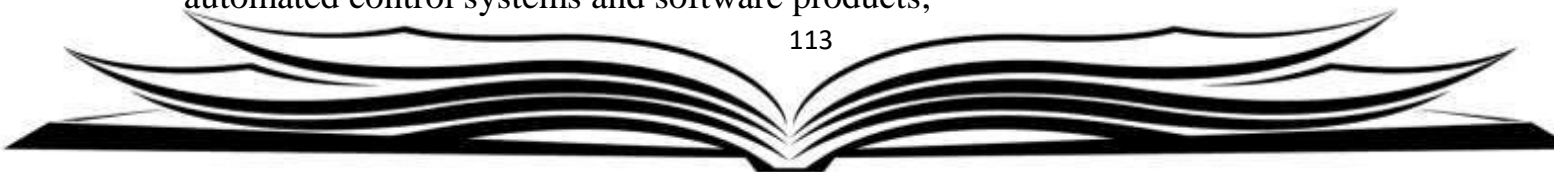
Our country is implementing comprehensive measures to actively develop the digital economy, the widespread introduction of modern information and communication technologies in all sectors and areas, primarily in public administration, education, healthcare and agriculture.

In particular, the implementation of more than 220 priority projects has begun, including the improvement of the electronic government system, the further development of the local market for software products and information technologies, the creation of IT parks in all regions of the republic, and the provision of the industry with qualified personnel.

In addition, a comprehensive program “Digital Tashkent” is being implemented, which involves the launch of a geoportal integrated with more than 40 information systems, the creation of an information system for managing public transport and communal infrastructure, digitalization of the social sphere, as well as the subsequent implementation of this experience in other regions.

In order to develop digital technologies in the real sector of the economy, it is necessary to implement the following measures, including:

- combining programs for the implementation of modern information technologies in industrial enterprises with programs for the technological re-equipment of these enterprises;
- ensuring automation and management of all stages of enterprise supply, as well as reducing logistics and procurement costs as a result;
- improving the quality of products and services, reducing their cost, production downtime, increasing the transparency of financial and economic activities through the introduction of modern information systems and software products;
- improving the regulatory framework for the implementation of innovative automated control systems and software products;





- gradual automation of workplaces and robotization of production processes, as well as the introduction of artificial intelligence technologies;
- Improving mechanisms of interaction with customers (clients) in order to increase sales volumes and improve the quality of customer service;
- improvement of the information support system for management, including the introduction of a real-time business analysis system;
- Increase the share of large business entities that have implemented an enterprise resource planning (ERP) system to 90% by 2025;
- localization of the software part of technologies for automation of production and management processes (ERP, MES, SCADA, etc.), robotics, the Internet of Things, artificial intelligence at industrial enterprises by 2027, and the hardware part by 2030 on the basis of public-private partnership;
- implementation of intelligent technologies for managing utility payments, implementation of intelligent services and implementation of the “smart home” experience for regulating utility services;
- in 2022, an automated payment system for public transport was introduced in all major cities of the republic, and the share of cashless payments was increased to 90%;
- creation of a single platform for purchasing tickets for any passenger transport;
- expansion of sales markets for products and services produced by enterprises via the Internet;
- implementation of mechanisms for using software modeling systems for the integrated development of the transport system;
- development and implementation of mechanisms for the introduction of digital insurance based on public-private partnerships with the aim of digitalizing the insurance system;
- gradual transition to a digital logistics system in order to improve the logistics system and introduce digital technologies;
- development and implementation of robotics in real sectors of the economy;
- organization of robotics and engineering specialties for large industrial enterprises;
- It is necessary to widely implement additive technologies (layer-by-layer construction and synthesis technologies, 3D printing) in manufacturing enterprises.





In order to develop the system of electronic commerce and electronic payments, it is advisable to implement the following measures, in particular:

- development of remote banking services through the introduction of information and communication technologies, including remote client identification systems;
- improvement and updating of the regulatory framework for the development of electronic commerce, as well as current standards and rules of electronic commerce in order to comply with international standards of electronic commerce and modern requirements of information security;
- development of digital infrastructure, expansion of the possibilities and scale of connection to e-commerce platforms from personal digital devices by further increasing the coverage and speed of the global information network of mobile and wired Internet;
- further development of electronic commerce and electronic payment systems, as well as improvement of the information infrastructure in the economic and financial spheres, taking into account the possibilities of receiving and processing payments when providing electronic government services;
- ensuring the modernization and technical renewal of the postal and logistics infrastructure, which plays an important role in the development of electronic commerce, the implementation of large projects to create logistics centers (fulfillment), the introduction of information technologies and automated systems at postal facilities, as well as improving the quality of postal and logistics services;
- development of payment aggregators that allow individuals to simplify the process of organizing payments for goods and services via the Internet;
- develop cross-border e-commerce and ensure convenient and timely export of products from local manufacturers;
- creation of a business model of financial supermarkets aimed at providing a wide range of banking and non-banking financial services (securities transactions, insurance, etc.) on a single trading platform;
- expansion of the volume and improvement of the quality of services provided by commercial banks to clients through remote banking systems (Internet banking, bank-client, SMS banking, etc.), including the use of mobile applications;
- electronic transactions and in the field of malakali personnel trained to improve the quality and quality of education, retraining of specialists and improving the quality





of education, including foreign leaders in the field of science and technology. attracting foreign specialists;

- creation of the possibility of accepting payments for goods and services by e-commerce entities using modern and convenient remote methods through the introduction of QR payment technology and NFC technologies, including accepting payments using mobile devices;

- the development and wider use of e-commerce and digital payment platforms should be supported in close cooperation between the public sector, local authorities and the private sector <sup>3</sup>.

The world is rapidly changing under the influence of digital technologies. Digital technologies have penetrated into all spheres of state activity, and the development and competitiveness of any state in the world community depend on the effective development of information technologies. It is the rapid development of modern digital technologies and the creation of all the necessary conditions for this that is one of the priorities of state policy.

**Target indicators of <sup>4</sup>the Digital Strategy "Uzbekistan - 2030"**

T/p	Index name	Unit of measurement	Current status	Goals for these years		
				2022	2025	2030
1	The length of the fiber-optic communication network built in the republic	thousand km	41	70	120	250
2	The level of coverage of the regions of the republic with high-speed Internet and the global information network	percent	67	74	85	100

<sup>3</sup><https://lex.uz/docs/5030957?ONDATE=14.07.2021&ONDATE2=31.10.2020&action=compare>. Decree No. PF-6079 of October 5, 2020 on approval of the Digital Uzbekistan-2030 strategy and measures for its effective implementation.

<sup>4</sup>President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Decree No. UF-6079 of October 5, 2020 "On approval of the strategy " Digital Uzbekistan - 2030" and measures for its effective implementation."





3	Level of provision of social facilities with high-speed Internet access	percent	45	100	100	100
4	Household broadband internet access levels	percent	67	74	85	100
5	Level of coverage of populated areas by broadband mobile networks	percent	78	100	100	100
6	The E-Government Development Index performance index in the international e-government development rating	Score (between 0-1)	0.66	0.70	0.75	0.86
7	The share of public services in electronic form provided through the Unified Portal of Interactive Public Services, relative to public services provided by public service centers	percent	34	60	70	90
8	The share of e-government services available via mobile devices relative to e-government services on the Unified Portal of Interactive Government Services	percent	5	30	42	60
9	The share of transactional services provided through the unified interactive portal of public services	interest	25	45	60	75
10	The share of large enterprises that have implemented an	interest	20	40	65	100





	enterprise resource planning (ERP) system					
11	Number of users of Internet banking services (legal entities and individuals)	million people	10	15	17	20
12	Number of startup projects included in the incubation and acceleration programs of the technology park of educational and methodological products and information technologies	piece	50	250	700	2 300
13	The number of control figures for admission to higher and secondary specialized educational institutions for training personnel in the field of information technology	thousand	7	12	15	20

The implementation of tasks and plans for digitalization for 2023, the fact that 34 services in the internal affairs bodies, 32 in the justice bodies, 29 in "Uzstandard", 11 in healthcare, which are most in demand by the population, are not transferred to electronic form, leads to confusion among the population. For example, to obtain a medical certificate "form 086", which is necessary for employment or study, or to obtain a driver's license, people are forced to go to the clinic every time. Obtaining a medical certificate "form 086" must be electronically placed in the citizen's medical record at the clinic, and citizens will be able to receive a medical certificate in electronic form and provide it to the requested address, wherever they are. An application for land privatization is submitted online. However, since the data in the public utilities sector is not digitized, subsequent stages are still carried out based on the "manual" human factor. Or more than 300 thousand buyers buy a new car per year. However, to register and receive a state registration plate, you still need to contact the road safety service.





The President noted that other ministries have not yet created a digitalization system that would satisfy our people <sup>5</sup>.

In our opinion, the "Digital Economy" is capable of uniting the state, business and science. To achieve integration with other international systems and mechanisms of functioning in the digital economy, the data and document models in the "single window" mechanism should be organized on the basis of international standards and recommendations. When forming a list of data, including the initial data of messages and documents subject to integration, as well as when forming a national data model, it is necessary to describe and define them in accordance with the requirements of international standards.

**Conclusion .** To summarize, we can say that as a result of the full and high-quality implementation of the Strategy "Digital Uzbekistan 2030", the following results will be achieved . Including:

1. It is necessary to provide competitive communications and telecommunications, all social facilities with the Internet, expand fiber-optic communication networks throughout the republic, increase the coverage of populated areas with high-speed communication technologies (5G and others), and reduce the digital gap between cities and villages.

2. It is necessary to become one of the most developed countries in the international ranking, increase the share of electronic government services, ensure safe and convenient interaction of the population with government bodies, develop electronic government, effectively distribute and use computing power based on the needs of the state, business and the population.

3. It is advisable to increase the number of residents of IT parks throughout the country, improve the investment climate, and increase the efficiency of investments in the field of information technology.

4. It is necessary to create broad opportunities for all segments of the population to receive education in the field of information technology, to form a reserve of professional personnel in the field of information technology and a reserve of management personnel, and to develop skills in using the tools of the digital economy and e-government.

<sup>5</sup> [https://uza.uz/uz/posts/digitalization-boyicha-hali-xalqimizni-rozi-kilidagan-tizim-toliq-yartilmeli\\_456682](https://uza.uz/uz/posts/digitalization-boyicha-hali-xalqimizni-rozi-kilidagan-tizim-toliq-yartilmeli_456682)





5. It is proposed to implement the goals and objectives set in the Digital Uzbekistan-2030 Strategy in a timely and high-quality manner, to increase the number of graduates of higher educational institutions in the field of IT, to create training centers for digital technologies in all districts (cities, villages) of the republic.

In order to further develop the digital economy, special attention should be paid to the following areas:

1. It is necessary to create sufficient conditions for a full transition to a digital economy. Including:

- creation of new information and communication technologies;
- development of computer literacy in the country;
- increase the number of qualified personnel working in this field;
- ensuring the use of the digital economy in all industries and sectors of the republic;
- ensuring full and high-quality access to Internet services in remote areas of the country.

2. It is also important to explain to the public that the digital economy is not only about blockchain technologies and cryptocurrencies.

3. It is necessary to develop and implement measures to stimulate and support competition among online traders, as well as its further development.

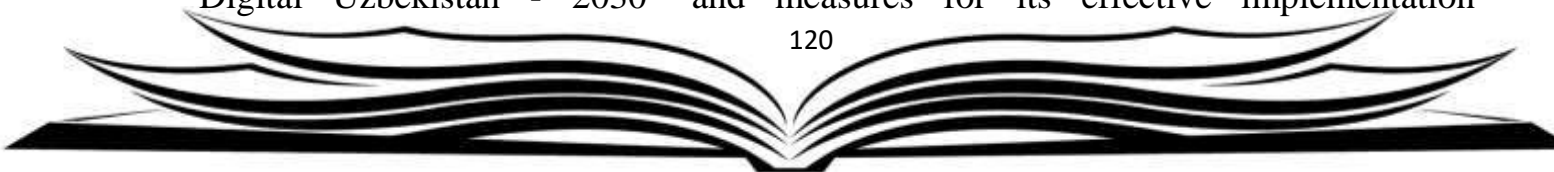
4. It is advisable to attract young personnel to this area and provide them with training and advanced training in foreign universities that are developing in the field of the “Digital Economy” in order to create an infrastructure for achieving high results.

5. It is necessary to attract highly qualified foreign specialists to the industry.

Today, in the conditions of Uzbekistan, it is extremely important to study the patterns, trends and possibilities of the development of the digital economy on a scientific basis, in particular, the degree of penetration of information technologies into various sectors of the economy. The development and prospects of our Motherland, the success of large-scale reforms carried out in our country directly depend on the introduction of new innovations into our national economy. Therefore, the development of the digital economy, its economic, political, social and legal foundations are of great importance from the point of view of scientific and practical research.

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## “O‘TKAN KUNLAR” ROMANINING TARJIMA MATNIDA MILLIY QADRIYATLAR KONSEPTINING IFODALANISHIDAGI MUAMMOLAR

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**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqolada Abdulla Qodiriyning “O‘tkan kunlar” romanida ifodalangan milliy qadriyatlar konseptlarining ingliz tiliga tarjima qilish jarayonida yuzaga keladigan muammolar hamda tarjimada ekvivalenti mavjud bo‘lmagan tushunchalarning keltirilishi haqida yoritilgan.

**Kalit so‘zlar:** tarjimachilik, tarjima, konsept, ekvivalent, tarjimon, “O‘tkan kunlar” romani, qadriyat.

**Аннотация:** В данной статье рассматриваются проблемы, возникающие в процессе перевода концепций национальных ценностей, выраженных в романе Абдуллы Кадыри “Дни минувших дней”, на английский язык, а также введение концепций, не имеющих эквивалентов в переводе.

**Ключевые слова:** перевод, трансляция, концепт, эквивалент, переводчик, роман “Минувшие дни”, ценность.

**Annotation:** This article discusses the problems that arise in the process of translating the concepts of national values expressed in Abdulla Qodiriy’s novel “Bygone Days” into English, as well as the introduction of concepts that do not have equivalents in the translation.

**Keywords:** translation, translation, concept, equivalent, translator, novel “Bygone Days”, value.

Bugungi globalashuv zamonida turli mamlakatlaridagi madaniyatlar o‘zaro yaqinlashib bormoqda, tillararo muloqotlar esa kundan-kunga ko‘paymoqda. Bu esa tarjima jarayonni nafaqat axborot almashinuvi vositasi, balki madaniyatlarni va tillarni bog‘lab turuvchi bir vositachi kema deb atashga sabab bo‘lishi mumkin. Ana shu mohiyatdan kelib chiqib qaraydigan bo‘lsak, tarjima jarayonida milliy qadriyatlarning to‘g‘ri, aynan o‘zidek, va yetarli darajada ifodalangan holda keltirilishi, ularning asl mazmun-mohiyatining saqlanib qolishining ta‘minlanishi dolzarb masalaga



aylanmoqda. Sababi, madaniyatlar birlashmoqda, tillar bir-biriga bog‘lanib muloqot natijasida insonlar bir-birining tilini o‘rganyapti, lekin milliy qadriyatlar doim o‘z holiga qolmoqda. Masalan, biror millatda milliy qadriyatlarni ifodalovchi so‘z boshqa bir millat vakili uchun tushunarsiz hodisa bo‘lib qolaveradi. Bugungi kunda dunyo tarjimalari va tarjima ishlari orasida milliy qadriyatlarni ifodalashdagi bir qancha muammolar kuzatilmoqda. Ular bir nechta guruhlariga bo‘linadi:

Lingvokulturologik tafovutlar – har bir millatning tili o‘z madaniy kontekstida rivojlanganligi va shu tufayli, ma’lum bir tilga oid maqol, ibora yoki boshqa so‘zlar begona tilga bevosita tarjima qilinmasligidir.

Ekvivalentlik muammosi – milliy qadriyatlarga oid tushunchalarning boshqa tillarda to‘liq mos keladigan ekvivalenti bo‘lmasligi va tarjimon mos so‘zlarni izlashiga to‘g‘ri kelishidir.

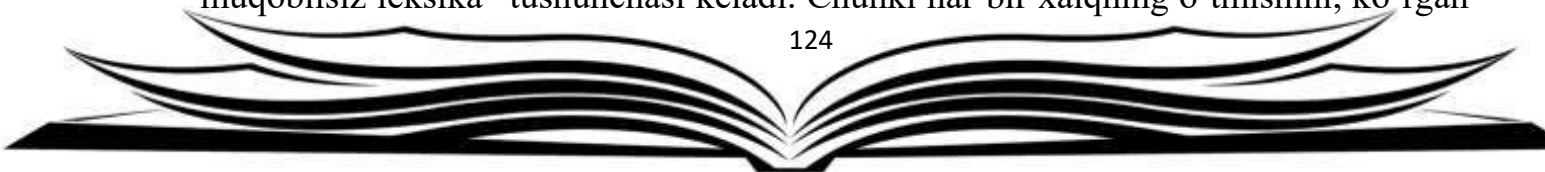
Konnotatsiyaning yo‘qolishi – milliy so‘z yoki iboralarni tarjima qilganda ulardagi hissiy-estetik ma’no aniq saqlanmasligi va to‘liq mazmuni ifodalay olmasligidir.

Ushbu muammolar sabab bugungi kunda tarjimachilikda ko‘p oqsalishlar kuzatilmoqda. Masalan, o‘zbek tilidagi badiiy asarni tarjima qilish uchun undagi milliy qadriyatlarga doir so‘z va iboralarni xorijiy kitobxonlarga tushunarli qilib ifodalash kerak. Biroq, bu jarayon unchalik ham oson kechmaydi. Buni ushbu maqolamizga tadqiqot predmeti sifatida olingan Abdulla Qodiriyning “O‘tkan kunlar” romanining tarjimasi tahlili orqali ham ko‘rishingiz mumkin.

Abdulla Qodiriyning “O‘tkan kunlar” romani o‘zbek adabiyotidagi ilk roman sifatida milliy qadriyatlar, ijtimoiy munosabatlar va tarixiy voqelikni o‘zida mujassam etgan muhim asar hisoblanadi. Mark Reese tomonidan ingliz tiliga “Bygone Days” nomi bilan tarjima qilingan ushbu roman milliy qadriyatlar konsepti nuqtai nazaridan o‘zbekcha asl nusxa va inglizcha tarjima o‘rtasida taqqoslash va tahlil qilish uchun boy material taqdim etadi. Ushbu tahlilda quyidagi asosiy jihatlarga e’tibor qaratiladi:

- milliy qadriyatlarning ifodalanishi;
- tarjimada madaniy va kontekstual yo‘qotishlar;
- tarjimondan qo‘shilgan izohlarning ahamiyati;
- o‘zbek xalqining ruhiyati va an’alarining aks etishi;
- tarjima jarayonida qo‘llanilgan strategiyalar;

Biz lingvomadaniy birliklar haqida gapirar ekanmiz, xayolimizga, avvalo, “muqobilsiz leksika” tushunchasi keladi. Chunki har bir xalqning o‘tmishini, ko‘rgan





kechirganlarini, madaniyatini, xulq-atvorini, urf-odatlarini til o‘zida muttasil tarzda aks ettirib boradi. Shuning natijasida tilda lingvomadaniy birliklar yuzaga keladi va ularni boshqa tilga tarjima qilish deyarli imkonsiz hisoblanadi. Ular odatda har bir mahalliy xalqda o‘ziga xos so‘zlarni tashkil etadi. Masalan, pul birligi, o‘lchov birliklari, ro‘zg‘or ashyolari, yegulik-ichgulklar nomlari, kiyim-kechak bildiruvchi so‘zlar shular jumlasidandir. Bugungi kunda tadqiqotchilar muqobilsiz leksikaga uchta eng asosiy guruh leksik birliklarini kiritadilar. Bular atoqli otlar realiya va tasodifiy lakunalardir. Biz atoqli otlar sirasiga geografik joy nomlari, gazeta nomlari, korxonalar, va boshqa tashkilotlarga atab qo‘yilgan so‘zlarni kiritamiz. Bunday birliklar odatda tarjima qilinmaydi. Biz tahrirga tortgan asarda ham aynan mana shunday birliklar mavjud bo‘lishi bilan birgalikda, ayrim turdosh otlar atoqli ot sifatida tarjima qilingan jarayonni ham kuzatishimiz mumkin.

*jadval*

<b>TURDOSH OTLAR ATOQLI OT SIFATIDA BERILISHI</b>			
<b>TURDOSH OT (O‘ZBEK TILI)</b>	<b>TURDOSH OT IZOHI</b>	<b>ATOQLI OT (INGLIZ TILI)</b>	<b>ATOQLI OT IZOHI</b>
oqko‘ngil qul	Oq ko‘ngil – ko‘ngli toza <sup>1</sup>	Oq Kungli Odam	-
tavba	tavba – qilmish uchun so‘ralgan uzr, taajjublanish, hayratlanish <sup>2</sup>	“Tavba”	Exclamation made upon encountering the devil or an unpleasant surprise <sup>3</sup>
mehmonxona	Mehmon kutiladigan uy <sup>4</sup>	Mehmon Khana	Translated as guesthouse, hotel <sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Akobirov S.F, Aliqulov T.A va boshqalar. O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati.-Moskva “Rus tili” nashriyoti:1981,1-tom, 416-bet.

<sup>2</sup> Akobirov S.F, Aliqulov T.A va boshqalar. O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati.-Moskva “Rus tili” nashriyoti:1981,2-tom, 104-bet.

<sup>3</sup> Mark Reese Bygone days (Abdulla Qodiriy O‘tkan kunlar). ”Yosh kuch”, Toshkent-2024, 429-bet

<sup>4</sup> Akobirov S.F, Aliqulov T.A va boshqalar. O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati.-Moskva “Rus tili” nashriyoti:1981,1-tom, 462-bet.

<sup>5</sup> Mark Reese Bygone days (Abdulla Qodiriy O‘tkan kunlar). ”Yosh kuch”, Toshkent-2024, 431-bet



ichkari hovli	Hovlining tashqi hovlidan devor bilan ajratilgan, ayollar va bolalar turadigan qismi <sup>6</sup>	Ich Kari	Inner yards, the actual family living area <sup>7</sup>
qutidor	Qo‘qon xonligida oliq-soliqlardan to‘plangan pullarni qabul qilib oluvchi, saqlovchi va xon xazinasiga topshiruvchi saroy amaldori <sup>8</sup>	Qutidor	Refers to Mirza Karim’s profession as a tax collector for khan, specifically related to taxation of merchants who set up “Quti” <sup>9</sup>
shohichi	shohifurush <sup>10</sup>	Shohichi	-
pari	Juda go‘zal, xushro‘y qiz, nozanin <sup>11</sup>	Pari	Angel or fairy <sup>12</sup>
nikoh	Er-xotinlikni shariat yo‘li bilan rasmiylashtirish marosimi <sup>13</sup>	Nikah	-
shahanshoh	shohanshoh	Shah-an-Shah	King of Kings: a common formulaic praise of a ruler used in Turco-Persian literature <sup>14</sup>

<sup>6</sup> Akobirov S.F, Aliqulov T.A va boshqalar. O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati.-Moskva “Rus tili” nashriyoti:1981,1-tom, 342-bet.

<sup>7</sup> Mark Reese Bygone days (Abdulla Qodiriy O‘tkan kunlar). ”Yosh kuch”, Toshkent-2024, 431-bet

<sup>8</sup> Akobirov S.F, Aliqulov T.A va boshqalar. O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati.-Moskva “Rus tili” nashriyoti:1981,2-tom, 627-bet.

<sup>9</sup> Mark Reese Bygone days (Abdulla Qodiriy O‘tkan kunlar). ”Yosh kuch”, Toshkent-2024, 422-bet

<sup>10</sup> Akobirov S.F, Aliqulov T.A va boshqalar. O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati.-Moskva “Rus tili” nashriyoti:1981,2-tom, 427-bet

<sup>11</sup> Akobirov S.F, Aliqulov T.A va boshqalar. O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati.-Moskva “Rus tili” nashriyoti:1981,1-tom, 573-bet

<sup>12</sup> Mark Reese Bygone days (Abdulla Qodiriy O‘tkan kunlar). ”Yosh kuch”, Toshkent-2024, 437-bet

<sup>13</sup> Akobirov S.F, Aliqulov T.A va boshqalar. O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati.-Moskva “Rus tili” nashriyoti:1981,1-tom, 502-bet

<sup>14</sup> Mark Reese Bygone days (Abdulla Qodiriy O‘tkan kunlar). ”Yosh kuch”, Toshkent-2024, 442-bet



sipoh	Harbiy birlashma, qo'shin	Sepahi	Cavalry <sup>15</sup>
dodxoh	Qo'qon xonligida qozixona ishlari ustidan nazorat olib boruvchi amaldor, adolat talab etuvchi <sup>16</sup>	Dadkhwah	-
Chala-dumbul tabiatlik bir xotin	Aqlsizroq, tentaknamo, devonasifat xarakterli inson	Wifes as Chaladumbul Tabiyatchilik	Narrow minded <sup>17</sup>

Lingvomadaniy birliklarning yana bir asosiy qismlaridan biri bu maqollar sanaladi. Maqollarning tarjima qilinishida alohida e'tibor talab e'tiladi va tarjimon o'z ishiga mas'uliyat bilan yondashishi va izchillikni saqlagan holda tarjima qilishi lozim bo'ladi. Maqollar shunchaki namuna yoki ma'lum bir vaziyatning nishonasi emas, balki yana bir qancha aniq fikrlar va modellar, g'oyalar beradigan tushunchadir. Har bir xalqning maqolida o'ziga xos yashirin ma'no bo'ladi. Ularni to'g'ridan-to'g'ri tarjima orqali ifodalab bo'lmaydi. Chunki maqollarda, asosan, ko'chma ma'noli so'zlardan foydalaniladi. Agar maqolni yozilganidek tarjima qilsak, boshqa madaniyat vakili uchun ma'no kasb etmay qolishi yoki ma'nosida tushunmovchiliklar yuzaga kelishi mumkin.

“O'tkan kunlar” asarida ko'plab o'zbek maqollaridan mohiroda foydalanilgan. Quyidagi misollar orqali siz ushbu maqollar tarjimon tomonidan qay darajada to'g'ri va ma'noviy izchil tarjima qilingan yoki yo'qligini ko'rishingiz mumkin.

**Asliyatda:** *Yov qochsa botir ko'payar.*<sup>18</sup>

**Inglizcha:** *When cowards flee, the brave bear the brunt of battle.*<sup>19</sup>

Ushbu maqolning ma'nosi dushman qo'rqib qochsa, botirlar, men yutdim deyuvchilar ko'payadi, degan ma'noni ifodalaydi. Tarjimada keltirilgan maqolning ma'nosi esa aksincha, qo'rqoqlar qochsa jangning bor mashaqqati botirlarga qoladi,

<sup>15</sup> Mark Reese Bygone days (Abdulla Qodiriy O'tkan kunlar). "Yosh kuch", Toshkent-2024, 443-bet

<sup>16</sup> Akobirov S.F, Aliqulov T.A va boshqalar. O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati.-Moskva "Rus tili" nashriyoti:1981,1-tom, 231-bet

<sup>17</sup> Mark Reese Bygone days (Abdulla Qodiriy O'tkan kunlar). "Yosh kuch", Toshkent-2024, 450-bet

<sup>18</sup> Abdulla Qodiriy O'tkan kunlar. "O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi" Davlat ilmiy nashriyoti, Toshkent-2018, 104-bet

<sup>19</sup> Mark Reese Bygone days (Abdulla Qodiriy O'tkan kunlar). "Yosh kuch", Toshkent-2024, 121-bet



degan ma'noni anglatmoqda. Bu yerda birinchi maqoldagi botirlar bilan tarjimada keltirilgan "botirlar" ma'nosi bir biriga zid kelmoqda.

*Asliyatta: Teng tengi bilan, tezak qopi bilan*<sup>20</sup>.

*Inglizcha: Equal with equal, type with type, dung in its very own bag*<sup>21</sup>.

Tarjimon asarni tarjima qilish davomida nafaqat milliy qadriyatga doir so'zlarni, balki maqol va hikmatli so'zlar, iboralarni ham asliyatga yaqin bir ma'noda tarjima qilgan. Yuqoridagi maqol tarjimasi bunga yaqqol misol bo'la oladi.

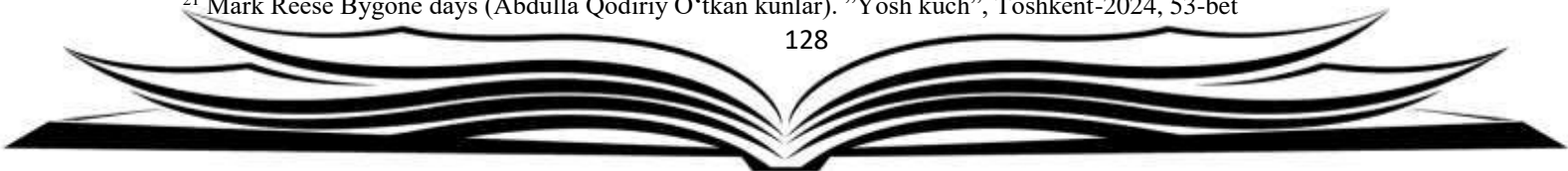
Xulosa qilib aytganda, biz ushbu maqola davomida o'zbek milliy qadriyatlari konseptining tarjimada qanday ifodalanishi, bu jarayonda yuzaga keladigan asosiy muammolar haqida so'z yuritdik. Tarjima uchun muqobil variant topish qanchalik muhimligini misollar yordamida tushuntirib o'tishga harakat qildik. Shu bilan birgalikda tahlilni konsept doirasidagina emas, balki lingvomadaniy birliklar miqyosida o'rgandik. Bu jarayon turdosh otlar, atoqli otlar, iboralar, maqollar joy nomlari kabi turlarni o'z ichiga oldi. Umuman olganda, badiiy tarjima uchun yuqoridagi omillarning barchasi muhim va ahamiyatli hisoblanadi.

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<sup>21</sup> Mark Reese Bygone days (Abdulla Qodiriy O'tkan kunlar). "Yosh kuch", Toshkent-2024, 53-bet





## INFLUENCE OF SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE GROWTH ON THE SOCIOECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF COMMUNITIES

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**Abstract.** The development of social infrastructure in the world serves to increase the well-being of the population, for this the state is responsible for solving urgent tasks. In the era of rapid urbanization in the world, along with the development of infrastructure, the issue of improving the livelihood of rural people is among the highest goals.

**Keywords:** infrastructure, population, standart, method, economics, technology.

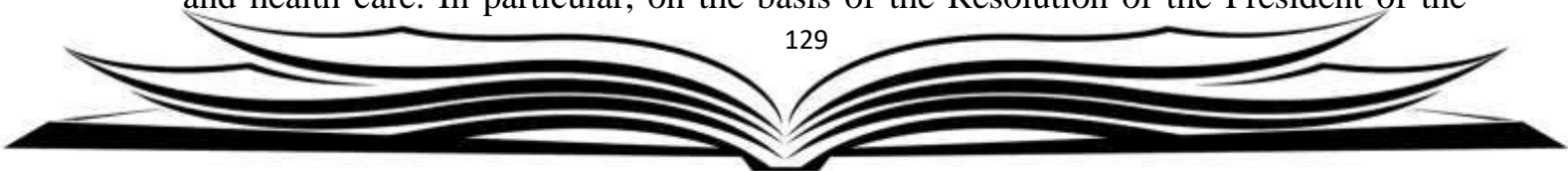
### INTRODUCTION

Expansion of infrastructure service types and advancement of social infrastructure as a component of state social policy prioritize the formulation and implementation of innovative management strategies aimed at enhancing both economic and social efficiency. Particular emphasis is placed on improving systems for training qualified personnel, with a focus on quality education, healthcare, and the provision of household services.

According to international organizations, approximately one-third of the state budget in many developed countries is allocated to the development of social sectors. Leading nations in social infrastructure management, targeted developmental strategies, and implementation include the United States, Japan, South Korea, China, and European countries.

### MATERIALS AND METHODS

In solving global economic problems, it is important to organize and improve the organizational and management structure of social infrastructure on an innovative basis. In particular, in the state social policy, systematic reforms are being carried out on the development of mechanisms for the effective solution of the problems of the rural population in terms of educational policy, housing provision, household services and health care. In particular, on the basis of the Resolution of the President of the





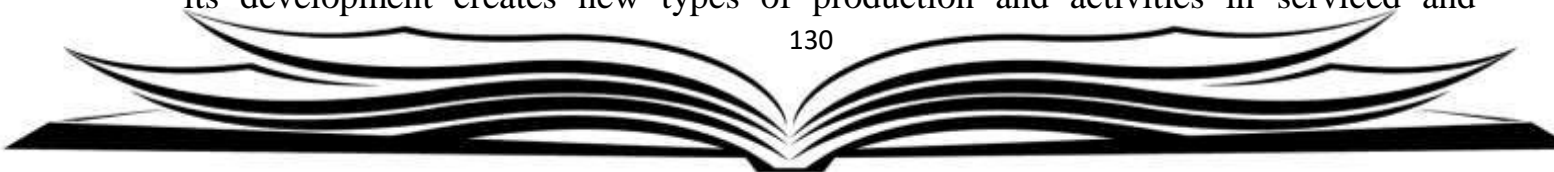
Republic of Uzbekistan dated 30.12.2022 No. PQ-465 "On Measures for the Development of the Social and Production Infrastructure of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2023-2025" and further development of the production infrastructure, as well as the implementation of target tasks for raising the standard of living of the population and creating a favorable investment environment for entrepreneurs [1].

Social infrastructures and issues of improving the welfare of the population through their development are discussed in the research works of foreign scientists such as Y. Schumpeter, D. Norton, P. Drucker, P. Dowling, M. Porter, A. Raizberg, R. Kaplan, scientists from the CIS countries A.I. Gavrilov, N.N. Nekrasov, A.G. Sinelnikov, J.T. Toshchenko, T.N. Arbuzova, S.G. Vazhenin, A.G. Granberg, A.D. Eremenko. A number of Uzbek economists S.Gulyamov, N.Yoldoshev, B.Goyibnazarov, A.Rasulov, Sh.Shodmonov, Sh.Zaynutdinov, A.Sharipov, S.Khamraeva, Sh.Yuldasheva have conducted research on the theoretical and practical aspects of social infrastructure development [2, 3, 4].

### **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

"Uzbekistan will further increase the well-being of our people, transform economic sectors and rapidly develop entrepreneurship, unconditionally ensure human rights and interests, and an active civil society" the priority directions of reforms aimed at formation were determined". Raising the standard of living of the population and social protection of the population in the country was defined as one of the main functions of the state. One of the main objectives of the social policy implemented in our country is to ensure a high standard of living of the population. The development of social infrastructure in the country, the quantity and quality of services provided by the state, the level of development of the social sphere and the social protection system of the population serve as the main factors in improving the indicators of the standard of living of the population recommended by the United Nations (UN). Economic development of society is a wide-scale process that encompasses the concepts of economic growth, improvement of structural changes in the economy, improvement of living conditions and quality of life of the population. According to the UN Development Program, "the ability to use the resources necessary for living a long and healthy life, getting education, acquiring knowledge and living a decent life is the main essence of human development" [5].

The creation of infrastructure is inextricably linked with material production, and its development creates new types of production and activities in serviced and





integrated sectors. The growth of social labor productivity in the field of social production frees up a large amount of resources in society to provide services to the population. The creation of infrastructure means the development of production forces in the society, as a result of which the internal economic commonality of the sectors within it is determined by the fulfillment of certain tasks.

The structure of social infrastructure consists of:

- Housing and communal economy;
- Health maintenance;
- Education (education and training, retraining and upgrading of professional personnel)
- Communications and information services;
- Household service;
- Social support of the population;
- Science and culture;
- Public organizations;
- Sports, wellness and recreation facilities;
- Transportation of people (passenger transport);
- Preservation and defense of public order;
- Social security, etc.

Social infrastructure includes social-household and social-spiritual infrastructures. Improving the mechanism of social infrastructure development especially for the rural population is one of the tasks that the social policy of our country should solve. In the process of carrying out their activities, social infrastructure objects include the provision of services as well as the production of goods. In this, the goals of improving the standard of living of the population and reproducing the labor force are put forward.

In order to assess the level of development of social infrastructure in the Republic of Uzbekistan, it is necessary to take into account the main tasks of social policy aimed at improving the quality of life of the population, increasing its well-being and longevity, forming and restoring a healthy, creatively active generation. In particular, achieving positive results such as providing the population with quality housing, increasing the level and quality of social infrastructure development, creating a cultural sphere of human life, improving the environmental conditions of life and work,





increasing labor productivity, creating guarantees of social protection for young people and pensioners is a systematic assessment of this field.

The activities of health care, education, housing and communal economy, beautification, employment and many other service entities aimed at improving the living standards of the population are embodied in the structure of the regional social infrastructure under investigation. All of them are primarily reflected in the legal and regulatory documents issued by the government of our country, mainly in strategies.

Social policy is a policy that reflects the priority aspects of state policy in the fields of education, culture, health care, pension provision, housing and communal economy, physical education and sports, household and social protection, guaranteeing the totality of all conditions of human life activity, material and spiritual benefits.

The activity that does not allow ensuring the well-being of the population is precisely the diversity of social infrastructure and quality services in the regions. As rural residents have the right to use quality social infrastructure services, the equality of reforms is a primary issue for them.

## **CONCLUSION**

In short, the focus of the state social policy on human capital is of great importance in the country's economy. Through the social policy aimed at the development of human capital, the quality of life of the population in the country will increase and the standard of living will be improved. In today's environment, where education is valued as the most unique capital, at all stages of education, by introducing a mechanism for improving the effectiveness of the evaluation of educational results and the methods of financing the system, an opportunity will be created for all people to receive quality education throughout their lives. Medical services include services aimed at reducing the risk of disease, promoting and supporting a healthy lifestyle, and improving the health of the environment. Medical services provided to some individuals (combating infectious, social diseases) reduce the risk of disease of others. Considering the great social importance of these services, the state undertakes to finance the health care system in the country.

In our opinion, two different approaches to the estimation of the standard of living and the quality of life of the population are appropriate. The system of evaluation indicators is implemented with the help of social indicators. The national system of evaluation indicators has its own characteristics, these indicators are based on





methodological recommendations of the UN. The index of standard of living and quality of life is calculated on the basis of separate indicators. This approach is widely used by the UN and other international organizations to compare the standard of living and quality of life of the population in different countries.

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## ЯНГИ ЎЗБЕКИСТОН ЁШЛАРИДА ЭКОЛОГИК ТАРБИЯНИНГ ДОЛЗАРБЛИГИ

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Юртимизда ёш авлоднинг ҳар томонлама етук бўлиб улғайиши, уларнинг маънавий ва жисмоний жиҳатдан соғлом шаклланиши доимо эътиборда бўлиб келмоқда. Бугунги кунда замонавий билим ва кўникмаларга эга, юқори ахлоқий қадриятларга асосланган мутахассисларни тайёрлаш – Янги Ўзбекистон ёшлари учун белгиланган асосий йўналишлардан биридир.

Сўнгги йилларда ёшларнинг экологик маданиятини ривожлантиришга алоҳида урғу берилмоқда. Ҳар бир инсонда атроф-муҳитга онгли муносабатни шакллантириш, юртимиз табиатини асраш туйғусини уйғотиш, экологик муаммолар ечими учун зарур шартлардан бири сифатида қаралмоқда.

Бола дунёга келганидан бошлаб, у дастлаб оилада тарбияланади, кейин эса боғчага қатнай бошлайди. Шу даврдан бошлаб унда табиатга меҳр уйғотиш зарур. Масалан, сувнинг ифлос ва тоза ҳолатдаги фарқлари, ресурсларни тежаш, гулларга ғамхўрлик қилиш каби оддий, лекин муҳим тушунчалар орқали экологик тарбия берилиши керак. Болага нонни ерга ташламаслик, дарахтни синдирмаслик ҳақида уқтириш унинг табиатга ҳурмат билан муносабатда бўлишига замин яратади.

Экологик маданиятнинг шаклланишида оила муҳим рол ўйнайди. Аждодларимиз асрлар давомида табиатга эҳтиёткорлик билан муносабатда бўлиб келган. “Сувни исроф қилма”, “нонни ерга ташлама”, “хайвонга озор етказма” каби иборалар халқимиз онгида чуқур ўрнашган. Аммо бугунги ёшлар орасида бу қадриятлар унутилиб бораётгани ачинарли ҳол.

Қадимги урф-одатларимизда табиатни асраш муҳим ўрин тутган. Янги Ўзбекистоннинг Учинчи Ренессанс босқичида ҳам бу қадриятларни ёшларга етказиш, уларда юртга, табиатга меҳр уйғотиш барчамизнинг бурчимиздир. Бу эса уларнинг эстетик дидини оширади, онгини бойитади ва келажакка масъулият билан қарашга ўргатади.



Шунингдек, айнан аёллар жамиятда фарзанд тарбиясида муҳим ўрин тутгани боис, улар экологик тарбияда ҳам етакчи бўлишлари лозим. Табиатга меҳрли фарзандлар айнан оналар тарбияси орқали вояга етади.

Бугунги кунда олий таълим муассасаларида ахборот технологияларидан фойдаланиш орқали талабаларнинг экологик билимларини мустахкамлаш мумкин. Компютер дастурлари орқали экологик вазиятларни моделлаштириш, уларни таҳлил қилиш талабаларда реал муаммоларни англашга ёрдам беради.

Экологик муаммолар бугунги даврнинг энг долзарб масалаларидан бири ҳисобланади. Бу борада талабаларнинг фикрлаш қобилиятини ривожлантириш, экологик ечимларни мустақил топишга ундаш таълимнинг асосий вазифасидир. Дарс жараёнида замонавий педагогик усуллардан фойдаланиш, очиқ фикр билдиришга шароит яратиш талабанинг ижодкорлик салоҳиятини оширади.

Талабаларга экологик қонунлар, халқаро экологик лойиҳалар ҳақида маълумот бериш, уларни фаол иштирок этишга жалб қилиш ҳам муҳим. Бу орқали улар табиатни муҳофаза қилишга масъулият билан ёндашишни ўрганадилар.

Хулоса қилиб айтганда, бизнинг устувор вазифамиз – келажак авлодни экологик маданиятли, билимли ва онгли мутахассислар сифатида тарбиялашдан иборатдир.

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## “SHAYTANAT” ASARIDAGI ARGO VA JARGONLARNING SEMATIK TAHLILI

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**Annotatsiya.** Mazkur maqolada Tohir Malikning “Shaytanat” asarida qo‘llanilgan argo va jargon birliklarining semantik xususiyatlari tahlil qilinadi. Asarda ishlatilgan ijtimoiy cheklangan leksik birliklar o‘zbek jinoyat olamining lingvokulturaviy tabiatini ochib berishda muhim vosita sifatida namoyon bo‘ladi. Argo va jargonlar personajlarning ijtimoiy mavqei, psixologik holati va guruhga mansubligini ifodalovchi muhim belgi sifatida xizmat qiladi.

**Kalit so‘zlar:** argo, jargon, semantika, “Shaytanat”, jinoyat olami, lingvistik tahlil, ijtimoiy leksika.

**Аннотация.** В статье анализируются семантические особенности арго и жаргонизмов, использованных в произведении Тохира Малика «Шайтанат». Социально ограниченные лексические единицы, примененные в произведении, выступают важным инструментом в раскрытии лингвокультурной природы узбекского криминального мира. Арго и жаргонизмы служат значимыми маркерами, выражающими социальный статус, психологическое состояние и групповую принадлежность персонажей.

**Ключевые слова:** арго, жаргон, семантика, “Шайтанат”, криминальный мир, лингвистический анализ, социальная лексика.

**Annotation.** The article analyzes the semantic characteristics of argot and jargon used in Tohir Malik’s work “Shaytanat”. The socially restricted lexical units employed in the work serve as a crucial tool in revealing the linguocultural nature of the Uzbek criminal world. Argot and jargon act as significant markers in expressing the social status, psychological state, and group affiliation of the characters.

**Keywords:** argot, jargon, semantics, “Shaytanat”, criminal world, linguistic analysis, social lexicon.

Adabiyot til orqali inson va jamiyatni ifoda etadi. Ayniqsa, badiiy matnda ijtimoiy cheklangan leksik birliklar – argo va jargonlar – muayyan ijtimoiy qatlamning tafakkuri, turmush tarzini namoyon etishda alohida ahamiyat kasb etadi. Tohir



Malikning “Shaytanat” asarida o‘zbek adabiyotida jinoyat olamini chuqur yoritgan asar bo‘lib, unda ko‘plab argo va jargonlar faol qo‘llaniladi.

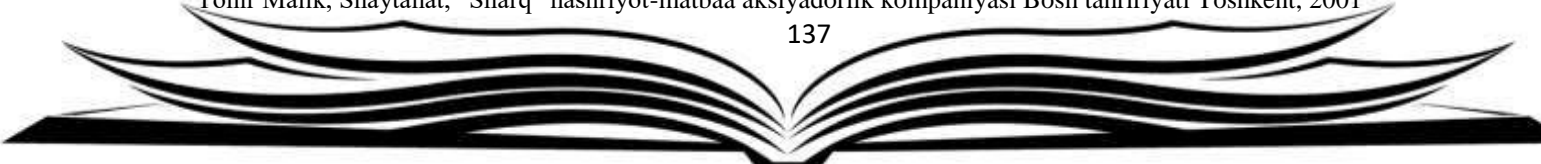
Argo – muayyan ijtimoiy guruh vakillari orasida ishlatiladigan, odatiy adabiy til me‘yoridan chetga chiqqan leksik birliklardir. Jargon esa ko‘proq kasbiy, professional yoki ma‘lum bir guruhga xos bo‘lgan maxsus leksikadir. Farqi shundaki, argo ko‘proq yashirin ma‘no anglatish va cheklanmagan til hodisasi bo‘lsa, jargon ma‘lum bir guruh doirasida ishlatiladigan atamalardir.

Tohir Malik jinoyat olami vakillarining tili orqali ularning ichki dunyosi, ijtimoiy pozitsiyasi va psixologik holatini tasvirlaydi. Quyidagi birliklar argo va jargon sifatida e‘tiborni tortadi:

“Xalq otasi” jumla asarda Xolidiy ismli personajga nisbatan kinoyali tarzda ishlatilgan. Bu jumla asosan xalqqa yaqin bo‘lgan rahbarga ishlatilsa-da, asarda u Xolidiyning o‘zini maqtashga moyilligi va yolg‘on mavqeyini fosh qilishda qo‘llanilgan. Jargon so‘z sifatida bu ijtimoiy guruhlarning yolg‘onchi va ikkiyuzlamachi ekani ochiqlanadi. “Shilimshiq” so‘zi kontekstdan tashqarida yopishqoq ma‘nosini beradi. Bu so‘z asarda qo‘llanilgan bo‘lib, bir jinoyiy guruh a‘zosining laqabi sifatida ishlatilgan. Kontekstda quyidagicha qo‘llanilgan: Asadbek Kesakpolvonga: “Haydar, Shilimshiq o‘ldirilgan joy esingdami?”<sup>1</sup> deydi. Bu yerda “Shilimshiq” ma‘lum bir shaxsning laqabi sifatida ishlatilgan va jinoyat olamidagi qo‘pol jargonni aks ettiradi. “Jo‘raboshi” so‘zi bir guruh yigitlar yokida do‘stlar ichida yetakchi inson tushuniladi. Bu so‘z ko‘pincha yoshlar guruhida yoki jinoyat olamida qo‘llaniladigan jargondir. Asarda: “Akasi qaysi gapi jo‘raboshiga yoqmadi – u eslolmadi.” Bu jargon yoshlar subkulturasida yoki guruhlarda ichidagi norasmiy ierarxiyani ifodalovchi so‘z bo‘lib, rasmiy tilda “jo‘raboshi” so‘zi o‘rniga “rahbar” so‘zi ishlatilgan bo‘lardi. “Ilonvachcha” so‘zi haqoratli jargon hisoblanadi. Asarda Asadbekning dadasi yangi yil kechasi qamoqqa olish paytida past bo‘yli inson Asadbekka: “Jim bo‘l, ilonvachcha!” deydi. Bu so‘z rasmiy tilda ishlatilmaydi va asosan qo‘pol, norasmiy muhitda va zo‘ravonlik holatlarda qo‘llaniladi. “Chatoq” argoni muammo, janjal yokida noqulay holatni bildiradi. Deputat Asadbekka: “Aka, ahvol chatoq, men bilan Farg‘onaga borib kela olmaysizmi?”<sup>2</sup> Bu yerda “chatoq” so‘zi muommoning jiddiy ekanligini anglatadi. “Chumo” so‘zi o‘zbek tilida kamsituvchi, past darajadagi odamni

<sup>1</sup> Tohir Malik, Shaytanat, “Sharq” nashriyot-matbaa aksiyadorlik kompaniyasi Bosh tahririyati Toshkent, 2001

<sup>2</sup> Tohir Malik, Shaytanat, “Sharq” nashriyot-matbaa aksiyadorlik kompaniyasi Bosh tahririyati Toshkent, 2001





tasvirlash uchun ishlatiladi. Asosan yoshlar orasida qo‘pol haqorat sifatida qo‘llaniladi. Asarda bu so‘z quyidagicha ifodalanadi: “G‘ilay Shomilning yonidagi bola Hosilga qarab: He, chumo, ishing bormi?” deya so‘raydi. Bu so‘z Hosilning mahallaga kelgan “kelgindi” sifatidagi past mavqeini ifodalagan. “Bratishka” so‘zi yoshlar o‘rtasida ishlatiladigan jargon. Rus tilida olingan bo‘lib, “aka” yoki “do‘st” ma‘nosini bildiradi. Yoshlar guruhida yoki jinoyat dunyosida samimiy, lekin biroz qo‘pol murojaat sanaladi. “G‘ilay Shomil Hosilga: Ke, bratishka, o‘tir. Kallang bor ekan, sen ham zo‘r bo‘lib ketasan”. Kontekstda bu so‘z Shomilning Hosilni o‘z jamoasiga qabul qilishi va unga yaqinroq munosabatda bo‘lganini ko‘rsatadi. “Paxan” jargon. Bu so‘z boy, nufuzli yoki savdogar odamni tasvirlash uchun ishlatiladi, lekin ko‘pincha kinoyali yoki masxara ohangida qo‘llaniladi. Jinoyat guruhlari o‘rtasida keng tarqalgan. Shomil Hosilga: “Bratishka, hozir paxaningning og‘aynisinikiga borasan” deydi. <sup>3</sup> Bu so‘z Hasan akani boy va o‘g‘rilik nishoni sifatida ko‘rsatadi. Rasmiy tilda “boy” yoki “savdogar” so‘zlari ishlatiladi, lekin “paxaning” jinoyat muhitida kinoyali jargon sifatida ishlatiladi. “Lalaygan” so‘zi tajribasiz, yosh yoki jiddiy ishga yaramaydigan odamni tasvirlash uchun ishlatiladi. Ko‘pincha masxara yoki kamsitish maqsadida qo‘llaniladi. Hosilboyvachcha Shomilga: “Kesatyapsizmi, lalayganini nima qilasiz?” deydi. Bu so‘z yosh yigitning tajribasizligini masxara qilish uchun ishlatilgan. Rasmiy tilda “tajribasiz” yoki “yosh” so‘zlari ishlatilardi, lekin “lalaygan” norasmiy muhitda kamsituvchi jargon sifatida qo‘llaniladi. “Xumkalla” (jargon, laqab) “Xumkalla” so‘zi katta boshli, ammo kichik gavdali shaxsni tasvirlash uchun ishlatiladi. Bu norasmiy laqab bo‘lib, jinoyat muhitida birovning tashqi ko‘rinishiga qarab qo‘yilgan kinoyali nom sifatida qo‘llaniladi. Asarda Mirodil ismli yigit “Xumkalla” deb ataladi: “Dunyodagi bir qancha noo‘rinliklarni o‘zida mujassam etgan bu yigit Chuvrindining maxsus topshiriqlarini bajarar edi”<sup>4</sup>. Bu so‘z uning nomutanosib gavdasi (katta bosh va kichik bo‘y) tufayli qo‘yilgan. Rasmiy tilda bunday laqab ishlatilmaydi. Jinoyat muhitida shaxsning tashqi ko‘rinishiga qarab masxara yoki tasniflash maqsadida qo‘llaniladi. Bu laqab Mirodilning g‘ayrioddiy ko‘rinishi va guruhdagi o‘ziga xos rolini ta’kidlaydi, uning zo‘ravon tabiatini ochib beradi. “G‘ilay” (jargon) “G‘ilay” so‘zi mahallada nufuzli, zo‘ravon yoki guruh yetakchisini tasvirlash uchun ishlatiladi. Yoshlar subkulturasida va jinoyat muhitida keng tarqalgan. Tabib Shomil haqida:

<sup>3</sup> Tohir Malik, Shaytanat, “Sharq” nashriyot-matbaa aksiyadorlik kompaniyasi Bosh tahririyati Toshkent, 2001

<sup>4</sup> Tohir Malik, Shaytanat, “Sharq” nashriyot-matbaa aksiyadorlik kompaniyasi Bosh tahririyati Toshkent, 2001



“Gavdali bir g‘ilay odam... Kelasolib tomog‘imdan bo‘g‘di”<sup>5</sup> deydi. Bu so‘z Shomilning zo‘ravon va tahdidkor shaxs ekanligini ko‘rsatadi. Rasmiy tilda “yetakchi” yoki “nufuzli shaxs” so‘zlari ishlatiladi, lekin “g‘ilay” norasmiy muhitda qo‘pol, hurmat yoki qo‘rquv ohangida ishlatiladi. Bu so‘z jinoyat olamidagi ierarxiyani va Shomil kabi shaxslarning dominant xususiyatlarini ochib beradi.

Tohir Malikning “Shaytanat” asarida argo va jargonlar o‘zining oddiy leksik vazifasidan tashqari, semantik va badiiy yuklama bilan boyitilgan. Bu birliklar personajlar tabiatini chuqurroq anglashga yordam beradi. Jinoyat olamining o‘ziga xos til tizimi, asarda real voqelikni ifodalashda muhim komponent sifatida xizmat qiladi.

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<sup>5</sup> Tohir Malik, Shaytanat, “Sharq” nashriyot-matbaa aksiyadorlik kompaniyasi Bosh tahririyati Toshkent, 2001



## Ikki o'lchovli elastiklik masalasini kvadratik to'rtburchak elementlar asosida yechish dasturiy ta'minotini yaratish

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Ush magistrlik dissertatsiyasida ikki o'lchovli elastiklik nazariyasiga muammoning o'zi qanday yordam berishi mumkin. Taraqqiyotning asosiy yo'nalish sifatida kvadratik usuli to'rtburchak mahsulot yordamida Chekli elementlar usuli (CHEU) asosidagi elastiklik tenglamalarini yechishga mo'ljallangan ta'minotni ishlab chiqarish jarayonida [1].

Elastiklik nazariyasi deformatsiyalanadi jismlarning tuzilishi kuch ta'sirida qanday o'zlashtirishni, zarar va siljish holatini o'rganing. Bu nazariya muhandislik va texnika fanining boshqaruv tizimlaridan biri bo'lib, binolar, mashinalar, ko'priklar, aerokosmik qurilmalar, bioinjeneriya tizimlari va boshqa ko'plab sohalarda mustahkamlikka oid hisob-kitoblarni amalga oshirish uchun nazariy asos bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

Elastiklik nazariyasining asosiy maqsadi – jismga har bir nuqtada kuchlar ( $s$ ) va siljishlar ( $u, v$ ) nidir. Bu joy uchun foydalanish uchun uchta tenglamalar tizimi tuziladi [2,3].

Elastiklik nazariyasining matematik modeli uchta asosiy tenglamalar tizimidan tashkil topgan:

- **Geometrik bog'lanish tenglamalari**
- **Fizik (material) qonunlar – Guk qonuni**
- **Muvozanat tenglamalari (statik tenglamalar)**

bu tenglamalarni to'liq yechish uchun mos **chegaraviy shartlar** ham kiritiladi. har birini alohida yoritamiz.

**1. Muvozanat tenglamalari:** Bu tenglamalar jism har bir nuqtada kuchlar ta'sirida harakatlanmasdan, muvozanatda bo'lishini ta'minlash. Ular Nyutonning qonuniga asoslanadi. Statik holatda tezlanma nolga teng bo'lganligi sababli, har bir hajm birligiga ta'sir qiladi ichki va tashkilot kuchlar yig'indisi nolga teng bo'lishi kerak.

Ikki o'lchovli Kartezian koordinatalar tizimida muvozanat tenglamalari hisobga olinadi:





$$\frac{\partial \sigma_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial y} + X = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \sigma_y}{\partial y} + Y = 0$$

Bu yerda:

- $\sigma_x$  – x yo'nalishidagi normal holatda,
- $\sigma_y$  – y yo'nalishidagi normal davrda,
- $\tau_{xy}$  – tangensial davlat (kesuvchi kuch),
- X, Y – tashkilot kuchlarning x va y yo'nalishlaridagi komponentlari (birlik hajmga).

Agar jism o'z og'irligi ta'sirida bo'lsa, X va Y komponentlari gravitatsion kuchlarni ifodalaydi.

**2. Geometrik bog'lanish (kinematik) tenglamalari:** Bu tenglamalar deformatsiyalangan jismdagi har bir nuqtaning siljishini ifodalaydi. Ular arakatdan holat bilan harakatdan keyingi holat bog'liqlikni ta'minlash.

Ikki o'lchovli elastiklik uchun:

$$\varepsilon_y = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \varepsilon_x = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}, \gamma_{xy} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$$

Bu yerda:

- $\varepsilon_y$  – x va y yo'nalishidagi normal deformatsiyalar;
- $\gamma_{xy}$  – kesuvchi (burchakli) deformatsiya;
- u, v – nuqtaning Ox va Oy yo'nalishlaridagi siljish komponentlari.

Bu tenglamalar jismning uning cho'zilishi, qisqarishi yoki buralishini matematik tarzda ifodalaydi.

**3. Fizik (material) bog'lanish tenglamalari:** Bu tenglamalar deformatsiyalarning odamlarga bog'liqligini ifodalaydi. Ular materialning mexanik xossalariga bog'liq bo'lib, eng oddiy tarzda Guk qonuni asosida tuziladi.

Izotrop va chiziqli elastik material uchun bu tenglamalar yoziladi:

$$\sigma_x = \frac{E}{1-\nu^2} (\varepsilon_x + \nu\varepsilon_y), \sigma_y = \frac{E}{1-\nu^2} (\varepsilon_y + \nu\varepsilon_x), \tau_{xy} = G\gamma_{xy}$$

Bu yerda:

( E – Young moduli (modulus of elasticity), jismning elastiklik hosil qiladi;  
 $\nu$  – Puasson koeffitsienti, deformatsiya yo'nalishlari nisbatlarini bildiradi;

$G = \frac{E}{2(1+\nu)}$  – kesuvchi moduli.





Uch tenglamalar elastiklik va deformatsiyalar paydo bo'lishi to'g'ridan-to'g'ri bog'liqlikni beradi. Ular moddaning chiziqli elastiklik xossasini aks ettiradi, ya'ni deformatsiyalarga proporsional bo'ladi.

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**Применение ИИ в обучении: новые подходы к формированию компетенций в сфере государственного управления**

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**Аннотация.**

Данная статья посвящена анализу применения ИИ в обучении, с акцентом на разработку и внедрение новых подходов к формированию профессиональных навыков в сфере государственного управления. Рассматриваются современные ИИ-технологии, используемые в образовательных практиках, их влияние на эффективность обучения, а также перспективы и вызовы интеграции ИИ в образовательные программы подготовки государственных служащих.

**Ключевые слова:** искусственный интеллект, государственное управление, подготовка кадров, ИИ в образовании, цифровизация.

**Abstract.**

This article is dedicated to analyzing the application of artificial intelligence (AI) in education, with a focus on the development and implementation of new approaches to shaping professional skills in the field of public administration. Modern AI technologies used in educational practices, their impact on training effectiveness, as well as the prospects and challenges of integrating AI into educational programs for training government officials are discussed.

**Keywords:** artificial intelligence, public administration, personnel training, AI in education, digitalization.

**Annotatsiya.**

Ushbu maqola ta'lim sohasida sun'iy intellekt (SI) qo'llanilishini tahlil qilishga bag'ishlangan bo'lib, davlat boshqaruvi sohasida professional ko'nikmalarni shakllantirish bo'yicha yangi yondashuvlarni ishlab chiqish va joriy etishga alohida e'tibor qaratilgan. Ta'lim amaliyotida qo'llanilayotgan zamonaviy SI texnologiyalari, ularning o'qitish samaradorligiga ta'siri, shuningdek, davlat xizmatchilarini





tayyorlashga qaratilgan ta'lim dasturlariga SIni integratsiya qilish istiqbollari va muammolari muhokama qilingan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** sun'iy intellekt, davlat boshqaruvi, kadrlar tayyorlash, ta'limda SI, raqamlashuv.

Применение ИИ в образовательных процессах открывает новые возможности для персонализации обучения, автоматизации оценки знаний, создания адаптивных учебных программ и моделирования реальных управленческих ситуаций. В частности, в сфере подготовки государственных служащих ИИ может способствовать более глубокому усвоению материала, развитию критического мышления и принятию обоснованных решений в сложных условиях.

Современная система государственного управления находится под значительным влиянием цифровой трансформации, что выдвигает новые требования к подготовке кадров. Одной из ключевых требований становится цифровая грамотность, которая предполагает уверенное владение информационно-коммуникационными технологиями и способность работать с государственными цифровыми платформами. Наряду с этим актуальны навыки анализа данных и интерпретации информации — умения, позволяющие принимать обоснованные управленческие решения на основе цифровых источников. При этом критическое мышление становится важным фактором при оценке результатов, сгенерированных интеллектуальными системами, особенно в ситуациях, связанных с принятием социальных решений [1]. Не менее значима и правовая, а также этическая чувствительность, предполагающая осознание рисков, связанных с использованием персональных данных, автоматизацией управления и возможной дискриминацией при принятии решений на основе алгоритмов [1].

Применение искусственного интеллекта в образовательных программах, особенно в сфере подготовки кадров государственного управления, позволяет не только повысить качество усвоения знаний, но и непосредственно формировать перечисленные компетенции. Интеллектуальные ассистенты служат не просто техническими инструментами, а активными элементами педагогического процесса. Развитие технологий искусственного интеллекта (ИИ) значительно влияет на методы преподавания и обучения. Традиционные формы передачи





знаний постепенно дополняются или замещаются гибкими, адаптивными подходами, в которых ИИ выполняет не просто вспомогательную, а функционально активную роль. Одним из наиболее значимых новшеств является использование адаптивных образовательных платформ, основанных на алгоритмах машинного обучения. Эти системы анализируют уровень знаний студента, темп усвоения материала и автоматически подбирают задания, объяснения и примеры, соответствующие его индивидуальным особенностям.

Важным направлением применения ИИ стало автоматизированное оценивание и предоставление обратной связи. Искусственный интеллект способен не только проверять тесты, но и анализировать, выделяя сильные и слабые стороны. Это позволяет студенту получить более точную и своевременную обратную связь, а преподавателю — сосредоточиться на содержательной стороне обучения, минимизируя рутинную проверку [5]. Также активное внедрение ИИ в учебный процесс происходит через интеллектуальных тьюторов и ассистентов, которые напоминают обучающимся о сроках выполнения заданий, отвечают на вопросы по ходу курса, предоставляют справочную информацию.

Также с помощью ИИ создаются управленческие или правовые кейсы, имитирующие реальные ситуации. В подобных симуляциях обучающиеся принимают решения, анализируют последствия и получают автоматическую оценку на основе алгоритмов. Это способствует развитию мышления, что особенно актуально в условиях цифрового госуправления, требующего от специалистов быстрой адаптации к новым вызовам.

В ряде стран уже внедряются успешные практики использования искусственного интеллекта для повышения квалификации государственных служащих. Например, в **Сингапуре** государственная платформа *LEARN* использует ИИ-алгоритмы для подбора персонализированных обучающих курсов на основе карьерного пути и пробелов в компетенциях госслужащего. В 2022 году более 70% сотрудников государственного сектора Сингапура прошли курсы, рекомендованные системой ИИ, что позволило сократить время на обучение в среднем на 30% [6].

В **Эстонии**, лидере цифрового госуправления, используются симуляционные среды на базе ИИ, в которых обучающиеся моделируют принятие решений в условиях кризиса, кибератак или административных



реформ. Эти программы способствуют развитию навыков быстрого анализа и принятия решений — ключевых в условиях цифрового управления [7].

**Канада** внедрила виртуального помощника на базе ChatGPT для внутреннего обучения сотрудников министерств. Он предоставляет справочную информацию, объясняет цифровые процедуры и проверяет знания. Пилотный проект показал повышение эффективности самообучения на 45% и снижение нагрузки на тренеров [8].

Для Республики Узбекистан подобные подходы могут быть адаптированы через создание национальной образовательной платформы с ИИ-модулем, например, на базе Академии государственного управления при Президенте Республики Узбекистан. С её помощью можно внедрить персонализированные онлайн-курсы, автоматизированную обратную связь и анализ пробелов в цифровых компетенциях. Это особенно актуально, учитывая, что согласно исследованию UNDESA, на 2022 год Узбекистан занимал лишь 110-е место из 193 в рейтинге развития электронного правительства, в том числе из-за недостаточной цифровой подготовки кадров [9].

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## O'zbekistonda amaliy ingliz tili

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### **Annotatsiya**

Ushbu maqolada O'zbekistonda ingliz tilining amaliy qo'llanilish holati, uning ta'lim, ish faoliyati va kundalik hayotdagi o'rni tahlil qilinadi. Ingliz tilini faqat nazariy emas, balki hayotiy vaziyatlarda qo'llay olish ko'nikmasining ahamiyati yoritiladi. Mavzuga doir mavjud muammolar, jumladan, mintaqaviy tafovutlar, metodik yetishmovchiliklar va o'quvchilar uchun amaliy mashg'ulotlar kamligi muhokama qilinadi. Shuningdek, davlat tomonidan olib borilayotgan islohotlar, onlayn platformalarning roli va xususiy sektorning ahamiyati tahlil qilinadi. Maqolada mavjud muammolarni bartaraf etish va amaliy til ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirishga oid aniq taklif va tavsiyalar ham berilgan. Amaliy ingliz tili bo'yicha ta'lim sifatini oshirish, metodikani zamonaviylashtirish hamda o'qituvchilar malakasini mustahkamlash O'zbekistonning xalqaro miqyosdagi raqobatbardoshligini oshirishda muhim omil bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Shuningdek, ushbu maqolada amaliy ingliz tilining ta'lim jarayoniga to'liq integratsiya qilinishi, zamonaviy texnologiyalar yordamida interaktiv muhitda o'rgatilishi va har bir o'quvchining individual ehtiyojlariga mos yondashuvlar ishlab chiqilishi lozimligi asoslab beriladi. Bu jarayonda o'qituvchilarning rolini kuchaytirish, ularni yangi usullar bilan tanishtirish, va tilni o'rganishga motivatsiya yaratish asosiy faktorlar sifatida ko'riladi. Annotatsiyada maqola asosiy g'oyalari qisqacha yoritilgan bo'lib, uning ilmiy va amaliy qiymati namoyon etilgan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Ingliz tili, amaliy til, O'zbekiston, ta'lim, kommunikatsiya, chet tilini o'rganish

### **1. Kirish**

So'nggi yillarda O'zbekistonda ingliz tiliga bo'lgan ehtiyoj sezilarli darajada oshdi. Global integratsiya, xorijiy investitsiyalar, va xalqaro aloqalarning kengayishi ingliz tilini bilishni muhim kompetensiyalardan biriga aylantirmoqda. Biroq, ko'plab



o'quvchilar va ishchilar ingliz tilini nazariy jihatdan o'rganishsa-da, uni amaliy jihatdan qo'llashda qiynaladilar. Shu sababli, amaliy ingliz tilini o'qitish va undan foydalanish dolzarb masalaga aylanmoqda.

## 2. Adabiyotlar sharhi

Mavjud ilmiy manbalarda ingliz tilini o'qitishda kommunikativ yondashuvning afzalliklari ta'kidlanadi (Saidova, 2022). Shuningdek, xalqaro amaliyotda ingliz tilini interaktiv mashg'ulotlar, muhokamalar, va hayotiy holatlar orqali o'rgatish samarali deb topilgan. O'zbekistonda ham bu yondashuvlarga ehtiyoj ortib bormoqda, ammo ularni joriy etishda tizimli muammolar mavjud.

## 3. Tadqiqot metodikasi

Maqola yozishda quyidagi manbalar tahlil qilindi: davlat hujjatlari, ta'lim muassasalarida kuzatuv natijalari, ingliz tili o'qituvchilari va talabalar bilan suhbatlar. Shuningdek, shahar va qishloq maktablari o'rtasidagi farqlar o'rganildi.

Tadqiqot natijalariga ko'ra:

- Ingliz tili darslarida grammatikaga katta e'tibor beriladi, amaliy mashg'ulotlar yetarli emas.
- O'quvchilar ko'pincha matn yodlashadi, ammo erkin suhbatlashishda qiynaladilar.
- CEFR standartlari, onlayn platformalar va o'qituvchilar malakasini oshirish bo'yicha islohotlar olib borilmoqda.
- Xususiy kurslar va internetdagi imkoniyatlar kengaymoqda, biroq hududiy tengsizlik mavjud.

Amaliy til ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirish uchun darslarda suhbat, rolli o'yinlar, muhokamalar va loyihaviy ishlar ko'proq qo'llanishi zarur. O'qituvchilarga zamonaviy metodikalar bo'yicha treninglar kerak. Qishloq joylarda internet va resurslar yetishmovchiligi bu borada asosiy to'siq bo'lmoqda.

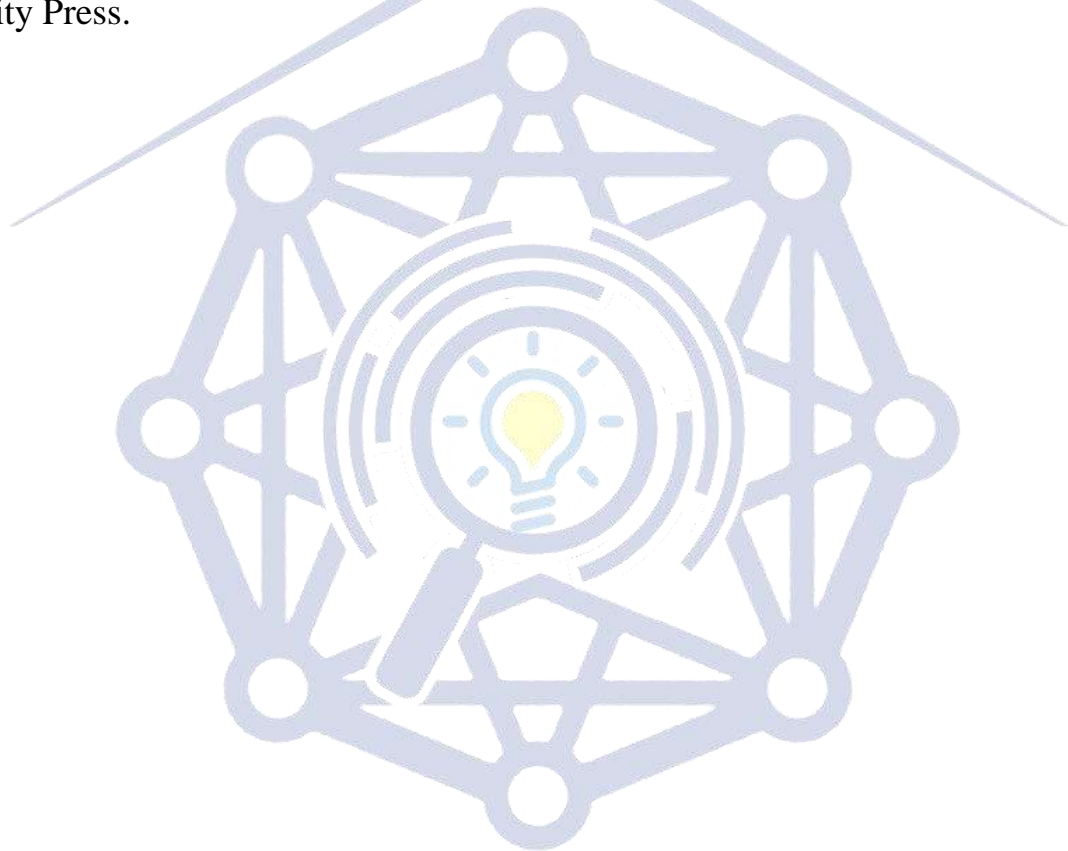
Ingliz tilini faqat nazariy emas, balki amaliy jihatdan o'rganish bugungi kunda har bir o'quvchi va mutaxassis uchun zarur bo'lmoqda. O'zbekistonda bu boradagi islohotlar ijobiy bo'lsa-da, ularni amalga tatbiq etish uchun tizimli yondashuv va resurslar talab etiladi. Ta'lim tizimida amaliy ko'nikmalarga urg'u berish orqali ingliz tilini real hayotda erkin qo'llay oladigan yangi avlodni yetishtirish mumkin.





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## Ingliz tilida semantik o'zgarishlar: So'z ma'nolarining vaqt o'tishi bilan o'zgarishi

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### **Annotatsiya**

Ushbu maqola ingliz tilida yuzaga kelgan semantik (ma'no) o'zgarishlarni tahlil qiladi. Tilda so'zlar o'zining dastlabki ma'nosidan uzoqlashib, yangi ma'nolarni qabul qilishi tabiiy jarayondir. Tadqiqotda tarixiy kontekstda bir nechta so'zlar misolida semantik kengayish, torayish, pejorativlashuv va meliorativlashuv kabi jarayonlar tahlil qilindi. Maqola lingvistik o'zgarishlarning ijtimoiy, madaniy va tarixiy omillarga bog'liqligini ko'rsatadi. Ushbu tadqiqot natijalari ingliz tili lug'at boyligining dinamik xarakterini ochib beradi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** semantik o'zgarish, ingliz tili, so'z ma'nosi, til tarixi, pejoratsiya, melioratsiya

### **Kirish**

Tillar doimiy ravishda o'zgarib boradigan tizimlardir. Ayniqsa, so'zlarning semantik tizimi – ularning ma'nosi – vaqt o'tishi bilan sezilarli darajada o'zgarishga uchraydi. Ushbu maqola ingliz tilida yuz bergan semantik o'zgarishlar, ularning turlari va sabablari ustida to'xtaladi. Masalan, "girl" so'zi dastlab har ikkala jinsdagi bolalarni anglatga, hozir faqat ayol jinsidagi bolalar va yosh ayollarni bildiradi. Ushbu o'zgarishlar til taraqqiyotining ajralmas qismidir va ularni tahlil qilish lingvistik va sotsiomadaniy rivojlanishni chuqurroq tushunishga yordam beradi.

### **Metodologiya**

Tadqiqotda tarixiy-lingvistik tahlil usuli qo'llanildi. Eski va yangi lug'atlar (masalan, Oxford English Dictionary) asosida ayrim so'zlarning semantik evolyutsiyasi kuzatildi. Shuningdek, ingliz adabiyoti va tarixiy hujjatlardan misollar keltirildi. Tahlil qilish uchun quyidagi to'rt asosiy semantik o'zgarish shakli tanlandi:

**Semantik kengayish (broadening)**

**Semantik torayish (narrowing)**





**Pejoratsiya (ma'noning yomonlashuvi)**

**Melioratsiya (ma'noning yaxshilanishi)**

### **Natijalar**

Quyida ba'zi so'zlarning tarixiy semantik o'zgarishi misollar bilan keltirilgan:

"**Girl**" – Ilgari har ikkala jinsdagi bola; hozir – ayol bola. (torayish)

"**Meat**" – Oldin har qanday ovqat; hozir – faqat go'sht. (torayish)

"**Nice**" – Ilgari "ahmoqona"; hozir – "yoqimli". (melioratsiya)

"**Silly**" – Ilgari "masum, begunoh"; hozir – "ahmoq". (pejoratsiya)

"**Knight**" – Dastlab xizmatkor; keyinchalik – olijanob jangchi. (melioratsiya)

"**Thing**" – Ilgari sud ishi; hozir esa umumiy narsa. (kengayish)

### **Tahlil va muhokama**

Tadqiqot shuni ko'rsatdiki, semantik o'zgarishlar ko'p hollarda ijtimoiy yoki madaniy kontekst bilan chambarchas bog'liq. Masalan, "silly" so'zining ma'nosi o'zgarganligi nasroniy axloqiy qadriyatlar, keyinchalik esa adabiy va ijtimoiy foydalanishdagi o'zgarishlar bilan bog'liq. Shuningdek, texnologik va ilmiy taraqqiyot ham so'z ma'nolariga ta'sir qiladi. Bugungi kunda "cloud" (bulut) so'zi nafaqat meteorologik hodisani, balki internetdagi ma'lumotlar saqlanadigan tizimni ham anglatadi. Bu esa semantik kengayishning zamonaviy ko'rinishidir.

### **Xulosa**

Semantik o'zgarishlar – bu tildagi tabiiy taraqqiyot jarayoni bo'lib, so'zlar doimo yangi ma'no va funktsiyalarni oladi. Ingliz tilidagi bunday o'zgarishlar tilning tirik, faol va dinamik ekanini ko'rsatadi. Bunday tahlillar til o'rganuvchilari, tarjimonlar, lug'at tuzuvchilar va tilshunoslar uchun muhim nazariy va amaliy ahamiyatga ega. Kelajakda bu sohada kompyuter lingvistikasi va sun'iy intellekt asosida avtomatik semantik o'zgarishlarni aniqlash usullari yanada rivojlanishi kutiladi.

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### Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar

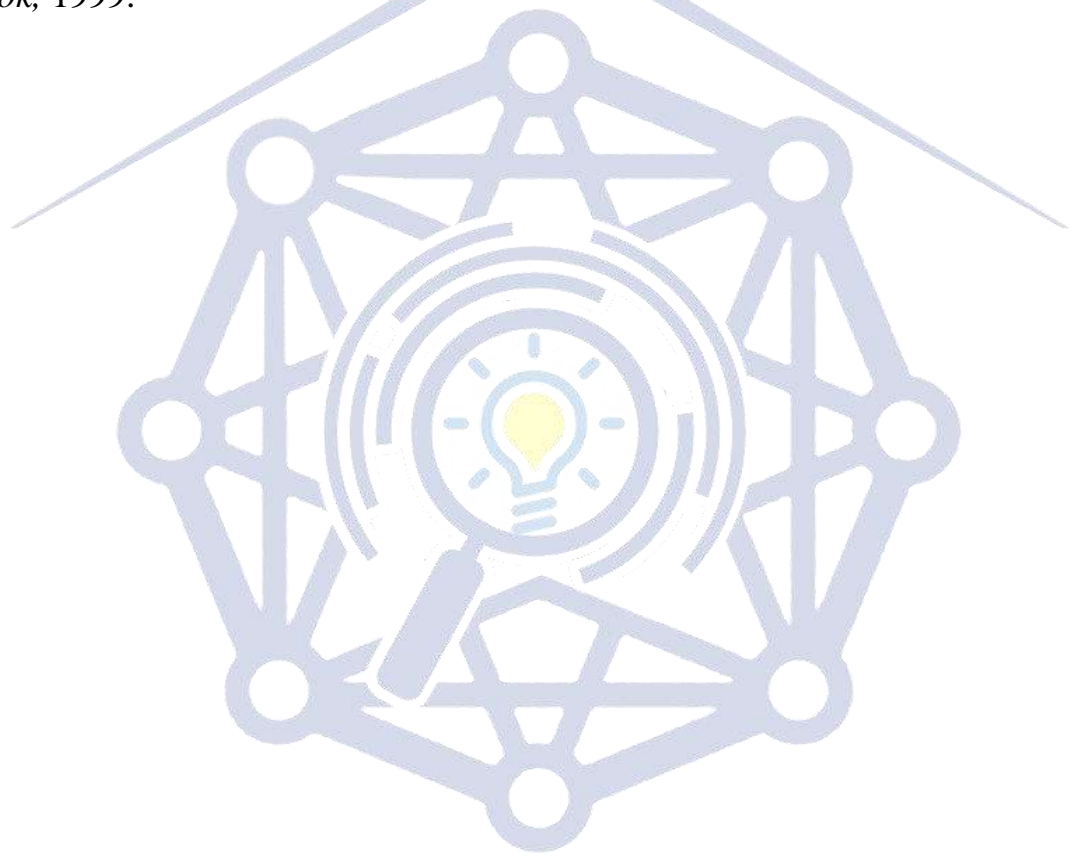
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## Ingliz tilini o'rganishda ijtimoiy tarmoqlarning o'rni va kutilmagan afzalliklari

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### **Annotatsiya:**

Bugungi kunda ijtimoiy tarmoqlar nafaqat odamlarni birlashtirish vositasi, balki ingliz tilini o'rganishda ham ajoyib imkoniyatlar manbai bo'lib xizmat qilmoqda. Ushbu maqola, ko'pchilikning nazaridan chetda qolayotgan, ammo til o'rganuvchilar uchun bebaho bo'lgan ijtimoiy tarmoqlarning sirli imkoniyatlarini ochib beradi. Ularning qanday qilib sizning so'z boyligingizni kengaytirish, tinglab tushunishingizni oshirish va madaniyatlarni kashf etishda yordam berishini kashf etasiz.

**Kalit so'zlar:** ingliz tili, ijtimoiy tarmoqlar, til o'rganish, onlayn muloqot, interaktiv ta'lim

### **Kirish**

Tasavvur qiling: dunyo bo'ylab millionlab odamlar bir vaqtning o'zida o'z telefonlarida ingliz tilida muloqot qilmoqda, video ko'rmoqda, yangi so'zlarni o'rganmoqda. Bu oddiy ko'rinishi mumkin, ammo ijtimoiy tarmoqlarning ingliz tilini o'rganishda tutgan o'rni juda chuqur va hayratlanarli. O'zbekistondan tortib, Amerika, Yaponiya yoki Braziliyagacha — har kim ushbu platformalar yordamida tilni qiziqarli, interaktiv va samarali o'rganmoqda. Ushbu maqola sizni ijtimoiy tarmoqlarning bu ajoyib imkoniyatlari bilan tanishtiradi va ularni qanday qilib o'z foydangizga aylantirishni o'rgatadi.

### **Asosiy qism**

#### **Usullar:**

Mazkur maqola so'nggi ilmiy tadqiqotlar, ijtimoiy tarmoqlarning til o'rganishga ta'siri haqidagi ekspert fikrlari va real foydalanuvchilarning tajribalari asosida tayyorlandi.

#### **Natijalar:**

1. **Cheksiz kontent va o'rganish imkoniyatlari:** Facebook, Instagram, YouTube va TikTok kabi platformalar millionlab ingliz tilidagi kontentlarni taqdim





etadi — bu nafaqat darslik, balki kundalik hayotga yaqin va zamonaviy materiallar. Sizni nafaqat grammatika, balki madaniyat va hayot uslubiga chuqurroq sho‘ng‘itadigan kontent topasiz.

2. **Jonli va interaktiv muloqot:** Ijtimoiy tarmoqlar til o‘rganuvchilarga ingliz tilida jonli suhbatlarda qatnashish, fikr almashish imkonini beradi. Bunday muloqot — nafaqat o‘rganish, balki dunyo bo‘ylab do‘stlar orttirish uchun ham noyob imkoniyatdir.

3. **O‘yin va musobaqalar orqali motivatsiya:** Til o‘rganish ko‘pincha qiyin va zerikarli bo‘lishi mumkin. Ammo ijtimoiy tarmoqlardagi turli o‘yinlar, chellenjlar va hamjamiyatlar o‘rganishni sarguzashtga aylantiradi va sizni yangi cho‘qqilarni zabt etishga undaydi.

4. **Madaniyat va tilning chuqur uyg‘unligi:** Til faqat grammatik qoidalar to‘plami emas, u madaniyatni anglash orqali yanada boy va mazmunli bo‘ladi. Ijtimoiy tarmoqlar orqali siz ingliz tilida so‘zlashuvchi odamlarning hayoti, urf-odatlar va kayfiyatini to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri his qilasis.

Muhokama

Ijtimoiy tarmoqlar bilan ishlashning eng katta afzalligi — bu tilni kundalik hayotga yaqin va jonli shaklda o‘rganishdir. Lekin har qanday kuchli vosita kabi, ularni ham to‘g‘ri va maqsadli ishlatish muhim. Diqqatni jamlash va foydali kontentni tanlashda ehtiyotkorlik talab etiladi.

Xulosa

Ijtimoiy tarmoqlar bugungi kunda ingliz tilini o‘rganishda shunchalik muhim vositaga aylanganiki, undan to‘liq foydalanish sizning til o‘zlashtirish darajangizni yangi bosqichga olib chiqadi. Bu platformalar sizga nafaqat til o‘rgatadi, balki dunyoqarashingizni kengaytiradi, do‘stlaringizni ko‘paytiradi va o‘rganishni chinakam zavqli qiladi. Endi faqat boshlash qoladi!

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**O‘zbekistonlik o‘quvchilarning ingliz tilini o‘rganishda uchraydigan muammolari va ularni yengish yo‘llari.**

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**Annotatsiya**

Ushbu maqola O‘zbekiston ta‘lim tizimidagi o‘quvchilarning ingliz tilini o‘rganishda duch keladigan asosiy muammolarini tahlil qiladi. Leksik va grammatik qiyinchiliklar, talaffuz va tinglab tushinishdagi muammolar, psixologik to‘siqlar, darsliklar sifati hamda til muhitining yetishmasligi asosiy muammolar sifatida ko‘rib chiqiladi. Maqolada, shuningdek, bu muammolarni yengish uchun taklif etilgan samarali usullar – kommunikativ metod, multimediyadan foydalanish, til muhitini yaratish va motivatsiyani oshirish kabi yondashuvlar muhokama qilinadi.

**Kalit so‘zlar:** ingliz tili, o‘quvchilar, til o‘rganish, muammo, metodika, til muhiti, psixologik to‘siq

**1. Kirish**

Bugungi kunda ingliz tili dunyo miqyosida global aloqa vositasi, fan va texnologiya tili sifatida muhim o‘rin tutmoqda. O‘zbekiston Respublikasida ham ingliz tilini o‘rganish davlat siyosati darajasida qo‘llab-quvvatlanmoqda. Prezident farmonlari, yangilangan o‘quv dasturlari, xalqaro imtihonlarga tayyorgarlik – bularning barchasi til o‘rganishga bo‘lgan e‘tibor ortganidan darak beradi. Biroq amaliyotda o‘quvchilarning ingliz tilini o‘rganishda qator muammolarga duch kelayotgani kuzatilmoqda. Ushbu maqolada ana shu muammolar tahlil qilinadi va ularni yengish yo‘llari taklif etiladi.

**2. Metodologiya:** Tadqiqotda quyidagi metodlardan foydalanildi:

- **So‘rovnoma** – 7–11-sinflardagi 200 nafar o‘quvchi orasida o‘tkazildi.
- **Intervyu** – 10 nafar ingliz tili o‘qituvchisi bilan suhbat asosida.
- **Kuzatuv** – dars jarayonlarining lingvistik va psixologik jihatdan tahlili.
- **O‘quv materiallari tahlili** – mavjud darsliklar, qo‘shimcha qo‘llanmalar va online platformalar ko‘rib chiqildi.

**3. Natijalar va tahlil**





### 3.1. Muammolar

#### a) Leksik va grammatik qiyinchiliklar

Ko'plab o'quvchilar ingliz tilidagi so'z boyligini yetarlicha o'zlashtirmagan. Grammatik qoidalar, ayniqsa zamonlar, passiv gaplar, so'roq tuzilmalari chalkashlik tug'diradi.

#### b) Talaffuz va tinglab tushunishdagi muammolar

Fonetik jihatdan ingliz tili o'zbek tiliga o'xshamaganligi sababli o'quvchilar "th", "r", "v" kabi tovushlarni to'g'ri talaffuz qilishda qiynalishadi. Shuningdek, inglizcha matnlarni eshitib tushunishda ham murakkabliklar mavjud.

#### c) Psixologik to'siqlar

Ko'p o'quvchilar xatolardan qo'rqish, uyat hissi, o'ziga ishonchning yetishmasligi sababli ingliz tilida erkin so'zlashmaydi. Bu, ayniqsa, og'zaki muloqotda seziladi.

#### d) Til muhiti va amaliyotning yetishmasligi

Ko'plab maktablarda ingliz tili faqat dars davomida, cheklangan doirada qo'llaniladi. Darsdan tashqari ingliz tilida suhbatlashish, filmlar ko'rish, real muloqot qilish imkoniyati yo'q.

#### e) Darsliklar va metodikaning mos emasligi

Ba'zi darsliklar zamonaviy til talablariga javob bermaydi, matnlar hayotdan yiroq, so'z boyligi esa cheklangan.

### 3.2. Yechimlar va yengish yo'llari

#### a) Kommunikativ yondashuvni kuchaytirish

Talabalar grammatikani emas, **real vaziyatlarda tilni qo'llashni** o'rganishi kerak. Rolli o'yinlar, dialoglar, suhbatlar orqali so'zlashuv ko'nikmasi rivojlanadi.

#### b) Multimediyadan foydalanish

Video darslar, interaktiv o'yinlar, inglizcha subtitrlarga ega filmlar, mobil ilovalar – tilni eshitish va tushunish darajasini oshiradi.

#### c) Til muhitini yaratish

"English-only zone" (faqat ingliz tilida gaplashiladigan zona) tashkil qilish, til klublari, tanlovlar, ingliz tilidagi kitobxonlik haftaligi yordam beradi.

#### d) Psixologik qo'llab-quvvatlash

Til o'rganishda xatolardan qo'rqmaslik, harakatni qadrlash va rag'batlantirish muhim. O'qituvchilar o'quvchida o'ziga ishonch uyg'otishi kerak.

#### e) Darsliklarni yangilash va moslashtirish



Zamonaviy, madaniyatlararo muloqotga mos matnlar asosida darsliklar tayyorlanishi kerak. Real hayotiy mavzular (internet, texnologiya, ijtimoiy tarmoqlar, oila) o'quvchida qiziqish uyg'otadi.

**Xulosa:** O'zbekistonlik o'quvchilar ingliz tilini o'rganishda turli omillar ta'sirida muammolarga duch kelmoqda. Ammo bu muammolar tizimli yondashuv, psixologik rag'batlantirish va interaktiv metodlar orqali samarali hal qilinishi mumkin. O'quvchilarni shunchaki grammatikani o'zlashtirish emas, balki **real muloqotda tilni ishlata olishga** o'rgatish zarur. O'qituvchi, o'quvchi va ta'lim tizimi o'rtasidagi uzviy hamkorlik bu jarayonning muvaffaqiyatli kechishini ta'minlaydi.

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## Til o'zgarishlari va internet tilining yoshlar tiliga ta'siri

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### **Annotatsiya**

Ushbu maqolada internet tili va raqamli aloqa vositalarining yoshlar tiliga ko'rsatgan ta'siri lingvistik va sotsiologik jihatdan tahlil qilinadi. Internet orqali sodir bo'layotgan tezkor til o'zgarishlari, ayniqsa ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda faol bo'lgan yosh avlod tili uchun xos bo'lgan qisqartmalar, emojilar, inglizcha aralashmalar, yangi slanglar ko'rinishida namoyon bo'lmoqda. Maqolada bu jarayonlar tabiiy til taraqqiyotining davomi sifatida baholanadi, biroq ularning rasmiy tildagi o'rni va tahdidlari ham ko'rib chiqiladi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** til o'zgarishi, internet tili, yoshlar tili, ijtimoiy tarmoqlar, raqamli lingvistika

### **1. Kirish**

Tillar doimo o'zgaruvchan tizimlar hisoblanadi. Bugungi globallashtirilgan dunyoda esa til o'zgarishlari ayniqsa tez sodir bo'lmoqda. Tilshunoslarning fikricha, texnologiya taraqqiyoti, xususan, internet va mobil kommunikatsiya vositalari yangi til ko'rinishlarining shakllanishiga olib kelmoqda. Internet tilining eng faol foydalanuvchilari yoshlar bo'lganligi sababli, aynan ular tildagi o'zgarishlarning **asosiy tashuvchilari va ijodkorlariga** aylanishmoqda. Ular o'zaro muloqotda o'ziga xos yozuv shakllarini, qisqartmalarni, memlar va emoji tizimlarini yaratmoqda. Ushbu maqola ana shu jarayonni lingvistik tahlil nuqtai nazaridan o'rganadi.

### **2. Metodologiya**

Tadqiqotda sifatli tahlil metodlaridan foydalanildi. Ijtimoiy tarmoqlar (Instagram, Telegram, TikTok, Twitter/X) orqali yig'ilgan yozma muloqot namunalari olingan **yoshlar tilidagi ifodalar**, shuningdek forumlar va chat platformalarida qo'llanilayotgan **internet slangi, inglizcha-aralash so'zlar, yangi yozuv shakllari**



(masalan: “qalesan”, “nmadigan”, “sry”, “lol”) tahlil qilindi. Shuningdek, o‘quvchilar va talabalar orasida so‘rovnoma ham o‘tkazildi.

### 3. Natijalar va tahlil

#### 3.1. Internet tili xususiyatlari

Internet tili (netspeak) yozma va og‘zaki tildan farq qiladi. U quyidagi xususiyatlarga ega:

- **Qisqartmalar:** omg (oh my god), btw (by the way), brb (be right back), lol (laughing out loud)
- **So‘z o‘yinlari va transkripsiyalar:** “xayr” o‘rniga “xayrli”, “qalaysan” o‘rniga “qlesn”, “nimadir” o‘rniga “nmdr”
- **Emojilar orqali ifoda:** 😊❤️🔥☐ – gap o‘rnini bosuvchi, hissiyot ifodalaydigan belgilar
- **Aralash tillilik:** “gap yo‘q motivatsiya<sup>100</sup>”, “deadline yaqin😞”, “mood: charchagan😞”

#### 3.2. Yoshlar tiliga ta’siri

Yoshlar tili (youth speak) internet tilidan **bevosita ta’sirlanmoqda:**

- Yangi slanglar yaratilmoqda: “chill qilish”, “cringe”, “vibe”, “ghost qilish”
- O‘zbekcha so‘zlar inglizcha fonetik model asosida yoziladi: "tushundim" → "tushundm", "kelyapman" → "kelypmn"
- Kod-aralashuv: bitta gapda bir nechta til (ko‘pincha inglizcha) elementlar aralashadi:

*"Bugun lecture bor, mood umuman yo‘q."*

*"Assignment topshirishga 2 hours qoldi 😊."*

#### 3.3. Lingvistik va ijtimoiy ta’sirlar

- **Ijobiy jihatlar:** ijodiylik, ekspressivlik, hissiy ifodaning boyligi.
- **Salbiy jihatlar:** rasmiy yozuv malakalarining zaiflashuvi, imlo va uslubdagi xatolar, rasmiy nutq bilan norasmiy nutq o‘rtasidagi farqning yo‘qolishi.

### 4. Xulosa



Internet tili — tilning tabiiy ravishda o‘zgarayotgan yangi ko‘rinishidir. Ayniqsa, yoshlar tilida bu jarayon yaqqol namoyon bo‘lmoqda. Garchi bu holat tilning zamonaviyligiga xizmat qilsa-da, rasmiy yozuv va adabiy til me‘yorlariga e‘tibor susayishi xavfi ham mavjud. Shuning uchun o‘quvchilar, talabalar va o‘qituvchilar tilning har ikkala – rasmiy va norasmiy ko‘rinishlarini farqlay olishi va mos kontekstda to‘g‘ri foydalanishni o‘rganishi muhim. Shuningdek, tilshunoslar uchun bu jarayonni muntazam kuzatish va tahlil qilish dolzarb ilmiy yo‘nalish bo‘lib qolmoqda.

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**Zamonaviy o‘zbek tilida yangi so‘zlarning shakllanishi va ularning leksik tizimdagi o‘rni**

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**Annotatsiya**

Ushbu maqolada zamonaviy o‘zbek tilida yuz berayotgan leksik o‘zgarishlar, xususan yangi so‘zlarning shakllanish usullari va ularning til tizimidagi o‘rni lingvistik jihatdan tahlil qilinadi. Ijtimoiy, siyosiy va texnologik omillar ta’sirida yangi tushunchalarni ifodalash zarurati natijasida yuzaga kelgan so‘zlar morfologik, semantik va fonetik jihatdan ko‘rib chiqiladi. Shuningdek, zamonaviy OAV, internet va yoshlar tili orqali kirib kelgan so‘zlarning adabiy tilga ta’siri ham muhokama qilinadi. **Kalit so‘zlar:** yangi so‘zlar, neologizmlar, o‘zbek tili, leksik tizim, til rivoji, morfologik tahlil

**Kirish**

Til — jamiyatdagi ijtimoiy, siyosiy, madaniy o‘zgarishlarning aks-sadosi bo‘lgan dinamik tizimdir. Har bir davr o‘zining leksik qatlamini shakllantiradi. Bugungi zamonaviy o‘zbek tilida ham yangi tushunchalarni ifodalash uchun **yangi so‘zlar** vujudga kelmoqda. Bu so‘zlar asosan:

- **mavjud so‘zlardan yasalgan** (yasama so‘zlar),
- **chetdan kirib kelgan** (so‘z o‘zlashuvi),
- **texnik va ilmiy atamalar asosida shakllangan,**
- **yoki internet va yoshlar tili orqali ommalashgan.**

Ushbu maqola zamonaviy o‘zbek tilida yangi so‘zlarning qanday shakllanishi va ularning leksik tizimdagi o‘rnini aniqlashga qaratilgan.

**Metodologiya**

Tadqiqotda **deskriptiv-lingvistik usul, leksik-semantik tahlil, taqqoslov va korpusli tilshunoslik** elementlaridan foydalanildi. Manba sifatida:

- O‘zbek tilining **zamonaviy matbuoti** (gazeta, jurnal, veb-saytlar),
- **Ijtimoiy tarmoqlar va internet portallari** (Telegram, Instagram),





- **Yoshlar tili,**
- **Ilmiy-texnik adabiyotlar,**
- **va 2020-yildan keyin rasmiy lug‘atga kirgan yangi so‘zlar tahlil qilindi.**

### **3. Natijalar va tahlil**

#### **3.1. Yangi so‘zlarning asosiy shakllanish yo‘llari**

##### **a) So‘z yasash (derivatsiya) orqali**

Yangi tushunchalarni ifodalash uchun mavjud o‘zbek so‘zlariga qo‘shimchalar qo‘shilib yangi so‘zlar hosil qilinmoqda:

- **ilovaso‘z, dasturchi, blogerlik, raqamlashtirish, onlaynlashtirish**

Bu so‘zlarda **-chi, -lik, -tir, -lash** kabi so‘z yasovchi qo‘shimchalarning faol ishlatilgani kuzatiladi.

##### **b) So‘z qo‘shish (kompozitsiya) orqali**

- **sun‘iy intellekt, raqamli ta‘lim, mobil ilova, ochiq manba**

Bu turdagi so‘zlar aniq bir tushunchani ifodalashda kompakt birlik sifatida tilga kirgan.

##### **c) So‘z o‘zlashuvi (kalkalash va transliteratsiya) orqali**

Texnik va raqamli sohalarda ayniqsa ingliz tilidan so‘z o‘zlashuvi kuchaydi:

- **bloger, fayl, post, like, skrinshot, kontent, startap, seyv qilish**

Ba‘zilari to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri o‘zlashgan, ba‘zilari esa o‘zbek tiliga moslashgan:

- "save" → seyv qilish
- "follow" → follow qilmoq
- "stream" → stream qilish / jonli efir

#### **3.2. Ijtimoiy va yoshlar tilida yangi so‘zlar**

Yoshlar orasida mashhur bo‘lgan yangi iboralar ko‘pincha internet tilidan kelib chiqadi:

- **chill qilish, vibe bor, cringe bo‘ldi, flex qilmoq, motivasiyalanmoq**

Bu iboralar grammatik jihatdan noan‘anaviy bo‘lsa-da, keng muloqotda ishlatiladi va vaqt o‘tib rasmiy tilga kirishi mumkin.

#### **3.3. Yangi so‘zlarning leksik tizimdagi o‘rni**

Yangi so‘zlar leksik tizimga:

- **Asosiy leksik qatlamga kiruvchi** — doimiy va rasmiy (masalan, “sun‘iy intellekt”)
- **Ko‘makchi va norasmiy qatlam** — kontekstual va vaqtinchalik (masalan, “cringe bo‘ldi”)



• **Texnik va ilmiy qatlam** — soha mutaxassislariga xos (masalan, “algoritm lashtirish”, “blokcheyn”)

### Xulosa

Zamonaviy o‘zbek tilida yangi so‘zlar shakllanishi ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy taraqqiyot, texnologik yutuqlar va global madaniyatning kirib kelishi bilan bevosita bog‘liq. Yangi so‘zlar — bu tilning **moslashuvchanligi**, **ijodkorligi** va **tiriliginin** ko‘rsatkichidir. Ammo bu o‘zgarishlar nazorat ostida olib borilishi va **adabiy til me‘yorlariga zid bo‘lmagan** holda tartibga solinishi lozim. Lug‘atshunoslar, filologlar va o‘qituvchilar bu borada tizimli ish olib borishlari muhim.

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**Ingliz tilida so‘z yasash jarayonlari: Yasama so‘zlar, qo‘shma so‘zlar,  
aralashmalar**

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**Annotatsiya**

Ushbu maqolada ingliz tilidagi so‘z yasash jarayonlari – ayniqsa, yasama so‘zlar (derivatsiya), qo‘shma so‘zlar (kompozitsiya) va aralashmalar (blending) ko‘rib chiqiladi. Har bir jarayon tilning so‘z boyligini oshirishda, yangi tushunchalarni ifodalashda va tilni moslashuvchan qilishda muhim rol o‘ynaydi. Maqolada bu jarayonlar nazariy jihatdan tahlil qilinib, turli zamonaviy misollar bilan boyitilgan. Ushbu tadqiqot ingliz tilini o‘rganuvchilar, tilshunoslar va tarjimonlar uchun foydali bo‘lishi mumkin.

**Kalit so‘zlar:** so‘z yasash, derivatsiya, kompozitsiya, blending, ingliz tili morfologiyasi

**Kirish**

Tilning so‘z boyligi muntazam ravishda yangilanib, boyib boradi. Bunga asosiy sabablardan biri so‘z yasash jarayonlaridir. Ayniqsa, ingliz tili – dunyo tillari ichida eng faol so‘z yasovchi tillardan biri hisoblanadi. Yangi tushunchalarni ifodalash, zamonaviy texnologiyalar yoki ijtimoiy hodisalarni nomlash zarurati yangi so‘zlar paydo bo‘lishiga olib keladi. Bu maqolada ingliz tilida so‘z yasashning uch muhim turi – **yasama so‘zlar (derivation)**, **qo‘shma so‘zlar (compounding)** va **aralashmalar (blending)** haqida fikr yuritiladi. Har bir jarayon morfologik tahlil asosida o‘rganiladi hamda dolzarb misollar bilan izohlanadi.

**Derivatsiya: Yasama so‘zlar**

Derivatsiya – yangi so‘z yasash uchun **qushimchalar (prefix/suffix)** qo‘shilishi jarayonidir. Bu orqali so‘zning **leksik ma’nosi** yoki **so‘z turkumi** o‘zgaradi.

**Misollar:**

- **Happy** → **Unhappy** (prefix “un-” salbiy ma’no qo‘shadi)





• **Educate** → **Education** (suffix “-ion” orqali fe’l otga aylanadi)

• **Friend** → **Friendly** → **Unfriendly**

Derivatsion jarayon ingliz tilida juda faol bo‘lib, bir ildizdan ko‘plab yangi so‘zlar hosil qilinishi mumkin. Masalan, “act” ildizidan: → **act, actor, actress, action, active, activity, deactivate, react** va hokazo.

Bu jarayon tilni **funksional** va **murakkab** tuzilishga ega qilish bilan birga, stilistik boylikni ham ta’minlaydi.

**Kompozitsiya: Qo‘shma so‘zlar**

Kompozitsiya – ikkita yoki undan ortiq mustaqil so‘zning **bitta yangi birlik**ga aylanishidir. Bu usulda hosil bo‘lgan so‘zlar biror tushunchani aniqroq yoki ixchamroq ifodalaydi.

**Misollar:**

• **Tooth + brush** → **Toothbrush**

• **Black + board** → **Blackboard**

• **News + paper** → **Newspaper**

Qo‘shma so‘zlar **oraliq belgilar** orqali farqlanadi:

1. **Yozilish birga:** notebook, handbag

2. **Defis bilan:** mother-in-law, well-being

3. **Bo‘shliq bilan:** ice cream, high school

Kompozitsion so‘zlar ko‘pincha **qo‘shma ma’noga ega bo‘lib**, ularning umumiy ma’nosi tarkibidagi so‘zlar ma’nosidan farq qilishi mumkin. Masalan, “butterfly” bu “butter” va “fly” so‘zlarining oddiy yig‘indisi emas, balki o‘ziga xos biologik atamadir.

**Aralashmalar: Blending**

Aralashma so‘zlar – ikki yoki undan ortiq so‘zning qismlarini **kesib olish va ularni birlashtirish** orqali hosil qilinadigan so‘zlardir. Bu usul zamonaviy ingliz tilida ayniqsa **mediya, texnologiya va ijtimoiy hodisalar** atamalarida keng qo‘llaniladi.

**Misollar:**

• **Breakfast + Lunch** → **Brunch**

• **Smoke + Fog** → **Smog**

• **Motor + Hotel** → **Motel**

• **Web + Log** → **Blog**

• **Camera + Recorder** → **Camcorder**





Blending jarayoni ingliz tilining **ijodiy va moslashuvchan** tabiati bilan izohlanadi. Bu jarayon natijasida hosil bo'lgan so'zlar ko'pincha norasmiy uslubda, so'ngra rasmiy tilga kirib boradi.

#### **Tahlil va muhokama**

Uch so'z yasash jarayoni – derivatsiya, kompozitsiya va blending – tilning rivojlanishida turlicha rol o'ynaydi. Derivatsiya orqali grammatik va semantik o'zgarishlar yuz beradi; kompozitsiya esa leksik birliklar o'rtasidagi semantik bog'liqlikni kuchaytiradi; blending esa ko'proq ijodkorlik va kontekstga moslashishni ifodalaydi.

Bugungi kunda ommaviy axborot vositalari, ijtimoiy tarmoqlar, internet madaniyati ingliz tilida yangi aralashmalarni tobora ko'proq paydo qilmoqda. Shu bilan birga, yangi texnologiyalar va ilmiy kashfiyotlar orqali yasama va qo'shma so'zlar ham doimiy ravishda paydo bo'lib turadi. Masalan, “cyberspace”, “bioengineering”, “e-learning” kabi atamalar ingliz tilining morfologik imkoniyatlaridan dalolat beradi.

#### **Xulosa**

Ingliz tilidagi so'z yasash jarayonlari tilning **ijodiyligi, moslashuvchanligi va yangilanish qobiliyatini** ifodalaydi. Derivatsiya, kompozitsiya va blending orqali tilda yangicha ifodalar, tushunchalar vujudga keladi va bu jarayon tilni tirik saqlaydi. Bu maqola tilshunoslik sohasidagi tadqiqotchilar, talaba va o'qituvchilar uchun amaliy va nazariy jihatdan muhim ahamiyatga ega bo'lishi mumkin.

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## Ijtimoiy tarmoqlarning zamonaviy inglizcha lug‘at rivojiga ta’siri.

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### **Annotatsiya**

Ushbu maqolada ijtimoiy tarmoqlarning zamonaviy ingliz tili lug‘at boyligiga ko‘rsatgan ta’siri tahlil qilinadi. Raqamli kommunikatsiyaning, ayniqsa Twitter, TikTok, Instagram, Reddit va boshqa platformalarning kengayishi bilan ingliz tiliga minglab yangi so‘zlar, iboralar va ifoda shakllari kirib kelmoqda. Maqolada bu yangi leksik birliklarning shakllanish mexanizmlari, ularning keng tarqalish sabablari va rasmiy tilga ta’siri ko‘rib chiqiladi. Bu til o‘zgarishlari lingvistikadagi normativ va deskriptiv yondashuvlar doirasida baholanadi.

**Kalit so‘zlar:** ijtimoiy tarmoqlar, ingliz tili, leksika, yangi so‘zlar, internet slangi, raqamli lingvistika

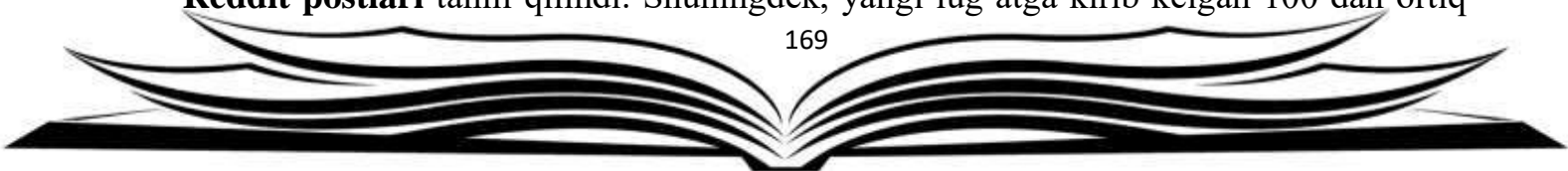
### **Kirish**

So‘nggi o‘n yilliklarda internet va ijtimoiy tarmoqlar insonlararo muloqotda yetakchi vositaga aylandi. Bu esa nafaqat aloqa shaklini, balki **tilda ham tub o‘zgarishlarni** yuzaga keltirdi. Tilshunoslar XXI asrni “raqamli til inqilobi” davri deb atashmoqda, chunki aynan ijtimoiy tarmoqlar ingliz tilida minglab yangi so‘z va iboralarning paydo bo‘lishiga sabab bo‘ldi.

“Selfie”, “hashtag”, “meme”, “DM”, “viral”, “influencer”, “unfriend”, “cancel culture”, “clapback” kabi atamalar ilgari mavjud bo‘lmagan, lekin hozir umumiy til muomalasining ajralmas qismiga aylangan. Bu maqolada ana shunday ijtimoiy tarmoqdan chiqqan leksik birliklarning tildagi o‘rni va ijtimoiy omillar asosida shakllanishi o‘rganiladi.

### **Metodologiya**

Tadqiqotda **deskriptiv-lingvistik yondashuv** asosida tahlil olib borildi. Ma’lumotlar manbai sifatida 2015–2024 yillar oralig‘ida **Oxford English Dictionary (OED)**, **Merriam-Webster**, **Urban Dictionary**, shuningdek **Twitter**, **TikTok** va **Reddit postlari** tahlil qilindi. Shuningdek, yangi lug‘atga kirib kelgan 100 dan ortiq





soʻzlar va ularning kelib chiqishi, tarqalish surʼatlari va kontekstdagi qoʻllanilishi oʻrganildi.

### Natijalar va tahlil

#### 3.1. Yangi leksik birliklarning shakllanishi

Ijtimoiy tarmoqlardan ingliz tiliga kirib kelayotgan soʻzlar bir necha asosiy yoʻnalishda rivojlanmoqda:

##### a) Yangi soʻzlar (neologizmlar)

- **Selfie** – oʻzini suratga olish (2002-yildan ommalashgan)
- **Hashtag** – # belgi yordamida muhim mavzuni ajratish
- **Finsta** – “fake + Instagram” aralashmasi, maxfiy akkaunt
- **Simp** – haddan tashqari xushomadgoʻy yoki befarq muhabbat koʻrsatuvchi shaxs

##### b) Soʻzlarning maʼno kengayishi yoki oʻzgarishi

• **Viral** – ilgari faqat tibbiyotga oid (virusga tegishli), endi kontent tez tarqalishini bildiradi

• **Ghosting** – ilgari faqat ruh sifatida ishlatilgan, endi kimnidir toʻsatdan aloqasiz qoldirishni anglatadi

##### c) Qisqartmalar va slang

- **DM** – direct message
- **OMG, LOL, BRB** – qisqartmalar soʻz oʻrnini bosa oladi
- **Clapback** – kuchli javob yoki tanqid

##### Ijtimoiy omillar taʼsiri

Yangi leksik birliklarning shakllanishi koʻpincha **ijtimoiy harakatlar** yoki **onlayn madaniyatga** bogʻliq:

- **Cancel culture** – ommaviy norozilik orqali mashhur shaxsni “oʻchirish”
- **Woke** – ijtimoiy adolatga hushyor boʻlish (ayniqsa irq, gender muammolarida)
- **Stan** – haddan tashqari fanatlik (Eminem qoʻshigʻidan kelib chiqqan)

Bu terminlar faqat internetda emas, balki siyosat, madaniyat, sanʼat va ommaviy axborot vositalarida ham faol ishlatilmoqda.

##### Leksik oʻzgarishlarning til tizimiga taʼsiri

Bu yangi leksik birliklar:

- Adabiy tilga kirib kelmoqda (yangilangan lugʻatlarda aks etmoqda)
- Rasmiy ommaviy axborot vositalarida ishlatilmoqda (BBC, CNN, The Guardian)
- Yoshlar va internet foydalanuvchilari tilida dominant holatga ega



Ammo bu o'zgarishlar **normativ til me'yorlariga** qarshi bo'lishi mumkin, chunki grammatik tuzilma buzilishi yoki noto'g'ri talaffuz keng tarqalmoqda. Shunga qaramay, **deskriptiv yondashuv** tarafdorlari til bu o'zgarishlarga moslashadi, deb hisoblaydi.

### **Xulosa**

Ijtimoiy tarmoqlar bugungi ingliz tilidagi leksik o'zgarishlarning asosiy manbalaridan biriga aylangan. Yangi so'zlar va iboralar tez-tez vujudga kelmoqda va ular til muomalasida faol ishlatilmoqda. Bu tilning rivojlanishidan, uni yangi sharoitlarga moslashtirishdan darak beradi. Shuningdek, bu jarayon lingvistik tahlil uchun ham, amaliy til o'rgatuvchilari uchun ham katta ahamiyatga ega.

Ammo, yangi so'zlar til me'yorlariga qanday ta'sir qilayotgani, ularning qaysilari vaqt sinovidan o'tib qoladi, qaysilari esa unutiladi – bu masalalar doimiy ilmiy kuzatuv va tahlilni talab qiladi.

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## Zamonaviy ingliz tilida slengning roli

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### **Annotatsiya**

Sleng — bu zamonaviy ingliz tilining o'zgaruvchan va ijodiy unsurlaridan biri bo'lib, ijtimoiy guruhlarga mansublikni ifodalovchi, madaniy jarayonlarni aks ettiruvchi va norasmiy muloqotda muhim rol o'ynovchi hodisadir. Ushbu maqolada slengning kommunikativ vazifalari, uning jamiyatdagi o'rni va yoshlar tili orqali qanday tarqalishi tahlil qilinadi. Asosiy e'tibor slengning ijtimoiy, madaniy va lingvistik ahamiyatiga qaratiladi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** sleng, ingliz tili, zamonaviy muloqot, yoshlar, norasmiy til, madaniyat

### **Kirish**

Til doimo rivojlanishda bo'ladi — u jamiyatdagi o'zgarishlarni, yangi g'oyalarni va kundalik hayotni aks ettiradi. Ingliz tilining zamonaviy variantida sleng muhim o'rin tutadi. Sleng — bu norasmiy leksik birliklar bo'lib, odatda yoshlar, subkultural guruhlar yoki internet foydalanuvchilari tomonidan qo'llaniladi. Ba'zi tillarda sleng tildan chiqarib tashlanadigan "yomon" shakl sifatida qaralsa-da, aslida u ijodkorlik, tezlik va muloqotda samimiyligni ifodalovchi hodisadir. Ushbu maqola zamonaviy ingliz tilida slengning ahamiyati va roli haqida tahliliy qarashlarni taklif etadi.

### **Metodologiya**

Ushbu tadqiqotda zamonaviy sleng so'zlari tahlil qilindi. Ma'lumotlar ijtimoiy tarmoqlar (TikTok, Instagram, Twitter), onlayn lug'atlar (Urban Dictionary), shuningdek, 2020–2024 yillardagi tilshunoslik manbalari orqali to'plandi. Qo'shimcha ravishda ingliz tilida so'zlashuvchi 30 nafar talaba o'rtasida kichik so'rovnomma o'tkazildi. Ular slengni qanchalik tez-tez ishlatishlari, qanday holatlarda qo'llashlari va unga munosabatlari haqida fikr bildirishdi.



## Natijalar

Tahlil natijalariga ko'ra, quyidagi slenglar eng keng tarqalgan: **"lit"** (zo'r), **"vibe"** (muayyan kayfiyat yoki muhit), **"sus"** (shubhali), **"ghosting"** (aloqani to'satdan uzish), **"flex"** (maqtanish), **"bet"** (rozilik bildiruvchi tasdiq). So'rovnoma natijalari quyidagilarni ko'rsatdi:

- 87% talaba har kuni sleng ishlatadi.
- 72% respondent slengni do'stlar o'rtasida guruhga mansublik ramzi sifatida ko'radi.
- 65% talaba sleng yordamida hissiyotlar va hazilni aniqroq ifodalash mumkinligini ta'kidlaydi.

Ko'p hollarda slenglar afro-amerika ingliz tili (AAVE), internet memlari va musiqa madaniyatidan kelib chiqqan.

## Tahlil va muhokama

Sleng — bu nafaqat til hodisasi, balki madaniy belgidir. U guruhlar o'rtasidagi muloqotni osonlashtiradi, shaxsiylikni va individuallikni ifodalaydi. Zamonaviy raqamli jamiyatda sleng qisqa, ta'sirli va hissiy bo'lishi bilan ajralib turadi. U yordamida foydalanuvchilar o'zaro yaqinlik, ishonch yoki hazil muhitini yaratadi. Biroq, sleng tez-tez o'zgarib turadi va ayrim hollarda yoshi kattalar yoki rasmiy muhit vakillari uchun tushunarsiz bo'lishi mumkin. Tilshunoslar slengni endilikda jiddiy tahlil qilishga arziydigan, tilning tabiiy rivojini ko'rsatadigan hodisa sifatida baholashmoqda.

## Xulosa

Zamonaviy ingliz tilidagi sleng jamiyatdagi madaniy va ijtimoiy o'zgarishlarning til orqali ifodalanishidir. U muloqotga samimiylik, joziba va zamonaviylik ruhini olib kiradi. Slengni faqatgina "yengil" leksika sifatida emas, balki zamonaviy kommunikatsiyaning ajralmas qismi sifatida baholash zarur. Kelajak tadqiqotlarida slengning rasmiy tilga ta'siri, tillararo o'zaro ta'siri va boshqa tillardagi muqobillari o'rganilishi mumkin.



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## Tillarning o'limiga sabab bo'luvchi omillar

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**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqolada tillarning o'limi va ularning ortidagi asosiy sabablaridan bo'lmish, globallashuv, ikki tillilik, madaniyat, imigratsiya, til va jamiyat kabi masalalar yoritilgan. Hozirgi kundagi statistik ma'lumotlarga qaraganda, o'lik tillar soni tobora oshib borayotgan bir patyda, tillarning yo'q bo'lib ketishi oldini olish borasidagi chora tadbirlar haqida ham so'z yuritilgan. Mazkur maqolamiz ayni shu masala- Qanday omillar tillarning o'limiga sabab bo'lishi va qanday qilib ularning umrboqiyiligini saqlab qolish mumkinligi haqida.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Til va jamiyat, globallashuv, ikki tillilik, imigratsiya, madaniyat, tabiiy ofatlar.

**Annotation:** This article is aimed at exploring the cause of language death and the main reasons behind the death of language such as globalization, bilingualism, culture, immigration, language and society, so on/like that. [According to the current statistics, the number of dead languages is increasing and measures to prevent the division of languages are also discussed.] This article is about- What factors cause the death of language and how to preserve its eternal life way.

**Key words:** language and society, globalization, bilingualism, immigration, culture, natural disasters.

**Аннотация:** Эта статья направлена на изучение причины смерти языка и основных причин смерти языка, таких как глобализация, двуязычие, культура, иммиграция, язык и общество и т.д. [Согласно текущей статистике, число мертвых языков увеличивается, а также обсуждаются меры по предотвращению разделения языков.] Эта статья о том, какие факторы вызывают смерть языка и как сохранить его вечный жизненный путь..

**Ключевые слова:** язык и общество, глобализация, двуязычие, иммиграция, культура, стихийные бедствия.





Til kishilar o'rtasidagi munosabatning eng muhim vositasi bo'lib, jamiyat taraqqiyoti jarayonida shakllangan va til butun jahon tarixiy jarayonidagi tadrijiy davrlarning mahsuli sifatida umuminsoniy manfaatlarga xizmat qilishini inobatga olgan holda [1.irisqulov], Til- moddiy, ma'naviy merosni saqlash va boyitishning eng kuchli vositasi hamdir [2. Internet].Ma'lumki, o'zlikni anglash, ma'naviy yuksalish, milliy ong va tafakkurning ifodasi, shuningdek, ajdodlar va avlodlar o'rtasidagi ruhiy-ma'naviy bog'liqlik til orqali namoyon bo'ladi[3.tillarning rivojlanishi va taraqqiyot omillari]. Dunyo tarixiga nazar tashlasak, qaysi mamlakatda milliy til davlat tiliga aylangan bo'lsa va shu tilda haqqoniy tarixiy asarlar yaratilsa, o'sha joyda taraqqiyot tezlashib borganini ko'ramiz.Bunga yorqin bir misol , o'tgan asrda Angliya taraqqiyotini tezlashtirgan eng muhim omillar orasida ingliz adabiy tilining davlat tiliga aylangani va bu tilda Shekspir, Valter Skott kabi yozuvchilarning yorqin tarixiy asarlar yozib, o'z xalqini dunyoga tanitganini keltirsak bo'ladi. Budan tashqari Balzakning vatani Fransiya, Gyotening vatani Germaniya, Lev Tolstoyning vatani Rossiya haqida ham shunday fikrlarni aytish mumkin.[3]

Taraqqiyotning tezlashishi natijasida dunyoning yagona axborot makoniga aylanib borishi tillar taqdirida ham katta ro'l o'ynaydi. Masalan, o'tgan ming yillikda dunyo tillarining 500tasi o'lik tilga aylangan bo'lsa,so'nggi yuz yillikda esa 1000ta til tarix qa'riga singib ketdi. Shu jumladan, YuNeSKO hisob kitobiga ko'ra, mavjud 7 mingga yaqin tilning yarmi XXI asrda o'zining "so'nggi sohibi"dan ajralishi mumkin. Ba'zi farazlarga ko'ra, asr oxiriga kelib mavjud tillarning 95foizi o'lik tilga aylanadi. Hisob kitoblarga ko'ra esa har oyda dunyo miqyosida ikkitadan til o'layotgani esa daxshatli hodisadir!.[2]

Shunday ekan Tilni bir so'z bilan tirik organizmga qiyos etsak bo'ladi. Chunki Til ham tug'iladi, o'sadi, rivojlanadi va hatto, o'lishi ham mumkin. Til undan muloqot vositasi sifatida foydalaniladigan jamiyat bilan chambarchas bog'liqdir.[4.internet]

Tilshunoslikda tillarning o'limi uning " so'nggi sohibi" dan ajralishi bilan ifodalanadi. Tillarning yo'q bo'lib ketishiga bir qancha omillar sabab bo'lib, ulardan birinchisi bu bilingualism ya'ni ikki tillilik – 2 yoki muayyan adabiy til va uning dilektlarini mukammal bilish. U ijtimoiy talab yoki biror sabab bilan yuzaga kelishi mumkin. Bir til jamiyatiga mansub kishilarning ikkinchi, qo'shimcha tilga ega bo'lishi va buning natijasida esa o'z ona tilidan tobora kam foydalanib borishi va milliy til qadrd-qimmatining yo'qotilishi bilan keltirishimiz mumkin. Chunki 2 tilli yokida ko'p tilli kishilar ko'proq chet tilini yaxshiroq o'rganishga harakat qilgani holda o'zning milliy



tilidan ko'ra ko'proq o'rganayotgan tiliga e'tiborini qaratadi va ona tilidagi muloqoti ham kamayib boradi.[4]

Madaniyat bu bir jamiyatga mansub bo'lgan bir guruh insonlar jamoasiga tegishli bo'lgan va asrlar davomida ajdodlardan avlodlarga o'tib shakllanib borgan hayot yo'li bo'lib, u o'z ichiga bu jamiyatning qadriyatlarini, ishonchini, tilini, dinini, hayot tarzilarini an'analarini, san'atini, odatlarini, kiyinish uslublarini va boshqalarni qamrab oladi. Til nafaqat aloqa vositasi, balki insonning madaniy o'ziga xosligini ko'rsatuvchi belgi yoki ko'rsatkich sifatida ham qo'llaniladi. Jamiyatda moddiy madaniy yodgorliklar muhofaza qilinadi va tiklanadi – bu ma'naviy tarixiy merosning ham bir qismidir. Til ham xuddi shunday, u vulgarizmlar va jargonizmlar, o'zlashmalarning kamroq ishlatilishini ta'minlaydi. Shuning uchun biz til o'rganish jarayonida mentalitet, milliy xususiyat, uni ajratib turadigan boshqa farqlarga duch kelamiz. Ushbu holatda til o'rganish jarayonida o'sha xalqning urf-odatlarini, milliy xususiyatlaridan ham xabardor bo'lishi kerak. Chet tilini o'rganish boshqalarning urf-odat, marosimlari, turmush tarzi, madaniyati bilan yaqindan tanishish imkonini bergan holda uning o'rganuvchisining madaniyatiga ham ta'sir o'tkazmay qolmaydi. (madaniyat va til bog'liqligi, Xusanova Kamila Baxtiyorovna)

Imigratsiya - xorijiy fuqarolarning ma'lum bir mamlakatga doimiy yashash uchun ko'chib kelishi va u ham tillar taraqqiyoti va taqdirida muhim rol o'ynaydi. Immigrantlar ko'pincha yangi jamiyatga moslashish maqsadida mahalliy tilni o'rganadilar va o'z ona tillarini kamroq qo'llay boshlaydilar. Bu esa til o'limi xavfini kuchaytiradi. Chunki ularning farzandlari ayniqsa, maktab va ommaviy axborot vositalarida hukmron tilni qabul qilib, ota-bobolarining tilidan uzoqlasha boshlaydi. Bu jarayon:

Bir-ikki avlod ichida ona tilining unutilishiga olib keladi.

Mahalliy madaniyatga tezroq moslashish istagi tilda assimilyatsiyani tezlashtiradi.

Misollar:

Amerikaga ko'chgan yaponlar, koreyslar, yoki italyanlar — ularning ko'pchiligi 2–3 avloddan keyin o'z tillarini unutib, ingliz tilida yashay boshlaydi.

Markaziy Osiyo migrantlari Rossiyada — rus tili muhitida bolalar o'z ona tillarini to'liq bilmay o'sishmoqda.

Kanadadagi tub aholi (Inuit, Kri) tillari — immigratsiya va urbanizatsiya ularning tillarini yo'qotishga olib kelgan.



Tilarning taraqqiyoti va tanazzulida quyidagi holatlar alohida ajralib turadi:

1. Tillarning o'lik tilga aylanishi ( etrusk tili, shumer tili, Sanskrit tili, qadimgi xorazmiy tili sog'd tili);
2. Tillarning boshqa tilga aylanishi (grek tili, yahudiy tili, arman tili);
3. Tillarning bo'linib ketishi (german tili);
4. Tillarning qo'shlishi natijasida yangi tillar vujudga kelishi ( o'zbek tili, turkman tillar);  
illarning "tirilishi" ( ivrit tili )

Barcha tillar yashab qolish darajasi nuqtayi nazaridan quyidagicha tasnif qilinmoqda :

1. Xavfsiz tillar: ingliz, fransuz, ispan, arab tillari.
2. Ehtiyotalab tillar: island tili, latish tili.
3. Xavf yaqinlashayotgan tillar: uels tili( Buyuk Britaniya), Breton yili ( Fransiya).
4. Xavfga chalingan tillar: qoraqalpoq tili, liv tili ( Latviya).
5. O'layotgan tillar: manx tili ( Isle of Man ), ainu tili ( Yaponiya), yagan tili ( Argentina ).

Globalashuv iqtisodiy jarayonning jamiyat va madaniyatga o'zaro ta'siri jarayonida yuzaga kelgan. XX asrning oxirgi choragidan boshlanib, hozirgi kunlarda ham davom etayotgan bu jarayon siyosiy, iqtisodiy va madaniy hayotning barcha sohalari kabi til sohasini ham qamrab olgan.

Globalashuvning til bilan bog'liq jihatlarida ham ushbu jarayonning ana shu ikki tomoni – ijobiy va salbiy tomonlari ko'zga tashlanadi: globalashuv jarayoni muayyan til yoki tillarni mintaqaviy yoki xalqaro tilga yoki tillarga aylantirish orqali, bir tomondan, turli tillarda so'zlashuvchi xalqlar o'rtasida o'zaro muomala ko'prigi yaratsa, ikkinchi tomondan mintaqaviy yoki xalqaro til yoki tillarning milliy tillarga ta'siri, jumladan, milliy tilda chet tillari leksik va boshqa unsurlarining ko'payishi, milliy tilning qo'llanish doirasining qisqarishi va hatto milliy tilning butunlay yo'qolib ketishi muammomosi keltirib chiqaradi. Aytib o'tish lozimki, mintaqaviy yoki xalqaro maqomga ega bo'lgan tillarning milliy tilga ta'siri ikki yo'l orqali: birinchidan – boshqa davlatlar va xalqlar bilan muayyan mintaqaviy yoki xalqaro til vositasida bevosita muloqot (o'zaro tashriflar, uchrashuvlar, birgalikdagi yig'inlar, qo'shma dasturlar va loyihalar va boshqa



qo‘shma tadbirlar ko‘rinishida) qilish, ikkinchidan – bugungi axborot asrida bosma va elektron axborot manbalarida mintaqaviy yoki xalqaro tillardagi siyosiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy, ilmiy va boshqa turdagi axborotlardan foydalanish jarayonida yuz beradi.(6)

Va shuni ham takidlab o‘tish kerakki, tillararo notenglik – kichik tillar yashovchanligiga salbiy ta‘sir qiluvchi asosiy omilalrdan biridir. Qaysidir til muhimroq, obro‘liroq, qulayroq bo‘lib , unga biror bir jamiyat yoki dunyo miqyosida ko‘proq e‘tibor qaratiladi. Tabiiyki, odamlar o‘zi va farzandlari uchun ijtimoiy mavqe beradigan tilni tanlashadi. Masalan, bizning sharoitda rus va ingliz tiliga berilayotgan e‘tibor buning bir ko‘rinishi. Odatda, maktab va oliy o‘quv yurtlarida o‘qitilayotgan bu “katta” tillar- mansab pillapoyalaridan yuksalishning muvaffaqiyatli garovi.(internet)

Globallashuv asrida tillarning yashab qolishi ko‘proq axborot-kommunikatsiyalari sohasida, internet tizimida qo‘llanish darajasi bilan bog‘liq. Qaysi til internet tili emas ekan, bu tillarning ro‘parasida o‘lim xavfi turaveradi. Internet kompyuter texnologiyalariga tayanadi. Kompyuter lingvistikasida “kompyuterning tilini tanish “ degan tushuncha bor. Agar kompyuter tilni “tanir” ekan, tilning kompyuter tili, internet tili ekanligi haqida so‘z yuritish to‘g‘ri bo‘ladi. Bundan tashqari, ona tilining ta‘limdagi rolini oshirish, ya‘ni maktabgacha, maktab va oliy ta‘lim tizimlarida ona tilining dars berish tili sifatida mustahkamlanishini ta‘minlash. Shuningdek, ijtimoiy ongini oshirish va targ‘ibot ishlarini olib borish. Yani tilning qadriyat sifatida tushunilishini ta‘minlovchi media kompaniyalarni yaratishdir. Yana bir yechimi, ijtimoiy tarmoqlar, bloglar va intrnet platformalarda ona tilining nufuzini oshirishga qaratilgan faoliyatlarni qo‘llab-quvatlashdir.

Xulosa:

Tillar – insoniyatning bebaho ma‘naviy va madaniy boyligidir. Ularning yo‘qolib borishi butun insoniyat uchun katta yo‘qotish hisoblanadi. Maqolada ko‘rib chiqilganidek, tillarning o‘limiga olib keluvchi omillar qatoriga globallashuv, ikki tillilik, immigratsiya, madaniyatlararo almashinuv kabi omillar kiradi. Shu sababli, milliy tillarni asrash, ularni rivojlantirish va zamonaviy axborot texnologiyalariga integratsiya qilish dolzarb vazifadir. Har bir xalq o‘z tilini asrashga mas‘ul bo‘lib, bu yo‘nalishda maqsadli ishlarni amalga oshirishi lozim. Tilni asrash – milliy qadriyatni, madaniyatni, tarixni asrashdir. Har bir avlod o‘zidan keyingi avlodga o‘z ona tilini



meros sifatida to‘liq yetkazishi, unga hurmat bilan yondashishi zarur. Bu esa ta’lim, OAV va oilaviy tarbiya orqali amalga oshiriladi.

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Research Science and  
Innovation House



**Onlayn hamjamiyatlardagi til yangiliklari: inglizcha so‘z yasash usullari tahlili.**

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**Annotatsiya**

Ushbu maqola internet muhitida, xususan onlayn hamjamiyatlar (Twitter, Reddit, TikTok, Tumblr va boshqa platformalar) faoliyati orqali ingliz tilida paydo bo‘layotgan yangi so‘zlar — neologizmlarning shakllanish usullarini lingvistik jihatdan tahlil qiladi. Yangi so‘zlar ko‘pincha zamonaviy muammolar, ijtimoiy hodisalar yoki submadaniyat doirasida vujudga keladi. Ushbu maqolada ularning asosiy yasash mexanizmlari (qo‘shma so‘zlar, qisqartmalar, aralashmalar, semantik kengayishlar) aniqlanadi va ularning tildagi o‘rni ko‘rib chiqiladi.

**Kalit so‘zlar:** ingliz tili, internet leksikasi, neologizm, onlayn hamjamiyat, so‘z yasash, slang, aralashmalar

**Kirish**

Zamonaviy dunyoda internet tili o‘zining mustaqil leksik qatlamini yaratdi. Ijtimoiy tarmoqlar va onlayn forumlar — bu so‘z va iboralar tez sur‘atda shakllanadigan, tarqaladigan va ba‘zida qisqa fursatda yo‘q bo‘ladigan lingvistik makondir. Ayniqsa ingliz tilida bu jarayon juda faol bo‘lib, har yili minglab yangi so‘zlar onlayn hamjamiyatlar orqali ommalashmoqda. Masalan, “doomscrolling”, “unfriend”, “finsta”, “ghosting”, “cringe” kabi so‘zlar endilikda umumtil darajasiga ko‘tarilgan. Ushbu maqola onlayn til muhitidagi yangi so‘z yasash usullarini aniqlashga va ularni tahlil qilishga qaratilgan.

**Metodologiya**

Tadqiqotda **korpus-lingvistik** va **deskriptiv tahlil** usullari asosida ingliz tilidagi 2020–2024 yillarda internetda keng qo‘llanilgan yangi so‘zlar tahlil qilindi. Asosiy manbalar sifatida quyidagilar tanlandi:

- Reddit va TikToldagi mashhur submadaniyat forumlari va trendlari.
- Urban Dictionary (xalq tomonidan shakllantirilgan onlayn lug‘at).
- Oxford English Dictionary va Merriam-Webster lug‘atlarining yangilangan nashrlari.



• YouTube, Discord va Twitter tarmoqlaridagi zamonaviy muloqot namunasi. Tahlil qilingan soʻzlar **soʻz yasash mexanizmi, kontekstdagi ishlatilishi va tarqalish tezligi** mezonlari boʻyicha tasniflandi.

### Tahlil va natijalar

#### Asosiy soʻz yasash usullari

##### a) Aralashmalar (blending)

Ikki yoki undan ortiq soʻzlarning qismlari birlashib, yangi soʻz paydo boʻladi:

- **brunch** (breakfast + lunch)
- **smog** (smoke + fog)
- **finsta** (fake + Instagram)
- **bromance** (brother + romance)
- **hangry** (hungry + angry)

Bu usul, ayniqsa yoshlar va texnologik hamjamiyatlarda juda ommabopdir.

##### b) Qisqartmalar (acronyms & initialisms)

Tezkor yozish va muloqotda samaradorlik uchun qisqartmalar qoʻllaniladi:

- **FOMO** – Fear Of Missing Out
- **YOLO** – You Only Live Once
- **DM** – Direct Message
- **TL;DR** – Too Long; Didn't Read
- **NSFW** – Not Safe For Work

Baʼzilarining talaffuzi ham mustaqil soʻzga aylangan (masalan, “yolo”).

##### c) Qoʻshma soʻzlar (compounding)

Ikki toʻliq soʻzdan yangi soʻz hosil qilinadi:

- **laptop, screenshot, clickbait, hashtag, livestream**

Koʻpincha bu soʻzlar texnik hodisalarni ifodalashda ishlatiladi.

##### d) Semantik oʻzgarishlar (meaning shift)

Mavjud soʻzlar yangi maʼno oladi:

- **Ghost** – kimnidir aloqasiz qoldirish
- **Cringe** – kimgadir yoki nimagadir nisbatan uyatli, noqulay holat
- **Cancel** – ijtimoiy tarmoq orqali mashhurlikni yoʻqotish

##### e) Affiksatsiya va neologik qoʻshimchalar

- **Adulting** – voyaga yetganlik hayotini olib borish
- **Unfriend** – doʻstlikdan chiqarish
- **Upvote / Downvote** – reyting berish





Bu qo‘shimchalar tilning morfologik tizimiga yangicha ko‘rinishda integratsiyalanmoqda.

### So‘zlarning tarqalishiga ta‘sir qiluvchi omillar

#### i) Trend va viral madaniyat

Agar so‘z biror trend (masalan, TikTok challenge) orqali ommalashsa, u tezda keng auditoriyaga tarqaladi.

#### ii) Submadaniyatlar

Anime, gamerlar, feministlar, ekologik faollar kabi hamjamiyatlar o‘zlariga xos so‘zlar yaratadilar:

- **stan** (haddan ortiq fanat bo‘lish)
- **simp, based, NPC** – gamer jargonidan

#### iii) Memlar orqali tarqalish

Memlar orqali paydo bo‘lgan iboralar (“ok boomer”, “girlboss”) tilga ijtimoiy-funksiya yuklaydi.

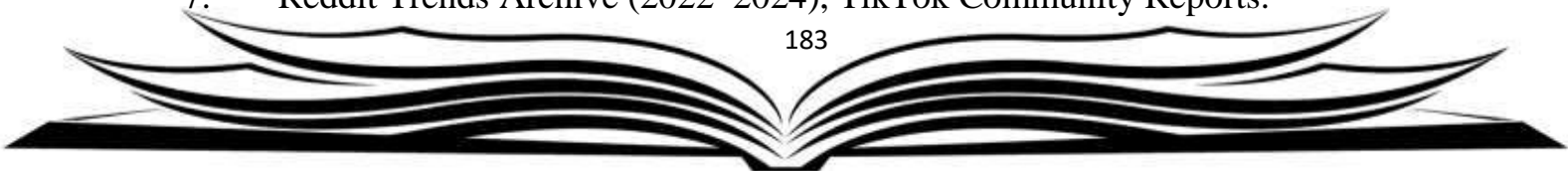
### Xulosa

Internet va onlayn hamjamiyatlar ingliz tilining leksik rivojida kuchli innovatsion manba sifatida namoyon bo‘lmoqda. Yangi so‘zlar nafaqat texnik yoki kommunikativ ehtiyojlar asosida, balki madaniy va ijtimoiy tendensiyalar fonida shakllanadi. Aralashmalar, qisqartmalar, semantik kengayishlar, va neologik yasamalar bu jarayonning asosiy vositalaridir. Bu o‘zgarishlar orqali til nafaqat boyimoqda, balki **moslashuvchan va ko‘p qirrali** xususiyatini namoyon qilmoqda.

Kelajakda onlayn til tendensiyalarini ilmiy tahlil qilish, rasmiy lug‘atlarga integratsiya qilish va o‘quv materiallariga moslashtirish tilshunoslar uchun dolzarb vazifadir.

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## Ingiliz tilining rivojlanishiga tarixiy voqealarning ta'siri.

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### **Annotatsiya**

Ushbu maqolada ingliz tilining rivojlanish tarixida muhim bosqichlar sifatida qaraladigan tarixiy voqealar tahlil qilinadi. Xususan, Rim imperiyasi, anglo-sakson bosqini, norman istilosi, bosqinlar, bosqichma-bosqich mustamlakachilik jarayonlari, sanoat inqilobi va Amerika Qo'shma Shtatlarining kuchayishi kabi voqealarning ingliz tiliga ta'siri ko'rib chiqiladi. Shuningdek, tilga kirgan yangi so'zlar, grammatik o'zgarishlar va fonetik yangiliklar haqida misollar keltiriladi. Tarixiy jarayonlar tilni boyitgan, lekin murakkablashtirgan ham. Maqolada bu muammolarni yengish yo'llari ham muhokama qilinadi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** ingliz tili, tarixiy voqealar, norman istilosi, mustamlakachilik, til o'zgarishi, til tarixi

### **Kirish**

Ingliz tili dunyoning eng ommabop tillaridan biri hisoblanadi. Bu maqomga erishish jarayoni tabiiy ravishda emas, balki ko'p jihatdan **tarixiy voqealar va siyosiy kuchlar** ta'sirida shakllangan. Har bir yirik tarixiy burilish tilga yangi so'zlar, grammatik tuzilmalar va fonetik o'zgarishlar olib kelgan. Ingliz tili Rim davridan tortib XXI asrgacha bo'lgan bosqichda doimiy ravishda o'zgarib borgan. Bu maqolada tilning tarixiy rivojiga ta'sir qilgan asosiy voqealar, ularning lingvistik oqibatlari va zamonaviy ingliz tilidagi aks sadosi tahlil qilinadi.

### **Metodologiya**

Ushbu tadqiqotda tarixiy-lingvistik tahlil usuli asosida quyidagi bosqichlar o'rganildi:

- Tarixiy voqealarning sanasi, davomiyligi va ijtimoiy konteksti.
- Voqealarning til tizimiga ta'siri: leksika, morfologiya, sintaksis va fonetika darajasida.
- Amaliy misollar asosida o'zgarishlar tahlili.





• Ingliz tilining tarixiy shakllari (Old English, Middle English, Early Modern English, Present-day English) bo'yicha solishtirma yondashuv.

Asosiy manbalar sifatida: tarixiy hujjatlar, lug'atlar, tilshunoslik tadqiqotlari va Oksford ingliz tili tarixi arxivlari tahlil qilindi.

### 3. Tarixiy bosqichlar va ularning ta'siri

#### 3.1. Rim bosqini (43–410 yillar)

Rimliklar Britaniyani zabt etgan davrda lotincha so'zlar ingliz tiliga kirib keldi. Ko'pchilik lotincha so'zlar din, harbiy ish, huquq va savdo sohalariga oid edi.

#### Misollar:

- "street" (lot. *strata*)
- "camp" (lot. *campus*)
- "wine" (lot. *vinum*)

#### 3.2. Anglo-saksonlar davri (V–XI asr)

Germaniya hududidan kelgan angllar, saksonlar va yutlar tillari asosida **Old English** shakllandi. Bu bosqichda ingliz tili asosan germanik ildizlarga ega edi.

#### Xususiyatlar:

- Juda boy fe'l tizimi (ko'plik, zamonlar, egalik).
- Katta grammatik murakkablik.
- Ko'plab zamonaviy asosiy so'zlar: "man", "woman", "house", "water", "earth".

#### 3.3. Norman istilosi (1066 y.)

1066-yilgi Hastings jangidan so'ng Frantsiyadan kelgan normanlar ingliz tiliga katta miqdorda fransuzcha so'zlarni olib kirdi. Bu davr **Middle English** bosqichi deb ataladi.

#### Leksik ta'sir:

- Sud va huquq sohasi: "court", "judge", "jury", "justice".
- Ovqat nomlari: "beef" (frans. *boeuf*), "pork" (frans. *porc*).
- Oliy tabaqa va madaniyat: "noble", "beauty", "language".

#### 3.4. Sanoat inqilobi (XVIII–XIX asrlar)

Texnologik taraqqiyot yangi atamalarni talab qildi. Ko'plab so'zlar ilm-fan, ishlab chiqarish va transportga oid edi.

#### Misollar:

- "engine", "electricity", "train", "steam", "factory"

#### 3.5. Britaniya imperiyasi va mustamlakachilik



Britaniya imperiyasi dunyoning turli hududlariga kengaygan sari, ingliz tili boshqa tillardan soʻz oʻzlashtira boshladi. Bu davrda til koʻp millatli madaniyatlar bilan boyidi.

**Masalan:**

- Hindistondan: “shampoo”, “bungalow”, “pyjamas”
- Arab tilidan: “algebra”, “alcohol”, “zero”
- Afrika va Karib hududlaridan: “voodoo”, “zebra”, “banjo”

**3.6. Amerika inglizchasining kuchayishi (XX–XXI asrlar)**

Amerika Qoʻshma Shtatlari global kuchga aylangach, u yaratgan inglizcha (American English) butun dunyoga tarqala boshladi. Bu davrda yangi soʻzlar reklama, texnologiya, ommaviy madaniyat orqali tarqaldi.

**Misollar:**

- “okay”, “cool”, “internet”, “blog”, “selfie”, “hashtag”, “meme”

**4. Muammolar va ularni yengish yoʻllari**

**Muammo 1: Tilning ortiqcha murakkabligi**

Tarixiy voqealar natijasida ingliz tilining fonetikasi va orfografiyasi murakkablashgan. Soʻzning yozilishi va talaffuzi koʻpincha bir-biriga toʻgʻri kelmaydi.

**Yechim:** Til oʻrganuvchilarga fonetik qonuniyatlarni aniq oʻrgatish va turli lahjalar bilan tanishtirish muhim.

**Muammo 2: Sinonimlarning koʻpligi**

Fransuz, lotin va germanik ildizlardan kelgan sinonimlar (e.g., *ask – inquire – interrogate*) oʻquvchilarni chalkashtiradi.

**Yechim:** Sinonimlar kontekstual farqlar asosida oʻqitilishi kerak. Tarixiy manba bilan izohlash foydali boʻladi.

**Muammo 3: Tarixiy shakllarning tushunarsizligi**

Koʻpgina arxaik soʻzlar adabiyotda mavjud boʻlsa-da, zamonaviy oʻquvchilar uchun noaniq.

**Yechim:** Tarixiy bosqichlarni vizual vositalar (timeline, xaritalar) orqali tushuntirish samarali.

**Xulosa**

Ingliz tili oʻzining boyligi va murakkabligini asosan tarixiy voqealar taʼsirida oʻrttirgan. Har bir tarixiy davr tilda iz qoldirgan: leksik boyish, fonetik oʻzgarish, grammatik soddalashuv va sinonimik qatlamlarning shakllanishi — bularning barchasi muayyan tarixiy sababga ega. Tilshunoslar, oʻqituvchilar va tarjimonlar uchun bu



jarayonlarni tushunish va o'rgatish zamonaviy ingliz tilini chuqurroq anglash imkonini beradi.

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ZAMONAVIY INGLIZ TILIDAGI YANGI SO‘ZLAR  
(NEOLOGIZMLAR) VA ULARNING O‘ZBEK TILIDAGI MUQOBILLARI

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Mutaxassilik: 60230100 – Filolgiya va tillarni o‘qitish (ingliz tili)

O‘qituvchi: Shamsiyeva A.Sh

**Kirish:** Bugungi globallashuv davrida til doimiy ravishda o‘zgarib, boyib borayotgan ijtimoiy hodisadir. Har qanday tilning rivojlanish jarayonida yangi so‘zlar – neologizmlar yuzaga keladi. Ayniqsa, ingliz tili zamonaviy texnologiyalar, internet, madaniyat va siyosiy jarayonlar ta’sirida yildan-yilga minglab yangi leksik birliklar bilan boyimoqda. Bu so‘zlar tez orada kundalik nutqga, ijtimoiy tarmoqlarga, matbuotga va hatto boshqa tillarga ham kirib bormoqda.

Mazkur maqolada ingliz tilidagi zamonaviy neologizmlar, ularning shakllanishi, ishlatilish xususiyatlari va o‘zbek tilidagi tarjimai yoki muqobillarining mavjudligi tahlil qilinadi. Shuningdek, ularni tarjima qilishda duch kelinadigan tilshunoslik muammolari ham ko‘rib chiqiladi.

**Asosiy qism:** Neologizm tushunchasi va uni shakllantiruvchi omillar

Neologizm – bu til tizimida yaqinda paydo bo‘lgan, ko‘pchilik tomonidan hali to‘liq o‘zlashtirilmagan yangi so‘z yoki iboradir. Ingliz tilida bunday so‘zlar ko‘pincha texnika, internet, moda, tibbiyot, ekologiya, va ijtimoiy hayot sohalarida paydo bo‘ladi. Masalan: selfie, vlog, hashtag, ghosting, influencer, staycation, climate anxiety, binge-watch va boshqalar.

Ularning yuzaga kelishiga quyidagi omillar sabab bo‘ladi:

Texnologik taraqqiyot va internetning keng tarqalishi;

Yangi ijtimoiy hodisalar va madaniy tendensiyalar;

Global mulqotning kuchayishi va ingliz tilining xalqaro mavqei;

Internetda yaratilayotgan va tez tarqaladigan kontentlar.

Neologizmlarning shakllanish usullari

Ingliz tilida yangi so‘zlar quyidagi usullar orqali yaratiladi:

1. Qo‘shma so‘zlar (compound words): brunch (breakfast + lunch), staycation (stay + vacation);



2. Qisqartmalar (acronyms): FOMO – fear of missing out, YOLO – you only live once;

3. So‘z yasash (derivation): googling, binge-watching;

4. Semantik kengayish: mavjud so‘zga yangi ma’no berish (masalan, cloud – internetdagi ma’lumot saqlash muhiti).

Muhokama

Zamonaviy neologizmlarni o‘zbek tiliga tarjima qilish jarayonida bir qancha muammolar yuzaga keladi. Bular quyidagilardan iborat:

To‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri muqobil yo‘qligi: Masalan, ghosting so‘zining o‘zbek tilida aniq bir so‘z bilan ifodasi mavjud emas, balki "tushuntirishsiz aloqa uzish" tarzida tavsiflashga to‘g‘ri keladi.

Madaniy tafovutlar: Ayrim inglizcha neologizmlar g‘arb madaniyatiga xos bo‘lib, o‘zbek madaniyatida ekvivalent holat yo‘q.

O‘zlashtirish yoki tavsifiy tarjima muammosi: Ba’zi so‘zlar bevosita o‘zlashtirilgan (selfi, meme), boshqalari esa tavsifiy tarjima qilingan (binge-watch – serialni bir necha qism ketma-ket ko‘rish).

Amaliy misollar jadvali

Inglizcha so‘z O‘zbekcha muqobili yoki tarjimasi Izoh

Selfie Selfi Telefon bilan o‘zini suratga olish

Ghosting G‘oyib bo‘lish (aloqani uzish) Kutilmaganda javobsiz qolish

Influencer Ta’sir ko‘rsatuvchi (blogger) Ko‘p auditoriyaga ega shaxs

Binge-watch Serialni ketma-ket tomosha qilish Birdaniga bir necha qismni ko‘rish

Staycation Uyda dam olish Safarga chiqmay, uyda ta’til o‘tkazish

Xulosa: Xulosa qilib aytganda, ingliz tilidagi neologizmlar zamonaviy hayotning barcha jabhalarini qamrab olgan. Ularning o‘zbek tiliga to‘g‘ri va mazmunli tarzda tarjima qilinishi milliy til boyligiga hissa qo‘shadi. Shu bilan birga, tarjima jarayonida so‘zning ma’nosi, qo‘llanilish konteksti, madaniy xususiyatlari inobatga olinishi kerak. Neologizmlarni o‘zbek tiliga moslashtirishda lingvistik yondashuv, izchillik va uslubiy aniqlik zarur.

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## THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE COMPARISON METHOD IN TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES

**Esbergenova Gumshagul Bekbergenovna**

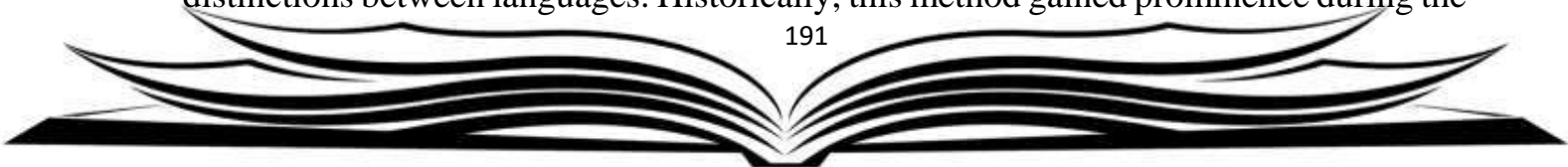
Nukus State Pedagogical Institute named after Ajiniyaz

**Abstract.** The comparison method is a powerful instructional approach in foreign language teaching that draws on learners' existing linguistic knowledge to facilitate the acquisition of a new language. Rooted in contrastive linguistics, this method involves identifying and analyzing similarities and differences between the learners' first language and the target language. It enhances learners' understanding of grammatical structures, vocabulary, pronunciation, and cultural expressions by creating meaningful connections and promoting metalinguistic awareness. The method also supports cognitive development and inclusive teaching by validating learners' native languages.

**Keywords:** Comparison method, contrastive analysis, foreign language teaching, metalinguistic awareness, language acquisition, intercultural communication, grammar instruction.

In the evolving landscape of global communication and education, the demand for effective foreign language instruction continues to grow. As nations become more interconnected and international relations, business, travel, and education increasingly cross linguistic borders, the ability to teach and learn foreign languages effectively becomes ever more crucial. Among the various methods employed by language educators, the comparison method holds a significant and often underappreciated place. This method, rooted in contrastive analysis, plays a fundamental role in facilitating language acquisition by allowing learners to understand and internalize the structure, vocabulary, phonology, and cultural contexts of a foreign language in relation to their mother tongue or another known language. Understanding the significance of the comparison method in foreign language teaching requires an exploration of its theoretical foundations, its practical applications, and the advantages it brings to the classroom.

At its core, the comparison method involves the systematic juxtaposition of two or more languages to highlight both their similarities and differences. This pedagogical approach is grounded in contrastive linguistics, which aims to identify the structural distinctions between languages. Historically, this method gained prominence during the





mid-twentieth century when linguists such as Robert Lado advocated for the use of contrastive analysis to predict the areas of difficulty in language learning. According to this theory, the primary challenges learners face in acquiring a second language (L2) stem from the differences between the L2 and their first language (L1). When these differences are recognized and addressed explicitly in instruction, learners are better equipped to overcome interference from their L1 and avoid fossilization of errors. Thus, the comparison method serves not only as a diagnostic tool but also as a strategic approach to reinforce correct language usage and deepen learners' linguistic awareness.

The practical application of the comparison method in the classroom encompasses multiple dimensions of language learning. In grammar instruction, for instance, comparing sentence structures between the L1 and L2 can illuminate subtle yet important syntactic distinctions. A student whose first language employs a subject-object-verb (SOV) order, such as Japanese or Korean, may struggle with the subject-verb-object (SVO) structure typical of English. By drawing attention to this contrast, educators can preemptively address common errors and reinforce the correct syntactic pattern through targeted practice. Similarly, in teaching tense and aspect, comparisons can help clarify forms that may not have direct equivalents in the learner's native language. For example, many languages lack a direct counterpart to the English present perfect tense. Explaining its use in comparison with past simple and relating it to the learner's own temporal structures fosters a clearer understanding of nuanced meanings.

In vocabulary acquisition, the comparison method aids in distinguishing between cognates and false friends. Cognates—words that share similar forms and meanings across languages—can expedite vocabulary development when learners recognize and remember them easily. For example, English and French share a considerable number of cognates due to their Latin roots, such as "information" (English) and "information" (French). However, false friends—words that appear similar but differ in meaning—can lead to misunderstandings and errors. An English learner who encounters the Spanish word "embarazada" might incorrectly assume it means "embarrassed," when it actually means "pregnant." By highlighting such differences, the comparison method enhances semantic accuracy and promotes more precise word usage.

Phonological instruction also benefits greatly from the comparison method. Every language has its unique sound system, and pronunciation difficulties often arise from the learner's tendency to map unfamiliar L2 sounds onto their L1 phonetic inventory. Through comparative analysis, teachers can help students become aware of these mismatches and practice articulating unfamiliar phonemes more accurately. A Russian





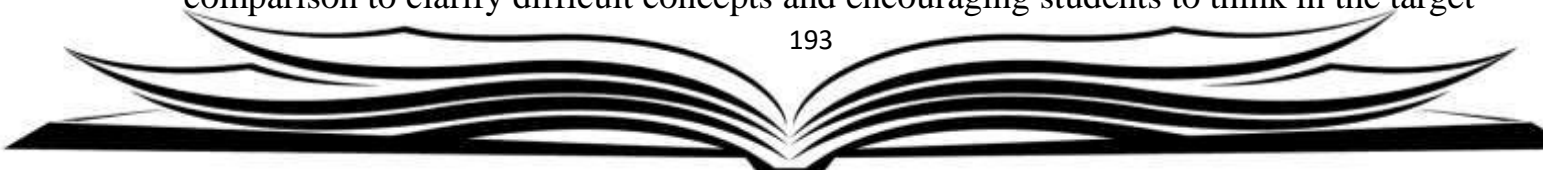
speaker, for example, may struggle with the English "th" sounds /θ/ and /ð/, which are absent in Russian. By contrasting these with similar Russian sounds and providing articulatory explanations and drills, instructors can guide learners toward correct pronunciation and improved intelligibility.

Beyond linguistic structure, the comparison method offers valuable insights into the cultural aspects of language. Language is deeply intertwined with culture, and each reflects the worldview of its speakers. When students compare idiomatic expressions, proverbs, or forms of address across languages, they gain not only linguistic competence but also intercultural awareness. For example, in English, the phrase "it's raining cats and dogs" might bewilder a learner whose language uses a completely different metaphor for heavy rain. Explaining such expressions through cultural comparison helps students appreciate the richness and diversity of languages, while also preparing them for authentic communication in culturally appropriate ways.

The cognitive benefits of the comparison method are equally noteworthy. Comparing languages fosters metalinguistic awareness—the ability to think about and analyze language as an abstract system. This awareness enhances learners' understanding of how language works in general, which can be particularly useful for advanced learners, linguists, or those planning to learn additional languages. It encourages critical thinking as students observe patterns, formulate hypotheses, and test their understanding across linguistic boundaries. Furthermore, it empowers learners to become more autonomous, equipping them with analytical tools they can apply outside the classroom in self-study or in learning new languages.

Importantly, the comparison method aligns well with modern educational principles such as constructivism and learner-centered instruction. Constructivist theories of learning posit that knowledge is constructed through active engagement with content and through connecting new information to prior knowledge. The comparison method naturally activates learners' existing linguistic knowledge and invites them to construct new understanding through analysis and reflection. Moreover, by acknowledging and incorporating students' native languages and linguistic backgrounds, the comparison method validates their identities and fosters a more inclusive and supportive learning environment.

Despite its many advantages, the comparison method is not without challenges. One potential pitfall is the over-reliance on L1, which can hinder immersion and reduce exposure to authentic L2 input. Teachers must strike a balance between using comparison to clarify difficult concepts and encouraging students to think in the target





language as much as possible. Additionally, comparison requires teachers to have a high degree of proficiency not only in the L2 but also in their students' L1s. In multilingual classrooms, this can become a logistical hurdle. However, even in such settings, general comparative strategies—such as contrastive examples, visual aids, and metalinguistic discussions—can still be effectively employed.

Another challenge lies in ensuring that comparisons are pedagogically meaningful and not superficial. Effective use of the method demands careful planning, informed by linguistic knowledge and pedagogical expertise. Teachers must identify areas where comparison is most beneficial and design activities that promote deep understanding rather than mere translation or rote memorization. For instance, comparing verb conjugation patterns across languages can be enlightening, but only if the instruction highlights how these patterns function in communication and meaning-making.

In recent years, technological advancements and digital tools have further enhanced the potential of the comparison method. Language learning apps, translation software, and interactive platforms now allow learners to explore linguistic comparisons on their own. These tools can supplement classroom instruction by offering instant feedback and exposing students to diverse language inputs. Additionally, corpus-based resources enable learners to analyze authentic language use across languages, deepening their appreciation of contextual variation and usage frequency. When integrated thoughtfully, technology can extend the reach of the comparison method and make it more accessible to learners of all backgrounds.

In conclusion, the comparison method remains a vital and dynamic approach in the field of foreign language teaching. By drawing on the learners' existing linguistic knowledge and systematically contrasting it with the target language, this method promotes a deeper understanding of grammar, vocabulary, pronunciation, and culture. It empowers learners cognitively, supports inclusive pedagogy, and aligns with modern educational principles. While challenges exist, they can be effectively managed through thoughtful planning and teacher training. As the world becomes increasingly multilingual and interconnected, the need for effective and reflective language teaching methods becomes more pressing. In this context, the comparison method stands out as a powerful tool that not only facilitates language acquisition but also enriches the learner's linguistic and cultural horizons.





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