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SYNAPSES: INSIGHTS ACROSS THE DISCIPLINES

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YOSHLAR ORASIDA IJTIMOYIY TARMOQLARGA QARAMLIK: OQIBATLARI VA SABABLARI

Baxodirova Mahliyo Iloxomovna

ANNOTATSIYA: Ushbu maqolada yoshlar orasida ijtimoiy tarmoqlarga qaramlikning asosiy sabablari va oqibatlari tahlil qilinadi. Zamonaviy texnologiyalar rivojlanishi va internetning ommalashuvi natijasida yoshlarning ko‘pchiligi ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda ko‘p vaqt o‘tkazmoqda. Bu holat nafaqat ularning ruhiy salomatligiga, balki ta’lim sifati, ijtimoiy munosabatlar va shaxsiy rivojlanishiga ham ta’sir qilmoqda. Tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko‘rsatadiki, nazorat qilinmagan ijtimoiy tarmoqdan foydalanish yoshlar o‘rtasida ruhiy tushkunlik, o‘ziga past baho berish, o‘qishga qiziqishning pasayishi va real hayotdagi muloqot ko‘nikmalarining sustlashishiga olib keladi.

KALIT SO‘ZLAR: ijtimoiy tarmoqlar, yoshlar, qaramlik, ruhiy salomatlik, ta’lim sifati.

So‘nggi yillarda ijtimoiy tarmoqlar yoshlar hayotining ajralmas qismiga aylangan. Facebook, Instagram, TikTok, Telegram, X (Twitter) va boshqa platformalar orqali ular do‘stlari bilan muloqot qiladi, axborot oladi va bo‘sh vaqtini o‘tkazadi. Ammo bu jarayon nazoratsiz bo‘lsa, yoshlar orasida ijtimoiy tarmoqlarga qaramlik shakllanadi.

Ijtimoiy tarmoqlarga qaramlikning sabablari:

1. Doimiy axborot oqimi va tezkorlik – Ijtimoiy tarmoqlar orqali foydalanuvchilar doimiy yangiliklardan xabardor bo‘lishadi. Yoshlar aynan shu tezkorlikka o‘rganib qolganligi sababli ularni tez-tez tekshirib turish odatga aylanadi [1]. Bu oqimning doimiy bop‘lib bqolishining sabablari: Algoritmik lentlar: Platformalar siz yoqtiradigan kontentni oldinga chiqarib, yana ko‘proq qolishga undaydi (infinite scroll).

- Push-bildirishnomalar: Layk, izoh, “mention”, trend, “reminder” — bularning barchasi tez-tez qaytib tekshirishga majbur qiladi.
- Jonli formatlar: Live efir, “stories”, real-time chat va trendlar “hozir ko‘rmasam o‘tkazib yuboraman” degan hissiyot (FOMO)ni kuchaytiradi.
- Ijtimoiy tasdiq: Layk va izohlar darhol kelishi — kichik, tez-tez takrorlanuvchi mukofotlar tizimini hosil qiladi.

Psixologik mexanizmlar

- O‘zgaruvchan mukofot (variable rewards): Har safar lentalarni yangilaganda natija oldindan noma’lum — ba’zan juda qiziq narsa chiqadi. Bu beqaror, ammo kuchli rag‘batlantiruvchi mexanizm.
- FOMO (fear of missing out): Hech narsani o‘tkazib yubormaslik istagi tekshirish siklini tezlashtiradi.
- Yangilikka sezgirlik: Miya yangi, kutilmagan axborotni kuchliroq qayd etadi; shu bois lentani yana “tortib ko‘rish” osonlashadi.
- Mikro-uzilishlar odati: Qisqa, lekin tez-tez bo‘ladigan tekshiruvlar (mikro-task switching) diqqatni bo‘lib yuboradi va odatga aylanadi.

2. O‘zini ko‘rsatish va tasdiqlash ehtiyoji – Yoshlar o‘z hayotidagi voqealarni boshqalarga ko‘rsatish va ijobiy izohlar olish orqali psixologik qoniqish hosil qiladilar. Ijtimoiy tarmoqlar bu jarayon uchun ideal maydon yaratadi, chunki:

- Profil va kontentni boshqarish mumkin: Foydalanuvchi o‘zi istagan rasmlar, statuslar va voqealarni tanlab joylaydi.
- Oson va tez tasdiqlash imkoniyati: Layk, izoh, repost, kuzatuvchilar soni kabi ko‘rsatkichlar ijtimoiy maqom va tasdiqlashni bildiradi.
- Darhol “javob” keladi: Joylangan postga bir necha soniyada “layk”lar tushishi, miyada mukofot gormonlari (dopamin)ni faollashtiradi.

Yaxshi ko‘rinish uchun filtrlardan foydalangan holda eng yaxshi lahzalarni baham ko‘radi. Bu orqali ular “men ham boshqalar kabi muvaffaqiyatliman yoki qiziqarli hayot kechiraman” degan signalni beradi.

Tasdiqlash (validation)ga qaramlik

- “Layking” va izohlar odamning qadriyat hissini oshiradi.
- Layklar kam bo‘lsa, bu tushkunlikka olib kelishi mumkin.
- Yoshlar o‘zini baholashda ko‘pincha shu ko‘rsatkichlarga tayanib qoladi.

FOMO (Fear of Missing Out)-Agar do‘stlari yangi surat yoki voqealarni joylagan bo‘lsa, yoshlar ham o‘zini “ko‘rsatish”ni kechiktirmaslikka harakat qiladi. Shu sababli tarmoqqa tez-tez kirish odati shakllanadi.

Ijtimoiy solishtirish (social comparison)-tarmoqlarda boshqalarning “ideal” hayoti bilan solishtirish o‘ziga past baho berishga olib keladi. Shu jarayonda yana ko‘proq e’tibor olishga intilish kuchayadi.

Yoshlar orasidagi ta’siri.

1. O‘z-o‘zini baholashning noaniqligi: Tarmoqdagi fikr-mulohazalarga bog‘lanib qolish ruhiy beqarorlikka olib kelishi mumkin.
2. Kreativlikni kamaytirishi: Yoshlar ko‘pincha “boshqalarga yoqadigan” kontentni yaratishga urinib, o‘z haqiqiy qiziqishlarini chetga surib qo‘yadi.
3. Real hayotga ta’siri: Ijtimoiy tasdiqlashga haddan tashqari intilish, o‘qish, oila yoki do‘stlar bilan jonli muloqotni e’tiborsiz qoldirishga sabab bo‘ladi. [2].
3. Bo‘sh vaqtni to‘ldirish va ko‘ngilxushlik – Ko‘plab yoshlar ijtimoiy tarmoqlarni asosiy hordiq vositasi sifatida ko‘radi. Bu holat asta-sekin qaramlikka olib keladi [3].
4. Peer pressure (tengdoshlardan bosim) – Guruhda ajralib qolmaslik uchun yoshlar doimiy ravishda onlayn bo‘lishga majbur bo‘ladilar.
5. Platformalarning algoritmik xususiyatlari – Ijtimoiy tarmoqlar foydalanuvchini iloji boricha uzoqroq ushlab qolishga qaratilgan algoritmlar bilan ishlaydi [4].

Qaramlikning oqibatlar:

1. Ruhiy salomatlikka salbiy ta’sir – Tadqiqotlar ko‘rsatadiki, ijtimoiy tarmoqlarni haddan tashqari ishlatish yoshlar orasida tushkunlik, xavotir va yolg‘izlikni kuchaytiradi. Uning ta’sirlari: Depressiya va tushkunlik

- Ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda boshqalarning “ideal hayoti”ni ko‘rgan yoshlar o‘zini pastroq his qiladi.
- O‘z hayoti bilan taqqoslash o‘ziga past baho berish va tushkunlikni kuchaytiradi.
- Tadqiqotlar (Twenge, 2018) ko‘rsatishicha, 3 soatdan ortiq vaqt ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda o‘tkazadigan yoshlar depressiya belgilari bo‘yicha yuqoriroq ko‘rsatkichlarga ega.

Xavotir (Anxiety) va “doimiy onlayn bo‘lish” bosimi

- Bildirishnomalarni tekshirmaslik yoki javob qaytarmaslik FOMO (Fear of Missing Out – “nimanidir o‘tkazib yuborish qo‘rquvi”)ni kuchaytiradi.
- Har doim “javob berish kerak” degan hissiyot ichki zo‘riqishni oshiradi.
- O‘qish yoki dam olish paytida ham bu bosim doimiy stress holatini keltirib chiqaradi.

Uyqu buzilishi

- Kechqurun ekranga uzoq qarash melatonin (uyqu gormoni) ishlab chiqarilishini kamaytiradi.
- Tunda ijtimoiy tarmoqlarni ko‘rish uyqu siklini kechiktiradi, natijada kayfiyat buziladi va charchoq ortadi.

O‘ziga past baho berish (Low self-esteem)

- Yoshlar ko‘pincha o‘z qiyofasini boshqalarnikidan pastroq deb o‘ylaydi.
- Layk va izohlar soni bilan o‘z qiymatini o‘lchash odati shakllanadi. Bu hissiy beqarorlikni keltirib chiqaradi.

Real hayotdan uzilish va yolg‘izlik hissi

- Virtual muloqot real ijtimoiy ko‘nikmalarni zaiflashtiradi.
- Do‘stlar bilan jonli uchrashuvlar kamaygan sari yolg‘izlik hissi ortadi.
- Bu esa ruhiy tushkunlikni kuchaytirishi mumkin.[1].

2. O‘qishga va ishga bo‘lgan e‘tiborning pasayishi – Yoshlar ko‘proq onlayn vaqt o‘tkazgani sababli darslarga diqqatini qaratolmaydi, bu esa bilim darajasining pasayishiga olib keladi [5]. Bundan tashqari quyidagilarni ham o‘z ichiga oladi.

3. Doimiy chalg‘ituvchi bildirishnomalar

- Ijtimoiy tarmoqlar doimiy “push-bildirishnomalar” bilan foydalanuvchini tez-tez qurilmani tekshirishga majbur qiladi.
- Har bir chalg‘ituvchi signal diqqatni ajratadi va qayta ishlashga vaqt talab etadi. Tadqiqotlar diqqatni qayta tiklashga o‘rtacha 10–15 daqiqa ketishini ko‘rsatadi.

“Mikro-fazo”lar va multitasking odati

- Yoshlar dars yoki ish paytida ham tarmoqqa tez-tez kirib chiqishga odatlanadi.
- Multitasking (bir vaqtda bir nechta ishni qilishga urinish) diqqatni bo‘lib yuboradi, natijada vazifani to‘liq anglash qiyinlashadi.

Doimiy yangilik oqimi

- Lenta va kontentni doim yangilash foydalanuvchini ma‘lum bir vazifaga diqqatni jamlashdan chalg‘itadi.

- Bu jarayon miyani qisqa muddatli, tezkor rag‘batlarga o‘rgatib qo‘yadi, chuqur o‘rganish va fikrlash qiyinlashadi.

Uyqu yetishmovchiligi

- Tarmoqda kechqurun vaqt o‘tkazish uyqu rejimini buzadi.
- Yetarli uyqu olmagan yoshlar ertasi kuni dars yoki ishga diqqatni jamlay olmaydi.

3. Ta’siri

1. O‘qishdagi natijalar pasayadi: Diqqatning tez-tez bo‘linishi materialni tushunish va eslab qolishni qiyinlashtiradi.

2. Ish unumdorligi kamayadi: Ishchilar topshiriqlarni kechiktirib bajarishadi, bu esa mehnat samaradorligiga salbiy ta’sir qiladi.

3. Motivatsiya tushadi: Qisqa muddatli zavq beruvchi tarmoq kontenti uzoq muddatli vazifalarga qiziqishni pasaytiradi.

4. Vaqtni to‘g‘ri taqsimlay olmaslik: Ijtimoiy tarmoqlarga ortiqcha vaqt ketadi va asosiy faoliyatga yetarli vaqt ajratilmaydi.

3. Real hayotdagi muloqotning kamayishi – Virtual aloqa ko‘paygani sari yoshlar yuzma-yuz suhbatdan uzoqlashadi, natijada ijtimoiy ko‘nikmalari sustlashadi [2].

4. Uyqu rejimining buzilishi – Kechqurun ijtimoiy tarmoqlardan foydalanish uyqu vaqtini kechiktiradi va yoshlarning umumiy sog‘lig‘iga salbiy ta’sir ko‘rsatadi [3].

5. Ma’lumotlar xavfsizligi muammolari – Yoshlar shaxsiy ma’lumotlarini himoya qilishga yetarli e’tibor bermaganliklari sababli ularni yo‘qotish yoki firibgarlikka uchrash ehtimoli ortadi.

Xulosa: Ijtimoiy tarmoqlarga qaramlik yoshlarning ruhiy va jismoniy salomatligiga, shuningdek, ta’lim sifati va real ijtimoiy hayotiga katta ta’sir ko‘rsatmoqda. Shu sababli ota-onalar, o‘qituvchilar va jamiyat birgalikda yoshlarni onlayn dunyodan to‘g‘ri foydalanishga o‘rgatishlari zarur. Texnologiyani foydali maqsadlarda ishlatish va vaqtni to‘g‘ri boshqarish qaramlikni kamaytirishning eng muhim omillaridan biridir.

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INGLIZ TILINING GLOBAL TILGA AYLANISHI UNING XALQARO ALOQA, BIZNES VA ILM-FAN TILIGA AYLANISH SABABLARI

Bahodirova Mahliyo Ilhomovna

TerDPI Xorijiy til va adabiyoti Ingliz tili yo'nalishi talabasi

ANNOTATSIYA: Ingliz tili bugungi kunda dunyo bo'yicha eng ko'p o'rganilayotgan va ishlatilayotgan til sifatida global kommunikatsiya vositasiga aylangan. Ushbu maqolada ingliz tilining global til sifatida shakllanishiga olib kelgan omillar har tomonlama o'rganiladi. Avvalo, ingliz tilining tarixi, Britaniya imperiyasi davrida amalga oshirilgan mustamlakachilik siyosati natijasida turli hududlarga yoyilishi haqida so'z yuritiladi. Shuningdek, AQShning iqtisodiy va siyosiy jihatdan kuchli davlatga aylanishi, zamonaviy texnologiyalar, internet va ommaviy axborot vositalarining rivojlanishi ham ingliz tilining keng tarqalishida muhim rol o'ynagan. Maqolada, shuningdek, ingliz tilining xalqaro diplomatiya, savdo, ilm-fan, oliy ta'lim va madaniy almashuvdagi o'rni yoritiladi. Ingliz tilining global tildagi mavqei nafaqat tilshunoslik nuqtai nazaridan, balki sotsiologik, siyosiy va madaniy kontekstda ham ko'rib chiqiladi.

KALIT SO'ZLAR: Ingliz tili, global til, xalqaro aloqa, mustamlakachilik, iqtisodiy kuch, texnologiya, ommaviy madaniyat, diplomatiya, ilm-fan, ta'lim, kommunikatsiya.

Annotation: English has become the most widely studied and used language in the world, serving as the primary tool for global communication. This article provides an in-depth analysis of the factors that have contributed to the rise of English as a global language. It first explores the historical roots of this process, particularly the role of British colonialism in spreading English across various continents. Furthermore, the emergence of the United States as a dominant economic and political power, along with the advancement of modern technology, the internet, and global media, has significantly strengthened the global status of English. The article also highlights the essential role of English in diplomacy, international business, science, higher education, and cultural exchange. The global dominance of English is examined not only from a linguistic standpoint but also through sociological, political, and cultural perspectives.

Keywords: English language, global language, international communication, colonialism, economic power, technology, mass media, diplomacy, science, education, global culture.

Аннотация: Английский язык сегодня считается самым изучаемым и используемым языком в мире, играющим ключевую роль в глобальной коммуникации. В данной статье проводится всесторонний анализ факторов, повлиявших на превращение английского языка в глобальный. В первую очередь рассматриваются исторические предпосылки, в том числе колониальная политика Британской империи, способствовавшая широкому распространению языка на разных континентах. Кроме того, подчеркивается значимость экономического и политического доминирования США, развитие современных технологий, интернета и средств массовой информации в укреплении позиций английского языка. Также в статье освещается роль английского языка в международной дипломатии, бизнесе, науке, высшем образовании и культурном обмене. Глобальный статус английского языка рассматривается не только с точки зрения лингвистики, но и в социальном, политическом и культурном контексте..

Ключевые слова: Английский язык, глобальный язык, международная коммуникация, колониализм, экономическая мощь, технологии, массовая культура, дипломатия, наука, образование.

Hozirgi kunda ko'p tillarni egallash tobora dolzarb masalaga aylanmoqda. Chet tillarini o'rganish nafaqat ish topish imkoniyatlarini kengaytiradi, balki odamlar o'rtasida haqiqiy muloqotni o'rnatish, shuningdek, turli xalqlar madaniyati, yashash tarzi va joylari haqida chuqurroq tasavvur hosil qilishga yordam beradi. Tillar mavzusiga kelganda, ularning tarqalishi ko'pincha siyosiy hukmronlik va madaniy ta'sir bilan chambarchas bog'liq ekani kuzatiladi. Bundan tashqari, tilning keng ommalashuvi ko'pincha uning ortidagi iqtisodiy, siyosiy yoki harbiy qudrat bilan bevosita bog'liq bo'ladi. Global til deganda, dunyoning ko'plab mamlakatlarida ikkinchi til sifatida o'rganiladigan til tushuniladi. Bunday tillar BMT, YuNESKO, SAARC, Hamdo'stlik va boshqa xalqaro tuzilmalar faoliyatida faol ishlatiladi. Unda qaysi tillar bugungi kunda xalqaro maqomga ega? Ingliz, Fransuz, Arab, Portugal, Ispan, Rus, Nemis, Xitoy.

Global yoki jahon miqyosida tan olingan tilga aylanishi uchun har qanday til muayyan mezon va xususiyatlarga ega bo'lishi lozim. Bunday tilni aniqlashda quyidagi belgilar muhim o'rin tutadi:

- Juda ko'p sonli kishilar tomonidan so'zlashilishi.
- Til ona tili sifatida ishlatiladigan aholining sezilarli qismini qamrab olishi.
- Bir nechta davlatlarda rasmiy til maqomiga ega bo'lishi.

- Muayyan etnik guruh bilan cheklab qo'yilmagan ochiq til hamjamiyatiga ega bo'lishi.
- Standartlashtirilgan shakllari mavjud bo'lib, ular chet tili sifatida keng o'rgatiladi.
- Til nufuzi va obro'si bilan bog'langan ijtimoiy yoki madaniy assotsiatsiyalarga ega bo'lishi.
- Xalqaro savdo va iqtisodiy aloqalarda faol qo'llanilishi.
- Turli xalqaro tashkilotlar doirasida ish yuritish vositasi bo'lishi.
- Ilmiy anjumanlar, muassasalar va global forumlarda ishlatilishi.
- Boy adabiy meros va muhim ilmiy-adabiy asarlar to'plamiga ega bo'lishi.

Nima uchun ingliz tili xalqaro til hisoblanadi? Ko'pchilik ingliz tilini global til deb ataydi, sababi u dunyoning turli hududlarida istiqomat qiluvchi odamlar tomonidan keng tushuniladi va ishlatiladi. Bu til nafaqat global darajada tan olingan, balki turli davlat va tashkilotlar tomonidan faol qo'llab-quvvatlanadi. Shu sababdan ham ingliz tili muhim xalqaro aloqa vositasiga aylangan. Ingliz tili fransuz, nemis va boshqa Yevropa tillari singari lotin tiliga borib taqaladigan ildizlarga ega. Bu esa, ayniqsa, Yevropa mamlakatlarida yashovchi kishilar uchun ingliz tilini o'rganishni nisbatan osonlashtiradi. Tilshunoslarning fikriga ko'ra, ingliz tilining sodda grammatikasi va tuzilmasi uni global tilda aylantirishda asosiy omillardan biri bo'lgan. Lotin alifbosida yozilishi ham uni boshqa tillarga nisbatan osonroq tanish va o'zlashtirish imkonini beradi. Shu bilan birga, ingliz tilining talaffuzi ko'plab tillarga qaraganda kamroq murakkablikka ega. Ingliz tili qanday qilib dunyo miqyosidagi global tilga aylandi? 18-asr oxiriga kelib, Britaniya imperiyasi ko'plab hududlarni o'z nazorati ostiga olgan edi. Bu mustamlakachilik siyosati orqali ingliz tili turli mintaqalarda keng yoyildi. Britaniyaning dunyo bo'yicha siyosiy va iqtisodiy ta'siri ham bu tilning ommalashuviga turtki bo'ldi. Bundan tashqari, texnologiya, ilm-fan, xalqaro diplomatiya, savdo aloqalari, san'at va rasmiy ta'lim tizimi orqali ingliz tili global miqyosda mustahkam o'rnashib oldi. Shu tariqa u dunyodagi eng nufuzli va ko'p tarqalgan tilga aylandi.

Global tilning afzalliklari va kamchiliklari:

1-afzallik: Turli madaniyatlar o'rtasida muloqotni yengillashtiradi. Global til mavjudligi har xil madaniyat vakillari o'rtasida o'zaro tushunishni osonlashtiradi. Til har doim xalqning madaniy o'zligining ajralmas qismi bo'lib kelgan. Bitta umumiy tilning mavjudligi esa turli xalqlar vakillariga o'zaro fikr almashish, o'zga madaniyatni anglash va hurmat qilish imkonini yaratadi. Bu til to'siqlarini kamaytiradi va insonlar o'rtasida madaniy ko'priklar vazifasini bajaradi.

2-afzallik: Xalqaro savdo aloqalarini rivojlantiradi. 1970-yillardan buyon globallashuv jarayoni va erkin bozor tamoyillari asosida dunyo bo‘ylab savdo aloqalari jadal sur’atda rivojlandi. Har xil davlatlar o‘rtasida yuzlab va minglab biznes bitimlar amalga oshirildi. Xalqaro hamkorlikda muvaffaqiyatga erishish uchun esa to‘g‘ri va aniq muloqot zarur bo‘ladi. Global til bu jarayonda muhim vosita bo‘lib, til to‘siqlarini bartaraf etadi va savdo-sotiq bilan shug‘ullanayotgan tomonlarga samarali aloqa o‘rnatishga yordam beradi. Natijada iqtisodiy o‘sish imkoniyatlari kengayadi.

1-kamchilik: Ingliz tili ilmiy faoliyatda ona tili bo‘lmaganlar uchun muammolar tug‘diradi. Ilmiy maqola yozish va uni nufuzli jurnalda chop ettirish – bu uzoq vaqt talab qiladigan, ko‘plab bosqichlardan iborat murakkab jarayondir. Ingliz tilining global ilmiy fan tili sifatida qabul qilinishi tadqiqotchilarga butun dunyo miqyosidagi ilmiy manbalardan foydalanish imkonini berdi. Biroq, bu holat ingliz tilida so‘zlashmaydigan olimlar uchun muayyan to‘siqlarni keltirib chiqarmoqda. Ehtimol, siz “Axir ular olimku, nega ingliz tilida erkin yozishmasa?” deb o‘ylashingiz mumkin. Aslida esa, ilmiy fikrni aniq, tushunarli va ilmiy standartlarga mos tarzda ifodalash har doim ham oson emas, ayniqsa bu til ona tilingiz bo‘lmasa. Jahon miqyosida tan olinmoqchi bo‘lgan har qanday olim ingliz tilidagi maqolalarni o‘qishi, xalqaro anjumanlarda qatnashishi va o‘z ishini ingliz tilida taqdim etishi talab etiladi. “The Atlantic” jurnalining ma’lumotlariga ko‘ra, bugungi kunda ilmiy maqolalarning 80 foizi ingliz tilida yoziladi. Ushbu maqolada qayd etilishicha, ingliz tilidan boshqa tillarda chop etilgan ilmiy jurnallarda ham hech bo‘lmaganda inglizcha annotatsiyalar (tezislar) bo‘lishi majburiy bo‘lib qolmoqda.

2-kamchilik: Global tilning tarqalishi ozchilik tillarining yo‘qolishiga olib keladi. BBC nashrining xabar berishicha, o‘tgan 100 yil ichida qariyb 400 til butunlay yo‘qolgan – ya’ni har 3 oyda bitta til o‘z hayotini yakunlagan. Yana bir taxminga ko‘ra, kelgusi asrda mavjud tillarning yarmi yo‘q bo‘lib ketadi. Til yo‘qolishi esa, o‘z navbatida, o‘sha tilga tegishli bo‘lgan madaniyat, an’analar va dunyoqarashning ham yo‘qolishini bildiradi. Global tilda gapiradigan shaxslar odatda ko‘proq imkoniyatlarga ega bo‘ladilar – bu ish topish, ta’lim olish yoki jamiyatda muvaffaqiyat qozonish imkoniyatlarini o‘z ichiga oladi. Shu sababli, kichik tillarda so‘zlashuvchilar ko‘pincha farovon hayot sari yo‘l ochish maqsadida global tilni o‘rganishga intiladilar. Natijada, ularning ona tillari asta-sekin ikkinchi darajali holatga tushib qoladi. Bundan tashqari, globallashuv jarayoni madaniyatlararo integratsiyani kuchaytirib, ozchilik tillarining o‘rnini global til bilan almashtirib borayotgan bir holatga olib kelmoqda.

Xuddi tanga ikki tomonlama bo‘lganidek, global tilning ham ijobiy va salbiy jihatlari mavjud. Uning asosiy afzalliklari qatorida — turli xalqlar va madaniyatlar orasida samarali muloqotni ta’minlash, shuningdek, davlatlar o‘rtasida xalqaro savdo va iqtisodiy hamkorlikni kengaytirish imkonini yaratishi kabilar ajralib turadi. Shu bilan birga, global tilning ayrim noqulay tomonlari ham yo‘q emas: u ayniqsa ilmiy faoliyatda ingliz tilini ona tili sifatida bilmaydigan tadqiqotchilar uchun muayyan to‘siqlar tug‘diradi. Bundan tashqari, u ozchilik tillarining sekin-asta yo‘qolishiga ham ma’lum darajada sabab bo‘lmoqda. Shubhasiz, ingliz tili bugungi kunda eng keng tarqalgan va eng ko‘p qo‘llaniladigan tillardan biridir. Dunyoda millionlab odamlar bu tilni birinchi yoki ikkinchi til sifatida o‘zlashtirgan. Hech bir boshqa til hozircha ingliz tilidek keng ommalashgan va xalqaro maydonda ta’sir kuchiga ega bo‘lgan til sifatida qaralayotgani yo‘q. Ammo muhim savol ochiq qoladi: ingliz tili kelgusi asrda ham jahon miqyosida asosiy global til sifatida saqlanib qoladimi yoki boshqa til uni almashtiradimi?

Xulosa qilib aytganda, global til mavjudligi zamonaviy dunyoda xalqaro muloqot, savdo, ilm-fan va ta’lim sohalarining jadal rivojlanishida muhim vositaga aylangan. Ingliz tilining global maqomga erishgani tasodifiy emas — u ko‘plab davlatlarda rasmiy yoki muhim aloqa tili bo‘lib xizmat qiladi va millionlab insonlar uchun bilim, texnologiya va madaniyatga kirish eshigini ochadi. Biroq, bu tilning keng tarqalishi ba’zi muammolarni ham yuzaga keltiradi. Jumladan, ingliz tilida so‘zlashmaydigan olimlar ilmiy faoliyatda qiyinchiliklarga duch kelishi yoki kichik tillar va ularning madaniyati yo‘qolib borishi kabi tahdidlar mavjud. Shunday ekan, global tilning afzalliklaridan oqilona foydalanish bilan birga, til xilma-xilligini asrab qolish, ozchilik tillariga ham e’tibor qaratish — muvozanatli yondashuv bo‘lishi lozim. Kelajakda qaysi til global til maqomini saqlab qoladi — bu vaqtning o‘zida aniqlanadi. Ammo hozircha ingliz tili global aloqa vositasi sifatida yetakchilikni davom ettirmoqda.

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“TUSHDA KECHGAN UMRLAR?”: XOTIRA, DARD VA VIJDONNING ADABIY IFODASI

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ANNOTASIYA: O‘tkir Hoshimovning "Tushda kechgan umr" lar asarida ifodalangan ijtimoiy - ma'naviy muammolar, insoniyatning ichki kechinmalari va o‘tmish xotiralarining badiiy aks ettirilishi tahlil qilinadi. Asardagi personajlar qalbi, ularning darad - u hasrati orqali jamiyatdagi muhim masalalarga nazar tashlanadi. Muallif mahorati, uslubi va ruhiy - psixologik tasviri yoritiladi. Shuningdek, ushbu asar orqali o‘quvchida qanday insoniylik saboqlari shakllanishi mumkinligi haqida mulohaza yuritiladi.

KALIT SO‘ZLAR: O‘tkir Hoshimov, tushda kechgan umrlar, xotira, adolatsizlik, personaj, retrospeksiya.

Kirish:

O‘zbek adabiyotida inson qalbi va jamiyat ruhiyatini o‘zizga xos tarzda tahlil qilgan yozuvchilar orasida O‘tkir Hoshimov alohida o‘rin egallaydi. Uning har bir asari o‘z davrining o‘tkir ijtimoiy muammolarini ko‘tarib chiqadi. Ayni paytda insoniylik, vijdon, mehr, yurakdagi dard haqida teran falsafiy mushohadalarga boy bo‘ladi. Ana shunday asarlardan biri - " Tushda. Kechgan umrlar" dir. Bu asar nafaqat o‘zbek xalqining muayyan davrdagi ruhiy holatini, balki insoniyatning unutilgan ammo, yurakda hanuz tirik bo‘lgan iztiroblarini yodga soladi. Asarni o‘qiyotgan har bir inson o‘z hayolida asar voqealarini gavdalantiradi. O‘zi ham xuddi shu muhitga tushib qolganday mutolaa qilishi asarning mukammal yozilganining isbotidir. Yozuvchimiz Said Ahmad " Tushda kechgan umrlar" asariga quyidagicha ta’rif beradi.

“Romanni loqayd hayajonsiz o‘qib bo‘lmaydi, u kitobxonni larzaga soladi. Xalq boshiga kulfatdan boshqani solmagan qonli urushni boshlagan telba urushqoqlarga dil - dilidan qarg‘ish yog‘diradi.” Haqiqatan ham bu urush ko‘p insonlarning boshiga yetdi.

Asosiy qism:

Inson umrini oqar daryo deymiz. Kechagi kunimiz bir tushday o'tib ketdi. Bugun esa hayotimizning yangi bir sahifasi ochildi. Shu sababli yozuvchi asarni "Tushda kechgan umrlar" deb nomlagan bo'lsa kerak. Asar voqealari markazida turgan qahramonlar: Rustam, uning otasi, Komissar, Soat G'aniyev, Qurbonoy xolalarning hayoti xuddi tushdagidek ma'nisiz va alg'ov - dalg'ov o'tdi. Muallif romanda retrospeksiya usulidan - zamondan ortga qaytish imkoniyatlaridan keng foydalangan. Bunga misol qilib asar bosh qahramoni Rustamning oxirgi kundaligidan boshlanadi va Qurbonoy xolaning har kungi tashvishlariga ulanib ketadi. Asar voqealari shu tarzda personajlarga bog'lanib ketadi. Personaj - (Lot. persona - shaxs) san'at va badiiy adabiyotda muallif tomonidan tasvir etilgan shaxs.

Ushbu asarda Afg'on urushiga borgan Rustam va U singari insonlarning ayanchli taqdiridan hikoya qiladi. Zulm va nohaqliklar qilgan Komissar Soat G'aniyev va shu kabilar ko'plab insonlarning hayotiga nuqta qo'ydi. Yosh go'daklarni vahshiylarcha ota - onasidan ayirdi. Qurbonoy xolaning ota - onasi To'lagan va Fotima kabilarning hayotdan erta ko'z yumishi Komissar va shunga o'xshagan adolatsiz insonlar sabablidir. Rustam Afg'on urushi xotiralaridan qutula olmadi. U o'zi sevgan qiz Shahnozaga uylangan bo'lsa ham, bir - birini sevsa ham ular baxtli bo'lisha olmadi. Bu baxtsizlikning asosiy sababi urushning salbiy ta'siri edi. Urush natijasida uning sog'ligida muammo bor edi. Qolaversa urushdan uyga qaytganda ko'rgan adolatsizliklarga guvoh bo'lishi, Shahnozaning baxtsizligiga o'zini aybdor qilishi uning fojiali o'limiga sabab bo'ldi.

Har bir kitobxon ushbu asarni o'qiganda inson umrini adolatsizligi bilan nihoyasiga yetkazgan Komissar Soat G'aniyevga nisbatan nafrat alangasi uyg'onadi. U mahalladoshi To'lagan va Husanlarning nohaq jazolanishiga sabab bo'lgan. To'laganning ayoli o'z joniga qasd qilishi uchun Komissarning chirkin nafsini sabab bo'lgan. Ushbu asar nafaqat xotira, balki saboq. Hozirgi yoshlar bu asarni o'qib hech bir narsaga osonlikcha erishilmaganini tushunadilar. Ochlik, urush, adolatsizlik, jamiyatda inson qadrining yo'qolishi - bu saboqlar asarda badiiy vosita bilan yurakka yetkazildi.

Xulosa qilib aytadigan bo'lsam, "Tushda kechgan umrlar" - bu yurakka bitilgan dardli xotiralar xazinasi. O'tkir Hoshimov bu asari orqali o'z shaxsiy iztiroblari fonida butun bir avlodning og'ir tarixini yoritadi. U o'tmish voqealarini, insonlarning boshiga tushgan qiyinchiliklarni, adolatsizlik va nohaqliklarni shunchaki hikoya qilmaydi. Ularni o'quvchining yuragiga olib kirdi. Mazkur asar orqali bugungi avlod ham

o‘tmishni anglaydi. Sabir, shukr, mehr va vijdon kabi insoniy qadriyatlarni qayta kashf etadi.

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FITONIM ASOSIDAGI FRAZEOLOGIK BIRLIKLARNING PRAGMATIK TAHLILI

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi fitonim (o‘simlik nomlari) ishtirokidagi frazeologik birliklarning pragmatik tahlili o‘rganiladi. Frazeologizmlar tilning emotsional va madaniy qatlamini ifodalovchi asosiy birliklar sifatida qaraladi. Xususan, fitonim asosidagi iboralar orqali madaniy qadriyatlar, estetik dunyoqarash, va milliy tafakkur ifodalanadi. Maqolada ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida keng qo‘llaniladigan fitonim asosidagi bir nechta iboralar tanlab olinib, ularning semantik va pragmatik xususiyatlari chuqur tahlil qilinadi. Shu bilan birga, bu iboralarning real kommunikativ kontekstdagi ishlatilish shakllari, ularning illokutsion kuchi, gaprovchi va tinglovchi o‘rtasidagi munosabatlarga ta’siri, madaniy va psixologik jihatlari o‘rganiladi. Tadqiqot frazeologik birliklarning faqatgina semantik emas, balki kommunikativ va madaniy funksiyalarini ham yoritishga qaratilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: frazeologizm, fitonim, pragmatika, illokutsiya, kontekst, lingvomadaniyat, metafora

Abstract: This article explores the pragmatic analysis of phraseological units involving phytonyms (plant names) in English and Uzbek languages. Phraseological expressions serve as key components of a language’s emotional and cultural layers. Specifically, expressions based on plant names reflect cultural values, aesthetic perceptions, and national mentality. The paper selects several commonly used phytonym-based idioms in English and Uzbek, analyzing their semantic and pragmatic features. Furthermore, the research investigates their real usage in communicative contexts, illocutionary force, the interaction between speaker and listener, and the cultural-psychological aspects

underlying their meaning. This study aims to highlight not only the semantic structure of such idioms but also their communicative functions and cultural significance.

Keywords: phraseologism, phytonym, pragmatics, illocution, context, linguistic culture, metaphor

KIRISH

Pragmatika bugungi zamonaviy tilshunoslikda asosiy ilmiy yo‘nalishlardan biri bo‘lib, til birliklarining real nutqdagi ishlatilishini, ularning maqsadga yo‘naltirilganligini, kontekstga bog‘liqligini va ijtimoiy-ma‘naviy konnotatsiyasini o‘rganadi. Bu yo‘nalish frazeologik birliklarning nafaqat semantik jihatini, balki ularga xos bo‘lgan **illokutsion kuch**, ya‘ni so‘zlovchining niyat va maqsadini ifodalashdagi imkoniyatlarini tahlil qilish imkonini beradi. Til birliklarining muloqot davomida qanday qabul qilinishi, qanday ta‘sir kuchiga ega bo‘lishi va qanday konnotatsiyalarni keltirib chiqarishi ham pragmatikaning muhim tahlil obyektlaridandir.

Fitonim asosidagi iboralar — ya‘ni o‘simlik nomlari qatnashgan turg‘un birikmalar — tilning obrazli, emotsional va milliy-madaniy qatlamini tashkil qiladi. Bunday iboralar qadimiy xalq og‘zaki ijodi, tarixiy tajriba, atrof-muhit bilan bog‘liq tasavvurlar va madaniy stereotiplarning ifodasidir. Ular tilga obrazlilik, badiiylik va chuqur estetik ma‘no bag‘ishlaydi. Fitonimlar ishtirokidagi frazeologizmlar orqali insonning tabiatga munosabati, xalqning eko-dunyoqarashi hamda ijtimoiy qadriyatlarini ifodalanadi.

Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida bunday iboralar turli kommunikativ vazifalarni bajaradi: masalan, **kinoya**, **dalda berish**, **tanqid**, **ogohlantirish**, **iliqlik bildirish** yoki **ijobiy baholash**. Ularning real nutqdagi ishlatilishi jamiyatning til madaniyati, qadriyatlar tizimi va muloqot uslubini aks ettiradi. Shu bois, fitonimlar asosida yaratilgan frazeologizmlarning **pragmatik tahlili** ularning ijtimoiy funksiyalari, madaniy konnotatsiyalari va kommunikativ imkoniyatlarini chuqurroq anglashga xizmat qiladi.

Mazkur maqola ana shunday frazeologik birliklarning nutqiy va madaniy boyligini ochib berishga, ularning semantik va pragmatik jihatlarini solishtirma yondashuv asosida tahlil qilishga yo‘naltirilgan. Fitonim asosidagi iboralar misolida tilda qanday emotsional va baholovchi yuklama yuzaga kelishini, gaplovchi va tinglovchi o‘rtasidagi kommunikativ

strategiyalar qanday shakllanishini o‘rganish — tilshunoslikda dolzarb masalalardan biridir.

Shu bilan birga, bugungi globallashuv sharoitida madaniyatlararo muloqot va til o‘rganish jarayonlarida frazeologik birliklarning, xususan, fitonim asosidagi iboralarning to‘g‘ri talqini va kontekstda ishlatilishini anglash muhim ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Chunki bu kabi iboralar ko‘pincha bevosita tarjimaga bo‘ysunmaydi, balki ularning ortidagi madaniy asos, mentalitet va tarixiy ildizlarni tushunish talab etiladi. Fitonimlar ishtirokidagi frazeologizmlarning mazmuni tildan tilga farqlanishi bilan birga, ularning ifoda uslubi, illokutsion kuchi va emotsional zaminida ham sezilarli farqlar mavjud bo‘lishi mumkin. Shu sababli bu turdagi birliklarni chuqur tahlil qilish, ularni turli til va madaniyat kontekstlarida solishtirish — til o‘rganuvchilari, tarjimonlar va tilshunolar uchun juda dolzarb masaladir.

TAHLIL METODOLOGIYASI: Mazkur tadqiqotda **deskriptiv-tahliliy metod** asosiy ilmiy yondashuv sifatida tanlandi. Bu metod fitonim asosidagi frazeologik birliklarning mazmuni, tuzilmasi va nutqiy funksiyalarini aniqlashda eng samarali usullardan biri hisoblanadi. Tadqiqotning birinchi bosqichida ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridan olingan frazeologik iboralar maxsus tanlab olinib, ularning asosida **frazeologik korpus** shakllantirildi. Bu iboralar lug‘atlar, adabiy manbalar, tilshunoslik tadqiqotlari hamda real nutqdagi kontekstlardan (kinofilmlar, ommaviy axborot vositalari, matbuot, onlayn platformalar) jamlandi. Keyingi bosqichda tanlab olingan iboralarning **semantik** va **pragmatik** xususiyatlari chuqur tahlil qilindi. Tahlil davomida quyidagi metodlar qo‘llanildi: **Frazeologik tahlil** – iboralarning ichki tuzilmasi, leksik tarkibi, obrazli asoslari, metaforik mazmuni va barqarorlik darajasi o‘rganildi. Bu orqali iboralarning lug‘aviy emas, balki ko‘chma ma’nolari aniqlab olindi. **Pragmatik tahlil** – iboralarning nutqdagi vazifasi, **illokutsion kuchi**, so‘zlovchi va tinglovchi o‘rtasidagi **kommunikativ munosabatga** ta’siri aniqlab berildi. Bunda iboralarning qanday ijtimoiy va psixologik maqsadlarda qo‘llanilishi ko‘rib chiqildi. **Lingvomadaniy tahlil** – har bir iboraning paydo bo‘lishi, xalq og‘zaki ijodidagi o‘rni, madaniyat, tarixiy an’analar va milliy tafakkur bilan bog‘liqligi o‘rganildi. Iboralarda ifodalangan qadriyatlar, tabiat obrazlari va xalqona tafakkur tahlil qilindi. **Qiyosiy tahlil** – ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi fitonim asosidagi frazeologik birliklar o‘zaro solishtirilib, ularning umumiyliklari va farqlari aniqlab berildi. Shu orqali ikki tilning lingvomadaniy tafakkuridagi o‘xshash va o‘ziga xos jihatlar ochib berildi. Shuningdek, ayrim iboralar misolida ularning **stilistik ohangi** (kinoya, yumor, jiddiylik, do‘stona munosabat), **emotsional yuklamasi**, va **kontekstga**

moslashuvi ham ko‘rib chiqildi. Bular orqali iboralarning turli nutq vaziyatlarida qanday pragmatik funksiyalarni bajarishi aniqlashtirildi.

NATIJA VA MUHOKAMALAR

Fitonim asosidagi frazeologik birliklar har ikki tilda ham chuqur madaniy va estetik ma‘no yukiga ega bo‘lib, ularning ishlatilishi xalqning tabiatga munosabati, tarixiy xotirasi va mentalitetini ifoda etadi. O‘zbek tilidagi "guldek qiz", "bodomdek ko‘zlar" kabi iboralar go‘zallik va iliqlikni ifodalasa, ingliz tilidagi "a flower in the desert" yoki "buds of May" iboralari ham tabiat obrazlari orqali ijobiy emotsiyalarni yetkazadi. Bu frazeologizmlar orqali xalqning tabiatni estetika va qadriyat manbai sifatida idrok etishi ko‘zga tashlanadi. Pragmatik tahlil shuni ko‘rsatdiki, ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi fitonim asosidagi iboralar faqat obrazlilik uchun emas, balki nutqda aniq kommunikativ maqsadlarni bajaradi. Masalan, "to nip in the bud" iborasi ingliz tilida muammoga barvaqt e‘tibor qaratishga undasa, o‘zbek tilidagi "kurtakday yo‘q bo‘ldi" iborasi ham shunga yaqin semantik-pragmatik funktsiyani bajaradi. Bu o‘xshashliklar turli madaniyatlar orasida umumiy tafakkur mexanizmlari mavjudligini ko‘rsatadi. Qiyosiy tahlil shuni tasdiqladiki, har ikki til fitonimlarni turlicha ijtimoiy konnotatsiyada qo‘llaydi. Ingliz tilida "shrinking violet" yoki "barking up the wrong tree" iboralari ko‘proq tanqid va ogohlantirish maqsadida ishlatiladi. Bu esa shuni ko‘rsatadiki, o‘zbek tilida fitonimlar ko‘proq iliqlik, e‘tirof va estetik baholash uchun xizmat qilsa, ingliz tilida ular kengroq illokutsion spektrga ega. Tadqiqot natijalari tilshunos olimlar tomonidan ilgari surilgan nazariy fikrlarni tasdiqlaydi. Jumladan, Nemetskaya olima E.M. Vereshchagin va Y.N. Kostomarovlar "Язык и культура" (1980) nomli asarlarida frazeologik birliklar madaniyatni aks ettiruvchi "lingvokulturologik birliklar" sifatida qaralishini asoslab berganlar. Ushbu tahlilda esa aynan fitonim asosidagi iboralarning o‘zbek va ingliz madaniyatlaridagi konnotativ yuklamalari, psixologik-emotsional ifodasi va kommunikativ vazifalari bu nazariyani amalda tasdiqlaydi. Umuman olganda, fitonim ishtirokidagi frazeologizmlarning tahlili shuni ko‘rsatdiki, bu iboralar semantik barqarorlikka ega bo‘lishiga qaramay, real nutqda turlicha stilistik va pragmatik funksiyalarni bajaradi. Ular so‘zlovchining kommunikativ niyati, kontekstdagi vaziyat, auditoriyaga bo‘lgan munosabat va madaniy zamin bilan chambarchas bog‘liq. Bunday iboralarni tahlil qilish tilshunoslar uchun nafaqat frazeologiyaning ichki tizimini tushinishda, balki madaniyatlararo muloqotda aniq pragmatik moslashuvni anglashda ham foydali hisoblanadi.

ASOSIY QISM

Ingliz tilidagi *"shrinking violet"* iborasi ko'pincha ijtimoiy vaziyatlarda o'zini erkin tuta olmaydigan, tortinchoq odamlarni tasvirlashda ishlatiladi. Uning semantik asosida "violet" ya'ni binafsha gulining nozik, sezgir va jimjimador obraziga asoslangan ramzi ma'no yotadi. Pragmatik nuqtai nazardan qaralganda, bu ibora kinoya ohangida qo'llanilishi mumkin: go'yoki biror insonning ijtimoiy passivligini yumshoq tanqid ostiga oladi. So'zlovchi bu orqali tinglovchiga ijtimoiy faollikni oshirishni maslahat berishi, yoki shunchaki xatti-harakatini baholashi mumkin. Bu iboraning illokutsion kuchi esa tanqidiy yoki dalda beruvchi maqsadda namoyon bo'ladi.

"Late bloomer" iborasi insonning kech rivojlanishini bildiradi. Odatda, bolaligida yoki o'smirlilik davrida o'z salohiyatini namoyon qilmagan, lekin hayotining keyingi bosqichlarida yutuqlarga erishgan shaxsga nisbatan ishlatiladi. Bu ibora pragmatik jihatdan ijobiy, umidbaxsh va motivatsion xususiyatga ega bo'lib, nutqdagi illokutsiyasi dalda berish, ijobiy baholash maqsadida bo'ladi. Bu holatda so'zlovchi shaxs auditoriyani ruhlantirish yoki shaxsiy o'sish jarayonining turlicha kechishini anglatadi.

"To nip in the bud" iborasi esa metaforik ma'noda muammoni ildiz otishidan oldin bartaraf etish, salbiy oqibatlarga olib keluvchi vaziyatni boshlanishidanoq to'xtatish zaruratini bildiradi. Pragmatik tahlilda bu ibora ogohlantirish, maslahat yoki tanqid maqsadida ishlatiladi. Bu iboraning illokutsion kuchi tinglovchiga harakat qilishni anglatadi. So'zlovchi bu orqali ijtimoiy, siyosiy yoki shaxsiy kontekstda salbiy holatlarning oldini olishni maslahat qiladi.

"Barking up the wrong tree" esa noto'g'ri yo'nalishda harakat qilayotgan, noto'g'ri shaxs yoki manbaga murojaat qilayotgan insonni tavsiflaydi. Bu ibora ingliz tilidagi real nutqda ko'pincha tanqidiy va kinoyali tarzda qo'llanadi. So'zlovchi bu orqali tinglovchini muammoning ildizini to'g'ri anglashga, yoki e'tiborni boshqa joyga qaratishga chaqiradi. Bu iboraning illokutsion kuchi ogohlantiruvchi va tanqidiydir.

"Hit the hay" esa oddiy, kundalik nutqda ishlatiladigan uyquga ketish ma'nosidagi ibora bo'lib, tarixiy jihatdan pichan ustida uxlash odatiga borib taqaladi. Pragmatik jihatdan bu ibora do'stona, norasmiy suhbatlarda ishlatiladi va ijtimoiy yaqinlik yoki ishonch ifodasi sifatida xizmat qiladi.

"As cool as cucumber" iborasi esa hissiyotlarga berilmaydigan, xotirjam shaxsni ifodalaydi. Bu ibora ham ijobiy, ham kinoyali maqsadda ishlatilishi mumkin. Pragmatik jihatdan, ibora so'zlovchining odamga nisbatan munosabatini ifodalaydi – bu hurmat,

hayrat yoki befarqlik bo'lishi mumkin. Iboraning illokutsion kuchi shunga qarab o'zgaradi.

Shuningdek, *"buds of May"* iborasi yoshlik, go'zallik va hayotning bahoriy bosqichini bildiradi. Shakespir'ning sonetlarida bu ibora yoshlikni tabiat obrazlari orqali poetik tarzda ifodalashda ishlatilgan. Pragmatik jihatdan, bu ibora estetik hayrat, muhabbat yoki sog'inch kabi tuyg'ularni ifodalash maqsadida xizmat qiladi.

"A flower in the desert" iborasi esa kamyob, noyob va qadrlanishi kerak bo'lgan inson yoki narsani anglatadi. Bu ibora nutqda yuksak baholash, ideallashtirish sifatida xizmat qiladi. Iboraning illokutsion kuchi – e'tirof, hurmat yoki havas uyg'otishdir.

"Pushing daisies" esa ingliz tilida o'limni yumshoq, eufemistik tarzda ifodalovchi ibora bo'lib, bevosita "yer ostida gullar o'smoqda" degan obraz orqali insonning vafot etganini bildiradi. Pragmatik jihatdan, bu ibora og'ir mavzuni yumshatish, kitobxonni ranjitmaslik yoki nozik mavzuda muloyimlik bilan gapirish zaruratidan kelib chiqadi. Bu iboraning illokutsiyasi esa hamdardlik yoki ehtiyotkorlikdir.

Ko'rinib turibdiki, fitonim asosidagi iboralar frazeologik tizimning semantik darajasidagina iborat emas, balki ularning pragmatik vazifalari nutqning turli kontekstlarida o'z aksini topadi. Ularning mazmuni madaniy qadriyatlar, estetik anglash, va emotsional baholash bilan boyitilgan. Shuningdek, bu iboralar orqali so'zlovchining nutqdagi strategiyasi, auditoriyaga bo'lgan munosabati va ijtimoiy vaziyatga moslashuvi namoyon bo'ladi.

XULOSA

Fitonimlar ishtirokidagi frazeologik birliklar tilda obrazlilik, emotsional baholash va milliy tafakkur ifodachisi sifatida xizmat qiladi. Ular semantik jihatdan o'simlik obraziga asoslangan bo'lsa-da, pragmatik nuqtai nazardan qaralganda, so'zlovchining maqsadi, nutqning konteksti va madaniy fonda qanday vazifani bajarishi muhim hisoblanadi. Ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi fitonim asosidagi iboralarning pragmatik jihatdan tahlili ularning lingvistik xususiyatlari bilan birga madaniy qadriyatlar, kommunikativ strategiyalar va emotsional reaksiyalarni ham yoritib beradi. Shuningdek, bu iboralarni o'rganish madaniyatlararo kommunikatsiyani chuqurroq anglashga xizmat qiladi.

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ANTHROPOLOGICAL METHODS FOR DETERMINING A MAN'S CONSTITUTIONAL TYPE

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ANNOTATION

The work presents the results of anthropometric examination of 605 men of the first period of maturity (21-35 years old), indicating the possibility of identifying the height, weight, and constitutional affiliation of unknown men by their remains.

Keywords: anthropology, identity, height, weight, constitutional affiliation, men.

Anthropological research plays a significant role in forensic medicine, particularly in identifying personality, gender, age, ethnicity, and paternity. Comprehensive research (by forensic pathologists, dentists, radiologists, anthropologists) in identifying unknown individuals is considered positive. A forensic anthropologist can be included in all stages of identification, from restoration and initial processing to final evaluation. Radiological specimens of the femur have been developed to determine age based on human remains. The automated analysis of the human face during the identification of the unknown is described. The height and age of the deceased are determined by the size of the femur and shoulder bones. Anthropometry is a simple and reliable method for quantitative determination of body size and the ratio of body length and width, the circumference and thickness of fat folds. It is proven that gender, age, ethnicity, and place of residence influence anthropometric indicators. The anthropological contribution to the judicial sciences is multifaceted. It is preferable to integrate many sciences (anthropology, mineralogy, genetics) to address forensic medical osteological identification of age and sex. Determining the quantity and density of bone mineral composition using absorptionometry is important in anthropological identification. Regression equations for evaluating growth based on bone remains have been established. It was noted that the height of the corpses is greater than the height of the living. Contactless three-dimensional determination of body parameters has been developed. Considering the relevance and importance of the problem, the purpose of this study is to identify regional prognostic criteria for identifying the height, weight, and constitutional affiliation of men.

Materials and methods: In 605 men of the first period of maturity (21-35 years), the degree of conjugation (according to Pearson's coefficient) between body size, component composition, and constitutional affiliation was studied, and the nature and linear regression equations of the studied relationships were determined. Since the determined parameters have a normal distribution, parametric calculation methods were used. Statistical data processing was performed using Statistica for Windows 6.0.

Results and discussion: Correlation analysis revealed numerous functional ($0.99 > r \geq 0.9$; $p < 0.05$), strong ($0.89 > r \geq 0.7$; $p < 0.05$), and medium ($0.69 > r \geq 0.5$; $p < 0.05$) relationships between male body indicators. This is important for the forensic examination of dismembered corpses. Using regression analysis allows for the identification of linear equations between body parameters, which can be used to identify the height, weight, and body type of unknown men based on their remains. Thus, a strong correlation was established between height and body area ($r = 0.80$; $p < 0.05$) and bone mass ($r = 0.74$; $p < 0.05$). A functional correlation ($r = 0.92$; $p < 0.05$) is observed only with lower limb length. Using the linear regression equation (Height, in cm = $49.72 + 1.38 \times$ Leg height, in cm), it is possible to identify the height of unknown men by the remains of their lower limbs with a high degree of reliability. Strong correlations were found between men's body weight and shoulder girth ($r = 0.88$; $p < 0.05$), forearm ($r = 0.84$; $p < 0.05$), wrist ($r = 0.75$; $p < 0.05$), lower leg ($r = 0.85$; $p < 0.05$), chest ($r = 0.86$; $p < 0.05$), ankle ($r = 0.71$; $p < 0.05$), shoulder diameter ($r = 0.71$; $p < 0.05$), hip ($r = 0.78$; $p < 0.05$), longitudinal chest diameter ($r = 0.76$; $p < 0.05$), fat ($r = 0.74$; $p < 0.05$), and bone ($r = 0.8$; $p < 0.05$) mass, and the Pigne index ($r = -0.88$; $p < 0.05$). Functional correlation ($r > 0.9$; $p < 0.05$) in body weight is noted with hip circumference (Fig. 2), hip circumference, and body area. Using linear regression equations, it is possible to identify the weight of unknown men by hip circumference (Weight, kg = $-39.76 + 2.04 \times$ Hip circumference, cm) or buttocks ($-95.13 + 1.79 \times$ Buttocks circumference, cm) with a high degree of reliability. During the forensic examination of the remains of unknown men, the identification of the somatotype and body type is important. When identifying the somato type according to V.V. Bunak and V.P. Chettsov, it is necessary to know the indicators of fat, muscle, and bone mass. The conducted correlation and regression analyses revealed strong correlations in men with body weight ($r = 0.74$; $p < 0.05$), thickness of all fat folds ($r = 0.70-0.88$; $p < 0.05$), hip circumference ($r = 0.79$; $p < 0.05$), buttocks ($r = 0.76$; $p < 0.05$), and the Pigne index ($r = -0.79$; $p < 0.05$). A functional correlation ($r > 0.90$; $p < 0.05$) between fat mass and the thickness of the fat fold on the abdomen (Fig. 3) and the iliac crest is noted. Using linear regression equations, it becomes possible to determine the fat mass of unknown men based on the thickness of the abdominal fat fold (Fat mass, in kg = $2.76 + 5.56 \times$ Thickness of the

abdominal fat fold, in cm) or the iliac crest (Fat mass, in kg = $-0.38+14.15 \times$ Thickness of the iliac crest fat fold, in cm) with a high degree of reliability. In men, strong correlations were found with forearm circumference ($r=0.87$; $p<0.05$), wrist circumference ($r=0.76$; $p<0.05$), lower leg circumference ($r=0.87$; $p<0.05$), chest circumference ($r=0.82$; $p<0.05$), ankle circumference ($r=0.73$; $p<0.05$), hip diameter ($r=0.77$; $p<0.05$), longitudinal chest diameter ($r=0.75$; $p<0.05$), bone mass ($r=0.80$; $p<0.05$), and the Pigne index ($r=-0.83$; $p<0.05$). A functional correlation ($r>0.90$; $p<0.05$) between muscle mass and men's body weight, shoulder girth (4-rasm), thighs, buttocks, and body area was noted. Using linear regression equations, it is possible to determine the muscle mass of men by shoulder circumference (Muscle mass, kg = $-27.02+2.28 \times$ Shoulder circumference, cm) or hip circumference (Muscle mass, kg = $-32.40+1.31 \times$ Hip circumference, cm) with a high degree of reliability.

Bone mass has strong correlations with height ($r=0.74$; $p<0.05$) and weight ($r=0.81$; $p<0.05$), forearm circumference ($r=0.70$; $p<0.05$), wrist circumference ($r=0.82$; $p<0.05$), buttock circumference ($r=0.75$; $p<0.05$), shoulder diameter ($r=0.80$; $p<0.05$), forearm diameter ($r=0.78$; $p<0.05$), ankle circumference ($r=0.75$; $p<0.05$), and muscle mass ($r=0.80$; $p<0.05$). A functional relationship ($r>0.90$; $p<0.05$) between bone mass and hip diameter (Fig. 5) and body area is noted. Using linear regression equations, it is possible to determine the bone mass of men by hip diameter (Bone mass, in kg = $-12.90+2.51 \times$ Hip diameter, in cm) with a high degree of reliability. Additional criteria for determining somatypes according to V.V. Bunak and V.M. Chettsov are: shoulder and pelvic diameter, transverse and longitudinal chest diameters, chest and buttocks circumference. When dismembered body parts are found, it is important for forensic medical experts to determine missing parameters based on existing ones. Thus, shoulder diameter correlates with standing height ($r=0.58$; $p<0.05$), weight ($r=0.62$; $p<0.05$), shoulder girth ($r=0.62$; $p<0.05$), forearm ($r=0.63$; $p<0.05$), wrist ($r=0.60$; $p<0.05$), and ankle ($r=0.62$; $p<0.05$), shoulder ($r=0.52$; $p<0.05$) and chest diameter ($r=0.56$; $p<0.05$), lower limb length ($r=0.63$; $p<0.05$), body area ($r=0.68$; $p<0.05$), muscle ($r=0.66$; $p<0.05$), and bone ($r=0.59$; $p<0.05$) mass, and Tanner index ($r=0.98$; $p<0.05$). Men's pelvic diameter has fewer correlations and reliably correlates with height ($r=0.57$; $p<0.05$), weight ($r=0.66$; $p<0.05$), hip circumference ($r=0.62$; $p<0.05$), buttocks ($r=0.69$; $p<0.05$), ankles ($r=0.59$; $p<0.05$), chest ($r=0.57$; $p<0.05$) and shoulder diameter ($r=0.53$; $p<0.05$), lower limb length ($r=0.56$; $p<0.05$), body area ($r=0.71$; $p<0.05$), fat ($r=0.53$; $p<0.05$), muscle ($r=0.64$; $p<0.05$), and bone mass ($r=0.58$; $p<0.05$). The transverse diameter of the chest correlates with men's body weight ($r=0.67$; $p<0.05$), shoulder girth ($r=0.58$; $p<0.05$), hip circumference ($r=0.62$; $p<0.05$), chest ($r=0.67$; $p<0.05$), buttocks ($r=0.63$; $p<0.05$), shoulder ($r=0.57$;

$p < 0.05$) and pelvic diameter ($r = 0.57$; $p < 0.05$), body area ($r = 0.63$; $p < 0.05$), muscle mass ($r = 0.62$; $p < 0.05$), and the Pigne index ($r = -0.60$; $p < 0.05$). The longitudinal diameter of the chest correlates with men's body weight ($r = 0.76$; $p < 0.05$), fat fold thickness of the abdomen ($r = 0.50$; $p < 0.05$), and iliac crest ($r = 0.52$; $p < 0.05$), shoulder girth ($r = 0.72$; $p < 0.05$), hip circumference ($r = 0.71$; $p < 0.05$), lower leg ($r = 0.70$; $p < 0.05$), chest ($r = 0.67$; $p < 0.05$), buttocks ($r = 0.72$; $p < 0.05$), ankles ($r = 0.64$; $p < 0.05$), shoulder diameter ($r = 0.59$; $p < 0.05$), hip diameter ($r = 0.64$; $p < 0.05$), body area ($r = 0.71$; $p < 0.05$), fat ($r = 0.61$; $p < 0.05$), muscle ($r = 0.76$; $p < 0.05$), and bone ($r = 0.64$; $p < 0.05$) masses, and the Pigne index ($r = -0.69$; $p < 0.05$). Chest circumference correlates with men's body weight ($r = 0.87$; $p < 0.05$), abdominal fat fold thickness ($r = 0.6$; $p < 0.05$), shoulder circumference ($r = 0.8$; $p < 0.05$), forearm circumference ($r = 0.8$; $p < 0.05$), wrist circumference ($r = 0.6$; $p < 0.05$), hip circumference ($r = 0.8$; $p < 0.05$), lower leg circumference ($r = 0.66$; $p < 0.05$), buttock circumference ($r = 0.8$; $p < 0.05$), shoulder diameter ($r = 0.6$; $p < 0.05$), hip circumference ($r = 0.6$; $p < 0.05$), chest circumference ($r = 0.67$; $p < 0.05$), body area ($r = 0.78$; $p < 0.05$), fat ($r = 0.63$; $p < 0.05$), muscle ($r = 0.8$; $p < 0.05$), and bone ($r = 0.65$; $p < 0.05$) masses, and the Pigne index ($r = -0.9$; $p < 0.05$). Hip circumference correlates with weight ($r = 0.94$; $p < 0.05$), abdominal fat fold thickness ($r = 0.66$; $p < 0.05$), hip ($r = 0.61$; $p < 0.05$), iliac crest ($r = 0.66$; $p < 0.05$), shoulder circumference ($r = 0.79$; $p < 0.05$), forearm ($r = 0.77$; $p < 0.05$), wrist ($r = 0.70$; $p < 0.05$), hip ($r = 0.94$; $p < 0.05$), lower leg ($r = 0.80$; $p < 0.05$), chest ($r = 0.79$; $p < 0.05$), ankle ($r = 0.67$; $p < 0.05$), shoulder diameter ($r = 0.63$; $p < 0.05$), hip ($r = 0.73$; $p < 0.05$), ankle ($r = 0.59$; $p < 0.05$), chest ($r = 0.63$; $p < 0.05$), pelvis ($r = 0.69$; $p < 0.05$), body area ($r = 0.89$; $p < 0.05$), fat ($r = 0.79$; $p < 0.05$), muscle ($r = 0.92$; $p < 0.05$). The diameter of the shoulders and pelvis, the transverse diameter of the chest, are mainly moderately correlated with anthropometric indicators. In the chest and buttocks circumference, there are strong correlations with the circumferential dimensions of the shoulder, forearm, hip, body area, bone mass, and Pigne index, as well as functional correlations with men's weight and muscle mass. In addition, an important fact is the strong connection between the chest circumference and the buttocks (Fig. 6), which makes it convenient for experts to determine one size by another.

Therefore, the most The informative additional indicators of the somato type are chest circumference (Chest circumference, in cm = $19.02 + 0.82 \times$ Hump circumference, in cm) and buttocks (Hump circumference, in cm = $20.38 + 0.77 \times$ Chest circumference, in cm).

In forensic medical identification of body type according to V.N. Shevkunenko, it is necessary to determine the relative (to growth) body length index. It was established that

this index has a moderate correlation ($r=0.60$; $p<0.05$) with the absolute body length (Fig. 7). Consequently, the Shevkunenko index can be determined by the absolute length of the trunk using the linear regression equation (Shevkunenko Index = $16.20+0.25 \times$ Body length, in cm). Forensic medical identification of body type according to V.M. Chernorutskiy requires knowledge of the Pigne index. Men's Pigne index had strong inverse correlations with men's body weight ($r=-0.89$; $p<0.05$), abdominal fat fold thickness ($r=-0.71$; $p<0.05$), shoulder girth ($r=-0.89$; $p<0.05$), forearm ($r=-0.79$; $p<0.05$), lower leg ($r=-0.75$; $p<0.05$), buttocks ($r=-0.83$; $p<0.05$), body area ($r=-0.70$; $p<0.05$), fat ($r=-0.73$; $p<0.05$), and muscle mass ($r=-0.83$; $p<0.05$). Functional feedback of the Pigne index ($r>0.90$; $p<0.05$) is observed with chest circumference and hips. Using linear regression equations for chest circumference (Pine index = $220,57-2,20 \times$ Chest circumference, in cm) and hip circumference (Pine index = $147,95-2,49 \times$ Hip circumference, in cm), it is possible to determine the body type in unknown men with a high degree of reliability. In forensic medical identification of sexual dimorphism, it is necessary to know the Tanner index. The latter has one functional relationship ($r=0.98$; $p<0.05$) with the male shoulder diameter. Consequently, it is also possible to determine the sex dimorphism of unknown men with a high degree of reliability based on the shoulder diameter and the linear regression equation (Tanner Index = $-141.2+26.53 \times$ Shoulder diameter, in cm). Regression analysis allows for the calculation of any anthropometric indicator, body component composition, and proportional indices without resorting to numerous measurements, which is especially important in forensic medical practice during the examination of unidentified remains. The possibility of replacing the empirical indicator with the calculated one is confirmed by high values of the accuracy criterion of approximation. Of all the anthropometric indicators characterizing the height of men, the highest values of the correlation coefficient, reliability, and accuracy criterion of approximation were recorded for the length of the lower limb. The obtained linear regression equation showed that when the length of the lower limb changes by 1.0 cm, the height of men changes by 1.38 cm. Among all anthropometric indicators related to weight in men, the highest values of the correlation coefficient, reliability, and accuracy criterion of approximation are in the hip and buttock circumference. From the linear regression equations, it follows that with an increase in hip circumference by 1 cm, the weight of men increases by 2.03 kg, and with an increase in hip circumference by 1 cm, the weight increases by 1.8 kg. Of all the studied anthropometric indicators related to tissue components, the highest values of the correlation coefficient, reliability, and approximation criterion were recorded: fat mass with fat fold thickness on the abdomen and iliac crest, muscle mass with forearm and hip circumference, and bone mass with the

distal diameter of the hip. When the fat fold on the abdomen and iliac crest changes by 1 mm, the total fat content changes by 0.55 and 1.42 kg, respectively. This made it possible to create a prognostic table that allows for the identification of fat mass. With a change in forearm and hip circumference by 1 cm, the total number of muscles changes by 2.3 and 1.3 kg, respectively. When the distal diameter of the thigh changes by 1 mm, the total amount of bone mass changes by 0.25 kg, respectively. With a 1.0 cm change in the buttocks circumference, the chest circumference is proportional to 0.8 cm, and vice versa. Of all the anthropometric indicators correlated with the Shevkunenko index in men, the highest values are the correlation coefficient, reliability, and accuracy criterion of approximation at body length, and the Tanner index with shoulder diameter. From the linear regression equations, it follows that with a change in body length by 1 cm, the Shevkunenko index changes by 0.25, and a change in shoulder diameter by 1 cm is accompanied by a change in the Tanner index by 26.53. Of all the anthropometric indicators correlated with the Pigne index in men, the highest values of the correlation coefficient, reliability, and accuracy criterion of approximation are observed at the chest and hip circumference. From the linear regression equations, it follows that with a change in chest circumference and hip circumference by 1 cm, the Pigne index changes by 2.21 and 2.49, respectively. Consequently, using regression equations, knowing the magnitude of one of the traits under consideration, it is possible to determine the magnitude of another paired trait with sufficient accuracy. This circumstance allows for the use of regression equations when determining the values of such characteristics that are difficult or impossible to directly measure under normal conditions. For example, in forensic medical practice, during the examination of body parts of a dismembered male corpse. Thus, the anthropometric indicators of men in the first period of maturity (21-35 years old) are closely interconnected. The identified nature and equations of interrelationships, the compiled prognostic tables must be taken into account when identifying a person in forensic medical practice.

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ECONOMIC CRISES AND STRATEGIES FOR OVERCOMING THEM: THE EXPERIENCES OF SOUTH KOREA AND TURKEY

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ANNOTATION

This article analyzes the 1998 financial crisis in South Korea and the 2000s financial crises in Turkey from a historical and economic perspective, examining their recovery strategies through a comparative approach. The study evaluates the causes of the crises, the role of international financial institutions (IMF, World Bank), as well as the effectiveness of domestic policies and structural reforms. Drawing on practical experience and international literature, the article highlights the importance of post-crisis financial stability, institutional reforms, and economic diversification. The findings provide valuable insights for developing effective strategies to overcome modern economic crises for developing effective strategies to overcome contemporary economic crises.

Keywords: *economic crises, financial stability, macroeconomic policy, globalization process, international financial markets, inflation and deflation, state economic role, crisis analysis methodology, economic security, structural reforms, economic growth factors, international economic organizations.*

The response of countries to economic crises depends on various factors, including geographic location, level of development, population's financial capacity, and currency stability. Studying such processes is particularly relevant in the cases of South Korea and Turkey, whose economies are significant globally but show different sensitivities to crises. South Korea faced severe losses during the 1997–1998 Asian financial crisis, while Turkey experienced major setbacks during the 2001 banking crisis and the 2018 currency depreciation. This study analyzes the impact of these crises on welfare, employment,

social services, and macroeconomic indicators. South Korea’s experience highlights recovery driven by production and economic factors, whereas Turkey’s case emphasizes strategic decisions and their outcomes.

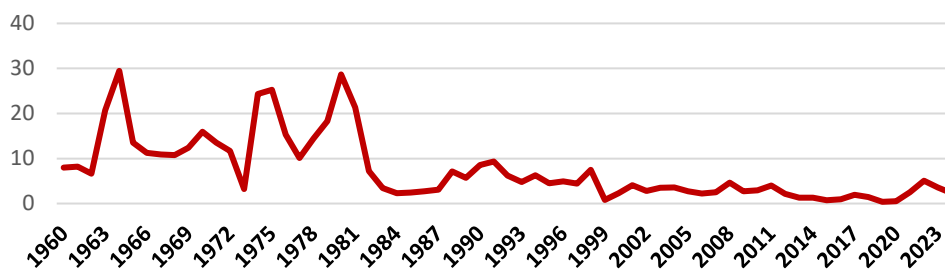
The 1997–1998 Financial Crisis in South Korea

In 1998, South Korea was one of the countries most severely affected by the Asian financial crisis. This vulnerability was largely due to the economy’s high degree of integration into international financial systems, the absence of a fully flexible exchange rate, the heavy reliance of the public sector and large corporations (chaebols) on debt, and the prevalence of short-term external borrowings¹.

Between 1994 and 1996, GDP grew rapidly, investment and exports expanded, unemployment remained around 2%, and public debt accounted for less than 11% of GDP. However, this growth was largely driven by the chaebols’ excessive leverage. Banks were also heavily exposed to the financial condition of these conglomerates, making the system highly susceptible to any financial shock².

By 1997, the crisis caused economic growth to halt sharply. Unemployment rose from 2.5% to 8.5% in a short period, the national currency depreciated by 33%, and inflation reached high levels. As a result, the South Korean economy experienced a period of severe financial instability.

**Annual Consumer Price Index (CPI) Inflation Rate for South Korea
 (Korea, Rep. – KOR)**



Social Consequences

As a result of the crisis, millions of South Koreans approached the poverty line. The most affected group was the low-income population, whose welfare declined sharply. The middle class also faced financial pressure, forcing many households to reduce consumption expenditures. Unemployment rose from 2.5% at the end of 1997 to 6.8% in 1998 and reached 8.5% at the beginning of 1999, marking the highest level in the

¹ Inhoe Kue “Social Welfare Reform Since the 1997 Economic Crisis in Korea: Achievement, Limits, and Future Prospects” 2007 // <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/j.1753-1411.2007.00003.x>

² The IMF Working Paper titled “The Korean Financial Crisis of 1997—A Strategy of Financial Sector Reform” by Tomás J. T. Baliño and Angel Ubide, published in March 1999, provides an in-depth analysis of the causes of the 1997 financial crisis in South Korea and the subsequent reform strategies implemented to stabilize and revitalize the financial sector.

country's history. Young people, women, and temporary workers were the most affected, leading to increased social tension within the country.



From April 1996, falling semiconductor prices in international markets led to a significant deterioration in South Korea's terms of trade. This decline continued through the end of the year, resulting in a 20% drop compared to the previous year—the largest decline in trade terms Korea had experienced in the past decade. The following graph illustrates changes in South Korea's terms of trade between 1997 and 1998.

The 2001 Economic Crisis in Turkey

A similar situation occurred in 2001 when Turkey faced a severe economic crisis, caused by weaknesses in domestic financial management, political instability, and problems within the banking sector.

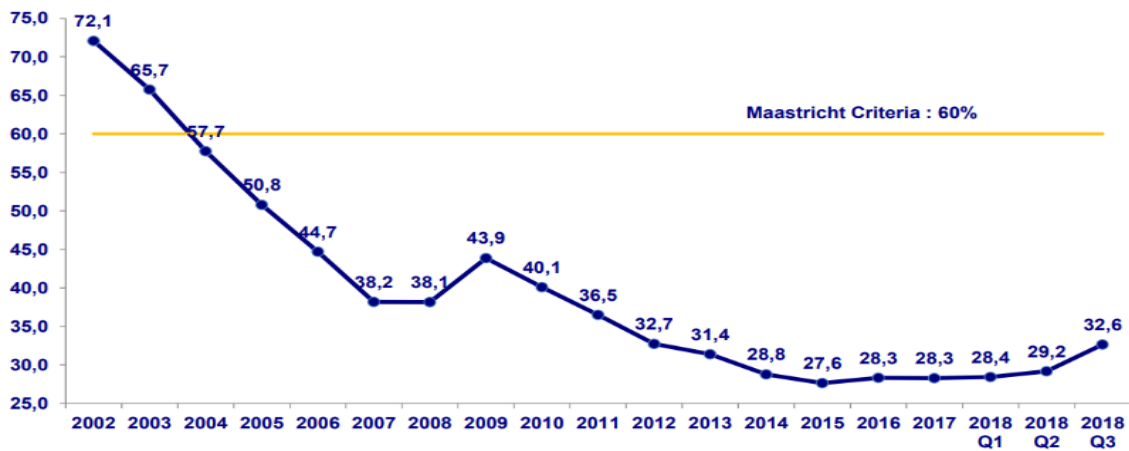
In February 2001, Turkey experienced one of the deepest economic crises in its history. As a result, the country's GDP fell from USD 201.4 billion in 2000 to USD 148 billion in 2001. The crisis was further exacerbated by disagreements between political leaders—the President and the Prime Minister—and by increasing external pressures on their policy decisions³.

Additional factors that intensified the crisis included excessive debt burdens, a weak banking sector, lax fiscal discipline, and systemic corruption. During the 1990s, Turkey had financed budget deficits through short-term external borrowings, mainly domestic bonds with high interest rates. By the late 1990s, rising interest payments, increasing budget deficits, a growing public debt-to-GDP ratio, and overreliance on short-term domestic debt instruments began to destabilize the economy.

³ Based on Fevzi Okumus, "The Impact of Economic Crisis: Evidence from Turkey" and Walker, K. (2002), *The Consequences of the Economic Crisis in Turkey*. Working Paper, 13th Meeting of the EU-Turkey Joint Consultative Committee, Erzurum.

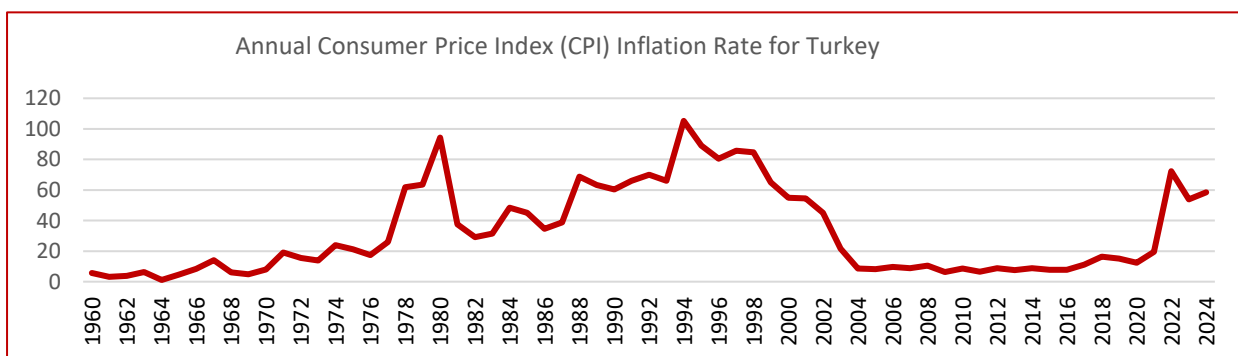
Available at: <https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC7148811/#bib30>

Total Government Debt (as a Percentage of GDP)⁴



Banks had been financing the government through investments in government bonds, which weakened their connection with the real sector. Although the 2000 exchange rate stabilization program signed with the IMF aimed to reduce inflation, political conflicts and internal government disagreements undermined investor confidence. The political crisis in February 2001 sharply intensified pressures on the financial system, forcing Turkey to move the national currency, the lira, to a floating exchange rate. These measures, however, only worsened the situation. Government expenditures increased but were not fully covered, leading to a further rise in the budget deficit.

Socially, the crisis hit the most vulnerable groups, particularly low-income households. Rising inflation significantly increased the prices of essential goods, such as food, medicine, and utilities. As household budgets contracted, funding for healthcare and education services declined. According to World Bank data, in 2001, real Gross National Product (GNP) fell by 7.4%, consumer price inflation rose to 54.9%, and the national currency (Turkish Lira, TL) depreciated by 51% against major foreign currencies⁵.



⁴ Republic of Turkey Ministry of Treasury and Finance 'Debt Indicators' 2019 Report, page 4

⁵ Based on reports focusing on the inflation reduction program and the subsequent crisis, see: Akyüz & Boratav (2004); Ertugrul & Yeldan (2003); Yeldan (2002); Independent Social Scientists Alliance (2006).

Based on the following table, the characteristics of crises in the two countries during different periods are analyzed in detail. The table illustrates the interconnections between the economic and social conditions during each crisis.

Comparative Analysis of the Causes of Economic Crises in South Korea and Turkey

Table 1⁶

Category	South Korea (1997–1998)	Turkey (2001–2018)
Causes of Crisis	- Excessive expansion of chaebols based on debt- High level of short-term external debt- Strict control over exchange rates- Strong integration with international financial systems	- Political instability (President-Prime Minister conflict)- Political influence over banks- Excessive reliance on government bonds- Programs implemented with IMF and foreign banks
Financial Consequences	- Currency depreciation \approx 50%- Decrease in foreign reserves- Problems with external debt repayment	- Lira depreciation \approx 100%- Decrease in foreign reserves (\approx \$7.6 billion USD)- Sharp increase in exchange rate
Macroeconomic Indicators	- GDP growth in 1998: -5.8%- Unemployment: 2.1% \rightarrow 8.5%- Inflation: 7.5%	- GDP growth in 2001: -5.7%- Unemployment: 6.5% \rightarrow 10.6%- Inflation: 52.5%
Social Consequences	- Middle-class income pressure increased- Youth employment sharply decreased- Small enterprises closed- Expenditures for education and healthcare decreased	- Real incomes sharply decreased- Poverty increased- More than 20 banks liquidated- Informal employment increased, regional inequalities intensified
Banking Sector	- Direct link between chaebols and financial institutions- Risk concentration in credit and securities	- Political interference in major banks- More than twenty banks were closed or taken over by the state

⁶ Based on the Author's Analysis of the IMF Assistance Program

Crisis Recovery Strategies

South Korea's recovery from the 1997–1998 Asian financial crisis stands out in the history of the global economy not only for its speed but also for the depth and breadth of the reforms implemented. This experience serves as an important model for developing countries seeking effective crisis exit strategies.

South Korea's Recovery Strategies:

1. Cooperation with the IMF

South Korea received USD 58 billion from the IMF and strictly adhered to the conditions. While this caused short-term social hardships, it was essential for long-term recovery⁷.

2. Financial Sector Cleanup

Between 1998 and 2000, the government allocated funds equivalent to 32% of GDP to restructure the banking system. Non-performing loans were offloaded through KAMCO, and financial institutions' capital was strengthened⁸.

3. Chaebol Reforms

Under the “Five plus Three Principles”⁹ program, conglomerates refocused on core areas, debt guarantees were canceled, and transparency was improved. The share of independent directors increased from 25% to 50%.

4. Social Protection

Unemployment insurance coverage expanded from 5.7 million to 8.7 million workers, and benefit amounts increased. KRW 2.5 trillion was allocated for public works, and social expenditures rose from 0.6% to 2% of GDP¹⁰.

5. Export and Technology Promotion

The export-led growth model was maintained, and technology and IT sectors were developed, allowing rapid benefits from global economic recovery.

⁷ **Korean Crisis and Recovery**—Papers Presented at a Conference held in Seoul, Korea May 17-19, 2001 Editors: David T. Coe and Se-Jik Kim // <https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/nft/seminar/2002/korean/>

⁸ “The Role of KAMCO in Resolving Nonperforming Loans in the Republic of Korea” prepared by Dong He September 2004 6-7 betlar IMF <https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/wp/2004/wp04172.pdf?utm>

⁹ Republic of Korea Economic and Policy Developments // <https://www.elibrary.imf.org/view/journals/002/2000/011/article-A001-en.xml?utm>

¹⁰ IMF. (2000). *Korea: Economic and Policy Developments*. IMF Country Report No. 00/11

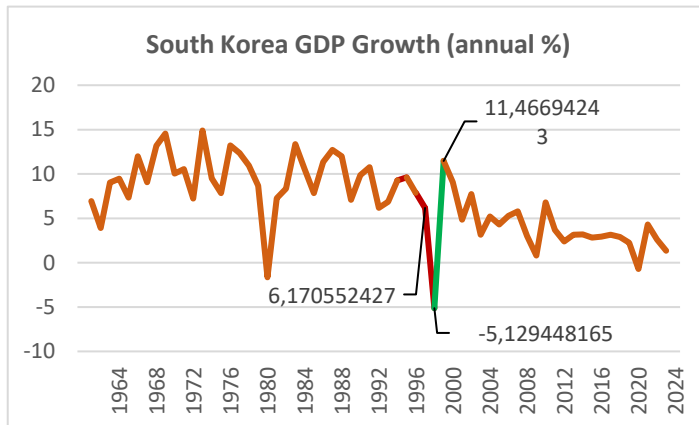


Figure: South Korea GDP Growth (annual %)¹¹

This graph illustrates the changes in GDP trends before, during, and after the crisis.

Turkey's Recovery Strategies

Turkey implemented a recovery strategy with its own characteristics while incorporating additional elements inspired by the South Korean experience.

1. International Assistance

Turkey received USD 19 billion from the IMF and USD 6.2 billion from the World Bank. The funds were used to stabilize the banking sector and strengthen fiscal discipline¹².

2. Central Bank Independence

In 2001, the central bank was granted legal independence, and from 2002, an inflation-targeting policy was introduced. As a result, inflation fell from 70% to 9.3% by 2004¹³.

3. Bank Sector Restructuring

Through the BRSA and SDIF, 21 banks were brought under supervision and recapitalized, ensuring the stable functioning of the financial system.

4. Fiscal Discipline

Government expenditures were reduced, taxes increased, and privatization accelerated. Consequently, public debt decreased from 74% of GDP to 45%¹⁴.

5. Improving the Investment Environment

Bureaucratic barriers were reduced, and the legal framework was strengthened. Foreign direct investment increased from 0.4% to 3.6% of GDP.

¹¹ <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.CD?locations=KR>

¹² Based on the IMF press release: <https://www.imf.org/en/News/Articles/2015/09/14/01/49/pr0207>

¹³ Based on World bank press: // <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/FP.CPI.TOTL.ZG?locations=TR>

¹⁴ Based on [Foreign direct investment, net inflows](https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/BX.KLT.DINV.WD.GD.ZS?locations=TR)
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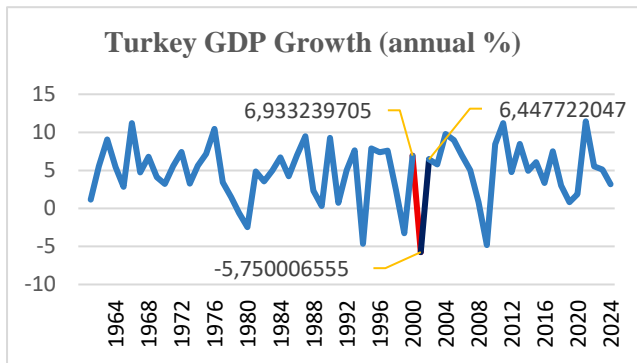


Figure: Turkey GDP Growth (annual %)¹⁵

This graph illustrates the changes in GDP trends before, during, and after the crisis.

Lessons from South Korea and Turkey

The experiences of South Korea and Turkey demonstrate that international assistance plays an important role in overcoming severe economic crises, but the main determinant of success is the depth and consistency of domestic reforms. Comparative analysis of the two countries' experiences leads to the following conclusions:

- **International cooperation is necessary but not sufficient.** Financial support from the IMF and other institutions provides short-term stability, but the primary source of sustainable growth is domestic reform.
- **Prompt and decisive actions are crucial.** Political will and timely decision-making accelerate the recovery process.
- **A comprehensive approach yields effective results.** Combining macroeconomic stabilization, financial sector strengthening, structural, and social reforms simultaneously is essential for crisis recovery.
- **Financial sector reform is a priority.** Restructuring the banking system and cleansing non-performing assets form the foundation of economic recovery.
- **National characteristics must be considered.** Each country must design strategies suited to its economic structure and capabilities.

For other countries today, the following recommendations remain relevant: preparing in advance and creating institutional buffers, strengthening financial system stability, enhancing social protection measures, diversifying exports, and building effective state institutions.

¹⁵ <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.CD?locations=TUR>

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**INSON HUQUQLARI UMUMJAHON DEKLARATSIYASINING
AHAMIYATI VA INSON HUQUQLARI TA'LIMINI
TAKOMILLASHTIRISHDAGI DOLZARB MASALALAR.**

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Annotasiya. Maqolada Inson huquqlari umumjahon deklaratsiyasining mazmuni, xalqaro va milliy huquqiy tizimdagi ahamiyati, O'zbekistonda inson huquqlari sohasidagi ta'lim va tarbiya tizimining rivojlanishi, mavjud muammolar hamda ularni bartaraf etish yo'llari tahlil qilinadi.

Kalit so'zlar: Inson huquqlari, Umumjahon deklaratsiyasi, ta'lim va tarbiya, xalqaro huquq, milliy strategiya, pedagogik muammolar, huquqiy madaniyat, O'zbekiston.

**ЗНАЧЕНИЕ ВСЕОБЩЕЙ ДЕКЛАРАЦИИ ПРАВ ЧЕЛОВЕКА И
АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЯ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ В
ОБЛАСТИ ПРАВ ЧЕЛОВЕКА.**

Аннотация. В статье анализируется содержание Всеобщей декларации прав человека, ее значение в международной и национальной правовой системе, развитие системы образования и воспитания в области прав человека в Узбекистане, существующие проблемы и пути их преодоления.

Ключевые слова: Права человека, Всеобщая декларация, образование и воспитание, международное право, национальная стратегия, педагогические проблемы, правовая культура, Узбекистан.

**THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN
RIGHTS AND CURRENT ISSUES OF IMPROVING EDUCATION IN THE
FIELD OF HUMAN RIGHTS.**

Annotation. The article analyzes the content of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, its significance in the international and national legal system, the development of

the system of education and upbringing in the field of human rights in Uzbekistan, existing problems and ways to overcome them.

Key words: Human rights, Universal Declaration, education and upbringing, international law, national strategy, pedagogical problems, legal culture, Uzbekistan.

Bundan 75 yil muqaddam 1948-yilda qabul qilingan Inson huquqlari umumjahon deklaratsiyasi Ikkinchi jahon urushi davrida inson qadri va huquqlarining qo‘pol ravishda oyoq osti qilinishi, insoniyatga nisbatan vahshiyliklar, genotsid jinoyatlari saboqlariga asoslangan. [1].

Umumjahon deklaratsiyasida insonning qadrlanishi, uning huquqlarini hurmat qilish va davlatlar tomonidan ularga ustuvor ahamiyat berilishi, jamiyatlarda “erkinlik”, “tenglik”, “adolat” tamoyillarining qaror topishi haqida so‘z boradi.

Deklaratsiya “barcha xalqlar va davlatlar intilishi lozim bo‘lgan qoidalar” sifatida e‘lon qilinib, u tavsiya xarakteriga ega edi. Deklaratsiyada davlatlar, tashkilotlar va shaxslarning inson huquqlari sohasidagi faoliyat yo‘nalishlari belgilab berilib, ular inson huquq va erkinliklarni hurmat qilinishi hamda ularga rioya etilishini belgilashda asosiy mezonga aylandi.

Deklaratsiya asosida davlatlar zimmasiga inson huquqlari sohasida xalqaro majburiyatlarni yuklagan insonning asosiy huquq va erkinliklarini qamrab oluvchi keng qamrovli xalqaro shartnomalar tizimi yaratildi, ko‘plab prinsip va normalar shakllandi, ularning aksariyati umumjahon tan olindi. Umumjahon deklaratsiyasini, keyin esa Inson huquqlari to‘g‘risidagi xalqaro pakt va konvensiyalarni qabul qilish orqali davlatlar ilgari o‘zlarining ichki vakolatlariga tegishli bo‘lgan inson huquqlarini ta‘minlash sohasida xalqaro-huquqiy majburiyatlarni o‘z zimmalariga oldilar. Davlatlar, o‘zlarining inson huquqlari sohasidagi xalqaro majburiyatlariga zid ravishda fuqarolarning huquq va erkinliklarini cheklaydigan qonunlarni qabul qilishga haqli bo‘lmay qoldilar. Hozirgi kunga kelib inson huquqlari sohasidagi asosiy xalqaro shartnomalar soni 18 taga yetdi, ya‘ni ikkita xalqaro pakt, 7 ta xalqaro konvensiya hamda 9 ta fakultativ protokollar bunga misol bo‘ladilar.

1993-yilda Venada bo‘lib o‘tgan Inson huquqlari bo‘yicha Ikkinchi Jahon konferensiyasida qabul qilingan Vena deklaratsiyasi va Harakat dasturida “Barcha inson huquqlari universal, ajralmas va o‘zaro bog‘liqdir. Xalqaro hamjamiyat inson huquqlariga global miqyosda, adolatli va teng ravishda, bir xil yondashuv va e‘tibor bilan munosabatda bo‘lishi kerak. Milliy va mintaqaviy xususiyatlar va turli tarixiy, madaniy

va diniy xususiyatlarning ahamiyatini hisobga olish kerak bo'lsa-da, davlatlar, ularning siyosiy, iqtisodiy va madaniy tizimlaridan qat'i nazar, barcha inson huquqlari va asosiy erkinliklarini targ'ib qilish va himoya qilishga majburdirlar" deb ta'kidlandi.

Shu bilan birga Vena konferensiyasida Inson huquqlari bo'yicha Oliy komissar lavozimini tashkil etish tavsiya qilinib, uning maqsadlaridan biri "Inson huquqlari umumjahon deklaratsiyasiga rioya qilish zarurati" bilan bog'liq edi. Shunday qilib, 75 yil avval barcha xalqlar va barcha davlatlar intilishi lozim bo'lgan qoidalar sifatida qabul qilingan Umumjahon deklaratsiyasi bugungi kunda inson huquqlari sohasidagi eng muhim manbalardan biriga aylandi, uning qoidalari ko'plab mamlakatlar tomonidan inson huquqlari va erkinliklari bo'yicha konstitutsiya qoidalarini ishlab chiqishda keng qo'llanilgan namuna bo'lib xizmat qilmoqda. Deklaratsiya matni 375 ta til va lahjalarga tarjima qilingan, u barcha odamlar ega bo'lgan universal huquqlarning birinchi majmuaviy ifodasidir.

Deklaratsiya bilan belgilangan huquq va erkinliklar mamlakatimizning 2023-yil 30-aprelda bo'lib o'tgan referendum natijalariga asoslanib qabul qilingan yangi tahrirdagi Konstitutsiyasi 2- bobi normalarida yanada kengroq va batafsilroq bayon etildi. Shuningdek, xalqaro huquqning umume'tirof etilgan tamoyillari va normalarini va xalqaro shartnomalarni O'zbekiston huquqiy tizimining ajralmas qismi sifatida konstitutsiyaviy darajada tan olindi va uni ta'minlashning aniq mexanizmini mustahkamladi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Inson huquqlari sohasidagi asosiy 18 ta xalqaro shartnomalarning 11 tasini, jumladan 2 ta xalqaro pakt, 5 ta xalqaro konvensiya, 4 ta fakultativ protokollarni ratifikatsiya qilgan. Eng oxirgi ratifikatsiya qilingan inson huquqlari sohasidagi xalqaro shartnoma – bu 2021-yilda ratifikatsiya qilingan Nogironligi bo'lgan shaxslar huquqlari to'g'risidagi konvensiyadir.

Bugunga qadar O'zbekiston inson huquqlari sohasidagi xalqaro majburiyatlarning bajarilishi bo'yicha 42 ta davriy hisobotlarni Inson huquqlari bo'yicha kengash va konvensiyaviy qo'mitalarga taqdim qilgan.

2023-yil 12-mayda O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining "Inson huquqlari umumjahon deklaratsiyasi qabul qilinganligining 75 yilligini keng nishonlash to'g'risida"gi farmonni imzoladi. Farmon bilan Deklaratsiya qabul qilinganligining 75 yilligiga bag'ishlangan tadbirlar dasturi tasdiqlandi. Mazkur tadbirlarda davlat tashkilotlari va muassasalari, jamoatchilik birlashmalari, ommaviy axborotvositalarining faol ishtirok etishi eng muhim vazifa etib belgilandi. Ularning eng muhim maqsadlaridan biri jamiyatda inson huquqlari madaniyatini yuksaltirish, inson huquq va erkinliklariga hurmatga qaratilgan yondashuvni aholi orasida targ'ib etishdan iborat.

Masalan, mazkur tadbirlardan biri 2023-yildan boshlab har yili 1-10 dekabr kunlari mamlakatimizda “Inson huquqlari” o‘n kunligini e‘lon qilish hamda umumiy o‘rta, o‘rta maxsus, professional va oliy ta‘lim muassasalarida Inson huquqlari umumjahon deklaratsiyasi qabul qilingan kunga bag‘ishlangan umummilliy darslar o‘tkazishni nazarda tutadi.

Oxirgi yillarda mamlakatimizda inson huquqlari sohasidagi ta‘lim-tarbiyaga e‘tibor kuchaymoqda. Bundan asosiy maqsad jamiyatda inson huquq va manfaatlari ustuvorligini ta‘minlashning asosiy omillaridan biri bo‘lib xizmat qiladigan aholining inson huquqlari madaniyatini oshirishdir.

Inson huquqlari madaniyatining yuksalishiga faqat ta‘lim muassasalarining o‘quv dasturiga inson huquqlariga oid o‘quv kurslarini joriy qilish orqaligina erishib bo‘lmaydi, balki inson huquqlari sohasidagi tarbiya, ya‘ni o‘zaro munosabatlarda inson huquqlariga rioya qilish tajribasini qo‘llash ko‘nikmalarini shakllantirish hamda inson huquqlari to‘g‘risida axborot yetkazish ham muhim bo‘lib hisoblanadi. Inson huquqlari sohasidagi ta‘lim va tarbiyaning muvaffaqiyati uch vazifaga bog‘liq: bular bilim berish, munosabatga kirishishga o‘rgatish va xulqatvorni shakllantirish.

Inson huquqlari sohasidagi ta‘lim va tarbiya boshqalar bilan qonun doirasida muloqotga kirisha olish, o‘zgacha nuqtai nazarlarni tinglash va hurmat qilish, o‘z fikrini bildira olish, nizolarni zo‘ravonliksiz hal qila olish ko‘nikmalarni rivojlantiradi. Istiqbolda bunday ko‘nikmalar inson huquqlariga hurmat ruhida tarbiyalangan va demokratik hayotda faol ishtirok etishga tayyorlangan avlodni voyaga yektazishga katta hissa qo‘shadi.

Inson huquqlari asosan harakatlar orqali ifodalanadigan nomoddiy qadriyatlar bilan bog‘langanligi sababli inson huquqlari sohasidagi ta‘lim va tarbiya nazariy hamda amaliy mashg‘ulotlarni o‘z ichiga oladigan tizimli yondashuvni talab qiladi. Ayniqsa, inson huquqlariga rioya qilish nuqtai nazaridan huquqiy xulq-atvor va munosabat modelini o‘rgatishga to‘g‘ri keladi. Bunga ta‘lim muassasalari hamda korxon va tashkilotlardagi muhitning inson huquqlariga rioya qilishga muvofiq bo‘lishini ta‘minlash orqali erishish mumkin. Masalan, ta‘lim muassasalarida o‘zaro hurmat va inson huquqlari ustuvorligi muhitini yaratish uchun ta‘lim-tarbiyaning barcha ishtirokchilari xulq-atorini tartibga soladigan, barcha taraflarning mas‘uliyatini belgilaydigan, inson huquq va erkinliklarini hurmat qilishni talab qiladigan xulq-atvor kodekslarini yaratish maqsadga muvofiq.

Inson huquqlari sohasidagi ta‘limni takomillashtirish, avvalambor, ilg‘or pedagogika uslublarining qo‘llanilishini, buning uchun esa inson huquqlari sohasida sifatli bilim berish va ko‘nikmalarni tarbiyalash bo‘yicha yuqori malakaga ega ilmiy va pedagogik kadrlarni tayyorlash taqozo etiladi. Bunda ilmiy va pedagogik kadrlarning

tayyorgarligi inson huquqlari to'g'risida nafaqat ma'lumot berish, balki talabalarga o'zlarini inson sifatida hurmat qilinishlarini his qilishlari hamda o'z huquqlarini qanday amalga oshirish, majburiyatlarni qanday bajarish, boshqalarning huquqlarini qanday himoya qilish bo'yicha amaliy ko'nikmalarni tarbiyalash ehtiyojlariga mos bo'lishi kerak.

Bugungi kunda mamlakatimizda inson huquqlari bo'yicha ta'limtarbiyani samarali amalga oshirishda qator muammolar mavjud?

Oxirgi yillarda O'zbekistonda BMTning Inson huquqlari sohasida ta'lim va tarbiya to'g'risidagi deklaratsiyasi hamda Inson huquqlari sohasidagi jahon ta'lim dasturining to'rtinchi bosqichini amalga oshirish bo'yicha qator hujjatlar qabul qilindi. Masalan, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2020-yil 22-iyundagi Farmoni bilan tasdiqlangan Insonhuquqlari bo'yicha O'zbekiston Respublikasi milliy strategiyasi asosida inson huquqlari mutaxassisligi bo'yicha magistrlik dasturi joriy qilindi, inson huquqlari ixtisosligi bo'yicha ilmiy kadrlarni tayyorlash yo'lga qo'yildi, ta'lim muassasalari o'quv rejalariga Inson huquqlari fani kiritila boshlandi[2].

Lekin ko'rilgan chora-tadbirlar samaradorligini o'rganish bo'yicha o'tkazilgan monitoringlar natijasida inson huquqlari sohasida pedagogik kadrlarni tayyorlash ishlarida muammo va kamchiliklar mavjudligi ma'lum bo'ldi. Jumladan, 2021-yil mamlakatning qator hududlaridagi oliy o'quv yurtlarida, litsey va texnikumlarda o'tkazilgan monitoring va so'rov natijalari shuni ko'rsatdiki (monitoring davomida 248 nafar professoro'qituvchi va 456 nafar talabalar o'rtasida so'rov o'tkazilgan), ayrim oliy o'quv yurtlarida moliyaviy manbalar belgilanmaganligi sababli inson huquqlari bo'yicha o'quv kursi o'qitilmagan, pedagogik kadrlar malakasini oshirish institutlarining o'quv rejasiga inson huquqlari bo'yicha kurslar kiritilmagan. Bundan tashqari, inson huquqlari sohasidagi ta'lim bo'yicha zamonaviy darsliklar, o'quv-didaktik, multimedia materiallarini tayyorlash ishlari amalga oshirilmaganligi aniqlandi.

Mutaxassislarning fikricha, agar ta'lim muassasalarida inson huquqlari bo'yicha ixtisoslashtirilgan kurslar joriy qilinmasa va ular asosiy fanlar sifatida o'qitilmasa, yosh avlodni ijtimoiy o'zgarishlarni amalga oshirishga, bunyodkorlikka yo'naltirib tarbiyalash samarasi past bo'ladi. Chunki inson huquqlari nimani anglatishini va u qanday ta'sir qilishini kengroq tushunmasdan turib, tom ma'nodagi bunyodkor insonni tarbiyalab bo'lmaydi.

Inson huquqlari bo'yicha tayyorlangan o'qituvchi-pedagoglarning yetishmasligi, moliyalashtirishning yo'lga qo'yilmaganligi, o'quv dasturlari va qo'llanmalarning takomillashmaganligi va yetishmasligi inson huquqlari bo'yicha kurslarning barqarorligiga to'sqinlik qiladi. Bunday holat insonhuquqlari bo'yicha ta'limni amalga

oshirish masalasiga tizimli yondashish, sifat va baholash standartlariga muvofiqlashtirish zarurligini ko'rsatdi.

Shu bois, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2023 yil 7 fevraldagi qarori bilan Inson huquqlari sohasidagi milliy ta'lim dasturi tasdiqlandi, unda inson huquqlari madaniyatini rivojlantirishga qaratilgan kompleks tadbirlar nazarda tutildi. Bunda inson huquqlari o'quv kurslarini joriy qilish, inson huquqlari sohasiga ixtisoslashgan o'qituvchi-pedagoglarni tayyorlashni yo'lga qo'yish, inson huquqlari bo'yicha magistratura mutaxassisligini takomillashtirish, inson huquqlari ixtisosligi bo'yicha ilmiy kadrlarni tayyorlashni takomillashtirish, kadrlarni tayyorlash va malakasini oshirishda xorijiy oliy ta'lim va ilmiy tashkilotlar bilan hamkorlik qilish masalalari qamrab olindi.

Mazkur tadbirlarni amalga oshirish davomida mamlakatimizda inson huquqlari sohasidagi ta'lim va tarbiyani amalga oshirishning bir necha muammolariga alohida e'tibor qaratish maqsadga muvofiq.

Birinchidan, inson huquqlari sohasidagi ta'limning g'arbona axloq targ'ibotiga aylanishib ketishining oldini olish kerak. Inson huquqlari universal qoidalardir, ular jahonning barcha xalqlari madaniyatidan kelib chiqqan. Uning g'arbona talqinini targ'ib qilish milliy qadriyat va madaniyatlar tanazzuliga sabab bo'lmasligi kerak. Shundan kelib chiqib, inson huquqlari sohasidagi ta'lim va tarbiya ham turli milliy qadriyatlarga mansub madaniyatga ega mamlakatlar uchun turlicha axloqiyhuquqiy mazmunga ega. Bunda beriladigan bilim va ko'nikmalar umuminsoniy qadriyatlar bilan bir qatorda milliy-axloqiy qadriyatlarga ham asoslanishi kerak. Inson huquqlari sohasidagi ta'lim bo'yicha rivojlangan mamlakatlar tajribasidan, texnologiyalaridan keng foydalanish lozim, lekin ta'lim va tarbiya mazmuniga milliy-axloqiy qadriyatlar singdirilgan bo'lishi kerak. Shuningdek, ta'lim va tarbiyada O'zbekiston xalqiga xos bo'lgan mehr-oqibat, hurmat-izzat, ota-ona vafarzandlarga g'amxo'rlik, halollik kabi qadriyatlar o'z ifodasini topsa, uning amaliyligi, xulq-atvorga ta'sir etish samarasi yuqori bo'ladi.

Ikkinchidan, o'quvchi-talabalarning inson huquqlari bo'yicha ko'nikmalari shakllanishiga ular tahsil olayotgan ta'lim muassasasidagi ruhiy muhit, uni boshqarishga inson huquqlarini himoya qilish tamoyil va mexanizmlarining joriy qilinganligi, o'qituvchi-pedagoglarga yaratilgan shart-sharoitlar va ularning ruhiy barqarorligi salmoqli ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Ta'lim muassasalari boshqaruvida inson huquqlariga muvofiq bo'lgan tamoyillar ustuvorligi, o'qituvchi-pedagoglar huquq va manfaatlarining to'laqonli ta'minlanganligi, o'zaro ishonch va yordamga asoslangan yuqori ijodiy faoliyatning rag'batlantirilganligi muhiti talaba-o'quvchilarda inson huquqlari sohasida bilim berish va ko'nikmalarni tarbiyalashda muhim rol o'ynaydi.

Tadqiqotlar shuni ko'rsatdiki, inson huquqlarini o'rgatishda ko'pincha xorijdagi, uzoqdagi, mavhum, noma'lum yoki begona odamlarning huquqlari buzilishi va ularni himoya qilish bilan bog'liq misollar inson huquqlari ustuvorligiga ishonchning shakllanishida rol o'ynamaydi. Balki inson huquqlarini o'quvchi-talabalarga yaqin bo'lgan misollar bilan, ularning yashash va ta'lim sharoitlari bilan bog'lash inson huquqlarini o'qitishda yuqori samara beradi. O'quvchi-talabalar ta'lim muasasasi hayotida inson huquqlari tamoyillari ustuvorligini ko'rsa, inson huquqlari bo'yicha bilimlar o'quvchi-talabalarining kundalik hayoti bilan bog'lanadi va tajribadan o'tkaziladi, ularda inson huquqlari ustuvorligiga ishonch mustahkamlanadi, natijada ular inson huquqlari sohasidagi bilim va ko'nikmalarni samarali o'zlashtiradi.

Uchinchidan, inson huquqlari sohasidagi ta'limning muvaffaqiyatli amalga oshirilishida o'qituvchi-pedagoglarning tayyorgarligi ham katta ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Mutaxassislarning fikricha, inson huquqlari sohasidagi ta'limni joriy qilishda o'qituvchi-pedagoglar tayyorgarligi bilan bog'liq qator muammolar mavjud: *birinchidan*, ko'p hollarda o'qituvchi-pedagoglar inson huquqlari bo'yicha ta'limning ahamiyatini, uning o'qituvchilar zimmasiga qanday mas'uliyat yuklashini anglamaydi; *ikkinchidan*, inson huquqlari o'quv kurslarining soha bo'yicha yetarli bilimlarga ega bo'lmagan o'qituvchi-pedagoglar tomonidan o'tkazilishi, sifatli darsliklar bilan ta'minlanmaganlik, darslarning zerikarli, real hayotdan uzoq va mavhum bo'lishiga olib keladi; *uchinchidan*, inson huquqlari qiyin va murakkab ta'lim sohasi bo'lib, bunda o'qituvchilar bir vaqtning o'zida hayotiy holatlarni misol keltirishi, his-tuyg'ularni ifodalashi, axloqiy me'yorlarni tushuntirishi va fikr-mulohazalarni tahlil qilishi kerak; *to'rtinchidan*, odatda, inson huquqlari sohasidagi ta'lim va tarbiya mazmunida inson huquqlari sohasidagi xalqaro standartlar va davlat majburiyatlari to'g'risida xabardor qilish ustuvorlik qiladi, lekin inson huquqlariga rioya qilish bo'yicha amaliy xulq-atvorni, madaniyatni shakllantirish masalasiga kamroq e'tibor beriladi.

O'qituvchi-pedagoglar inson huquqlari sohasidagi xalqaro standartlar, inson huquqlarining umuminsoniy va milliy-axloqiy asoslari hamda inson huquqlari bo'yicha milliy-huquqiy normalarni yaxshi o'zlashtirgan bo'lishi hamda ularni amaliy xulq-atvor bilan bog'lay olish bo'yicha bilim va malakalarga ega bo'lishi muhim.

FOYDALANILGAN ADABIYOTLAR RO'YXATI:

1. Inson huquqlari umumjahon deklaratsiyasi 1948-yil, 10-dekabrda Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkiloti Bosh Assambleyasining 217 A (III) ko'rsatmasi orqali qabul qilingan va e'lon qilingan. <https://constitution.uz/oz/pages/humanrights>

2. “Inson huquqlari bo‘yicha O‘zbekiston Respublikasining Milliy strategiyasini tasdiqlash to‘g‘risida”gi 2020-yil 22-iyundagi O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining Farmoni. <https://lex.uz/ru/docs/-4872355>

HOT WEATHER IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF POULTRY

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Annotation: this article covers the importance of poultry farming in agriculture, its role in ensuring food safety and the development characteristics of modern poultry industries.

Keywords: poultry, food safety, hot climate, poultry factory, productivity.

Poultry farming is one of the important branches of Agriculture and has occupied a special place in ensuring food security in humanity since ancient times. To date, modern poultry farming is one of the areas with high economic efficiency, along with the production of high-quality meat and egg products. There are many external factors that influence the development of poultry. Including Will directly depend on weather conditions. Hot climate conditions significantly affect the growth, productivity, and health of poultry. Poultry is the fastest maturing dietary bop food, rich in proteins and essential amino acids. Poultry meat and eggs are characterized by light digestion, richness in protein, high biological value, and low cost compared to other types of animal meat. Therefore, poultry farming in many countries is one of the main sources of satisfying the population's need for protein. The poultry industry also serves as a stable source of income for small farms and large industrial enterprises. The poultry industry is also well developed in our country. In factories, the production process is mechanized. Each poultry farm consists of breeding (male and female) and egg-laying birds, chick hatching (incubation) departments, as well as egg and meat production and waste processing facilities. Chickens on poultry farms are kept in special cages; to prevent feed from becoming contaminated, feeders and drinkers are placed outside the cages on attached troughs. Special devices in the facility regulate temperature, humidity, and day length. In winter, the building is artificially illuminated; when the days become longer, hens lay more eggs. Chicks are hatched in special incubators. The growth and productivity of poultry largely depend on environmental conditions, particularly the weather. A hot

climate or summer season creates certain advantages as well as difficulties for poultry farming. In hot weather, birds slightly reduce feed intake and increase their demand for water. This is a physiological response aimed at maintaining heat exchange and thermoregulation in their bodies. When the temperature rises above 30°C, the respiratory rate of birds increases, which helps lower their body temperature. At the same time, in hot weather it is necessary to create a comfortable microclimate for poultry, meaning a well-established ventilation system and adequate water supply. One of the positive aspects of hot weather is the abundance of natural light and the wider opportunities for birds to walk in open spaces, which can improve their overall health and productivity. However, in excessively hot conditions, heat stress may occur, leading to reduced growth rates, a decline in egg production, and sometimes even mortality. Therefore, in hot weather, it is important to follow biosecurity rules, control the microclimate in poultry houses, and take measures to protect birds from heat stress. Figure 1.



CONCLUSION

Weather conditions, particularly hot climates, play an important role in the successful rearing of poultry. Proper management of hot weather increases the efficiency of poultry farming, improves product quality, and generates economic benefits. Therefore, creating a comfortable microclimate for poultry, preventing heat stress, and implementing scientifically based measures for proper care are of great importance for the sustainable development of the poultry industry.

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WOMEN'S REPRESENTATION IN WORLD LITERATURE: FROM SILENCE TO VOICE

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Abstract: This paper explores the evolution of women's representation in world literature, tracing the shift from historical silence and marginalization to active voice and empowerment. Drawing on feminist literary theory and global perspectives, it examines how female characters and writers have moved from being confined by patriarchal narratives to becoming central figures in storytelling. The study highlights key contributions of feminist critics, the impact of intersectional voices, and the growing diversity of women's literary expression across cultures. It also discusses ongoing challenges such as misrepresentation and underrepresentation. The findings demonstrate that literature has been both a reflection of gendered power dynamics and a transformative tool for challenging them. Ultimately, women's emergence as powerful voices in literature contributes to broader cultural change and a more inclusive understanding of human experience.

Keywords: Women's representation, world literature, feminist criticism, gender roles, female authors, voice, silence, empowerment, intersectionality, literary evolution.

Introduction

Throughout history, women's roles in literature have often mirrored their positions in society—frequently marginalized, silenced, or defined in relation to men. In many literary traditions, women were portrayed as passive figures, idealized heroines, or symbols of virtue and sacrifice, rather than as fully realized individuals with voices, agency, and complex inner lives. However, over time, this narrative has shifted. From ancient myths to modern novels, women have gradually moved from the margins of storytelling to its center, reclaiming their space and asserting their voices. This transformation reflects broader social, political, and feminist movements that have challenged gender norms and demanded equal representation. Today, world literature features a growing number of female authors, protagonists, and perspectives that explore themes such as identity, oppression, resistance, and empowerment. This paper examines the evolution of women's

representation in world literature—from silence to voice—and highlights how this shift contributes to a more inclusive and truthful reflection of the human experience.

The journey from silence to voice in women’s literary representation has not been linear or uniform across cultures. In many parts of the world, traditional gender roles and patriarchal systems long restricted women’s access to education, authorship, and public expression. As a result, early female voices were often masked under male pseudonyms or confined to private writings like letters and diaries. Yet, despite these barriers, women persisted—writing in secret, breaking conventions, and gradually reshaping literary traditions.

With the rise of feminist literary criticism in the 20th century, scholars began to reexamine the canon, uncovering overlooked or forgotten works by women and reevaluating female characters through a gender-conscious lens. This critical shift not only revived women’s literary heritage but also empowered new generations of writers to challenge stereotypes and write boldly about their realities.

Today, women’s literature spans a vast spectrum of genres, cultures, and themes. Female authors from diverse backgrounds are exploring issues such as gender inequality, cultural identity, motherhood, sexuality, trauma, and resistance. Their stories are not only reshaping how women are portrayed but also redefining the power of literature itself—as a means of self-expression, social critique, and cultural transformation.

This paper aims to trace this powerful evolution, examining how women have moved from being silent subjects in literature to becoming active narrators of their own stories across the global literary landscape.

Literature review

Scholarly discourse on women’s representation in literature reveals a rich and evolving field shaped by feminist theory, gender studies, and postcolonial criticism. Early feminist scholars such as Virginia Woolf, in her influential work *A Room of One’s Own* (1929), highlighted the societal and material limitations that historically prevented women from writing and being represented with complexity in literature. Woolf emphasized that without financial independence and personal space, women could not produce literature of their own, hence the historical silence surrounding female voices.

Building on this foundation, Simone de Beauvoir’s *The Second Sex* (1949) argued that literature had long defined women as “the other,” a passive counterpart to the active male subject. De Beauvoir’s insights laid the groundwork for subsequent feminist critiques that

began to question the male-dominated literary canon and the stereotypical depictions of women as either saints or sinners, often lacking agency or depth.

Later critics such as Sandra Gilbert and Susan Gubar, in *The Madwoman in the Attic* (1979), analyzed how female characters were often portrayed as either angelic or monstrous, reflecting the limited roles assigned to women in patriarchal societies. They also celebrated the subversive power of women writers who used literature to challenge these roles and reclaim their voices. Their work marked a turning point in recognizing women's literature as a distinct and powerful body of writing with its own themes, styles, and traditions.

In recent decades, the field has expanded to include diverse global perspectives. Scholars like Chandra Talpade Mohanty and Gayatri Spivak have critiqued Western feminist readings for overlooking the voices and contexts of women from the Global South. Postcolonial feminist literature has emphasized the intersection of gender, race, class, and culture in shaping women's experiences and representations. Authors such as Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie, Arundhati Roy, and Nawal El Saadawi have played critical roles in reshaping contemporary literature by addressing the unique challenges faced by women in postcolonial and patriarchal societies.

Furthermore, recent studies in gender and media have pointed to the growing influence of contemporary female narratives that challenge binary gender roles, explore queer identities, and advocate for social justice through literature. These developments illustrate that the shift from silence to voice is not only ongoing but also becoming more inclusive and intersectional.

In summary, the literature underscores that women's representation in world literature has undergone significant transformation—from exclusion and distortion to recognition and empowerment. It also shows the continuing need to explore how literature can both reflect and reshape societal views of gender.

Discussion

The reviewed literature reveals a profound shift in the way women are represented in world literature, moving from silence and marginalization toward agency, voice, and empowerment. This transformation is closely linked to broader feminist movements and socio-political changes that have challenged traditional gender hierarchies and opened up new spaces for female expression.

One of the key insights is that women's silence in literature was not due to a lack of stories, but a lack of access—both to education and to the publishing world. As Woolf and de Beauvoir emphasized, systemic inequalities historically restricted women's ability to write or be portrayed with nuance. This resulted in literary traditions dominated by male perspectives, where women were often depicted as one-dimensional figures—symbols of purity, danger, or domesticity—rather than as full human beings.

However, the rise of feminist literary criticism and increasing access to education and authorship have enabled women to reclaim their narratives. Female writers began to write from their own experiences, challenging societal expectations and giving voice to women's inner lives, struggles, and desires. Literature became a powerful means of resistance—against patriarchal norms, colonialism, and cultural silencing.

Furthermore, the discussion highlights the importance of intersectionality in understanding women's literary representation. While Western feminism played a crucial role in questioning literary traditions, scholars like Spivak and Mohanty remind us that gender cannot be examined in isolation from race, class, colonial history, or geography. Women's voices are not uniform, and their representations in literature vary widely based on cultural and political contexts.

Contemporary world literature showcases a wide range of female perspectives—from stories of liberation and leadership to narratives of trauma, resilience, and identity. Authors like Toni Morrison, Alice Munro, Tsitsi Dangarembga, and Han Kang bring attention to the diversity and richness of women's experiences, disrupting universalized notions of womanhood and offering more inclusive and authentic representations.

Yet, challenges remain. In many parts of the world, women's stories are still censored, undervalued, or underrepresented in mainstream literature. Gender bias in publishing, unequal literary recognition, and cultural taboos continue to limit whose voices are heard. Therefore, while significant progress has been made, the journey from silence to voice is still unfolding.

Overall, the discussion confirms that literature is not just a reflection of gender roles—it is also a tool that shapes them. By bringing women's voices to the forefront, literature contributes to greater gender awareness, cultural empathy, and social change.

Result

The analysis of women's representation in world literature reveals a clear and meaningful progression—from historical silence to the emergence of diverse, empowered, and

authentic female voices. Early literature often depicted women through restrictive and stereotypical roles shaped by patriarchal norms, limiting their presence to passive or symbolic figures. However, feminist literary criticism and the increasing visibility of women writers have significantly transformed this landscape.

One major result is the expansion of women's roles within literature—from subjects of male narratives to autonomous narrators of their own experiences. Women are now portrayed with greater complexity, agency, and individuality, challenging traditional gender roles and offering new models of identity. Additionally, the inclusion of voices from non-Western, postcolonial, and marginalized backgrounds has enriched world literature, making it more representative and inclusive.

The rise in women-authored texts and the re-evaluation of existing works by and about women have also reshaped literary canons, academic discourse, and educational curricula. This shift has encouraged critical engagement with gender issues and opened pathways for ongoing social reflection and dialogue.

Despite ongoing challenges, the results affirm that literature is a powerful medium through which women have reclaimed their voice, resisted oppression, and reshaped cultural narratives. This evolution continues to inspire further inquiry, creativity, and activism in the pursuit of gender equality and literary justice.

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