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VOLUME 2, ISSUE 5



«Conference on Universal Science Research 2023» ilmiy konferensiyasi:

31.05.2024-yil.

Ushbu to'plamda «Conference on Universal Science Research 2023» ilmiy konferensiyasi 2024-yil 2-soni 5-qismiga qabul qilingan maqolalar nashr etilgan.

Jurnal tarkibidagi barcha maqolalarga DOI unikal raqami biriktirilib, **Zenodo**, **Open Aire**, **Google Scholar** xalqaro ilmiy bazalarida indekslandi.

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Evaluation of the Performance of Medical Laboratories in Malaria Microscopical Examination in El Obeid City-North Kordofan State

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Abstract: External quality assessment (EQA) and Internal Quality control (IQC) are an alternative tool to cross-checking of blood slides in the quality control of malaria microscopy. This study was aimed to check EQA and IQA of malaria microscopy in El Obeid City North Kordofan. A total of 76 laboratories (55% private and 45% public) were participated in the study.

A well-designed questionnaire plus five blood films (two negative and three positive films with different parasitaemia; (low, moderate and high) were distributed for each laboratory under study. Two slides (stained and unstained) blood films and one ml of Geimsa stain were collected from each laboratory.

The study revealed that, most of laboratories were using Geimsa, but the EQA and IQC for both staff and stain were demonstrated poor performance. Although, only 20% had a record for malaria results, 50% of laboratories reporting only whether the parasite identified or not. 75% were using only thick blood film. The results of the five bloodfilms were; 61% were correct clear negative, 49% were negative with artifacts, while the three positive slides were correctly as follows; low (49%), moderate (76%) and (59%) of high parasite density.

The major errors include; not reporting the density of malaria low (50%), moderate (31%) and high parasite (13%), but those reporting wrong were low (24%), moderate (39%) and high parasite (24%).

The study concludes that, the EQA and IQC of microscopical examinations for malaria parasite in laboratories in ElObeid were acceptable, further training courses and effective quality assurance scheme were needed.

Keywords— ElObeid, EQA, IQC, Malaria, Microscope.

1. Introduction

Malaria is a mosquito borne infectious disease affecting humans and other animals caused by parasitic protozoan's belonging to the genus Plasmodium [1]. Malaria causes symptoms that typically include fever, vomiting and headache [2]. The disease is most commonly transmitted by an infected female Anopheles mosquito [3], the mosquito bite introduces the parasites from the mosquito's saliva into person's blood [4]. The parasites travel to the liver where they mature and reproduce. Four species of Plasmodium's can infect and be spread by humans (P.falciparum, P.vivax, P.ovale and P.malariae) [3]. The species P. knowlesi is rarely causes disease in humans [5]. Most deaths are caused by P. falciparum but the others species were caused milder form of malaria [6]. Malaria is typically diagnosed by the microscopic examination of blood using blood films, or with antigen based rapid diagnostic tests [7].

Methods that use the Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) to detect the parasites DNA have been developed but not widely used in areas where malaria is common due to their cost and complexity [8,9]. The risk of disease can be reduced by preventing mosquito bites through the use of mosquito nets and insect repellents or with mosquito control measures such as spraying insecticides and draining standing water [10,11. 12].

Several medications are available to prevent malaria in travelers to areas where the disease is common [13,14].

2- Materials and Methods

This is a cross sectional descriptive study was conducted during the period of March to August 2017 in El Obeid city, North Kordofan which is located about 588 km west of Khartoum, longitude 13.11 North and latitude 30.12 East. The population enrolled in this study was included medical laboratories providing microscopically examination for malaria in El Obeid. About 76 laboratories (32 public and 44 private).

Each laboratory that offer blood film examination for malaria in El Obeid were included in this study while those not carried out malaria microscopical examination were excluded from the study.

2.1 Ethical considerations

The health authorities at the state and locality levels were informed about the study which was only started after having their permission and all individuals enrolled in this study were being asked to participate in the study, and an informed consent was obtained.

2.2 Data collection tools

A well designed questionnaire were used to collect general

Variable	frequency	Percentage (%)
IQC for stain (Yes)	16	21
(No)	60	79
IOC for staff (Yes)	14	18
(No)	62	82
EOC for lab (Yes)	34	45
(No)	42	55
blood film record (Yes)	15	20
(No)	61	80

and technical data, and the result of slides that were distributed as a part of evaluation process as well as 1 ml Giemsa stain were collected from each laboratory enrolled in the study.

2.3 Study procedure

After having consent, the questionnaire were completed by the interviewer. Then a total of (5) slides were submitted for reading by the person who routinely perform blood film examination. These slides included; one slide with no malaria parasite, another slide with no malaria parasite, but containing stain deposits, and three slides with malaria parasites; low, moderate and high parasitaemia. From each participant laboratory; one stained and one unstained blood film were selected randomly as well as getting 1ml Geimsa stain.

2.4 Data analysis

All data was recorded in standard master sheets from the questionnaire that was filled by the investigator, and then were analyzed by the statistical package for social sciences (SPSS) program version 20.

3. Results

The samples and Geimsa stain were examined microscopically to compare the results of each laboratory. The smears and Geimsa were examined in reference laboratory of malaria in El Obeid by the well experience and qualification

investigators to confirmation the result. The results of study revealed that, out of 56 laboratory included in the study 44 (58%) were private laboratory and 32 (42%) public laboratory (Table 1).

Table 1: Frequency of laboratory enrolled in study

Laboratory	frequency	Percentage (%)
Private	44	58 %
public	32	42%
Total	76	100

Our finding reveals that the majority of the medical laboratories under study were didn't have internal quality control for stain 60 (79%) but only 16 (21%) had IQC for stain, only 14 (18%) laboratory has IQC for staff, while didn't have were 62 (82%), 34 (45%) of the laboratory has EQC system and 42 (55.5%) has not EQC, majority number 61(80%) of laboratories don't have records for blood film , but only 16(20%) have records for blood film results. (Table 2) .

Table 2: Internal Quality control and external quality control:

The investigation revealed that, the result of the negative clear who were reported true 49 (64%) and false is 27 (36%), negative with artifacts true 39 (51%) and false were 37 (49%) as shown in table 3.

The result for blood film with low parasitemia participant were reported true 39 (51%) and wrong were 37 (49%), moderate parasitemia true result were 61 (80%) and wrong were 15 (20%), and high parasitemia truer were 47 (88%) and false were 19 (12%) as shown in table 3.

The major errors include; not reporting the density of malaria (low 52%, moderate 33% and high parasite 20%), but who reporting wrong were (low 49%, moderate 20% and high parasite 12%).

Table 3: Frequency of given slides to laboratory

Variable	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Negative clear		
Correct	49	64
wrong	27	36
Negative with artifact	37	49
Correct		



wrong	39	51
Low parasitemia		
Correct	39	51
wrong	37	49
Moderate parasitemia	61	80
Correct		
wrong	15	20
High parasitemia		
Correct	47	62
wrong	29	38

4. Discussion

This study is an attempt to evaluate the reliability of malaria microscope looking through both variation of result and associated quality assurance basics (general condition of microscopes, qualification and experience of technologist). The study assumption is that any defect in one or more of these basics will consequently affect the reliability and accuracy of the laboratory results. From the result most of the checked laboratories were private constitute almost about more than half (personal contact). Considerable number of them were established 6-15 years ago, about half are well experienced personnel. Qualification is high and have an academic certificate; BSc, MSc and even PhD holders). This may be in part due to the medical laboratory college had 15 years since it was established. About two-third experienced a basic malaria course, while the majority attended refresh. Most of laboratories used Geimsa (91%) with the correct concentration (10 % for 10 minutes and 3% for 30 minutes) .

The result showed that severe shortage in IQC for laboratory staff and stain only 14 (18%) for both, on the other side the majority of them were haven't EQC (55%) since the duration of EQC are monthly (33%) quarterly (8%) and (59%) are not. This could be referred to neglecting, will nestles and weak supervision.

From the result most of the laboratories use good oil immersion with good condition of microscopes which gives correct true negative result and false negative result. These can be on line with the study that done by Merghani et al. (2016) in Dongola [15] when using good efficient microscopes they gives low false positive result.

Writing a full report is of great value, but only 50% laboratories making blood film report with insufficient data this agree with the study done by Mukadi et al. (2008)

conducted in the Democratic Republic of Congo [16] .

Most of laboratories (46%) make only thick blood (79%) with low quality (14%) and the blood doesn't give chance for detection of parasite species and this can affect treatment. The study has focused on the way in which blood is collected, spread, and dried and if it has any influence on sensitivity on parasite detection.

The results obtained from blood films distributed to laboratory revealed that; result of the negative clear true is about 49 (64%) and false is 27 (36%), blood film with low parasites count true were 39 (51%) and wrong were 37 (49%), moderate parasites true result were 61 (80%) and wrong were 15 (20%) and result of blood film with high parasites count true answer were 47 (88%) and false were 19 (12%), study by Hamdy and Aljafari (2017) in Khartoum [17] reported (44.3 %) those who report density of parasite true.

5. Conclusion

From the result of the current study, it is concluded that the most frequent laboratories technicians in the area of the study were acceptable works but need more IQC as soon as strong EQA

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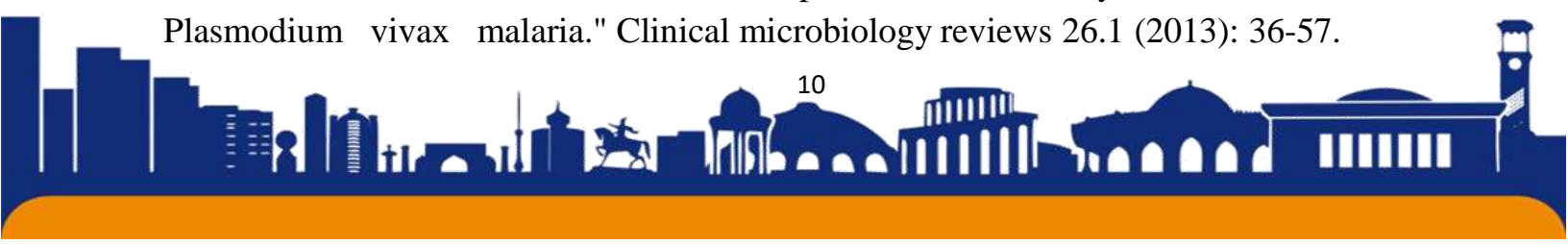
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QADIMGI SHARQ MAMLAKATLARIDA ILK FALSAFIY FIKRLARNING
VUJUDGA KELISHI

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ANNOTATSIYA

Maqolada falsafiy fikrlar vujudga kelishining o'ziga xos xususiyatlari, Qadimgi Misr va Bobilda falsafiy fikrlarning shakllanishi va Qadimgi Hind va Xitoy falsafasi haqida fikr va g'oyalar yoritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Mifologik tafakkur, evropatsentrizm, osiyotsentrizm, Veda-lar, Upanishadalar, Lokayata, Charvak. Dao, Konfutsiylik.

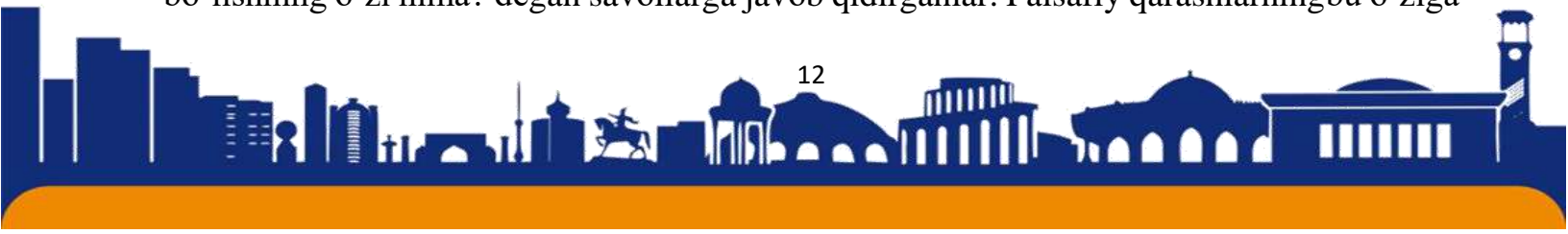
ABSTRACT

The article describes the specific features of the formation of philosophical thoughts, the formation of philosophical thoughts in Ancient Egypt and Babylon, and thoughts and ideas about the philosophy of Ancient India and China.

Key words: Mythological thinking, Eurocentrism, Asiacentrism, Vedas, Upanishads, Lokayata, Charvak. Dao, Confucianism.

Falsafiy g'oyalar muayyan ijtimoiy sharoitlar ta'sirida, ma'lum tarixiy–madaniy manba'lar asosida shakllanadi. Odamlar million yillar davomida oila-oila, gala-gala bo'lib yashashdan bundan 50-40 ming yillar muqaddam Kromonon tipidagiajdodlarimiz jamiyat muxitida yashash va tarbiyalanish bosqichiga o'tdilar. Natijada ibtidoiy hayotning murakkablashishi va kishilar ijtimoiy amaliyotining kengayishi ularni abstrakt fikrlashni rivojlantirdi, shu bilan birga asta-sekin ilmiy bilimlarni shakllantirdi.

Falsafa fani o'ziga xos yondoshishga ega. qadimdan faylasuflar borliq nima? Bor bo'lishning o'zi nima? degan savollarga javob qidirganlar. Falsafiy qarashlarningbu o'ziga



xos xususiyati qachon va nima uchun falsafa kelib chiqqan, degan savolga javob berishga imkon tug'diradi. Ijtimoiy hayot va ijtimoiy ongda, odatda, mifologiya yordamida hal qilib bo'lmaydigan, ishontirishning ilojiy yo'q jiddiy ziddiyatlar vujudga keladi. Bu o'rinda shakllangan fikr bilan, haqiqatan qanday ekanligi haqida bilimni farqlash ehtiyoji tug'iladi. Bu farqlash falsafa bilan birga vujudga keladi.

Falsafa avval boshdan kundalik ongni, urf-odatni, an'anaviy qadriyatlarni va axloq normalarini tanqid qiladi. Faylasuf hamma narsaga shubha bilan qaraydi, buni u shu an'analarning kelib chiqish ildizini topish uchun qiladi. Shundan uning bor bo'lishining o'zi nima?, borliq nima? degan savolining mazmuni kelib chiqadi.

Falsafaning vujudga kelishida qanday ijtimoiy vaziyat, madaniyatdagi qanday siljishlar ta'sir qiladi? degan savollar tug'ilishi tabiiydir. Qadimgi Gretsiyada falsafa inson hayotining ma'nosi, uning odatdagi tuzumi va tartibi xavf ostida qolgan vaqtda shakllandi. Falsafaning u yoki bu davrda shakllanishigina emas, balki taraqqiyoti hamchuqur ijtimoiy krizis (inqiroz)lar bilan bog'liq bo'lib, inson qiynalganda, eskicha yashay olmay qolganda, eski qadriyatlar o'z ahamiyatini yo'qotganda, endi nima qilish kerak? degan savol tug'iladi.

Qadimgi Grek falsafasining kelib chiqishiga kelsak, u o'sha joydagi quldorlik tizimining odatdagi mifologik-afsonaviy tasavvurlarini rad etib, yangi dunyoqarashni taqoza etardi. SHunday qilib, falsafiy qarashlar odatdagi turmush tarzi va odatdagi qadriyatlar inqirozi muxitida vujudga keladi. U eskicha yondashuvlarga xos urf-odatlarini tanqid qilib, yangicha qarashlarni qaror toptirish, yangicha turmush tarzini shakllantirishga harakat qiladi. SHuning uchun falsafada nazariy va dunyoqarash muammolari uzviy bog'liqdir.

Qadimgi Sharq tsivilizatsiyasining beshiklaridan bo'lgan Misr va Bobilda eramizdan avvalgi to'rt ming yillikning oxiri va uch ming yillikning boshlarida dastlabki falsafiy fikrlar, olam xaqida sodda ilmiy qarashlar, jumladan, astronomiya, kosmologiya, matematikaga oid qarashlar vujudga keldi.

Bu erda shakllangan falsafiy qarashlarning eng asosiy xususiyati shundan iboratki, ularda, bir tomondan, sirli kuchlar, mo'jizalarga ishonch, u kuchlarning tabiat va jamiyatga ko'rsatadigan ta'sirini mutloqlashtirish xususiyati ustivor bo'lgan bo'lsa, ikkinchi tomondan afsona va rivoyatlar tarzida dunyoviy bilimlar, ilmiy qarashlar ham asta-sekin shakllana boshlagan.

Bu o'sha davrlardan qolgan yozma manba'larda, xususan, «Xo'jayinning o'z quli bilan hayotning mazmuni xaqida suhbat», «Arfisiy qo'shig'i». «O'z xayotidan xafsalasi pir bo'lgan kishining o'z joni bilan suhbat», «Adapa» dostoni, «Etap» haqidagi afsona, «Jafokash avliyo haqida doston» kabi bitiklarda yaqqol namoyon bo'lgan. Bizning



eramizgacha bo'lgan 1 ming yillikning o'rtalarida insoniyat tarixining taraqqiyotida qadimgi madaniyatning uch o'chogi - Xindiston, Xitoy, Gretsiyada deyarli bir vaqtning o'zida falsafiy fikrlar vujudga keldi. Uning tug'ilishi olamni mifologik tushunishdan bilimga tayanadigan dunyoqarashga o'tishdek uzoq jarayonni boshidan kechirdi.

Hindiston bashariyat tarixida tsivilizatsiya beshiklaridan biri hisoblanib, uning falsafasi o'zining qadimiy va boy tarixiga ega. Qadimgi Hind falsafasini o'rganishda «Ramayana», «Maxabxarota», «Kalila va Dimna», «Vedalar» kabi mashxur asarlar ilk manba'lar bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

Hind madaniyati va falsafasining ana shu bebaho yodgorliklarining har birida aql-idrok, adolat, insof-diyonat, xalollik, poklik, mehnatsevarlik, milliy totuvlik, to'g'riso'zlik haqida va yomon illatlarga qarshi kurashish zarurligiga doir judamuxim falsafiy g'oyalar xikmatlar, rivoyatlar, maqollar shaklida bayon etilgan.

Falsafiy qarashlarning kurtaklari Hind madaniyati eng qadimgi yozma yodgorliklari «Vedalar»da («Ved»lar – tabiatning ilohiy kuchlariga qaratilib aytiladigan gimnlar, duolar to'plami) uchraydi. «Veda» kitobi Rigveda, Samaveda, Yashurveda va Atxarvededa deb ataladigan 4 katta bo'limdan iborat.

Ularda borliqning bosh manbai, moddiy ibtidosi deb hisoblangan suv, olov, xavo, yoruglik, tuproq hamda oziq-ovqat, fazo va vaqt haqidagi, shuningdek olamning tuzilishi va uni boshqaruvchi qonunlar, inson bilimining manba'lari va turlari, insonning ijtimoiy majburiyatlari kabi qator falsafiy masalalar yoritilgan. Ularda ta'kidlanishicha, tana jonning qobig'i bo'lib, jon esa dunyoviy ruxning bir bo'lagidir.

Hind falsafasi asoslari «Upanishadalar» nomi bilan mashxur bo'lgan manba'larda ham o'z aksini topgan. «Upanishadalar» «sirli bilim» degan ma'noni anglatib, «Vedalar»ning falsafiy qismini tashkil etadi.

«Upanishadalar» yaxlit kitob yoki falsafiy risola bo'lmay, balki turli vaqtda har xil mavzuda ijod etgan noma'lum mualliflarning matnlaridan iboratdir. Ularning mazmuni va uslubi turlicha falsafiy qarashlar maxsulidir. «Upanishadalar»dagi falsafiy mavzular, asosan, insonni o'rab turgan borliq, uning hayotdagi o'rni va vazifasi, tashqi olam va inson tabiati, uning hayoti va ruxiyatining mohiyati, bilish imkoniyatining chegaralari, axloq me'yorlari haqidadir. Falsafiy muammolar asosan diniy-mifologik nuqtai nazardan bayon etilgan.

Eramizgacha bo'lgan VIII-VII asrlarda Hindistonda Lokayata (bu dunyo)ni tan oluvchi falsafiy ta'limot shakllana boshladi. Bu ta'limotning asoschisi Brixaspati va uning izdoshlari vedalarda bayon etilgan diniy qarashlarni tanqid qilib, erdan boshqa tarzda hayotning bo'lishi mumkin emas, degan fikrni ilgari surdilar.

Lokayataning eng rivojlangan oqimi Charvaklar (er.avv. VI-asr) ta'limotidir. Ularning fikricha, dunyo 4 elementdan - tuproq, xavo, suv va olovdan tashkil topgan bo'lib, barcha narsa, xodisalar shu 4 elementning turli birikmasidan iboratdir. Ular dunyoni bilish mumkin va bilishning manbai idrokdir deb, bilimda xissiyotning rolini bo'rtirib yuborganlar, xulosalar yolg'on bo'lishi mumkin, deb hisoblaganlar.

Xitoydagi dastlabki falsafiy ta'limotlarda dunyo abadiy va 5 unsur – olov, suv, er, daraxt va metallardan tashkil topgan, deb uqtiriladi.

Eramizdan oldingi VII-VI asrdagi Xitoy mutaffakirlarining fikricha, tabiat xodisalari TSI degan moddiy zarralardan tarkib topgan, u Dao degan ob'ektiv tabiiy qonuniyatga bo'ysunadi. Xitoyliklarning tabiat xodisalari qonuniyatli asosda taraqqiy qiladi, degan tasavvurlari dunyo moddiydir, degan ta'limotiga bog'liqdir. Dao haqidagi ta'limot falsafadagi qonun tushunchasini xosil qilishdagi dastlabki urinishdir.

Eramizdan oldingi VI-V asrlarda Xitoyda konfutsiychilik kabi falsafiy oqim bo'lgan. Bu oqimning asoschisi Xitoy mutafakkiri Konfutsiy bo'lgan. (er.oldingi551-479 yillarda yashagan). Konfutsiy insonparvarlik g'oyalarini qadimgi Xitoyda birinchi bo'lib olg'a surdi. U o'zining falsafiy qarashlarida tarbiya masalalariga katta e'tibor beradi. Odamlar o'z tabiatiga ko'ra, bir-birlariga o'xshaydilar, faqat tarbiyaga ko'ra, ular bir-birlaridan farqlanadilar, deydi u. Konfutsiy fikricha bo'lishi kerak, insonlar o'rtasida o'zaro muhabbat, hurmat tamoyillari hukmron.

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O‘ZBEK FALSAFASINING SHAKLLANISHIGA BO‘LGAN E‘TIBOR, XXIASR
O‘ZBEK FAYLASUFLARI VA ULARNING ILMIIY MEROSI

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada XXI asr o‘zbek faylasuflari va ularning ilmiy merosini tadqiq etishga alohida e‘tibor berilib, xususan uning yoshlar tarbiyasidagi o‘rniga e‘tibor qaratilgan. Bulardan tashqari, o‘zbek falsafasining shakllanishi, maqsadi va faoliyati, uning ahamiyati hamda rivojini yoritilgan. O‘zbek falsafasining shakllanish jarayonini, uning yo‘nalishlari tarixini tahlil qilgan holda, XXI asr o‘zbek falsafasining ijtimoiy hayotdagi o‘rni va ahamiyati to‘g‘risida fikr yuritilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: o‘zbek falsafasi, falsafiy dunyoqarash, Falsafiy tafakkur, milliy istiqlol g‘oyasi, falsafiy ildizlar.

Abstract: The article pays special attention to the study of Uzbek philosophers of the XXI century and their scientific heritage, in particular its role in the education of young people. In addition, it highlights the formation, goals and activities of Uzbek philosophy, its significance and development. The process of formation of Uzbek philosophy, the history of its directions, the role and significance of Uzbek philosophy in the social life of the XXI century are analyzed.

Key words: Uzbek philosophy, philosophical worldview, philosophical thinking, the idea of national independence, philosophical roots.

ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI VA METODOLOGIYA.

Bugungi kunda o‘zbek falsafasining vujudga kelishi falsafiy tafakkurning yangilanishi nafaqat umumiy ma‘naviy muhitning, balki har bir jamiyat a‘zosining ijtimoiy qiyofasi, ruhiy dunyosi, maqsad va ehtiyojlarining o‘zgarishi hamdir. O‘zbekiston Respublikasining birinchi Prezidenti Islom Karimov ta’kidlaganlaridek:

“Falsafa barcha fanlarning otasi. Falsafani bilmaydigan odam - medisina yoki ta’lim, san’at yoki madaniyat sohasi vakili bo’ladimi, bundan qat’iy nazar

– hayotning, o‘z kasbining ma’no mazmunini yaxshi tushunmaydi. Misol uchun, tarixni tahlil qilish uchun har bir voqea va jarayonga falsafiy qarash, ularni umumlashtirgan holda zarur xulosalar chiqara olish kerak. Shu bois har bir soha vakili bo’lishi uchun falsafiy tafakkur qobiliyatiga ega bo’lish darkor” allomalar orzu qilgan fozil odamlarning komil fazilatlarini shakllantirish va takomillashtirishga munosib hissa qo’sha oladi.

“Falsafa” fani barcha zamonlarda va mamlakatlarda hamma universitetlar va boshqa oliy o’quv yurtlarida o’rganish uchun majburiy sanalgan fundamental fanlardan biri bo’lgan va shunday bo’lib qolmoqda. Mazkur fanni mohiyatini o’rganishimiz jarayonida, uning o’ziga xos xususiyatlarini aniqlashimiz va falsafa inson o’z-o’zini va o’zini qurshagan dunyoni anglab yetishida qanday rol o’ynashini tushuna boshlaymiz. Zero, birinchi Prezident Islom Karimov ta’kidlaganidek: “O’zlikni anglash, milliy ong va tafakkurning ifodasi, avlodlar o’rtasidagi ruhiy-ma’naviy bog’liqlik orqali namoyon bo’ladi”

Muhtaram Prezidentimiz Sh.Mirziyoev aytganlaridek:

“Bir so’z bilan aytganda, yoshlarimizni falsafiy tafakkur bilan qurollantirish” - davr talabi. Nega deganda, bugungi zamonda har qanday raqibva muxolif bilan bahsga kirishish uchun uning qarashlari va g’oyasi, falsafasini ko’proq bilishimiz, kerak va uning o’zidan ham puxtaroq egallashimiz lozim”

MUHOKAMA VA NATIJALAR.

Milliy istiqlol g’oyasi va mafkurasining teran ildizlari mavjud bo’lib, istiqlol mafkurasining shakllanishida uning tarixiy ildizlari bilan birgalikda falsafiy ildizlari ham uning shakllanishiga kuchli ta’sir etgan. Mustaqillik davrida milliy istiqlol g’oyasining shakllanishi bilan bir vaqtda uning falsafiy ildizlarini o’rganish va tadqiq etish ijtimoiy sohaning eng dolzarb mavzularidan biri bo’lib qolmoqda. Mustaqilligimiz tufayli xalqimizning milliy ongi, milliy g’ururi, milliy iftixori, ma’naviy dunyosi kundan – kunga boyib bormoqda. Bu esa mustaqil davlatimizning falsafiy asosini yanada mustahkamlashga xizmat qilmoqda. Milliy qadriyatlarimiz, urf-odat va an’analarimiz qayta tiklanib yanada rivojlangandagina jamiyatda o’tkazilayotgan islohotlarni muvaffaqiyatli amalga osha oladi, chunki ma’naviy barkamol, ma’rifatli, ruhan bardam, yangicha tafakkurlash qobiliyatiga ega insongina istiqlol va taraqqiyot yo’lini sharaf bilan o’ta oladi. Shunday ekan, xalqimizning madaniy merosi, yuksak ma’naviy qadriyatlarini chuqur va atroflicha o’rganib, ularni respublikamizda yashovchihar bir insonning ongiga singdirib, ayniqsa, yosh avlodni ma’naviy yetuk, fidoiy komil insonlar etib tarbiyalash hozirgi kundagi

eng dolzarb muammolardan hisoblanadi. O‘zbekistonda milliy tiklanish bir tomondan milliy o‘zlikni anglash, boshqa tomondan, jamiyatning g‘oyaviy-mafkuraviy asoslarini yaratish, uchinchi tomondan esa bozor iqtisodiyoti munosabatlariga o‘tish asnosida yuz bermoqda. Mustaqillik davrida bu borada katta ishlar bajarildi. Biroq, hali bajarilishi lozim bo‘lgan vazifalar ko‘p. Mamlakatimizda iqtisodiy islohotlarni amalga oshirish eng avvalo uning falsafiy asoslarini mustahkamlashni talab etadi. Hozirgi kunda madaniy rivojlanishda milliy ma‘naviy merosimizni chuqur o‘zlashtirish, boshqa xalqlar, mamlakatlar madaniyati fani, falsafasi yutuqlaridan bahramand bo‘lish vashu asosda milliy madaniyatimizning umumjahon madaniyatining yutuqlari bilan doimo boyib borishiga erishish nihoyatda muhimdir. Falsafa tarixini doktorant va tadqiqotchilarga o‘qitishdan maqsad ularda falsafaning kelib chiqishi, evolyusiyasi, bugungi holati, insoniyat hayotida tutgan o‘rni to‘g‘risida chuqur ilmiy tushunchalar hosil qilish, shuningdek, ularda turli xil mifologik, diniy falsafiy oqimlarning kelib chiqishi, rivoji va yo‘nalishlari to‘g‘risida ilmiy xulosalar chiqara oladigan ko‘nikma va malakalarni mustahkamlash, falsafiy ta‘limotlarni asosli tahlil qilishga imkon beradigan ilmiy dunyoqarashni shakllantirishdan iborat. Bu maqsadga erishishda o‘tmishdagi mutafakkirlarning asarlari, turli tarixiy manbalar, xususan, arxiv xujjatlari, maxsus adabiyotlar doktorantlar, tadqiqotchilar ilmiy ishlari uchun zaruriy nazariy asos bo‘lib xizmat qilishi kerak.

O‘zbek falsafasining bir qator yetuk namoyondalari bo‘lib, ular o‘z izlanishlari va say harakatlari bilan vatanimizdagi falsafiy qarashlar va o‘zgarishlarga ulkan hissa qo‘shganlar. Ulardan biri O‘zbekiston Fanlar Akademiyasining akademigi, O‘zbekistonda xizmat ko‘rsatgan fan arbobi, Beruniy nomidagi respublika Davlat mukofotining laureati, O‘zbekiston Fanlar akademiyasining vise-prezidenti, O‘zbekiston “Bilim” jamiyati boshqaruvi raisi, «O‘zbek sho‘ro Ensiklopediyasi» va «O‘zbekistonda ijtimoiy fanlar» jurnalining bosh muharriri, davlat va jamoat arbobi, “Buyuk hizmatlari uchun” ordenining nishondori Ibrohim Mo‘minov bo‘lib, 1908 yil 7 sentyabrda Buxoroning Shofirkon tumanida dehqon oilasida dunyoga keladi. 1922- 1927 yillarda boshlang‘ich maktabda, so‘ng Buxoro Maorif institutida o‘qiydi. Shu institut yo‘llanmasi bilan 1928 yil Samarqand Oliy Pedagogika institutiga o‘qishga kiradi. Biroz o‘tmay bu institut Samarqand Pedagogika akademiyasiga aylantiriladi. 1931 yil u Samarqand Pedagogika akademiyasining ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy fakultetini a‘lo baholarga tamomlab, shu akademiyada o‘qituvchilik lavozimiga ishiga olib qolinadi. 1933 yil shu akademiya bazasida Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Samarqand davlat universiteti tashkil qilinadi. Ibrohim Mo‘minov universitetda avval filologiya, keyinchalik tarix fakultetlarining dekani lavozimida ishlaydi, ijtimoiy kafedraga mudirlik qiladi. Ibrohim Mo‘minov yoshligidan tarix, ijtimoiy fanlar, ayniqsa falsafa ilmiga qiziqdi, shu sohada maqola, risolalar yozdi va ilmiy tadqiqot

ishlari olib bordi. Ibrohim Mo‘minov falsafa ilmini o‘rganish jarayonida bir qator ilmiy tadqiqot ishlarini ham amalga oshirdi. U 1941 yil o‘zbeklar orasida birinchilardan bo‘lib “Gegel dialektikasining rasional mag‘zi” mavzusida nomzodlik ilmiy ishini himoya qildi. 1943 yilda O‘zbekiston Fanlar akademiyasi tashkil qilinadi. Uning ta‘sis majlisidayoq Ibrohim Mo‘minov akademiyaning muxbir a‘zosi qilib saylanadi. 1946 yil Samarqandda “Mirzo Bedilning falsafiy qarashlari” monografiyasi rus tilida bosilib chiqdi. 1950 yilda “XIX asr oxiri va XX asr boshlarida O‘zbekistonda ijtimoiy-falsafiy fikr taraqqiyoti tarixidan” degan mavzuda doktorlik dissertatsiyasini himoya qiladi. U 50-yillar boshlarida SamDUda ijtimoiy kafedraga rahbarlik qildi. Bu kafedra Respublikada falsafa yo‘nalishida mutaxassislar tayyorlashda asosiy markazlardan biri bo‘lib qoladi. Ibrohim Mo‘minov 1955 yil O‘zbekiston Fanlar akademiyasi Tarix va arxeologiya instituti direktorligiga tayinlanadi. 1956 yil Ibrohim Mo‘minov O‘zbekiston Fanlar akademiyasining akademigi va vise-prezidenti qilib saylanadi. To umrining oxirigacha 18 yil davomida vise-prezidentlik lavozimida faoliyat ko‘rsatdi.

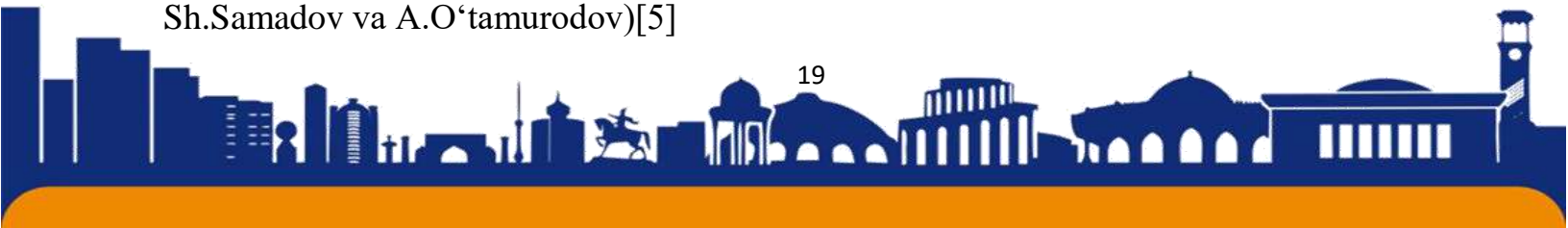
XULOSA

Vatanimiz mustaqilligini mustahkamlashda bizning oldimizga qo‘yilayotgan muhim vazifalardan biri - boy ma‘naviy merosimizni xolisona o‘rganish orqali, vatanimiz kelajagi hisoblangan yoshlarni komil inson qilib tarbiyalashdan iborat. O‘tmish ma‘naviy merosimizni chuqur o‘rganish, targ‘ib etish, o‘zbek xalqining asl milliy-ma‘naviy qadriyatlari, tarixiy o‘zligini, o‘zbekona ruh va mentalitetini qaytadan tiklash, zamonaviy mazmun berish orqali yoshlarda mustaqillik mafkurasini shakllantirish uchun asos bo‘ladi. Hozirgi davrda mustaqil O‘zbekistonning kelajagi bo‘lgan yosh avlodni har tomonlama yetuk, barkamol inson qilib tarbiyalash eng asosiy vazifalarimizdan biridir.

Har bir O‘zbekiston fuqarosi avvalo, shaxsiy faollik, bilimdonlik, Vatangamehr-muhabbat, insonparvarlik kabi olijanob fazilatlar sohibi bo‘lishi lozimki, bu globallashuv jarayonida xalqimiz ma‘naviy va ma‘rifiy merosi, qadriyatlaridan unumli va samarali foydalanishni taqozo etadi. Zero, avvalo ma‘naviyatli, aqlli, shu bilan birga zamonaviy ko‘nikmalarga ega yoshlar ertangi kunimiz rivoji va taraqqiyotini belgilovchi muhim omil hisoblanadi.

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BOLALARDA O'TKIR VA SURUNKALI PNEVMONIYA.

Boboyorova Hayitoy Uchqun qizi

Toshkent tibbiyot akademiyasi Termiz filiali

Tadqiqot maqsadi: Hozirgi zamon tibbiyot yutuqlariga qaramasdan, pnevmoniya og'ir kasallik bo'lib butun dunyoda bolalar o'limining sababchisi hisoblanadi. Pnevmoniya kattalarga nisbatan bolalarda bir muncha og'irroq kechadi. Sababi, ularda immun tizimi yaxshi rivojlanmagan, shu bois ham bolalarda tana harorati ko'tarilmasligi mumkin. Bunday holatlarda ota-onadan ziyraklik talab etiladi. Shuningdek, bolalarda mukosiliar klirens yaxshi rivojlanmagani hisobiga, unda dastlab quruq yo'tal, so'ngra, infeksiyaning tezda o'pkaga o'tish holatlari kuzatiladi. O'pka auskultasiyasida quruq va nam xirillashlar eshitiladi. Ushbu tadqiqotning maqsadi o'tkir pnevmoniyaga chalingan bolalarda ushbu kasallikning klinik ko'rinishi haqida ma'lumot berilgan.

Tadqiqot materiali va usullari: Pnevmoniya yoki zotiljam — o'pkaning yallig'lanishi, o'tkir infeksiyon kasalliklar toifasiga kiradi. Pnevmoniyani qo'zg'atuvchisi viruslar, bakteriyalar va zamburug'lar bo'lishi mumkin. Shuningdek **aspiratsion pnevmoniya** va o'pka to'qimalarida saraton o'simtasining markazi atrofida rivojlanib boruvchi **parokankreatik pnevmoniya** kabi turlari ham mavjud. Pnevmoniyani dastlabki belgilari namoyon bo'lishi bilan tezda shifokorga murojaat qilish kerak. O'pkaning yallig'lanish jarayoni — sog'liqqa salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatishi mumkin bo'lgan jiddiy kasallikdir. Antibiotiklar kashf etilishidan oldin pnevmoniya tufayli o'lim holatlari 80% ga yetardi. Hozirgi vaqtda turli hududlarda pnevmoniyaning rivojlanishi tufayli o'lim ko'rsatkichi 5-40% gacha yetadi, asosan og'ir asoratlar qariyalarda uchraydi. Pnevmoniya vaqtida aniqlansa va kerakli davolash choralari qo'llansa, kasallik 10-14 kun davomida shifo topadi va asoratlar qoldirmaydi. Zamonaviy dorilar jiddiy asoratlarni oldini olish va pnevmoniyaning deyarli har qanday shaklini asoratlarsiz davolashga yordam beradi. Shu bilan birga, esda tutingki, samarali davolash va asoratlarni muvaffaqiyatli oldini olish uchun ushbu kasallikni davolash mutaxassis tomonidan amalga oshirilishi kerak.

Krupoz pnevmoniyani pnevmokokklar qo'zg'atadi. Mikroblardan tashqari organizmni kasallikka moyil qilib qo'yuvchi ba'zi omillar (masalan, shamollash) ham ta'sir etgandagina zotiljam paydo bo'ladi. Shuning uchun krupoz pnevmoniya qishda ko'proq uchraydi. Ichkilikka mukkasidan ketgan kishilar (alkogoliklar) Zotiljamga ko'proq moyil bo'ladi. Krupoz pnevmoniya, odatda, to'satdan boshlanadi: temperatura birdan 39,5—40° gacha ko'tariladi, bemor qattiq qaltiraydi, tez-tez yo'taladi, biqini, ko'kragi og'riydi, nafas

olganda, yoʻtalganda va aksa urganida ogʻriq (sanchiq) kuchayadi. Sababi shuki, oʻpkaning yalligʻlangan boʻlagini qoplagan plevra ham yalligʻlangan boʻlishi mumkin. Bemor tez-tez, yuza nafas oladi (halloslaydi), lunji qizaradi. Labi, burun kataklarining atrofiga uchuq toshadi, oʻtkir yurak-tomir yetishmovchiligi kuzatiladi, bemorning aqvoli ogʻirlashadi. Goʻdaklarda, ayniqsa, nimjon, chala tugʻilgan, raxit, anemiya, gipotrofiya bilan ogʻrigan bolalarda zotiljam juda ogʻir kechishi, agar oʻz vaqtida tibbiy yordam koʻrsatilmasa, koʻpincha nohush holatlarga sabab boʻlishi mumkin. Sulfanilamid preparatlari va antibiotiklar kashf etilguncha zotiljam (ayniqsa bolalar va keksalarda) ogʻir oʻtib, koʻpincha oʻlimga olib kelar edi. Zamonaviy davolash usullari qoʻllanila boshlagach, kasallik uzoqqa choʻzilmay bemor tez tuzaladigan boʻldi. Zotiljamdan oʻlish deyarli hamisha vrachga kech murojaat qilishda oʻz vaqtida toʻgʻri davolanmaslik oqibati hisoblanadi.

90% atrofida OʻBD oʻpkaning aerobronxogen zararlanishi bilan birlamchi hisoblanadi. Oʻpkaning gematogen infeksiyalanishi sezilarli darajada kam sodir boʻladi va yumshoq toʻqima va suyaklarning oʻtkir yiringli zararlanib, septik kechishida rivojlanadi (yiringli omfalitlar, flegmonalar, oʻtkir gematogen [osteomielit](#) (ilik yalligʻlannishi) va boshqalar). OʻBD koʻproq uch yoshgacha bolalarda rivojlanadi, bu kasallik kechishining qiyinlashishiga sabab boʻladi. OʻBDning boshlangʻich patomorfologik davrlari bir, ikki hissasi yoki toʻliq oʻpkani egallagan holda, tez tarqalish mayliga ega boʻlgan oʻpkaning subplevral qatlamida infiltratning shakllanishi bilan xarakterlanadi. Klinik tomondan bu bolaning umumiy holati tez yomonlashuvi, intoksikatsiya (zaharlanish) oʻsishi, gipertermiya va nafas yetishmovchiligi bilan namoyon boʻladi. Koʻpincha neyrotoksik va astmoid alomatlar qoʻshiladi. Boshlangʻich davrda jismoniy maʼlumotlar juda kam boʻlishi mumkin: pnevmoniyaga xos boʻlgan xirillash va oʻpka tovushining ifodalangan zaifligi yoʻqligi, nafas olishning sezilmas sustlashishini kuzatish mumkin xolos. Pnevmoniyada oʻpka alveolalari suyuqlik bilan toʻlib qoladi, bu kislorodning qon tomirlariga oʻtishiga toʻsqinlik qiladi. Quyidagi suratda chap tomonda havo bilan toʻlgan sogʻlom alveolalar, oʻng tomonda esa zotiljam holatidagi alveolalar holati koʻrsatilgan. Mikroorganizmlarni oʻpka toʻqimalariga kirib borishining eng keng tarqalgan yoʻli bu bronxogen yoʻl boʻlib, bunga aspiratsiya, mikroblarni atrof-muhitdan nafas orqali yutish, patogen floraning yuqori nafas olish yoʻllaridan (burun, halqum) quyi qismga oʻtishi, tibbiy muolajalar — bronxoskopiya, traxeya intubatsiyasi, oʻpkani sunʼiy shamollatish, ingalyatsion dori vositalari bilan davolash va boshqalar zamin yaratib beradi. Infeksiyalanishdan soʻng infeksiyon agent nafas olish bronxiolalarining epiteliysida oʻrnashadi va koʻpaya boshlaydi, natijada turli shakllardagi (yengil kataral shakldan nekrotik shaklgacha) oʻtkir

bronxit yoki bronxiolit rivojlanadi. Mikroorganizmlarning bronxiolaridan tashqariga tarqalishi o'pka to'qimalarining yallig'lanishiga yoxud pnevmoniyaga olib keladi. Bronxial o'tkazuvchanlik buzilganligi sababli atelektaz o'choqlari paydo bo'ladi. Yo'talish va aksirish refleksi yordamida organizm bronxlar o'tkazuvchanligini tiklashga harakat qiladi, ammo natijada infeksiya sog'lom to'qimalarga tarqaladi va pnevmoniyaning yangi o'choqlari paydo bo'ladi.

Tadqiqot natijalari: Gemogrammada [leykositoz](#) neytrofil siljishlar va yuqori EChT bilan ifodalangan. Umumiy alomatlarining ustunligi kasallik diagnostikasini qiyinlashtiradi. Zarur diagnostika uchun o'pkaning rentgenogrammasi va exoskanerlanishi hal qiluvchi usul bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Diagnostika va to'g'ri davolash usulini tanlashning qiyinligini hisobga olgan holda, biz O'BD shakllari klinikodiagnostik xususiyatlarining murakkabligi va asoratlari og'irligi o'sib borishi tartibini alohida alohida izohlashni maqsadga muvofiq deb topdik. O'BDning bullyoz shakli, ayniqsa, yengil kechishi va ijobiy yakuni bilan ajralib turadi. O'BDning patomorfologik bu shakli rentgenogrammada yaxshi ko'rinadigan, bullalar — dumaloq shakldagi havo bo'shliqlarining turli kattaliklarda va joylarda hosil bo'lishi bilan kichik bronx va bronxiolar devorining uzilishi bilan mikroabscesslarning shakllanishida xarakterlanadi. Jarayonning ijobiy kechishi bullarda yiring yo'qligi tufayli bo'ladi. Bullar shakllanish vaqtida bolaning umumiy holati yaxshilanadi, isitmalash to'xtaydi, ishtaha yaxshilanadi, periferik qon ahvoli normallasadi. Nafas yetishmovchiligi kasallikning bu shakli uchun xos emas. Ko'pgina kuzatuvlarda konservativ davolash (yo'naltirilgan antibiotik terapiya) samarali bo'ladi, bullalar issiz yo'qoladi. O'pkada absedirlanish (yiring paydo bo'lish) kechikkan diagnostika va noto'g'ri davolashda infiltratsiya bosqichida rivojlanadi. Abscesslar turli kattalikda va lokallashtirishda bo'lishi mumkin, ba'zan ikkala o'pkada ham topiladi. Bronxda drenirlangan va drenirlanmagan shakllar farqlanadi. Ikkinchi shakl nisbatan ijobiy kechadi. Rentgenogrammada drenirlangan abscess bronxda suyuqlik darajasi bilan qoralashgan dumaloq shakllar namoyon bo'ladi Drenirlanmagan abscessni infiltratdan ajratish qiyin.

Xulosa: Pnevmoniyaning har qanday turi xavfli asoratlarga olib keladi va butun organizmga salbiy ta'sir qiladi. Kasallikka asosiy sabab immunitetning norma holatdan pasayishidir. Har bir shifokor krupoz pnevmoniyaning etiologiya va patogenezini bilishi shart, zero ularga tayanib kasallikning oldini olish va samarali davolash yo'llarini ishlab chiqish mumkin. Antibiotiklar qo'llanilganda odatda prognoz ijobiy bo'ladi. Antibiotiklarni qabul qilgandan keyin ichak florasini ko'p hollarda mustaqil ravishda tiklanadi va qo'shimcha preparatlar qabul qilishni talab qilmaydi. Terapiya yetarli bo'lmagan yoki immunitet tanqisligi holatida pnevmoniya o'limga olib kelishi mumkin.

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**BOSH MIYA QON AYLANISHINING BUZILISHIDAN KEYINGI
RIVOJLANADIGAN ASORATLAR**

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Mavzuning dolzarbligi: Zamonaviy jarrohlik va umuman tibbiyotning eng dolzarb muammolaridan biri bu bosh miya qon tomir kasalliklarini o'rganishdir. Jahon sog'liqni saqlash tashkiloti (JSST) ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, turli mamlakatlar aholisi o'rtasidagi o'limning umumiy tarkibida miya qon tomir kasalliklaridan o'lim yurak kasalliklari keyin ikkinchi o'rinda turadi va o'limning barcha sabablarining taxminan 11% ni tashkil qiladi, yurak-qon tomir kasalliklari tarkibida esa ularning o'lim ko'rsatkichlari 30-35% ni tashkil qiladi.

O'tkir bosh miya qon aylanishining buzilishi – bu o'choqli belgilar, umumiy miya belgilari, meningial belgilar yoki bu belgilarning birgalikda kechishi bilan ifodalanuvchi, qon-tomir o'zgarishlari ta'sirida yuzaga keluvchi miyaning zararlanishidir. Bemordagi nevrologik nuqsonlarning qancha vaqt saqlanib qolishiga qarab o'tib ketuvchi miya qon aylanishining buzilishi va insultlar tafovut etiladi. Tez-tez emotsional zo'riqish, kam harakatlik, chekish, tana vazni yuqori bo'lishi, qandli diabet, arterial gipertenziya, dislipoproteinemiya, yurak qon-tomir sistemasi kasalliklariga irsiy moyilligi bor bemorlar ushbu kasallikka ehtimolligi yuqori bo'lgan bemorlar hisoblanadi. O'tkir bosh miya qon aylanishining buzilishi ishemik turi bosh miyaning kislorodga va energetik substratlarga bo'lgan ehtiyojini, miyaga kelayotgan qonni ta'minlay olmasligi va miyadagi qon aylanishining birdan yomonlashishi natijasida yuzaga keladi.

O'tkir bosh miya qon aylanishining buzilishi gemorragik turi asosida esa miya qon tomirlari devori butunligi buzilishi natijasida miya to'qimasiga, miya qorinchalariga, miya pardalari ostiga qon quyilishi yotadi. Bosh miya qon-tomir kasalliklarining kelib chiqish sabablarini o'rganish natijasida bir qancha xavf omillari borligi aniqlandi: bemorlar yoshi kasallik rivojlanishida muhim o'rin tutadi, yosh o'tgan sari kasallikning rivojlanish xavfi ortib boradi.



Tadqiqotning maqsadi: Bosh miya qon aylanishining ishemik tipdagi buzilishidan keyin rivojlanadigan asoratlarni to'liq o'rganish, tekshirish usullarini takomillashtirish orqali davolash natijalarini yaxshilash.

Material va usullari: Tadqiqot Xorazm viloyati ko'p tarmoqli tibbiyot markazining qon-tomir jarroxligi bo'limida bosh miya qon aylanishi ishemik tipdagi buzilishi tashxisi bilan davolangan 80 bemor kasallik tarixi tekshirildi. Kasallik asosan, aholining yoshi o'tgan va keksa yoshdagi qismi uchun xavf tug'dirsada, lekin kishilar yoshi ortgan sari har 10 yillikda serebrovaskulyar kasalliklarning rivojlanish xavfi ikki barobar ortadi, misol uchun aholi soniga nisbatan 35-44 yoshdagilar guruhida 1:5000, 65-74 yoshda 1:100, 75-84 yoshda 1:50 ta, 84 yosh va undan yuqorida 1:30 ni tashkil qiladi. Shuni ta'kidlab o'tish kerakki, yoshi o'tgan va keksa kishilarda bosh miya qon-tomir tizimi va lipid almashinuvi buzilishi, ateroskleroz patologiyasi kelib chiqishi bilan bir-biriga o'zaro bog'liqdir, ateroskleroz rivojlanishi esa o'z navbatida gipertenziyaga olib keladi.

Bosh miya qon aylanishi o'tkir buzilishi gipertonik kriz serebral varianti asorati hisoblanadi va gipertonik ensefalopatiya, o'tkinchi bosh miya qon aylanishi buzilishi, gemorragik yoki ishemik insult ko'rinishida namoyon bo'ladi. Gipertonik kriz deb arterial bosimning individual qon bosimiga nisbatan keskin ko'tarilishi, gipertoniya simptomatikasi chuqur namoyon bo'lishi va yoki qo'shimcha belgilar paydo bo'lishi bilan kechuvchi holatga aytiladi.

Natijalar va ularning muxokamasi: Shunday qilib, tadqiqotga ko'ra, insultdan keyingi epilepsiya bilan og'rigan bemorlarning yarmidan ko'pi (59,6%), epileptik tutilishlar insultning o'tkir davrida (erta tutilishlar) sodir bo'lgan. Ma'lum bo'lishicha, insultning o'tkir davrida epileptik holatning rivojlanishi kelajakda insultdan keyingi epilepsiyaning boshlanishi va og'ir kechishining prognozi hisoblanadi.

Xulosa: Shu bilan birga, og'ir TIA holat va ketma-ket epilepsiya uchun xavf omilidir. TIA bilan og'rigan bemorlarda epileptik holat yoki bir qator soqchilik tarixi bo'lgan bemorlarda insult statistik jihatdan sezilarli darajada tez-tez miyaning chap yarim sharida lokalizatsiya qilingan. Katta ehtimol bilan, insultdan keyingi fokusning chap yarim sharda lokalizatsiyasi holat va ketma-ket namoyon bo'lgan og'ir TIA rivojlanishi uchun xavf omilidir. Ham gemorragik, ham ishemik insult erta tutilishlar va kelajakda simptomatik epilepsiya rivojlanishi uchun xavf omillari hisoblanadi.



TAYYOR MAHSULOTNI VAGON VA KONTEYNERLARGA YUKLASH

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Ushbu maqolada tayyor avtomobillarni yuklashni mobil avtomatlashtirish va sun'iy intellekt yordamida jarayonni boshqarish haqida ma'lumot berilgan. Shuningdek mobil avtomatlashtirish va sun'iy intellekt tarmoqlari vazifalari haqida keng yoritilgan. Mobil avtomatlashtirish korxonalarining tayyor mahsulotlarni vagonlar va konteynerlarga yuklashning bir qancha usullarini tadbiq qilmoqda, bu samaradorlikni oshirish, mehnat xarajatlarini kamaytirish, xavfsizlik standartlarini yaxshilash va ekologik barqarorlikni o'z ichiga olgan qator imkoniyatlarni taklif etadi. Ilg'or texnologiyalar va ma'lumotlarga asoslangan tushunchalardan foydalanish orqali korxonalar yuklash operatsiyalarini optimallashtirishi, mahsuldorlikni oshirishi va bugungi dinamik bozorda raqobatdosh ustunlikni saqlab qolishlari mumkin.

Tayyor mahsulotni vagonga yuklash samaradorlik va xavfsizlikni ta'minlash uchun bir necha bosqichlarni o'z ichiga olib ular quyidagilarga bo'linadi.

Tayyorlanishi: Vagonni yuklash uchun to'g'ri, ideal holda tekis yuzada joylashtirilganligiga ishonch hosil qilish.

Xavfsizlik choralari: Shikastlanishning oldini olish uchun qo'lqop va xavfsizlik etiklari kabi tegishli shaxsiy himoya vositalari taqiladi.

Yuklash jarayoni: Vagonni yuklashga xalaqit beradigan har qanday shikastlanish yoki qoldiqlarni tekshirishdan boshlang. Agar qo'lda yuklasangiz, tayyor mahsulotni ko'taring va ehtiyotkorlik bilan vagonga joylashtiring, bu esa og'irlikning bir tekis taqsimlanishini ta'minlaydi.

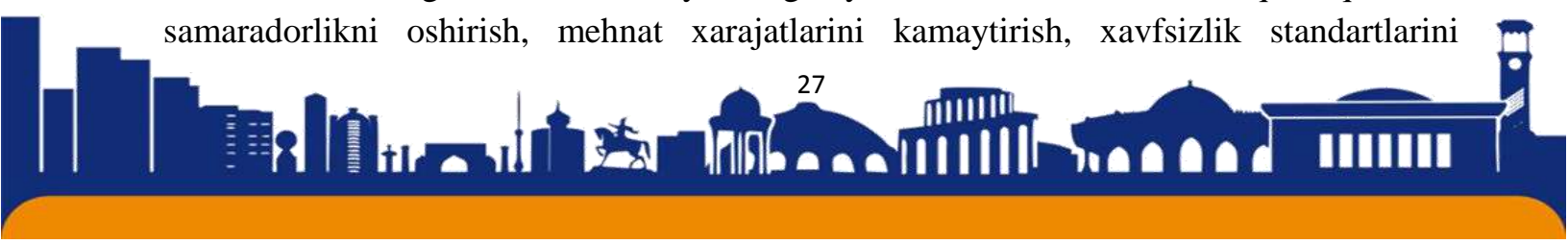
Aloqa: Agar jamoaning bir qismi sifatida ishlayotgan bo'lsangiz, yuklash jarayonini muvofiqlashtirish va barchaning xavfsizligini ta'minlash uchun hamkasblar bilan samarali muloqot qiling.

Ta'minot zanjiri boshqaruvining dinamik landshaftida yuklash jarayonlarini optimallashtirish samaradorlikni oshirish va o'z vaqtida yetkazib berishni ta'minlashni maqsad qilgan korxonalar uchun muhim ish bo'lib qoladi. Texnologiyaning kuchidan foydalangan holda, tayyor mahsulotlarni vagonlarga yuklash uchun mo'ljallangan veb-backend dasturi o'zgaruvchan yechim sifatida paydo bo'ladi.

Sanoat texnologiyasi kunsayin rivojlanib boryatganligi sababli ishlab chiqaruvchi korxonalar mahsulotlarini yetkazib berish, saqlash kabi masalalarni ham birdek hal etishni

o'z oldiga maqsad qilib qo'yadi. Sun'iy intellekt texnologiyalari yuklash uskunasi ishonchliligi va ish vaqtini ta'minlashda hal qiluvchi rol o'ynashi mumkin. Konveyer tizimlari, robot qo'llari va boshqa mexanizmlardan olingan sensor ma'lumotlarini tahlil qilish orqali sun'iy intellekt algoritmlari eskirishning dastlabki belgilarini aniqlashi, mumkin bo'lgan nosozliklarni aniqlashi va texnik xizmat ko'rsatish talablarini bashorat qilishi mumkin. Oldindan tahmin qiluvchi texnik xizmat ko'rsatish korxonalariga ta'mirlash va almashtirishlarni proaktiv ravishda rejalashtirish, rejalashtirilmagan to'xtab qolish vaqtlarini kamaytirish va qimmatbaho buzilishlarning oldini olish imkonini beradi. Integratsiyalashgan sensor tarmoqlari mahsulot oqimi, uskunaning ishlashi va atrof-muhit sharoitlari kabi omillar to'g'risida ma'lumotlarni to'playdi, keyin esa samarasizlik va yaxshilash imkoniyatlarini aniqlash uchun AI algoritmlari tomonidan tahlil qilinadi. Moslashuvchan boshqaruv va mustahkamlashni o'rganish kabi real vaqtda optimallashtirish usullari sun'iy intellekt tizimlariga o'tkazish qobiliyatini maksimal darajada oshirish va kechikishlarni minimallashtirish uchun yuklash parametrlarini dinamik ravishda sozlash imkonini beradi. Ushbu uzluksiz optimallashtirish jarayoni yuklash operatsiyalarining samarali va o'zgaruvchan operatsion sharoitlariga javob berishini ta'minlaydi. Yuklash operatsiyalarida sun'iy intellektning asosiy afzalliklaridan biri uning dinamik rejalashtirish va rejalashtirishni amalga oshirish qobiliyatidir. Sun'iy intellekt algoritmlari yuklash jarayonini optimallashtirish uchun mahsulot spetsifikatsiyalari, vagon sig'imi, tashish jadvallari va real vaqtdagi harakat sharoitlari kabi omillarni tahlil qilishi mumkin. Bir vaqtning o'zida bir nechta o'zgaruvchilarni hisobga olgan holda, sun'iy intellekt tizimlari bo'sh vaqtni kamaytiradigan, transport xarajatlarini kamaytiradigan va resurslardan maksimal darajada foydalanishni kamaytiradigan samarali yuklash rejalarini ishlab chiqishi mumkin. Bundan tashqari, sun'iy intellektga asoslangan rejalashtirish korxonalariga o'zgaruvchan talab va operatsion cheklolarga tezda moslashishga imkon beradi, bu esa muammosiz va o'z vaqtida yuklash operatsiyalarini ta'minlaydi. Logistika operatsiyalarida, ayniqsa mahsulotlarni vagonlar kabi cheklangan joylarga yuklashda juda muhimdir. Avtomatlashtirilgan yuklash tizimlari mavjud yuk hududida mahsulotlarni samarali joylashtirish orqali makondan maksimal darajada foydalanish uchun mo'ljallangan. Murakkab algoritmlar bo'sh joyni minimallashtirish va maksimal yuk ko'tarish qobiliyatini ta'minlash uchun elementlarning optimal joylashuvini hisoblab chiqadi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda hozirgi kunda jahonda avtomatlashtirish va sun'iy intellekt sohalari jadal rivojlanib bormoqda. Mobil avtomatlashtirish korxonalarining tayyor mahsulotlarni vagonlar va konteynerlarga yuklash usullarini taklif qilmoqda, bu samaradorlikni oshirish, mehnat xarajatlarini kamaytirish, xavfsizlik standartlarini



yaxshilash va ekologik barqarorlikni o'z ichiga olgan qator imkoniyatlarni taklif etadi. Tayyor mahsulotlarni vagonlarga yuklash uchun veb-server dasturiy ta'minoti logistika menejmentidagi muhim yutuqdir.

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MALEIN AGIDIRID, MONOETANOLAMIN VA FOSFAT KISLOTA MMF-2
MARKALI KOMPOZIT KORROZIYA INGIBITORINING SINTEZI

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Abstract. This article studies the synthesis of corrosion inhibitor based on maleic anhydride, monoethanolamine and phosphoric acid. The composition of the obtained corrosion inhibitor was analyzed using IR spectra.

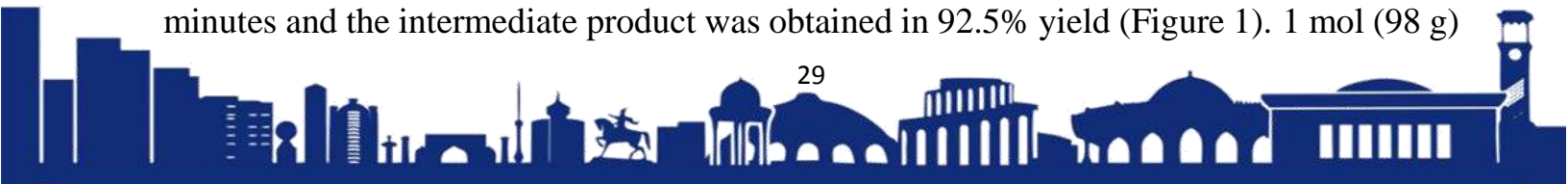
Key words: maleic anhydride, monoethanolamine, phosphoric acid, corrosion inhibitor.

INTRODUCTION

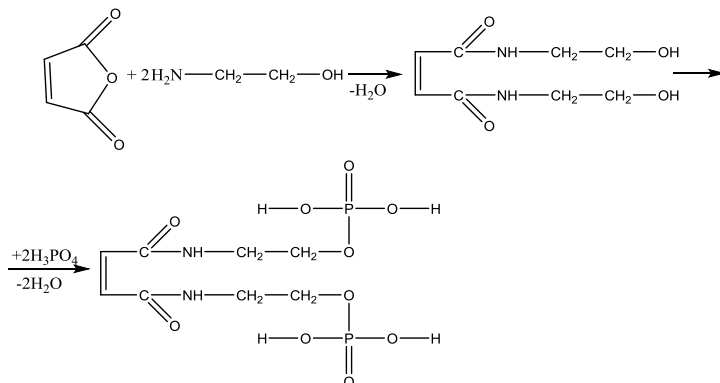
One of the best ways to protect metals from corrosion is the use of corrosion inhibitors. The use of inhibitors can only slow down corrosion, but cannot completely stop it [1,2]. Corrosion is one of the processes that cause great damage not only to industry, but also to material and spiritual heritage. According to their types, corrosion inhibitors are divided into anodic, cathodic and mixed corrosion inhibitors [3,4]. In general, there are several types of corrosion, which are characterized by the source of origin and properties. In preventing corrosion, the use of corrosion inhibitors can allow us to use structures for a relatively longer period of time, but it cannot completely eliminate this problem [5,6].

Experimental part

This reaction is the opposite of the above process, that is, the process proceeds with the release of a large amount of heat. It is explained that one of the main reasons for this is not only the high reaction activity due to the presence of two functional groups in the composition. Based on this property, a 500 ml flask with a flat bottom is taken, first 2 moles (122 g) of monoethanolamine are poured into it and the system is cooled in the presence of cooling agents (mainly chilled water). While stirring the reaction mass, 1 mole (98) of maleic anhydride is slowly added to the reaction mixture. The mixture was stirred for 45 minutes and the intermediate product was obtained in 92.5% yield (Figure 1). 1 mol (98 g)



of phosphoric acid is slowly added dropwise to the intermediate product obtained on the basis of monoethanolamine and maleic anhydride, while stirring.



Thermal analysis of MMF-1 composite corrosion inhibitor

The resulting intermediate product has the following physicochemical properties: Table-2.1.

Physico-chemical properties of MMF-2 brand corrosion inhibitor

No	Aggregate status	pH	Density/g/sm ²	Solvent
MMF-2	An interesting colored, dark substance	5,4	1,37	In hot water

The obtained reaction product was analyzed by IR-spectra methods.

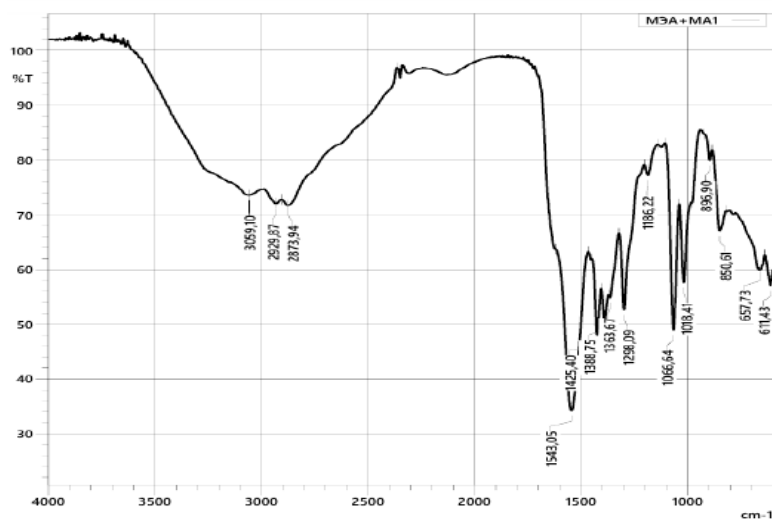


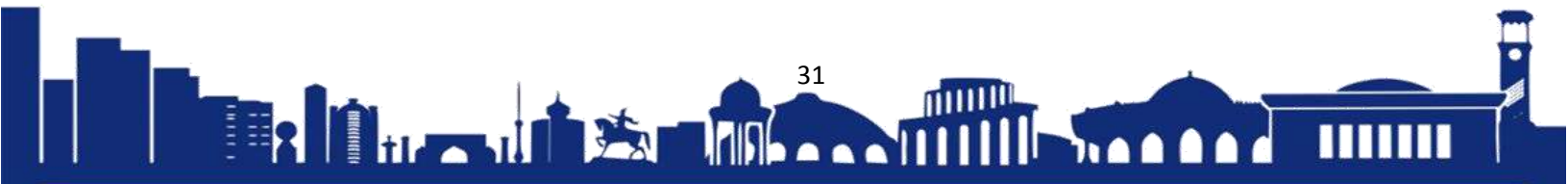
Figure 2.1. IR-spectrum of the intermediate product of MMF-2 corrosion inhibitor.

From the IR spectrum analysis of the intermediate product of MMF-2 corrosion inhibitor, we can see that the valence vibrations of the OH group were observed in the broad and intense absorption region of 3059.10cm-1. Valence vibrations of -C-N- bonds to the

area 1298.09-1182.62 cm^{-1} , asymmetric valence vibrations of -C-O-C- bonds in the area 1298.09 cm^{-1} , valence, intensive vibration frequencies of -C-OH groups 1186.22 cm^{-1} valence and intensity fluctuations were observed in the range of area.

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UZBEKISTAN IS A LAND OF RICH CULTURAL HERITAGE

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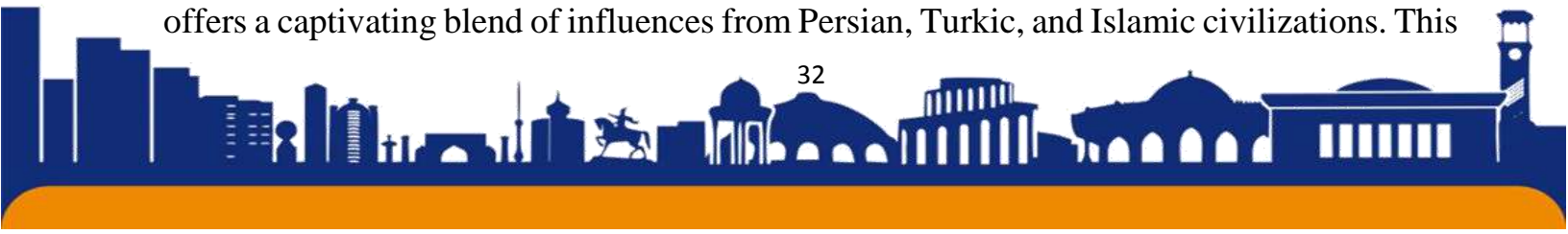
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Annotation: The article reports that Uzbekistan is located at the crossroads of the Great Silk Road and it is a very attractive place for tourism. Here, there are a large number of historical monuments of different civilizations, many of which are included in the UNESCO World Heritage List. Uzbekistan has a long history, originating thousands of years ago. It is noted that Uzbekistan occupies an important place in the promotion of tourism ties in the region. The publication cites the words of the Secretary General of the World Tourism Organization Taleb Rifai that “Uzbekistan has played a leading role in strengthening international cooperation in order to further development of tourism along the Silk Road.” The article stresses that as a result of attention to the development of the tourism industry from year to year the number of tourists wishing to visit Uzbekistan increase. They admire not only the natural beauty of the region, its rich history, diverse culture and unique historical monuments, and but also centuries-old traditions of the Uzbek people, its hospitality and unique cuisine.

Key words: Great Silk Road, UNESCO, Central Asia, Timurid dynasty, Persian, Turkic, Islamic civilization, Sogdians, “Pearl of the East”, “Pearl of the East”, Itchan Kala, Ark of Bukhara, The Bibi-Khanym Mosque,

It’s a fact that the Uzbek culture is one of the richest in the world, which certainly can be explained by the history of the region that’s now called Uzbekistan. Historically, Turkic, Russian, Greek, Chinese and Persian tribes have had influence on Uzbek culture, making it the crossroads of Central Asia. However, it has come to my attention that many ignore the contributions of Uzbek heritage as the coronavirus pandemic kept us from traveling and forced us to do research at home, particularly during months of quarantine. Uzbekistan, a Central Asian nation with a history spanning millennia, is renowned for its rich and diverse cultural heritage. From the turquoise-domed mosques of Samarkand to the bustling bazaars of Bukhara, the country offers a captivating blend of influences from Persian, Turkic, and Islamic civilizations. This



article delves into the unique aspects of Uzbek culture, exploring its art, architecture, traditions, and the enduring legacy of its Silk Road past. Beneath the scorching sun, where ancient Silk Road caravans once traversed, lies a land steeped in history and adorned with vibrant culture. Uzbekistan, a country nestled in the heart of Central Asia, boasts a tapestry of traditions, art, and architecture that whispers tales of emperors, scholars, and artisans. Journey with us as we unravel the rich cultural heritage of Uzbekistan, a land where the echoes of the past resonate in the present. At the crossroads of civilizations, Uzbekistan has witnessed the rise and fall of empires, the exchange of ideas, and the flourishing of art and science. From the ancient Sogdians and the powerful Timurid dynasty to the influence of the Silk Road, the country's cultural heritage is a testament to its rich and tumultuous past. This article delves into the historical tapestry of Uzbekistan, exploring how its past has shaped its present cultural identity.

The very mention of the Silk Road conjures up images of exotic lands, bustling caravans, and a vibrant exchange of goods and ideas. For centuries, this network of trade routes served as a vital link between East and West, and few places bear the mark of its legacy as prominently as Uzbekistan. Positioned at the heart of Central Asia, the country was a crucial crossroads on the Silk Road, its cities evolving into thriving centers of commerce, culture, and architectural splendor. The impact of the Silk Road on Uzbek architecture and urban development is undeniable. Cities like Samarkand, Bukhara, and Khiva, once crucial stops for merchants and travelers, blossomed into magnificent urban centers. Their skylines became adorned with mosques, madrasahs, and mausoleums, each structure a testament to the wealth and cultural exchange fostered by the Silk Road. Architectural styles blended, incorporating influences from Persia, India, China, and the Arab world, resulting in a unique aesthetic that still characterizes Uzbek cities today.

Samarkand, known as the "Pearl of the East," boasts iconic landmarks like the Registan Square, a breathtaking ensemble of three madrasahs adorned with intricate tilework and towering minarets. The Bibi-Khanym Mosque, with its colossal blue dome, stands as a testament to the Timurid dynasty's architectural prowess. These structures not only served religious purposes but also functioned as centers of learning and intellectual discourse, attracting scholars and students from across the Silk Road.

Bukhara, often referred to as the "Holy City," is a labyrinth of narrow streets, mosques, and madrasahs. The Kalyan Minaret, a soaring brick tower, has stood for over nine centuries, serving as a beacon for travelers and a symbol of the city's enduring spirit. The Ark of Bukhara, a massive fortress, speaks of the city's strategic importance on the Silk



Road. Bukhara was not only a commercial hub but also a center of Islamic scholarship, its madrasahs attracting students from across the region.

Khiva, located in the Khorezm oasis, retains much of its medieval character within its fortified walls. The Itchan Kala, the inner city, is a UNESCO World Heritage Site, showcasing traditional mud-brick houses, mosques, and palaces. The Juma Mosque, with its distinctive hypostyle hall and intricately carved wooden pillars, exemplifies Khivan architectural style. Khiva was a major slave trading post on the Silk Road but also developed a unique culture, evident in its arts, crafts, and traditions. The Silk Road's influence extends beyond grand monuments. Traditional houses in Uzbek cities often feature enclosed courtyards, reflecting the need for privacy and protection from the harsh desert climate. Bazaars, with their labyrinthine alleyways and vibrant atmosphere, served as centers of trade and social interaction, where merchants from diverse backgrounds exchanged goods and ideas. The Silk Road facilitated the spread of not only goods but also knowledge, religious beliefs, and artistic techniques, contributing to the rich tapestry of Uzbek culture that we see today. The Silk Road may be a relic of the past, but its legacy lives on in the architectural wonders, vibrant cities, and diverse cultural traditions of Uzbekistan. It is a reminder of a time when trade routes connected civilizations, fostering exchange and shaping the cultural landscape of this fascinating Central Asian nation.

In conclusion, Uzbekistan's cultural heritage is not merely a collection of monuments and artifacts; it is a living tapestry woven into the fabric of everyday life. From the vibrant colors and intricate patterns of traditional textiles to the warmth of family gatherings and the echoes of ancient melodies, Uzbekistan offers a sensory feast that transcends time. As the country embraces the future, its rich cultural heritage remains a source of identity, inspiration, and pride for generations to come. Without a doubt, every field around the world has changed in the aftermath of the spread of COVID-19. It has both caused changes in the lifestyles of people – and the livelihood of countries as well. Tourism, for example, has become the common point where people and states have faced one of the biggest problems during the coronavirus period. People couldn't travel, causing many countries' tourism incomes to suffer. It would not be an exaggeration to say that holidays have gone online as people flock to the internet to "travel" to new countries, while countries also flock to redesign official websites to present their heritage. In this context, I got a great chance to renew my knowledge of Uzbekistan, whose history, culture and heritage were already on my radar.



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OUTSTANDING SPORTSMEN IN UZBEKISTAN

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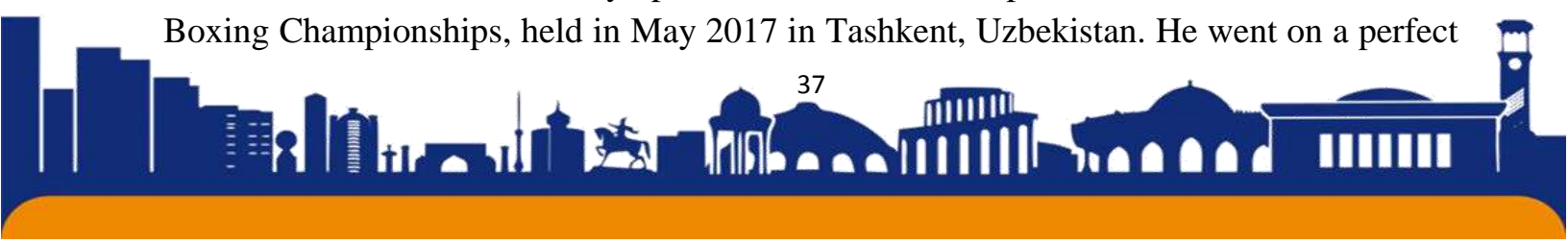
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Abstract: In the heart of Central Asia, where ancient Silk Road cities meet breathtaking landscapes, lies a nation renowned not only for its rich history and culture but also for its dedication to athletic excellence. Uzbekistan, a land of fertile valleys and soaring mountains, has nurtured a generation of exceptional sportsmen who have taken the world stage by storm. These athletes, fueled by passion, dedication, and an unwavering spirit, have etched their names in the annals of sporting history, inspiring a nation and captivating audiences worldwide. From the graceful movements of gymnasts to the lightning-fast strikes of boxers, from the tactical prowess of chess grandmasters to the unwavering determination of wrestlers, Uzbek athletes have excelled across a diverse range of disciplines. Their triumphs are a testament to a culture that values physical fitness, mental fortitude, and the pursuit of excellence. This dedication to sports is deeply rooted in Uzbek traditions, where games of strength and skill, like kurash (a form of wrestling) and kopkari (a horseback competition), have been played for centuries. This exploration of Uzbekistan's outstanding sportsmen delves into the stories of individuals who have defied limitations and achieved greatness.

Key words: Bakhodir Jalolov, World Championships, Fazliddin Goibnazarov, Hasanboy Dustmatov, Shaxram Giyosov, Hamburg, Kamshybek Kunkabayev, Khurshid Tadjibaev, Jasurbek Latipov.

Bakhodir Jalolov (Uzbek: Bahodir Jalolov) also known as Bakhodir Dzhahalolov, is an Uzbekistani professional boxer who won a bronze medal at the 2015 World Championships, and gold at the 2019 and 2023 World Championships and 2020 Summer Olympics. He also competed at the 2016 Summer Olympics, and acted as Uzbekistan's flag bearer at the 2016 and 2020 Olympic Games. Jalolov took part in the 2017 Asian Amateur Boxing Championships, held in May 2017 in Tashkent, Uzbekistan. He went on a perfect



4–0 run, beating Haipeng Mou and Do Hyeon Kim by technical knockout in the first two rounds, Mohamad Mulayes by technical knockout in the semifinals, and Kamshybek Kunkabayev by majority decision in the finals. Jalolov went on another perfect run in the 2019 Asian Amateur Boxing Championships, and earned his place in the finals after beating Mohamad Mulayes by unanimous decision in the semifinals. Jalolov faced a familiar opponent in the finals, Kamshybek Kunkabayev, and won the fight by majority decision.

Jalolov took part in the 2021 Asian Amateur Boxing Championships as well, and earned his place in the finals with a technical knockout of Abdulrahman Alanzi in the semifinals. He faced Kamshybek Kunkabayev in the tournament finals, and once again prevailed against Kunkabayev, winning by unanimous decision. Jalolov reached quarterfinals at the 2016 Summer Olympics, where he lost to the eventual silver medalist Joe Joyce. He qualified for the 2020 Summer Olympics and was set to face Mahammad Abdullayev in the first round of the super heavyweight tournament. He thoroughly outboxed Abdullayev over three rounds and scored a standing eight count in round two, although he was unable to finish his opponent.

The champion of the 2016 Olympic Games in Rio de Janeiro in the weight category of 49 kg *Hasanboy Dusmatov* was named as the best of the athlete of Uzbekistan in 2016. Ministry of Culture and Sport Affairs of Uzbekistan summed up the results of 2016 and named the best athletes of the year. Earlier, Hasanboy Dusmatov was also named as the AIBA Best Elite Men Boxer 2016. According to the Ministry of Culture and Sport Affairs of Uzbekistan, member of Uzbekistan national boxing team Khurshid Tadjibaev was named the most active athlete of 2016. Head of the Uzbekistan National Olympic Committee and Uzbekistan Football Federation was awarded for his great contribution to development of sport.

Tashkent, Uzbekistan (UzDaily.com) -- A boxer from Uzbekistan *Shahram Giyosov* won a gold medal of the World Championships in Hamburg (Germany). In the final bout, the representative of Uzbekistan defeated Cuban Roni Iglesias and became the world champion. Hasanboy Dusmatov in weight category up to 49 kg in the final bout lost to Johannis Arilagos of Cuba and became a silver medalist of the World Championships. In the weight category up to 52 kg Jasurbek Latipov in the final bout was beaten by to Josbani Veitia from Cuba and also took the second place. Ikboljon Kholdorov became a silver medalist in the weight category up to 64 kg, losing to Andy Cruz Gomez from Cuba. Earlier, Sanjar Tursunov (up to 91 kg) and Bektemir Melikuziev (81 kg) became bronze medalists of the tournament.



As we conclude our exploration of Uzbekistan's outstanding sportsmen, we stand witness to a legacy of triumph that extends far beyond medals and records. These athletes, through their dedication, skill, and unwavering spirit, have not only achieved personal greatness but have also ignited a passion for sports within their nation and inspired countless individuals around the world. Their victories on the world stage have brought immense pride to Uzbekistan, placing the nation firmly on the map of international athletics. Each gold medal, each record broken, serves as a testament to the talent nurtured within Uzbekistan's borders and the unwavering support of a nation that believes in its athletes. But the impact of these sportsmen goes far beyond national pride. They serve as role models for aspiring young athletes, demonstrating that with hard work, dedication, and a dream, anything is possible. Their stories of overcoming challenges and pushing boundaries inspire not only future generations of athletes but also individuals from all walks of life to strive for excellence in their chosen pursuits. Moreover, the success of Uzbek athletes has played a crucial role in promoting a culture of health and fitness throughout the nation.

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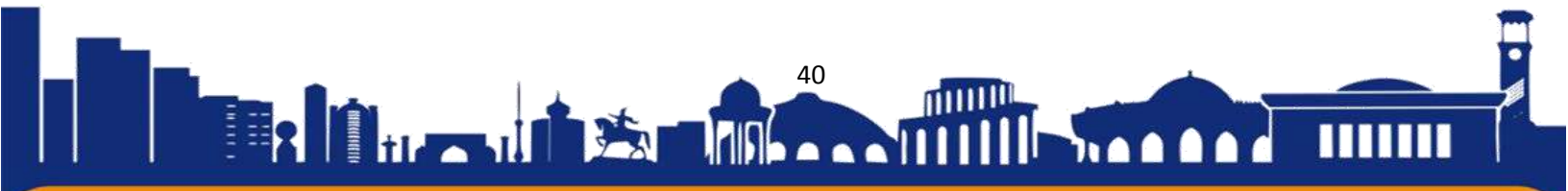
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TRADITIONS AND HOLIDAYS IN UZBEKISTAN

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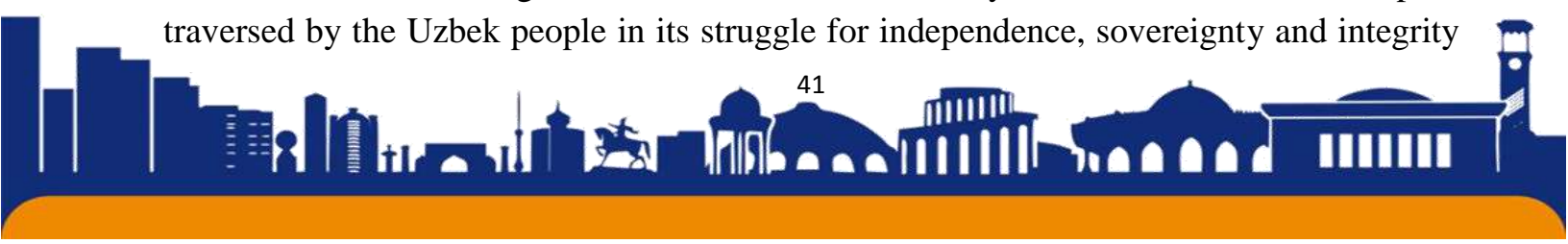
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Abstract: Nestled at the crossroads of ancient civilizations, Uzbekistan boasts a rich cultural tapestry woven from centuries of tradition and vibrant celebrations. Uzbekistan's traditions and holidays are a reflection of its diverse heritage, where influences from Silk Road travelers, nomadic cultures, and Islamic faith intertwine to create a unique and captivating cultural mosaic. These celebrations offer a window into the soul of the Uzbek people, revealing their deep-rooted values of hospitality, respect for elders, and a profound connection to their land and history. From the joyous springtime festivities of Navruz, where families gather to celebrate new beginnings, to the solemn reflections of Ramadan and the feasts of Eid, each occasion carries its own significance and unique traditions. We will witness the vibrant colors and lively music of Navruz celebrations, delve into the spiritual significance of Ramadan and Eid, and discover the unique customs associated with weddings, births, and other life milestones.

Key words: Navruz, Ramadan and Eid, International Women's Day, Christmas tree, Defender's Day, Day of Memory and Honor, Independence Day, "Kurban",

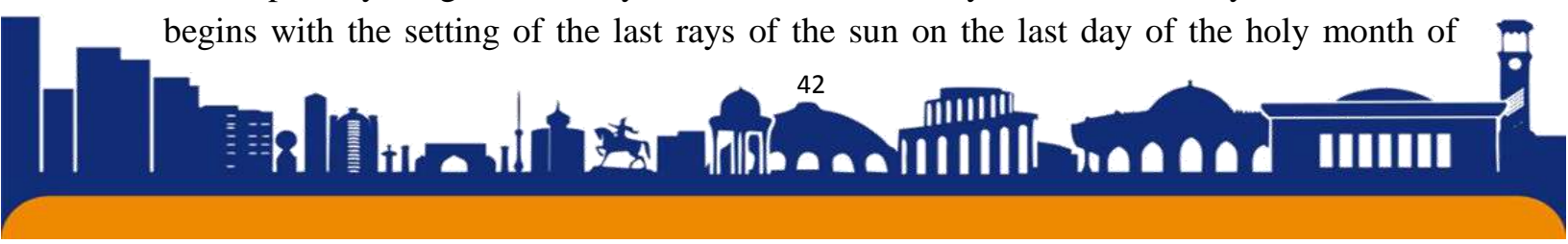
There are holidays in Uzbekistan. Certain holidays are national, other religious, another sub-category of Uzbek holidays refers to those which came to the culture of Uzbekistan and densely settled in it since the Soviet times. Holidays and memorials are established with the aim of preserving centuries-old traditions, observance of folk customs, taking into account their importance in the formation of high morality, and for enriching the spiritual life of citizens. Uzbekistan holidays and memorable dates are celebrated throughout the country. The state supports the initiatives of citizens, authorities and public institutions, commercial and non-profit organizations in terms of arranging and holding celebrations and other significant events. National holidays of Uzbekistan reflect the path traversed by the Uzbek people in its struggle for independence, sovereignty and integrity



of the country. Each Uzbekistan holiday has its separate story and special significance for the people. As an example, such holidays and festivals of Uzbekistan as: Navruz, Ramazan Hayit and Kurban Hayit came from antiquity. The traditions of Zoroastrianism and Islam, from time immemorial have been living in the mode of the Uzbek people. The residents of Uzbekistan pay tribute to the international significant dates: New Year - magical and beloved holiday in the world and the International Women's Day.

List of Uzbekistan holidays and festivals:

In Uzbekistan, there are officially 10 holidays, which are solemnly celebrated and declared to be weekends-non-working days. New Year holiday in Uzbekistan. This great international holiday comes to every family and, of course, is widely and cheerfully celebrated. In the capital and all towns of the country a Christmas tree, the symbol of the New Year, appears. It is sparkling with lights garlands and is decorated with balls. It is the favorite of all the children. Defender's Day is a big national holiday of Uzbekistan, and is solemnized very widely and spectacularly. On this day ranks of servicemen are paraded in full parade to receive congratulations and awards from the country's leadership. International Women's Day came from the Russian people after Uzbekistan entered the USSR. People celebrate this holiday as a day of love, good and beauty. On this day, men solemnly and sincerely give flowers and gifts their mothers, wives, daughters and colleagues at work. On the day of the spring equinox, on March 21, Uzbekistan celebrates a bright and joyful Uzbekistan festival Navruz - a spring new year and one of the oldest holidays on the Earth. Navruz is the most beloved Uzbek national holiday. Navruz for the Uzbek people began to be celebrated even under the Persian kingdom 3000 years ago. Day of Memory and Honor is a particularly significant Uzbekistan national holiday. It is observed in honor of compatriots who heroically defended our Motherland, who stood in the battle for peaceful life and freedom from invaders. September 1, 1991 is the birthday of the new independent republic of Uzbekistan. The whole republic celebrates Independence Day widely, brightly and cheerfully. On the 1st of October Uzbekistan celebrates the Teacher's Day. Pupils of schools and students of universities deeply revere all those who gave them the first life knowledge. On this public holiday of Uzbekistan, the students gratefully give flowers and gifts; make a frank confession for teachers' hard work in life. Constitution Day is a significant day in the life of the Republic of Uzbekistan. It has been celebrated since 1992, after the adoption of the State Constitution, which establishes the fundamental values of democracy. A special place among the holidays of our country is occupied by religious holidays. The Muslim Holiday of Ramazan Hayit - Eid al-Fitr begins with the setting of the last rays of the sun on the last day of the holy month of



Ramadan, and lasts on the first and second date of the following month. In 70 days after the end of Ramadan the main festival of Muslims in Uzbekistan, Kurban-Hayit, comes. The sources of this feast are the ancient stories that are associated with the prophet Ibrahim. The days of Muslim holidays "Ramazan" and "Kurban" are determined in accordance with the lunar calendar; and are changed in relation to the Gregorian calendar annually moving about 10 days back. Uzbekistan holidays and festivals are different. Some of them are common to different nations and others are observed only by particular nationalities. All holidays are interesting, individual; each holiday has its own unique features, characteristics, history and traditions. If you are interested in Uzbek culture, Uzbek holidays and traditions in particular, welcome to Uzbekistan. Peopletravel Company is pleased to assist in the selection and booking of the tour round Uzbekistan. Guests of Uzbekistan during the holidays can participate in mass festivals of cultural events: concerts, theater performances, various exhibitions (art, folk crafts, and children's art). During these events, one can better learn Uzbek folklore and folk traditions; see products of folk artists, folk costumes, etc. National holidays of the Republic of Uzbekistan are a constant source of benevolence, warmth and hospitality.

As we conclude our journey through the vibrant tapestry of traditions and holidays in Uzbekistan, we find ourselves enriched by the spirit of celebration that permeates this land. From the joyous gatherings of Navruz to the solemn reflections of Ramadan, each occasion has offered a glimpse into the heart and soul of the Uzbek people, revealing their deep-rooted values, rich cultural heritage, and unwavering sense of community. We have witnessed how these traditions serve as threads that connect generations, passing down ancient customs and fostering a sense of belonging and shared identity. The vibrant colors, lively music, and mouthwatering aromas of festive meals create lasting memories and strengthen bonds between families and friends. Moreover, Uzbekistan's traditions and holidays offer a window into the nation's unique cultural blend, where influences from Silk Road travelers, nomadic cultures, and Islamic faith have merged to create a vibrant mosaic of customs and beliefs. This diversity is celebrated through the variety of festivals observed throughout the year, each carrying its own significance and unique traditions.

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БИОСОРБЕНТЫ ИЗ БИОМАССЫ РАСТИТЕЛЬНЫХ ОТХОДОВ

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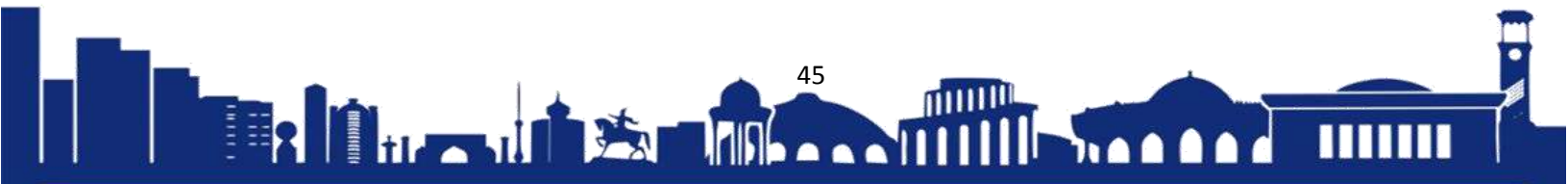
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В климатических условиях Узбекистана хлопок считается самым культивируемым растением. Кору стеблей хлопчатника можно использовать в качестве биосорбента. Из хлопковой лузги, модифицированной различными веществами, исследователями синтезированы биоматериалы и биосорбенты с высокими сорбционными свойствами, которые можно использовать в различных целях. Получен новый волокнистый адсорбент на основе хитозина для удаления ионов тяжелых металлов из водных растворов с использованием в качестве адсорбента хлопкового волокна. После окисления периодат натрия модифицировали тетраэтиленпентамином, а затем функционализировали хитозином. Очевидными преимуществами такой обработки является то, что волокнистый адсорбент позволяет легко перерабатывать его после окончания процесса адсорбции [2].

Важно изучить переработку адсорбентов с точки зрения эксплуатационных затрат. Кроме того, регенерация может быть полезна для удаления тяжелых металлов из воды. В этом процессе были проведены адсорбционно-десорбционные эксперименты с использованием адсорбента на основе хлопка, адсорбированного на ионах Cu(II) . При этом адсорбционная способность сорбента на основе ваты по отношению к ионам меди не выявила явного снижения. Следовательно, он может эффективно десорбировать ионы металлов из адсорбента на основе хлопка после процесса адсорбции. Также возможность повторного использования и стабильность показали, что адсорбенты на основе ваты являются перспективными адсорбирующими материалами для удаления ионов металлов из воды [3].

Тяжелые металлы обладают склонностью к комплексообразованию, высокой реакционной способностью и биохимической активностью, что делает их очень устойчивыми в окружающей среде. Они переносятся через водную среду и могут накапливаться в почве и водных ресурсах. Обычно плотность тяжелых металлов



превышает 5 грамм на кубический сантиметр. Большинство элементов представляют собой токсичные и канцерогенные вещества, хорошо растворимые в воде.

К тяжелым металлам относятся следующие элементы: медь, серебро, цинк, кадмий, золото, ртуть, свинец, хром, железо, никель, олово, мышьяк, селен, молибден, кобальт, марганец и алюминий. Это делает их очень опасными для всех видов форм жизни и окружающей среды. Они также представляют серьезную угрозу для здоровья человека. Они могут всасываться в организм человека и накапливаться в организме человека, вызывая серьезные последствия. В организме человека он может вызвать рак, повреждение органов, повреждение систем здравоохранения, таких как нервы, а в крайних случаях – смерть. Это также замедляет рост и развитие. Поэтому необходимо удалять эти токсичные металлы перед сбросом сточных вод, чтобы избежать дальнейших вредных последствий. В результате гальванических, электролитических, конверсионных, анодирующих и фрезерных производств на промышленных предприятиях и в отходах производств образуется большое количество тяжелых металлов, таких как кадмий, цинк, свинец, хром, никель, медь, ванадий, платина, серебро и титан. При обработке древесины, при производстве неорганических пигментов используются такие вещества, как хромированный арсенат меди, соединения хрома и сульфид кадмия. Поэтому необходимо очищать сточные воды, загрязненные таким металлом.[1]

Сельскохозяйственные отходы или биосорбенты привлекли внимание многих исследователей из-за своей дешевизны, биоразлагаемости и эффективности адсорбции тяжелых металлов [3]. Адсорбенты на основе хлопка являются перспективными материалами в борьбе с проблемой загрязнения вод окружающей среды тяжелыми металлами. Это связано с дешевизной, распространенностью, биоразлагаемостью и эффективностью адсорбентов на основе хлопка. Адсорбенты на основе хлопка широко изучены, и многие исследователи обнаружили, что они эффективны для удаления тяжелых металлов [4].

В заключение можно сказать, что биосорбент синтезирован из местного отходов сырья. Это, в свою очередь, приводит к низкой стоимости биоматериала. Тот факт, что сорбционные свойства биосорбента несколько выше, чем у других биосорбентов, указывает на возможность его использования при деионизации сточных вод промышленных предприятий и воды, используемой в системах отопления.

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zarar yetkazilganligi (mavjudligi);
zarar yetkazuvchi shaxs harakatlari (harakatsizligi)ning huquqqa xilofligi;
yetkazilgan zarar bilan huquqqa xilof qilmish o'rtasida sababiy bog'lanish;
zarar yetkazuvchi shaxsning aybi yoki zarar yetkazuvchi shaxs xatti harakatlarini nazorat qilish majburiyati yuklangan shaxsning aybi.

Delikt bo'yicha yetkazilgan zarar mazmuni shartnoma majburiyatini buzganlik yetkazilgan zarar mazmunidan kengroq hisoblanadi. Sharhlanayotgan moddada odatda zarar deganda huquqbuzarlik natijasida jabrlanuvchiga tegishli mol-mulkni, mulkiy huquq hajmini kamayishida yoki yo'qotilishida namoyon bo'ladigan moddiy zarar yoki nomoddiy ne'matni (jismoniy shaxsni xayoti yoki sog'lig'ini) shikastlanishi yoki undan mahrum bo'linishi tushuniladi. Shu sababli zarar moddiy yoxud jismoniy xarakter kasb etadi. Moddiy zarar ko'rgan jabrlanuvchi jismoniy shaxs ham, yuridik shaxs ham bo'lishi mumkin. Jismoniy zarar bo'yicha jabrlanuvchi faqat fuqaro bo'lishi mumkin. Fuqaroni hayoti va sog'lig'iga yetkazilgan zarar, shuningdek, ma'naviy zarar o'ziga xos xususiyatlarga ega bo'lishini hisobga olish lozim.

Huquqiy adabiyotlarda garchi fuqarolik huquqbuzarlik tarkibini bahsli ekanligi aytib o'tilsada, hozirgi kunda bu "tarkib" ilmiy jihatdan rad etilgan emas. Zero, delikt majburiyatlarida zararning mavjudligi bilan birga, fuqarolik huquqiy javobgarlikning shartlari hisoblangan: g'ayriqonuniy xatti-harakat, zarar yetkazuvchi harakati yoki harakatsizligi va zarar o'rtasidagi sababiy bog'lanish va aybning mavjud bo'lishi fuqarolik-huquqiy javobgarlikni qo'llash imkonini beradi. Delikt majburiyatlari bo'yicha subyektiv fuqarolik huquqining buzilishi zarar yetkazilishifakti sifatida baholanadi. Delikt javobgarligining asosi deganda, fuqaro yoki yuridik shaxsning mol-mulkiga yoxud nomoddiy ne'matlar – fuqaroning hayoti, sog'lig'iga zarar yetkazilish fakti tushuniladi.

Umumiy qilib aytganda, ushbu modda normalari zarar yetkazganlik uchun (delikt majburiyatlari) javobgarlikning umumiy asoslarini belgilaydi. Ushbu asoslar zarar yetkazganlik uchun fuqarolik huquqiy javobgarlikning barcha turlari uchun umumiy bo'lib hisoblanadi. Mazkur toifadagi ishlar, ya'ni fuqarolarga yetkazilgan zarar uchun kelib chiqqan nizolar fuqarolik sudlari tomonidan ko'rib chiqilib, ijobiy hal qilinmoqda. Ushbu masalani kengroq tushunishi hamda mohiyatini anglash maqsadida amaliy huquqiy misollar yordamida tahlil qilamiz. Ta'lim muassasasidagi ish o'rnida farroshlik vazifasini bajarib kelayotgan B. ismli fuqaro navbatdagi kunxonalardan birida, deraza tokchalaridagi gultuvaklarni ehtiyot shart bu safar derazaning tashqi qismidagi raxiga joylashtirdi va

joylashganiga ishonch hosil qildi. Lekin kutilmaganda gultuvaklardan biri erkin tushish tezlanishida tushib ketdi va shu onda ayni ushbu deraza ostidan o'tib ketayotgan yo'lovchi A.ning bosh va yarim yuz-chakka aralash qismiga qattiq zarb bilan kelib tushdi. A. voqea joyida hushidan ketganligi ma'lum bo'ldi, biroq shifoxonada o'ziga keldi.

Ammo qattiq bosh chayqalishi oqibatida odatdagi ish unumdorligining 1/3 qismini yo'qotgani ayon bo'lishi bilan bir qatorda, tashqi ko'rinishiga ham jiddiy talofat yetdi. Mazkur muammo orqali ta'lim muassasi rahbarining farroshning yetkazgan zarari uchun javobgarligi, regress tartibida da'vo yuritish hamda ma'naviy zarar masalalarini birma-bir tahlil qilamiz.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Fuqarolik kodeksining 989-moddasiga muvofiq, yuridik shaxs yoxud fuqaro o'z xodimi mehnat, ya'ni xizmat hamda lavozim majburiyatlarini bajarib turgan vaqtida yetkazgan zararni qoplashi keltirilgan. Bu degani B. ismli fuqaro o'z xizmat vazifasini bajarganligi munosabati bilan fuqaro A.ga yetkazilgan zarar ta'lim muassasi ish beruvchisi tomonidan qoplanishi lozim degan xulosa kelib chiqadi.

Mazkur vaziyatni yanada kengroq anglash uchun olimlar fikriga to'xtalsak, zarar yetkazishdan kelib chiqadigan majburiyatlarga nisbatan xodimlar deyilganda mehnat shartnomasiasosida ishlovchi fuqarolar, shuningdek, fuqarolik huquqiy shartnoma asosida ishlayotgan fuqarolar tushuniladi, agarda ushbu xodimlar:

birinchidan, ish beruvchining topshirig'i asosida (ushbu topshiriq mehnat shartnomasi yoki fuqarolik shartnomasi shartlari bilan qamrab olinadi yoki alohida tartibda kelishib olingan bo'ladi) harakat qilgan yoki harakat qilinishi lozim bo'lsa;

ikkinchidan, xodimlar tegishli ish beruvchilar (fuqaro yoki yuridik shaxs) nazorati ostida harakat qilgan bo'lsalar. Nazorat ishlarni ish beruvchi yoki buyurtmachi kuzatuv ostida bajarilishinigina emas, balki ularning mehnatni muhofaza qilish va texnika xavfsizligi bo'yicha normativlarga rioya qilinishini ta'minlash bo'yicha majburiyatlarini xam anglatadi. Ish beruvchi yoki buyurtmachi amalga oshiriladigan nazorat qonuniy asosga ega bo'lishi, ya'ni ularni huquqiy maqomi bilan bog'liq bo'lishi lozim, ayni paytda nazoratni amalga oshirishni real imkoni xam mavjud bo'lishi shart.

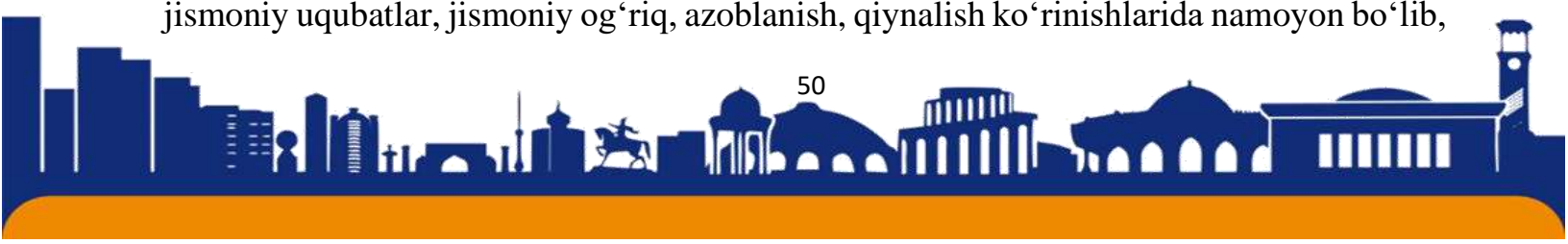
Demak, ish o'rnida farroshlik vazifasini bajarib kelayotgan farrosh navbatdagi kun xonalardan birida, deraza tokchalaridagi gultuvaklarni ehtiyot sharti bilan derazaning tashqi qismidagi raxiga joylashtirishi uni mehnat yoki fuqarolik shartnomalari asosida harakat qilayotgan xodim ekanligini anglatadi. Shu sababli sudlar bunday turdagi nizolarni hal qilishda ushbu jarayonni alohida e'tiborga olmog'i lozim bo'ladi.



O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Fuqarolik kodeksi 1001-moddasida zarar yetkazgan shaxsga nisbatan regress huquqi mavjud bo‘lib, bu boshqa shaxs (mehnat majburiyatlarini bajarayotgan xodim, transport vositasini boshqaruvchi shaxs va h.k) tomonidan yetkazilgan zararni to‘lagan shaxs bu shaxsga nisbatan, agar qonunda boshqacha miqdor belgilanmagan bo‘lsa, to‘langan tovonmiqdorida qayta talab qilish huquqiga egaligidan kelib chiqib, garchi ta‘lim muassasi ish beruvchisi fuqaro A.ga yetkazilgan zararni qoplasada, biroq uni regress tartibida farroshdan talabqilib olish huquqiga ega ekanligini bildiradi.

Regress huquqi haqida tushunchaga ega bo‘lish uchun A.Rahmonqulovning fikrlariga e‘tibor bersak, regress huquqi qaytarma talab bo‘lib, bu kreditorning, ya‘ni regredeliktning qarzdorga uning aybi sababli boshqa shaxsga to‘lagan to‘lovlarini qaytarish haqidagi talabidir. Ma'lumki muayyan hollarda qonun zarar yetkazganlik uchun javobgarlikni zarar yetkazuvchi shaxs ga emas, balki zarar yetkazuvchi bilan huquqiy aloqada bo‘lgan boshqa shaxs zimmasiga yuklaydi. Ba'zan bunday tartib jabrlanuvchi uchun qulayroq hisoblanadi, chunki zarar yetkazuvchiga nisbatan u bilan huquqiy aloqada bo‘lgan shaxs (masalan, ish beruvchi) zararni o‘zvaqtida va to‘liq qoplash uchun kengroq imkoniyatlarga ega. Biroq oxir-oqibatda adolat tantana qilmog‘i lozim, ya‘ni zarar yetkazuvchi javobgarlik subyektiga uning sarf-xarajatlarini to‘lashi shart. Ushbu norma aynan shu maqsadga xizmat qiladi. Javobgarlik subyektida zarar yetkazuvchiga nisbatan regress talab qo‘yish huquqi zarar yetkazilishi bilan bog‘liq ravishda qoplanishi kerak bo‘lgan summalar jabrlanuvchiga to‘lash boshlangan paytdan vujudga keladi va shu vaqtdan boshlab regress da‘vo qilish muddatlarini o‘tishi boshlanadi. Agarda javobgarlik subyekti zararni qoplash bo‘yicha davriy to‘lovlarni amalga oshirsa, regress talablar bo‘yicha to‘lovlar tegishli tartibda belgilanishi mumkin. Shuni yodda tutish lozimki, regress da‘vo bo‘yicha javobgarlik subyektini amalda qilgan, real sarf-xarajatlari qoplanadi.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy Sudi Plenumining “Ma’naviy zararni qoplash haqidagi qonunlarni qo‘llashning ayrim masalalari to‘g‘risidagi” 7-sonli qarorining 2-bandida ma’naviy zarar tushunchasi berilgan bo‘lib, bu jabrlanuvchiga qarshi sodir etilgan huquqbuzarlik harakati yoki harakatsizlik oqibatida u boshidan o‘tkazgan ma'naviy va jismoniy kamsitilishi, jismoniy og‘riq, xo‘rlanish, noqulaylik va boshqa azoblar tushuniladi desak aslo mubolag‘a bo‘lmaydi. Bizga berilgan ushbu katusda jabrlaluvchiga jismoniy og‘riq yetkazilgan. Jismoniy og‘riq – bu tibbiy yuridik kategoriya bo‘lib, jismoniy uqubatlar, jismoniy og‘riq, azoblanish, qiynalish ko‘rinishlarida namoyon bo‘lib,



jabrlanuvchiga qilingan zarar yetkazish oqibatlarini natijasi hisoblanadi. B. ismli fuqaroning harakatsizligi natijasida yo'lovchi A.ning bosh va yarim yuz- chakka aralash qismiga qattiq zarb bilan tushgan gultavak natijasida hushidan ketib, qattiq bosh chayqalishi natijasida odatdagi ish unumdorligining 1/3 qismini yo'qotishi bilan bir qatorda tashqiko'rinishga jiddiy talofat yetkazishi jismoniy og'riq ekanligini ko'rsatib turibdi.

Ma'naviy zarar mavjud deb hisoblash uchun uning tarkibiy qismlaridan biri bu yo jismoniyog'riq yoki ruhiy iztiroblar bo'lishi kifoya. Agar ularning har ikkala bir vaqtda mavjud bo'lsama'naviy zarar darajasini yuqori ekanligidan dalolat beradi va javobgarlik darajasini kuchaytirishga xizmat qiladi. Biroq ularning faqat birining mavjudligi javobgarlikni qo'llamaslikka asos bo'lmaydi.

"Ma'naviy zararni qoplash haqidagi qonunlarni qo'llashning ayrim masalalari to'g'risidagi" 7-sonli plenum qarorining 5-bandida ko'rsatilishicha, Fuqarolik kodeksining 989-moddasi 1-qismiga muvofiq yuridik shaxs yoxud fuqaro o'z xodimi mehnat (xizmat, lavozim) majburiyatlarini bajarib turgan vaqtida yetkazilgan zararni qoplashi, qonunda ko'rsatilgan bu qoidama'naviy zarar yetkazilgan holatlarga ham tatbiq qilinadi. Shu narsa a'yon bo'ladiki, ushbu vaziyatdagi ish beruvchi farrosh tomonidan fuqaro A.ga nisbatan yetkazgan ma'naviy zararni qoplaydi degan yakun kelib chiqadi.

Qonun ma'naviy zararni qoplanishini na minimal, na maksimal miqdorlarini belgilamaydi.

Ma'naviy zararni qoplash miqdori faqat sud tomonidan belgilanadi.

Ma'naviy zarar miqdori quyidagi mezonlar asosida belgilanadi:

□ jabrlanuvchiga yetkazilgan ma'naviy va jismoniy azoblarning xususiyati va xarakteriga qarab (jismoniy og'riqlarni qancha davom etgani, ularning darajasi, qisqa muddatli stress yoki doimiy depressiya holati, xo'rlanish, barqaror noqulaylik, surunkali ruhiy majruxlik va shu kabilar.);

□ ayb tovon to'lashga asos bo'lgan hollarda zarar yetkazuvchining aybi (surbetlik bilan, bexayolik bilan, puxta o'ylab huquqbuzarlik sodir etgani yoki yengiltaklik bilan o'ylamasdan sodir etgani va sh.k.).

Zarar qoplash miqdorini aniqlashda oqilonalik va adolatlilik talablari e'tiborga olinishi lozim. Adolatlilik qoplash miqdori bilan huquqbuzarlik xarakteri o'rtasida mutanosiblik bo'lishini taqozo etadi (masalan, surbetlik va bexayolik bilan zarar yetkazilganda o'ta katta miqdor, oddiy holatda zarar yetkazganda kamroq miqdor va x.k.).



oqilonalik esa jabrlanuvchining ham, huquqbuzarning ham mulkiy holatini hisobga olishni talab etadi. Tovon to'lash insonga yetkazilgan ma'naviy jarohatlarni yumshatish maqsadini ko'zlaydi va u bir kishini boyishi hisobiga boshqa shaxsni qashshoqlanishiga olib kelmasligi shart.

Mazkur maqola orqali zarar yetkazishdan kelib chiqadigan javobgarlikning ham nazariy, ham amaliy jihatlarining eng muhim xususiyatlarini hamda bugungi kunda ushbu masala bo'yicha o'y berayotgan dolzarb masalalarga bog'lagan holda tahli qilib chiqdik. Yuqoridagilarni umumlashtirgan holda quyidagi xulosalarni keltirib o'tishimiz mumkin:

Birinchidan, Fuqarolik kodeksi 985-moddasi zararni umumiy qoidalari bo'yicha farrosh g'ayriqonuniy harakatsizlik natijasida fuqaro A.ga jismoniy zarar yetkazgan. Agar B. ismli fuqaro o'z ish o'rnida xizmat vazifasini bajarayotganda deraza tokchalaridagi ehtiyot sharti bilan bu safarderaزانing tashqi qismidagi raxiga joylashtirgan gultuvaklari katta tezlikda yo'lovchi A.ning bosh va yarim chekka yuziga qattiq kelib tushganligi o'z aybi bilan bo'lmaganligini isbotlab bera olsa, zararni to'lashdan ozod qilinishi mumkin.

Ikkinchidan, Fuqarolik kodeksi 989-moddasiga binoan, farrosh fuqarolik-huquqiy shartnomasi asosida o'z ish faoliyatini bajarayotganligi munosabati bilan ta'lim muassasasi xodimi hisoblanib, yo'lovchi A.ga yetkazgan zararini ta'lim muassasasi ish beruvchisi tomonidan qoplanishi kerak. "Ma'naviy zararni qoplash haqidagi qonunlarni qo'llashning ayrim masalalari to'g'risidagi" 7-sonli plenum qarorining 5-bandida farrosh ma'naviy zarar yetkazganligi tufayli, ya'ni fuqaro A. hushidan ketib, bosh va yarim chekka yuzi qattiq shikastlanishi natijasida yetkazilgan zararni muassasa ish beruvchisi tomonidan to'lanishi mumkinli belgilab qo'yilganligiga guvoh bo'lamiz.

Uchinchidan, Fuqarolik kodeksi 1001-moddasi ko'ra, ish beruvchi fuqaro A.ga nisbatan to'lagan zararini regress tartibida xodimdan qaytarib olish huquqiga ega. Chunki farrosh boshqa shaxslarga yetkazilgan zararni to'lashi natijasida kelib chiqqan zarar uchun ham ish beruvchi oldida moddiy javobgar bo'lishi aytilgan.

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**TA'LIM KLASTERI SHAROITIDA TA'LIM-TARBIYA SIFATINI OSHIRISHDA
RAHBARNING JAMOATCHILIK BILAN ISHLASHINI
TAKOMILLASHTIRISH BO`YICHA ILG`OR PEDAGOGIK TAJRIBALAR**

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“Ta’lim muassasalari boshqaruvi” yo`nalishi 2-bosqich magistranti

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada ta'lim klasteri sharoitida ta'lim-tarbiya sifatini oshirishda rahbarning jamoatchilik bilan ishlashini takomillashtirish boyicha ilg`or pedagogik tajribalar yoritilgan.

Kalit so`zlar: ta`lim, rahbar, jamoatchilik, o`quvchi, ota-ona, tarbiya.

Ta'lim klasteri sharoitida ta'lim tarbiya sifatini oshirishda rahbarning jamoatchilik bilan ishlashini takomillashtirish bo`yicha Ajiniyoz nomidagi Nukus davlat pedagogika instituti rektori Bayrambay Otemuratov, Guliston davlat universiteti o'qituvchisi Ismatilla Isakov va Sayhunobod tuman 2-son kasb- hunar maktabi direktori Mardiyev Abdusattor Xolboyevich kabi metodistlar ushbu masalada o`z qarashlarini bildirishgan. MDH bo`yicha esa Rossiya universitetida Boshqaruv sifatini oshirish uchun takomillashtirish modellari bo`yicha ish olib borgan Dmitriy Maslov, A.L.Mazaletskaya va C.Steed, Xalqaro tadqiqotchi olimlardan esa Kyla L. Wahlstrom (Center for Applied Research and Educational Improvement (CAREI) in the College of Education and Human Development at the University of Minnesota), Karen Seashore Louis (University of Minnesota), Kenneth Leithwood (Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, University of Toronto) ta'lim tarbiya sifatini oshirishda rahbarning jamoatchilik bilan ishlashini takomillashtirish bo`yicha o`z fikr mulohazalarini bildirishgan.

Tadqiqotlarimiz natijasida shuni aniqladikki, rahbarga ta'lim klasteri sharoitida ta'lim tarbiya sifatini oshirishda jamoatchilik bilan ishlashini takomillashtirish uchun quyidagi ilg`or pedagogik tajribalar foydali bo'ladi:

1. Ishonchli muloqot: Rahbar, o'qituvchilar, o'quvchilar, ota-onalar va jamoat a'zolari bilan ishonchli muloqotlar olib borish orqali, ularning fikr va takliflarini eshitish va ularning qarorlariga e'tibor berish.

2. O'quvchilarning qatnashishi: Rahbar, o'quvchilarning ta'lim jarayonida faol qatnashishi uchun imkoniyatlar yaratish, ularning fikr va mulohazalarini qabul qilish va ularning istaklariga e'tibor qaratish orqali jamoatchilikni rivojlantirish.

3. O'qituvchilar va ota-onalar bilan hamkorlik: Rahbar, o'qituvchilar va ota-onalar bilan birgalikda ishlash, ularning o'quvchilarning zarur talablari va istaklariga e'tibor berish orqali ta'lim sifatini oshirishga yordam beradi.

4. Tadbirkorlik va innovatsiyalar: Rahbar, o'qituvchilar va ota-onalar bilan birgalikda yangi tadbirlar va innovatsiyalar olib borish, ularning fikr va takliflarini qo'llash orqali jamoatchilik bilan ishlashni takomillashtirishga yordam beradi.

5. O'quvchilarni yaratuvchi faoliyatga chaqirish: Rahbar o'quvchilarni yaratuvchi faoliyatlar bilan shug'ullanishga chaqirish, ularning o'zlashtirishlari va ijodiy qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirish orqali jamoatchilik bilan ishlashni takomillashtirishga yordam beradi.

Bu ilgor pedagogik tajribalar rahbarga ta'lim klasteri sharoitida ta'lim tarbiya sifatini oshirishda jamoatchilik bilan ishlashni takomillashtirish uchun muhim bo'ladi.

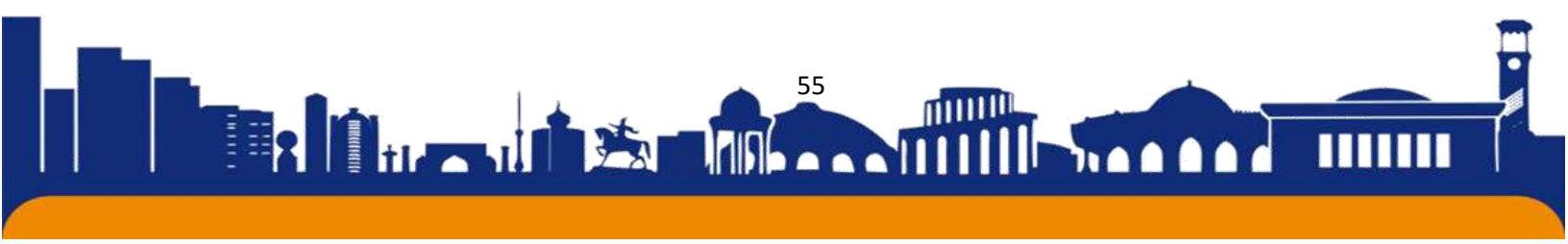
Ta'lim klasteri sharoitida ta'lim tarbiya sifatini oshirishda rahbarning jamoatchilik bilan ishlashni takomillashtirish bo'yicha quyidagi kishilar pedagogik tajribalar olib borgan:

1. O'qituvchilar: O'qituvchilar, o'quvchilarning o'zlashtirishlari va istaklariga e'tibor berish, ularning qatnashishini rag'batlantirish va ular bilan birgalikda faol ishlash uchun qo'llaniladigan pedagogik tajribalarga ega bo'lishadi.

2. Rahbarlar: Ta'lim klasterining rahbarlari, o'qituvchilar va ota-onalar bilan hamkorlik qilish, ularning fikr va takliflariga e'tibor berish, innovatsiyalarni qo'llab-quvvatlash va o'quvchilarning qatnashishi uchun muhim bo'lgan pedagogik tajribalarga ega bo'lishadi.

3. Ota-onalar: Ota-onalar, o'quvchilarning o'zlashtirishlari, istaklari va zarur talablari haqida rahbarlarga ma'lumot berish, ularning ta'lim jarayonida qatnashishi va uning sifatini oshirish uchun kerakli maslahatlar va tavsiyalar berish uchun pedagogik tajribalarga ega bo'lishadi.

4. O'quvchilar: O'quvchilar, o'zlashtirishlari, istaklari va fikr-mulohazalari bilan rahbarlar va o'qituvchilar bilan muloqot qilish, ularning qatnashishi uchun imkoniyatlar



yaratish va ta'lim jarayonida faol ishtirok etish uchun kerakli pedagogik tajribalarga ega bo'lishadi.

Bu kishilar pedagogik tajribalar orqali ta'lim tarbiya sifatini oshirishda jamoatchilik bilan ishlashni takomillashtirishda muvaffaqiyatli bo'ladi.

Pedagogik tajribalar olib borgan kishilar quyidagilardan iborat bo'lishi mumkin:

1. O'qituvchilar: O'qituvchilar, o'quvchilarning o'zlashtirishlari va istaklariga e'tibor berish, ularning qatnashishini rag'batlantirish va ular bilan birgalikda faol ishlash uchun qo'llaniladigan pedagogik tajribalarga ega bo'lishadi.

2. Rahbarlar: Ta'lim klasterining rahbarlari, o'qituvchilar va ota-onalar bilan hamkorlik qilish, ularning fikr va takliflariga e'tibor berish, innovatsiyalarni qo'llab-quvvatlash va o'quvchilarning qatnashishi uchun muhim bo'lgan pedagogik tajribalarga ega bo'lishadi.

3. Ota-onalar: Ota-onalar, o'quvchilarning o'zlashtirishlari, istaklari va zarur talablari haqida rahbarlarga ma'lumot berish, ularning ta'lim jarayonida qatnashishi va uning sifatini oshirish uchun kerakli maslahatlar va tavsiyalar berish uchun pedagogik tajribalarga ega bo'lishadi.

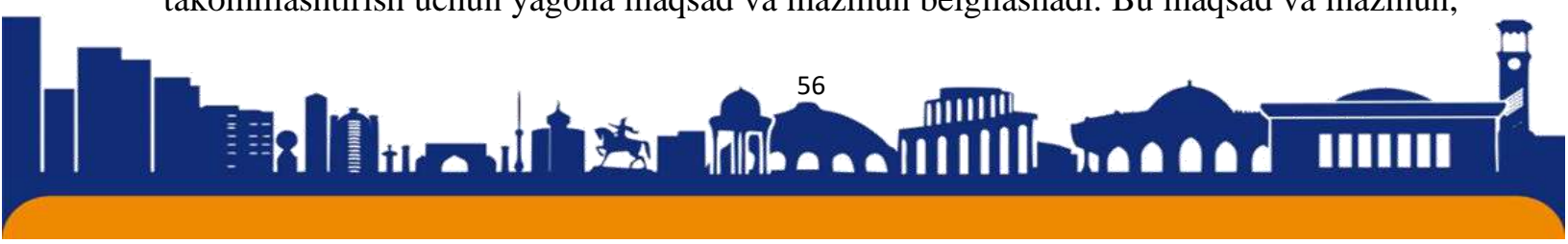
4. O'quvchilar: O'quvchilar, o'zlashtirishlari, istaklari va fikr-mulohazalari bilan rahbarlar va o'qituvchilar bilan muloqot qilish, ularning qatnashishi uchun imkoniyatlar yaratish va ta'lim jarayonida faol ishtirok etish uchun kerakli pedagogik tajribalarga ega bo'lishadi.

Bu kishilar pedagogik tajribalar orqali ta'lim tarbiya sifatini oshirishda jamoatchilik bilan ishlashni takomillashtirishda muvaffaqiyatli bo'ladi.

Rahbarlar, ta'lim tarbiya sifatini oshirishda jamoatchilik bilan ishlashni takomillashtirish uchun quyidagi tajribalardan o'tkazib keldi:

1. O'zaro hamkorlik: Rahbarlar, o'qituvchilar, ota-onalar va o'quvchilar bilan o'zaro hamkorlikda ishlash orqali jamoatchilikni takomillashtirishadi. Ular, birgalikda maslahatlar, yig'ilishlar va amaliyotlarni tashkil etish orqali ta'lim jarayonini o'zlashtirish va sifatini oshirishda muvaffaqiyatli bo'ladi.

2. Yagona maqsad va mazmun: Rahbarlar, jamoatchilik bilan ishlashni takomillashtirish uchun yagona maqsad va mazmun belgilashadi. Bu maqsad va mazmun,



o'qituvchilar, ota-onalar va o'quvchilar bilan birgalikda qo'llaniladigan pedagogik texnologiyalarni va tajribalarni belgilashda muhim ahamiyatga ega.

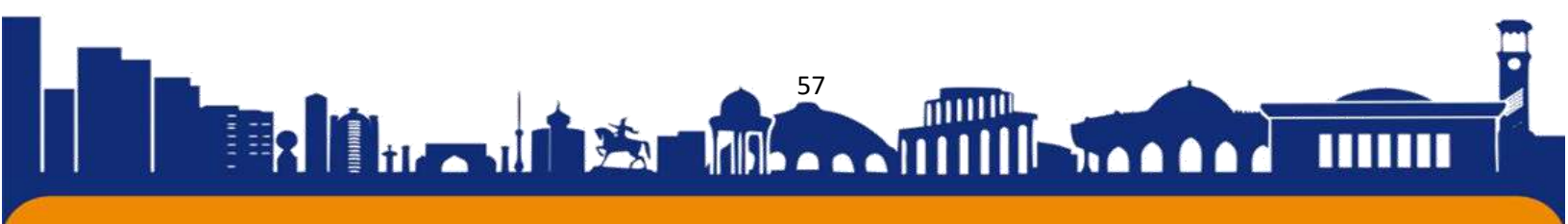
3. Muhimlikni his qilish: Rahbarlar, jamoatchilik bilan ishlashni takomillashtirish uchun muhimlikni his qilishadi. Ular, o'qituvchilar, ota-onalar va o'quvchilar bilan ishlashda ularning fikr-mulohazalariga e'tibor berish, ularning takliflarini qabul qilish va ularning qatnashishi uchun imkoniyatlarni yaratishda muvaffaqiyatli bo'ladi.

4. Innovatsiyalar va yangiliklar: Rahbarlar, jamoatchilik bilan ishlashni takomillashtirish uchun innovatsiyalar va yangiliklarga e'tibor beradi. Ular, o'qituvchilar va o'quvchilar bilan birgalikda yangi texnologiyalarni va pedagogik usullarni qo'llab-quvvatlash, yangi darsliklarni yaratish va ta'lim jarayonini yanada tortib ko'tarish orqali jamoatchilikni takomillashtirish uchun harakat qiladi.

Bu kabi tajribalar orqali rahbarlar, ta'lim tarbiya sifatini oshirishda jamoatchilik bilan ishlashni takomillashtirishda muvaffaqiyatli bo'ladi.

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THE ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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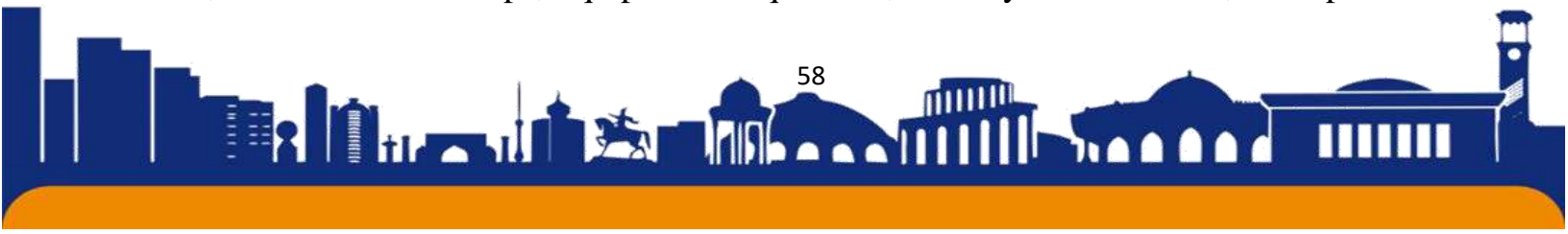
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Abstract: The Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Uzbek: O'zbekiston Respublikasi Qurolli Kuchlari, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Қуролли Кучлари), is the name of the unified armed forces of Uzbekistan, consisting of the Ground Force and the Air and Air Defence forces under the defence ministry. Paramilitary units include the National Guard, a Frontier Service and a River Force. It is reported to be the largest and the strongest in Central Asia. 'The country has also began professionalizing its military, an effort that has only limited success and erratic government support. But even in Uzbekistan, these changes represent merely a modest beginning and most of the benefits are concentrated in a few elite, higher readiness formations rather than uniformly applied to the entire force. The Uzbek military is woefully inadequate, but it is far superior to its neighbours.' Emerging from the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991, the Army of the Republic of Uzbekistan embarked on a unique journey of transformation.

Key words: Air Defence, the National Guard, a Frontier Service, a River Force, Soviet era, Uzbek Border Troops, Equipment Acquisition, Military Infrastructure, Corruption and



Lack of Transparency. Uzbekistan's armed forces inherited a complex legacy from the Soviet era. While equipped with a substantial arsenal and infrastructure, the military also faced challenges of outdated equipment, a rigid command structure, and a lack of national cohesion. The transition from a Soviet republic to an independent nation demanded a fundamental shift in the military's purpose, structure, and ideology. The early years were marked by uncertainty and challenges. Issues of loyalty, ethnic tensions, and a lack of resources hampered the development of a cohesive and effective force. However, the leadership recognized the crucial role of a strong military in safeguarding the newly acquired independence and ensuring national security. The Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan are comprised of several branches, each with specific roles and responsibilities:

Uzbek Ground Forces: The largest branch, responsible for land-based operations, defense, and territorial integrity. It is composed of infantry, armored units, artillery, air defense, and special forces.

Uzbek Air and Air Defense Forces: Responsible for air defense, aerial reconnaissance, and providing air support to ground forces. It operates a mix of Soviet-era and modern aircraft, including fighters, helicopters, and transport planes.

Uzbek National Guard: Tasked with internal security, counter-terrorism operations, and protecting critical infrastructure.

Uzbek Border Troops: Responsible for securing the country's extensive borders and preventing illegal crossings.

Uzbekistan has undertaken significant efforts to modernize its military, focusing on key areas:

Equipment Acquisition: The country has diversified its sources of weaponry, acquiring modern equipment from Russia, China, the United States, and other countries. This includes tanks, armored vehicles, artillery systems, aircraft, and air defense systems.

Domestic Defense Industry: Uzbekistan is actively developing its own defense industry to reduce reliance on foreign suppliers and enhance self-sufficiency in military equipment production.

Training and Education: Significant investments have been made in training programs and military education. This includes establishing partnerships with foreign militaries for training exchanges, joint exercises, and participation in international peacekeeping missions.

Military Infrastructure: Modernization efforts extend to improving military infrastructure, including bases, training facilities, and communication networks.

Despite progress in modernization, the Uzbek military faces several challenges:

Corruption and Lack of Transparency: Corruption within the defense sector hinders efficient resource allocation and undermines modernization efforts. Lack of transparency raises concerns about accountability and responsible governance of the military.

Regional Security Threats: Sharing a border with Afghanistan exposes Uzbekistan to security threats such as terrorism, drug trafficking, and cross-border infiltration. The evolving situation in Afghanistan and the presence of extremist groups pose ongoing challenges for border security and regional stability.

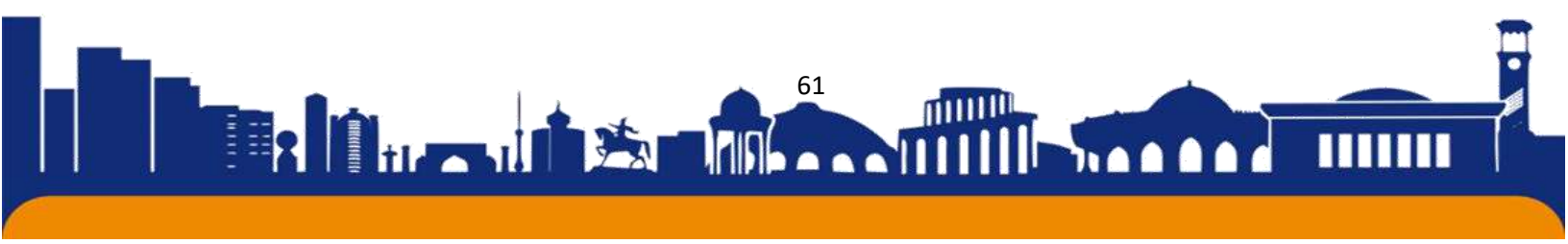
Geopolitical Balancing Act: Uzbekistan strives to maintain a balanced foreign policy amidst competing interests of major powers like Russia, China, and the United States. Navigating these relationships while preserving its independence and sovereignty requires careful diplomatic maneuvering.

Human Rights Concerns: Allegations of human rights abuses within the military, including hazing and torture, raise concerns about the ethical conduct and professionalism of the armed forces. Addressing these issues is crucial for building trust and legitimacy.

The Human Element:

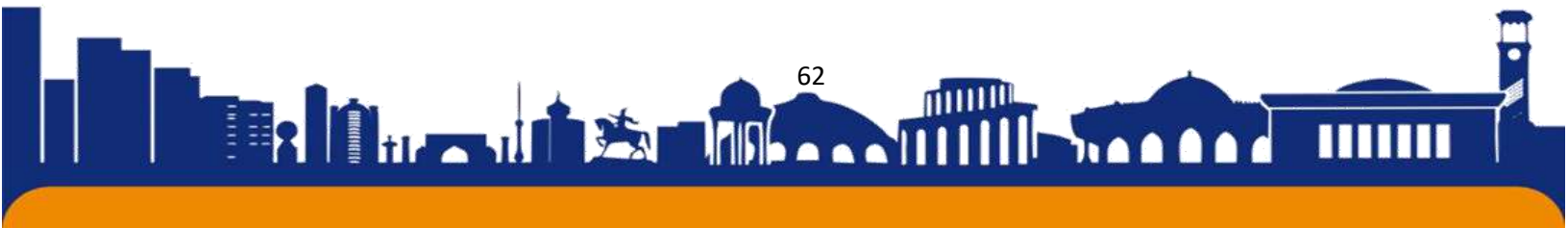
Beyond equipment and strategy, the Uzbek military recognizes the importance of the human element. Efforts are underway to improve the living conditions, welfare, and morale of its personnel. This includes providing better housing, healthcare, and educational opportunities for soldiers and their families.

In conclusion, the Army of the Republic of Uzbekistan stands as a testament to the nation's journey of independence and its evolving role in a complex world. From its Soviet legacy to its ongoing modernization efforts, the Uzbek military has undergone a significant transformation. While challenges remain, the commitment to building a professional, well-equipped, and accountable force is evident. Uzbekistan's geographic location and regional security dynamics necessitate a strong and capable military. The threats of terrorism, drug trafficking, and instability in neighboring Afghanistan demand constant vigilance and preparedness. Furthermore, navigating the geopolitical landscape and balancing relations with major powers requires strategic foresight and diplomatic finesse. The Uzbek military's future success hinges on several key factors. Addressing corruption and promoting transparency within the defense sector is crucial for ensuring efficient resource allocation and building public trust. Continued investments in training, education, and professional development will be essential for fostering a skilled and competent force. Moreover, upholding human rights and adhering to ethical conduct will contribute to the legitimacy and respect of the armed forces.

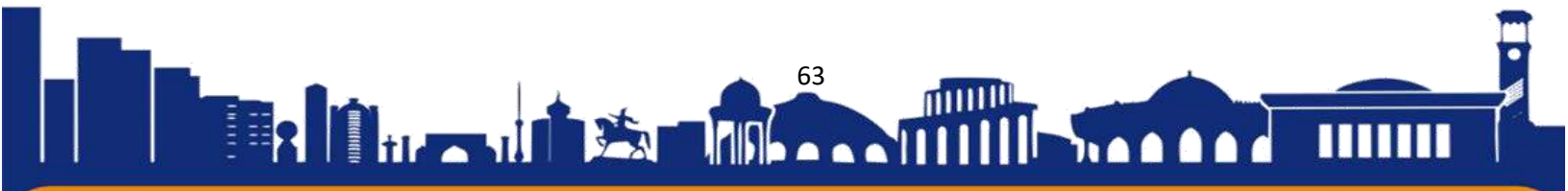


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**РАЗМНОЖЕНИЕ И БИОМАССА ОДНОКЛЕТОЧНЫХ ВОДОРОСЛЕЙ
В ЛАБОРАТОРНЫХ УСЛОВИЯХ**

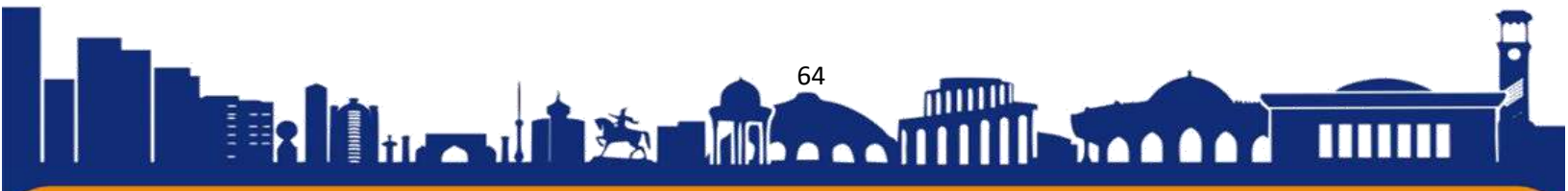
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Клетки водорослей превосходят высшие растения благодаря высокой скорости роста, фотосинтетической активности и продуктивности, а также способности запасать в биомассе больше белков, жиров и витаминов. В Узбекистане разработан метод массового культивирования перспективных видов и штаммов семейства хлореллы и стенодесмуса, а также внедрены в практику методы использования их суспензии в качестве биостимулятора в животноводстве, птицеводстве и коконоводстве [2].

На основе процесса фотосинтеза перспективные виды и штаммы водорослей технологически выращивают в специальных машинах, получая дополнительную биомассу и извлекая из биомассы биологически активные вещества, и используя ее в различных областях народного хозяйства. Изучены биология и экология азотфиксирующих синезеленых водорослей, разработаны методы культивирования и рекомендовано использовать их перспективные виды в возделывании риса для повышения урожайности риса [1,2].

Изучен процесс фотосинтеза перспективных видов и штаммов одноклеточных зеленых водорослей, количество содержащихся в них биологически активных веществ, разработана биотехнология интенсивного и массового культивирования,



рекомендована биомасса перспективного штамма хламидоманады. для использования в качестве белково-витаминного питания в звероводстве [1].

Сравнительно изучены физиолого-биохимические характеристики одноклеточных представителей зеленых, сине-зеленых и красных водорослей, выделены способы их адаптации к высокой освещенности и температуре, а также штаммы, сохраняющие в биомассе больше белка, жира, каротинов, и проведены фотобиотехнологические исследования. был рекомендован к производству как объект. В частности, показан способ получения высокоэффективного лосьона и крема для ухода за кожей лица из спиртовой смеси водорослей хламидоманады [2].

Водоросли быстро растут преимущественно в минерально-питательной среде. В связи с тем, что цена химических реагентов, добавляемых в минеральную питательную среду, быстро растет, необходимо искать пути снижения затрат на выращивание водорослей и получение биомассы. По этой причине в 2001-2005 гг. начали решать проблемы разделения видов и штаммов водорослей, способных расти в органических отходах, разрабатывая методы, позволяющие снизить стоимость биомассы [2].

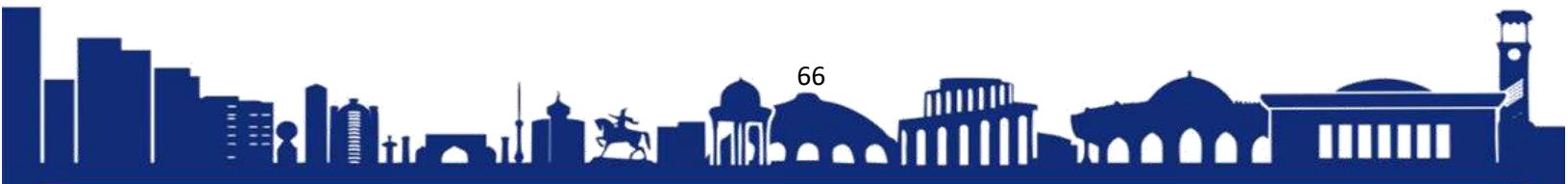
Из прудов городских очистных сооружений города Навои выделены 2 вида и один новый штамм (Казирахимова) семейства хламидомонадных, а в альгологически чистом виде впервые выделен вид *Euglena clara* Skuja (Эшполатова М.) в альгологически чистом виде. водохранилище, куда сбрасываются сточные воды Самаркандского городского химического комбината, разработан способ хранения в сборнике. Изучены их биоэкологические, физиолого-биохимические свойства в условиях интенсивного выращивания. Новые штаммы непрерывно выращивали в лабораторной установке в течение 7–8 дней на модифицированной питательной среде при температуре 25–32 °С, дальнем свете 20–80 Вт/м² и было показано, что 5–7 г/л сухой биомассы. Фотосинтетическая активность штамма *Chlamydomonas parietari* Dill .UA-5-24 медленная и дольше сохраняется в стационарной фазе, показаны способы увеличения количества



каротина, жиров и окисльных веществ в его биомассе под влиянием оптимального питания и света. . Таким образом, из сточных вод предприятий промышленности и бытового обслуживания в альгологически чистом состоянии выделены 2 вида хламидомона, один штамм, один штамм эвглени и один штамм эвглени, а также их адаптация к миксотрофному питанию, фотосинтетической активности и биологически активной активности. были положительно оценены ориентационные характеристики биомассы и показана возможность управления биотехнологией быстрого культивирования [1].

Большое значение имеет эффективное использование биомассы микроводорослей *Scenedesmus* sp. Благодаря своему питательному составу, т.е. аминокислотам с высоким содержанием белка, хранению различных углеводов, легкоусвояемых углеводов, таких как крахмал, глюкоза, потребности *Scenedesmus* sp в виде этого растения требуют биотехнологического производства. Микроводоросли *Scenedesmus* sp содержат до 60-65% белка и содержат все незаменимые аминокислоты. Видно, что наличие незаменимых аминокислот, необходимых человеческому организму, эффективно помогает преодолеть многие заболевания, которые в настоящее время являются тенью перед человечеством. Эта микроводоросль богата витаминами и микроэлементами. Поэтому целесообразно использовать микроводоросли *Scenedesmus* sp в пищевой и фармацевтической промышленности. Благодаря полному впитыванию в организм он может обеспечить организм человека всеми элементами, входящими в его состав. В результате это может стать альтернативой антибиотикам, с которыми в настоящее время сталкивается фармацевтическая промышленность. [1,2,].

Сценедесмус принадлежит к семейству хлорококковых — Chlorococcyphuseae, хлорококковому или протококковому семейству — трибы Chlorococcales (Protococcales), семейства Scenedesmaceae. Среди водорослей высокой продуктивностью отличается *Scenedesmus* sp. Клетки сценедесмуса имеют округлую, дугообразную, цилиндрическую



и эллиптическую форму. Длина клетки 4-30 мкм, толщина 2,5-10 мкм. Клетки растут поодиночке или группами.

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OUTSTANDING FAMOUS SPORTS

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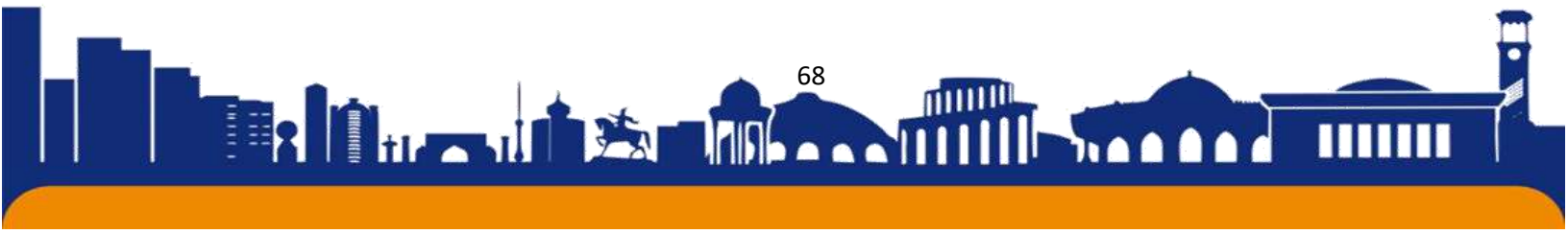
Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulug'bek

The Faculty of Psychology, the department of Foreign languages

Philology and teaching languages

Annotation: This comprehensive article delves into the outstanding and famous sports that have put Uzbekistan on the global map, showcasing the country's rich tradition in both historical and modern competitive activities. It highlights the nation's achievements in various sports, the cultural significance of traditional games, and the rise of new athletic talents on the international stage. The article opens with an exploration of Uzbekistan's traditional sports, such as Kurash, a form of wrestling with ancient roots that continues to be a symbol of Uzbek pride. It discusses the sport's historical context, rules, and its significance in national celebrations and ceremonies. Moving on to the international arena, the piece examines Uzbekistan's success in Olympic disciplines, particularly in boxing, judo, and wrestling, where Uzbek athletes have consistently earned accolades and medals. The narrative includes profiles of notable sports figures who have become national heroes due to their international victories.

Key words: Kurash, Turan, Fudball, Boxing, Wrestling, Judo, Futsal, Basketball, Rugby, Ulak-Kupkari, Chowgan (Polo), Sangcha-Bozi, Equestrian, World Boxing Championships,



Promising Prospects, White Tyson, WBA, WBO, Olympic-Style Boxing, Sydney Olympics, Rio Olympics.

The sports landscape in Uzbekistan is diverse, with a rich history that blends traditional games with modern international sports.

- Kurash: This is an ancient type of upright wrestling native to Uzbekistan. It's a highly respected sport that emphasizes strength, skill, and sportsmanship. Another traditional form of wrestling that's popular in Uzbekistan.

- Turon: A traditional sport that has historical significance in the region.

International Sports:

- Football (Soccer): Football is the most popular sport in Uzbekistan. The national football team has been active in international competitions since the country's independence in 1991. The domestic league also enjoys a strong following.

- Boxing: Uzbekistan has produced several Olympic and World Championship medalists in boxing, making it one of the country's most successful sports on the international stage.

- Wrestling: Sport wrestling is another area where Uzbek athletes have excelled, with a strong tradition of success in both freestyle and Greco-Roman disciplines.

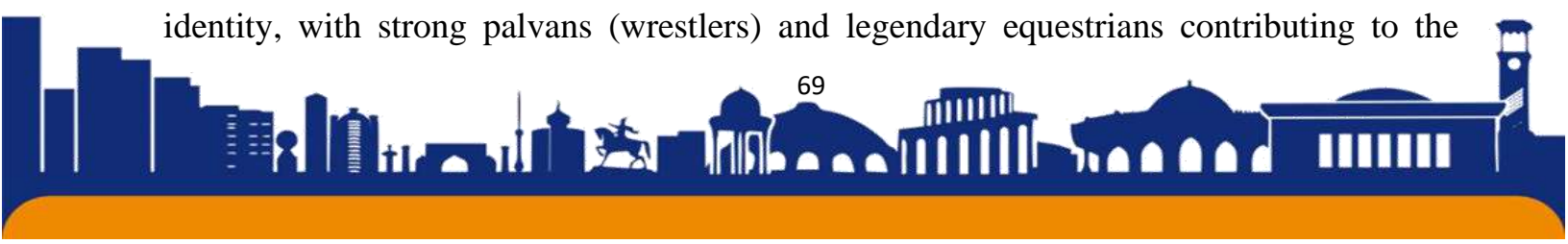
- Judo: This martial art is popular in Uzbekistan, with athletes regularly competing and winning medals in international competitions.

- Futsal: The indoor version of football is also widely played and followed in Uzbekistan.

- Basketball: While not as popular as football or boxing, basketball has a growing following in Uzbekistan.

- Rugby: Although less known globally, rugby has a presence and is played in Uzbekistan.

Cultural Significance: Uzbekistan's sports culture is deeply intertwined with its national identity, with strong palvans (wrestlers) and legendary equestrians contributing to the



national types of sports that are popular not only within the country but also gaining recognition internationally. The sports industry in Uzbekistan is growing rapidly, and the government is actively promoting sports at all levels, from grassroots to elite, to encourage participation and nurture talent. Equestrian: Reflecting the country's nomadic heritage, equestrian sports are popular and often associated with traditional festivities. Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan, is set to host the 2025 Asian Youth Games, which will further elevate the country's profile in the sports world. Ulak-Kupkari (also known as Kok-Boru or Buzkashi): An ancient equestrian game that is one of the most popular traditional sports in Uzbekistan. It involves horse-mounted players attempting to place a goat or calf carcass into a goal. It's a test of horsemanship, strength, and dexterity. Chowgan (Polo): Often associated with royalty and nobility, polo has historical significance in Central Asia, including Uzbekistan. The game has been played for centuries and was one of the main entertainments of warriors.

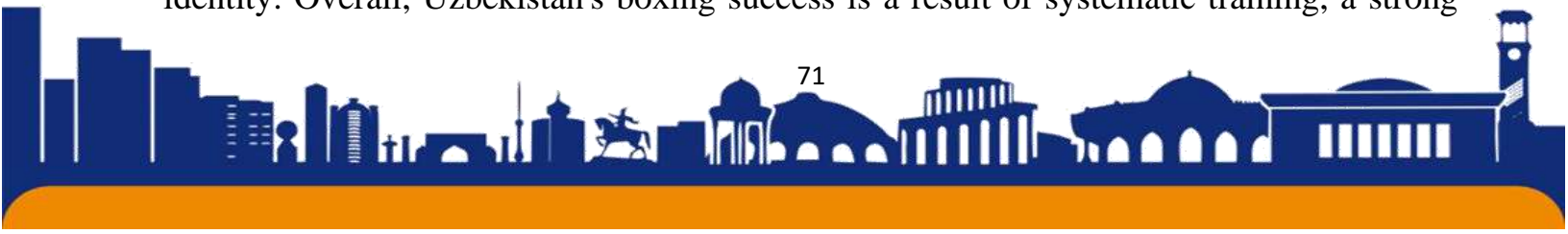
Turon: Another traditional sport, although less information is readily available about its specifics, it is part of the cultural sporting tradition in Uzbekistan. Sangcha-bozi: A traditional stone game played by girls, which is listed as a traditional folk game in Uzbekistan and Tajikistan. These traditional sports not only serve as a form of entertainment but also play a significant role in preserving the cultural identity of Uzbekistan. They are often featured in festivals and celebrations and are an integral part of the country's heritage. Uzbekistan has achieved remarkable success in the sport of boxing, particularly in amateur or Olympic-style boxing, with a series of impressive performances on the international stage. Uzbek boxers have consistently secured multiple medals at the World Boxing Championships, including gold medals, showcasing the country's depth of talent in the sport. The country's boxers had a standout performance at the Rio 2016 Olympics, which significantly raised Uzbekistan's profile in boxing. They won several medals, including gold, which contributed to boxing becoming one of the most popular



sports in the country. Promising Prospects: The country has produced promising boxing prospects like Bakhodir Jalolov, who have shown impressive punching power and have achieved victories in international competitions. Uzbekistan has produced several prominent boxers who have achieved success on the international stage. Ruslan Chagaev: Known as the "White Tyson," Chagaev is a former professional boxer who held the WBA heavyweight title twice between 2007 and 2009, and again from 2014 to 2016. Artur Grigorian: A former professional boxer who competed from 1994 to 2004, Grigorian held the WBO lightweight title for over seven years, making him one of the longest-reigning lightweight champions in history.

Muhammad Abdullaev: He won a gold medal at the 2000 Sydney Olympics in the light welterweight division and later pursued a professional career. Murodjon Akhmadaliev: He is known for his success as an amateur, winning a bronze medal at the 2016 Olympics, and as a professional, where he has held multiple super bantamweight world championships. Shakhram Giyasov: A silver medalist at the 2016 Rio Olympics in the welterweight division, Giyasov has also made a name for himself in professional boxing with an undefeated record. Hasanboy Dusmatov: He won the gold medal in the light flyweight division at the 2016 Rio Olympics and has since turned professional. Fazliddin Gaibnazarov: Another Olympic medalist, he won gold at the 2016 Rio Olympics in the light welterweight division and has been competing professionally. These boxers have contributed to Uzbekistan's reputation as a strong nation in the sport of boxing, with their achievements inspiring future generations of athletes in the country. Uzbekistan has hosted significant boxing events, such as the IBA Men's World Boxing Championships, further cementing its reputation as a boxing powerhouse.

National Pride: Boxing has become a source of national pride for Uzbekistan, with the success of its boxers celebrated by the country and contributing to a sense of national identity. Overall, Uzbekistan's boxing success is a result of systematic training, a strong



sporting culture, and the support of national programs that aim to elevate athletes to the highest levels of international competition. Investment in Infrastructure: Significant investments have been made in sports infrastructure, including the construction of new facilities and the renovation of existing ones. This includes stadiums, sports complexes, and training centers that are accessible to the public and provide athletes with the necessary environments to train and compete.

Sports Education: There is an emphasis on sports education, with programs designed to identify and nurture young talent from an early age. Schools and universities often have dedicated sports programs, and there are specialized sports academies that offer advanced training. Financial Support: Athletes and sports programs receive financial support from the government, which can include grants, scholarships, and funding for participation in international competitions. National and International Competitions: The government organizes national sports competitions and supports athletes' participation in international events, providing them with exposure and experience at higher levels of competition.

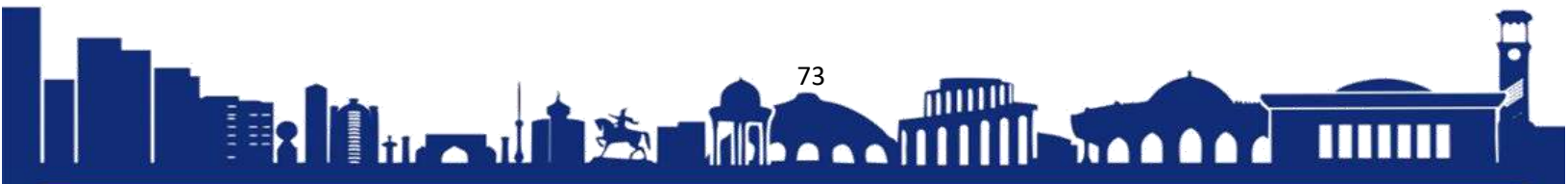
In conclusion: Uzbekistan's sporting landscape is as rich and varied as its cultural heritage. From the traditional wrestling sport of Kurash to the modern-day achievements in Olympic boxing, the country has demonstrated a consistent and remarkable prowess in a range of athletic disciplines. The government's robust support in nurturing talent and promoting sports at all levels has played a pivotal role in the development and success of these sports. The nation's boxers, such as the heavyweight champion Ruslan Chagaev and Olympic medalists like Hasanboy Dusmatov and Murodjon Akhmadaliev, have brought Uzbekistan to the forefront of the international boxing scene, earning respect and admiration worldwide.

Meanwhile, traditional sports continue to thrive, preserving the unique cultural identity of Uzbekistan and promoting a sense of national pride.



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CINEMAS, THEATRES, AND MUSEUMS IN UZBEKISTAN

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Annotation: This comprehensive article explores the vibrant landscape of cinemas, theatres, and museums in Uzbekistan, highlighting the country's rich cultural offerings and the role these institutions play in the preservation and promotion of Uzbek heritage. The piece provides an in-depth look at the historical evolution of Uzbekistan's cinematic and theatrical expressions, as well as the extensive collections housed within the nation's museums. The article begins with an overview of Uzbekistan's film industry, tracing its origins and development, and discussing the modern cinematic landscape, including the emergence of new filmmakers and the revival of traditional storytelling methods. It also touches on the role of film festivals in Uzbekistan and their contribution to the global film community. Moving to the theatrical scene, the article examines the traditional forms of Uzbek theatre, such as puppetry and dance, and how they have been adapted to contemporary stages. It also reviews the state of modern theatre in Uzbekistan, including



notable playwrights and theatre companies that have gained both national and international acclaim.

Key words: Premier Hall Cinema, Shark Yuilduzi Cinema, Alisher Navoiy Theater, Samarkand Regional Theatre of Musical Drama, The Ulugh Beg Observatory, Samarkand Regional Theatre of Musical Drama, Movie in 5 Days, The Golden Guepard Tashkent International Film Forum, Filmmakers, Art and Culture Development Foundation, Uzbek Maqom Art National Center.

Cinemas, theatres, and museums play a significant role in the cultural life of Uzbekistan, offering a blend of traditional and contemporary arts that reflect the nation's rich heritage and modern aspirations. Here's more information to enrich your article on these cultural institutions in Uzbekistan:

Cinemas:

The cinematic experience in Uzbekistan has evolved with the introduction of modern multiplexes and the restoration of historic cinemas. Tashkent, the capital, hosts several movie theaters, such as Premier Hall Cinema and Shark Yuilduzi Cinema Palace in Samarkand, which screen both domestic and international films. The Tashkent Cinema Museum offers a glimpse into the history of Uzbek cinema, displaying a collection of film-related memorabilia and artifacts.

Theatres:

- Uzbekistan boasts a diverse theatrical scene with state theaters across the country, including the Alisher Navoiy Theater, which is renowned for its opera and ballet performances. The Ilkhom Theatre is known for its avant-garde productions and has a reputation for pushing the boundaries of contemporary theatre in Uzbekistan. The Uzbek National Academic Drama Theatre and the Youth Theater of Uzbekistan are other prominent venues that contribute to the vibrant theatrical landscape. Regional theatres, such



as the, Samarkand Regional Theatre of Musical Drama play a crucial role in promoting the performing arts outside the capital.

Museums:

Museums in Uzbekistan offer a window into the country's past, from the days of the Silk Road to the present. Notable institutions include the Museum of Applied Art, which showcases traditional Uzbek crafts and designs. The State Museum of Art named after I. V. Savitsky houses an extensive collection of Russian avant-garde art alongside works by Uzbek artists. Historical museums like the Amir Timur Museum provide insight into the life and legacy of one of Uzbekistan's most famous historical figures. The Ulugh Beg Observatory, once a center for astronomical study, now serves as a museum dedicated to the work of the medieval astronomer Ulugh Beg.

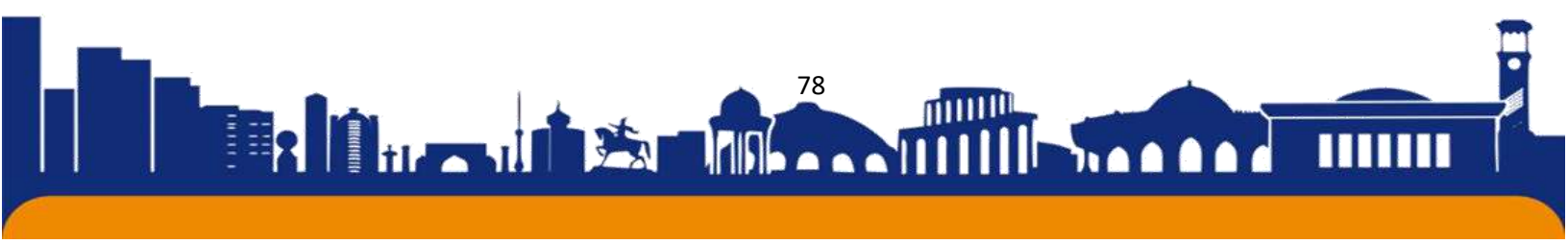
These cultural venues are not only tourist attractions but also serve as educational platforms and spaces for creative expression. They are supported by various social reforms that aim to enhance the social life of Uzbekistan, focusing on the advancement of cinema, theatre, museums, and the arts in general. The government's commitment to cultural preservation and innovation is evident in the number of state theaters and the variety of performances and exhibitions available to the public.

Tashkent International Film Festival: This is one of the oldest and largest film festivals in Central Asia, founded in 1968. It has been held annually in Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan, and brings together filmmakers from various countries. The festival includes master classes for novice filmmakers conducted by famous directors and industry professionals. **Golden Guepard Tashkent International Film Forum:** A competition-based event with a jury comprising high-profile professionals from the film industry. The forum features a contest program and promotes cultural exchange through cinema.



European Film Festival: This festival has been held in Uzbekistan and showcases award-winning films from European countries. It provides an opportunity for local audiences to experience a variety of European cinematic works. International Film Festival "Movie in 5 Days": This unique competition challenges participants to create a movie within five days. The festival is part of a larger event that celebrates the creativity and ingenuity of filmmakers.

Premier Uzbekistan Film Festival: This festival offers an opportunity for filmmakers from all over the world to participate and showcases their work in one of the most developed and beautiful cities in Central Asia. These festivals not only highlight the diversity of film in Uzbekistan but also serve as a platform for cultural exchange, networking, and the promotion of the film industry both domestically and internationally. The Golden Guepard Tashkent International Film Forum has showcased a variety of notable films from different genres and countries. While specific titles of the films showcased in past editions of the festival are not readily available in the search results, the forum typically includes a competition-based program of full-length feature films, short films, and animated films. Filmmakers from more than 45 countries have participated in the event, indicating its international scope and diversity. The forum presents films across various genres, providing a platform for both established and emerging filmmakers to display their work. With entries from over 45 countries, the festival is a melting pot of cultural and cinematic perspectives, reflecting the global nature of the film industry. The festival includes a competitive section where films are judged by a panel of industry professionals and vie for the prestigious Golden Guepard awards. The festival also highlights the works of Uzbek filmmakers, showcasing the nation's cinematic talent and storytelling traditions.

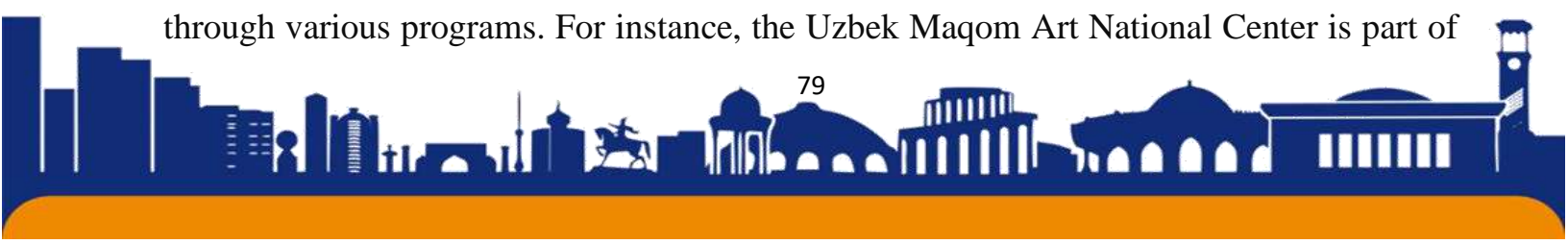


To participate in the International Film Festival "Movie in 5 Days," filmmakers typically need to follow a set of guidelines and meet certain criteria that are laid out by the festival organizers.

Filmmakers must register for the competition, usually through the festival's official website or a film submission platform like FilmFreeway. Each participant or team should thoroughly understand the rules and guidelines of the competition, which often include specific themes, genres, or elements that must be included in the film. As the name suggests, participants are required to create a film within five days. This includes all aspects of production - from writing and shooting to editing and post-production. After the film is completed, it must be submitted by the deadline specified by the festival. Details on how to submit the film, including format and delivery method, will be provided by the festival. There may be a participation fee that needs to be paid upon registration or submission of the film. The competition may have eligibility criteria, such as age restrictions, professional status, or country of residence. Films that meet the competition criteria may be screened at the festival, and there may be awards for various categories.

The Uzbek government has taken several steps to support and develop the contemporary art scene in the country, recognizing the importance of cultural expression as a means of national identity and international dialogue. Here are some ways the government has been involved in this process:

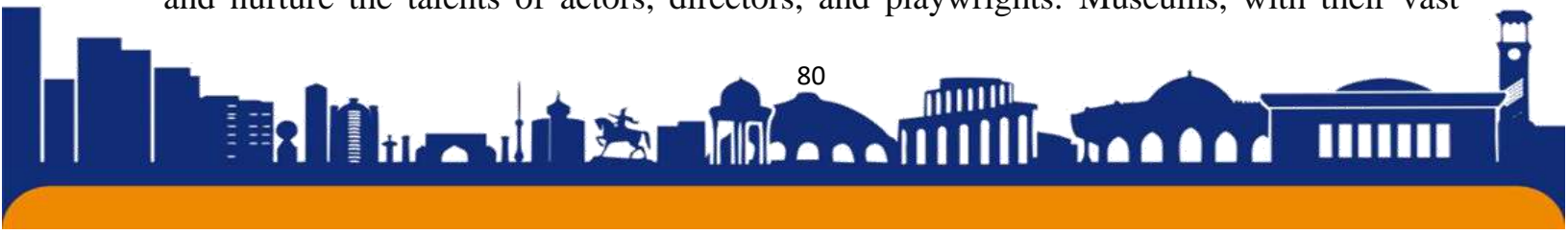
Art and Culture Development Foundation: Established by President Mirziyoyev in 2017, the foundation is a government-run entity that supports initiatives in the areas of fine arts, architecture, literature, theatre, and music. It has been instrumental in creating a legal basis for patronage and non-governmental financial support of culture. The government has been the initiator and author of legislation that provides a framework for supporting the arts, including contemporary art. The government supports cultural diversity and creativity through various programs. For instance, the Uzbek Maqom Art National Center is part of



the government's efforts to develop cultural diversity. Projects have been launched to promote the achievements in Uzbek fine and applied arts, facilitate creative exchange, and discover new talents. The government has provided bespoke support for skills development in specific areas, including apprenticeship training in traditional and contemporary arts. Festivals and events have been organized to foster community relationships and address common issues through contemporary art, aiming to engage both local and international audiences.

International Collaboration: Efforts have been made to collaborate with international organizations and countries to enhance the global presence of Uzbek contemporary art. **E-Commerce for Traditional Arts:** The government supports initiatives that connect local artists and craftsmen with broader markets through e-commerce, helping to keep national traditions and artistic techniques alive. These initiatives demonstrate the Uzbek government's commitment to nurturing a vibrant contemporary art scene that honors traditional roots while embracing modern artistic expression. The government's support has been essential in providing artists with the resources and platforms necessary to create and showcase their work, both domestically and internationally.

In conclusion: The cinemas, theatres, and museums of Uzbekistan stand as proud testaments to the nation's flourishing cultural scene. These institutions serve as beacons of artistry and history, bridging the past with the present and opening up dialogues for the future. The government's commitment to the arts is evident in the careful preservation of historic theatres, the modernization of cinemas, and the curation of museums that celebrate the nation's rich heritage. Cinemas in Uzbekistan, with their blend of local and international films, provide a window to the world and a mirror of society, fostering a culture of cinematic appreciation and critical discourse. Theatres, with their diverse performances ranging from traditional puppetry to contemporary drama, continue to captivate audiences and nurture the talents of actors, directors, and playwrights. Museums, with their vast



collections of artifacts, artworks, and exhibits, serve as custodians of Uzbekistan's multifaceted history and identity.

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THE ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract: to understand the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan (O'zbekiston Respublikasi Qurolli Kuchlari, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Қуролли Кучлари), is the name of the unified armed forces of Uzbekistan, consisting of the Ground Force and the Air and Air Defence forces under the defence ministry. Paramilitary units include the National Guard, a Frontier Service and a River Force. It is reported to be the largest and the strongest in Central Asia.

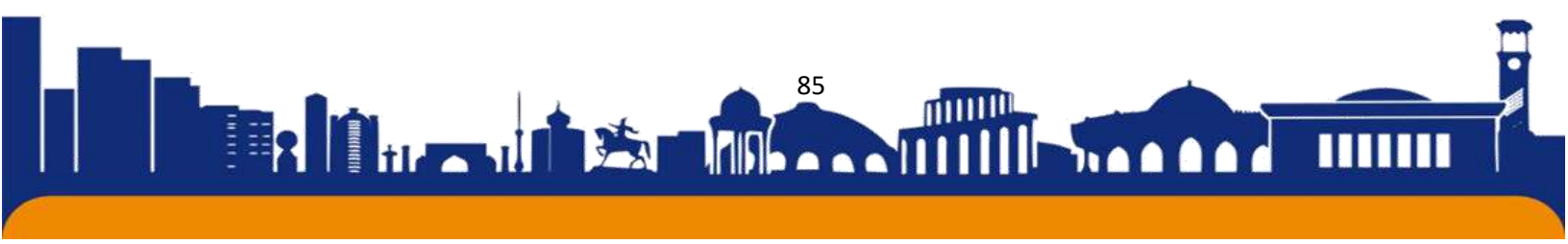
Key words: armed forces, tanks, rocket artillery, national guard.

Situated at the crossroads of Asia, the Republic of Uzbekistan boasts a formidable military force that plays a crucial role in regional stability and security. With a rich history dating back centuries, Uzbekistan's armed forces have evolved to meet the challenges of the modern era while safeguarding the nation's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Historical Background:



Uzbekistan's military heritage traces its roots to the ancient civilizations that once thrived in the region, including the Persian, Greek, and Mongol empires. However, it was during the Soviet era that modern military infrastructure began to take shape, with Uzbekistan becoming a key component of the Soviet Union's defense strategy. Following the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, Uzbekistan emerged as an independent republic, prompting the establishment of its own armed forces. Over the years, the Uzbek military has undergone significant reforms and modernization efforts to adapt to changing geopolitical dynamics and emerging security threats. The Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan, is the name of the unified armed forces of Uzbekistan, consisting of a Ground force, Air and Air Defense forces, National guard and a Frontier service. They are reported to be the largest in Central Asia. According to the 1992 Law on Defense, Uzbekistan's military is for defensive purposes only. Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan, used to be the headquarters of the Soviet Turkestan Military District and on 20 February 1992, the new Ministry of Defence Affairs took over the offices which had been formerly occupied by the district headquarters staff. On 2 July 1992 a Presidential Decree established a Ministry of Defence to supersede the Ministry of Defence Affairs. Over the succeeding years, Uzbekistan replaced Russian officers with ethnic Uzbeks and restructured the military to focus on targets like civil unrest, drug trafficking, and Hizb-ut-Tahrir. Uzbekistan and Russia signed a mutual defence pact in 2005, that will also result in closer military cooperation. This marked a stark contrast to a few years earlier, when the US appeared to be Uzbekistan's favoured foreign friend, and relations with Russia were cooler. 'The country [has] also began professionalizing its military, an effort that has only limited success and erratic government support. But even in Uzbekistan, these changes represent merely a modest beginning and most of the benefits are concentrated in a few elite, higher readiness formations rather than uniformly applied to the entire force. The Uzbek military is woefully inadequate, but it is far superior to its neighbours. The government maintains a command



and staff college for the military in Tashkent, based on the former Soviet TVOKU higher command college.

Structure and Organization:

The Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan consist of the Army, Air and Air Defense Forces, and the National Guard, each with its specialized units and capabilities. Under the Ministry of Defense, these branches work cohesively to ensure the nation's defense readiness and operational effectiveness. The Uzbek Army serves as the backbone of the country's defense infrastructure, comprising ground forces equipped with advanced weaponry and trained personnel. The Air and Air Defense Forces are responsible for protecting Uzbekistan's airspace and maintaining aerial superiority, utilizing modern aircraft and anti-aircraft systems. Additionally, the National Guard plays a vital role in maintaining internal security, combating terrorism, and supporting law enforcement agencies during times of crisis. With a focus on rapid response and counterinsurgency operations, the National Guard remains a crucial component of Uzbekistan's overall defense strategy.

Modernization and Technological Advancements:

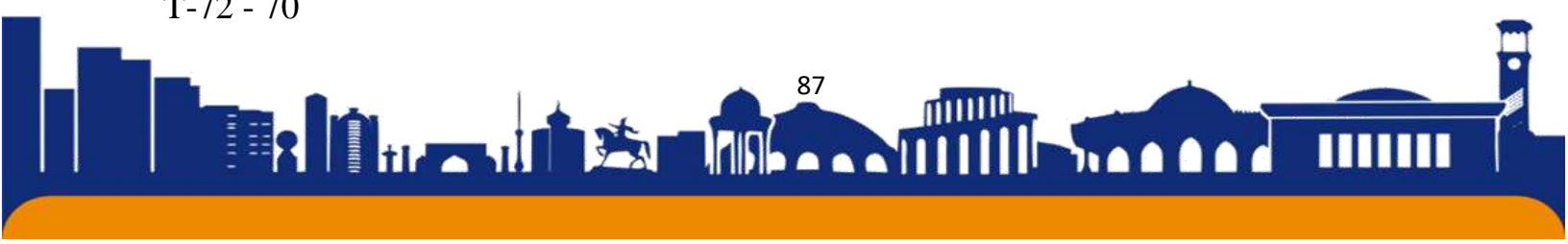
In recent years, Uzbekistan has made significant strides in modernizing its armed forces through strategic investments in defense technology and equipment. Collaborations with international partners have facilitated the acquisition of advanced military hardware and the implementation of cutting-edge training programs. From upgrading armored vehicles to procuring state-of-the-art aircraft and missile defense systems, Uzbekistan continues to enhance its military capabilities to meet evolving security challenges. Additionally, ongoing efforts to improve cybersecurity and intelligence gathering capabilities underscore the nation's commitment to staying ahead of emerging threats in the digital domain.

Regional Cooperation and International Partnerships:

Recognizing the importance of regional cooperation in maintaining stability and security, Uzbekistan actively engages in joint military exercises and partnerships with neighboring countries and international organizations. Through initiatives such as the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) and bilateral defense agreements, Uzbekistan fosters dialogue and collaboration on shared security concerns. Furthermore, participation in peacekeeping missions under the auspices of the United Nations demonstrates Uzbekistan's commitment to global peace and security. By contributing troops and resources to multinational efforts, the country solidifies its position as a responsible member of the international community. The army includes five military districts, the Northwest at Nukus, the Southwest Special Military District at Karshi, the Central Military District at Dzhizak, and the Eastern Military District at Ferghana. In 2001, the Tashkent garrison was transformed into the Tashkent Military District. The headquarters of the military districts and their areas of responsibility are confirmed. The subordinate brigades listed in the table below have been attributed to the various military districts either because they are located in the same city as the military district headquarters or are clearly within the military districts' area of responsibility - that is, the 37th Motor Rifle Brigade at Andijan. There are four motor rifle brigades whose designations are not known, and the 17th Air Assault Brigade at Fergana, the former Soviet Airborne Forces' 387th Airborne Training Regiment. Motorized brigades are located around Bukhara, Samarqand, Termez, Nukus, and Andijan.

Current equipment . In September 2004, the (then) Royal Welsh Regiment (now 3rd Bn The Royal Welsh) of the British Army participated with the Uzbek Army Peacekeeping Battalion in "Exercise Timurlane Express" in the Farish Mountain Training Area. [citation needed] This was a 3-week NATO sponsored Partnership for Peace training exercise. Reportedly, Uzbek armed forces' small arms include the AK-47, AK-74, Dragunov sniper rifle, Makarov PM pistol, and PK. Heavier equipment includes: Tanks[citation needed]

T-72 - 70



T-64 - 100

T-62 - 170

T-54/55 – 80

Infantry Fighting Vehicles [citation needed]

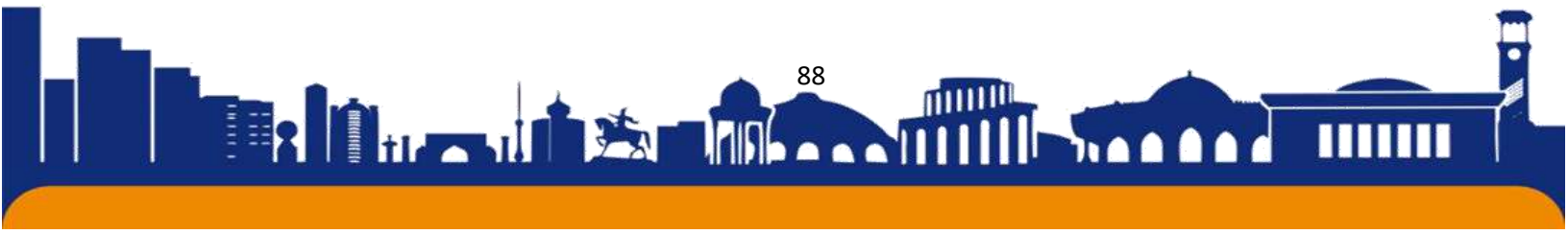
BMP-1 - 180

BMP-2 - 172

Armoured Personnel Carriers [citation needed]

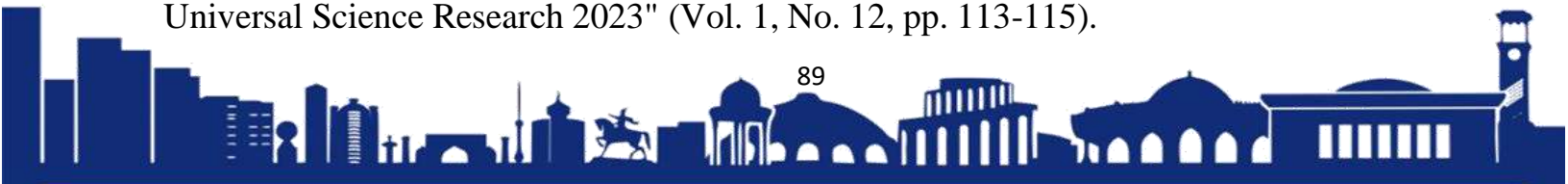
Conclusion

The Army of the Republic of Uzbekistan stands as a testament to the nation's commitment to safeguarding its sovereignty and promoting regional stability. Through strategic investments in modernization, collaboration with international partners, and a dedicated focus on training and readiness, Uzbekistan's armed forces continue to evolve as a formidable force in Central Asia and beyond. The Army of the Republic of Uzbekistan represents not only a formidable force within Central Asia but also a symbol of the nation's commitment to ensuring its sovereignty and promoting regional stability. Through ongoing modernization efforts, strategic partnerships, and a steadfast dedication to training and readiness, Uzbekistan's armed forces are well-positioned to tackle emerging security challenges with resilience and determination. As a key player in the region's security landscape, Uzbekistan's military continues to uphold its role as a guarantor of peace and stability, both at home and abroad.

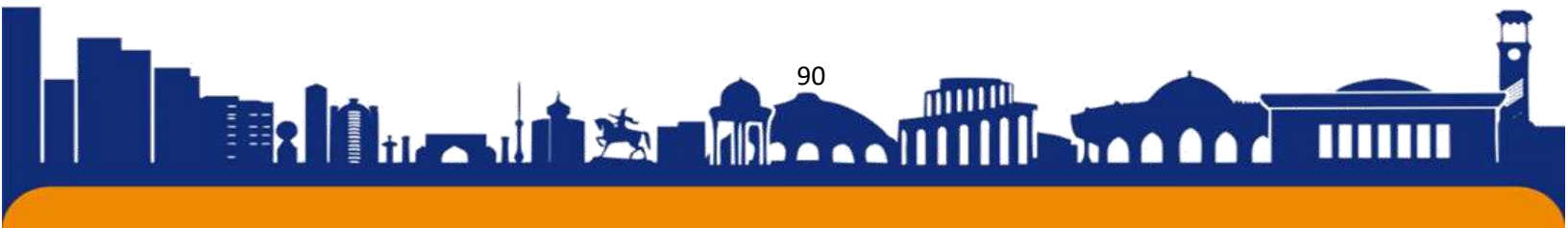


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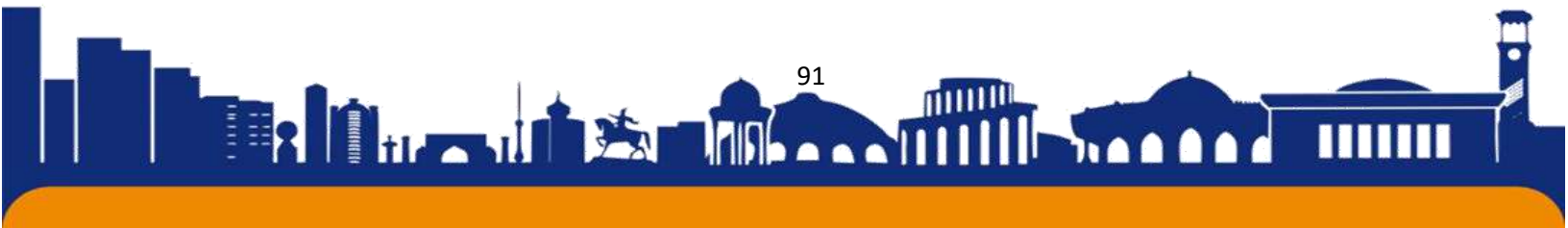


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**YURAK ISHEMIK KASALLIGI MAVJUD BEMORLARDA INTERLEYKIN-6
AHAMIYATI**

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Toshkent tibbiyot akademiyasi

Annotatsiya. Yallig`lanish bu yurak ishemik kasalligida (YuIK) ishtirok etuvchi muhim jarayon hisoblanadi. Metabolik stress, gemodinamik ortiqcha yuk va endoteliy va miyokard hujayralarida neyrogumoral giperaktivatsiyaga javoban interleykin (IL) 1 va 6 kabi yallig`lanishga qarshi sitokinlar chiqariladi. Dastlab, bu jarayon organizimni stresga moslashishini taminlaydi, ammo keyinchlik kasallik davrida ular endothelial va yurak disfunktsiyasi orqali miyokard fibroziga olib keladigan zararli ta`sirlarni keltirib chiqaradi. Tadqiqotlar shuni ko`rsatadiki yurak ishemik kasalligida bemorlarda interleykin(IL)6 yallig`lanish mediatori ko`payib ketadi.

Kalit so`zlar: Yurak ishemik kasalligi, biomarkerlar, yallig`lanish, interleykin-6

**ЗНАЧЕНИЕ ИНТЕРЛЕЙКИНА 6 У БОЛЬНЫХ С ИШЕМИЧЕСКОЙ
БОЛЕЗНЬЮ СЕРДЦА**

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Аннотация. Воспаление вовлечено в патогенез ишемической болезни сердца (ИБС). В ответ на метаболический стресс, гемодинамическую перегрузку и нейрогормональную гиперактивацию в эндотелии и клетках миокарда высвобождаются провоспалительные цитокины, такие как интерлейкин (IL) 1 и 6. Первоначально эти маркеры способствуют адаптации сердечно-сосудистой системы к стрессу, но на более позднем этапе заболевания они оказывают вредное воздействие через эндотелиальную и сердечную дисфункцию, приводящую к фиброзу миокарда [1]. Предыдущие исследования показали увеличение маркера воспаления, такого как интерлейкин (IL) 6, у пациентов с ишемической болезнью сердца.

Ключевые слова: ишемическая болезнь сердца; биомаркеры; воспаление; интерлейкин-6.

FEATURES OF INTERLEUKIN-6 IN PATIENTS WITH ISCHEMIC HEART DISEASE

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Annotation. Inflammation has been implicated in the pathogenesis of ischemic heart disease (IHD). In response to metabolic stress, hemodynamic overload, and neurohormonal hyperactivation in the endothelium and myocardial cells, proinflammatory cytokines such as interleukin (IL) 1 and 6 are released. Initially, these markers favor the adaptation of the cardiovascular system to stress, but later in the course of the disease, they produce deleterious effects through endothelial and cardiac dysfunction leading to myocardial fibrosis [1]. Previous studies have shown an increase in inflammatory marker such as interleukin (IL) 6 in patients with ischemic heart disease

Keywords: ischemic heart disease; biomarkers; inflammations; interleukin-6.

Ischemic heart disease (IHD) is the major cause of death all over the world according to the report of World Health Organization. The use of Interleukin-6 has aroused interest in cardiovascular medicine because of the direct action of these factors on several cell functions such as adhesion, proliferation, migration, and others. Functional pleiotropy and redundancy are characteristic features of cytokines. Interleukin 6 (IL-6) is a typical example: IL-6 induces cellular differentiation or expression of tissue-specific genes; it is involved in processes such as antibody production in B cells, acute-phase protein synthesis in hepatocytes, megakaryocyte maturation, cytotoxic T cell differentiation, and neural differentiation of PC12 (pheochromocytoma) cells. It promotes growth of myeloma/plasmacytoma cells, T cells, keratinocytes and renal mesangial cells, and it inhibits growth of myeloid leukaemic cell lines and certain carcinoma cell lines. The IL-6 receptor consists of two polypeptide chains, a ligand-binding chain (IL-6R) and a non-ligand-binding, signal-transducing chain (gp130). Interaction of IL-6 with IL-6R triggers the association of gp130 and IL-6R, and the signal can be transduced through gp130. Association of gp130 with IL-6R is involved in the formation of high affinity binding sites. This two-chain model has been shown to be applicable to receptor systems for several other cytokines, such as granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor (GM-CSF), IL-3, IL-5 and nerve growth factor (NGF). The pleiotropy and redundancy of cytokines may be explained on the basis of this unique receptor system.

IL-6 expression is mostly modulated by the nuclear factor kappa B (NF-KB). NFKB proteins are maintained in the cytoplasm by their binding with inhibitory proteins (IKBs).

Cytokines, infections, and toxins can induce the phosphorylation, ubiquitination, and subsequent degradation of the IKB protein by the proteasome. This allows NF-KB to translocate to the nucleus and bind cognate DNA-binding sites to regulate the transcription of a large number of genes, including inflammatory cytokines . However, the potential utility of inflammatory markers in the diagnosis, treatment, and prognosis of this syndrome has not yet been clarified. The need to clarify the potential utility of these markers in the diagnosis, risk stratification, or even therapeutic targets in heart failure has been investigated in current clinical trials. In this respect, the studies ATTACH and RENEWAL targeting TNF α did not have relevant clinical results in HF. In contrast, the CANTOS study recently demonstrated that canakinumab, a monoclonal antibody that binds and blocks interleukin IL-1, reduces the risk of major adverse cardiovascular events (MACE) without affecting lipid levels in patients with a history of acute myocardial infarction with elevated CRP. The cardiovascular benefits increased as CRP was reduced. A secondary analysis of the CANTOS study found that IL-6, a pro-inflammatory cytokine normally stimulated by IL-1 β , could play a fundamental role in both global and cardiovascular prognosis.

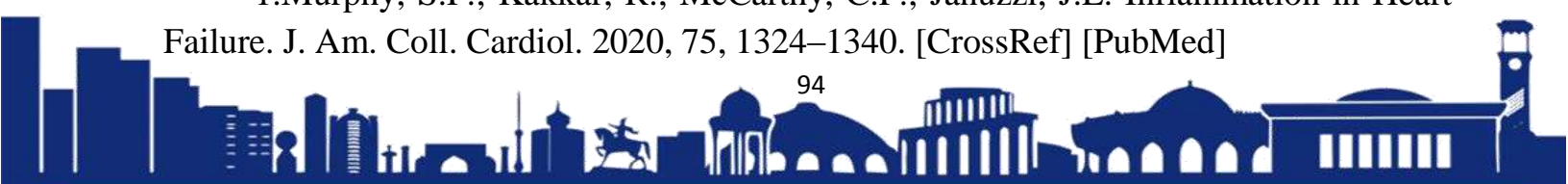
Characteristics of the study population and comparison between both groups

	Total(N=78)	IL6Normal(N=36)	IL6High(N=42)	P
Age in years—median (SD)	73.2 \pm 5.4	71.5 \pm 3.3	76.8 \pm 6.8	0.354 a
Sex female-n(%)	45(19)	22(51.3)	24(56.5)	0.890b
Smoking	4(4.1)	3(4.1)	2(4.6)	0.820b
Sedentary	45(60.4)	20(48.4)	26(62.1)	0.490b
Underlying cardiomyopathy	31(43.2)	18(45.1)	16(34.6)	0.301b
Ischemic cardiomyopathy	16(23.0)	4(14.4)	11(36,2)	0.213b

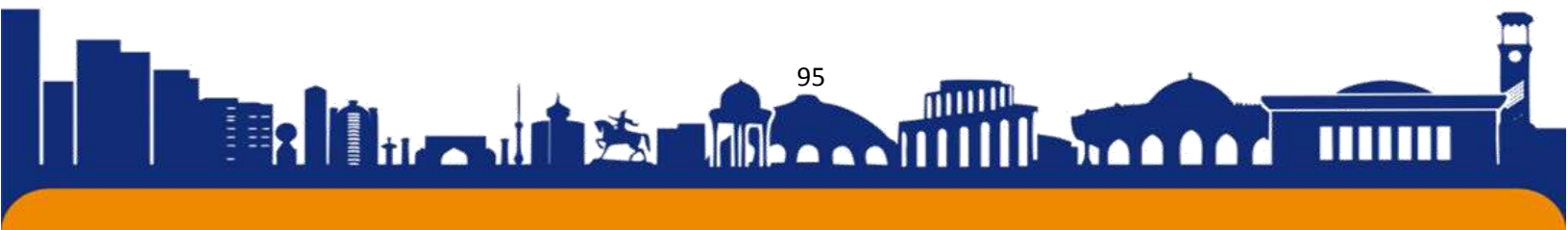
Conclusions. IL-6 was elevated in a subgroup of patients with ischemic heart disease, dyslipidemia, atrial fibrillation diabetes mellitus, anemia, and chronic renal failure as already described. In this respect, anemia, chronic renal failure, and atrial fibrillation were the conditions independently associated with elevated IL-6 levels. Therefore, in our study, mortality was higher, and we observed a tendency of higher hospitalization in ischemic heart disease with elevated IL-6.

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ENDOTHELIN-1 IN PATIENTS WITH ISCHEMIC HEART DISEASE

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Abstract Ischemia or ischemic heart disease is the leading cause of disability and premature deaths worldwide. IHD is a condition in which the heart is starved of oxygen due to a reduced blood supply. Despite a large pool of interesting candidate biomarkers, endothelin-1 (ET-1) appears to be involved in multiple aspects of IHD pathogenesis that include neurohormonal activation, cardiac remodeling, endothelial dysfunction, inflammation, atherosclerosis and alteration of the renal function. ET-1 production and release can be upregulated by inflammatory factors, such as IFN- γ and IL-1 β , during disease

Key words: ischemic heart disease, endothelin-1, inflammation, biomarkers, neurohormonal activation.

The purpose of this work was common medications in IHD and their effect on the serum level of ET1.

Materials and methods. We examined 45 patients with IHD who are among them are 30 men and 15 women. The duration of the disease ranged from 5 years to 15, average age 50,1 \pm 8,6 years. There were also 10 practically healthy individuals who were studied. 100% of this group suffered from coronary artery disease, 90% from arterial hypertension. All patients underwent general clinical examination. We used different classes of medications in patients and observed changes in ET1 in the blood.

Results. Although ET-1 can have indirect effects on cardiac muscle by modulating coronary artery tone, it can also have direct effects on the muscle and affect cardiac output. Previous studies have indicated that ET-1 plays a role in neurohormonal activation mediated by angiotensin II. It is intriguing to consider whether patients with elevated ET-1 levels may experience enhanced benefits from angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor (ACEI) administration. We observed an inverse correlation between ET-1 levels and changes in ACEI dose. Beta-blockers such as talinolol, atenolol, metoprolol and propranolol can also decrease the production and release of ET-1 in human endothelial cells [12]. Patients with ET-1 values above the median tended to have lower baseline doses of captopril [11]. Perindopril is the only ACEI that has been shown to improve endothelial function. Notably, we demonstrated that after 12-month therapy with perindopril, ET-1

level decreased significantly in both HFpEF and HFmrEF patients [15]. In addition, other studies have shown that captopril and lisinopril caused a significant reduction in ET-1 production [5]. Other therapies have been proposed to reduce ET-1 concentrations. Furthermore, loop diuretics like furosemide and torasemide may help improve endothelial function and potentially lead to a decrease in ET-1 levels [17]. However, no significant correlations were found between changes in ET-1 levels and the use of angiotensin receptor blockers or mineralocorticoid receptor antagonists [9]

Conclusions: IHD is the most common cause of hospitalization and is associated with a high risk of readmission and mortality. ET-1 has a crucial role in the pathogenesis of IHD. Multiple studies have demonstrated that the severity of symptoms and cardiac dysfunction in IHD is correlated with the circulating levels of ET-1, which can be used as a strong prognostic indicator for these patients. Although significant progress has been made since the discovery of ET-1, further research is necessary before implementing this biomarker in clinical practice.

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POLITICAL PARTIES OF UZBEKISTAN

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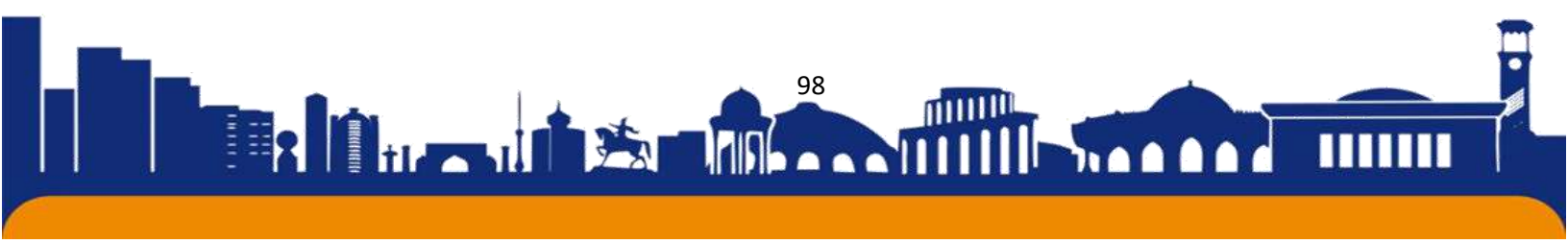
Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek

The Faculty of Psychology, the department of

Foreign languages Philology and teaching languages

***Abstract:** The Republic of Uzbekistan, since gaining independence in 1991, has seen the development of a multi-party system that operates within the framework of a presidential republic. This abstract provides an overview of the political parties that shape the nation's governance and political discourse. The political arena of Uzbekistan is characterized by the presence of both ruling and opposition parties, each with its own ideologies, policies, and visions for the future of the country.*

The dominant party, the Liberal Democratic Party of Uzbekistan (UzLiDeP), supports market reforms and economic liberalization and holds a significant majority in the legislative chamber. Other notable parties include the Democratic Party of Uzbekistan "Milliy Tiklanish," advocating for national revival and cultural development, and the People's Democratic Party of Uzbekistan, which focuses on social welfare and represents the interests of the working class.



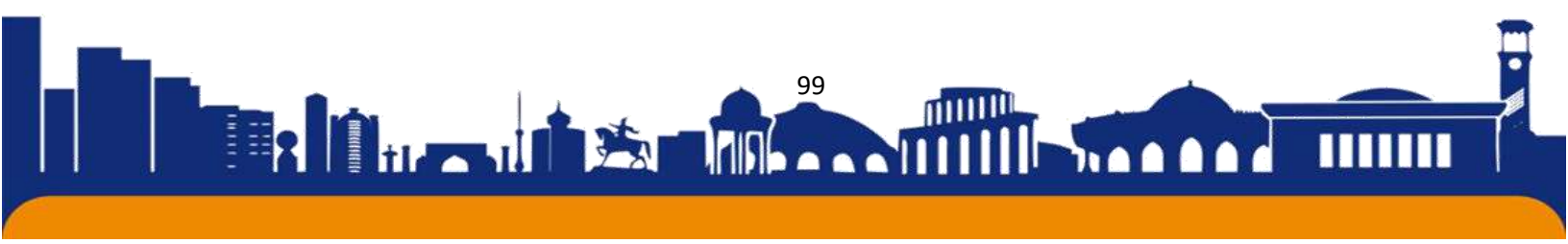
Keywords: *Uzbekistan Political System, Liberal Democratic Party of Uzbekistan (UzLiDeP), Democratic Party of Uzbekistan "Milliy Tiklanish", People's Democratic Party of Uzbekistan, Social Democratic Party "Adolat", Ecological Party of Uzbekistan, Multi-Party System, Political Pluralism, Legislative Process, National Elections, Political Reforms, Governance, Political Participation, Economic Liberalization, Social Welfare, Cultural Development, Legal Reform, Sustainable Development, Political Competition, Democratic Institutions.*

The Political Tapestry of Uzbekistan: Glimpse into the Nation's Political Parties, the political landscape of Uzbekistan is a dynamic and evolving arena, characterized by a multitude of parties that represent a wide spectrum of ideologies and aspirations for the future of the nation. Since Uzbekistan's independence from the Soviet Union in 1991, the country has been navigating its path towards establishing a robust political system. This article explores the various political parties that contribute to the nation's governance and political discourse.

At the forefront of the political scene is the Liberal Democratic Party of Uzbekistan (UzLiDeP). As the ruling party, UzLiDeP has played a pivotal role in shaping the country's policies, particularly in the realm of economic reforms and liberalization. The party's platform is centered on promoting entrepreneurship, private sector development, and foreign investment, reflecting its commitment to fostering a market-oriented economy.

The Democratic Party of Uzbekistan "Milliy Tiklanish" stands as a significant force advocating for national revival and cultural development. This party places a strong emphasis on preserving the Uzbek identity, traditions, and cultural heritage while promoting the Uzbek language and education.

In contrast, the People's Democratic Party of Uzbekistan aligns itself with the interests of the working class and the less privileged segments of society. The party's



agenda is rooted in social welfare, advocating for policies that aim to improve the quality of life for all citizens, ensuring access to healthcare, education, and social services.

The Social Democratic Party "Adolat" is another key player in Uzbekistan's political theater, with a focus on social justice and legal reform. The party strives to uphold the rule of law, fight corruption, and establish a fair and equitable society. It also champions the rights of workers and seeks to create a more balanced distribution of wealth.

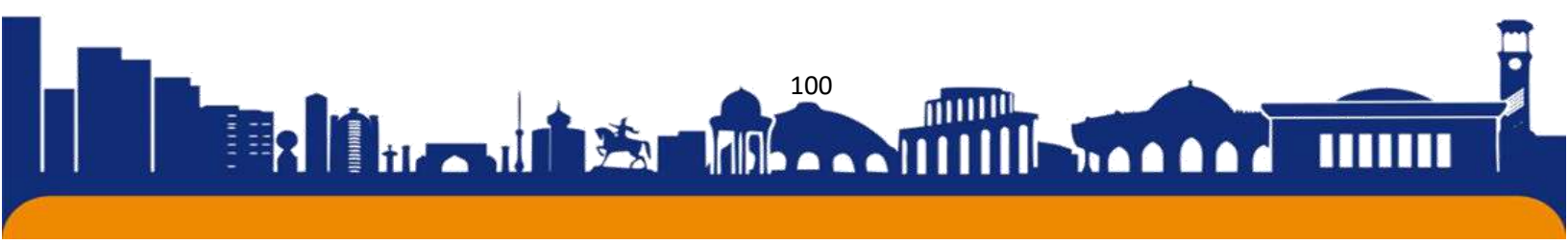
The Ecological Party of Uzbekistan, the newest addition to the political landscape, underscores the importance of environmental issues and sustainable development. As environmental concerns become increasingly pressing, this party advocates for green policies, conservation efforts, and the sustainable management of natural resources.

These political parties operate within a system that has been undergoing significant reforms aimed at increasing political pluralism, participation, and competition. Recent legislative changes have opened the door for a more active and engaged civil society, and political parties are now more than ever challenged to engage with the electorate and articulate clear, compelling visions for Uzbekistan's future.

The role of political parties in Uzbekistan extends beyond electoral participation; they are instrumental in the legislative process, contributing to the formulation and implementation of public policy. The parties' interaction with their constituencies and their performance in local and national elections are critical in determining their influence and effectiveness in governance.

The political parties of Uzbekistan face both challenges and opportunities as the country continues to develop its democratic institutions. While there is room for growth in terms of political freedoms and electoral competitiveness, the current political parties have laid the groundwork for a more diverse and representative political system.

The Liberal Democratic Party of Uzbekistan (UzLiDeP) is a prominent political entity in Uzbekistan's political landscape. Although detailed information about their



specific policies would be best obtained from the party's official communications or detailed political analyses, here are some general aspects of their policy orientation:

1. Economic Liberalization: UzLiDeP is known for advocating liberal economic policies, aiming to create a favorable environment for business and investment. This includes supporting market reforms that encourage private sector development and entrepreneurship.

2. Support of Liberal Democratic Values: The party nominally supports the principles of liberal democracy, which include the protection of individual rights and freedoms, the rule of law, and the establishment of a fair and just society.

3. Foreign Investment: UzLiDeP policies often favor attracting foreign investment as a means to stimulate economic growth and development. They seek to create a business-friendly climate that is attractive to international investors.

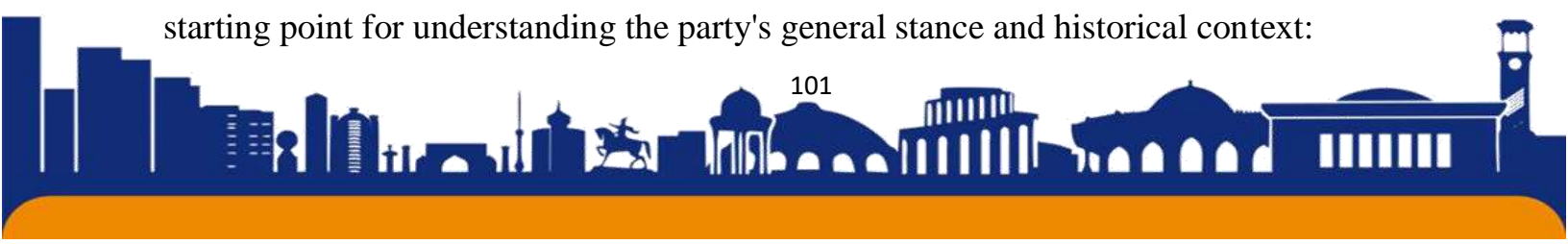
4. Privatization: The party may support the privatization of state-owned enterprises as a means to increase efficiency, competitiveness, and to stimulate the economy.

5. Agricultural Reforms: Given Uzbekistan's strong agricultural sector, UzLiDeP may focus on policies that promote agricultural productivity and modernization, ensuring food security and bolstering the economy.

6. Social Policies: While the party focuses on economic issues, it also addresses social policies, aiming to improve the quality of life for citizens through various welfare programs and initiatives.

7. Education and Healthcare: UzLiDeP recognizes the importance of investing in education and healthcare to build a strong foundation for the country's future growth and development.

For the most current and specific information regarding UzLiDeP's policies, it would be advisable to refer to their official party platform, recent policy statements, or legislative initiatives they have supported. The link provided from the web search can serve as a starting point for understanding the party's general stance and historical context:



In conclusion, the political parties of Uzbekistan are integral to the nation's journey towards a more democratic and prosperous society. As the country continues to evolve, these parties will play a vital role in representing the will of the people, addressing their concerns, and shaping the future of Uzbekistan. The political tapestry of Uzbekistan is indeed rich and varied, offering a unique insight into the nation's aspirations and the collective drive towards progress and development.

Since gaining independence from the Soviet Union in 1991, Uzbekistan has experienced significant changes in the role and function of political parties within its political system. The evolution of political parties in Uzbekistan can be outlined in several key stages:

Initial Formation and Single-Party Dominance:

In the early years of independence, Uzbekistan, like many other post-Soviet states, had a political system dominated by a single party, which was the successor to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. This period was characterized by limited political pluralism and the centralization of power.

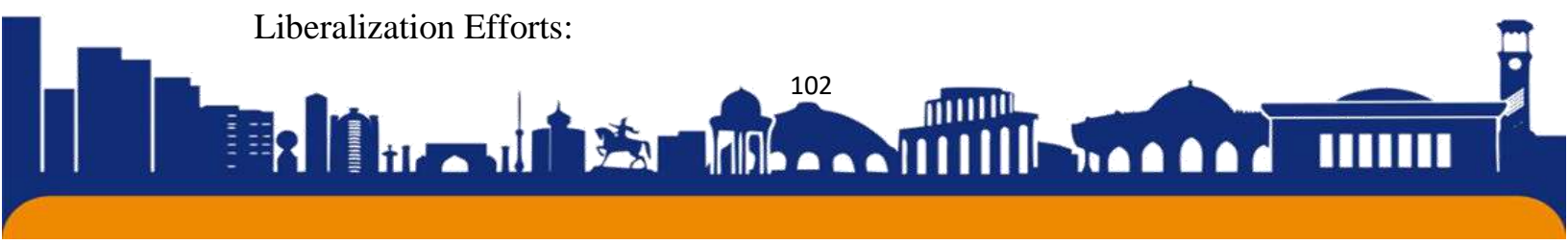
Introduction of Multi-Party System:

As the country moved away from Soviet-era governance, new political parties began to emerge, reflecting a variety of political orientations and interests. The government officially endorsed the creation of a multi-party system as a step towards democratization.

Consolidation of Power:

Despite the introduction of a multi-party system, the political landscape remained heavily influenced by the ruling party, which maintained a strong grip on power. Other parties were often closely aligned with the government's policies, and opposition was limited.

Liberalization Efforts:



In recent years, there has been a concerted effort by the government to liberalize the political system and increase the role of political parties. This includes legal reforms to lower barriers for party registration, participation in elections, and representation in governance.

Increased Political Activity:

Political parties have become more active in public discourse and the legislative process. They are now more involved in shaping public policy, engaging with constituents, and competing in local and national elections.

Challenges and Criticisms:

Despite these changes, the political system in Uzbekistan has faced criticism regarding the extent of genuine pluralism and competition. The ruling party continues to hold a significant majority, and opposition parties often face challenges in gaining traction.

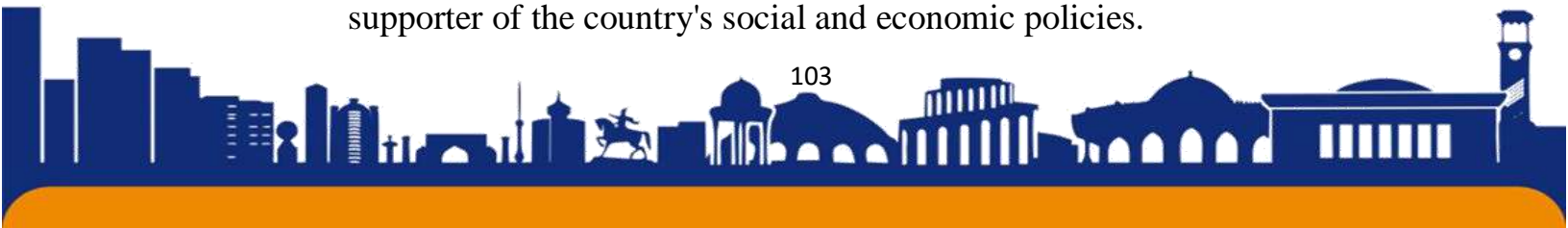
Current Developments:

The current political climate in Uzbekistan indicates a gradual opening and increased willingness by the authorities to allow political parties to play a more significant role in society. This includes encouraging public debate, policy development, and contributing to the country's ongoing reform process.

Overall, the role of political parties in Uzbekistan has evolved from a post-Soviet single-party system to a more diverse and active multi-party structure. While there are still challenges to be addressed, recent reforms suggest a trend towards greater political openness and the potential for a more vibrant and representative political landscape.

References

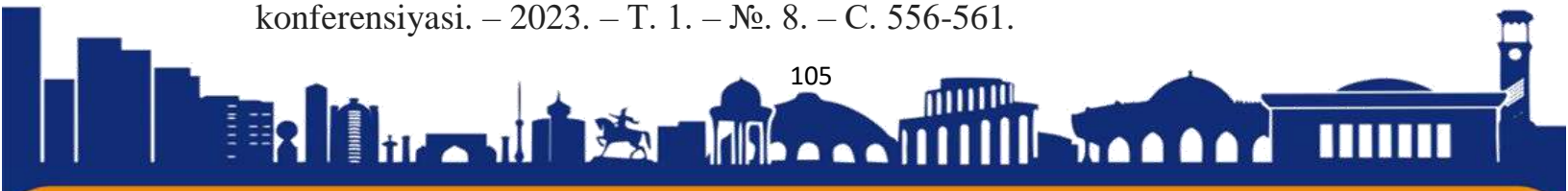
1. "Political parties in Uzbekistan" - European Parliament
 - a. This document provides an analysis of the political parties in Uzbekistan, including the Liberal Democratic Party of Uzbekistan (LDP) and its role as a supporter of the country's social and economic policies.



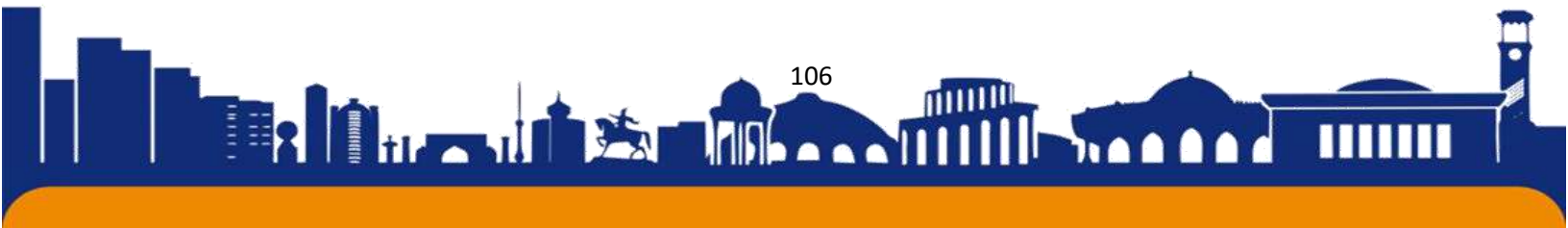
- b. Access the document ([https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/ATAG/2015/564400/EPRS_ATA\(2015\)564400_EN.pdf](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/ATAG/2015/564400/EPRS_ATA(2015)564400_EN.pdf))
2. "Activity of Political Parties in Uzbekistan: Formation and Development"
 - a. This article analyzes the formation and types of political parties, party systems, and the activities of political parties formed in Uzbekistan.
 - b. Read the article (<https://zienjournals.com/index.php/tjm/article/view/2903>)
3. "Some Questions on the Ideologies Of Political Parties Of Uzbekistan"
 - a. The article focuses on the ideology of political parties functioning in Uzbekistan, providing a historical overview and current perspectives.
 - b. Download the article (<https://journalppw.com/index.php/jpsp/article/download/14134/9164/17268>)
4. "Uzbekistan's political parties between the government and society"
 - a. This research explores the dichotomy between officially registered political parties and those not registered by the state, including democratic opposition groups in Uzbekistan.
 - b. View the article (<https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/uzbekistans-political-parties-between-the-government-and-society>)
5. "Political Reform in Mirziyoyev's Uzbekistan: Elections, Political Parties and Civil Society"



- a. A Silk Road Paper that discusses political reforms in Uzbekistan under President Mirziyoyev, focusing on elections, political parties, and civil society.
- b. Access the Silk Road Paper (<https://silkroadstudies.org/resources/pdf/SilkRoadPapers/1803-Bowyer-Uzbekistan.pdf>)
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ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS

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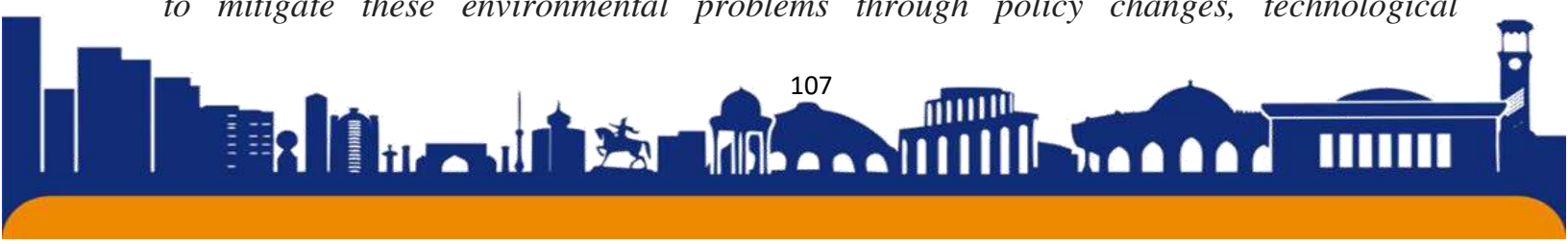
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***Abstract:** Environmental issues have become one of the most pressing crises of the modern world, affecting every aspect of planetary health and human welfare. This abstract outlines the multifaceted nature of environmental problems, which range from global warming and climate change to pollution, deforestation, loss of biodiversity, and water scarcity. Human activities, primarily the burning of fossil fuels, deforestation, and unsustainable agricultural practices, have led to increased greenhouse gas emissions, contributing to the Earth's rising temperatures and severe weather events. Pollution, in the form of air, water, and soil contamination, poses significant risks to public health, while also impacting wildlife and natural ecosystems. Deforestation not only contributes to the carbon cycle but also leads to habitat destruction and the loss of biodiversity, threatening the survival of countless species. Water scarcity, exacerbated by climate change and population growth, is becoming a source of conflict and a critical issue for many regions around the globe. The abstract emphasizes the urgency for immediate and concerted action to mitigate these environmental problems through policy changes, technological*



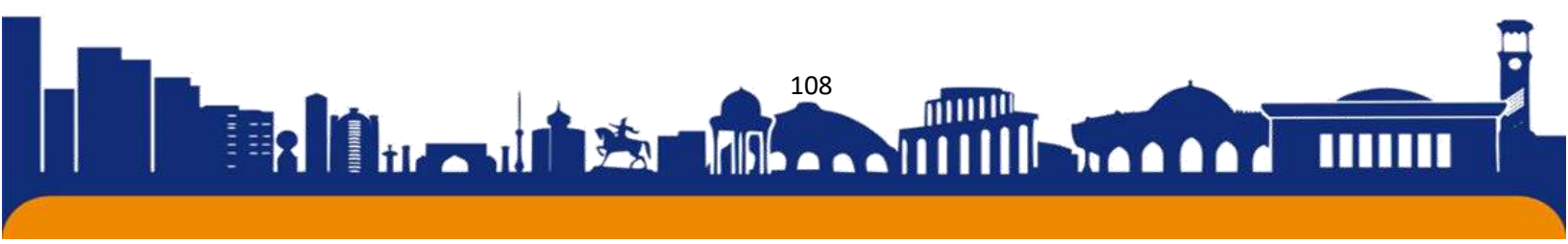
innovation, and sustainable practices. It calls for a holistic approach that includes international cooperation, education, and community engagement to ensure a sustainable future for our planet.

Keywords: *Climate Change, Global Warming, Pollution (Air, Water, Soil), Deforestation, Biodiversity Loss, Ozone Layer Depletion, Greenhouse Gases, Carbon Footprint, Renewable Energy, Conservation, Ecosystem Disruption, Water Scarcity, Overfishing, Industrial Waste, Plastic Pollution, Sustainable Practices, Environmental Policy, Habitat Destruction, Endangered Species, Recycling and Waste Management.*

The fabric of our planet is fraying, marred by a series of environmental problems that threaten the very essence of life. Global warming, a term that has entered the common lexicon, speaks to the broader issue of climate change—a phenomenon characterized by rising temperatures, melting ice caps, and erratic weather patterns. The consequences are far-reaching, affecting not just the natural world but human societies with increasing severity.[1]

Pollution, in its myriad forms, blankets the Earth. Air pollution, largely a byproduct of industrial emissions and vehicular exhaust, chokes urban centers, leading to respiratory illnesses and contributing to the greenhouse effect.[2] Water pollution, stemming from industrial waste, agricultural runoff, and improper waste disposal, contaminates our rivers, lakes, and oceans, disrupting aquatic ecosystems and rendering water sources unsafe for consumption and recreation.

The land suffers, too, as deforestation strips the Earth of its green armor. Forests, vital for carbon sequestration and home to a diverse array of wildlife, are being decimated at an alarming rate for timber, agriculture, and urban expansion. This loss not only accelerates carbon emissions but also leads to the erosion of biodiversity. Species are disappearing at



a rate unseen since the last mass extinction, and with them, the intricate web of life unravels further.[3]

Water scarcity is another pressing concern. As the climate warms, patterns of precipitation shift, leaving some areas parched and others flooded.[4] Aquifers are depleted faster than they can be replenished, and water becomes a source of conflict rather than sustenance.

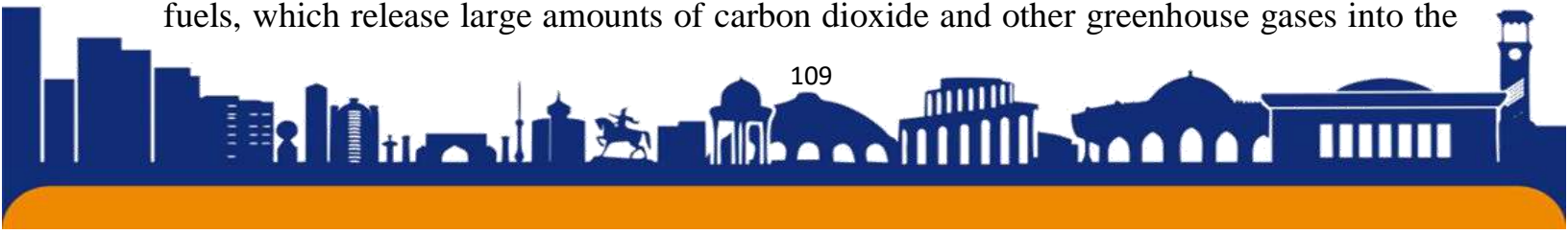
These environmental problems are interlinked, each exacerbating the others in a destructive feedback loop. [5]The causes are complex and rooted in human activity. Our reliance on fossil fuels, unsustainable agricultural practices, and a culture of disposability have set us on a collision course with nature.

However, there is hope amidst the gloom. Solutions are at hand, though they require collective will and decisive action.[6] Transitioning to renewable energy sources such as wind, solar, and hydro can reduce our carbon footprint. Implementing sustainable agricultural practices can minimize pollution and land degradation. Protecting natural habitats and legislating against overfishing can help preserve biodiversity.[7]

Education and awareness are critical. By understanding the impact of our actions and the value of our natural world, we can foster a culture of conservation and respect for the environment.[8] Governments, corporations, and individuals must work together to enact policies that prioritize sustainability and incentivize green practices.

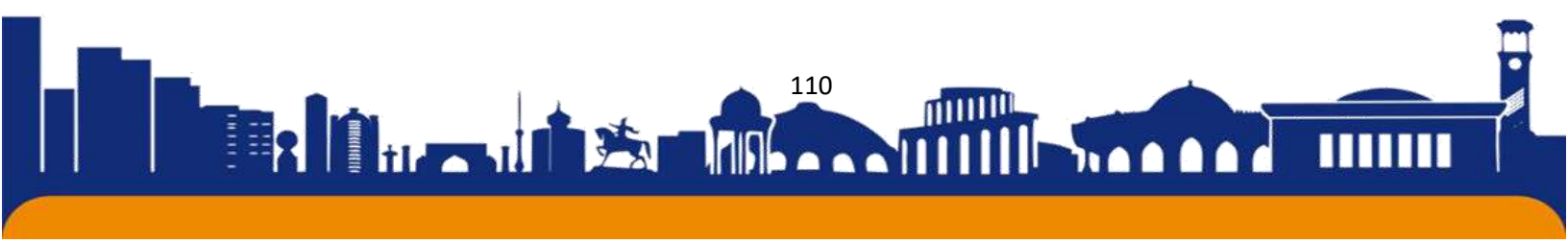
The environmental problems we face are daunting, but they are not insurmountable. [9]Through innovation, cooperation, and a commitment to change, we can mend the tapestry of our planet for future generations to cherish and respect. The time for action is now; the Earth cannot wait.[20]

Renewable energy sources play a crucial role in reducing our carbon footprint. Unlike fossil fuels, which release large amounts of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases into the



atmosphere, renewables provide cleaner alternatives that contribute minimal emissions.[10] Here's how renewable energy sources help in this endeavor:

1. **Low Emissions:** Renewable energy sources such as wind, solar, hydroelectric, and geothermal power generate electricity with little to no greenhouse gas emissions during operation, significantly reducing the amount of carbon released into the atmosphere.[11]
2. **Sustainable Resources:** Renewable energy is derived from natural processes that are continuously replenished, such as sunlight, wind, rain, tides, and geothermal heat. [12]This means they can provide a sustainable energy supply without depleting the Earth's resources.
3. **Reduced Dependence on Fossil Fuels:** By increasing the use of renewable energy, we can lessen our reliance on coal, oil, and natural gas.[13] This shift not only reduces emissions but also diminishes the environmental degradation associated with extracting and transporting fossil fuels.[19]
4. **Energy Efficiency:** Many renewable energy technologies are more efficient than traditional fossil fuel power plants. For example, electric vehicles powered by renewable electricity consume less energy and produce fewer emissions than internal combustion engine vehicles.[14]
5. **Decentralization of Power Generation:** Renewable energy sources often allow for decentralized power generation, where energy is produced closer to where it is used. [15]This reduces the need for extensive transportation and distribution networks, which can lead to energy loss and additional emissions.
6. **Job Creation and Economic Growth:** The renewable energy sector creates jobs in manufacturing, installation, and maintenance, which can stimulate economic growth. [16]A robust renewable energy industry can contribute to a more sustainable and low-carbon economy.



7. Innovation and Technological Advancements: Investment in renewable energy fosters innovation in energy storage, smart grid technology, and energy efficiency, further reducing our carbon footprint by optimizing energy use.[17]

8. Policy and Regulatory Support: Governments can encourage the adoption of renewable energy through incentives, subsidies, and regulations that favor low-carbon energy sources, leading to a more rapid transition away from fossil fuels.[18]

In summary, renewable energy sources are key to combating climate change and reducing our collective carbon footprint. By harnessing the power of nature's own processes, we can generate clean, efficient, and sustainable energy, paving the way for a greener future.

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ANNOTATSIYA: Xorijiy tillarda kommunikativ kompetensiyani o'rni katta ahamiyatga ega. XXI asrda globalizatsiya jarayonlari kuchaygan sari, dunyo miqyosida turli tillarda muloqot qilish qobiliyati muhim ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Kommunikativ kompetensiya bu nafaqat tilni bilish, balki uni amalda samarali va tushunarli qo'llay olish qobiliyatidir. Bu maqolada xorijiy tillarda kommunikativ kompetensiyaning o'rni va uning rivojlanishida qanday omillar ta'sir qilishiga e'tibor qaratamiz.

KALIT SO'ZLAR: lingvistika, sotsiolingvistika, konferensiya, seminar, kommunikatsiya

KIRISH: Kommunikativ Kompetensiyaning Mohiyati. Kommunikativ kompetensiya lingvistika sohasida eng muhim tushunchalardan biri hisoblanadi. Bu tushuncha til bilishning quyidagi asosiy jihatlarini o'z ichiga oladi:

1. Lingvistik kompetensiya: Grammatik qoidalar, lug'at boyligi va talaffuz. Kommunikativ kompetensiya tilni to'liq va samarali o'zlashtirishni ta'minlaydigan muhim qobiliyatdir. U lingvistik, sotsiolingvistik, diskursiv, pragmatik va strategik jihatlarini o'z ichiga oladi. Ushbu komponentlarning barchasi birgalikda tilni samarali qo'llashni, turli vaziyatlarda to'g'ri muloqot qilishni va muloqotda yuzaga keladigan qiyinchiliklarni yengib o'tishni ta'minlaydi. Kommunikativ kompetensiya zamonaviy dunyoda muvaffaqiyatli va samarali muloqot uchun zarur bo'lgan asosiy qobiliyatdir.

2. Sotsiolingvistik kompetensiya: Tilni turli ijtimoiy vaziyatlarda qo'llash qobiliyati. Sotsiolingvistik kompetensiya tilni turli ijtimoiy vaziyatlarda to'g'ri qo'llashni o'z ichiga oladi. Bu jihat tilni qanday qo'llash kerakligini, qachon va kim bilan qanday uslubda muloqot qilishni bilishni talab qiladi. Masalan, rasmiy va norasmiy suhbatlarda ishlatiladigan uslublar farqlari, turli madaniyatlararo aloqalarda tilning qanday moslashtirilishi kerakligini anglatadi.

3. Diskursiv kompetensiya: Mazmunli va mantiqiy nutq tuzish qobiliyati. Diskursiv kompetensiya mazmunli va mantiqiy nutq tuzish qobiliyatidir. Bu tilni

bog'liq, izchil va aniq shaklda ifoda qilishni anglatadi. Diskursiv kompetensiya nutq tuzishda va matn yozishda mantiqiy tuzilma yaratish, fikrlarni to'g'ri ketma-ketlikda ifodalash qobiliyatidir.

4. Strategik kompetensiya: Til bilishda yuzaga keladigan qiyinchiliklarni yengish va muloqotni davom ettirish strategiyalari. Strategik kompetensiya muloqotda yuzaga kelishi mumkin bo'lgan qiyinchiliklarni bartaraf etish qobiliyatidir. Bu muammolarni hal qilish uchun turli strategiyalarni qo'llash, tushunmovchiliklarni bartaraf etish va muloqotni davom ettirish usullarini o'z ichiga oladi. Masalan, biror so'zni bilmaslik holatida sinonimlarni ishlatish yoki izohlash orqali muloqotni davom ettirish.

5. Pragmatik Kompetensiya. Pragmatik kompetensiya muloqotning kontekstiga mos ravishda tilni qo'llay olishni anglatadi. Bu jihat tilni foydalanishda subtillarni, muloqotdagi yashirin ma'nolarni, imo-ishoralarni va boshqa noverbal elementlarni tushunishni o'z ichiga oladi. Pragmatik kompetensiya shuningdek, tilni turli maqsadlar uchun qanday qo'llashni ham anglatadi, masalan, suhbatni boshlash, davom ettirish va yakunlash strategiyalari. Xorijiy tillarda kommunikativ kompetensiya quyidagi jihatlar orqali o'z ahamiyatini namoyon etadi: Hozirgi kunda xalqaro munosabatlar, savdo, ta'lim va boshqa ko'plab sohalarda xorijiy tillar orqali muloqot qilish zarurati tug'ilmoqda. Ingliz, ispan, xitoy va arab tillari dunyo miqyosida eng ko'p ishlatiladigan tillar qatoriga kiradi. Bu tillarda erkin muloqot qila olish insonning professional va shaxsiy hayotida katta imkoniyatlar yaratadi. Xorijiy tillarda kommunikativ kompetensiya ilm-fan va ta'lim sohalarida katta ahamiyatga ega. Ko'pgina ilmiy maqolalar, kitoblar va tadqiqotlar xorijiy tillarda yozilgan. Xorijiy tillarni bilish ilmiy yutuqlar va yangiliklardan xabardor bo'lish, o'z ilmiy ishlarini xalqaro auditoriyaga taqdim etish imkoniyatini beradi. Madaniyatlararo muloqotda til bilish muhim ahamiyatga ega. Xorijiy tillarni bilish orqali boshqa madaniyatlarni tushunish, ularga hurmat bilan yondashish va samarali aloqalar o'rnatish mumkin. Bu esa xalqaro miqyosda tinchlik va hamkorlikni mustahkamlashga xizmat qiladi. Kommunikativ kompetensiyaning ahamiyati juda katta va ko'plab sohalarda muhim rol o'ynaydi. Ushbu qobiliyat nafaqat tilni o'rganish va muloqot qilishda, balki shaxsiy va professional rivojlanishda ham katta o'rin tutadi. Quyida kommunikativ kompetensiyaning ahamiyati haqida batafsil ma'lumot beriladi.

1. Shaxsiy Rivojlanish. O'zini Ifoda Qilish: Kommunikativ kompetensiya shaxsga o'z fikr va g'oyalarini aniq va tushunarli tarzda ifoda etish imkonini beradi. Bu qobiliyat shaxsning o'ziga bo'lgan ishonchini oshiradi va boshqa odamlar bilan samarali muloqot qilishga yordam beradi. Madaniyatlararo Aloqalar: Xorijiy tillarda

kommunikativ kompetensiyaga ega bo'lish boshqa madaniyatlarni tushunish va ularga hurmat bilan yondashish imkonini yaratadi. Bu esa madaniyatlararo muloqotni osonlashtiradi va global fuqarolikni rivojlantiradi.

2. Professional Rivojlanish. Ish Bilanglisi: Ko'pgina kasblar va lavozimlar xorijiy tillarda muloqot qilishni talab qiladi. Kommunikativ kompetensiyaga ega bo'lgan shaxslar global ish bozorida raqobatbardosh bo'lib, turli mamlakatlarda ishlash imkoniyatiga ega bo'ladilar. Tarmoq Tuzish: Samarali muloqot qobiliyatiga ega bo'lish ishbilarmonlik tarmoqlarini kengaytirishga va professional hamkorliklarni rivojlantirishga yordam beradi. Bu esa yangi imkoniyatlar va muvaffaqiyatli loyihalarga olib keladi.

3. Ta'lim va Ilmiy Izlanish. Ilmiy Tadqiqotlar: Ko'pgina ilmiy maqolalar va tadqiqotlar xorijiy tillarda chop etiladi. Kommunikativ kompetensiya olimlarga ilmiy yangiliklardan xabardor bo'lish va o'z tadqiqotlarini xalqaro miqyosda taqdim etish imkonini beradi. O'qitish va O'rganish: Tilni samarali o'rgatish va o'rganish jarayonida kommunikativ kompetensiya muhim ahamiyatga ega. Bu qobiliyat o'quvchilarga tilni amaliyotda qo'llash va haqiqiy hayotda foydali bo'lishiga yordam beradi.

4. Ijtimoiy Faoliyat. Ijtimoiy Integratsiya: Kommunikativ kompetensiya odamlar orasida yaxshi munosabatlar o'rnatish va jamiyatda faol ishtirok etish imkonini beradi. Bu qobiliyat yangi muhitga moslashish va samarali ijtimoiy aloqalar o'rnatishga yordam beradi. Muloqotdagi Muammolarni Hal Qilish: Kommunikativ kompetensiya muloqotda yuzaga keladigan tushunmovchiliklar va mojarolarni samarali hal qilish qobiliyatini oshiradi. Bu esa jamiyatdagi tinchlik va barqarorlikni saqlashga yordam beradi. Kommunikativ kompetensiya tilni o'rganish va amalda qo'llashdagi muhim qobiliyat bo'lib, shaxsiy, professional, ta'limiy va ijtimoiy sohalarda katta ahamiyatga ega. Bu qobiliyat shaxsning o'zini ifoda etishi, madaniyatlararo muloqot qilishi, global ish bozorida raqobatbardosh bo'lishi va jamiyatda faol ishtirok etishini ta'minlaydi. Shu sababli, kommunikativ kompetensiyani rivojlantirish va unga e'tibor qaratish zamonaviy dunyoda muvaffaqiyatli va samarali hayot uchun juda muhimdir.

Kommunikativ Kompetensiyani Rivojlantirish Yo'llari

Xorijiy tillarda kommunikativ kompetensiyani rivojlantirish uchun quyidagi yo'llar samarali hisoblanadi: Professional til kurslari va darslar kommunikativ kompetensiyani rivojlantirishda muhim rol o'ynaydi. Bu kurslarda nafaqat grammatik qoidalar, balki muloqot qilish qobiliyati ham o'rgatiladi. Amaliy mashg'ulotlar, ya'ni tilli muhitda faol muloqot qilish orqali til o'rganish samaradorligi oshadi. Bu nafaqat xorijiy davlatlarda yashash, balki onlayn suhbatlar va til almashish dasturlari orqali ham amalga oshirilishi mumkin. Madaniyatlararo loyihalarda ishtirok etish orqali xorijiy

tillarni amalda qo'llash imkoniyati tug'iladi. Bu loyihalar xalqaro konferensiyalar, seminarlar, madaniy tadbirlar va talaba almashinuvi dasturlari bo'lishi mumkin.

XULOSA

Xorijiy tillarda kommunikativ kompetensiya zamonaviy dunyoda insonning shaxsiy va professional hayotida katta ahamiyatga ega. Bu kompetensiyani rivojlantirish uchun til o'rganishning turli usullaridan foydalangan holda, amaliy mashg'ulotlarga va madaniyatlararo aloqalarga e'tibor qaratish zarur. Shundagina global miqyosda muvaffaqiyatli muloqot qilish va madaniyatlararo hamkorlikni rivojlantirish mumkin bo'ladi. Kommunikativ kompetensiya tilni o'rganish va amalda qo'llashdagi muhim qobiliyat bo'lib, shaxsiy, professional, ta'limiy va ijtimoiy sohalarda katta ahamiyatga ega. Bu qobiliyat shaxsning o'zini ifoda etishi, madaniyatlararo muloqot qilishi, global ish bozorida raqobatbardosh bo'lishi va jamiyatda faol ishtirok etishini ta'minlaydi. Shu sababli, kommunikativ kompetensiyani rivojlantirish va unga e'tibor qaratish zamonaviy dunyoda muvaffaqiyatli va samarali hayot uchun juda muhimdir.

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O'TKIR HOSHIMOV ASARLARIDAN ONA SIYMOSI GAVDALANISHI

Termiz davlat universiteti Xorijiy filologiya fakulteti filologiya va tillarni o'qitish (ingliz tili) 4-kurs talabasi

Boymatova Aziza Nomoz qizi

Ilmiy ish rahbari:**Husniddin Suvonov**

Annotsiya: Mazkur maqola taniqli o'zbek yozuvchisi O'tkir Hoshimovning "Dunyo ishlari" va qissasi va undagi ona obraziga diqqat qaratilgan .Gillam paypoq qissasi esa ona siymosi gavdalanishi ko'rsatilib o'tilgan Adib asarlarida onaning yelkasiga tushgan qiyinchliklar. Kulfatlar tasvirlangan. Maqola o'quvchilarni sergaklika chaqiradi.

Annotation: This article focuses on the famous Uzbek writer O'tkir Hashimov's story "World Affairs" and the image of the mother in it. The story of Gillam Paipok shows the embodiment of the mother figure and the difficulties that fell on the shoulders of the mother in Adib's works. Caps are described. The article calls readers to be vigilant.

Kalit so'zlari: obraz, qahramon,qissa,novell,xarekter,ijod,alla.

Key words: image, hero, short story, novel, character, creation, God.

O'tkir Hoshimov o'zbek halqning taniqli yozuvchisi, dramaturg , jamiyat arbobidir. U o'z asarlari bilan o'zbek halqinig qalbidan joy egalagan uning asarlarini o'qigan inson go'yo o'sha zamonga, aynan o'sha odamlar orasida tushib qolgandek his etadi o'zini .uning qaysi asarni qo'limizga olmaylik ko'zimda yosh bilan o'qiymiz bazida asar obrazlarida qatori biz ham asar ichida yashaymiz u asarlaridagi obrazlarni yaqol xayotiy qilib olgan. Hajv yo'nalishda sermahsul ijod qilgan adib Said Ahmad O'tkir Hoshimovning "Dunyoning ishlari" qissasini shunday etirof qilgan "Dunyoning ishlari" qisasini qissa emas, doton deb atashni istardim U qo'shiqday o'qiladi. Uni o'qib turib o'z onalarimizni o'ylab ketamiz. Shu mushfiq, Shu jafokash onalarimiz oldidagi bir umur uzib bo'lmas qarzarimizning aqali bittasini uza oldikmi, degan bir andisha, bir savol ko'z oldimizda ko'ndalang turib oladi. Qissa bizni insofga , insoni qadrlashga hurmat qilishga chaqiradi.

O'tkir Hoshimov asarlaridagi qahramonlariga o'zgacha ruh va fazilat yuqtirgan. Adibning "dunyoning ishlari" qissasi hech mubolag'asz onalar uchun o'rnatilgan haykal bo'ladi. Asardagi har bir ona timsoli benuqson va soddalik bilan tasvirlangan ijodkor asarning har bir bo'limdagi ona obraziga sharqona, o'zbekona ruh. Ushbu ona timsolining xarakter-xususiyati adibning boshqa asrlaridagi ona obrazlariga ham

ko'chdi, deb bema'lol aytish mumkin. Chunki O'tkir Hoshimov ushbu asarda tom ma'noda o'zbek onasini bor fazilatni bilan yaratgan edi. Qissa kichik kichik novellardan tashkil topgan "Oq oydin kechalar" hikoyasidagi ona har bir insoni qadrlaydigan, uning uchun qayg'uradigon timsoldir. Voqealar davomida uning tanigan va tanimagan insonlarga birdek mehribonlik ko'rsatishi bunga dalil. Ayniqsa osmonlarga uchgan yulduzlarga qarab, bir bechoraning joni uzildi deya hayotda umuman bilmagan insoniga joni achishi undagi insoniy fazilatning yana bir ko'rinishidir: goho-goho osmonda bir yulduz uchib qolardi. Hozirgina yonib turgan yulduz to'satdan lop etardiyu ingichka nurli iz qoldirib g'oyib bo'lardi. Onam cho'chib tushdi essiz.... Bir bechoraning joni uzildi-ya... yuragim shu etib, onamning pinjiga kirardim. Ishqilib boshqa yulduz uchmasin! Bu qissa kattayu kichik novelalardan iborat. Biroq ularning barchasida men uchun eng aziz odam- ona siymosi bor. Har bir hikoyada ona obrazi o'z xislatni namoyon etadi. Ona nafaqat o'z fazilatlarini bilan ajralib turadi, balki o'z bolalariga o'rnak bo'lishi ham kerak. Asar qahromoning onasi ham bolalariga tarbiya berishda turli hil hikoya matallardan foydalangan. Misol sifatida "HAQQUSH" hikoyasini olaylik, bu hikoya boshqa hikoyalardan tarbiyaviy jihatdan ajralib turadi. Ya'ni bir zamonlarda ikki aka yashar ekan. Ular juda noahil ekan. Akasining ismi Ilhaq, ukasining ismi esa Is'hoq ekan, ularning onasi ularni ko'p bora yarastirmoqchi bo'libdi, ammo udalay olmabdi, oxiri adoyi tamom bo'lgan ekan, Qodir Xudoning shunda qahri kelib ularni ko'zini ko'r qilib, qushga aylantirib qo'ygan ekan, shundan keyin aka-ukalar bir birini ko'rmasa sog'inishni, bir birga kerak ekanini tushinib yetibti, shundan keyin bir birini qadriga yetibdi, qaraganda ushbu hikoyani falsafiy tamonlari ham bor o'shanda ona o'z bolalarni inoq bo'lishi uchun hikoyani keltirgandir. Asar qahramoni bechora onam! O'sha iztirobli afsonani aytayotganingda inidan mo'ralagan qaldirg'och bolasidek ko'rpadan bosh chiqarib yotgan besh bolang bir-biri bilan inoq bo'lishini shunchalik xohlaganmiding!"- deya xo'rsinadi. "Gillam paypoq" hikoyasida ona o'z jigarbandiga kassalikdan tezroq xalos qilish uchun har narsaga hatto jonini ham berishga tayyor. Ona bollasini shosha-pisha tabibi hoji buvinikiga olib boradi bola dardidan biroz yengil tortgach o'z sog'lig'ni xavf ostiga qo'ygani- oyog'ini sovuqa oldirgani ma'lum bo'ladi. Ko'rdingizmi, har qanday ona ham farzandi uchun borini, hatto jonini ham beishga tayyorligiga guvoh bo'ldik.

"Gillam paypoq" sarlavha novella hajman kichik bo'lsa-da, undagi ona obrazi xarekteri ancha keng. Asardagi ona obrazi xarakterni quydagicha tasniflash mumkin: Birinchidan u farzandi uchun o'z jonidan kechishga tayyor ayol timsoli; ikkinchidan har qanday qiyinchilika, dardga bardosh bera oladigon matonat sohibasi uchinchidan, soddalik, oqko'ngilik ham uning



muhim fazilatdir. Qisqa qilib aytganda, ijodkor shu kichik asarda onalarga xos ezgu xislatlarning barchasini jamlashga erishgan.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, Ona mavzusi O'tkir hoshimov uchun novqiron, abadiy tugallanmas ilhom manbaidir. O'tkir Hoshimov ko'plab asarlarida ona siymosi madh etilgan uning qaysi asarini olmaylik, ayol xislatlarni ulug'lanishlarini ko'ramiz. Biz onamizni asrashimiz, vaqtida qadriga yetishimiz, asrab avaylashimiz zarur.

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INNOVATIVE APPROACHES TO TEACHING ENGLISH TO STUDENTS
WITH SPEECH DISORDERS

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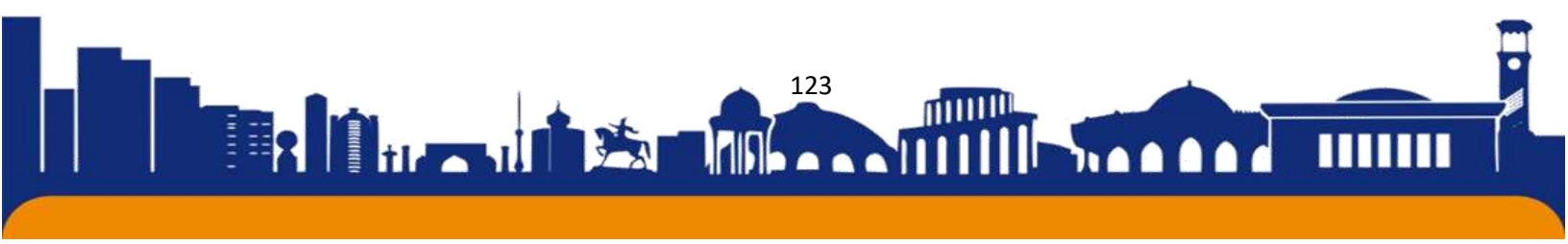
Annotation: This article explores innovative methods for teaching English to students with speech disorders. It discusses various strategies and techniques that educators can use to facilitate effective learning and communication, highlighting the importance of personalized instruction and technology integration. The aim is to provide educators with practical insights and tools to enhance their teaching methods and support students with speech challenges in their English language acquisition journey.

Keywords: Speech disorders, English language learning, innovative teaching methods, personalized instruction, technology integration, speech therapy, inclusive education.

Teaching English to students with speech disorders presents unique challenges and opportunities for educators. These disorders, which include stuttering, articulation disorders, voice disorders, and language impairments, can significantly affect a student's ability to communicate effectively. However, with innovative approaches and personalized strategies, educators can create an inclusive and supportive learning environment that caters to the needs of these students. This article explores several effective methods and technologies that can enhance English language learning for students with speech disorders.

Understanding the nature of speech disorders and their impact on language learning is essential before exploring specific teaching strategies. Speech disorders can affect various aspects of communication, including pronunciation, fluency, voice quality, and the ability to form sentences. These challenges can hinder a student's ability to participate in typical classroom activities, making it crucial for educators to adopt tailored approaches that address these specific needs.

One of the most effective ways to support students with speech disorders is through personalized instruction and the development of Individualized Education Plans (IEPs). IEPs are customized learning plans designed to meet the unique needs of each student. They



outline specific goals, accommodations, and instructional strategies that can help students with speech disorders succeed in learning English.

Multisensory teaching techniques, which engage multiple senses simultaneously, can be particularly beneficial for students with speech disorders. These techniques help reinforce language concepts through visual, auditory, and kinesthetic activities. Visual aids, auditory activities, and kinesthetic learning are examples of how educators can make learning more accessible and engaging for these students.

Technology offers a wide range of tools that can support English language learning for students with speech disorders. From speech recognition software to interactive apps, technology can provide personalized and engaging learning experiences. Notable technologies include speech recognition software, interactive apps, and Augmentative and Alternative Communication (AAC) devices, which support students with severe speech impairments by providing alternative ways to communicate.

Encouraging collaborative learning and peer support can create a more inclusive classroom environment. Pairing students with speech disorders with supportive peers can help them feel more comfortable and confident in practicing their English language skills. Collaborative learning strategies such as buddy systems, group activities, and peer tutoring can foster a sense of community and inclusivity in the classroom.

Integrating speech therapy techniques into English language instruction can be highly effective. Speech therapists can provide valuable insights and strategies that educators can use to support their students. Techniques like modeling and imitation, articulation exercises, and fluency strategies can improve students' speech clarity and language proficiency.

A supportive and inclusive classroom environment is crucial for the success of students with speech disorders. Educators should foster a positive atmosphere where all students feel valued and encouraged to participate. Elements of a supportive environment include positive reinforcement, patience and understanding, and flexible communication methods.

Educators must stay informed about the latest research and best practices in teaching students with speech disorders. Continuous professional development can help teachers acquire new skills and strategies to better support their students. Professional development



opportunities such as workshops, online courses, and collaboration with specialists can enhance educators' ability to meet the needs of their students.

In conclusion, teaching English to students with speech disorders requires a thoughtful and innovative approach. By implementing personalized instruction, utilizing multisensory techniques, integrating technology, encouraging collaborative learning, and incorporating speech therapy strategies, educators can create an inclusive and effective learning environment. Continuous professional development and a supportive classroom atmosphere are also essential in helping these students achieve their full potential in English language acquisition. Through dedication and creativity, educators can make a significant impact on the lives of students with speech disorders, enabling them to overcome challenges and succeed in their language learning journey.

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DECODING CULTURAL IDENTITY THROUGH LANGUAGE

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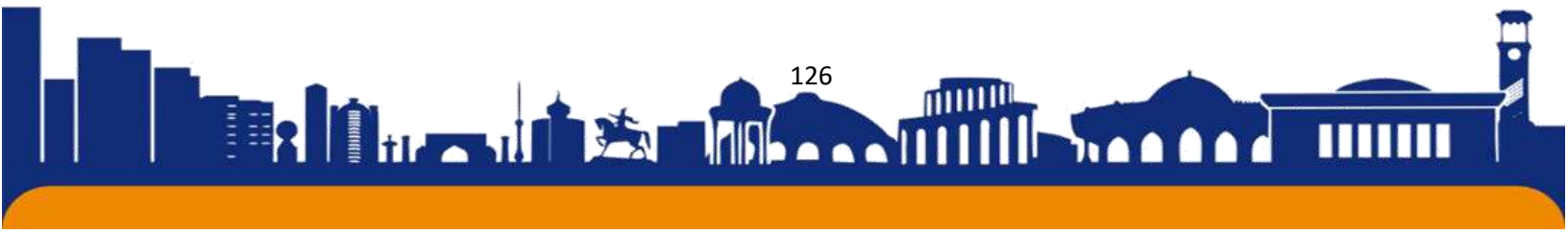
Annotation: This article explores the intricate relationship between language and cultural identity, highlighting how language reflects and shapes cultural norms, values, and worldviews. By decoding the role of language in expressing and preserving cultural identity, we gain insights into the diversity and richness of human societies.

Keywords: cultural identity, language, communication, diversity, linguistic anthropology

Language serves as more than just a means of communication; it is a powerful tool for expressing and shaping cultural identity. Across diverse societies and communities, language reflects the unique history, values, and worldview of its speakers, serving as a lens through which we interpret and understand the world around us. In this article, we delve into the multifaceted relationship between language and cultural identity, exploring how language reflects, preserves, and transforms cultural heritage and diversity.

At its core, cultural identity encompasses the shared beliefs, practices, customs, and traditions that bind individuals together within a community or group. Language plays a central role in shaping cultural identity by serving as a vehicle for transmitting cultural knowledge, stories, and heritage from one generation to the next. Through language, individuals express their sense of belonging, connection, and solidarity with their cultural community, reinforcing collective bonds and shared experiences.

Moreover, language reflects the unique worldview and perspective of its speakers, shaping the way they perceive and interpret the world around them. Each language embodies a distinct set of linguistic structures, vocabulary, and grammatical rules that reflect the cultural values, priorities, and priorities of its speakers. For example, languages spoken by indigenous communities often contain rich vocabulary related to local flora, fauna, and natural phenomena, reflecting their deep connection to the land and environment.



Furthermore, language serves as a marker of social identity, signaling belonging to a particular cultural group or community. Dialects, accents, and linguistic variations can reveal information about an individual's regional origin, socioeconomic status, and ethnic background, shaping perceptions and interactions within society. In multilingual societies, language choice and proficiency can also influence access to social, economic, and educational opportunities, highlighting the role of language in shaping social hierarchies and inequalities.

In addition to reflecting cultural identity, language also plays a crucial role in preserving and revitalizing endangered languages and indigenous knowledge systems. As languages face threats from globalization, urbanization, and language shift, efforts to document, revitalize, and promote linguistic diversity have gained momentum worldwide. Language revitalization initiatives, community language schools, and digital language resources play a vital role in preserving linguistic heritage and empowering speakers to reclaim their cultural identity and pride.

Moreover, the study of language and cultural identity has significant implications for fields such as anthropology, sociology, and linguistics. Linguistic anthropologists explore how language shapes social interactions, power dynamics, and identity formation within diverse cultural contexts. Sociolinguists investigate how language variation and change reflect social factors such as gender, ethnicity, and social class, shedding light on the complex interplay between language and society.

In conclusion, language serves as a window into the rich tapestry of human cultural diversity, reflecting and shaping the values, beliefs, and practices of its speakers. By decoding the role of language in expressing and preserving cultural identity, we gain a deeper understanding of the complex relationship between language, culture, and society. As we navigate an increasingly interconnected world, preserving linguistic diversity and promoting multilingualism are essential for fostering cultural understanding, empathy, and appreciation for the diverse experiences and perspectives that enrich our global community.

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**BALANCING THE BENEFITS AND DRAWBACKS OF TECHNOLOGY IN
DAILY LIFE**

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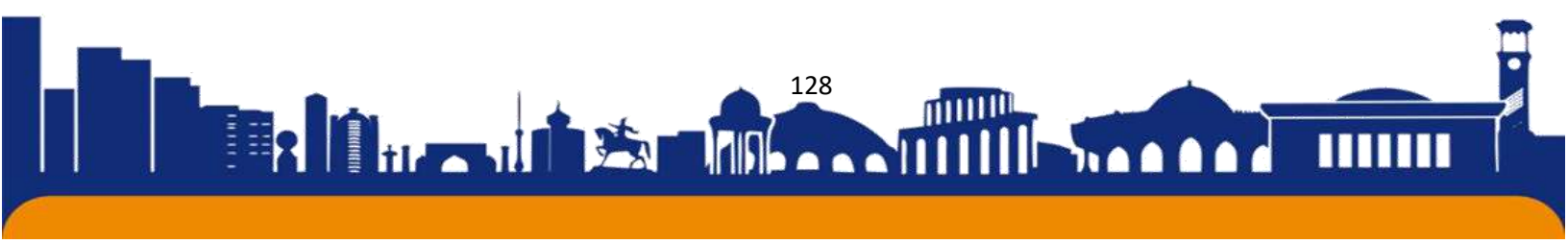
Annotation: This article examines the dual nature of technology in our daily lives, exploring its numerous benefits as well as the potential drawbacks it presents. By highlighting the importance of achieving a balanced approach to technology use, we can maximize its advantages while mitigating its negative impacts on our well-being.

Keywords: technology, daily life, benefits, drawbacks, digital balance

Technology has become an integral part of our daily lives, offering countless benefits and conveniences that have transformed the way we live, work, and interact with the world around us. However, alongside its many advantages, technology also presents a range of drawbacks and challenges that can impact our well-being and quality of life. This article aims to explore the balance between the benefits and drawbacks of technology in daily life, emphasizing the importance of achieving a harmonious relationship with technology to optimize its potential while minimizing its negative effects.

One of the most significant benefits of technology in daily life is its ability to enhance communication and connectivity. Through email, social media, messaging apps, and video conferencing platforms, we can stay connected with friends, family, and colleagues regardless of geographical distance. Technology enables us to share information, exchange ideas, and collaborate on projects in real-time, fostering meaningful relationships and facilitating global communication and collaboration.

Moreover, technology has revolutionized the way we access information and acquire knowledge. The internet serves as a vast repository of information on virtually every topic imaginable, providing instant access to news, research articles, educational resources, and multimedia content. Online learning platforms, digital libraries, and educational apps offer opportunities for lifelong learning and skill development, empowering individuals to pursue their educational goals and expand their horizons.



In addition to communication and information access, technology has transformed various aspects of daily life, from entertainment and leisure activities to healthcare and productivity. Streaming services, gaming platforms, and digital entertainment options provide endless opportunities for entertainment and relaxation. Wearable devices, health tracking apps, and telemedicine services offer tools for monitoring health and wellness, accessing medical information, and receiving personalized healthcare services. Productivity apps, time management tools, and digital assistants streamline daily tasks, boost efficiency, and improve workflow management.

However, alongside its numerous benefits, technology also presents a range of drawbacks and challenges that can impact our well-being and quality of life. Excessive screen time and digital device use have been linked to a range of physical and mental health issues, including eye strain, sleep disturbances, sedentary behavior, and digital addiction. Moreover, the constant barrage of notifications, alerts, and information overload can lead to feelings of overwhelm, distraction, and cognitive overload, affecting our ability to focus, concentrate, and retain information.

Furthermore, technology has raised concerns about privacy, security, and data protection, as our digital activities and personal information are increasingly stored, shared, and monetized by corporations and governments. The proliferation of online misinformation, fake news, and digital manipulation has eroded trust in traditional media sources and raised questions about the reliability and authenticity of information online. Moreover, technology has transformed the nature of work and employment, leading to concerns about job displacement, automation, and the gig economy.

In order to navigate the complex landscape of technology in daily life, it is essential to adopt a balanced approach that maximizes its benefits while mitigating its drawbacks. This involves being mindful of our technology use, setting boundaries and limits on screen time, and prioritizing activities that promote well-being and connection in the offline world. Practicing digital detoxes, unplugging from technology periodically, and engaging in activities such as exercise, nature walks, and face-to-face interactions can help restore balance and reduce the negative impacts of technology on our health and happiness.

Moreover, promoting digital literacy, critical thinking, and media literacy skills is essential for empowering individuals to navigate the digital landscape responsibly and discern fact from fiction online. By educating ourselves and others about the potential risks

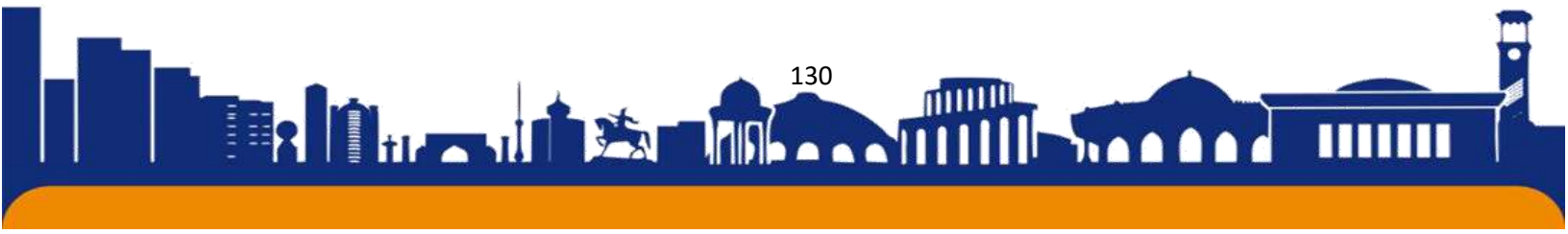


and challenges of technology, we can make informed decisions about how to use technology in ways that align with our values, priorities, and well-being.

In conclusion, technology offers numerous benefits and opportunities for enhancing our daily lives, from communication and information access to entertainment and productivity. However, it also presents a range of drawbacks and challenges that can impact our health, well-being, and quality of life. By striving to achieve a balanced approach to technology use, we can maximize its benefits while mitigating its negative impacts, ensuring that technology enhances rather than detracts from our overall happiness and fulfillment in daily life.

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FOSTERING CREATIVITY AND CRITICAL THINKING IN THE CLASSROOM

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Annotation: This article explores strategies for promoting creativity and critical thinking in the classroom, emphasizing the importance of student-centered approaches and fostering an environment that encourages exploration, inquiry, and innovation.

Keywords: creativity, critical thinking, classroom, education, student-centered learning

Fostering creativity and critical thinking in the classroom is essential for preparing students to thrive in today's rapidly changing world. As educators, it is our responsibility to create an environment that nurtures these skills and encourages students to think critically, solve problems creatively, and approach learning with curiosity and innovation. This article delves into strategies for promoting creativity and critical thinking in the classroom, highlighting the importance of student-centered approaches and cultivating a culture of inquiry and exploration.

One key strategy for fostering creativity and critical thinking in the classroom is to embrace student-centered learning approaches that empower students to take ownership of their learning and explore topics that interest them. By providing opportunities for choice, autonomy, and self-directed inquiry, educators can tap into students' natural curiosity and passion for learning, fostering creativity and engagement in the classroom. Project-based learning, inquiry-based learning, and problem-based learning are effective approaches that encourage students to explore real-world problems, work collaboratively, and develop critical thinking skills while addressing authentic challenges.

Moreover, creating an environment that values and celebrates creativity can inspire students to think outside the box, take risks, and experiment with new ideas. Encouraging divergent thinking, brainstorming, and open-ended exploration can stimulate creativity and innovation in the classroom. Additionally, incorporating arts, music, drama, and other creative outlets into the curriculum can provide students with opportunities to express themselves creatively and develop their unique talents and interests.



Furthermore, promoting critical thinking in the classroom involves teaching students how to analyze information critically, evaluate evidence, and construct well-reasoned arguments. Engaging students in discussions, debates, and Socratic questioning can help develop their analytical skills and encourage them to think critically about complex issues. Additionally, teaching students to ask thoughtful questions, consider multiple perspectives, and challenge assumptions can deepen their understanding and foster a culture of critical inquiry and reflection.

In addition to embracing student-centered approaches and promoting creativity and critical thinking, it is essential for educators to provide opportunities for feedback and reflection that encourage students to assess their progress, identify areas for improvement, and set goals for growth. By incorporating formative assessment strategies such as peer feedback, self-assessment, and reflection journals, educators can empower students to take ownership of their learning and develop metacognitive skills that are essential for lifelong learning and success.

Moreover, integrating technology into the classroom can enhance opportunities for creativity and critical thinking by providing students with access to digital tools and resources that support collaboration, problem-solving, and creativity. Educational apps, multimedia presentations, virtual simulations, and online collaborative platforms can enrich learning experiences, engage students in interactive learning activities, and expand their digital literacy skills. Additionally, technology can facilitate personalized learning experiences that cater to students' individual needs, interests, and learning styles, fostering creativity and critical thinking in diverse ways.

In conclusion, fostering creativity and critical thinking in the classroom is essential for preparing students to navigate the complexities of the 21st century and become lifelong learners and innovators. By embracing student-centered approaches, creating an environment that values creativity, and promoting critical inquiry and reflection, educators can empower students to develop the skills and mindset needed to thrive in an ever-changing world. By cultivating creativity and critical thinking in the classroom, we can inspire students to explore their passions, solve complex problems, and make meaningful contributions to society.



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**MAKTABGACHA TA'LIMNING BUGUNGI KUNDAGI AHAMIYATI VA
VAZIFALARI**

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ANNOTATSIYA: Ushbu maqolada maktabgacha ta'lim -tarbiyani tashkil etish fanini o'qitishning maqsad va vazifalari, bugungi rivojlanib borayotgan zamonda umumiy o'rta ta'lim sifatini tubdan oshirish, yosh avlodning ijodiy va intellektual salohiyatini qo'llab-quvvatlash va ro'yobga chiqarish kabi masalalar haqida so'z boradi.

KALIT SO'ZLAR: Uzluksiz ta'lim, maktabgacha ta'lim, barkamol avlod, harakatlar strategiyasi, mtt tarbiyalanuvchilari, pedagoglar.

Insonni har tomonlama barkamol etib tarbiyalash xalqimizning azaliy orzusi bo'lib, ajdodlarimiz ma'rifat, ma'naviyat va madaniyatni qanday qilib yosh avlodga o'rgatish, ularni komillikka yetaklash yo'llari, qonun-qoidalarini muttasil izlaganlar. Bular esa hamisha bolalar ta'lim-tarbiyasi oldidagi dolzarb yechimtalab muammolardan biridir. Bugun maktabgacha ta'limi oldida ham shu savollar ko'ndalang turibdi. Sababi uzluksiz ta'lim tizimining bosh bo'g'ini hisoblangan maktabgacha ta'limda eng asosiy fundamental bilimlar shakllantirilishi lozim. Mamlakatimizda olib borilayotgan uzluksiz ta'lim tizimining barcha bo'g'inlaridagi yangilanish, modernizatsiya jarayoni uzluksiz ta'lim tizimining barcha bo'g'inlari uchun, jumladan, barcha fanlar qatorida Maktabgacha ta'lim - tarbiyani tashkil etish fani bo'yicha ham zamon talabiga javob bera oladigan darslik va o'quv qo'llanmalarni yaratishni taqzo etmoqda. Shu boisdan Maktabgacha ta'lim-tarbiyani tashkil etish faniga oid zamonaviy bilimlar tizimini bo'lajak tarbiyachi pedagoglarga o'qitish dolzarb vazifalardan hisoblanadi.

Maktabgacha ta'lim-tarbiyani tashkil etish fanining maqsadi maktabgacha ta'lim-tarbiya qonuniyatlari bilan yaqindan tanishtirish, shuningdek, maktabgacha ta'limga qo'yilgan talablar, tamoyillar, mazmuni, tarbiya turlari va tarbiyachi shaxsini shakllantirishning pedagogik asoslarini o'rgatishdan iborat.

Fanning vazifalari: pedagogik qonuniyatlar hamda tamoyillarga asoslangan holda o'quv-tarbiya ishlarini tashkil etish haqidagi bilimlarga ega bo'lish, ta'limni tashkil etishning asosiy shakllarini amaliyotda qo'llash, maktabgacha ta'lim-tarbiyaning

mazmuni, o'ziga xos xususiyatlari, ta'limiy-tarbiyaviy jihatlarini topish, hamda kasbiga bo'lgan munosabatni tarbiyalash.

Bugungi kunda Respublikamizda "Maktabgacha ta'lim konsepsiyasi" hamda maktabgacha ta'lim uchun o'quv dasturlari va o'quvmetodik majmualarda bolalarning bilish faoliyatlarini rivojlantirish imkoniyatlarini kengaytirishga alohida e'tibor qaratilgan. MTT tarbiyalanuvchilarining bilish faoliyatlarini rivojlantirish tarbiyachi-pedagoglarning ta'lim-tarbiyani samarali tashkil etishlariga bevosita bog'liqdir. Bu borada O'zbekiston Respublikasini yanada rivojlantirish bo'yicha Harakatlar strategiyasida umumiy o'rta ta'lim sifatini tubdan oshirish, yosh avlodning ijodiy va intellektual salohiyatini qo'llab-quvvatlash va ro'yobga chiqarish kabi yo'nalishlar belgilangan bo'lib, bu o'z navbatida mazkur jarayonni tadqiq etish va tahliliy yo'nalishga ega bo'lgan didaktik tizim sifatida ko'rib chiqishda bolalar aqliy salohiyatini rivojlantirishda tarbiyachipedagoglarning ta'lim-tarbiyani samarali tashkil etish texnologiyasini takomillashtirish va amalga oshirish maqsadga muvofiq. Maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotlarida ta'lim-tarbiyadan ko'zlangan maqsad – ta'limning keyingi bosqichida ijodiy va mustaqil fikrlay oladigan shaxsni tarbiyalab berishdan iborat.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Sh.M.Mirziyoyev tashabbusi bilan ilgari surilgan 2017-2021-yillarda O'zbekiston Respublikasini rivojlantirishning Harakatlar strategiyasida ta'lim va o'qitish sifatini baholashning xalqaro standartlarini joriy etish asosida Oliy ta'lim muassasalari faoliyatining sifati va samaradorligini oshirish, jismonan sog'lom ruhiy va intellektual rivojlangan, mustaqil fikrlaydigan, qat'iy nuqtayi nazarga ega, Vatanga sodiq, yoshlarni tarbiyalash, demokratik islohotlarni chuqurlashtirish va fuqarolik jamiyatini rivojlantirish jarayonida ularning ijtimoiy faolligini oshirish, yoshlarni ijodiy va intellektual salohiyatini qo'llab-quvvatlash vazifalari belgilab berilgan.

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YARIMO'TKAZGICHLAR FIZIKASINING NAZARIY ASOSLARI

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada yarimo'tkazgichlar haqida dastlabki tushunchaga ega bo'lish va hayotimiz bilan bog'liqligini o'rganish kabi masalalar bayon etilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Yarimo'tkazgichlar, elektronika, mikroelektronika, amorf jismlar, kristal jismlar, kremniy, germaniy.

Elektron qurilmalarning tex rivojlanishi va qo'llanishi sihalarning kengayishi yarimo'tkazgichli qurilmalarga asoslangan element bazasini takomillashtirish bilan bog'liq. Shuning uchun elektron qurilmalarning ishlashini tushunishi uchun yarimo'tkazgichli qurilmalar asosiy turlarining tuzilishi va ishlash prinsipini bilish kerak.

Yarimo'tkazgichlar biz ishlatadigan oddiy telefonimizdan boshlab, hamma texnikamizda bor deb ayta olaman. Diod, triod degan tushunchalarni texnika olamida yuradiganlar juda ko'p ishlatadi, aynan mana shu narsalar yarimo'tkazgichlar turlari hisoblanadi. Sxemalar ichida joylashgan maydagina "tugun" yarimo'tkazgichlar hisoblanadi. Yarimo'tkazgichlar elektr tokini 1 nuqtadan 2-nuqtada tashish uchun xizmat qiladi.

Yarimo'tkazgichlar o'tkazgichlar va izolyatorlar o'rtasida o'tkazuvchanlikka ega bo'lgan materiallarga ishora qiladi. Umumiy materiallarga kremniy, germaniy, kremniy karbid, galliy nitridi va boshqalar kiradi. Umuman olganda, yarimo'tkazgichlar yarim o'tkazgichlar materiallariga ishora qiladi, triodlar va diodlar esa yarim o'tkazgichli qurilmalardir. Qaysi biri bo'lishidan qat'i nazar, ularning ko'p turlari mavjud. Keling, ba'zi umumiy narsalar haqida gapiraylik. Yarimo'tkazgichli materiallarning uchta asosiy turi mavjud: ichki yarim o'tkazgich, P tipidagi yarim o'tkazgich va N tipidagi yarim o'tkazgich. Ichki yarim o'tkazgich: material butunlay toza, aralashmalarsiz va panjara to'liq. Ichki kovalent bog'lanish o'z-o'zidan qo'zg'aluvchan bo'lganligi sababli (ba'zi valentlik zonalaridagi elektronlar taqiqlangan bandni bo'sh bandga kesib o'tib, tashqi elektr maydoni ostida erkin harakatlana oladigan elektronlar va teshiklarni hosil qiladi), u elektr tokini o'tkazadi. Yarimo'tkazgichlarning o'tkazuvchanlik xususiyatlarini tushunish uchun biz elektron teshik juftlarining bunday kontseptsiyasiga ega bo'lishimiz kerak

Yarimo'tkazgichlar o'tkazuvchanligi jihatidan metall va dielektriklar orasidagi moddalar bo'lib, o'z fizik xususiyatlarini turli tashqi ta'sirlar (masalan yoritish, isitish va hokazo) natijasida keng intervalda o'zgartira olish xususiyatiga ega. Yarimo'tkazgichlar elektronika va mikroelektronikada juda keng qo'llanilib, zamonaviy elektr jihozlarning deyarli hammasi — kompyuterlardan tortib to uyali aloqa telefonlarigacha barchasi yarimo'tkazgichli texnologiyaga asoslangan. Eng keng qo'llaniladigan yarimo'tkazgich modda kremniy bo'lib, boshqa moddalar ham keng qo'llaniladi.

Yarimo'tkazgichlar elektron volt (eV) darajasidagi tarmoqli bo'shlig'iga ega kristall moddalardir. Masalan, olmos keng bo'shliqli yarimo'tkazgich sifatida tasniflanishi mumkin (taxminan 7 eV) va indiy arsenid — tor bo'shliqqa (0,35 eV). Yarimo'tkazgichlarga ko'plab kimyoviy elementlar (germaniy, kremniy, selen, tellur, mishyak va boshqalar), juda ko'p miqdordagi qotishmalar va kimyoviy birikmalar (galliy arsenid va boshqalar) kiradi.

$T=0$ K da valent sohasi elektronlari bilan butunlay to'lgan, taqiqlangan soha kengligi ucha katta bo'lmagan ($E_g = 4eV$) kristallik moddalar yarimo'tkazgichlar deb ataladi.

Yarimo'tkazgichlar tozaligiga qarab – xususiy yoki kirishmali yarimo'tkazgichlar bo'linadi.

Ximiyaviy toza yarimo'tkazgichlar – xususiy deb hisoblanadi, ularning o'tkazuvchanligi esa xususiy o'tkazuvchanlik deb ataladi.

Elektrofizik xususiyatlari kirishma atomlari bilan aniqlanadigan yarimo'tkazgichlar deb ataladi.

Yarimo'tkazgichlar — elektr tokini yaxshi o'tkazuvchi moddalar (o'tkazgichlar, asosan, metallar) va elektr tokini amalda o'tkazmaydigan moddalar (dielektriklar) orasidagi oraliq vaziyatni egallaydigan moddalar. Mendeleyev davriy sistemasida II, III, IV, V va VI guruhlarda joylashgan ko'pchilik elementlar. Masalan: kremniy (Si), germaniy (Ge), mishyak-galliy (GaAs), kadmiy-tellur (CdTe) va h.k. Sof yarimo'tkazgichlar (Cr, Ge) o'zidan elektr tokini o'tkazmaydi.

Toza kristall panjaradagi boshqa kimyoviy element atomi (masalan, fosfor, bor va boshqalar atomi). d. kremniy kristalida) nopoklik deyiladi. Nopoklik atomi kristallga elektron beradimi (yuqoridagi misolda fosfor) yoki uni tutadimi (bor) ga qarab, nopoklik atomlari donor yoki akseptor deb ataladi. Nopoklikning tabiati kristall panjaraning qaysi atomini almashtirganiga, qaysi kristallografik tekislikda joylashganiga qarab o'zgarishi mumkin.

Yarimo'tkazgichlarning o'tkazuvchanligi haroratga bog'liq. Mutlaq nol haroratga yaqin yarimo'tkazgichlar dielektriklarning xususiyatlariga ega.

Tranzistor yarimo'tkazgichli qurilma bo'lib, u p yoki n tipidagi yarimo'tkazgichli ikkita bazadan iborat bo'lib, ular orasida n yoki p tipidagi yarimo'tkazgich joylashgan maydon bor. Shunday qilib, tranzistorda p-n birikmasining ikkita hududi mavjud.

"Yarimo'tkazgichlar fizikasi" yoki "yarim o'tkazish" – bu juda keng qamrovli fizika sohasidagi mavzu. Bu, yarimo'tkazgichlar (partonlar) va ulardan tashkil topgan kvarklar va gliuonlar, elektronlar va neutrino va boshqalar kabi atomlarni va ularning o'zaro amal shakllarini o'rganadigan fizikning bir sohasi. Yarimo'tkazgichlar fizikasi, materiallar va jismlarning strukturasi, energiya almashishlari, va ko'rsatkichlarining, shuningdek, partonlar orasidagi aloqalar to'g'risida nazariy va amaliy tushunchalarni o'rganadi.

Bu soha, quvvat va energiya almashishlarini o'rganish, temir, proton, neytron va boshqalar kabi osmon qismi va qalqon partikallarining qonuniy xossalari haqida o'rganishga aloqador. Bundan tashqari, fizikada x-ray va elektron mikroskopiyasi, atom energetikasi, to'plamlar nazariyasi va termodinamika kabi yo'nalishlarga ham e'tibor qaratiladi.

Yarimo'tkazgichlar fizikasi, quantum mexanikasi, kvantum chromodinamik, quantum elektrodinamika va ko'plab boshqa fizika sohalarini o'z ichiga oladi. Bu soha, fundamental xususiyatlar va ularga asoslangan jiddiy fizika, modellar va sifatlar kabi muhim mavzularni o'z ichiga oladi.

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АГРОТЕХНОЛОГИЯ ВЫРАЩИВАНИЯ ХЛОПКА

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АБСТРАКТНЫЙ

В статье представлен анализ исследований по использованию видов хлопчатника рода *Gossypium*, истории происхождения, распространения, ботанических особенностей, биологических свойств, хозяйственного значения и технологии выращивания хлопчатника.

Ключевые слова: Госсипиум, хлопчатник, род, вид, дикий, рудеральный, гибридный, биологический, морфологический.

Если оценивать хлопчатник с систематической точки зрения, то он включает 54 вида, принадлежащих к роду *Gossypium*, из них 50 — дикие виды хлопчатника и четыре — культурные виды хлопчатника, состоящие из двух диплоидов и двух тетраплоидов [2].

Около 90% хлопка, используемого в легкой промышленности, относится к сортам *G. hirsutum* L.. Однако из-за высокой продуктивности и качества культивируемых видов их восприимчивость к абиотическим и биотическим факторам обычно не увеличивается, а может даже снижаться [4].

Для повышения устойчивости видов *G. hirsutum* L. к биотическим и абиотическим факторам необходимо изучение ее генетической основы. С этой целью в целом утверждается, что можно использовать дикие виды хлопчатника для улучшения генотипа культурных видов [1].

Дикие виды хлопчатника широко распространены в Америке, Африке и Азии в различных экологических условиях. Эти виды прошли испытания в результате длительного естественного отбора и устойчивы ко многим видам негативных факторов, таких как болезни, насекомые, засуха, жара и соленость. Однако существует множество мутантных форм, каждая из которых вносит свой вклад в богатую генетическую базу хлопка [2].

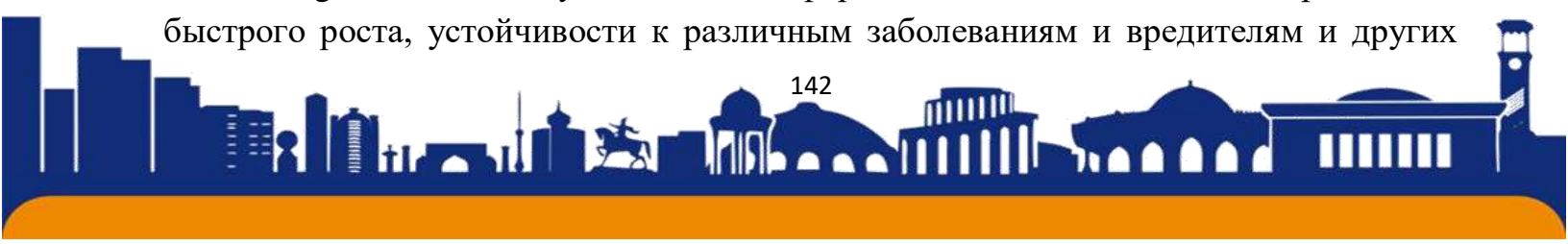
G. herbaceum L. — диплоидный вид хлопчатника, выращиваемый в западном Китае, устойчивый к засухе, вирусу скручивания листьев хлопчатника и питающимся соком насекомым, таким как цикадка, белокрылка, трипсы и тля [3].

G. nelsonii Фрикс. — это разновидность диплоидного хлопка, выведенного в Австралии и обладающего многими экономически ценными свойствами, такими как низкое содержание госсипола. Это полезно для выращивания семян с низким уровнем госсипола. Кроме того, *Verticillium* устойчив к увяданию, тле и белой гнили, а также к абиотическим стрессовым факторам, таким как высокая температура и засуха. Кроме того, его коричневое волокно чрезвычайно спелое и экономически важно. Если эти признаки перенести на культивируемый тетраплоидный вид *G. hirsutum* L., это принесет большую экономическую выгоду [4].

Хлопок сеют на полях севооборота, из которых распространены хлопко-люцерновый и хлопко-зерновой севообороты. Химическая обработка занимает важное место среди агротехнических мероприятий. Нормы минеральных удобрений, их пропорции зависят от почвенно-климатической зоны, условий поля, сорта и его продуктивности. Для сбора 1 т хлопка средневолокнистому хлопку требуется 50-60 кг азота и калия, 12-20 кг фосфора из почвы; а тонковолокнистый хлопок требует на 20-25% больше питательных веществ. Используются микроэлементы (бор, марганец, цинк, медь, молибден), органические и местные удобрения. Посев семян начинают в конце марта – начале апреля при температуре почвы 12-14°C в течение 10 дней. Для посадки используют депилированные или волосатые семена. Высевают в двойные и широкие ряды (60, 90 см между рядами). Толщина посадки до 110-170 тыс. саженцев на гектар в зависимости от почвенных условий и биологических особенностей сорта. В Средней Азии хлопок выращивают только на орошаемых территориях [5].

Сбор урожая начинается после дефолиации или высыхания на полях, предназначенных для хлопкоуборочных машин. Механизирован весь комплекс агротехники хлопчатника, уборка хлопка, частичное орошение и некоторые другие агроприемы. С 20-х годов 20 века в Узбекистане создано более 800 сортов хлопчатника, из них районировано около 130 (80 из средневолокнистых сортов, 50 из тонковолокнистых). Основные сорта, возделываемые с 1990 года: средневолокнистые сорта хлопчатника С-4727, С-6524, 175-Ф, Ан-Бойовут 2, Наманган-77, Ак олтин, АН-Узбекистан, Ташкент-6, Чимбой 3010, 138-Ф, Кыргызстан-3, Юлдуз, Бухара 6, Келажак, Генофонд-2 и другие; из тонковолокнистых сортов Термиз 24, Термиз 31, Сурхан 5, 6249-В, 9883-И, 9871-И, С-6037, 6465-В, Ангор и других [3].

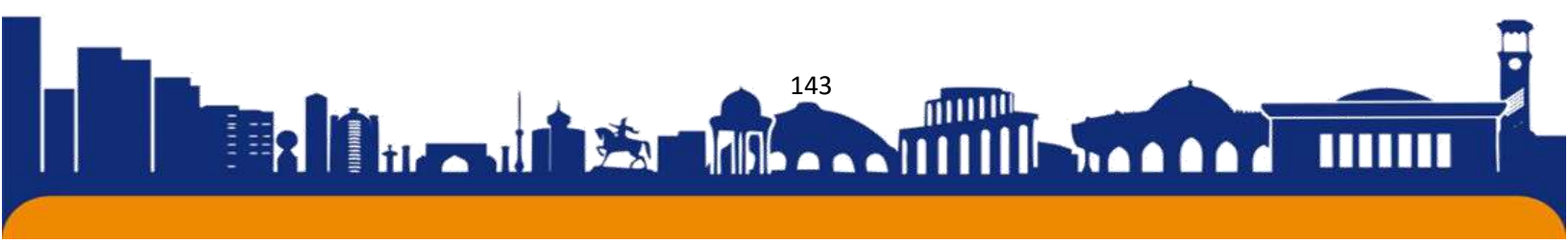
Многие учёные полагают, что генофонд *Gossypium L.turkumi gossypium L.turkumi go'za* диких, полудиких видов и форм можно использовать для определения быстрого роста, устойчивости к различным заболеваниям и вредителям и других



полезных свойств и характеристик, а также перенести их на культурные растения 'кидланган [1, 2,].

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**HOFIZ XORAZMIYNING MA'NODOSH SO'ZLARNI DIALEKTIZMLAR
BILAN BOYITISH MAHORATI**

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Annotatsiya: Maqolada Hofiz Xorazmiy lirikasidagi ma'nodosh so'zlarning yuzaga kelish omillari bo'yicha tahliliy mulohazalar beriladi. Ijodkor ijodidagi dialektizmlardan misollarning fonetik xususiyatlari o'rganilgan.

Abstract: The article gives analytical comments on the factors of occurrence of meaningful words in Hafiz Khorezmi's lyrics. The phonetic characteristics of examples of dialectisms in the artist's work were studied.

Аннотация: В статье даются аналитические комментарии к факторам появления смысловых слов в лирике Хафиза Хорезми. Изучены фонетические характеристики примеров диалектизмов в творчестве художника.

Kalit so'zlar: H. Xorazmiy devoni, matn lingvopoetikasi, ma'nodosh so'zlar, dialect, lug'aviy birlik, so'z boyligi

Key words: H. Khorazmi's book, linguopoetics of the text, synonyms, dialect, vocabulary

Ключевые слова: Книга Х. Хорезми, лингвопоэтика текста, синонимы, диалект, лексика

Hofiz Xorazmiy lirikasidagi ma'nodosh so'zlarning yuzaga kelish omillariga ko'ra bir necha guruhga ajratish mumkin:

1. Takrorlarning oldini olish ehtiyoji.
2. Ma'noni kuchaytirishga bo'lgan intilish.
3. Xos so'z boyligidan foydalanishga bo'lgan harakat.

Har bir ijodkor shu tildan foydalanar ean, albatta, unda ushbu til imkoniyatlaridan tashqari o'ziniki bo'lgan boshqa narsaga egalik qilish yoki undan foydalanish imtiyozi yo'q. Lekin unda *xos so'z boyligi* tushunchasiga asos bo'lgan ikki narsa bor:

1. Dialektal so'zlardan foydalanish.
2. Okkazional birliklar ijod qilish.

Mumtoz matnda dialektal birliklar masalasi o'ta murakkab. Sababi biz o'sha davr sheva va lahjalari haqida umumiy tasavvurgagina egamiz, xolos. Shuning uchun masalani



Hofiz Xorazmiy she'riyatli tilining hozirgi Xorazm shevalariga nisbati tarzida qo'yish to'g'riroq bo'ladi.

Ana shu tomondan qaraganda Hofiz Xorazmiy she'riyati tilida hozirgi Xorazm shevalari materiallariga nasibatan olganda dialektal deb qarash mumkin bo'lgan so'zlarning bir qismini fonetik farqlar bilan ajrilib turuvchi birliklar tashkil qiladi.

Masalan, *to'liq* ma'nosidagi *to'lu*:

Sharobi ishq birla *to'ludur* paymonavu sog'ar,

O'shandin xoli ermas sog'aru paymonani izda. (19-g'.)

Shoir bu so'zni *to'lun* (asosan oyga nisbatan) sifati bilan ma'nodosh tarzida qo'llaydi:

To'lun oytak yuzi aksindin tamom,

Oshiqi ko'nglinda bor nuru safo. (60-g'.)

Yana bir baytda shu sifatning orttirma daraja shakli hozirgi Xorazm qipchoq lahjasidagi shakliga muvofiq ishlatilgani ko'ramiz:

Ikki ko'zumni qilibman du koni la'lu guhar,

Xayoli raxtini ko'r *to'p-to'lu* do'kon ichra. (28-g'.)

Shoir lirikasi tilida hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tilida yoki hozirgi shevalarda jarangli undosh bilan boshlangan so'zlar jarangsiz varianti bilan boshlanadi.

Dudoq – tutoq (lab)

Surmas *tudoqi* la'lina aning baho ne teb,

To'ksun qonimni xun to'kar ul bir bahonag'a. (45-g'.)

To'n – do'n- (biror tusga kirmoq, aylanmoq)

Ol qon edi hajrinda ravon ko'z yoshi doyim,

Ol qonni ko'rung emdi *to'nubdur* qaro qong'a. (46-g'.)

Garchi gap bu o'rinda muallifning xos leksik boyligini namoyish qilishi borasida ketayotgan bo'lishiga qaramay, ushbu baytda namoyon bo'lib turgan shoir lingvopoetik mahorati haqida ozroq to'xtalish joiz. Sababi baytni bir necha shaklda o'qish va shunga muvofiq talqin qilish mumkin.

1) Agar baytni yuqorida berilgan shaklda o'qisak, undan tubandagi ma'noni uqish mumkin bo'ladi: "Hajrida ravon bo'lgan (oqqan) ko'z yoshlarim qizil qon edi, endi qora qonga do'ngan (aylangan) qizil qonni ko'ring".

2) Baytning nazarda tutilgan boshqa ma'nolari idrok etish uchun uning asliy shaklini ko'rib chiqamiz:

آل قان ایدی هجریندا روان کوز یاشی دایم

آل قان نی کورونک ایمدی تونوبدور قرا قانغا



Bunga ehtiyoj tug'ilgani sababi asliyatga ko'ra baytni
Olqan edi hajrinda ravon ko'z yoshi doyim,
Olqanni ko'rung emdi *to'nubdur* qaro qong'a –
tarzida o'qish mumkin bo'ladiki, undan "Hajrida yig'layverganimdan ko'z yoshi jon
(ravon)ni olgan edi, uning olgan narsani ko'ringki, qora qonga aylanibdi".

Demakki, baytda juda murakkab sintaktik shakldoshlik hamda *ravon* so'zini ikki
ma'noda (tez; jon, ruh) ishlatish asosida ikki karra iyhom yuzaga kelmoqda.

Suju – suchuk, chuchuk:

Ko'z ko'ra ko'rdi davlati bedor bu kecha.

Bir so'rsam edi tor og'zinkim, *suchi* erur. (26-g'.)

Tang – teng:

Hadisi oshiq ila aql so'zi *tang* ermas,

Tang o'lmadi chu haqiqat so'zi majoz bila. (21-g'.)

Shu bilan birga shoir she'oriyatida turkiy *teng* bilan ma'nodosh *barobar* ham
ishlatilgan:

Zaxmat-i daq bila sarg'ardiyu bo'ldi chu hilol,

Moh-i tobon chu yuzi birla barobar tushdi. (856-g'.)

Bugungi kunda Xorazmdagi o'g'uz lahjasi shevlarida *yashirmoq* ma'nosidagi *gizla-*
Hofiz she'rlarida *kizla-* tarzida ishlatiladi.

Nechakim sir-i ishqini ko'ngulning ichra *kizlarman*,

Hadisi so'znokimdin bo'lur xurshidtak paydo. (10-g'.)

Hofiz Horazmiy she'riyatida *kizla-* ning bir necha ma'nodoshi bor:

Yoshur – yashir:

Muxlisi dirinadin *yoshurmag'il* yuzungnikim ,

Bu faqire xasta dilda bor husn e'tiqod. (129-g'.)

Pinhon ayla-:

Ishqing sirrini *pinhon ayladim* man xalq aro,

G'amzayi g'ammoz birla nogohon san chiqmag'il. (559-g'.)

Nihon ayla-

Chiqib ul mohi mehrafuz o'zinkim nihon aylar.

O'shul dam ayni oshiqdin base chashma ayon aylar. (231-g'.)

Shoir o'z she'rlarida *yaqin* ma'nosida hozirgi kunda shevalarda kam bo'lsa ham
ishlatiladigan *yoviq* so'zini qo'llaydi:

Ko'zlari *yoviq*lar bilan kirma bu yo'lg'a ravon,

Bo'lmoq agar izda rahbari biyno bila. (20-g'.)

Eski o'zbek tilida *yaqin* omonim so'z bo'lib, biri o'z qatlamga mansub bo'lsa, biri arab tilidan o'zlashgan:

Yaqin, yoqin – I. *Yaqin* (ziddi: uzoq)

Yaqin II. a. Aniq, jazm, muqarrar; Ahli *yaqin* – avliyolar¹.

Jonimni *yaqin* tiyru kamonsiz berisarman,

Ermas bu so'zum asri *yiroq* emdi *yaqindur*. (187-g'.)

Ba'zan shoir *yaqin* so'zidagi har ikkala ma'noni ham nazarda tutgan holda iyhom yaratadi:

Ko'rmak gumon og'zi aning bordur *yaqin*

Bilmam gumon *yaqinu yaqinim* gumondur. (170-g'.)

Majoz ermas haqiqatdur bu ma'no olam ichra, kim,

Yaqin yuzungni ko'rganlar *yaqin* birla gumon ko'rmas. (468-g'.)

Shuningdek, *yaqin* ma'nosini arab tilidan o'zlashgan *qarib* so'zi ham mavjud bo'lib, shoir ularni asosan o'ziga teng antonimi – arabcha *ba'id* (uzoq) bilan juft holatda qo'llaydi:

Agarchi suvrat ila do'st bas *ba'id* erur,

Va lekin ma'noda oshiq ani *qarib* bilur. (351-g'.)

Hofizi bechoradin suratda jonondur *ba'id*,

Lek ma'no birla joning'a erur asri *qarib*. (76-g'.)

Quyida esa qo'l so'ziga ma'nodosh sifatida *al* so'zi ishlatilganini ko'ramiz.

Sari zulfiki chiqib turar *alimdin* dushvor,

Asr shu bo'lg'ay erdi ilgima oson kelsa. (43-g'.)

Bu so'z Alisher Navoiy asarlarida *el* shaklida ishlatilgan. O.Madrahimov o'z lug'atida qo'l ma'nosining *al* shaklida ishlatilishiga oid muhim ma'lumotlarni jamlab beradi². Hofiz she'riyati tilida ham *qo'l* somatizmi *alga* nisbatan keng qo'llanilgan:

Aqdi zulfini qo'lumkim tutdi

Hajrtak ko'zga ko'rundi ul shast. (97-g'.)

Shoir o'rni bilan qo'l ma'nosini beruvchi forscha *dast* va arabcha *yad* va *soid* (uning tirsak ma'nosi ham bor) so'zlarini ishlatadi:

Zulfni *alimga* olg'ani ko'nglum tilar, vale

Doim o'shul murod berur *dasti* shonaga. (45-g'.)

Bu baytda ham *al*, ham *dast* so'zlari ishlatilishidan *tarodif* san'ati yuzaga kelgan.

Ko'rguzsa o'shul *soidi* sumanni yengindin,

¹ Иброҳимов С., Шамсиев П. Навоий асарлари луғати. – Тошкент: Ф.Фуллом номидаги Адабиёт ва санъат нашриёти, 1972. – Б. – Б. 717.

² Мадрахимов О. Ўзбек тили ўғуз лаҳжасининг қисқача қиёсий луғати. – Урганч: Хоразм, 1999. –Б. 46.



Ko'ringay edi borchaga ul dam *ayadi* bayzo. (65-g'.)

Hofizning Xorazm shevalariga munosabati faqat lug'aviy birliklardan iborat emas. Shoir she'riyatida shunday ifodalar borki, ular ayrim baytlarni Xorazm shevalarining o'zi yozilganiday taassurot beradi. Masalan,

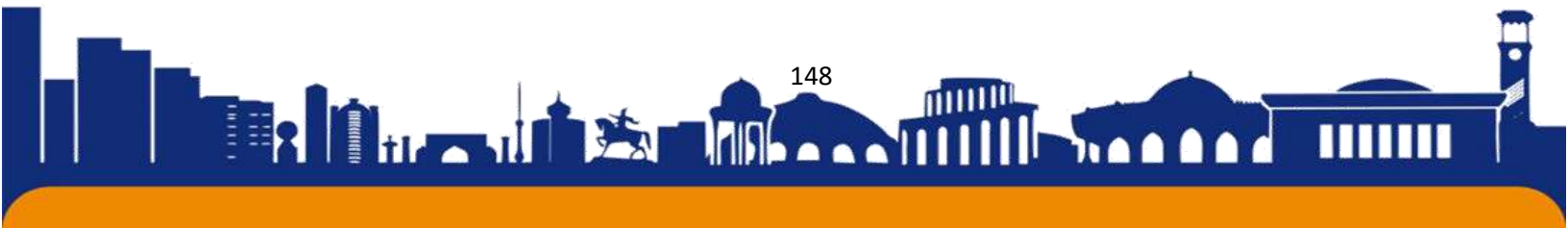
Tarki guftor qil oni tilasang, ey hofiz,

Bilmaga bo'lmas oni chun rivoyat birla. (36-g'.)

baytida *bilmaga bo'lmas* (bilib bo'lmaydi) birikmasi Xorazm shevalaridagi *aytmaka bo'midi* birikmasi qolipidadir.

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«CONFERENCE ON UNIVERSAL SCIENCE RESEARCH 2023»
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