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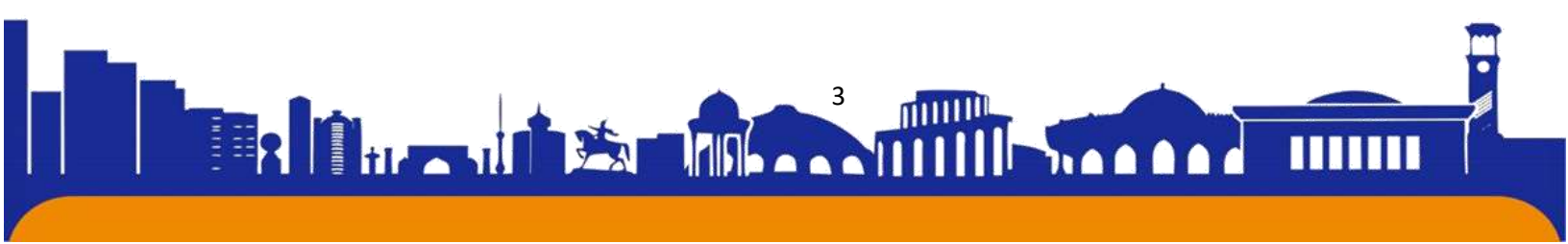
**Basis:** Page 3 of the list of scientific publications recommended to publish the main scientific results of dissertations of the Higher Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan. - Tashkent: 2019. - 160 p

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## ОЛИЙ ТАЪЛИМ МУАССАСАЛАРИДА ИНТЕГРАЦИОН ЖАРАЁНЛАРНИ ТАШКИЛ ЭТИШ МОДЕЛЛАРИ

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**Аннотация.** *Мақолада илм-фан, таълим ва бизнес интеграцион фаолияти назарияси, методологияси ва амалиёти масалалари, айниқса, унинг инновацион жиҳатларининг ижтимоий-иқтисодий ривожланиши зарурияти асосланган, олий таълим муассасаларида интеграцион жараёнларни ташкил этиш моделлари ўрганилган.*

**Калит сўзлар:** *олий таълим, интеграция, университет 3.0, салоҳият, ҳамкорлик, илм, фан.*

### 1. Кириш

Мамлакат иқтисодиётини инновацион ривожлантиришда интеграцион ўзаро фаолиятдаги ҳар хил шаклларнинг қўлланилиши давлатимиз иқтисодий салоҳиятини ошириш ва рақобат афзалликларини самарали қўллашнинг муҳим ҳаракатлантирувчи кучи бўлиб келаётганлиги ҳеч кимга сир эмас. Ўзбекистон ва унинг ҳудудларидаги иқтисодиёт субъектлари орасидаги ўзаро ҳамкорлик ва интеграцион ривожланиш салоҳиятидан қанча тўлароқ фойдаланилса, минтақавий иқтисодиётнинг замонавий бизнес-стратегияларига мослашув жараёнлари шунча фаолроқ боради, мувофиқ равишда ҳудудлар салоҳиятини амалга ошириш учун янги имкониятлар пайдо бўлади. Худди бутун дунёда бўлгани каби мамлакатимизда ҳам таълим, фан ва ишлаб чиқариш интеграциясини кучайтиришнинг янада оқилона механизмларини ишлаб чиқиш муҳим назарий ва амалий муаммодир.

Иқтисодиёти юксак даражада инновацион ривожланган мамлакатларнинг охириги 70-80 йиллик тажрибаси шуни кўрсатиб турибдики, мамлакатни инновацион ислоҳ қилишда олий таълим муассасаларининг драйверлик роли тобора кучайиб бормоқда ва ижтимоий ҳодиса сифатида олий таълим муассасаларининг бизнес, фан ва ҳаттоки давлат ҳокимияти билан чуқурроқ



интеграциялашиш шарт-шароитларини оширишни кўллаб-қувватлаш изчиллигини кучайтирмоқда.

## 2. Таҳлил ва натижалар

Ўзбекистонда инновацион фаолиятни ривожлантириш ва бошқарув тизимини ўрганишга доир илмий тадқиқотлар К.Х.Абдурахманов, О.К.Абдурахманов, А.Ш.Бекмуродов, Х.М.Имамов, Н.К.Йўлдошев, Н.Махмудов У.Ш.Юсупов, Х.М.Абдусатторова, Г.К.Тарахтиева, И.Исмаев, Б.Ш.Усмонов, М.Қ.Қодиров, Ж.Д.Елтазаров, Т.З.Тешабоев, Т.Шодиев, Ш.А.Атамуратов, М.Ф.Ҳакимова, А.О.Очилов, Ш.Отажонов<sup>1</sup> ва бошқа олимлар томонидан олиб борилган.

Ҳозирда республика олий таълим муассасаларида мутахассислар тайёрлаш ҳолати қандай, Ўзбекистонда жаҳон стандартларига мос келадиган рақобатбардош кадрлар тайёрланаётгани ёки йўқми, деган саволлар туғилиши табиий. Бу саволларга жавоб бериш учун Жаҳон банкининг қуйидаги маълумотиغا эътиборингизни қаратамиз. 2 та глобал рейтингга асосан тузилган, жаҳондаги энг машҳур 500 та университет киритилган рўйхатга Ўзбекистондан

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<sup>1</sup>Абдурахманов К.Х. и др. Современный менеджмент и реформирование системы образования в Узбекистане. – Ташкент, 2005. – 133 с.; Йўлдошев Н.К., Юсупов У.Ш. Инновационный менеджмент и предпринимательство (Учебник). – Ташкент: Innovatsion rivojlanish nashriyot-matbaa uyi, 2022. – 320 с. Yo‘ldoshev N.Q., Akbarxodjayeva Z.Z. Innovatsion menejment. – Toshkent: IQTISODIYOT, 2019. – 321 b.; Abdusattorova X.M. Innovatsiya strategiyasi. O‘quv qo‘llanma. – Toshkent: TDIU, 2011. – 280 b.; Taraxtiyeva G.K. Innovatsion menejment. – Toshkent: Fan va texnologiya, 2013. – 208 b.; Yo‘ldoshev N.K. Menejment [Matn]: darslik / N.K.Yoldoshev, G.E.Zaxidov. – Toshkent: “O‘zbekiston faylasuflari milliy jamiyati” nashriyoti, 2018. – 245 b.; Худойбердиев З.Я. Развитие системы подготовки кадров для сферы предпринимательства (на примере малого и среднего бизнеса): Автореф. дисс. ...док. экон. наук. – Ташкент, 2002. – 44 с. Ismatov I. Fan va ishlab chiqarishning yaxlitligi xususida // Uzluksiz ta‘lim tizimida fanlarning o‘zaro integratsiyalashuvi muammolari. Respublika ilmiy-amaliy konferentsiya materiallari. – Toshkent, 2010. – B. 9–11.; Н.Махмудов, Д.Акобиров, Стратегия инновационного развития промышленности Республики Узбекистан. Монография. Т.2011 г. 330.стр. B.SH.Usmonov, M.Q.Qodirov, J.D.Yeltazarov Raqobatbardosh ilmiy kadrlar tayyorlashda inson kapitali va innovatsion infratuzilmalarning o‘rni // Ta‘lim, fan va innovatsiya. Toshkent, 2015. – 23 b.; Teshaboev T.Z. Oliy o‘quv yurtlarida innovatsion faoliyatni takomillashtirish yo‘llari: Iqt. fan. nomz. ... diss. – Toshkent, 2009. – 25 b., Shodiev T. Iqtisodiy rivojlanishning sifat vektorlari. Atamuradov SH.A. Xorijiy mamlakatlarda vechurli innovatsion loyihalashtirish modellari. Iqtisodiyot va innovatsion texnologiyalar” ilmiy elektron jurnali. – 2019. – № 2.; Hakimova M.F. Oliy ta‘lim muassasalarida ta‘limning sifati va samaradorligini oshirish – davr talabi // “Oliy ta‘lim: muammo va yechimlar” mavzusidagi respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumani ilmiy maqola va tezislari to‘plami. 2020 yil 25 may. – B. 41.; Ochilov A.O. Fan, oliy ta‘lim va ishlab chiqarish o‘rtasidagi integratsiyani samarali boshqarish yo‘llari // Iqtisodiyot va ta‘lim. – Toshkent, 2012. – № 6. – B. 146–148.; Ismatov I. Fan va ishlab chiqarishning yaxlitligi xususida // Uzluksiz ta‘lim tizimida fanlarning o‘zaro integratsiyalashuvi muammolari. Respublika ilmiy-amaliy konferentsiyasi maqola va tezislari to‘plami. – Toshkent, 2010. – B. 9–11. Ш.И.Отажонов. Инновация фаолияти инфратузилмасини бошқаришнинг ташкилий-иқтисодий механизмлари самарадорлигини ошириш: Автореф. дисс. ...док. экон. наук. – Ташкент, 2018. – 44 с.







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биронта ҳам олий таълим муассасаси кирмаган. Шу фактнинг ўзигина Ўзбекистондаги олий таълим муассасаларида чуқур касбий билимларга эга бўлган кадрлар тайёрлаш, уларда замонавий илмий-тадқиқот ишлари билан шуғулланиш ва жамият тараққиёти учун хизмат қилиш юзасидан белгиланган асосий вазифалар бўйича ишларни ташкил қилиш, пировард-натижада халқаро андозаларга мувофиқ олий таълим муассасаларини мамлакатнинг ижтимоий-иқтисодий, маданий-маърифий ва илмий марказларига айлантириш масалалари ҳозиргача ҳал этилмаганлигидан далолат беради.

Бу муаммонинг сабаблари жуда кўп. Булардан айрим тизимли камчиликларни санаб ўтаемиз:

- олий таълим муассасаларининг ўқув-лаборатория базалари замон талабларига тўлиқ жавоб бермайди. Бунинг устига талабалар замонавий асбоб-ускуна ва жиҳозлар билан таъминланган корхона ва ташкилотларда ҳар хил сабабларга кўра тўлақонли амалиёт ўтай олишмаяпти. Бу ҳолат республика олий таълим муассасаларида таълим сифатининг паст аҳволда қолишига сабаб бўлмоқда. Ваҳоланки, хориж тажрибаси кўрсатаётганидек, олий таълим муассасаларидаги лабораториялар ишлаб чиқаришдан энг камида 5-10 йил олдинда юриб, тегишли замонавий асбоб-ускуналар билан жиҳозланган бўлиши, яъни олий таълимни илгарига “тортувчи” ҳақиқий локомотив ролини ўйнаши керак;

– республикада 10 000 нафар аҳолига тўғри келувчи талабалар сони ва Инсон тараққиёти индекси кўрсаткичлари яқин ўн йилликда Мустақил давлатлар ҳамдўстлиги мамлакатларининг ўртача кўрсаткичларидан анча паст (ёшларни олий таълим муассасаларига қамраб олиш 1991 йилдаги 17 фоиздан 2017 йилда 9 фоизгача пастлашди (умумтаълим мактаблари, академик лицейлар ва касб-хуна колледжлари битирувчиларига нисбатан)). 2018/2019 ўқув йилида олий таълим муассасаларига қамров 15 фоизгача ўсди. Натижада битирувчиларнинг ишга жойлашишида реал рақобат йўқ. Бундай шароитда иш берувчилар битирувчиларни танлов асосида эмас, балки фақат дипломи бўйича ишга олишга мажбур бўлишмоқда;

- олий таълим муассасаларига ўқишга кирган аксарият талабаларнинг билим олишга бўлган иштиёқи паст. Улар билим олишдан кўра, диплом олишга кўпроқ қизиқишмоқда. Бу ҳолат олий таълим муассасаларидаги абитуриентлар қабули





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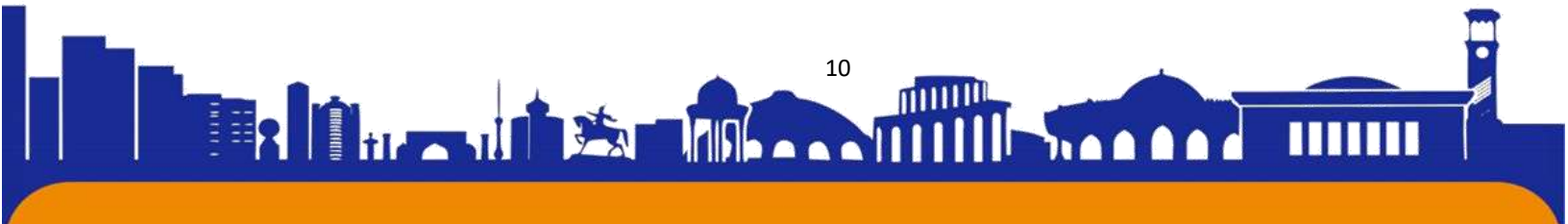
билан боғлиқ. Уларда мавжуд қабул жараёни таниш-билишчилик, қариндош-уруғчилик, айрим мансабдор шахсларнинг ўз мансаб-лавозимларини суистеъмол қилишлари, коррупция билан боғлиқ ҳамда тизим ҳақиқий билим ва иқтидорга эга ёшларни танлаб олишга йўл қўймай келаётган эди. Бу салбий ҳолатларга 2018/2019 йил қабулида чек қўйилди;

- ўтказилаётган тест синовлари кўпчилик ҳолларда абитуриентларнинг мантикий фикрлаш қобилиятини аниқлаш имконини бермайди, чунки тестларда асосан саналар билан боғлиқ саволлар кўп. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Вазирлар Маҳкамаси ҳузуридаги Давлат тест маркази томонидан бу жабҳада айрим ижобий ишлар қилинди, баъзибир хориж мамлакатлар тажрибаси ўрганилди, тестлар базаси қайта кўриб чиқилди, тестлар олий таълим муассасаларидан ташқарида, уларга тегишли бўлмаган биноларда 15 кун давомида ўтказиладиган, уларнинг натижалари эса тест ўтказилган куннинг эртасига эълон қилинадиган бўлди. Аммо, тестларни мазмун жиҳатидан янгилаш перманент жараён бўлиб, унинг базасини доимий, узлуксиз равишда янгилаб боришни талаб этади. Шу сабабларга кўра, Давлат тест маркази томонидан бу жабҳада қилинган ишлар биринчи қадамлар, дейиш мумкин;

- профессор-ўқитувчиларнинг фаолиятини, билимини ва педагогик кўникмасини баҳолашнинг замонавий тизими мавжуд эмас. Бу борада бошқарув ҳамда назорат органлари томонидан ўтказилган раҳбарлар ва профессор-ўқитувчилар аттестацияси ҳам, “Олий таълим муассасаларига педагог ходимларни танлов асосида ишга қабул қилиш тўғрисида Низом” ҳам, йил якунлари бўйича ўтказиладиган ҳар хил рейтинглар ҳам кутилган самарани бермаяпти;

- олий таълим муассасаларидаги таълим жараёни устидан самарали жамоатчилик назорати ўрнатилмаган;

- олий таълим муассасалари инновацион ва технологик ғоялар билан фикр алмашадиган мулоқот марказларига айланмаган, тегишли соҳаларда мавжуд муаммо ва камчиликларни тизимли ўрганиш, таҳлил қилиш ва уларнинг ечими бўйича таклиф киритиш борасида профессор-ўқитувчилар, ёш олимлар ва талабаларнинг ташаббус кўрсатишлари учун зарур шарт-шароитлар яратилмаган(1);







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- республикада жаҳонда тан олинган таълим стандартлари чуқур ўрганилмаган, уларни чуқур таҳлил қилган ҳолда, ижобий томонларини олиб давлат таълим стандартлари ишлаб чиқилмаган ва амалиётга жорий этилмаган. Натижада аксарият битирувчиларнинг эгаллаган билим, малака ва кўникмалари жаҳонда тан олинган таълим стандартларига жавоб бермайди, жумладан, битирувчиларни хорижий компания, ташкилот ва фирмалар иложи борича ишга олишмайди;

- олий таълим тизимида ўқитишни ташкил этиш жараёни, таълим олаётган талабалар билимини баҳолаш тизими бугунги кун талабларига жавоб бермайди. Республикада жорий этилган давлат таълим стандартларида фанлар сони ниҳоятда кўп, буни эса талабалар билимини баҳолашнинг амалдаги рейтинг тизими яхши ишламаслигининг асосий сабабларидан бири сифатида эътироф этиш лозим. Талабалар билими ҳаққоний баҳоланмаса, уларда ўқишга қизиқиш бўлмайди (қизиқиш сўнади), профессор-ўқитувчилар ва талабалар ўртасида носоғлом муҳит пайдо бўлади. Шунинг учун талабалар билимини баҳолашни тамоман ўзгартириш керак. Бунда республикада фаолият кўрсатаётган Тошкент Халқаро Вестминистер университети, Сингапур менежментни ривожлантириш институти, Тошкентдаги Турин политехника университети каби олий таълим муассасалари тажрибасидан кенг фойдаланиш мақсадга мувофиқдир;

- олий таълим муассасалари битирувчиларидан фақатгина умумкасбий, мутахассислик, илмий-техникавий, назарий-амалий билимларни эгаллаш, яъни битирувчи-талабаларнинг “мия”ларини шу билимлар билан “тўлдириш”гина эмас, балки улардан мустақил фикрлаш, тўғри ва тез қарорлар қабул қилиш талаб этилмаяпти. Талабаларни ўқитишда мустақил таълим ҳажмини кўпайтирган ҳолда уларда тез фикрлаш ва адекват қарор қабул қилиш каби чуқур билим, малака ва кўникмаларни шакллантириш лозим. Бу жабҳада республика олий таълим муассасаларининг аксарият битирувчилари ривожланган ва ривожланаётган кўпчилик мамлакатлар олий таълим муассасалари битирувчилари билан рақобат қила олишмаяпти;

- корхона ва ташкилотларда олий таълим муассасаларининг интеллектуал мулки - профессор-ўқитувчиларнинг илмий-педагогик сало-ҳиятидан, билим ва тажрибасидан, маслаҳатчилик ва касбий қайта тайёрлаш хизматларидан самарали фойдаланилмаяпти. Натижада олий таълим муассасаларида узок





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йиллар давомида йиғилган (фан номзоди бўлиш учун ўртача 10 йил, фан доктори бўлиш учун эса камида 20 йил вақт сарфланади) жуда бой касбий билим, малака, кўникмалар асосан шу муассасадан ташқарига чиқмаяпти;

– олий таълим муассасаларида фаолият кўрсатаётган илмий даражали ва илмий унвонли профессор-ўқитувчилар сони ва салмоғи сўнгги 5 йилда камайиб кетган. Бу, биринчи навбатда, олий малакали илмий ва илмий-педагогик кадрлар тайёрлаш тизимида ўтказилган ислохотлар билан боғлиқ. Натижада, олий таълим муассасаларида ўқув машғулотларини олиб боришда юқори малакага эга бўлмаган, илмий даража ва илмий унвонсиз профессор-ўқитувчилар ҳам талабаларга дарс бермоқда;

- олий таълим муассасаларида илмий даражали ва илмий унвонли профессор-ўқитувчиларнинг аксарияти илм-фан билан етарли даражада шуғулланишмайди. Бу ҳолатни қисман фан докторларининг ёшлари улғайланликлари (ўртача 70 ёш атрофида ва ундан юқори) билан ҳам изохлаш мумкин. Кафедраларда илмий-тадқиқот ишлари натижалари бўйича монографиялар, илмий мақолалар нашр этиш, ихтиролар яратиш, амалиётга татбиқ этиш фаолиятини қониқарли деб бўлмайди. Айрим педагоглар учун асосий мақсад – фан номзоди ёки фан доктори дипломини олиш бўлиб қолган. Шу даражага етгандан кейин кўпчилик илмий даража олганлар илм-фан билан шуғулланишни йиғиштириб қўйишмоқда;

- олий таълим муассасаларида вазирлик, корхона ва ташкилотларнинг ўриндошликлик асосида фаолият юритаётган юқори малакали, тажрибали раҳбар ва ходимлари йўқ ҳисоби;

- талабалар илмий-тадқиқот ишларига жалб этилмаяпти ёки жалб этилганлари салмоғи жуда паст;

- олий таълим муассасаларида таянч докторантура ва докторантура орқали олий малакали илмий ва илмий-педагогик кадрлар тайёрлаш фаолияти суст. Таянч докторантурани тугатган тадқиқотчилардан 10 фоиз атрофидагиси диссертацияларини ўз муддатида ҳимоя қилади. Бу жараёнлар Ўзбекистон Республикаси Вазирлар Маҳкамаси ҳузуридаги Олий аттестация комиссияси томонидан қўйилган ҳар хил бюрократик тўсиқлар ва Илмий кенгашлардаги сансалорликлар билан боғлиқ. Бу каби бюрократик тўсиқлар ва сансалорликлар эса ёшларни илмий-тадқиқот ишларидан бездирмоқда ва олий





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таълим муассасаларида илмий-тадиқот ишларининг самарали олиб борилишига тўсқинлик қилмоқда;

- республика олий таълим муассасаларида мутахассислик фанларидан замон талабларига тўла жавоб берадиган адабиётлар билан таъминланганлик аҳволи ҳам талаб даражасида эмас. Кафедраларда дарслик ва ўқув қўлланмалар ёзиш фаолияти бўш. Ёши улуғ, юксак касбий тайёргарликка эга бўлган профессор-ўқитувчилар чет тилини, асосан инглиз тилини яхши билмасликлари оқибатида шу тилда яратилган ғарб адабиётларидан фойдаланиб (ёки таржима қилиб), дарслик ёки ўқув қўлланмалар яратилгунча 10 - 15 йил ўтиб кетмоқда ва улар маънан эскирмоқда;

- ўқув жараёнида янги педагогик ва ахборот технологияларини қўллаш фаолияти суст, аксарият машғулотлар ҳамон эски услубда, кўргазмали воситаларсиз, ахборот технологиялари ва тарқатма материалларсиз олиб борилмоқда;

- аксарият ҳолларда олий таълим муассасалари билан иш берувчилар ўртасида ўзаро манфаатли ҳамкорлик йўлга қўйилмаган;

- мамлакатда умумтаълим мактаблари, академик лицейлар, касб-хунар коллежлари ва олий таълим муассасаларида айрим фанлар (мавзулар) такрор ўқитилмоқда;

- олий таълим, фан ва ишлаб чиқариш ўртасида ўзаро манфаатли ҳамкорлик алоқалари номигагина ўрнатилган ва бошқалар.

### 3.Натижалар муҳокамаси

Моделларнинг кўплигига қарамай, замонавий университетдаги ўзгаришларни белгилаб берувчи асосий тренд унинг Университет 1.0 моделидан Университет 3.0 моделига ўтишидир.

Университет 1.0 фақат таълим фаолияти билан шуғулланади, у билимларни узатиш, кадрлар тайёрлаш ва ижтимоий юксалишни таъминлашни амалга оширади.

Университет 2.0 бир вақтнинг ўзида иккита миссияни — ўқитиш ва илмий-тадиқотни бажарадиган тадиқот университетиدير. Университет 2.0 функциялари тадиқот фаолияти ва бозор иштирокчилари учун консалтинг







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хизмати орқали янги билимларни яратишни ўз ичига олади. Университет 2.0 саноат буюртмалари бўйича илмий-тадқиқот ишларни бажаради ва «буюртма қилинган» технологияларни яратади. Бундай университетнинг асосий вазифаси янги билимларни қайта ишлаб чиқаришдир ва кадрлар тайёрлаш илмий жараёнга киритилган.

Университет 3.0 янада юқори мақомга эга, чунки у учинчи миссия – билим ва технологияларни тижоратлаштиришга эга. Бундай университет интеллектуал мулк ҳуқуқларини бошқаради, тадбиркорлик экотизимини, истиқболли технологик бозорларни шакллантиради ва жаҳон миқёсида мамлакатнинг иқтисодий устунлигини яратиш платформасига айланади. Айнан шу университетлар замонавий технологик инқилобнинг юзини белгилайди.

Университетларнинг 3.0 миссияси тушунчаси оммалашганига ҳамда тадқиқотчилар ва турли даражадаги илмий-инновацион сектор вакилларининг университетлар инновацион тадбиркорлик марказлари сифатида ривожланиши кераклиги бўйича бирдамлигига қарамасдан, ушбу босқичда олий ўқув юртларини 3.0 моделига самарали ўтишлари учун илмий-услубий ишланмалар етишмаяпти.

“Университет 3.0” умумий хулосаси бўйича мутахассислар дунёни ўрганувчи, лойиҳа ишларини олиб боровчи ва янги амалиётларни яратувчи олий таълим муассасасини тушунишади. Ундаги таълим жараёни ҳаракатсиз бўлишдан тўхтади, бунда стандарт ўқув курсларининг тез эскириши кузатилади. Университет 3.0 да синфхоналар, кутубхоналар ва лабораториялардан ташқари, бизнес-инкубаторлар, технопарклар, лойиҳа офислари ва ташқи вакиллар билан алоқа қилиш учун махсус платформалар мавжуд. Бироқ, бу анча “структурали” нуктаи назар ва у бу ҳолда олий таълим муассасасини бошқариш тизими қандай ривожланиши кераклиги ҳақидаги саволга ҳали ҳам жавоб бермайди.

Методология нуктаи назаридан таълим икки даражага бўлинади - контекст ва модел. Биринчи даражадаги замонавий олий таълимнинг ижтимоий-иқтисодий ҳақиқати ва ижтимоий ривожланиш тушунчаларининг стратегик тизимлари таҳлил қилинади ва ушбу тизимлар бошқарув сиёсати контекстида университетнинг умумий ўзгаришларини намоиш этади. Ушбу даражада методологик воситалар сифатида институционал тизимларнинг ривожланиши,

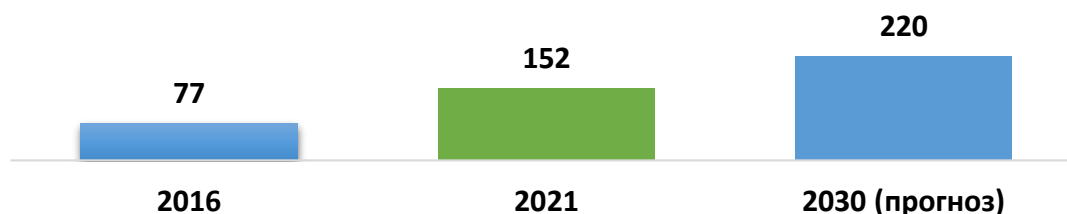




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маданий ва тарихий эпистемология ва аксиология элементларининг ижтимоий-иқтисодий таҳлил қилиш усуллари қўлланилади. Университет 3.0 тавсифи контекстни таҳлил қилиш босқичида аниқланган асосий хусусиятларга эга бўлган ўзаро боғлиқ моделлар тўплами сифатида иккинчи даражада қурилган. Бунда институтлараро ўзаро таъсирни ижтимоий-иқтисодий симуляция қилиш усуллари ва инновацион жараёнлар назарияси, маданий ва тарихий қайта қуриш, институционал тизимлар ва ижтимоий ҳаракатларнинг структурал-функционал таҳлили қўлланилади. Тадқиқот давомида манба маълумотларининг қиёсий таҳлили қўлланилади.

Университет 3.0 модели доирасида дунёда университетларнинг тадбиркорлик, инновацион, тармоқ каби янги форматлари пайдо бўлмоқда, улар нафақат таълим ва тадқиқот функцияларини, балки инновацион экотизим доирасидаги асосий жараёнлар интегратори функцияларини ҳам бажаради. Университет технологик тадбиркорлик, бизнесни ривожлантириш ва янги бозорларни шакллантириш билан боғлиқ жараёнларнинг фаол иштирокчисига айланади.



1-расм. Республикамиздаги олий таълим муассасалари сони

Иқтисодий ҳамкорлик ва тараққиёт ташкилотининг «Таълим ва кўникма-2030» лойиҳаси 21-аср таълим моделининг анъанавий тизимга нисбатан баъзи инновацион хусусиятларини очиб берди. Бундай моделлар эндигина пайдо бўлмоқда, аммо эртага улар таълим тизимининг «янги меъёрлари»га айланиши мумкин (1-жадвал)

1-жадвал

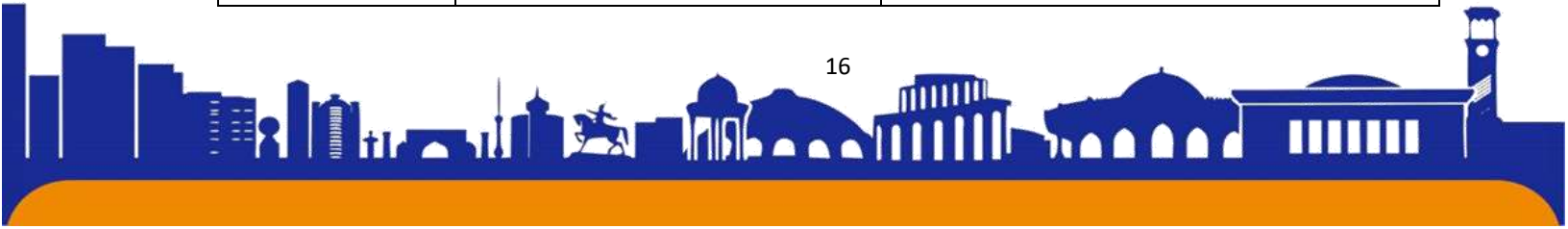
Олий таълимдаги “янги меъёр”лар

Ўзига хос хусусиятлари	Анъанавий таълим тизими	«Янги воқеликни» ўзида мужассам этган таълим тизими
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<b>Таълим тизими</b>	Таълим тизими мустақил ҳисобланади	таълим тизими тузилма экотизимнинг бир қисмидир
<b>Масъулият ва манфаатдор томонлар</b>	Қарорлар танланган одамлар гуруҳи томонидан қабул қилинади ва шунинг учун улар қабул қилинган қарорлар учун ҳисобдор ва жавобгар бўладилар. Меҳнат тақсимоти (раҳбарлар бошқаради, ўқитувчилар дарс беради, талабалар ўқитувчиларни тинглайди ва ўрганади).	Қарор қабул қилиш ва масъулият манфаатдор томонлар, жумладан, ота-оналар, иш берувчилар, жамоалар ва талабалар ўртасида тақсимланади. Умумий масъулият (ҳамма биргаликда ишлайди ва талабанинг таълими учун масъулиятни ўз зиммасига олади, талабалар ҳам ўз таълимлари учун масъулиятни ўз зиммаларига олишни ўрганадилар).
<b>Университет тажрибасининг самарадорлиги ва сифатига ёндашув</b>	Энг қимматли натижалар: ўқувчиларнинг ўзлаштириш даражаси, ўқувчиларнинг ютуқлари ҳисобдорлик тизимларини баҳолаш ва тизимни такомиллаштириш кўрсаткичлари сифатида баҳоланади. Ўзлаштириш даражасига эътибор қаратиш.	Нафақат «натижалар», балки «жараён»ни ҳам баҳолаш (ўқувчиларнинг ўзлаштириш даражаси ва ўқувчиларнинг ютуқларидан ташқари, ўқувчиларнинг таълим тажрибаси ҳам ўз-ўзидан қимматли деб эътироф этилади). Нафақат ўзлаштириш даражасига, балки талабаларнинг яхлит фаровонлигига ҳам эътибор қаратиш.
<b>Ўқув дастурларини ишлаб чиқиш ва ўқув</b>	Чизиқли ва стандартлаштирилган таълим (ўқув режаси стандартлаштирилган чизиқли таълим ва	Чизиқли бўлмаган ривожланиш (ҳар бир талабанинг ўз таълим йўли борлигини ва у ўрганишни бошлаганда турли хил олдинги билим, кўникма ва







<b>жараёнига ёндашув</b>	ривожланиш модели асосида ишлаб чиқилган).	кўрсатмалар билан тўйинганлигини тан олиш).
<b>Мониторинг йўналганлиги</b>	Ҳисобдорлик ва мувофиқликни баҳолаш.	Тизимнинг ҳисобдорлиги, шунингдек, уни такомиллаштириш (масалан, барча даражаларда тез-тез фикр-мулоҳаза юритиш орқали
<b>Талабаларни баҳолаш</b>	Стандартлаштирилган синов.	Баҳолашнинг ҳар хил турлари турли мақсадларда қўлланилади.
<b>Талабаларнинг роли</b>	Ўқитувчиларнинг кўрсатмаларини тинглаш орқали ўрганиш, лекин айни пайтда талабалар автономияси пайдо бўлади	Талабаларнинг ҳаракат эркинлиги. Талаба талабалар жамоасида ҳам, ҳамкорликда, хусусан, ўқитувчилар жамоаси билан ҳам фаол иштирок этади

Жамиятнинг индустриалдан постиндустриал, ахборот асрига ўтиш даврида университетлар, айниқса, уларнинг институционал ўзгаришларини таъминлайдиган чуқур ўзгаришларни бошдан кечирмоқда.

Мутахассислар университетларнинг ҳозир мавжуд бўлган ва келажакда қолиш эҳтимоли юқори бўлган бешта асосий моделини аниқлайдилар (2-жадвал):

**2-жадвал**

**Ҳозирги ва келажак университетларининг бешта модели**

<b>Университет моделлари</b>	<b>Хусусиятлари</b>
Элита университетлари (тхе елите университет)	Кучли глобал брендга, аҳамиятли эндаументга, кўп асрлик бой тарихга ва жаҳон даражасидаги профессорларга эга университетлар.
Оммавий университетлар (тхе масс университет)	Бутун дунё бўйлаб ўсиб бораётган «ўрта синф» учун сифатли таълим берадиган университетлар. Ушбу турдаги университетларда ўқиш натижаларидан бири битирувчиларни



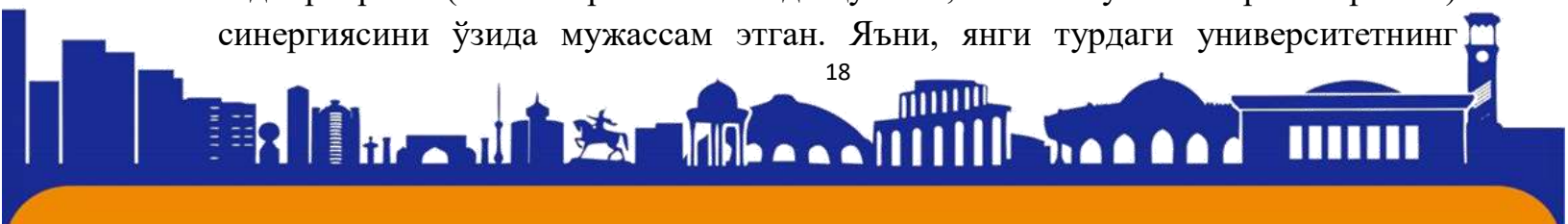


	дунёнинг етакчи компанияларида ишга жойлаштириш имконияти бўлади.
Тор йўналган университетлар (тҳе униче университет)	Интеллектуал меҳнатнинг халқаро тақсимотида ўз ўрнини эгаллашга муваффақ бўлган ва тадқиқот ёки таълимнинг маълум йўналишларида жаҳон етакчиларига айланишга муваффақ бўлган тор мутахассисликка эга университетлар.
Маҳаллий университетлар (тҳе университет)	Шаҳар ёки вилоят даражасида иқтисодиётни ривожлантиришда асосий роль ўйнайдиган университетлар — малакали кадрлар тайёрлаш ёки ҳудудий компаниялар, ҳокимият органлари ва маҳаллий ҳамжамиятнинг талабига биноан амалий тадқиқотларни ташкил этиш орқали.
“Умрбод” таълим механизми (тҳе лифелонгларнинг механизми)	Олий таълимнинг янги шакли бўлиб, у ўқув муассасалари ва ихтисослашган компаниялар томонидан тақдим этиладиган турли ўқув модулларини бирон бир университетга бормасдан ўрганиш имконини беради.

**Манба:** Таълимдаги «Гринфилд» даври. СЕДеС тадқиқоти. Москва СКОЛКОВО бошқарув мактабининг Таълимни ривожлантириш маркази (СЕДеС), 2013. Б. 13.

Замонавий дунёда инсон капиталининг таъсири кучайиши билан бирга иқтисодиёт ва жамиятнинг янги сифатини шакллантиришнинг энг муҳим омили сифатида таълимнинг аҳамияти ортиб бормоқда. «Учинчи авлод» университетлари тадбиркорлик экотизимларини, истиқболли технологик бозорларни шакллантиради ва маҳаллий иқтисодиётнинг глобал рақобатбардошлигини таъминлайди.

Университет 3.0 постиндуриал жамиятнинг таълим муассасаси бўлиб, таълим (талабаларни ўқитиш), фан (янги билимларни яратиш) ва инновация ёки тадбиркорлик (билимларни амалиётда қўллаш, бизнес тузилмаларини яратиш) синергиясини ўзида мужассам этган. Яъни, янги турдаги университетнинг





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моҳияти шундан иборатки, университет бир вақтнинг ўзида учта миссияни амалга оширади: 1) таълим, 2) илмий-тадқиқот, 3) инновацион, билимларни тижоратлаштиришга қаратилган. Университет 3.0 – бу инновацион бизнес учун тадбиркорлик иқтидори манбаи бўлган ташкилот [4]. Университет 3.0 БМТнинг глобал барқарор ривожланиш мақсадларига эришишга ҳисса қўшадиган таълим муассасасидир.

Дунёда Университет 3.0 моделини баҳолаш мезонларини аниқлашда турлича ёндашувлар мавжуд. Аммо фарқларга қарамай, уларнинг барчаси замонавий университетнинг жамият тараққиётидаги роли ортиб бораётганини қайд этади. У кўп жиҳатдан жамият барқарорлигини таъминлаш нуқтаи назаридан ҳам, унинг ривожланишининг силжиш йўналишларини тақдим этиш нуқтаи назаридан ҳам асосий омилга айланади. Сўнгги пайтлардан фарқли ўлароқ, бу роль сезиларли даражада ўсиб бормоқда. Бундай университет анча консерватив ва ўз функциялари билан чекланган ижтимоий институтдан инновацион иқтисодиёт ва ижтимоий соҳани ривожлантиришнинг марказий бўғини – муайян ҳудуднинг, бутун мамлакатнинг ижтимоий-иқтисодий ривожланишини, шунингдек, глобал жараёнларни ишлаб чиқарувчи илмий-маърифий ва инновацион марказга айланади.

Университет 3.0 да учинчи миссия (инновацион фаолият ва билимларни тижоратлаштириш) биринчи иккитаси (таълим ва фан) каби муҳим кўринади. Шунинг учун билим иқтисодиётида бундай университетлар иқтисодий ўсиш қуролига айланади, бизнес ва ҳукумат билан яқин алоқада ишлайди. Яъни, университетларнинг илмий фаолияти «ўзига хос нарс» бўлишни тўхтатади. Сотиш (тижорат қилиш), ташқарида фойдаланиш, ишлаб чиқаришга жорий этиш мумкин бўлган натижаларни олишга қайта йўналтирилган.

Бутун дунёда давлатлар бу жараёнларни рағбатлантириш ва қўллаб-қувватлашга ҳаракат қилмоқда. Кўпгина мамлакатларда бунга юқори технологияли компаниялар томонидан фундаментал тадқиқот лойиҳалари бўйича университетлар билан ҳамкорлик қилиш фойдасига мустақил фундаментал ва амалий тадқиқотлар ҳажмининг қисқаришига қарши тенденция ёрдам беради.

Университет 3.0 инновацион фаолияти доирасида тадбиркорлик, маҳаллий ва ҳудудий ҳокимият органлари фаолиятини эксперт-тахлилий ва консалтинг







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ёрдамига киритади, ўз майдонларини, фуқаролар учун инфратузилмани очади, худуднинг ривожланишини назорат қилади, фуқароларга умрбод таълим хизматларини кўрсатади, талабаларнинг минтақа манфаатларини ҳисобга олган ҳолда тадбиркорлик лойиҳаларини қўллаб-қувватлайди.

Университет минтақавий инновацион тизим модели университетларнинг интерактив инновацион жараёнларда асосий роль ўйнашини кўрсатади [6]. Ушбу моделда олий ўқув юртлари минтақавий даражада инновацион ва ишлаб чиқариш секторида бўғин ролини ўйнаши мумкин бўлган аҳамиятли билим ишлаб чиқарувчилари ҳисобланади.

Жалб қилинган университет модели университет функцияларини минтақавий эҳтиёжларга мослаштириш зарурлигини назарда тутаяди. Жалб қилинган университетлар билим ишлаб чиқаришдан кўра маҳаллийлаштирилган ривожланишни намойиш этади, университет ўз фаолиятини саноат ва жамиятга йўналтиради, минтақавий ўзига хосликни фаол шакллантиради.

Университет 3.0 ни ривожлантиришнинг асосий мақсадларидан бири бу унинг тадбиркорлик фаолиятининг долзарблигини ошириш ва уни тадбиркорлик университетига айлантиришдир. Бу куйидаги омиллар билан асосланади:

✓ инновацион ривожланиш ва ўз давлатларининг жаҳон миқёсида муваффақиятли рақобатини таъминлаш зарурати;

✓ рақамли трансформация, роботлаштириш, ижодий иқтисодиёт эҳтиёжлари натижасида юзага келган ижтимоий-маданий, иқтисодий, технологик ўзгаришлар;

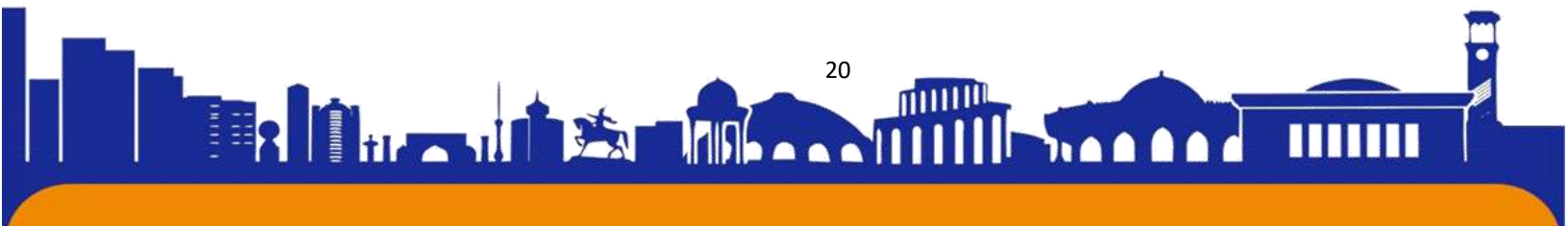
✓ талабаларда XXII асрнинг асосий компетенцияларини, шу жумладан тадбиркорлик кўникмаларини ривожлантириш зарурати;

✓ таълим хизматларининг ташқи ва ички бозорларида рақобатнинг кучайиши;

✓ университетларни давлат томонидан молиялаштиришни қисқартириш.

Университетнинг тадбиркорлик моделини амалга оширишнинг асосий йўналишлари бу:

- билим ва тадқиқот натижаларини тижоратлаштириш
- тадбиркорлик тарбияси, тадбиркорлик компетенциясини шакллантириш





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Тадбиркорлик университети концептсиясида таъкидланишича, олий ўқув юртлари ўзларининг анъанавий миссияларини (тадқиқот ва ўқитиш) учинчиси — иқтисодий ривожланиш билан тобора кўпроқ тўлдирмоқда.

Тадбиркорлик университети иқтисодий юксалишнинг муҳим омили бўлган ёшлар тадбиркорлиги маркази бўлгани учун ўз мамлакатада кичик ва ўрта бизнес ривожининг драйверига айланиб бормоқда.

Умуман олганда, тадбиркорлик университети бизнес бирлиги характерини олади, илмий, инновацион фаолият ва кадрлар тайёрлаш тизими орқали бизнес юритувчи технология компаниясига айланади.

Тадбиркорлик университетининг муҳим хусусиятлари:

- ✓ таълимда бизнесга йўналтирилган ёндашувлардан фойдаланиш;
- ✓ тадбиркорлик қобилиятларини ривожлантириш бўйича мураббийлик институтининг мавжудлиги;
- ✓ талабаларнинг турли компаниялар, бизнес ва давлат тузилмалари, таълим ва илмий ташкилотлар билан биргаликда ҳақиқий бизнес муаммоларини ҳал қилишда иштирок этиши.

#### 4.Хулоса

Билимларни ишлаб чиқаришнинг янги шакли (билимлар иқтисодиёти) билан университет моделининг пайдо бўлиши илмий тизимларнинг тубдан ўзгариши давом этаётганлигини кўрсатади, бу университетларнинг ўзгарувчан роли учун контекстни таъминлайди.

Энг машҳур ёндашув «янги билимларни ишлаб чиқариш» назарияси ҳисобланади. Ушбу модель билим ишлаб чиқаришнинг янги шакллари ўз ичига олади: фанлараро ўзаро таъсир, трансдисциплинарлик, гетерогенлик, рефлексивлик.

Ҳозирги вақтда кўплаб таъсирчан омиллар таъсири остида бўлган университет фаол равишда ўзгариб бормоқда. Бундай трансформация унинг асосий функцияларининг бутун мажмуасига тааллуқли бўлганлиги сабабли замонавий университетларнинг моделларида ўзгаришлар мавжуд.



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## Pedagogika fanini o'rganishning bugungi dolzarb ahamiyati va maqsad, vazifalari

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**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqolada o'zbek pedagogikasi fanining rivojlanish tarixi, vazifalari, maqsadlari, uni o'rganish tamoyillari haqida fikr yuritilgan. Shuningdek, maqolada pedagogika fanining jamiyat taraqqiyotida tutgan o'rni, uning yoshlar ta'lim-tarbiyasidagi ahamiyati haqida so'z boradi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Pedagogika, maqsad, vazifalar, jamiyat, didaktika, yosh avlod, ta'lim, tarbiya nazariyasi.

**Annotation:** This article discusses the history of the development of the science of Uzbek pedagogy, its tasks, goals, and the principles of its study. The article also talks about the role of pedagogy in the development of society, its importance in the education of young people.

**Key words:** Pedagogy, purpose, tasks, society, didactics, young generation, education, theory of education.

**Аннотация:** В данной статье рассматривается история развития науки узбекской педагогики, ее задачи, цели и принципы ее изучения. Также в статье говорится о роли педагогики в развитии общества, ее значении в воспитании молодежи.

**Ключевые слова:** Педагогика, цель, задачи, общество, дидактика, молодое поколение, образование, теория образования.

Har bir davlat har tomonlama rivojlangan, barkamol avlodni voyaga yetkazish, uni qo'llab-quvvatlash va baxtli hayot kechirishini o'zining eng asosiy maqsadlaridan biri deb biladi. Negaki, yoshlar – kelajak bunyodkorlaridir. Insoniyatning tarixiy tajribasi shuni isbotladiki, ta'lim va tarbiya jarayoni yaxlitlikda, chambarchas, uzluksiz holda olib borilsa, milliy mafkura va qadriyatlar bilan sug'orilsa, xalq va millat hamish ulkan yutuqlarga erishadi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining “Mana'viy-ma'rifiy ishlar samaradorligini oshirish bo'yicha qo'shimcha chora-tadbirlar to'g'risida” 2019-

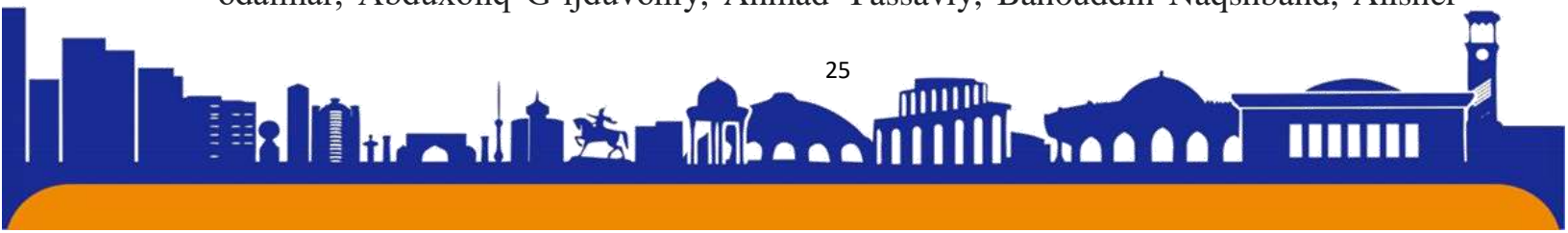




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**Yil 3-maydagi PQ-4307-son qarori** ijrosini ta'minlash, shuningdek, yoshlarni mustaqil hayotga dunyoqarashi keng, fidoyi fuqarolarni tarbiyalash maqsadida Vazirlar Mahkamasi **“Uzluksiz ma’naviy tarbiya konsepsiya”**si ishlab chiqildi. Bundan tashqari, yurtimizda pedagogika ta’lim tizimini yangi bosqichga ko’tarish, pedagog kadrlarni tayyorlash sifatini yanada takomillashtirish va oliy pedagogik ta’lim bilan qamrov darajasini oshirish borasida izchil chora-tadbirlar amalga oshirilib kelinmoqda. Dunyoda va mamlakatimizda ta’lim barqaror taraqqiyotni ta’minlaydigan asosiy kuch sifatida e’tirof etilib, kompetensaviy yondashuvlar asosida ta’lim jarayonini yangi innovatsion tashkil etish, pedagogik diagnostika metodlaridan optimal foydalanish strategiyalari samaradorligini amalga oshirish va takomillashtirish orqali ta’lim oluvchilar uchun ularning hayoti davomida sifatli ta’lim olish imkoniyatini yaratish dolzarb masala kasb etadi. Har taraflama yetuk, komil insonni shakllantirish masalasining murakkabligi pedagogika fanining hozirgi zamon ta’lim nazariyasi hamda amaliyoti uchun dolzarbligi, muhimligini ko’rsatib beradi. Bu esa pedagogning mahorati, uning barkamolligi, chuqur bilim, ko’nikma va malakalari orqali amalga oshirish ehtiyoji yuzaga keltirmoqda.

O‘zbek pedagogikasi juda qadim tarixga ega bo‘lib, uning dastlabki ildizlari zardushtiylik dinining muqaddas kitobi “Avesto”da, O‘rxun-Enasoy bitiklariga, qadimiy Selung‘ur madaniyatiga borib taqaladi. “Avesto” kitobidagi “Ezgu fikr, ezgu so‘z va ezgu amal” haqidagi, kishilarga ko‘ngil ma’rifatini berish, bolalar tarbiyasi, turli qonuniyatlar borasidagi qarashlar yozma milliy pedagogik qarashlarning dastlabki namunasi bo‘lib, yetuk insonni shakllantirishga yo‘naltirilgan hisoblanadi. Milliy pedagogikamizning taraqqiyotida ayniqsa islom dini va tasavvuf ta’limoti hal qiluvchi o‘rin tutadi. Chunki Qur’oni karim, hadisi sharif va tasavvuf ta’limotining markazida yuksak axloq, komil insonni shakllantirish, Vatanga sadoqat, ilm olishga intilish, insonparvarlik, bag‘rikenglik, adolatlilik, halollik, poklik, tinchlik turardi. Inson unga ta’sir etuvchi omillardan biri bo‘lgan ta’lim-tarbiya yordamida, ya’ni pedagogika vositasida har tomonlama rivojlangan barkamol shaxs sifatida tarkib toptirilishi mumkin. Sharq mutafakkir olimlaridan Abu Nasr Forobiyning “Fozil odamlar shahri” asarida, Beruniy, Ibn Sino kabi bobolarimizning falsafiy qarashlaridan o‘rin olgan yetuk shaxslar, Yusuf Xos Hojib, Ahmad Yugnakiy asarlarida tasvirlangan benuqson odamlar, Abduxoliq G‘ijduvoniy, Ahmad Yassaviy, Bahouddin Naqshband, Alisher



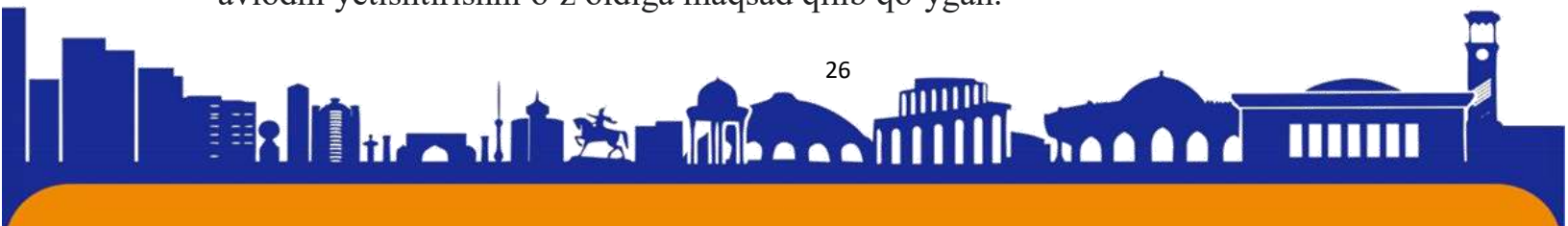




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Navoiy, Bobur, Mashrab orzu qilgan komil inson o'zbek pedagogikasining markazida turardi. XVII asrdan boshlab, milliy pedagogikada ta'lim-tarbiyaning mohiyatiga emas, balki tashqi jihatlariga e'tibor kuchaydi, turmush talablarini hisobga olmay, hayotiy zamindan uzilish sodir bo'ldi. Natijada, jamiyat taraqqiyotida ko'plab og'ishlar, susayishlar paydo bo'ldi, ijtimoiy-siyosiy hayotda ham tanazzulga yuz tutildi. Pedagogikadagi biqqlik, biryoqlamalilik kishilar ruhiyatiga ko'chdi, undan ijtimoiy tartibotlar va siyosiy qurilmalarga o'tdi. Butun bir yagona davlat xonliklarga bo'linib ketdi. Xonliklarning har birining ichida bir-biri bilan kelishmovchilik hamda o'zaro janjallar avj olib, mamlakat parokandalikka yuz tutdi. Negaki, jamiyat va unda yashaydigan insonlarning ma'naviy mafkura puxta tayin etilmagan edi. O'zboshimchalik, boshboshdoqliklar, xalq manfaatidan ko'ra amaldorlarning manfaati ustun qo'yilishi butun bir xalqni, millatni butun bir dunyodagi rivojlanishlardan ortda qolib ketishiga sababchi bo'ldi.

O'zbekistonning mustaqillikka erishishi natijasida mafkuraviy qolipdan, buyruqqa muvofiq fikrlash zug'umidan, qog'ozbozlikdan qutuldi. Mustaqillik milliy pedagogikaning sog'lom aql, milliy ruh va an'analarga xos tarzda yo'lga qo'yilishiga imkon yaratdi. Bugungi o'zbek pedagogikasi millat ruhiyatidagi nozik jihatlarni hisobga olgan va dunyo tarbiyashunosligidagi eng so'nggi yutuqlarga tayangan qolda taraqqiy etmoqda desak, aslo mubolag'a bo'lmaydi. Zamonaviy o'zbek pedagogikasida barkamol insonni shakllantirish rasmiy ravishda bosh maqsad qilib belgilangan. Bu pedagogik ta'lim-tarbiya jarayonida ta'lim oluvchi va tarbiyalanuvchilarning faol ishtirok etishlarini ko'zda tutadi. Bolalar, yoshlar pedagogik jarayonning ob'yektigina emas, balki sub'yekti, ya'ni ijrochisi ham ekanligiga alohida e'tibor qaratilmoqda. Ayni vaqtda, barcha pedagogik tadbirlar ta'lim-tarbiya oluvchilarning mustaqil fikrlashlarini ta'minlash, ularni tarbiyalash va o'qishga bo'lgan qiziqishlarini uyg'otishga, yanada qiziqtirishga yo'naltirilgan holda tashkil etilmoqda. Bugungi o'zbek pedagogikasi uchun faqat bilimlar yig'indisi emas, balki bola shaxsi bosh qadriyatga aylangan. Shuning uchun ham milliy pedagogikada faqat bilimli o'quvchilar tayyorlashga emas, balki izlanuvchan, tashabbuskor shaxsni shakllantirishga asosiy e'tibor berilmoqda. O'zbek pedagogikasi faqatgina ta'lim berish bilan chegaralanib qolishni emas, balki ta'lim va tarbiyani birgalikda olib olib borish natijasida har tomonlama barkamol yosh avlodni yetishtirishni o'z oldiga maqsad qilib qo'ygan.





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Pedagogika (yunoncha paidagogika soʻzidan olingan boʻlib, “bola yetaklayman” degan maʼnoni anglatadi) ijtimoiy tarbiyaning umumiy qonuniyatlari, muayyan jamiyatda yosh avlodni tarbiyalash hamda unga taʼlim berishning mohiyati va muammolarini oʻrganuvchi fandır. Pedagogika ijtimoiy fanlar tizimiga kiruvchi fan hisoblanib, yosh avlodni milliy istiqlol gʻoyalari asosida tarbiyalash, unga taʼlim berish muammolarini oʻrganadi.

Pedagogika fani inson shaxsini kamol toptirib, rivojlantirishning ikki muhim jihati – oʻqitish va tarbiyalashga asosiy urgʻuni qaratganligi uchun taʼlim nazariyasi va tarbiya nazariyasi fanning eng muhim tarkibiy qismlaridir.

Didaktika (taʼlim nazariyasi, yunoncha didaktikos «oʻrgatuvchi», didasko «oʻrganuvchi») taʼlimning nazariy jihatlari, taʼlim jarayonining mohiyati, qonun va qonuniyatlari, tamoyillari, oʻqituvchi va oʻqituvchi faoliyati, taʼlimning maqsadi, mazmuni, shakl, metod, vositalari, natijasi, taʼlim jarayonini takomillashtirish yoʻllari kabi masalalarni tadqiq etadi.

Tarbiya nazariyasi - pedagogikaning muhim tarkibiy qismlaridan biri boʻlib, tarbiya jarayonining mazmuni, tarbiya turlari, shakl, metod, vosita va usullari, uni tashkil etish masalalarini oʻrganadi.<sup>2</sup>

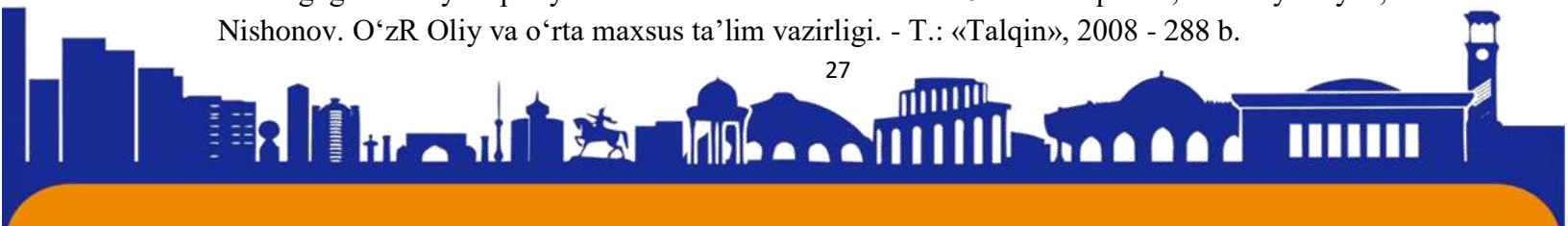
Pedagogika taʼlim-tarbiya maqsadini jamiyat talablariga va oʻquvchilarning yosh xususiyatlariga qarab mazmunan oʻrganib borishni taqozo etadi, tarbiyaning tarkibiy qismlarini va ular oʻrtasidagi bogʻlanishlarni ochib beradi. Shu asnoda taʼlim va tarbiya sohasidagi tajribalarni umumlashtiradi, tarbiyaning kelgusidagi rivojlanish istiqbollari, yoʻllarini koʻrsatib beradi<sup>3</sup>.

Oʻzbekiston Respublikasida demokratik, insonparvar hamda huquqiy jamiyatni barpo etish sharoitida mazkur fan yuksak maʼnaviy axloqiy talablarga javob beruvchi yuqori malakali kadrlarni tarbiyalash tizimini ishlab chiqish ilgʻor xorijiy

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<sup>2</sup>Umumiy pedagogika: Oliy oʻquv yurti talabalari uchun darslik. SH.A.ABDULLAYEVA, H.CH.NUSRATOVA, F.A.ABDULLAYEV, A.B.TOʻRAYEV. Toshkent, 2021.

<sup>3</sup> Pedagogika: Oliy oʻquv yurtlari talabalari uchun darslik/ Oʻ.M. Asqarova, M. Xayitboyev, M.S. Nishonov. OʻzR Oliy va oʻrta maxsus taʼlim vazirligi. - T.: «Talqin», 2008 - 288 b.





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tajribalar asosida ta'lim va tarbiya nazariyasini rivojlantirish vazifasini hal etadi. Mazkur jarayonda quyidagi vazifalarni bajarishga e'tibor qaratiladi:<sup>4</sup>

#### **Analitik**

- ta'lim va tarbiya jarayoni mazmuni, mohiyati, sabablari, aloqadorligini o'rganish;
- pedagogik tajribani tahlil etish, umumlashtirish va baholash.

#### **Prognostik**

- ilmiy asoslangan maqsadlarni belgilash va ta'lim-tarbiya tizimini rivojlantirish strategiyalarini belgilash;
- ta'lim siyosatini samarali boshqarishni ta'minlash

#### **Metodologik**

pedagogik fanlarning umumnazariy asoslarini aniqlashtirish

#### **Tashkiliy**

- yangi pedagogik texnologiy, innovatsion shakl va vositalarni ishlab chiqish;
- pedagogik tadqiqotlar natijalarini amaliyotga tadbqiq etish;
- ta'lim jarayonini boshqarishning ilmiy-metodik ta'minotini yaratish

#### **Vazifalari**

Ma'lumki, har bir fan o'zining tayanch tushunchalari, qonuniyatlari, qoidalar, tamoyillari tizimiga ega. Mana shu sifatlarining fan sifatida e'tirof etilishini ta'minlaydi. Kategoriya – fanning mohiyatini ochib beruvchi eng asosiy tushuncha. Pedagogika fanining eng muhim kategoriyalari qatoriga quyidagilar kiradi: shaxs,

<sup>4</sup> Rayxona Sadriqqin qizi Soatova. (2023). Pedagogika fanining jamiyat taraqqiyotida tutgan o'rni va vazifalari. "Образование и наука в XXI веке" xalqaro ilmiy jurnal. 495-500-betlar.







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ta'lim, tarbiya, bilim, ko'nikma, malaka, kompetensiya, shakllantirish, ma'lumot, rivojlantirish.

Ijtimoiy tarbiya mohiyatini ilmiy jihatdan asoslash ma'lum pedagogik hodisaning muayyan vaziyatlarda namoyon bo'lish qonuniyatlarini bilishni taqozo etadi. Bizga ma'lumki, pedagogik hodisa murakkab tuzilmaga ega bo'lib, uning umumiy mohiyatini to'laqonli anglash uchun bir qator fanlarning imkoniyatlariga tayaniladi. Ana shu nuqtayi nazardan pedagogika bilan quyidagi fanlar o'rtasida yaqin aloqadorlik mavjud<sup>5</sup>:

- Psixologiya;
- Sotsiologiya;
- Falsafa;
- Tarix;
- Etika;
- Estetika;
- Fiziologiya;
- Gigiyena;
- Madaniyatshunoslik;
- Tibbiy fanlar;

Pedagogika fanida ba'zi pedagoglar tamoyil tushunchasini qonuniyat sifatida e'tirof etishga moyildirlar. Lekin qonuniyatlar obyektiv, eng muhim, barqaror, o'zgarishdagi, shu bilan birga, aniq sharoitlardagi harakatni ifoda etadi. Tamoyil bu – pedagogik jarayon qonuniyatlari asosida uni samarali tashkil qilishga nisbatan muayyan qo'yiladigan muhim talablar.

Yaxlit pedagogik jarayon tamoyillarining Yu.K.Babanskiy bo'yicha tasnifi:

- pedagogik jarayonning maqsadga yo'naltirilganligi;
- ta'lim va tarbiya mazmunining ilmiyligi;
- ta'lim oluvchilarning yosh va individual xususiyatlarini hisobga olish, tushunarlilik;

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<sup>5</sup> Umumiy pedagogikanazariyasi va amaliyoti. B.X.Xodjayev. "Sano-standart" nashriyoti. Toshkent, 2017.





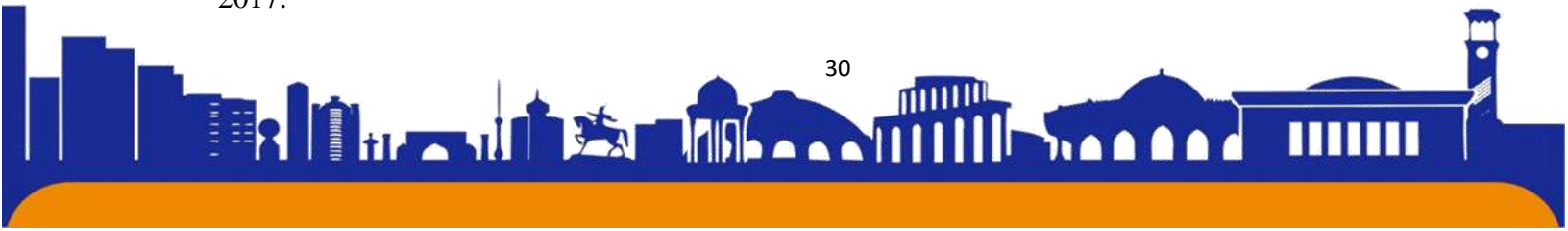
- tizimlilik va ketma-ketlik;
- onglilik, faollik, tashabbuskorlik, ta'lim oluvchilarning ijodkorligi;
- ta'lim va tarbiyaning ijtimoiy foydali, ishlab chiqarish mehnati bilan aloqasi;
- ta'lim va tarbiyaning jamoaviy xarakteri;
- ko'rgazmalilik; » ongli talabchanlik bilan birgalikda ta'lim oluvchi shaxsini hurmat qilish;
- ta'lim va tarbiyaning qulay metod, shakl va vositalarini tanlab olish;
- sababiylik, onglilik hamda ta'lim, tarbiya va rivojlanishining amaliy natijalari;
- tarbiyaga kompleks yondashuv.<sup>6</sup>

Umuman olganda, pedagogika fanidagi barcha qonuniyatlar, prinsiplar, tarmoyillar, yaxlit pedagogik jarayon va uning tarkibiy qismlari ta'lim va tarbiya jarayoning samaradorligiga xizmat qiladi.

Xulosa qilib shuni aytish mumkinki, pedagogika bu har bir inson kamolotini ta'minlash, ta'lim va tarbiya samaradorligiga erishishga qaratilgan jaayonlarning umumiy mohiyatini yoritadigan fandır. Pedagogik jarayon boshqa barcha ijtimoiy jarayonlar (iqtisodiy, siyosiy, axloqiy, madaniy va boshqalar) bilan chambarchas bog'langan hisoblanadi. Bugungi XXI asr goballashuv davrida yashar ekanmiz yosh avlodga o'z milliyligimizni saqlab qolgan holda ta'lim va tarbiyani berishimiz hamda yurtimiz ravnaqiga hissa qo'shadigan fidokor fuqarolarni tarbiyalashimiz lozim. Eng ulkan muammolardan biri bo'lgan tarbiyasizlik, axloqsizliklar, ommaviy axborot vositalariga qaramlik va ular natijasida kelib chiqayotgan jinoyatlar, ko'ngilsizliklarni oldini olish faqat ota-ona yoki vakillikka olgan shaxslar zimmasida emas emas, balki pedagoglarga ham bog'liq jarayon ekanligini unutmastik lozimdir. Jamiyat taraqqiyoti, davlat rivojlanishi, yoshlarning dunyoqarashining keng bo'lishi ko'p jihatdan pedagog-ustozlarga ham bog'liq bo'ladi. Umuman olganda, fikimizcha, pedagogika fani bu – jamiyat rivojlanishining eng asosiy omillari va vositalaridan biri. Pedagog xodimlar bu

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<sup>6</sup> Umumiy pedagogikanazariyasi va amaliyoti. B.X.Xodjayev. "Sano-standart" nashriyoti. Toshkent, 2017.





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mas'uliyat va vazifalarni chuqur anglab yetgan holda, yurtimiz kelajagi bo'lgan yoshlarni barkamol avlod bo'lib tarbiya topishiga ko'maklashishlari lozim.

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## Yig'ma temir beton konstruksiyalarning foydalanish afzalliklari

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**Annotatsiya:** Hozirgi kunda butun dunyoda shaharlarning ko'rinishi o'zgarib bormoqda. Kundan-kunga yirik shaharlarning soni ortib bormoqda. Shu bilan bir qatorda bu shaharlarda aholining energiyaga bo'lgan ehtiyoji oshishi tabiiy. Maqolaning asosiy mazmuni bino qurilishida issiqlikni ushlab turuvchi va sovuqa bardoshli materiallardan foydalanib energiya tejash, yarim tayyor beton konstruksiyalar yordamida binoni tez va sifatli qurish haqidagi ma'lumotlardan iborat.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Energiya, energiya tejovchi, yarim tayyor konstruksiya, materiallar, qurilish.

Yig'ma temir-beton konstruksiyalari (prefabrikatlar) zilzilada bardoshlilik jihatidan bir qator afzalliklarga ega. Ushbu konstruksiyalarni ishlatishning asosiy afzalliklari quyidagilardan iborat:

1. Tez qurilish: Yig'ma temir-beton elementlari zavodda tayyorlanadi va joyida tezda yig'iladi, bu esa qurilish muddatini qisqartirishga yordam beradi.

2. Mukammal sifat nazorati: Zavodda ishlab chiqarilgan prefabrikatlar standartlarga muvofiq tayyorlanadi, bu esa ularning sifatini yaxshilaydi va zilzilaga bardoshli bo'lishini ta'minlaydi.

3. Oson transport va o'rnatish: Yig'ma elementlar yengil va oson transport qilinadigan bo'lgani uchun ularni joyiga yetkazish va o'rnatish jarayoni soddalashadi.

4. Zilzilaga qarshi barqarorlik: Yig'ma temir-beton konstruksiyalar, ayniqsa, to'g'ri dizayn qilinsa, zilzilalarda mo'ljallangan yuklamalarni yaxshi qabul qila oladi. Ularning modulli tuzilishi zarbalarni taqsimlashda samarali yordam beradi.

5. Moslashuvchanlik: Yig'ma temir-beton tizimlari turli xil dizayn imkoniyatlariga ega bo'lib, ular turli xil arxitektura va muhandislik talablari uchun moslashtirilishi mumkin.

6. Kam texnik xizmat ko'rish: Temir-beton materiallarining uzoq muddatli mustahkamligi va chidamliligi kam texnik xizmat ko'rsatishni talab qiladi.





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7. Ekologik jihatdan qulay: Yig'ma konstruksiyalarni ishlab chiqarishda energiya sarfini kamaytirishga yordam beradigan innovatsion texnologiyalar qo'llanilishi mumkin.

Yuqoridagi afzalliklar yig'ma temir-beton konstruksiyalarini zamonaviy qurilish sohasida keng qo'llaniladigan yechimlardan biriga aylantirmoqda, ayniqsa seysmik faol mintaqalarda. Biroq, har qanday konstruksiyani loyihalashtirishda maxsus muhandislik hisob-kitoblari amalga oshirilishi kerak.

Insoniyat foydalanayotgan tabiiy energiya resurslari asta-sekin tugamoqda, birlamchi yoqilg'i energetika resurslarini qazib olish va qayta ishlash xarajatlari oshib, ulardan oqilona foydalanmaslik atrof-muhitga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Qurilishda innovatsion yondashuvlar orqali resurslardan samarali foydalanish bu muammoning yechimi sifatida hozirda ustuvor yo'nalishlardan biri hisoblanadi. Ushbu loyiha binolar konstruksiyalarining issiqlik ko'rsatkichlarini yaxshilash, shuningdek, energiya tejamkor va kam uglerodli texnik yechimlarni joriy etish orqali turar-joy sektorida energiya sarifini kamaytirishga xizmat qiladi. Bunday tadbirlar tabiiy va moliyaviy resurslarni tejash, atmosferadagi gaz chiqindilarini kamaytirish imkonini beradi.

Ma'lumot o'rnida aytib o'tadigan bo'lsak issiqlikning binodan chiqishini 100% deb olsak; 15% poydevor va pollardan, 25% eshik va derazalardan, 25% binoning tom qismidan, 35% esa devor qismidan ajralib chiqadi. Bu ham qishda xonaning issiqlik harorati bo'yicha katta yo'qotishdir. Buning oldini olish uchun esa issiqlikni o'zida saqlovchi materiallardan foydalanish zarur. Birgina sifatli qalin eshik derazalardan fodalaniib xonadagi issiqlikni 25% ni, binoning devor qismida sifatli sovuqa chidamli materiallardan foydalanib esa issiqlikning 35% ni xona ichida qolishini ta'minlay olamiz.

Hozirda binolarga sovuq o'tkazmaslik issiqlikni ushlab turish uchun penapleks kabi turli xil materiallardan foydalanilmoqda. Bu materilallar binoning tashqi qismida joylashtirilishi tabiiy. Tashqi muhitda bu materiallar o'z hususiyatlarini sekin-asta yo'qotishi mumkun. Ammo ularni betonlar orasiga joylashtirish orqali ularni yaroqlilik muddatini oshirish, xonani ichki haroratini bir meyorda ko'proq ushlab turish imkonini beradi.

Bilamizki fasllar almashishi bilan kunlar ham sovuq yoki aksincha ilib boradi. Binoning ichidagi harorat ham shu tarzda o'zgaradi. Yil davomida tashqi to'siq konstruksiyalarni bino xonalarida talab etilgan iqlim sharoitini yaratish tashqi muhit





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tasiridan himoya yetarli emas. Shu sababli bu sharoit sun'iy ravishda, ya'ni isitish tizimlari yordamida yaratiladi.

### **Yig'ma temir beton konstruksiyalar**

Yig'ma temir beton konstruksiyalarga binoning yig'ma regil qismi, yig'ma zinapoyalar, yig'ma ustunlar(kolonalar), yig'ma plitalar kiradi. Bu konstruksiyalardan foydalanishimiz bizga juda katta qulayliklari yaratadi. Masalan: ko'p qavatli binolarda bir oyda bir dona ko'tarma kran yordami bilan 4000m<sup>2</sup> gacha tez ishlashini taminlay olamiz. Ko'p qavatli binolarda 80% gacha yig'ma temir beton konstruksiyalardan foydalanishimiz, har 1 m<sup>2</sup> joyga beton uchun ketadigan harajatni kamaytirishimiz, texnikalar sonini kamaytirishimiz, binoni qurish jarayonida vaqtni sezilarli darajada kamaytirishimiz mumkin. Bu qisqa vaqt davomida kamharj, sifatli, mustahkam, eng muhimi sovuqni o'tkazmaydigan, issiqlikni saqlab turuvchi-energiya tejevchi uy barpo etishimiz mumkun degani.

### **Yig'ma va yaxlit beton konstruksiyalarning farqi.**

Qurilishda yaxlit konstruksiyalar tayyorlash uchun qolip yasaladi, uning ichki sirtiga beton qorishmaning yopishmasligi uchun mashina moyi yoki ohak surtiladi, keyin ichiga armatura joylanib beton qorishma quyiladi. Ko'rib turibdiki bu ihlarni qilish uchun anchagina vaqt ishchi va texnika kuchi ketadi. Undan tashqari agar beton 3-4 gradus issiqlikda isitilmasa, unda qotish jarayonii to'xtaydi. Agar beton yaxshi qotmay muzlab qolsa, konstruksiyaning umumiy mustahkamligi 50-60% ga qadar kamayib ketadi. Bu esa binoni to'liq yaroqsiz holiga olib kelishi mumkun. Ko'rinib turganidek yaxlit beton konstruksiyalar uchun ancha harakat va vaqt sarflanar ekan.

Yig'ma temir beton elementlar maxsus zavodlarda yoki ishlab chiqarish ishlari yaxshi mexanizatsiyalashgan tajriba maydonlarida ishlanadi. Ularning qotishi harorati nazorat qilinadi va sifati saqlanib qoladi. Eng asosiysi tez va sifatli ortiqcha ishchi kuchi sarflanmaydi va shu tomonlama qurilishda mablag' ham tejab qolinadi. Shu bilan bir qatorda ushbu loyiha orqali beton ishlab chiqaruvchi zavodlarda yangi yoki bo'lmasam qo'shimcha mahsulot ishlab chiqarilishiga yo'l ham ochib bergan bo'lamiz.

### **Xulosa**

Bu kabi materiallardan foydalanib xonani isitishda foydalanadigan gaz va elektr energiyasi sarfini sezilarli darajada kamaytirish; materiallar yordamida issiqlikni bir me'yorda ushlab turish; yig'ma temir beton konstruksiyalardan foydalanib: qurilish







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vaqtini qisqartirish, ishchi kuchi va texnikalar sarfini kamaytirish va shu bilan birga bino qurilishiga ketadigan mablag'ni kamaytirish imkonini beradi.

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## Shahar arxitekturasini bionika usuli yordamida loyihlash.

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**Anotatsiya:** Inson qadimdan o'zining arxitektura – qurilish faoliyatida ongli va intuitiv ravishda jonli tabiatga murojaat etgan va tabiat uning turli muammolarini hal qilishda yordam bergan. “Bionika” atamasi yunoncha – bios so'zidan kelib chiqqan bo'lib, “hayot” degan ma'noni anglatad. “Nika” so'zi elektronikadan olingan bo'lib, ilm-fan sohasida yangi atama sifatida yo'nalish ochdi. Maqolaning asosiy mazmuni bionika nimani anglatishi bu fanning kelib chiqishi va hozirgi kunda qo'llanishiga oid ma'lumotlarni berishdan iborat.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Tabiat, bionika, bino, inshoot, qurilish.

Bionika – bu tabiatdagi strukturalar, jarayonlar va tizimlardan ilhomlanib, yangi materiallar va texnologiyalarni yaratish orqali muammolarni hal qilish usulidir. Shaharlar arxitekturasini loyihalashda bionikaning o'rni juda muhimdir, chunki bu yondashuv tabiiy tizimlarning samaradorligini va estetik go'zalligini inobatga oladi. Quyida bionikaning shahar arxitekturasiga ta'siri haqida ba'zi jihatlarni keltirib o'taman:

1. Energiya samaradorligi: Bionik dizayn ko'pincha energiya samaradorligini oshirishga qaratilgan. Masalan, o'simliklarning fotosintez jarayonidan ilhomlanib yaratilgan binolar quyosh energiyasidan maksimal darajada foydalanishi mumkin.

2. Tabiat bilan integratsiya: Bionika yordamida arxitektorlar shaharlar va tabiiy muhit o'rtasidagi chegaralarni yumshatishga muvaffaq bo'lishadi. Bu esa yashil joylar, bog'lar va suv havzalari kabi tabiiy elementlarni shahar infratuzilmasiga qo'shishga imkon yaratadi.



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3. Materiallardan foydalanish: Bionik dizayn orqali yangi materiallar ishlab chiqilishi mumkin. Masalan, tabiiy materiallardan ilhomlanib yaratilgan bio-ijodiy strukturalar, binolarning mustahkamligi va uzoq muddatli xizmatini ta'minlaydi.

4. Ijtimoiy interaktsiya: Bionik yondashuv ijtimoiy muammolarni hal qilishda ham yordam beradi. Tabiatdagi ijtimoiy tizimlarni o'rganish orqali arxitektorlar jamoa uchun qulay bo'lgan joylarni yaratishda yangicha yondashuvlarni qo'llashlari mumkin.

5. Klimatik sharoitlarga moslashish: Tabiatda mavjud bo'lgan moslashuvchanlik mexanizmlaridan foydalangan holda binolarni loyihalash orqali ularni turli iqlim sharoitlariga moslashtirish mumkin.

6. Estetika va dizayn: Bionik elementlardan foydalanish binolarga o'ziga xos estetika berishi mumkin, bu esa shaharlarning vizual ko'rinishini yaxshilaydi.

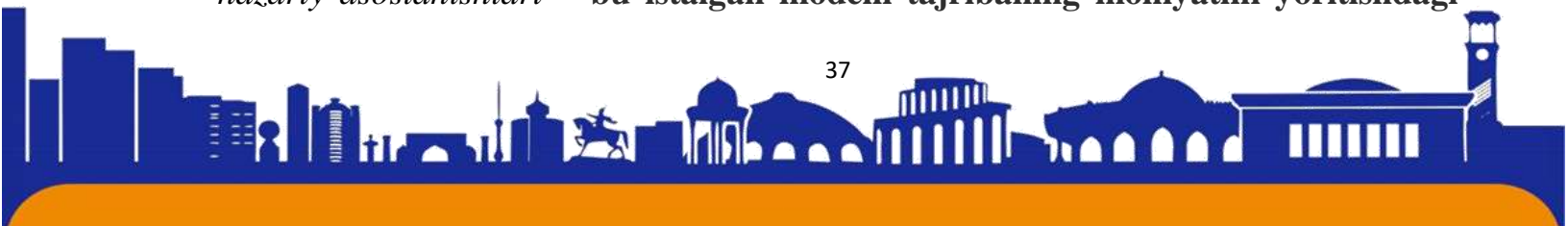
Xulosa qilib aytganda, bionika shahar arxitekturasida innovatsiyalar kiritishga yordam beradigan kuchli vosita hisoblanadi. Bu nafaqat ekologik barqarorlikni ta'minlashga, balki insonlarning hayoti sifatini oshirishga ham qaratilgan yondashuvdir.

**Arxitekturaviy bionika ikkiyoqlama (tabiat+arxitektura) bo'lgani uchun amalda ikki ob'yekt – tabiat va arxitektura modellashtiriladi. Shuning uchun modeli**

**tajriba natijalari ham tabiiy, ham arxitekturaviy ob'yektlarga ekstrapolyatsiyalanadi.**

**Tabiatga ekstrapolyatsiya qilish bir tomondan, tirik tabiatning arxitekturaviy-bionik**

**jihatdan anglanishini rivojlantirish, boshqa tomondan esa biologlar uchun ularning arxitektorlar bilan muloqot olib borishlariga to'g'ri keladi. Ekstrapolyatsiyaning nazariy asoslanishlari – bu istalgan modeli tajribaning mohiyatini yoritishdagi**





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zaruriy tarkibiy qismdir. Modellashtirishdagi fizik modelning biologik modelga munosabati, ikkinchi tomondan esa fizik modelning belgilangan ob'yektga – arxitekturaga munosabatidir.

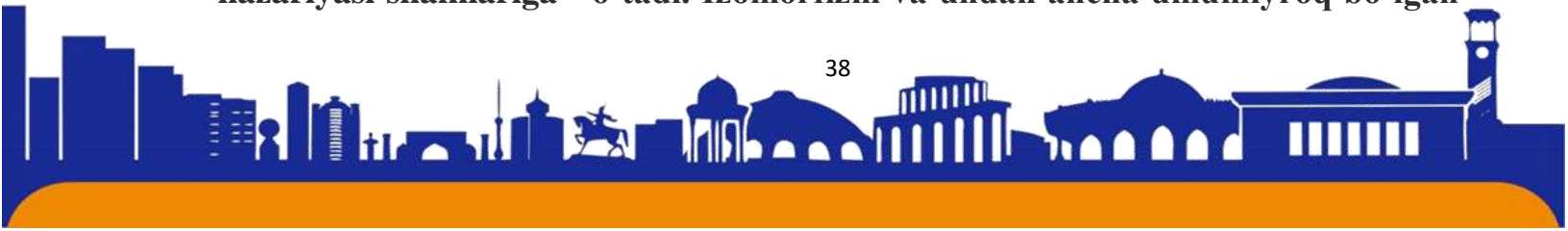
Fizik modellashtirishning nazariy asosi bo'lib, o'xshashlik nazariyasi bo'lishi

kerak. Arxitekturaviy shakllarni konstruksiyalash bilan bog'langan bu vaziyatda mexanik harakatga mansub bo'lgan o'xshashlik nazariyasi ko'zda tutiladi.

O'xshashlik nazariyasi ta'rifiga shunday tizimlarning sifat jihatdan bir xilligi haqidagi cheklash shartlari kiritiladi: "Fizik jarayonlar bir-birlariga o'xshash bo'lishlari uchun ular sifat jihatdan bir xilda bo'lishlarining, ularning bir xil nomdagi belgilovchi mezonlari esa bir xil qiymatga ega bo'lishlari zarur va shuning o'zi yetarlidir". Mana shunday nazariyaning amaldagi asoschisi bo'lib Galiley ko'rsatiladi. Uning asosiy g'oyasi mexanik tizimlarning geometrik munosabatlari va

fizik xossalarning yaxlitligini tasdiqlashda bo'lib, bu arxitekturaviy-konstruktiv modellashtirishda va italiyalik injener P.L.Nervi tomonidan o'rnatilgan "shakl bo'yicha qarshilik qiluvchanlik" tamoyilini hayotga joriy etishda o'ta qimmatlidir.

**Arxitekturaviy-bionik modellashtirishda** nafaqat fizik xossalari, balki ham mexanik harakat bilan, shaklni va uning estetik xossalari anglash-katta ahamiyatga ega bo'ladi. Masalan, biz daraxt bargi yoki gul bargining kichik o'lchamlariga o'rganganmiz, arxitekturada esa ular birdaniga yuzlab oraliq yopmalari vositasida o'ta ulkan ko'rinishga ega bo'lib qoladi. Shuning uchun tabiiy ob'yektlarni modellashtirish amaliyoti barcha vaziyatlarda mexanik hodisalarning nisbatan cheklangan doirasidan chetga chiqadi va o'xshashlikning ancha abstrakt (mavhum) nazariyasi shakllariga - o'tadi. Izomorfizm va undan ancha umumiyroq bo'lgan





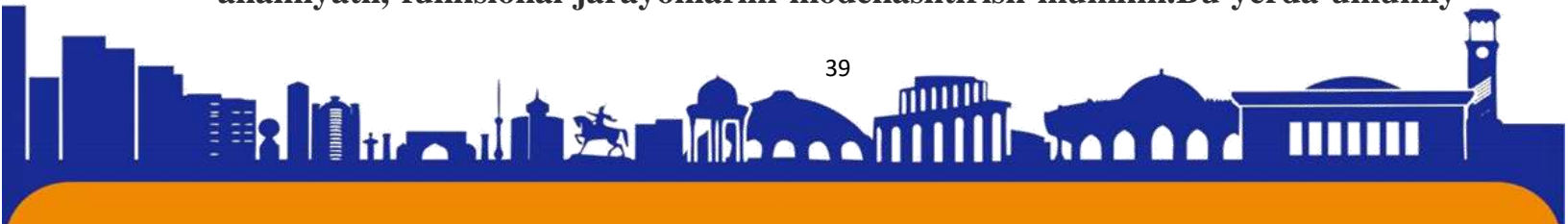


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gomomorfizm tushunchalarini aynan bir xillik emas, balki o'xshashlik munosabatlarini ko'zda tutuvchi analoglarning shaklga keltirilgan, aniqlashtirilgan turlari sifatida olib qarash mumkin.

*Izomorfizm* mana shunday tizimlarning yagona belgisi (ikki tomonlamalik) o'zaro aloqadorliklarning mosligini bildiradi, garchi bu yerda izomorfizm tushunchasi nisbiy bo'lsa-da, u tahlil davomida ajratib olingan elementlar va aloqalar uchungina qat'iy bo'ladi. *Gomomorfizm* esa izomorfizmga nisbatan taqqoslaganda ancha kamroq o'xshashlik vaziyatlarini bildiradi. Agar fotografiya va uning negativi – bu izomorfizmning yaxshigina namunasi bo'lsa, u holda joy va uning geografik xaritasi gomomorfizm namunasi sanaladi. Biroq, izomorfizm ham, gomomorfizm ham narsalarning bir turdagi aloqalariga asoslanadi. Izomorfizm asosi bo'lib tabiat turli sohalarining – mexanik, elektrik, termodinamik, issiqlik va shu xildagi qonunlari matematik shakllarining aynan o'xshashligi sanaladi. Biroq, arxitekturada tirik narsalarning modellarini shaklga keltirishga doir matematik ifodalardan foydalanish arxitekturada o'zining ob'yektiv qonuniyatlari sohasi bilan cheklanadi. Shu bilan birga yoddan chiqarmaslik ham kerakki, estetik munosabatlarning asosida hayotning ob'yektiv qonuniyatlari yotadi, shuning uchun naturaviy ob'yektlar ko'lamidan fizik modellar ko'lamiga, keyin esa arxitekturaviy ob'yektlarga o'tishda matematik modellardan foydalanish arxitekturaviy bionikaning barcha sohalarida o'ta samaralidir.

**Matematik metodlardan foydalanish bilan tirik tabiat va arxitekturaning ancha ahamiyatli, funksional jarayonlarini modellashtirish mumkin. Bu yerda umumiy**





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asos bo‘lib energetik jarayonlar sanalishi mumkin. Arxitekturaviy bionikada modellashtirishning bionik tajriba bosqichida shuningdek, tirik tabiatning funksional, fe‘l-atvor jarayonlarini yaratish mumkin. Modellashtirishning har ikkala yo‘nalishlari ham dialektik jihatdan qarama-qarshi bo‘lsada, baribir o‘z o‘rniga ega

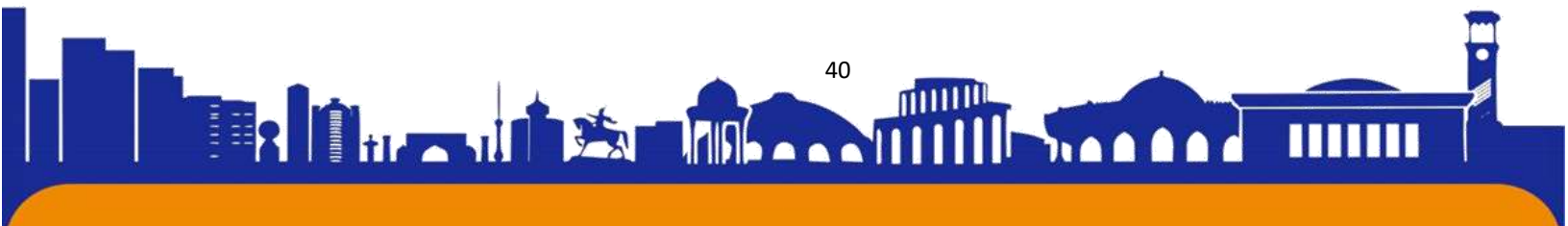
bo‘ladigan funksiya va tuzilmaning o‘zaro aloqalariga asoslanadi. Natijada mana shunday o‘zaro harakat tirik originalni ekstrapolyatsiya qilish va uning shaklini yaratish imkonini yaratadi, ya’ni, modelda turli darajadagi ishonchlilik bilan tirik organizm fe‘l-atvorining mumkin bo‘lgan variantlarini aniqlashga imkon beradi. Tabiiyki, bunda maksimal darajadagi ishonchlilikka intilishi lozim, aks holda butun

arxitekturaviy-bionik modellashtirishning ma’nosi yo‘qoladi va arxitekturaviy-bionik tadqiqotlarning maqsadga muvofiqligi haqidagi masalani dolzarb ravishda qo‘yayotgan sub’ektiv omil ustivorlikka ega bo‘lib oladi. Bularning barchasi salbiy xulosalarni olish ehtimolini va uning foydasini hisobdan chiqarmaydi.

### Funksiyalar

va tuzilmaning o‘zaro aloqadorligiga dialektik nuqtai-nazar ham tajribaviy, ham natijaviy modellashtirishda modellashtirilayotgan jarayonlarni bashoratlash imkoniyatiga keng yo‘l ochadi.

**Xulosa.** Xulosa qilib aytadigan bo‘lsak arxitekturaning va atrofimizdagi barcha narsa va hodisalarning tabiat bilan aloqadorligi mavjud. Arxitekturaning tabiat bilan uyg‘unlashuvi esa binolarning ko‘rinishida ijobiylik va noodatiylikni o‘zida aks ettiradi.



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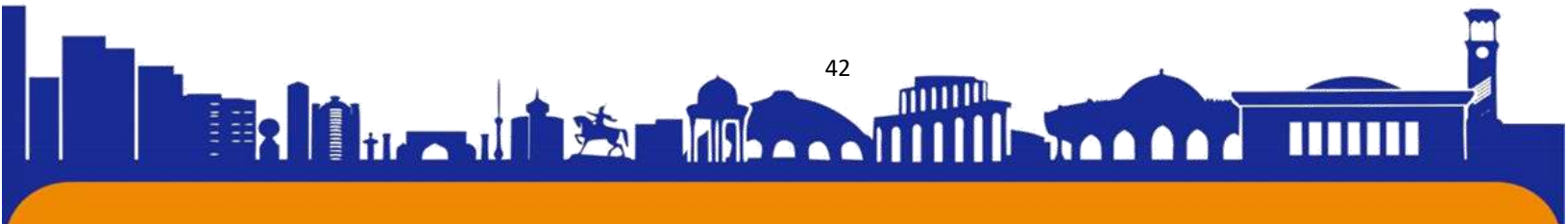
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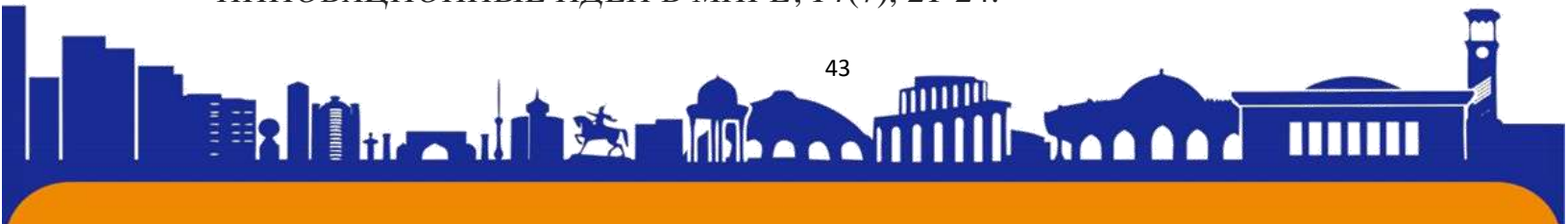
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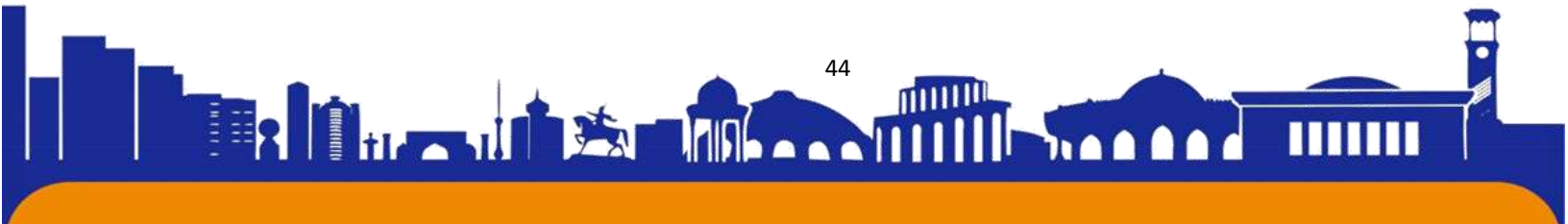
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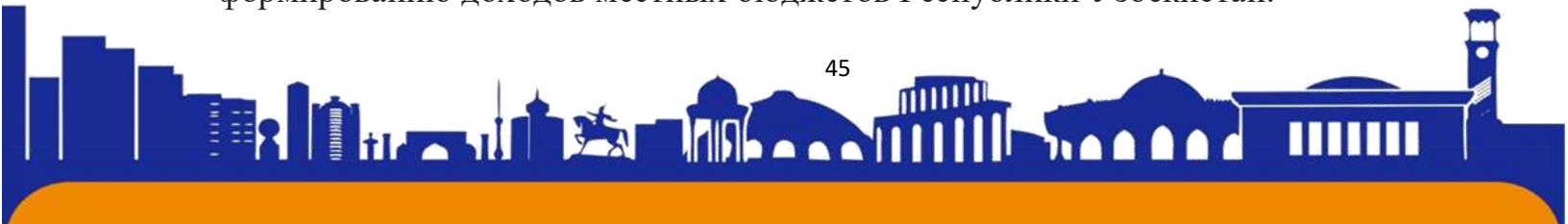
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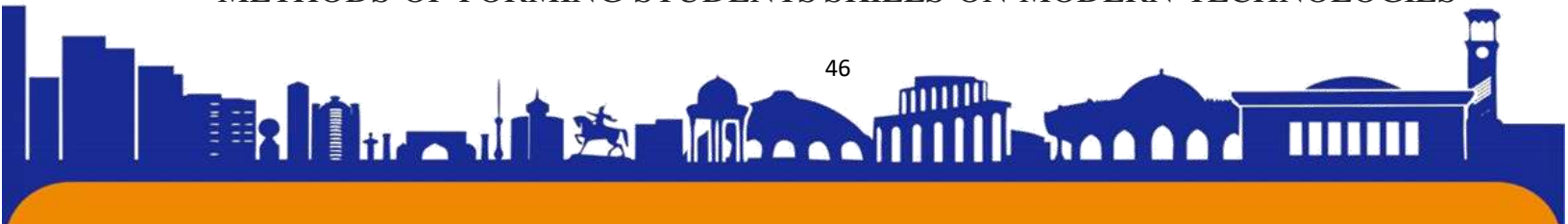
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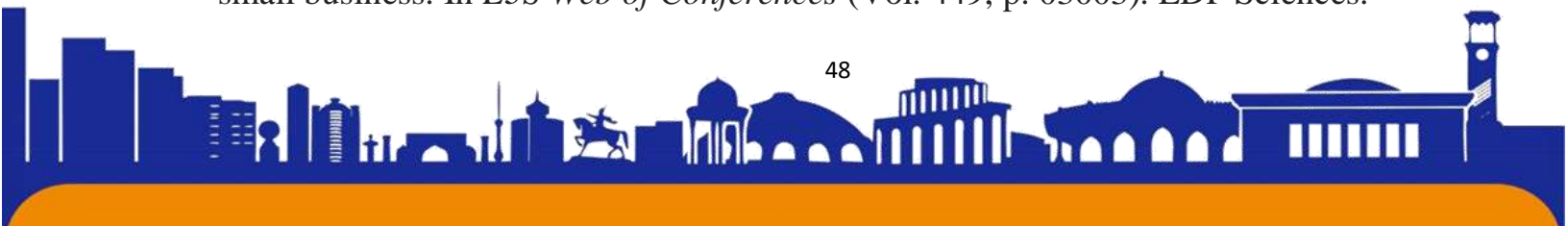
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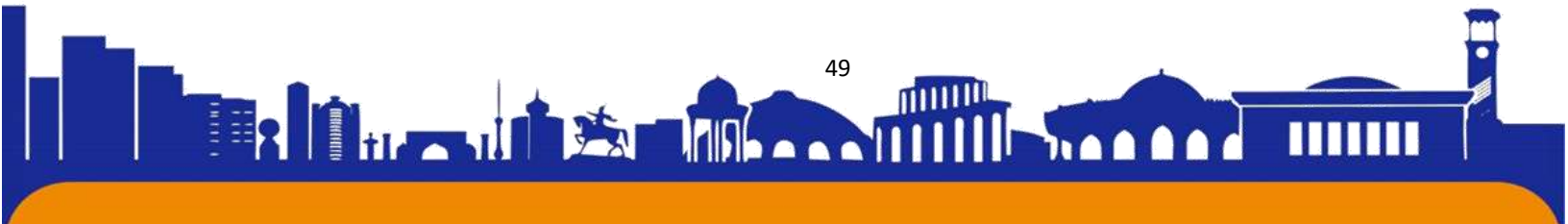
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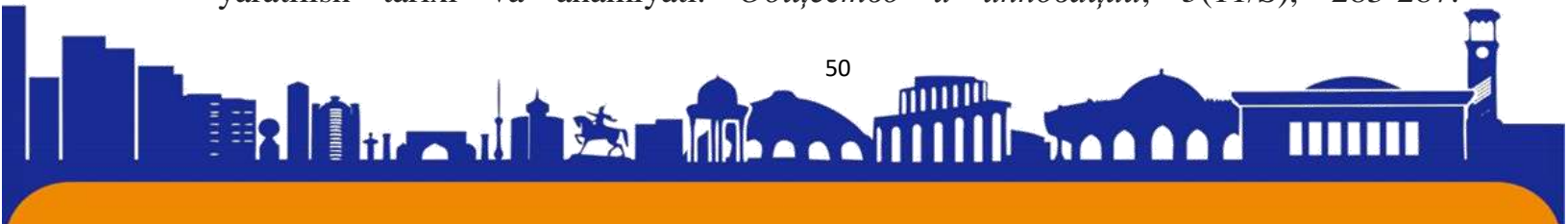
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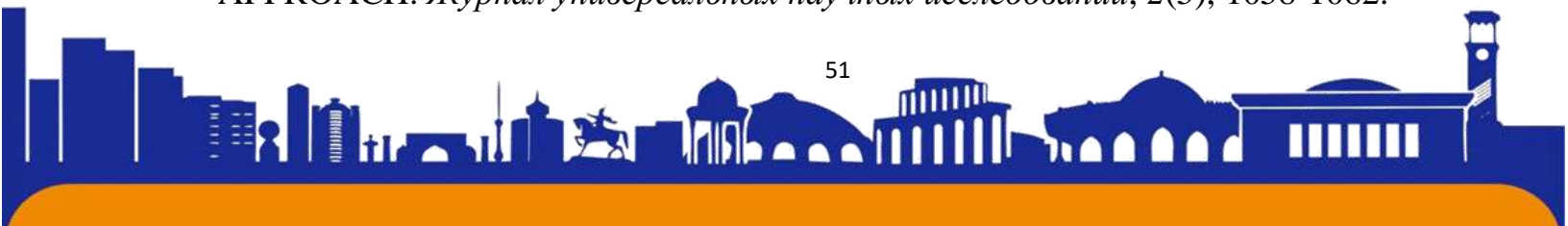
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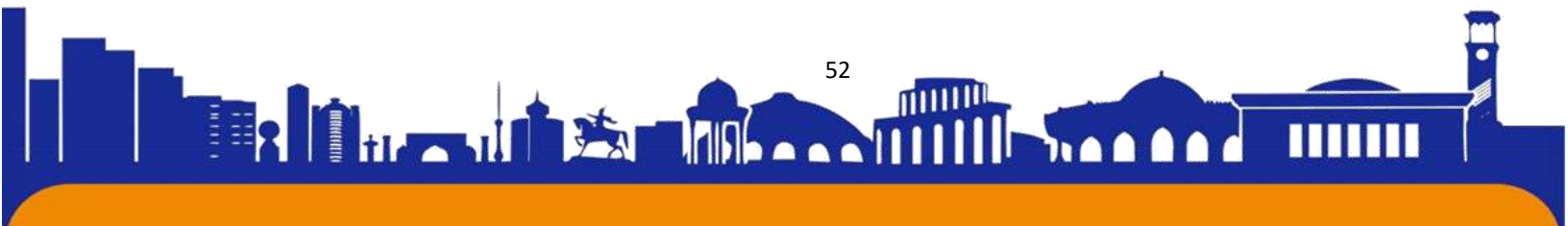
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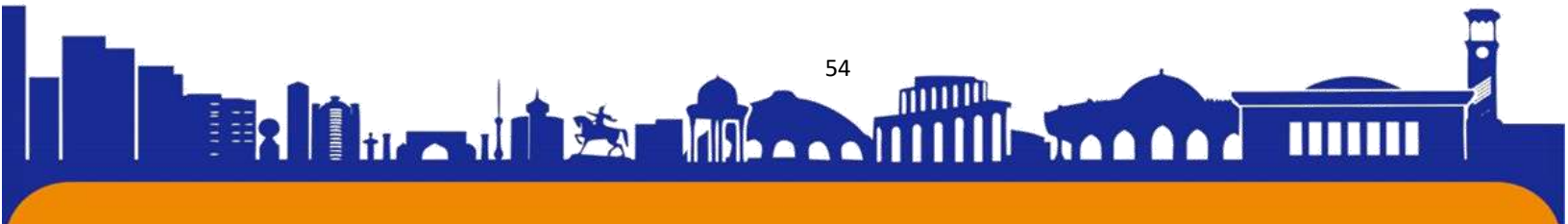
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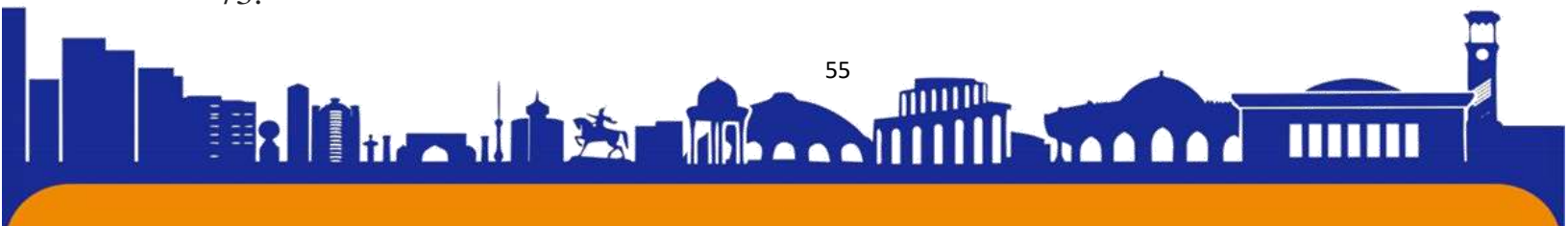
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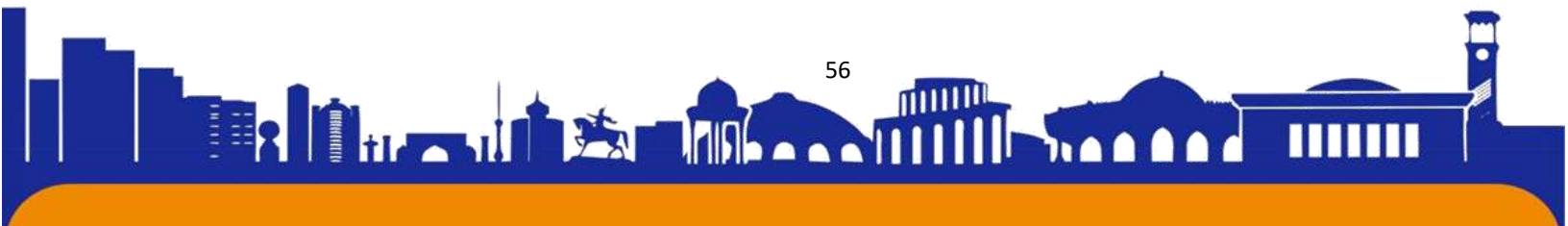
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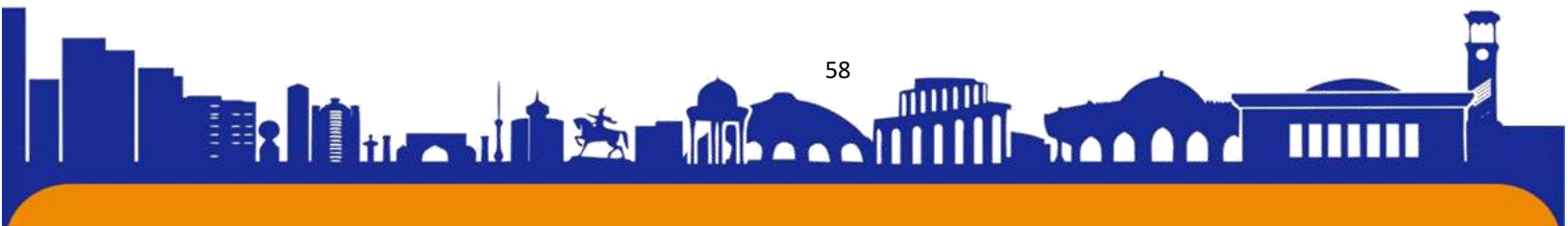
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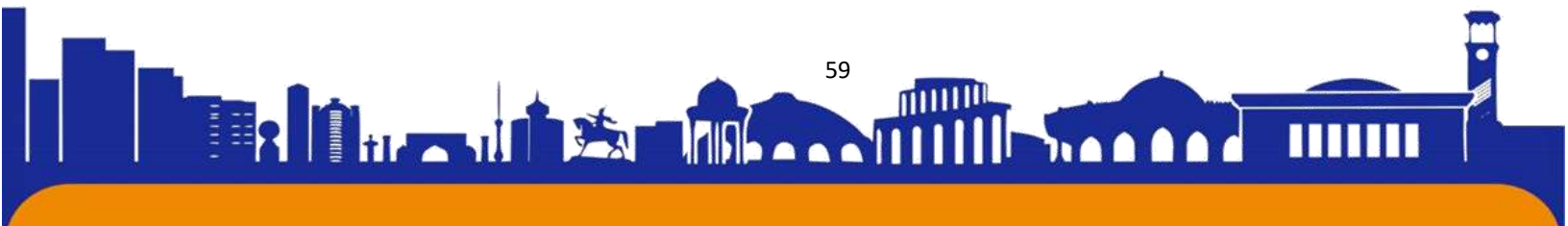
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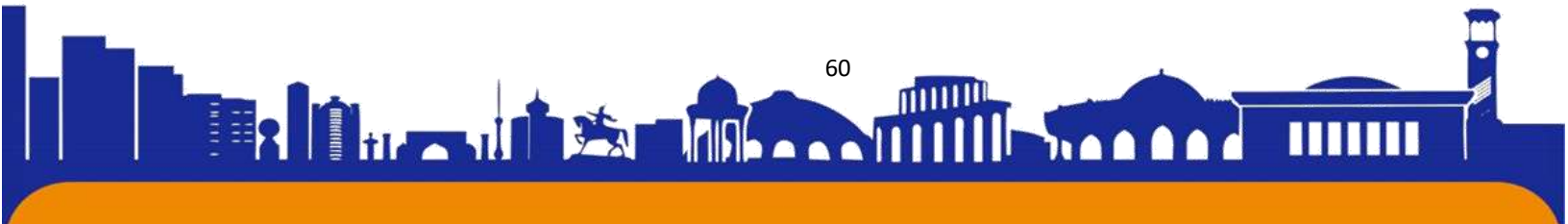
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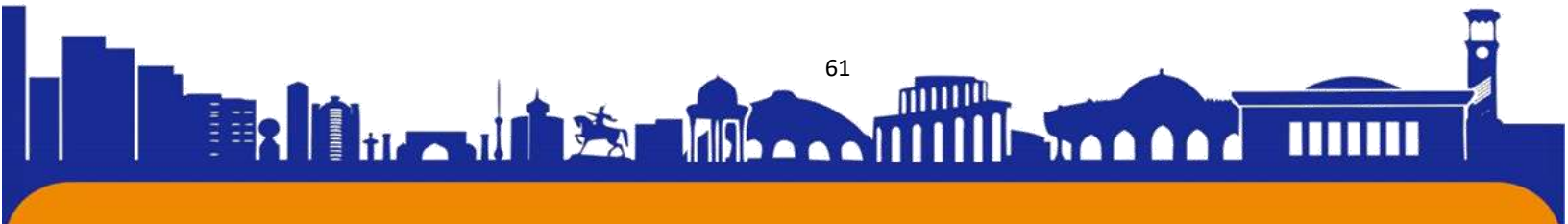
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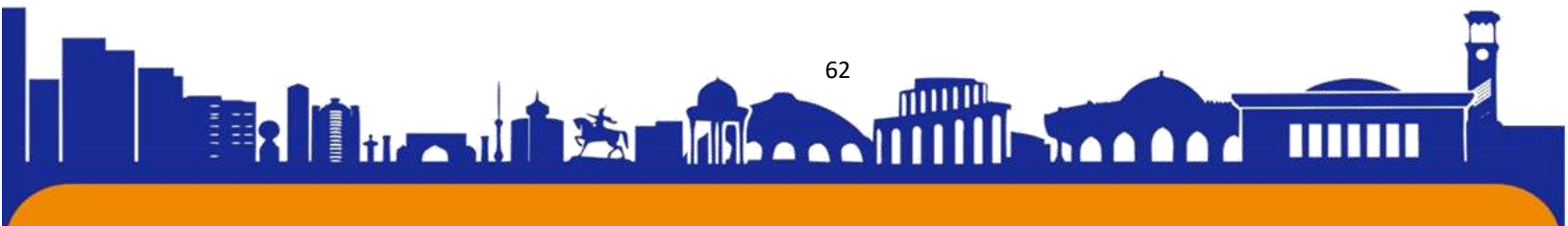
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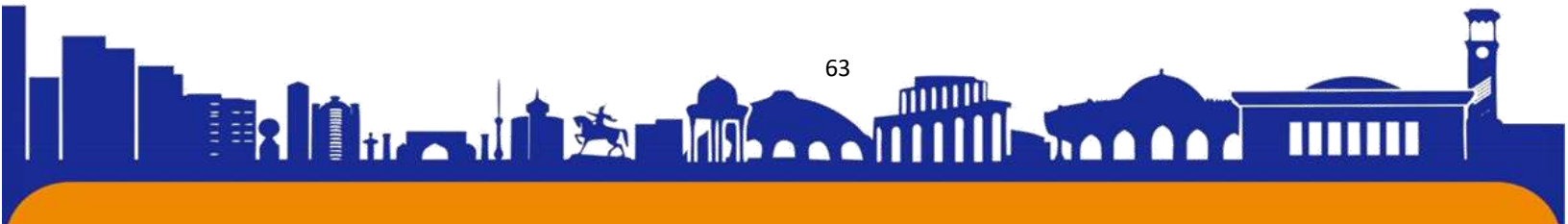


**O'ZBEKCHA SHEVAGA XOS SO'ZLARNING NEMIS TILIDA****QO'LLANILISHI: ILMYIY TAHLIL.****Muzarifa Abdullayeva G'ofurjon qizi***muzarifaabdullayeva4@gmail.com +99888 3505077**Termiz davlat pedagogika instituti*

**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqola O'zbekcha shevaga xos so'zlarning nemis tilida tarjima qilinishi va qo'llanilishi masalalarini o'rganadi. Maqolada O'zbekcha so'zlarning madaniy va mintaqaviy kontekstlari tahlil qilinadi va ularni nemis tiliga qanday to'g'ri tarjima qilish mumkinligi haqida strategiyalar taklif etiladi. O'zbek tilidagi tanlangan so'zlar va ularning kontekstual ma'nolari batafsil bayon qilinadi. Madaniy moslashtirish, sinonimlar va tavsiflar ishlatish va asosiy terminlarni saqlash kabi yondashuvlar tahlil qilinadi. Maqola madaniyatlararo muloqotni osonlashtirish va so'zlarning to'g'ri ma'nosini etkazish uchun qo'shimcha tushuntirishlarning zarurligini ta'kidlaydi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** O'zbekcha sheva, Nemis tilida tarjima, Madaniy moslashtirish, Leksik ekvivalentlar, Kontekstual ma'no, Tarjima strategiyalar, Madaniyatlararo muloqot, Madaniy kontekst

O'zbek tili, uning shevalari va dialektlari o'ziga xos leksik, fonetik va grammatik xususiyatlarga ega. O'zbekcha shevaga xos so'zlar, mahalliy madaniyat va mintaqaviy an'analar bilan chuqur bog'langan bo'lib, ularni boshqa tillarga, xususan, nemis tiliga tarjima qilishda ko'plab qiyinchiliklar mavjud. Ushbu maqola O'zbekcha shevaga xos so'zlarning nemis tilida qanday qo'llanilishini, ularning tarjima qilishdagi qiyinchiliklarini va samarali yondashuvlarni tahlil qiladi.





O'zbekcha shevaga xos So'zlar. O'zbek tilidagi shevalar mahalliy madaniyat va an'analar bilan chambarchas bog'liq. Bu so'zlar ko'pincha mintaqaviy xususiyatlarni, ijtimoiy kontekstlarni va madaniy kodlarni ifodalaydi. Quyida O'zbekcha shevaga xos ba'zi so'zlarning tahlili keltirilgan:

1. "Choy":Tushuncha: O'zbek madaniyatida choy ichish ijtimoiy muhitning ajralmas qismi hisoblanadi. Choy tayyorlash va ichish marosimlari odatda mehmonlar bilan muloqot va ijtimoiy aloqalar uchun muhimdir. Nemischa Tarjima: "Tee" (Lass uns Tee trinken).Izoh: "Choy" so'zi nemis tilida "Tee" deb tarjima qilinadi, ammo O'zbekistondagi choy ichishning ijtimoiy va madaniy ahamiyatini tushuntirish uchun qo'shimcha izoh zarur.

2. "Osh": Tushuncha: Osh - O'zbek milliy taomi bo'lib, ko'pincha bayramlarda yoki maxsus tadbirlarda tayyorlanadi. Osh tayyorlash jarayoni va uning iste'moli ijtimoiy marosimlar bilan bog'liq.Nemischa Tarjima: "Pilaw" (Wir kochen Pilaw). Izoh: "Osh" so'zi nemis tilida "Pilaw" deb ataladi, lekin bu taomning tayyorlanishi va madaniy kontekstini tushuntirish uchun qo'shimcha izoh berish lozim.

3. "Do'ppi": Tushuncha: Do'ppi - O'zbek milliy bosh kiyimi bo'lib, odatda bayramlarda yoki maxsus tadbirlarda kiyiladi. Uning dizayni va materiallari mintaqaviy xususiyatlarga ega.Nemischa Tarjima: "Doppi" (Ich werde meinen Doppi tragen).Izoh: "Do'ppi" so'zi nemis tilida ham "Doppi" deb ishlatilishi mumkin, lekin bu bosh kiyimning madaniy va tarixiy ahamiyatini tushuntirish uchun qo'shimcha ma'lumot zarur.

4. "Qaynoq": Tushuncha: "Qaynoq" o'zbek shevasida issiq ichimlikni anglatadi. Bu so'z odatda choy yoki boshqa issiq ichimliklarga nisbatan ishlatiladi. Nemischa Tarjima: "Heiß" (Wir trinken heißen Tee). Izoh: "Qaynoq" so'zining nemis tilidagi





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ekvivalenti "Heiß" deb tarjima qilinadi, lekin issiq ichimliklarning o'ziga xos tayyorlanishi va iste'moli haqidagi kontekstlarni tushuntirish kerak.

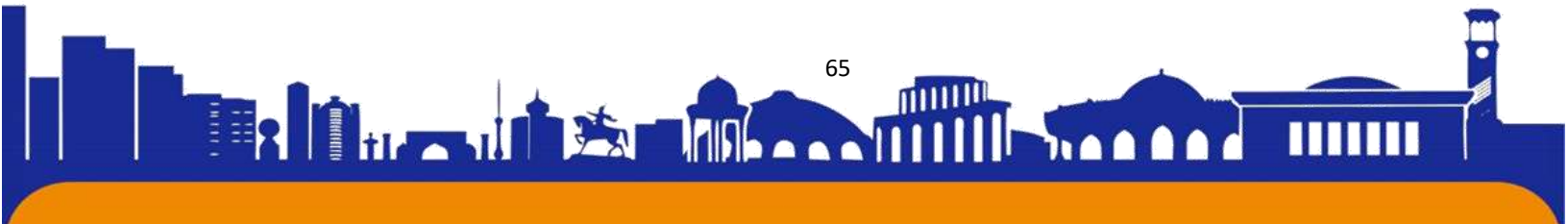
5. "Hovli":Tushuncha: "Hovli" O'zbek tilida uyning tashqi hududi, ko'pincha bog' yoki veranda bilan birga bo'ladi. Bu so'z ijtimoiy faoliyatlar va dam olish uchun ishlatiladi.Nemischa Tarjima: "Hof" (Wir entspannen uns im Hof).Izoh: "Hovli" so'zi nemis tilida "Hof" deb tarjima qilinadi. Bu so'zning O'zbekistondagi foydalanilish kontekstini tushuntirish uchun qo'shimcha izohlar zarur.

Nemis tilida tarjima va qo'llanilish masalalari.O'zbekcha shevaga xos so'zlarni nemis tiliga tarjima qilishda turli qiyinchiliklar mavjud. Madaniy va mintaqaviy xususiyatlarni inobatga olish orqali tarjimalar yanada aniqlashishi mumkin.

1. Madaniy Moslashtirish.Qiyinchilik: Shevaga xos so'zlarning madaniy ahamiyatini to'liq etkazish qiyin bo'lishi mumkin, chunki bu so'zlar odatda maxsus ijtimoiy yoki madaniy kontekstga ega. Yondashuv: Madaniy moslashtirish orqali tarjimalar yanada aniq va to'g'ri bo'lishi mumkin. Misol uchun, "do'ppi" so'zining nemis tilida "traditionelle usbekische Kopfbedeckung" (an'anaviy o'zbek bosh kiyimi) deb tavsiflanishi mumkin.

2. Sinonimlar va Tavsiflar. Qiyinchilik: Ba'zi shevaga xos so'zlarning to'g'ridan-to'g'ri tarjimasini mavjud emas. Yondashuv: Sinonimlar yoki tavsiflardan foydalanish orqali tarjimalarni yaxshilash mumkin. Masalan, "osh" so'zi "Plov" deb tarjima qilinadi, lekin uning tayyorlanishi va madaniy ahamiyati haqida qo'shimcha ma'lumot berish lozim.

3. Asosiy Terminlarni Saqlash. Qiyinchilik: Ba'zi so'zlarni to'g'ridan-to'g'ri tarjima qilishning imkoni yo'q. Yondashuv: Asosiy terminlarni saqlash va ular bilan





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bog'liq madaniy izohlarni kiritish orqali tarjimalar to'g'ri etkazilishi mumkin. Masalan, "choy" so'zi nemis tilida "Tee" deb ishlatiladi, lekin uning ijtimoiy kontekstini tushuntirish zarur.

#### Misollar

1. "Choy ichaylik" Nemischa Tarjima: "Lass uns Tee trinken." Izoh: "Choy" O'zbek madaniyatida ijtimoiy muloqotning ajralmas qismi bo'lib, mehmonlarni kutib olish va muloqot qilishda muhim rol o'ynaydi.

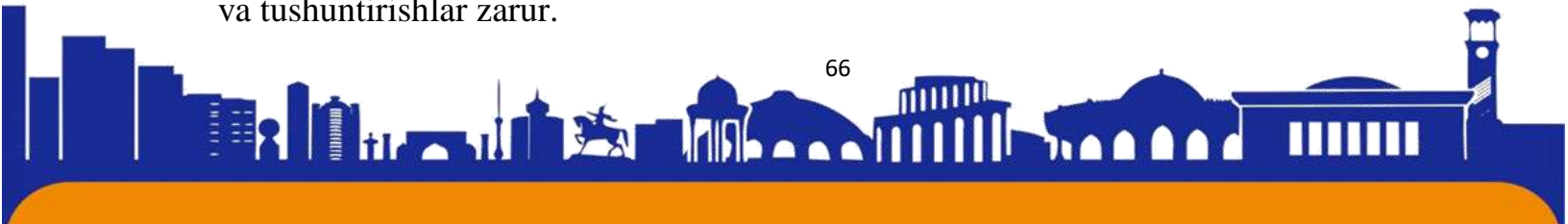
2. "Osh damlaymiz".Nemischa Tarjima: "Wir kochen Pilaw." Izoh: "Osh" O'zbek milliy taomi bo'lib, odatda katta tadbirlarda tayyorlanadi va birgalikda iste'mol qilinadi.

3. "Do'ppinni kiyaman". Nemischa Tarjima: "Ich werde meinen Doppri tragen." Izoh: "Do'ppi" O'zbek milliy bosh kiyimi bo'lib, an'anaviy va madaniy ahamiyatga ega.

4. "Qaynoq ichamiz". Nemischa Tarjima: "Wir trinken heißen Tee." Izoh: "Qaynoq" o'zbek shevasida issiq ichimliklarni anglatadi, ko'pincha choyni nazarda tutadi.

5. "Hovlida dam olamiz". Nemischa Tarjima: "Wir entspannen uns im Hof." Izoh: "Hovli" O'zbek uyining tashqi hududini anglatadi, ijtimoiy faoliyatlar va dam olish uchun ishlatiladi.

Xulosa. O'zbekcha shevaga xos so'zlarni nemis tiliga tarjima qilish va qo'llashda madaniy moslashtirish, sinonimlar va tavsiflardan foydalanish hamda asosiy terminlarni saqlash kabi yondashuvlar muhim ahamiyatga ega. Tarjimalar madaniyatlararo muloqotni boyitishga va bir-birini tushunishga yordam beradi. Bu so'zlarning to'g'ri ma'nosini va madaniy ahamiyatini etkazish uchun qo'shimcha izohlar va tushuntirishlar zarur.





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УДК: 633,854:631.52

Ўзбекистонда кунгабоқар селекциясининг тарихи ва ҳозирги ҳолати

Термиз агротехнологиялар ва инновацион ривожланиш институти

Луков М. К ,Эргашев Ж. Ш..

**Аннотация:** Кунгабоқарнинг уруғида сақланадиган мой, экологик тоза маҳсулот ҳисобланади. Ер юзида аҳоли истеъмоли учун асосан кунгабоқар мойи ишлатилади. Кунгабоқарнинг бирламчи келиб чиқиш маркази Шимолий Америка, иккиламчи маркази Европа (Испания) ва учламчи марказ Россия ҳисобланади, Россияда кунгабоқар селекцияси ишлари 1912-1913-йилларда бошланган пайтларда унинг уруғидаги мой миқдори ўртача 20-25 % ни ташкил этган. Селекционер олимларнинг машаққатли изланишлари натижасида ҳозирги пайтда экилаётган кунгабоқар навлари уруғининг мойлилиги 56 % гача етказилди.

**Аннотация:**-масло подсолнечника считается экологическим чистым продуктом. Население в мире в основном употребляет подсолнечное масло. Центром первичного происхождения подсолнечника является Северная Америка, вторичного - Испания, третичного - Россия. В России селекционной работой подсолнечника занялись в 1912-1913 гг. В то время количество масла семян составило в среднем 20-25 %. В настоящее время в семенах подсолнечника количество масла доходит до 56 %.

**Annatation:**-sunflower-seed oil considered ecological clean product. The population of the world use mainly sunflower-seed oil. Center of initial origin of sunflower-seed oil is the North of America, the second-Spane, the thirt-Russia. In Russia selective work of sunflower-seed-oil started in 1912-1913. At that time the amount of sunflower-seed-oil composed medium 20-25%. Nowadays, sunflower seed the amount of oil receipts to 56%.

**Калит сўзлар.** Кунгабоқар, мойли, чақиладиган, оралик, келиб чиқиши, бирламчи, иккиламчи, учламчи марказ, селекционер, дурагайлаш, гетерозис, навлар, дурагайнинг биринчи авлоди, ҳосилдорлик, уруғ, табиий тоза, мой



**Кириш.** Ер юзида аҳоли истеъмоли учун ўсимлик мойи ишлаб-чиқариш мақсадида кунгабоқар, махсар, соя, мойли зиғир, кунжут, зайтун, мойли палма ва бошқа мойли экинлар ўстирилади. Ёрматова Д, Хушвақтова Х.С. (2011) Бу экинлардан кунгабоқар, ер юзида экилиш майдони ҳамда маҳсулотидан фойдаланиш бўйича соядан кейин иккинчи ўринни эгаллайди. Кунгабоқарнинг мутлоқ куруқ уруғида 56 % гача сақланадиган мойи экологик тоза маҳсулот ҳисобланади. Бу мойни истеъмолда ишлатиш учун доғламаса ҳам бўлади. Кунгабоқардек фойдали дала экинини топиш қийин. Кунгабоқар асосий (эртаги) экин сифатида ўстирилса гектаридан 3,0-3,5 тонна уруғ ҳосил ёки ундан 1,4-1,5 тонна мой, агар бошоқли дон экинларидан бўшаган ер (анғиз)да такрорий экин сифатида ўстирилса 1 гектар майдондан 2,5 тонна уруғ ҳосил ёки ундан 1,2-1,3 т. истеъмол учун ишлатиладиган мой, 800 кг. шрот (300 кг оқсил), 500 кг кунгабоқар пистаси пўчоғи (ундан 70 кг ачитқи моддаси) 1500 кг саватча, гуллаш фазасида асаларилар ёрдамида 30 кг. асал ва бошқа кўп фойдали моддалар олинади. Луков М.Қ (2008)

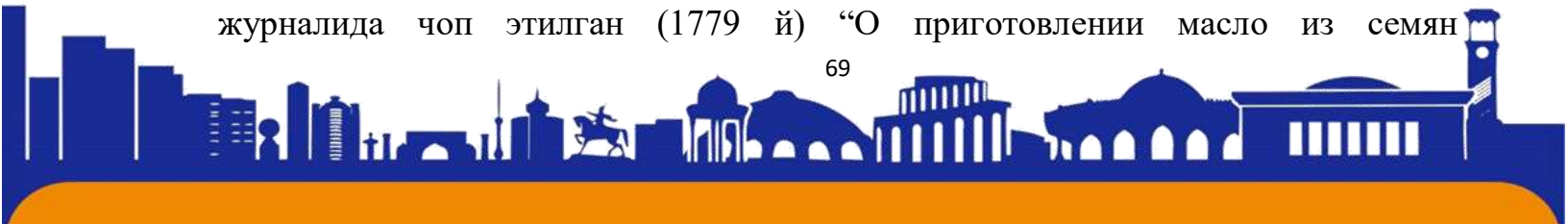
умумқабул қилинган усубларидан фойдаланилди.

**Кунгабоқарнинг келиб чиқиш тарихи.** Кунгабоқар ўсимлиги аксарият турларининг келиб чиқиш марказий шимолий Америка ҳисобланиб, айрим турлари (қисман) Жанубий Америкада тарқалган.. XVI асрнинг бошларида Европада кунгабоқар экилмас эди. Испанияга унинг уруғлари янги Мексикадан Испан экспедицияси орқали олиб келтирилган. Бу ўсимликнинг уруғлари илк бор **1510-йилда Мадрид ботаника боғида экилади.** Кунгабоқар ўсимлигининг ватани Америкада жуда кўп ёввойи турлари ва хиллари учраб, улардан айримларининг уруғини маҳаллий аҳоли (индеецлар) истеъмол қилишган.

Ғарбий Европада кунгабоқар дастлаб манзарали ўсимлик сифатида экилган. Ўзининг “қуёш гули” (светок солнца) номини у Лотелдан 1576-йилда олган. Шу ном ҳозиргача бироз ўзгарган ҳолда етиб келган.

Россияга кунгабоқар Пётр-1 даврида Голландиядан XVI асрда олиб келтирилган. Бу ерда ҳам кунгабоқар 100 йилдан кўп вақт манзарали ва томорқа экини сифатида фойдаланилган.

Кунгабоқар уруғидан мой олиш мумкинлиги тўғрисида биринчи бўлиб Россия Фанлар Академиясида чоп этиладиган “Академические известия” журналида чоп этилган (1779 й) “О приготвлении масла из семян





подсолнечника” мақоласида айтиб ўтилган. Лекин, мойли экин сифатида бундан кечроқ, яъни 35 йилдан кейин фойдаланилган.

Кунгабоқар экини селекцияси Россияда 1912-1913-йилларда бошланган. Уша пайтларда кунгабоқар уруғидаги мой миқдори ўртача 20-25 % ни ташкил этган. Ундан кейин селеционерлар томонидан кўп йиллар давомида чексиз танлашлар ўтказилиши натижасида, кунгабоқарнинг кенг тарқалган (Зеленка, Фуксинка, Масленок, Пузанок ва бошқалар) мойли ва чақиладиган маҳаллий навлари яратилган.

Машхур селеционер, академик В.С.Пустовойт Краснодардаги Россия мойли экинлар илмий тадқиқот институти, илгари “Круглик” номли селецион тажриба – станциясида 1912-йилда кунгабоқар селекциясига оид ишларини бошлаган ва бутун ўмрини шу экин селекциясига бағишлаб, жуда катта муваффақиятларга эришган. Бу олим кунгабоқар уруғининг мойлилигини 20 % дан 55 % гача етказган.

1977-йилда кунгабоқарнинг Первенец номли яхши, сифатли, янги нави яратилиб раёнлаштирилган. Бу нав уруғи мойининг таркибида 75 % гача олеин кислотаси сақлайди. Первенец навининг уруғидаги мойи биокимёвий ва озуқа сифатлари жиҳатидан зайтун мойига жуда яқин. Селекция натижасида кунгабоқарнинг 54 % мойлилиги бўлган “Восток” нави ўта эртапишар-“Подарок” ва шумғияга чидамли “Старт” навлари асосида яратилган.

Ўсимликларнинг Бутун Россия илмий тадқиқот институтидаги жаҳон коллекциясида бу экиннинг 1,5 мингга яқин қимматли намуналари (генофонди) мавжуд.

Ўзбекистонда кунгабоқарнинг селекция ишлари асосан, 2000 йиллардан кейин бошланди. Россия давлатининг селекциясига оид 2000 йилгача мойли кунгабоқарнинг “Чкаловский гигант” ва “ВНИИМК-8931” навлари экишга тавсия этилган эди. Ёрматова Д., Хушвақтова Х. С. (2009) Ҳозирги пайтда Республикамиз хўжаликлари шароитларида экиш учун кунгабоқарнинг 10 та дан зиёд навлари ва дурагайлари Давлат реестрига киритилган, шу жумладан, М. Аманова ва Ҳ. Рустамовлар муаалифлигида яратилган “Жаҳонгир”нави, И. Анорбоев ва бошқалар муалифлигида яратилган “Дилбар” нави, Т.Э Остонакулов, ва М.К. Луков томонидан яратилган СамҚХИ 20-80 навлари фотосинтетик қобилияти юқори интенсив навлар ҳисобланади. Бу навлар





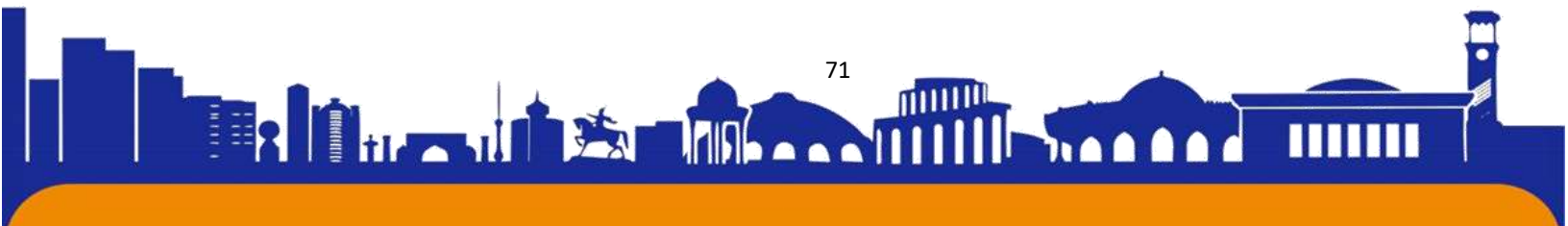


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Республикамизнинг суғориладиган ерларида асосий ва такрорий экинлар сифатида экилмоқда. Шу жумладан Самарқанд қишлоқ хўжалик институтининг селекциясига оид СамҚХИ 20-80 ва ИЛМ навининг потенциал ҳосилдорлиги 36--380 центнерга тенг бўлиши билан бир қаторда, унинг мой таркибида 55-60 % линол ва 30-35 % олеин мой кислоталари сақланади. Бу навнинг уруғидан мой олиш пайтида -36 % шрот ёки кунжара ажратиб олинди. Шротида 33-37 % протеин, 1,4 % -мой (кунжарасида 5-7 % мой), 20 % гача углеводлар, 14-15 %-пектин, 3,2-3,6 %-фитин, Бундан ташқари, В витаминлари гуруҳи, фосфор, кальций ва бошқа қимматли моддалар мавжуд бўлганлиги туфайли бу навни ишлаб чиқаришда катта майдонларда ўстириш мақсадга мувофиқ.

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УДК:631.52.527.633.

## Кунгабоқарнинг янги навларининг Яратилиши

Термиз агротехнологиялар ва инновацион ривожланиш институти

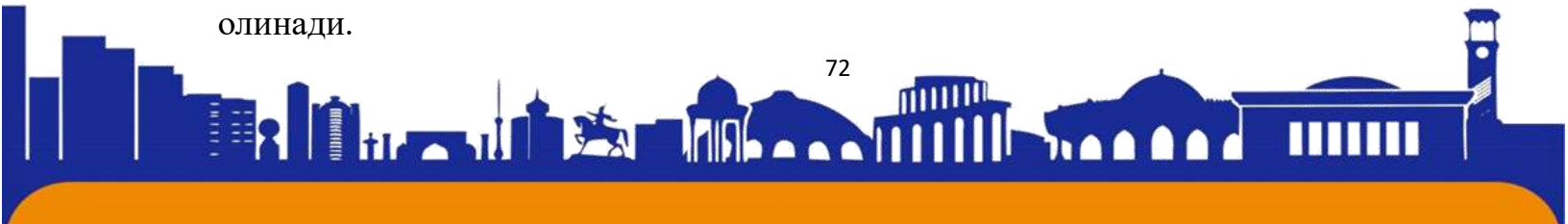
Луков М.К, Эргашев Ж.Ш.

**Таянч сўзлар.** Кунгабоқар, мой, нав, ҳосил селекция жараёни, кучатзорлар кетма кетлиги, ҳосил, самарадорлик..

**Аннотация.** Кунгабоқарнинг экилиб келинаётган навларга нисбатан янги навлари 20-25% гача қўшимча ҳосилдорликни таъминлайди.. Янги нав яратишнинг асосий усулларида бири дурагайлашдир. Дурагайлаш асосида олинган янги авлоднинг иккинчи пуштидан якка танлаш йўли билан янги нав яратилган

**Долзарблиги.** Республикамиз аҳолисининг табиий тоза маҳсулотга бўлган эҳтиёжи тобора ортмоқда

Кунгабоқарнинг мағзида сметана ва мева ёгурти таркибида сақланадиган кальций мавжуд. Мағзнинг витаминлар билан бойлиги одамларнинг териси юзасини мустаҳкамлайди ва кислота-ишқор балансини нормаллаштиради. Мағз Е витамини манбасига бой бўлиб, бу кўрсаткич бепуштлиқнинг олдини олади, жинсий потенцияни мустаҳкамлайди. Ярим стакан чақиладиган кунгабоқар эректориал витаминларнинг кунлик меъёрига тенг. Аъло даражада асабни тинчлантиришдан ташқари асаб-ичак касалликлар ва ревматизмни даволашда самаралидир. Атеросклероз, миокард инфаркти ва бошқа юрак-қон томирлар системаси, шунингдек жигар-ошқозон касалликларининг олдини олади. Д витамини манбасига эга бўлганлиги боис жигарда қопланган ёғни парчалайди. 100 г. кунгабоқар мағзидаги магний жавдар нонига нисбатан 6 марта кўп яъни 311 мг микдорда сақланади. Чақиладиган кунгабоқарнинг 50-60 г мағзи, кунгабоқарнинг 25-30 г мойига тенг. Кунгабоқар пистасининг мағзида ва мойининг таркибида ультра микроэлемент селен борлиги аниқланган. Хужайра даражасидаги антиоксидант хусусиятга эга селен туфайли одам организмида концерогенли ва ўта хавфли даволаб бўлмайдиган касалликларнинг олди олинади.





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Кунгабоқар ўта юқори экологик пластикликка эгаллиги уни турли тупроқ ва иқлим шароитга эга бўлган худудларда, жумладан шартли суғориладиган ерларда (20-23ц/га) ва ҳатто лалмикор шароитда экиб ундан 9-11ц/га ҳосил етиштириш имкони мавжуд. Шу юқоридагиларни инобатаг олинганда кунгабоқарнинг юқори ҳосилли янги навлаини яратиш **долзарб масала** ҳисобланади

**Материал ва методлар.** Дала тажрибалари Самарқанд қишлоқ хўжалик институтининг ўқув тажриба хўжалигидаги ўтлоқи бўз тупроқли ерларда ўтказилди. Дала тажрибасида объект сифатида кунгабоқарнинг, США 111 намунаси СамҚХИ 10-70 тизмаларининг 1 авлод уруғлигидан фойдаланилди. Дурагайлаш асосида олинган янги авлоднинг иккинчи пуштидан якка танлаш ўтказилди. Тажриба майдонида кузатиш ва таҳлиллар Бутунроссия мойли экинлар ИТИ ва Ўзбекистон ўсимликшунослик Генеик ресурслар ИТИ (2009) усулларида бажарилди.

Тадқиқотлар натижалари. СамҚХИ олимлари томонидан Мойли ва чақиладиган кунгабоқарнинг янги навлари ва гетерзисли дурагайларини яратиш йўлга қўйилмоқда. Жумладан сўнги 2015-2017 йилларда мойли кунгабоқарнинг СамҚХИ-20-80 нави яратилди.

СамҚХИ 20-80 нави Нав тезпишар, ўсув даври (80-82 кун), ўсимлик бўйи 178-180 см, барглари сони 30 та. Ун шудринг, Занг, Ботритис, Склеротиниоз, Фузариоз касалликларига чидамли. Писта қобиғи панцирлиги (100%), ҳосилини комбайнда йиғиштирига мос. Асосий ва такрорий экин сифатида ўстиришга яроқли, асосий экин сифатида 31-32 ц/га ҳосил олинади, такрорий экин сифатида 27-28 ц/га ҳосил олинади, уруғида ёғ миқдори–50,5%, протеин-19,4%, асосий экин сифатида гектаридан 7,1 млн сўм, такрорий экин сифатида ўстирилса гектаридан 5,4 млн сўм соф даромад олинади.

СамҚХИ 20-80 нави М.К. Луков ва Т.Э.Остонақулов томонидан США-111 намунаси билан СамҚХИ 10-70 тизмасини чаптиштириб олинган дурагайнинг иккинчи авлодидан якка оилавий танлаш йўли билан яратилган.

Бу навининг яратилиши:- кунгабоқар селекция жараёнига мувофиқ: селекцион элитадан танланган типик, яхши ўсимликлар биринчи йил ўрганиш кўчатзоридан баҳоланди. Бу кўчатзорда писта пўчоғининг чиқими ва панцирлиги уруғ мағзидаги мой миқдори таҳлил қилиниб, андоза (Жаҳонгир нави) га





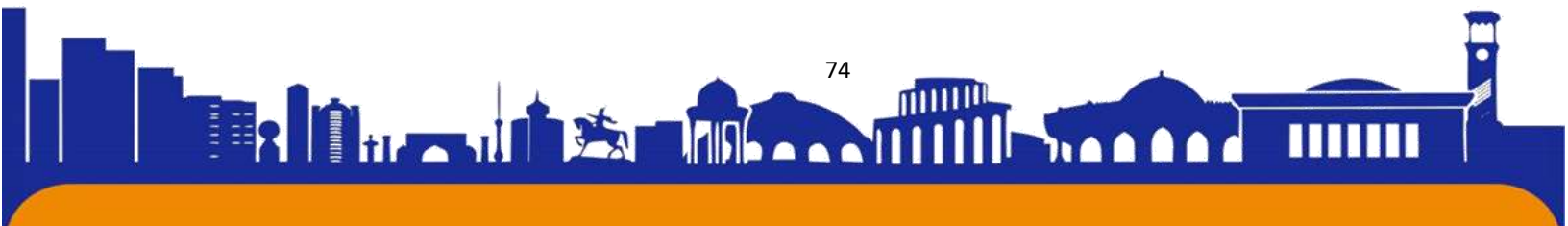
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нисбатан жуфт усулда таққосланиб баҳоланди. Бу кўчатзордан танланган энг яхши оилалар иккинчи йил ўрганиш кўчатзорида андозага нисбатан жуфт усулда таққосланиб, ҳар томонлама баҳоланди. Иккинчи йилги ўрганиш кўчатзорида, биринчи йилги кўчатзорда ўрганилганларга қўшимча равишда сохта ун шудринг, шумғия билан зарарланиши аниқланди. Иккинчи йилги ўрганиш кўчатзоридан танланган энг яхши оилалар энг яхшилари энг яхшилари билан йўнилтирилган чанглантиш ва дастлабки кўпайтириш кўчатзори (бир вақтда инфекцион майдонда) ҳар томонлама баҳоланди. Ундан кейинги ишлар нав синашларда: - дастлабки нав синашда бир йил, рақобатли нав синашда уч йил (Самарқанд қишлоқ хўжалиги институтининг ўқув тажриба хўжалигида ишлаб чиқаришли нав синашда икки йил) ўрганилди. 2012 йил қишлоқ хўжалиги экинлари навларини синаш Давлат комиссиясига топширилди. 2015 йил Давлат реестрига киритилди.

**Хулоса .** 2015 йил Давлат реестрига киритилган. СамҚХИ 20-80 навидан асосий экин сифатида 31-32 ц/га, такрорий экин сифатида 27-28 ц/га ҳосил олинади, Бу навни Самарқанд, Сурхондарё, Тошкент, Қашқадарё, Наманган вилоятларида асосий ва такрорий экин сифатида экиш мақсадга мувофиқ

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## ERK MUXTORIYATI (PARTY AUTONOMY) PRINSIPINING TARIXIY VA NAZARIY ASOSLARINING QIYOSIY HUQUQIY TAHLILI

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**Annotatsiya.** Ushbu maqolada erk muxtoriyati prinsipining tarixan va nazariy rivojlanishi bosqichlari muhokama qilinadi. Erk muxtoriyati prinsipining vujudga kelishi va rivojlanishi uzoq vaqt davomida amalga oshgan. Turli davrda turlicha evrilishlarga uchragan. Ushbu prinsipning rivojlanishi dastlabki bosqichlari xalqaro munosabatlarda ommaviy manfaatlarining ustunligi bilan xarakterlansa, keyinchalik ushbu evrilishlar ommaviy manfaatlardan xususiy manfaatlar tomon ko'chib borgan.

Taraflar faqatgina mamlakat qonunchiligi tomonidan qat'iy belgilangan tamoyillar va qoidalar asosida munosabatga kirishganlar. Individual taraflarning tashabbuskorligi rag'batlantirilmagan. Individual taraflar shartnomalar orqali mamlakat qonunchiligi tomonidan o'rnatilgan qoidalardan chetga chiqish imkoniyatlari mavjud bo'lmagan. Taraflarning shartnomalari qonunchilikni chetlab o'tish uchun asos bo'la olmaydi deb hisoblangan. Taraflar yurisdiksiyani tanlashari mumkinligi haqidagi tushunchalar faqatgina taraflarning bilvosita harakatlari asosida bo'lgan. Bunday tanlovlarni ochiq tarzda ifodalash qonuniy deb hisoblanmagan va hech qanday huquqiy oqibat tug'dirmagan.

XIX asr ohirlari va XX asr boshlarida xalqaro munosabatlarda individual shaxslarning manfaatlariga xizmat qiluvchi g'oyalar va tamoyillar rivojlana boshlagan. Aynan shu g'oya va tamoyillar erk muxtoriyati prinsipining rivojlanishi yo'nalishini boshlab bergan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** yurisdiksiya, shartnomaviy munosabatlardan kelib chiqadigan nizolar, individual taraflar, ommaviy manfaat, xususiy manfaat, hududiy bog'liqlik, taraflar tanlovi, sud vakolati.





## СРАВНИТЕЛЬНО-ПРАВОВОЙ АНАЛИЗ ИСТОРИКО-ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИХ ОСНОВ ПРИНЦИПА ПАРТИЙНОЙ АВТОНОМИИ

Хатамжонова Гулсанам Яшаржон кизи

Докторант Ташкентского государственного юридического университета

В данной статье рассматриваются этапы историко-теоретического развития принципа автономии воли. Возникновение и развитие принципа автономии воли происходило на протяжении длительного периода времени. В разные периоды оно претерпело разную эволюцию. Если начальные этапы развития этого принципа характеризовались доминированием публичных интересов в международных отношениях, то это развитие перешло от публичных интересов к частным интересам.

Стороны вступили в отношения только на основе принципов и правил, строго определенных законодательством страны. Инициатива отдельных партий не поощряется. Возможностей для отдельных сторон отступить от правил, установленных законодательством страны посредством договоров, не было.

Считалось, что договоры сторон не могут быть основанием для обхода законодательства. Понимание того, что стороны могли выбирать юрисдикцию, основывалось лишь на косвенных действиях сторон. Публичное выражение такого выбора не считается законным и не имеет юридических последствий.

**Ключевые слова:** Подсудность, договорные споры, отдельные стороны, публичный интерес, интересы частных лиц, территориальная связь, выбор сторон, юрисдикция судов.

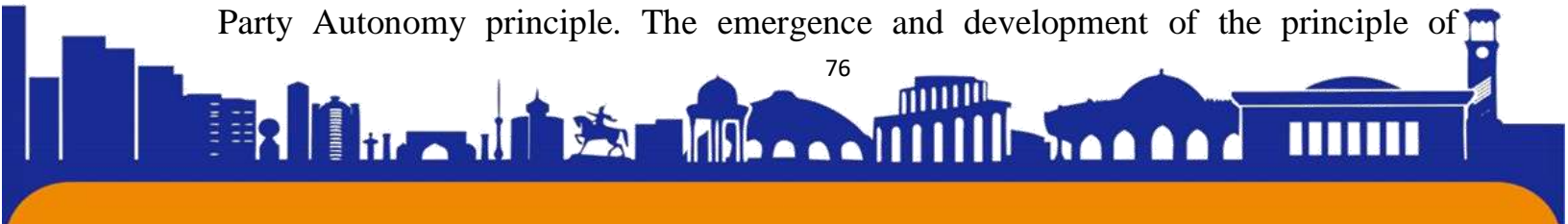
## COMPARATIVE LEGAL ANALYSIS OF THE HISTORICAL AND THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF THE PRINCIPLE OF PARTY AUTONOMY

Khatamjonova Gulsanam Yasharjon kizi

PhD student at

Tashkent State University of Law

This article examines the stages of historical and theoretical development of the Party Autonomy principle. The emergence and development of the principle of





autonomy of will occurred over a long period. It has undergone different evolutions in different periods. If the initial stages of the development of this principle were characterized by the dominance of public interests in international relations, then this development moved from public interests to private interests.

The parties entered into relations only based on principles and rules strictly defined by the legislation of the country. The initiative of individual parties is not encouraged. There was no opportunity for individual parties to deviate from the rules established by the laws of the country through contracts.

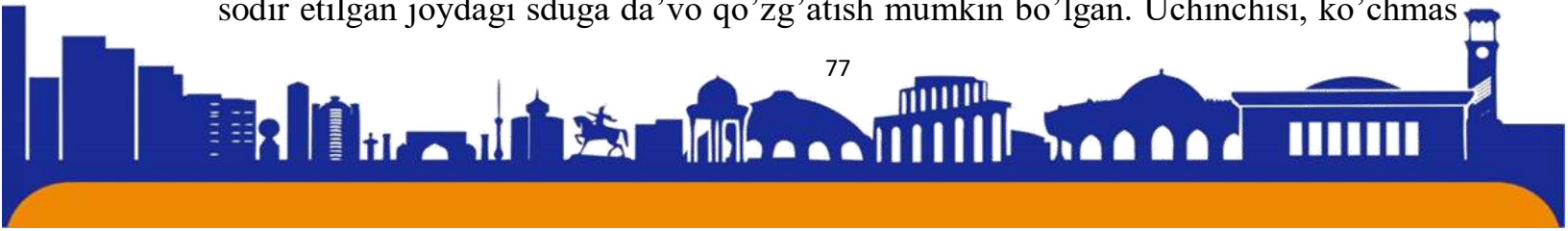
It was believed that agreements between the parties could not be a basis for circumventing the law. The understanding that the parties could choose jurisdiction was based only on the parties' indirect actions. Public expression of such a choice is not considered legal and has no legal consequences.

**Keywords:** Jurisdiction, contractual disputes, individual parties, public interest, private parties' interests, territorial connection, parties' choice, jurisdiction of courts.

Taraflarning erk muxtoriyati prinsipi asosida yurisdiksiyani tanlash huquqlarining vujudga kelishi va rivolanib borishini tushunishimiz uchun, avvalo, yurisdiksiya masalalariga oid doimo mavjud bo'lgan yo'nalishni o'rganib chiqishimiz lozim. Chunki erk muxtoriyati prinsipi taraflar uchun istisno tarzda ularning xohishi asosida yurisdiksiyani tanlashga imkon beradi. An'anaviy tarzda, nizolashuvchi taraflar ularning nizolarini hal etish uchun imkoniyatga ega bo'lmaganlar.

Rim huquqi an'alariga asosan, fuqarolik huquqiy masalalar uchun yurisdiksiyaning uch xil o'ziga xos turi mavjud bo'lgan. Ushbu an'alar bugungi kunda ham fuqarolik huquqi davlatlarida ayrim o'zgarishlar yoki istisnolar bilan saqlanib kelmoqda

Birinchisi, da'vogar javobgarning yashash hududiga har qanday turdagi fuqarolik nizolari ustidan da'vo qo'zg'atishi mumkin bo'lgan. Bu keyinchalik huquqiy munosabatlar rivojlanib nafaqat javobgarning aynan yashash hududidagi sudga, balki javobgarning fuqaoligi hisobga olinib uning mamlakatidagi istalgan sudga fuqarolik da'volari kiritilishi mumkinligi qoidasi vujudga kelgan. Ikkinchisi, taraflarning shartnomaviy munosabatlarida shartnoma tuzilgan yoki shartnoma shartlari bajariladigan hududdagi sudlarga yoki da'vogarning da'vosiga asos bo'lgan harakat sodir etilgan joydagi sudga da'vo qo'zg'atish mumkin bo'lgan. Uchinchisi, ko'chmas





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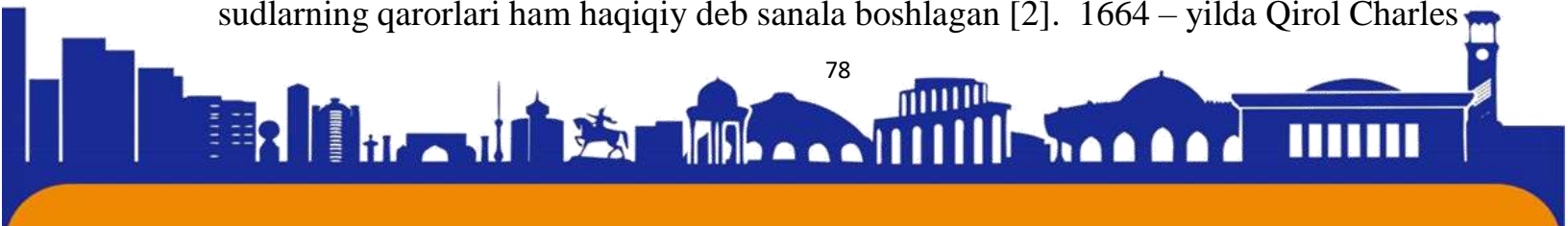
mulkka oid nizolarda esa o'sha ko'chmas mulk joylashgan joydagi sudlarda da'vo qozg'atish mumkin bo'lgan.

Ushbu uchchala holatda ham sudlar uchun nizolarni ko'rish uchun asos hududiy asoslar bo'lib xizmat qilgan. Ya'ni, javobgarining yashash joyi, shartnomalarning tuzilgan yoki bajariladigan joyi va ko'chmas mulkning joylashgan o'rni sudlar uchun nizolarni ko'rishga yo'l ochgan. Shu sababdan ham yurisdiksiyaning ushbu turlari hududiy yurisdiksiyaviy tartib deb ham atalgan [1].

Rim huquqi an'analariga o'xshash tarzda, odat huquqi mamlakatlarida ham taraflarning yurisdiksiyani tanlash imkoni mavjud bo'lmagan. Taraflar nizolarining turi va mavzusiga qarab qonun bilan belgilangan qoidalar amal qilgan.

Odat huquqi mamlakatlarda, dastlab, nizolar faqatgina da'vo qo'zg'atish uchun asos bo'lgan harakat yoki hodisa qayerda sodir bo'lgan bo'lsa, o'sha hududdagi sudlarda nizolarni hal etish uchun yurisdiksiyasi mavjud deb hisoblangan. Bunga asosiy sabab esa nizolarni ko'rib hal etish mahalliy tayinlangan hakamlar tomonidan olib borilishi haqidagi qoidaning mavjudligidir. Odat huquqi mamlakatlarida nizolarni ko'rish mahalliy ta'yinlangan hakamlar tomonidan olib borilishi to'g'risida qoida mavjud bo'lgan. Chunki mahalliy hakamlar ishning o'zga xos xususiyatlarini va ishga jalb etilishi mumkin bo'lgan guvohlar va ishda foydalanish mumkin bo'lgan dalillarni boshqa hakamlardan ko'ra yaxshiroq bilishi ko'zda tutilgan. Bu esa o'z navbatida ish jarayonlarining sifatli va tezlik bilan ko'rilishiga ta'sir o'tkazgan. O'sha vaqtlarda nizolar faqatgina mahalliy hakamlar tomonidan ko'riladi degan qoida mavjud bo'lmaganida, taraflar uchun ishga taalluqli bo'lishi mumkin bo'lgan guvohlar va dalillarni topish qiyichilik tug'dirib sud jarayonlarning uzoq muddatlarga cho'zilishiga sabab bo'lishi mumkin edi. Nizolar o'ziga xos xususiyatlari bilan ham farqlanmagan. Shu boisdan ham odat huquqi mamlakatlarida ham hududiy yurisdiksiyaviy tartib amal qilgan.

Lekin aynan shu fuqarolik huquqiy masalalari uchun mahalliy ta'yinlangan hakam mavjud bo'lishi keyinchalik nizolarning sudlar tomonidan ko'rilishida muammolar yuzaga kelishiga ham olib kelgan. Mahalliy hakamlar tomonidan nizolar ko'rilishiga oid qoida keyinchalik xorijiy elementlari mavjud bo'lgan fuqarolik nizolarida ishlarni amaliyotda ko'rib chiqish imkonsiz holga aylanib qolgan. Keyinchalik ushbu qoidadan chekinish yuz berib mahalliy hakamlar ishtirok etmagan sudlarning qarorlari ham haqiqiy deb sanala boshlagan [2]. 1664 – yilda Qirol Charles





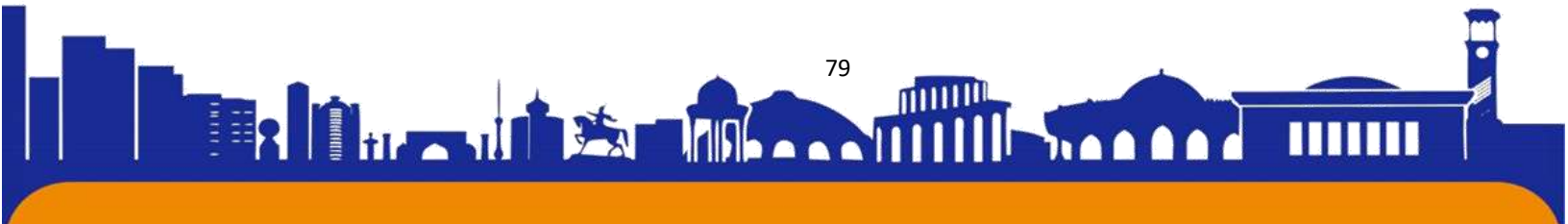


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II tomonidan chiqarilgan Statut bilan mahalliy hakamlar qatnashmagan sudlarning qarorlari haqiqiy sanalishiga oid qoida qirol qarori bilan qonunlashtirilgan [3]. Chet el elementi mavjud bo'lgan ishlarning ko'payishi esa ushbu qoidadan butkul yuz o'g'irishga olib kelgan.

Ushbu holat odat huquqi mamlakatlarida fuqarolik nizolarining ikkita o'ziga xos turga bo'linishi uchun asos bo'lgan. Real yoki hudud bilan bog'liq bo'lgan fuqarolik nizolari va shaxsiy fuqarolik nizolari. Ko'chmas mulkka oid da'volar faqatgina ko'chmas mulk turgan hududdagi sudlar tomonidan ko'rib chiqilishi mumkin bo'lgan. Bunday turdagi nizolar real, ya'ni hudud bilan qat'iy bog'langan nizolar deb nomlangan. Ikkinchi turi esa shaxsiy manfaatlar bilan bog'langan nizolardir. Bularga shartnomalarning buzilishi va har qanday mulk bilan bog'liq bo'lmagan nizolar kirgan. Bu toifadagi nizolar da'vog'ar tomonidan javobgarning yashash joyidagi sudlarda da'vo qo'zg'atish yo'li bilan ko'rib chiqilgan.

Rim huquqi mamlakatlarida ham, odat huquqi mamlakatlarida ham yurisdiksiyaga oid masalalardagi asosiy o'xshashlik hududiy yoki shaxsiy bog'liqlikning mavjudligida bo'lgan. Javobgarning yashash hudud yoki mulkiy nizolar uchun esa mulk joylashgan hudud yurisdiksiyani aniqlash uchun asos deb hisoblangan. Ushbu mamlakatlarning har biri yurisdiksiyani hal etish bu davlatning vakolati deya hisoblashgan [4] va mustaqil shaxslar yoki taraflarda yurisdiksiyani tanlashda vakolat ajratilmagan. Hattoki XVIII yoki XIX asrlara ham Ingliz qonunchiligida taraflarning shartnoma yoki kelishuv bilan sudlarning nizolarni ko'rishga oid huquqini cheklash yoki uni rad etish imkoniyati bo'lmagan. Buni Scott v Avery (1856) keyslarda ham ko'rishimiz mumkin. Ushbu keysda da'vog'ar Alexandr Scott va javobgar George Avery o'rtasida sug'urta shartnomasi mavjud bo'lib ular ushbu shartnomaviy munosabatlardan nizo yuzaga keladigan bo'lsa, nizolar arbitrajda hal etilishiga kelishiladi. Taraflar o'rtasida arbitraj kelishuvi mavjud bo'lishiga qaramasdan, da'vog'ar Scott nizoni hal etish uchun sudga murojat qiladi. Ushbu holat yuzasidan javobgar Avery nizolarni arbitrajda hal etish kerakligini bildirganida sudlar tomonidan taraflar sudlarning nizolarni ko'rishga bo'lgan vakolatini chetlab o'tolmasligi va nizolarni hal etish uchun yurisdiksiyasi mavjud ekanligi haqida qaror chiqaradi. Bu esa o'sha vaqtlarda yurisdiksiya masalalari ommaviy huquqning bir qismi sanalganligini ko'rsatadi. Bu esa milliy huquq tizimlarida sudlarning nizolarni ko'rishga bo'lgan vakolati ommaviy hokimiyatning namunasi deb ko'rilgan. Bu esa milliy sudlar uchun





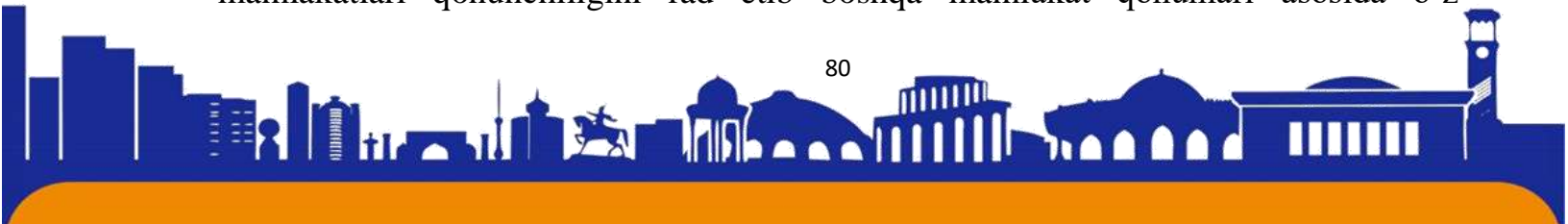
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xalqaro nizolarni ham agar ularning vakolatini hududiy yoki shaxsiy bog'liqlik mavjud bo'lganida, ko'rishga imkon bergan [5].

Yurisdiksiyaga oid qarashlarda e'tibor da'vo qo'zg'atish uchun asos bo'lgan voqeaning sodir bo'lgan joyidan javobgarning yashash hududiga ko'chib borgan [6]. Yurisdiksiyani tanlash qonunlar tomonidan o'rnatilgan hududiy ustunlikning qat'iy tamoyillaridan fuqarolik huquqi taraflarning individual tanlovlari asosida olib borilishi tamoyillariga qarab siljib borgan. Ommaviy manfaatlardan xususiy manfaatlar tomon sekinlik bilan o'zgarishlar amalga oshirilgan. Yurisdiksiyaga oid masalalar rivojlanish va o'zgarish jarayonlarining har biri mustaqil taraflarning o'z xohishlari asosida manfaatlari uchun yurisdiksiyani tanlay olish tamoyilining vujudga kelishiga xizmat qilgan. Qoidalar qat'iy qoidalardan o'zgaruvchan, dispozitiv qoidalar bilan o'rin almasha boshlagan.

Albatta, bu o'zgarishlar sekinlik bilan kechgan. Buni esa mustaqil taraflarning kelishuvi mamlakat qonunlari tomonidan o'rnatilgan qoidalarni chetlab o'tolmasligi haqidagi qoida bilan bog'lashimiz mumkin. Darhaqiqat, yurisdiksiya mamlakatlarning suveren vakolatlari deb hisoblanishi mustaqil shaxslar uchun hattoki fuqarolik masalalarida ham kelishuv bilan ham yurisdiksiyani chetlab o'tolmaganlar.

XIX asrdan boshlab huquqiy konteksdagi o'zgarishlar ham yurisdiksiya masalalarida ommaviy huquq manfaatlaridan xususiy huquq manfaatlariga tomon harakatlana boshladi. Taraflar faqatgina mavjud hududiy yurisdiksiyaviy tartib qoidasidan tashqari biror bir boshqa mamlakatning huquqiga "topshirish" yo'li bilan ham yurisdiksiyani tanlashi imkoniyatlari ochila boshladi. Shunga qaramay, bu dastlabki vaqtlarda ishoraviy topshirish shaklida amalga oshirilardi. Chunki o'sha vaqtda ham taraflar kelishuv tuzib kelishuvlarida nizolarini ko'rishi mumkin bo'lgan mamlakat yoki sudni tanlay olmasdilar. Lekin taraflar bilvosita shartnomalari bilan emas, balki harakatlari bilan yurisdiksiyani tanlay olardi [7]. Misol uchun, taraflar shartnomalarini xorijiy mamlakatlarda tuzish yoki shartnomalarini boshqa mamlakatlarda bajarishga kelisha turib bilvosita o'sha mamlakat yurisdiksiyasini tanlashi mumkin edi. Taraflar shartnomalarini boshqa mamlakatlarda bajarishga kelishganlarida bevosita ular o'sha mamlakatning qonunlari ularning shartnomaviy munosabatlarini hal etishiga ham kelisha olardi. Albatta, bu vaqtlarda ham hududiy (territorial) yurisdiksiya amalda qo'llangan. Qonuniy jihatdan taraflarning o'z mamlakatlari qonunchiligini rad etib boshqa mamlakat qonunlari asosida o'z





shartnomaviy munosabatlarini ko'rib hal etish imkoniyati mavjud bo'lmagan. Shu sababli taraflar shartnomalari va shartnomaviy munosabatlarini boshqa mamlakatlarda olib borish orqali o'z mamlakatlari qonunchiligidan chetga chiqa olgan. Bu holatni taraflarning ishoraviy tarzda boshqa mamlakatlar qonunchiligiga topshirishiga misol qilib keltirishimiz mumkin. Aynan shu holatlar keyinchalik taraflarning bilvosita harakatlari bila emas, balki taraflarning bevosita xohishlari asosida ham taraflar shartnomaviy nizolarini boshqa mamlakatlar qonunchiligiga topshirishi mumkinligi g'oyasini ilgari sura boshladi. Xalqaro munosabatlarda individual taraflarning manfaatlariga xizmat qiluvchi g'oyalar va prinsiplar mustahkamlana bordi. Ayni shunday g'oyalardan biri bu xalqaro xususiy huquq taraflarning bevosita xohishlari asosida shartnomaviy munosabatlarini yoki shartnomadan kelib chiqqan nizolarini hal etishni boshqa mamlakatlar qonunchiligiga topshirishdir.

XIX asrning boshlariga kelib ushbu g'oya kengayib huquqshunoslar tomonidan taraflarning xohishlari asosida yurisdiksiyani tanlash masalalari yanada chuqurlashib bordi. Chunonchi, nemis huquqshunosi Karl Fon Savigny o'zining 1849 – yildagi qaytida, yurisdiksiya masalalari taraflarning bilvosita harakatlari bilan emas ochiq ifodalangan xohishlari bilan tanlanishi mumkinligini ko'rsatib o'tgan. Albatta, ushbu fikr dastlabki erk muxtoriyati prinsipining tan olinishi sifatida tuyulishi mumkin. Shunga qaramasdan, Savigny shartnomaviy munosabatlarda taraflarning shartnomalari bajariladigan joydagi sudlar ushbu munosabatlarni hal etishda hamisha yurisdiksiyasi mavjud deb hisoblaydi. Bunga asos sifatida esa taraflarning shartnomaviy majburiyatlarni bajarish joyi ularning shartnomaviy munosabatlari bilan uzviy bog'laganligini va taraflar shartnomani bajarish joyini tanlashi bilan yurisdiksiyani ham tanlashlarini keltiradi [8].

XIX asr davomida mustaqil taraflarning xohishlari yurisdiksiyani tanlashda ahamiyatli bo'lishi muhokama qilingan bo'lsa ham, qonunan haligacha taraflarning shartnomalari ular uchun sudlarning vakolatini rad etish uchun asos sifatida baholanmagan edi. 1854 – yildagi Angliyadagi XI Odat Huquqi Protseduraviy Akti (XI Common Law Procedure Act 1854)da ham taraflar arbitraj bitimi tuzganlarida ham sudlarning ushbu bitimlar yuzasidan vakolati hali ham mavjud edi [9]. Bu esa qonunan taraflar uchun shartnomaviy nizolarini boshqa mamlakatlar yurisdiksiyasiga topshirishni imkonsizligini anglatar edi. Taraflar shartnomalarida boshqa mamlakatlar yurisdiksiyasini tanlaganlarida ham taraflarning ushbu shartnomasi sudlarning ular ustidan qonuniy vakolatini chetlab o'tishga imkon bermasdi. Bu vaqtda taraflar







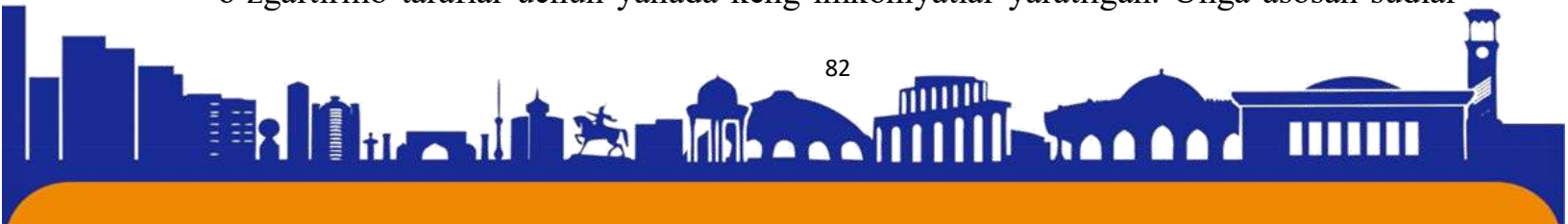
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faqatgina bilvosita harakatlari bilangina shartnomaviy nizolarini boshqa mamlakatlar yurisdiksiyasiga topshirishi mumkin edi. Bunda taraflarning xohishlaridan ham ko'ra ularning harakatlari muhim ahamiyat kasb etgan.

Erk muxtoriyati prinsipining bugungi kundagi ko'inishga kelgunga qadar mavjud bo'lgan keying masala bu qonunan sudlarning faqatgina da'vogar va javobgar sud zalida mavjud bo'lgandagina ishlarni ko'rishi mumkinligi edi [10]. Bu sudlar oldiga ayrim qiyinchiliklarni qo'yar edi. Javobgar sud zalida mavjud bo'lmaganida sud ishlarining ko'rilmaligi ko'p holatlarda sud ishlarining juda uzoq muddatlarga cho'zilishiga olib kelgan. Sud ishlarining uzoq vaqt olishi o'z vaqtida da'vogarning ham huquqlari buzilishiga shuningdek buzilgan huquqlarini tiklanish holatlari yanada uzoq vaqt olib da'vogarga qiyinchilik tug'dirishi mumkin. Bundan tashqari, javobgar sud majlisiga kelmaganida, javobgarni sud majlisiga olib kelish vakolati sudlarda mavjud bo'lgan. Shunga qaramasdan, sudlarning ushbu vakolati javobgar faqatgina mamlakat ichida bo'lganidagina qo'llanishi mumkin bo'lardi javobgar mamlakatdan tashqarida bo'lganida esa uni sud majlisida qatnashish uchun olib kelishning biror bir samarali amaliy mexanizmi mavjud bo'lmagan. Bunday holatlarda ham sud ishlari javobgar qatnashmaganligi uchun noma'lum muddatga kechiktirilgan. Misol uchun 1896 – yildagi British Wagon Company v Gray kompaniyalari o'rtasidagi sud ishida sudlarning ushbu ikki tarafning ishlarini ko'rishni rad etishning asosiy sababi javobgar tarafning sud majlisida ishtirok eta olmasligi bo'lgan. Sudlar ushbu taraflarga taraflar shartnoma asosida susning vakolatini tanlashi mumkin emasligi va sudlar ishni faqatgina har ikki taraf ham sud majlisida qatnashganida ko'rib chiqishi mumkinligini asos qilib keltirgan [11].

Ushbu to'siqlarning amalda mavjud bo'lishi ko'plab sud ishlarining ko'rilish imkoniyatini yo'qqa chiqarganligi uchun ushbu holatni to'g'rilash uchun birin-ketin qarorlar qabu qilina boshlangan. Shunday qaror birinchi marotaba Angliyada 1852 – yilda Odat Huquqi Protseduraviy Aktida vujudga kelgan. Keyichalik ham ushbu qarorga bir necha marotaba o'zgartirishlar kiritilgan. 1896 – yilda Angliya Oliy Sudi Qarorlari To'plami (Order XI of the Rules of the Supreme Court 1896)da sudlarning vakolatini javobgar shartnomada tan olganda, u qatnashmaganda ham sudlarning sud majlisini o'tkazishga vakolati [12] tasdiqlangan.

Keyinchalik ushbu to'plam 1920 – yilda Angliya Oliy Sudi tomonidan o'zgartirilib taraflar uchun yanada keng imkoniyatlar yaratilgan. Unga asosan sudlar





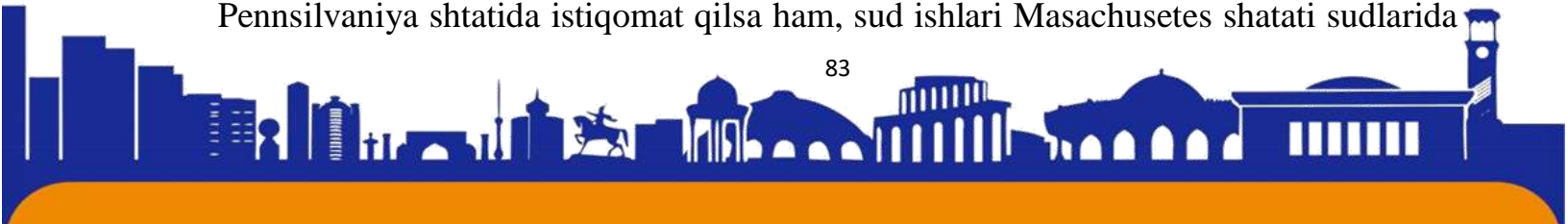


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tafildardan biri sud ishi yuritilayotgan mamlakatda bo'lmasa ham ularning shartnomaviy kelishuvlari asosida ish yuritishi mumkinligi belgilangan. Taraflar boshqa mamlakatlar yurisdiksiyasini nafaqat bilvosita harakatlar orqali, balki shartnomalarida o'zaro kelishuv orqali ham tanlash imkoniyatlariga ruxsat etilgan.

Bilamizki, erk muxtoriyati prinsipi asosida taraflar shartnomaviy munosabatlaridan kelib chiquvchi nizolarni hal etish uchun yurisdiksiyani erkin tanlay oladilar. Ushbu tanlovni taraflar shartnomalar tuzish orqali aks ettiradilar. Taraflarning shartnomaviy kelishuvga erishuvi sudlar uchun ularning tanlovini amalga oshirishga yetarli asos deb baholanadi. Sudlar aynan shu shartnoma asosida taraflarning nizolarini ko'rib chiqadi va hal etadi. Lekin har doim ham shunday bo'lmagan. Taraflar mustaqil tarzda shartnomalar orqali yurisdiksiyani tanlay olmaganlar. Taraflarning shartnomaviy munosabatlari va nizolarining tabiatidan kelib chiqib ushbu nizolar sudlar tomonidan ko'rib chiqilgan. Yurisdiksiyani tanlash yagona faktor hududiy (territorial) faktorga bog'liq bo'lgan. Taraflar esa ushbu faktorni rad eta olmaganlar. Ya'ni, qadimgi Rim huquqi qonunlariga o'xshash tarzda nizolar kelib chiqishiga asos bo'lgan hodisa yoki voqea qayerda sodir etilgan bo'lsa, shu mamlakat yoki mamlakat sudi taraflar nizolarini ko'rib chiqish uchun vakolatli deb hisoblangan. Taraflar shartnomalarining va nizolarining o'ziga xos xususiyatidan kelib chiqib mustaqil tarzda nizolarini samarali hal etishi mumkin bo'lgan sudlarni tanlash vakolati mavjud bo'lmagan. Bularning bari mamlakatlar tomonidan qat'iy belgilangan qoidalarining mavjudligiga borib taqaladi.

Keyinchalik XIX asr ohirlariga borib ushbu qat'iy qoidalar birmuncha yengilroq qoidalar va tamoyillar bilan o'zgarib bordi. Taraflarning nizolarini ko'rib chiqishda mamlakatlar qonunchiligida qat'iy belgilangan hududiy bog'liqlik tamoyili sekin astalik bilan taraflar uchun *odillik* va *munosiblik* tamoyillari tomon siljiy boshladi. Ushbu jarayonlarni Angliya va Amerika Qo'shma Shtatlari qonunchiligi va sud amaliyotida yuz bergan o'zgarishlarda ko'rishimiz mumkin. 1927 – yilda Hess v Pawloski [13] keysi ushbu jarayonlar uchun yaqqol misoldir. Ushbu keysda sud ishlarini ko'rib chiqish uchun eng muhim asos sifatida ko'rilgan ikki faktor bo'lmasa ham, sudlar tomonidan ishlar ko'rib chiqilgan. Birinchi hududiy bog'liqlik tamoyili va ikkinchisi javobgarining sudda mavjud bo'lish tamoyilidir. Ilgarigi qoidalar asosida ushbu ikki omil mavjud bo'lmaganida sudlar qonun talablari asosida sud ishlarini ko'rish imkoniyati mavjud bo'lmagan. Ushbu keysda esa javobgar Pawloski aslida Pensilvaniya shtatida istiqomat qilsa ham, sud ishlari Masachusetes shtatida sudlarida

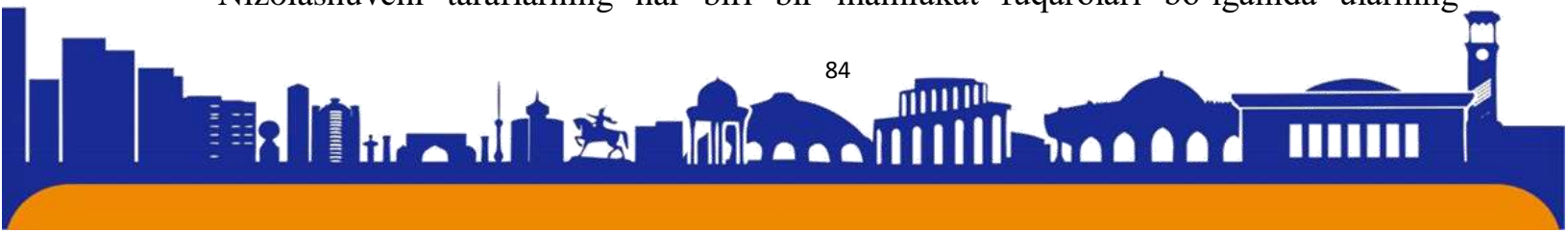




ko'rib chiqilgan. Bunga asos esa javobgarning o'sha vaqtda Masachusetes shatatida bo'lganligidir. Bu holatda ham javobgarning bevosita tanlovi emas, balki bilvosita harakatalari orqali amalga oshirgan tanlovini ko'rishimiz mumkin. Sudlar ham ushbu holatda javobgarning ushbu vaqtda Masachusetes shatati bilan aloqasi mavjud bo'lmasa ham, harakatlari orqali nizolarini ushbu sud orqali ko'rishga ishora qilgan bo'lishi mumkin deb hisoblagan va shu sababli ham ushbu ish javobgarning o'zi istiqomat qiladigan joy sudida emas, balki sud ishlari u istagan hudud sudida ko'rib chiqilgan. Ushbu holat Amerika Qo'shma Shtatlari qonunchiligida erk muxtoriyati prinsipining vujudga kelib rivojlanishi uchun muhim qadam deb baholangan.

Ushbu o'zgarishlarning barchasi ommaviylikdan xususiylikka qarab yo'nalishdir. Mamlakat qonunlari tomonidan qat'iy o'rnatilgan tamoyillar va qoidalarning xususiy shaxslar va taraflar uchun qulaylik yaratadigan tamoyillar va qoidalar bilan almashinishidir. Bu o'zgarishlarni xalqaro munosabatlarda davlat manfaatlarining birlamchi ahamiyat kasb etishidan individual shaxslarning va taraflarning manfaatlari ham asosiy o'rin egallab borishi tomon o'zgarishi deb hisoblashimiz mumkin. Chunki mamlakatlar qonunchiligi o'zgarib borishi bilan individual shaxslarning tashabbuskorligini va ularning manfaatlariga kengroq yo'l ochuvchi qoidalar ko'zga tashlana bordi. Bu esa xususiy huquqiy munosabatlarning o'zgarishi va mustahkamlanib borishiga yo'l ochdi.

Erk muxtoriyati prinsipining taraflarni yurisdiksiyani tanlash masalalarida vujudga kelishi va rivojlanishi faqatgina Odat huquqi mamlakatlari yoki Amerika Qo'shma Shtatlari qonunchiligi bilan cheklanib qolmagan. Roman huquqi tamoyiliga asoslanuvchi mamlakatlarda ham taraflarning yurisdiksiya yoki taraflarning shartnomaviy munosabatlaridan kelib chiqadigan nizolarni ko'rib chiqish uchun sudlarni tanlash vakolati mavjud bo'lmagan. Ushbu masala faqatgina mamlakatlar huquqi doirasida deb baholangan. Mamlakat qonunchiligi bilan hududiy bog'liqlik asosida ushbu masala hal etilgan. Dastlabki davrlarda, individual taraflarning shartnomalar asosida mamlakat qonunchiligi asosida o'rnatilgan tamoyillarni kesib o'tishga huquqi mavjud bo'lishi mumkinligi to'g'risida hattoki tushuncha ham mavjud bo'lmagan [14]. Taraflar mamlakat qonunchiligi tomonidan qat'iy belgilangan qoidalarga bo'ysunishdan boshqa muqobil tanlovlari mavjud bo'lmagan. Nizolashuvchi taraflarning har biri bir mamlakat fuqarolari bo'lganida ularning



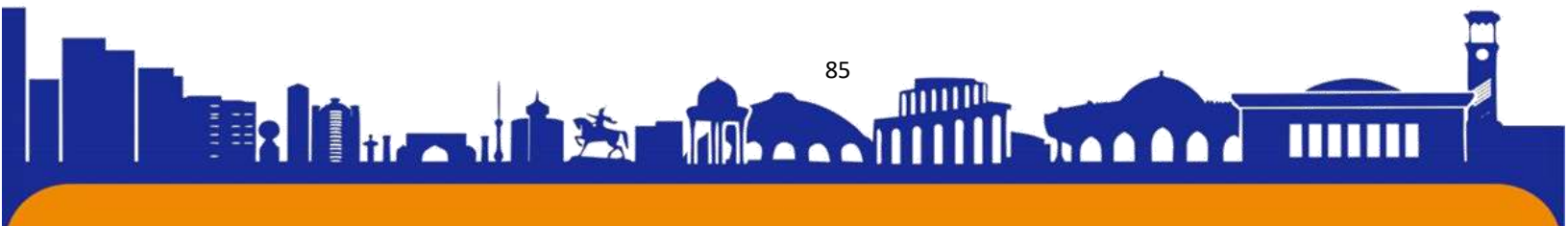


nizolarini ko'rib chiqishni topshirish qat'iy qonun bilan rad etilgan. Taraflarning o'z mamlakatlari sudlari orqali nizolarini hal eta olish huquqlari rad etib bo'lmaydigan huquq [15] deb baholangan.

Xalqaro munosabatlarda taraflarning yurisdiksiyani va taraflarning shartnomaviy munosabatlaridan kelib chiquvchi nizolarni hal etish uchun sudlarni tanlashga oid birinchi xalqaro instrument 1958 – yilda qabul qilingan Sudlarni tanlashga oid Shartnomalar yuzasidan Gaaga Konvensiyasidir. Ushbu Konvensiya taraflarga xalqaro munosabatlarda sudlarni tanlash imkoniyatini ochib bergan.

1958 – yilda qabul qilingan Nyu York Konvensiyasida taraflar uchun nafaqat sudlarni tanlash, balki nizolarni hal etishning muqobil vositalaridan hisoblangan arbitrajni nizolarni hal etish vositasi sifatida tanlash imkoniyatini beradi. Taraflar nizolarini mamlakat sudlari bilangina emas, nizolarni muqobil hal etish vositalari bo'lgan arbitraj orqali ham hal etishi mumkin bo'lgan. Bu taraflarning erk muxtoriyati prinsipining rivojlanishida eng muhim qadamlaridan hisoblanadi.

Xulosa qilib aytish mumkinki, erk muxtoriyati prinsipining vujudga kelishi va rivojlanishi uzoq bir davrni tashkil etgan. Dastlabki davrda, xalqaro munosabatlarda davlatlarning ommaviy manfaatlari ustun bo'lgan. Taraflarning har qanday munosabatlarni tartibga soluvchi qoidalar faqatgina mamlakatlar tomonidan qat'iy belgilangan. Individual shaxslarning mamlakatlar tomonidan qat'iy belgilangan qoidalarni o'zgartirish imkoniyati mavjud bo'lmagan. Taraflar yurisdiksiyani tanlash masalalarida ommaviy manfaatlarni ko'zda tutib harakatlanganlar. Mamlakat qonunchiligi tomonidan qoidalar hududiy bog'liqlik eng muhim asos deb baholangan. Hududiy bog'liqlik bo'lmaganida esa taraflar nizolarni ko'rishning asosi mavjud emas deb baholangan. Keyinchalik xalqaro munosabatlarda xususiy manfaatlar ham aks eta boshladi. O'zgarishlar ommaviy manfaatlardan xususiy manfaatlar tomon ko'chib bordi. Davlatlarning ommaviy manfaatlari ko'zda tutuvchi qarashlardan xususiy taraflar uchun adolatlilik va maqbullik tomon ko'chib borgan.





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## CAMShift Algorithm for Human Tracking in the Collaborative Robot Working Area

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**Abstract:** This article considers the complex implementation of the CAMShift algorithm for human tracking in the collaborative robot working area. The study covers both the algorithmic and mathematical underpinnings of CAMShift, detailing the underlying principles and mathematical models used to improve tracking accuracy. A Python program was developed in the PyCharm environment to effectively implement this algorithm, taking into account aspects such as real-time processing and integration with robotic systems. The research conducted a comprehensive assessment of the tracking speed, studied how effectively the algorithm works in different conditions and how it affects the overall sensitivity of the system. The results demonstrate the effectiveness of the CAMShift algorithm in providing accurate and timely tracking, highlighting its suitability for dynamic and interactive environments. This work helps to optimize the performance of collaborative robots by improving tracking capabilities, enabling better interaction and safety in shared work areas.

**Key words:** Industry 5.0, Collaborative Robots, Work Area, Computer Vision, CAMShift Algorithm, Tracking People.

### Introduction

In today's manufacturing environment, the concept of Industry 5.0 aims to integrate advanced technologies to create more flexible, more efficient and safer work environments [1]-[6]. One of the key aspects of this transformation is ensuring seamless interaction between humans and collaborative robots, which requires accurate and

reliable tracking of human objects in work areas [7]-[17]. Various methods and approaches can be used here [18]-[39].

A software implementation of the Continuously Adaptive Mean Shift (CAMShift) algorithm for human tracking is critical to achieving these goals, as it provides high accuracy and adaptability in dynamic environments. This algorithm allows you to effectively track human movements, which contributes to increasing the safety and optimization of the work of robots, as well as improving the interaction between people and robots. In the conditions of Industry 5.0, where the integration of robots into production processes is key, the research and development of such software solutions are gaining more and more relevance, opening new horizons for improving automation and increasing the overall efficiency of production systems.

### Related works

Detecting a person and tracking his behavior in the robot's work area is an extremely important task in collaborative work between a robot and a person. It is natural that research on this topic is constantly updated. Let us consider some of them.

Authors in [40] note, that human safety must be granted avoiding possible collisions with the robot. They propose their own system that is implemented by a camera network system positioned around the robot workspace, and thoroughly evaluated in different industry-like settings in terms of both tracking accuracy and detection delay.

Zaccaria, M., and co-authors in [41] presented for people detection and tracking in automated warehouses. Experiments performed in a real warehouse show the viability of the proposed approach.

The paper [42] examines the reliability of existing state-of-the-art detectors such as Faster R-CNN, YOLOv4, RetinaNet, and Cascade R-CNN on a VisDrone benchmark and custom-made dataset SARD build to simulate rescue scenes.

Researchers in [43] first track persons in the robot coordinate space using Unscented Kalman filter with the ground plane information and human height estimation. Then, they identify the target person to be followed with the combination of Convolutional Channel Features and online boosting.

The article [44] presents a modular detection and tracking system that models position and additional properties of persons in the surroundings of a mobile robot. The



proposed system introduces a probability-based data association method that besides the position can incorporate face and color-based appearance features in order to realize a re-identification of persons when tracking gets interrupted.

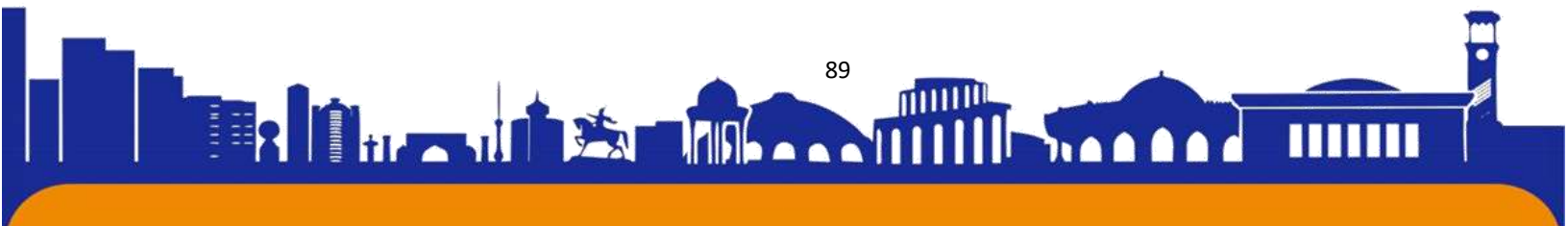
In crowded human scenes with close-up human-robot interaction and robot navigation, a deep understanding of surrounding people requires reasoning about human motion and body dynamics over time with human body pose estimation and tracking [45]. In this paper [45], authors introduce JRDB-Pose, a large-scale dataset and benchmark for multi-person pose estimation and tracking.

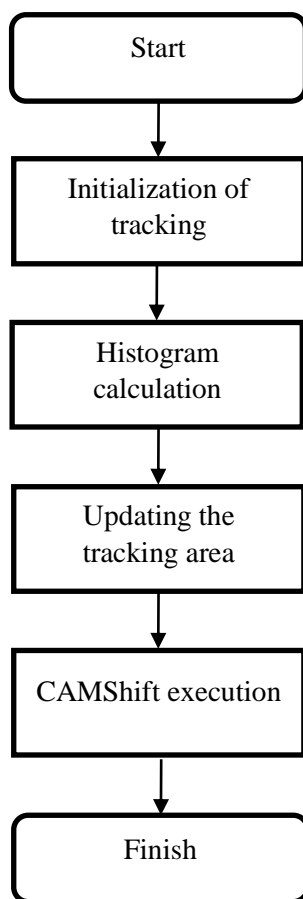
Eppenberger, T., & et al. in [46] present a system for accurate and reliable detection and tracking of dynamic objects using noisy point cloud data generated by stereo cameras. The proposed approach identifies individual objects in the robot's surroundings and classifies them as either static or dynamic. The dynamic objects are labeled as either a person or a generic dynamic object.

De Langis, K., & Sattar, J. in [47] describes a technique that enables autonomous underwater robots to track divers in real time as well as to reidentify them.

### **CAMShift (Continuously Adaptive Mean Shift) algorithm mathematical representation of the**

The CAMShift algorithm is an extension of the Mean Shift algorithm and is used for object tracking in video. CAMShift adapts Mean Shift to changing tracking conditions by updating the search area and scale. Within the framework of these studies, it is proposed to use the following interpretation of the CAMShift algorithm, which is presented in Figure 1.

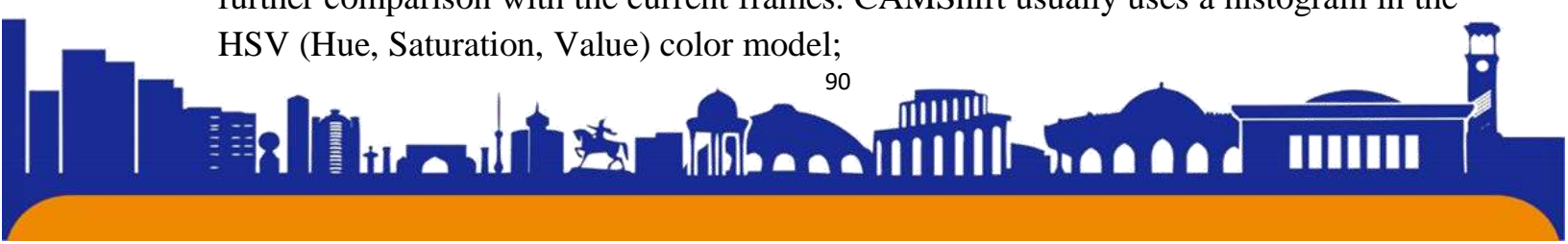




**Figure 1:** Interpretation of the CAMShift algorithm for use in the identification system of the presence of a person in the collaborative robot working area

Let us describe the purpose of each step of interpretation of the CAMShift algorithm for use in the identification system of the presence of a person in the collaborative robot working area (Figure 1):

- initialization of tracking, at the beginning of tracking, an area (ROI - Region of Interest) is defined, which contains the object for tracking. The color histogram of this object is defined;
- a color histogram calculation is generated based on the ROI area and used for further comparison with the current frames. CAMShift usually uses a histogram in the HSV (Hue, Saturation, Value) color model;





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- updating the tracking area, for each new frame a reverse projection image is calculated based on the histogram of the object. This allows you to determine where the object is located in the new frame;

- CAMShift execution (adaptive Mean Shift) adapts the search area according to the change of scale and orientation of the object. It uses an elliptical area that can change its size and orientation to better fit the size and shape of the tracked object.

Let us describe the mathematical representation of the working principle of the CAMShift algorithm, which will be integrated into the developing system for identifying the presence of a person in the collaborative robot working area. Let  $H$  be the color histogram for the Region of Interest (ROI). A histogram is defined as a frequency distribution for different colors in terms of Hue, Saturation and Value (HSV):

$$H(h) = \frac{count(h)}{total_{count}} \quad (1)$$

$H$  - color histogram for the initial ROI region;

$h$  - color value;

$count(h)$  - number of pixels with color  $h$ ;

$total_{count}$  - total number of pixels.

A reverse projection image  $P$  is calculated for each new frame  $I$ :

$$P(x,y) = H(I(x,y)) \quad (2)$$

$P$  - reverse projection image;

$(x,y)$  – pixel coordinates;

$I(x,y)$  - the color value of a pixel in an image.

The Mean Shift algorithm in CAMShift searches for the maxima of the probability distribution in the reverse projection image. It defines the new center of the search region using the following expression:

$$m = \frac{\sum_{x,y} p(x,y) * c(x,y)}{\sum_{x,y} p(x,y)} \quad (3)$$

$m$  - the new center of the search area after performing Mean Shift;

$p(x,y)$  - inverse projection value for a pixel  $(x,y)$ ;

$c(x,y)$  – pixel coordinates.

CAMShift adapts the size and orientation of the search area based on the received coordinates of the center and distribution of the object. This ensures that the search area better conforms to changes in the size and shape of the object:

$$eclipse_{params} = FitEllipse(contours) \quad (4)$$

*FitEllipse* - the *FitEllipse* function in OpenCV uses the contours of an object to approximate its shape as an ellipse. It returns several key parameters: center of the ellipse (center), radii (axes), angle (angle).

When performing the CAMShift algorithm, these parameters are used to determine the elliptical region that best fits the object. This allows the algorithm to adjust the shape and size of the search area depending on the dynamics of the object in the frame.

### **Software implementation of the CAMShift algorithm for human tracking in the collaborative robot working area in Python**

The choice of the Python programming language and the PyCharm environment to implement the CAMShift algorithm for human tracking in the workspace of a collaborative robot is justified by several key factors. Python provides simplicity and convenience in writing code thanks to its clear syntactic constructs and powerful image processing libraries such as OpenCV and TensorFlow, which greatly simplifies the implementation of complex computer vision algorithms. Additionally, Python has a large community and plenty of training and support resources to help with any technical issues that arise during development. The PyCharm environment offers advanced tools for debugging and testing code, including integration with version control systems and the ability to work with various libraries. This environment also provides a user-friendly interface and a powerful set of project management tools, which simplifies the development process and allows you to focus on achieving results. The combination of Python and PyCharm provides an efficient and convenient platform for implementing and optimizing the CAMShift algorithm, making it an ideal choice for developing a human tracking system in a complex work environment.



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We will give an example of a software implementation of the CAMShift algorithm for human tracking in the collaborative robot working area in Python.

```
import cv2
import numpy as np
import tensorflow as tf
```

Allows you to import libraries necessary for image processing, numerical calculations and work with neural networks. cv2 provides functions for image and video processing, numpy provides capabilities for working with numeric arrays, and tensorflow provides tools for building and training neural networks.

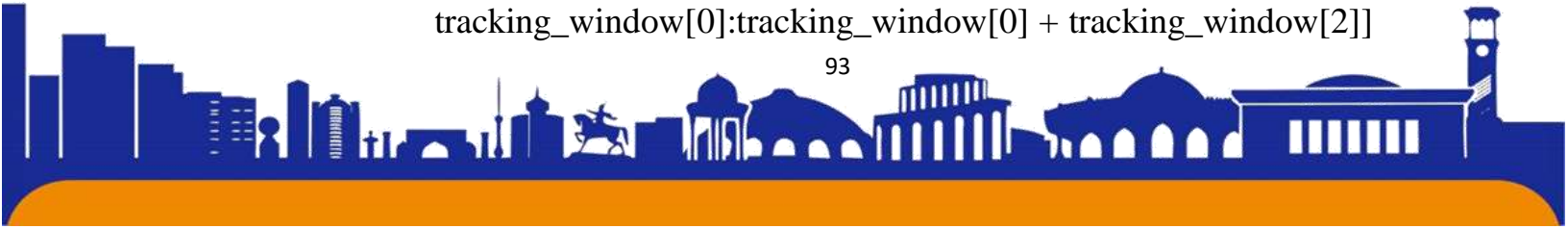
```
model = tf.saved_model.load(r"C:\Users\Vladyslav\.cache\kagglehub\models\tensorflow\ssd-mobilenet-v2\tensorFlow2\fpnlite-320x320\1")
```

Allows you to load a saved TensorFlow model from the specified path. This allows the already trained model to be used for further prediction or estimation without the need for retraining.

```
if tracking_window is None:
    for i in range(num_detections):
        if detection_scores[i] > 0.5 and detection_classes[i] == 1: # Class 1
            corresponds to a person
                box = detection_boxes[i]
                y1, x1, y2, x2 = box
                y1, x1, y2, x2 = int(y1 * frame.shape[0]), int(x1 * frame.shape[1]),
                int(y2 * frame.shape[0]), int(
                    x2 * frame.shape[1])
                tracking_window = (x1, y1, x2 - x1, y2 - y1)
                break
```

This piece of code checks if the tracking scope is initialized. If not, it finds the first object with class "Person" among the detections and sets the tracking area based on the coordinates obtained for that object, converting them to image pixels.

```
if tracking_window is not None:
    hsv = cv2.cvtColor(frame, cv2.COLOR_BGR2HSV)
    roi = frame[tracking_window[1]:tracking_window[1] +
                tracking_window[3],
                tracking_window[0]:tracking_window[0] + tracking_window[2]]
```



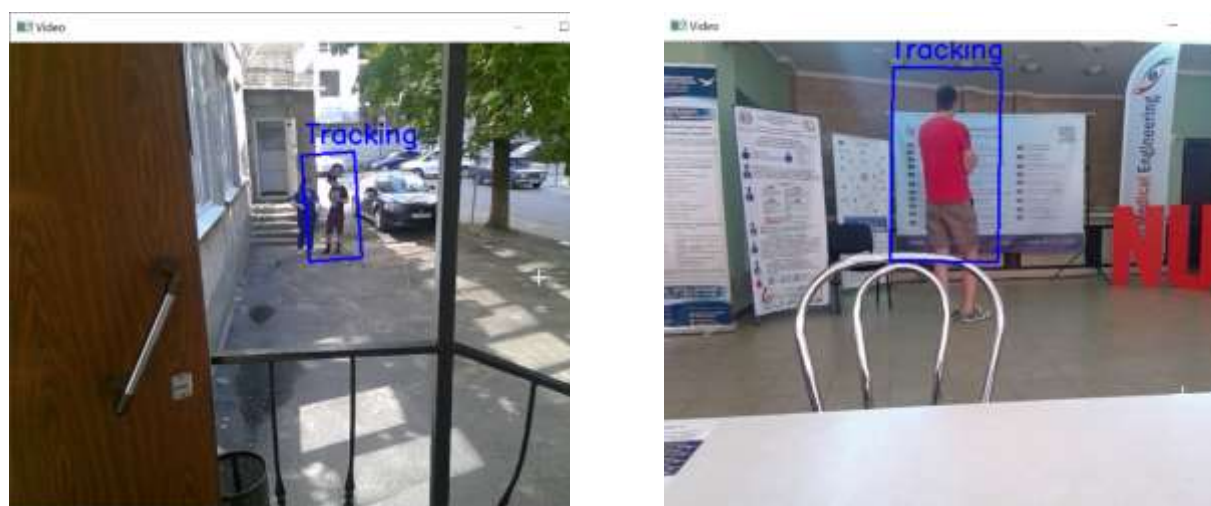


This piece of code checks if the tracking scope is initialized. If so, it converts the image to HSV format to facilitate color processing and extracts a region of interest (ROI) from the frame according to the defined tracking area.

```
dst = cv2.calcBackProject([hsv], [0], roi_hist, [0, 180], 1)  
ret, tracking_window = cv2.CamShift(dst, tracking_window, (255, 0, 0))
```

This piece of code performs a color backprojection to determine the tracking area in the new frame using the color histogram from the ROI. The cv2.CamShift function then adapts the tracking area to the new data, updating its position and dimensions for more accurate tracking.

An example of the software implementation of the CAMShift algorithm for tracking a person in the collaborative robot working area in Python is shown in Figure 2.



**Figure 2:** An example of a software implementation of the CAMShift algorithm for human tracking in the collaborative robot working area in Python

Based on the developed program, we will test the speed of human tracking in the collaborative robot working area using the CAMShift algorithm, the results of which are presented in Table 1, and the visualization of the obtained data is presented in Figure 3.

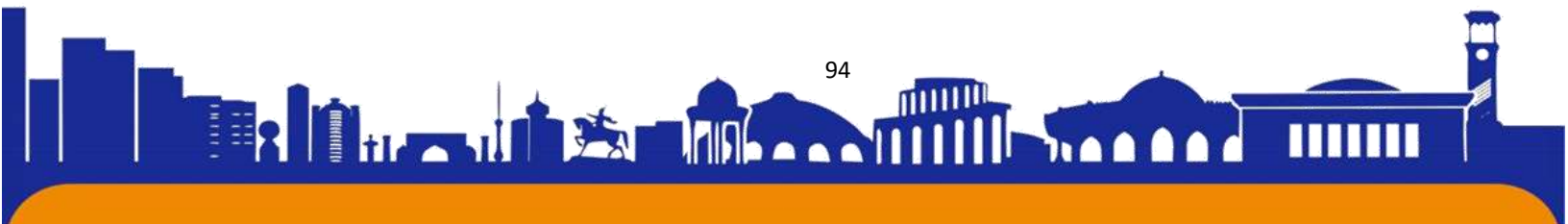
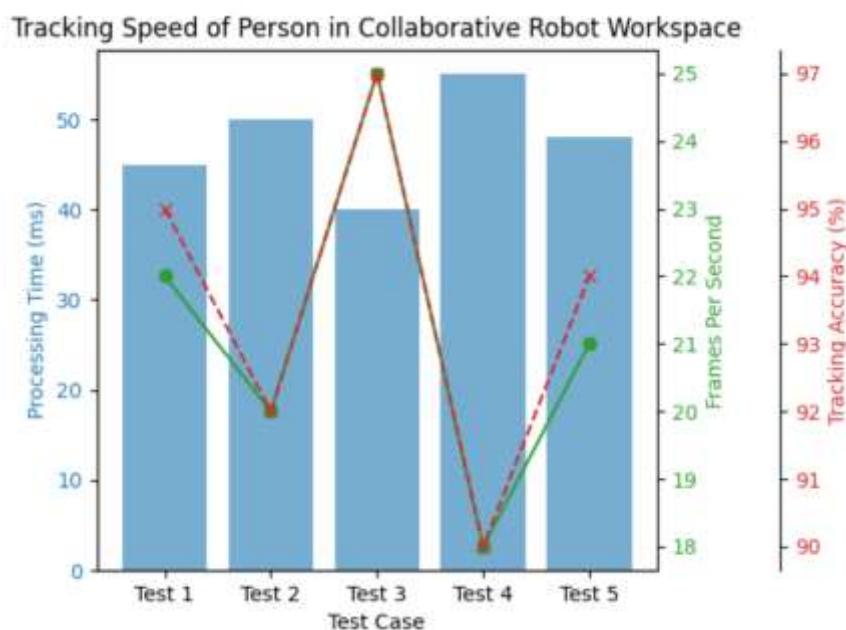




Table 1: The obtained results of testing the speed of human tracking in the collaborative robot working area using the CAMShift algorithm.

Test case	Processing time (ms)	Tracking area size (pixels)	Number of frames per second	Assessment of tracking accuracy
Test 1	45	200x150	22	95%
Test 2	50	250x200	20	92%
Test 3	40	180x130	25	97%
Test 4	55	220x180	18	90%
Test 5	48	210x160	21	94%



**Figure 3:** Graph of the obtained results of testing the speed of human tracking in the collaborative robot working area based on the CAMShift algorithm

Analysis of the graph (Figure 3) showing processing time, frames per second, and tracking accuracy score for each test case shows that processing time ranges from 40 to 55 milliseconds, with the lowest value in Test 3 and the highest in Test 4. Accordingly, the number of frames per second varies from 18 to 25, which is the highest in Test 3 and the lowest in Test 4. The tracking accuracy score remains relatively high,

ranging from 90% to 97%, with the highest in Test 3 and the lowest in Test 4 .These results indicate an inverse relationship between processing time and the number of frames per second, where longer processing times are often accompanied by a decrease in the number of frames per second, which can affect the overall tracking accuracy. Tests with shorter processing times show higher frame rates and better tracking accuracy, highlighting the importance of algorithm optimization to achieve better real-time results.

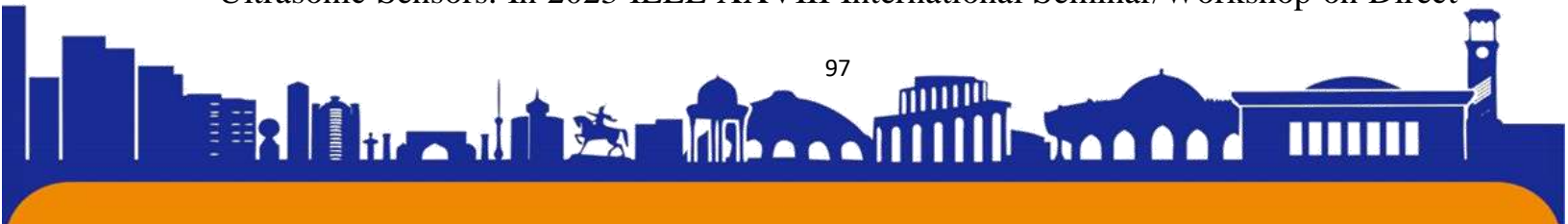
### Conclusion

Analysis of the results of testing the software implementation of the CAMShift algorithm for tracking a person in the collaborative robot working area showed that the effectiveness of tracking directly depends on the optimization of processing time and the number of frames per second. A graph displaying these parameters along with the tracking accuracy score demonstrates an inverse relationship between processing time and frame rate, where a decrease in processing time is accompanied by an increase in the number of frames per second, which positively affects tracking accuracy. The best results were achieved in tests with shorter processing times, which allows you to maintain high frame rates and tracking accuracy while achieving maximum performance in dynamic environments. This highlights the importance of optimizing the CAMShift algorithm to ensure fast and accurate human tracking, which is critical for the safety and performance of collaborative robots. The test results confirm that in order to achieve optimal results, it is necessary to ensure a balance between processing speed and tracking accuracy, which can be achieved through further adjustment of the algorithm parameters and improvement of the software implementation.



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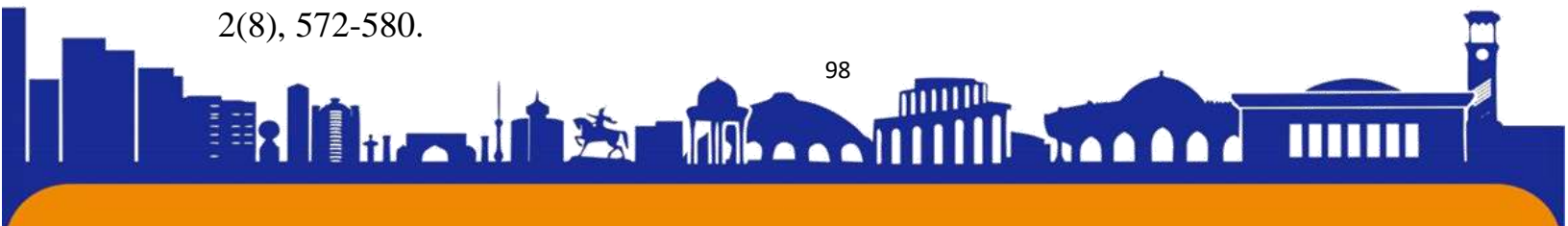
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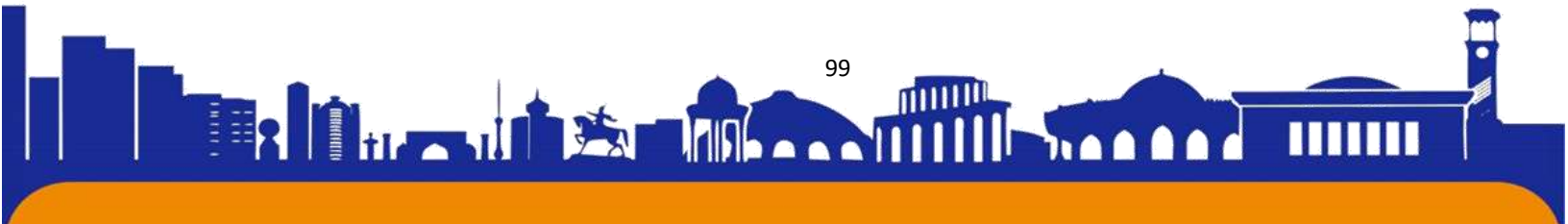






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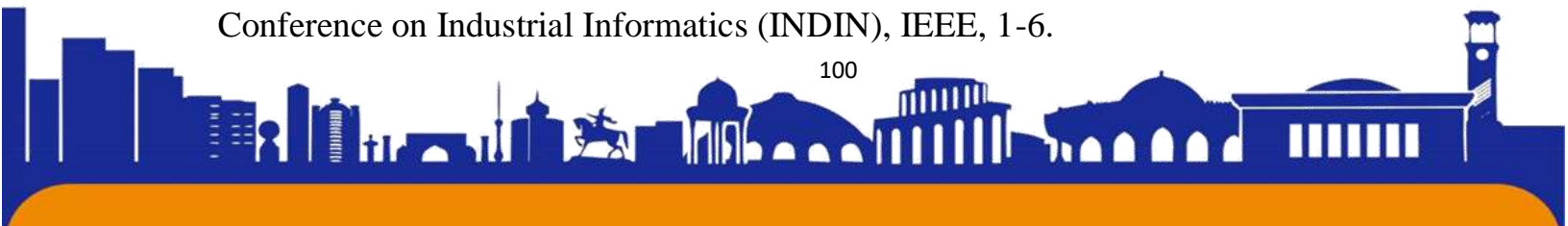
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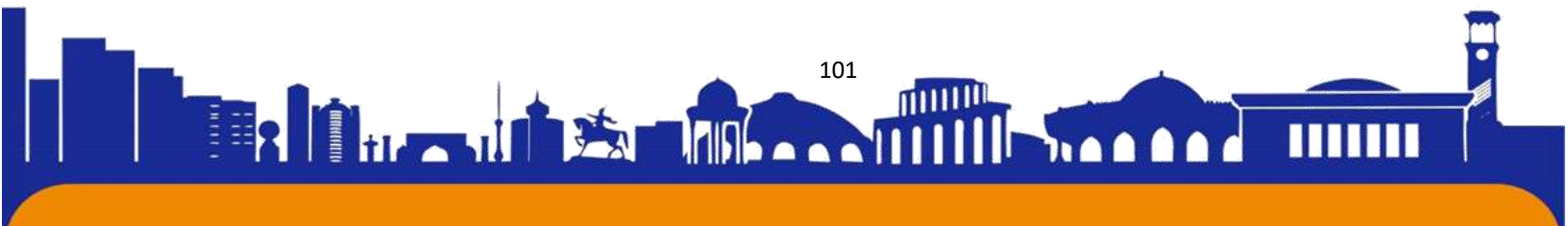
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## STYLISTIC FEATURES OF LANGUAGE

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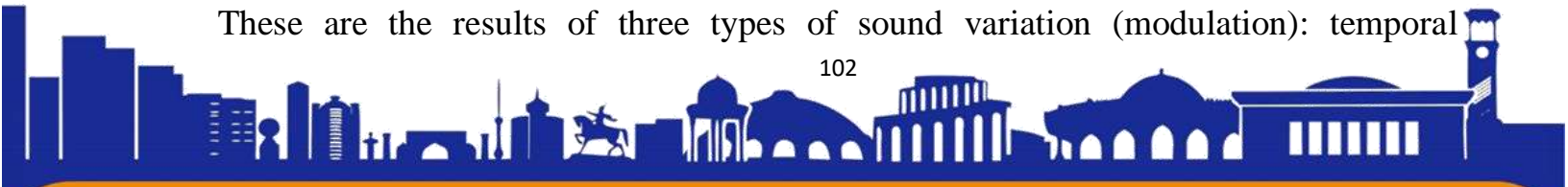
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**Abstract.** this article provides information about stylistic features in a language as well as gives examples on this issue. Furthermore, author tries to find main basis of stylistic devices using diverse resources.

**Keywords:** *stylolinguistics, bearers, segmental, phonemes, suprasegmental phonemes, speech modulation.*

A wide range of expressive techniques, from linguistic to paralinguistic and extralinguistic elements, are used in speech communication. However, the natural language offers the most flexibility in adapting its usage to the communication functions of discourses in a variety of situations due to its systematic diversity on all levels of its structure (phonology, morphology, lexicology, and syntax). Hence, the foundation of stylistic variation is language expressive methods, which are methodically recognized and arranged by linguistic stylistics (stylolinguistics). It should be highlighted, nonetheless, that language variants that serve comparable or different communication purposes and that are, in reality, competitors within a specific paradigm or category are seen as stylistically relevant. According to this viewpoint, some language units—such as notional words and -splural markers—occur in all kinds of writings because of their neutral stylistic value. However, some language units, such as terms, some foreign plural nouns, vulgarisms, and participial constructions, have stylistic markers before they are even used, which makes them more likely to appear in specific types of texts. These 'bearers' of stylistic information, which can originate from any linguistic plane, are also referred to as stylemes [1]. Moreover, not every level of the language system has the same opportunities for selection: the wordstock level (synonymy and polysemy) is the most diverse, while the phonological plane (phonemic variants) offers the fewest options. Some writers argue that the value of style is frequently overstated and that there are limitations to the stylistic options available [2].

The segmental - phones (realizations of abstract phonemes) and syllables (basic rhythmical units) and suprasegmental (prosodic) constructional units on the phonetic/phonological plane are identified through the analysis of connected speech. These are the results of three types of sound variation (modulation): temporal





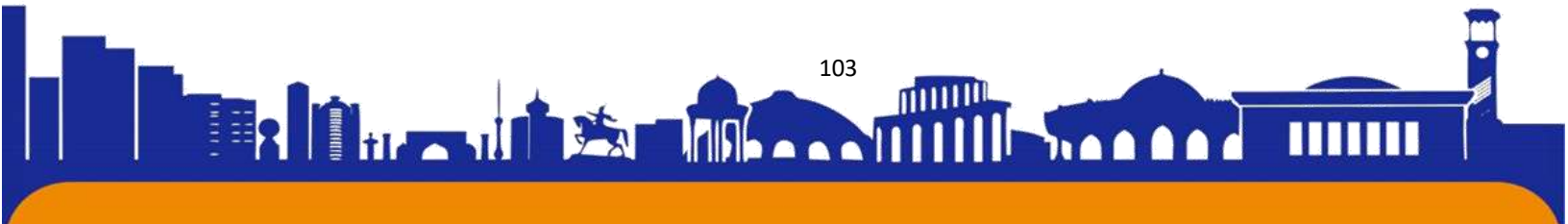


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(speed/rate, pause, rhythm), force (loudness, stress, emphasis), and tone (pitch, tune). Most segmental phonological variation is stylistically neutral since it does not provide artistically relevant possibilities; rather, it is largely involved in meaning differentiation, where phonemes serve as minimal functional units that can separate meaning.

However, some phonemes and their combinations can be subjectively interpreted as euphonic (pleasant to the ear, harmonious, e.g., lateral consonant /l/, as in lovely) or cacophonous (disagreeable to the ear, dissonant, harsh, e.g., words having the /sl-/ cluster: sloppy, slime, or the nonsense word slithy by Lewis Carroll). Non-poetic language also makes use of sound symbolism, which is the non-arbitrary relationship between phonetic characteristics of linguistic objects and their meanings (e.g., incidence of close vowels in terms suggesting smallness: tiny, teeny-weeny, wide vowels in phrases denoting largeness: huge, vast). In addition to poetry, a number of poetic devices that rely on the sound instrumentation of text are frequently employed in discourse that aims to take advantage of this language's potential and convey a particular feeling or atmosphere, such as speeches in public, puns, jokes, children's rhymes, advertisements, product names, slogans, etc. [3]: rhyme, paronomasia, mimesis, synesthesia, alliteration, assonance, consonance, onomatopoeia (direct and indirect), (perfect, half, eye, masculine, feminine, triple, internal, end/terminal, etc.). These phonetic and phonological features used for expressive purposes are studied by phonostylistics.

Some suprasegmental phonemes, besides having a grammatical function (segmentation of syntactic units, signalling their pragmatic function), are open to stylistic exploitation, e.g., melody (tune, intonation), stress (prominence) and pause, while others have mainly stylistic function – rhythm, tempo (rate, speed), voice intensity (loudness) and timbre (voice quality: rich, soft, harsh, hoarse). When combined, they impress a distinguishing mark upon users of language by which, together with their physiological traits (face, posture), humans are recognized as individuals (i.e., 'voice signature' which serves as an important recognizable to identify a phone caller). Also, an 'accent' (i.e., a particular way of pronunciation, emphasis pattern and intonation characteristic of the speech of a particular person, group, or locality) identifies one as belonging to a particular region (e.g., Southern accent), social



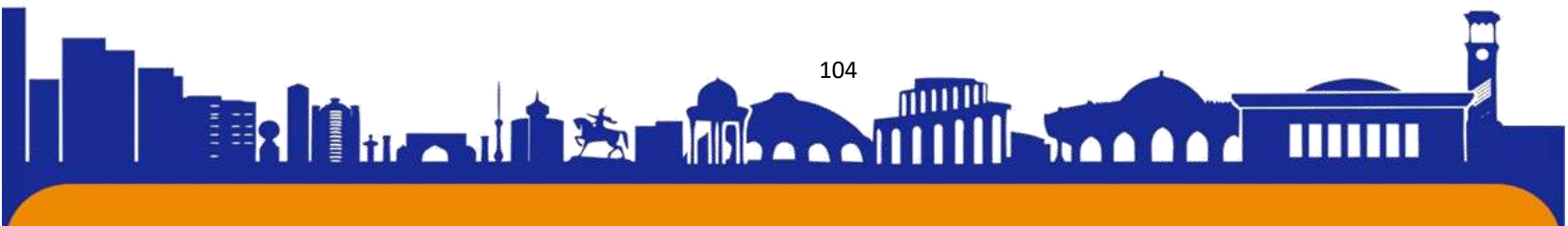


class (e.g., Cockney) or whether one is a native speaker or a foreigner (e.g., to speak with an accent).

The three types of speech modulation (generally also called intonation) are important sources of stylistic variation: Temporal Modulation. As to the temporal modulation, of significant stylistic relevance is the manner of pronunciation of sounds, e.g., freevs. Lazy movement of articulatory organs which produces clear vs. mumbled speech, or careful (slow) vs. careless (rapid) speech which is manifested, on the one hand, by clear enunciation of words (e.g., in theatre performances, pathetic or elevated public speeches) or, on the other hand, by reduction, assimilation, slurring (e.g., in casual, relaxed atmosphere: *Sapning?* = *What's happening?* or dialectal (*Pittsburghese*) *A: Jeet jet? B: No. Jew?* = *A: Did you eat yet? B: No. Did you?*). Overly precise articulation which sounds stilted, affected and artificial contrasted with excessive assimilation bordering on intelligibility are the two extremes between which the majority of verbal encounters occur (but note the cases where precise and careful articulation is vital, as in air traffic control [4]). The rate of one's speech varies with the speaker's type of personality, momentary emotional state, situation (casual vs. solemn), the addressee, the type of speech activity (sports commentary vs. saying a prayer) and the subject. Pause (along with stress, and tune) performs an important grammatical function of delimiting the syntactic (phrasal, clausal, sentential) units (silent pause), but also is a very effective speaking tool (a meaningful pause offers the listener time to assimilate the message; Tannen D. [5] identifies as many as 11 types of silence). Filled pauses (hesitators: er, ehm), as a common feature of dysfluency in conversation, help the speaker plan what will follow or indicate incompleteness of his/her turn.

There are four ways to pronounce words in English, according to R. Fasold: formal colloquial, colloquial, declamatory, and familiar [6]. Speakers can enhance the impact of their lectures by expertly employing deliberate and useful tempo variations (agogics, or slowing down or speeding up) in their remarks.

The hallmark of force modulation is the presence of stress in words and/or sentences, frequently combined with paralinguistic cues. The English language has a distinct rhythmic quality that is shaped by the New English Gradation phenomena and isochronicity. The stress pattern used in these language use cases, if it follows the recognized metrical norms (metre) and structure (poetry, advertising slogans, chants,





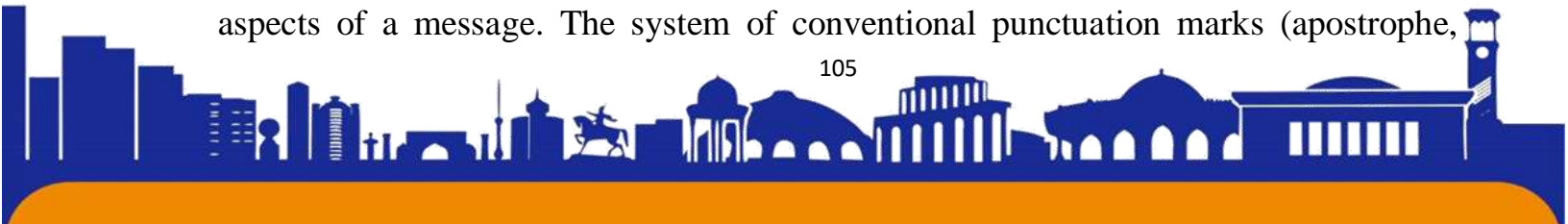
jingles, etc.), is of great stylistic value. Different levels of loudness (amplitude) are utilized to highlight different ideas.

Spoken and written language are the two main forms of verbal communication; they vary in terms of channel, situation, goals, structure, and many linguistic elements [7]. When the graphic material of writing is applied to a surface, written text is created. We distinguish between graphemes as abstract units of the graphological plane capable of discriminating meaning and graphs as their realizations in concrete (handwritten, typed, scratched, etc.) writing, in a manner similar to the phone/phoneme and phonetics/phonology dichotomies in spoken language. Graphology is the systematic study of the former, whereas graphetics studies the latter (e.g., writing direction, writing tools, and surface kinds) [8]. It should be understood that among other forms of graphic expression in this visual medium, writing—that is, the use of an alphabet as a set of letters that reflect a language's sounds—has a major role.

The Latin alphabet is used in English; as a result of the language's historical history, a phoneme can have more than one grapheme, and a grapheme can also represent more than one phoneme. English writing is trending toward simplicity, or toward having a straightforward grapheme-phoneme relationship.

Though the existence of a clear distinction between speaking and writing has frequently been disputed, it is helpful to approach them as the two primary cultural-social technologies that they are (cf. intermediary cases like secret messages written on slips of paper passed during classes, or internet chat). Over the course of centuries, they have developed into two complimentary mediums, each with unique characteristics, separate areas of application, and functional rationale. Depending on the circumstance and goal, one of them is selected. Writing technology bridges the gap between the time and location of message production and reception by using graphic expressive means (such as the alphabet) and some metagraphological means (such as punctuation) [4].

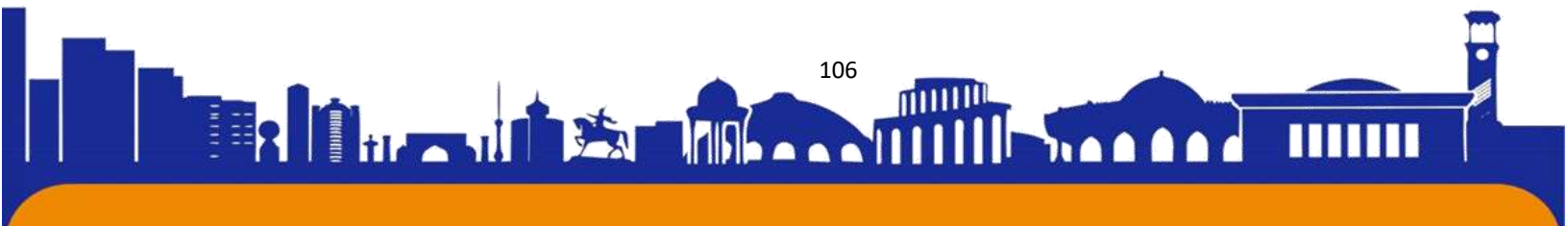
For stylistic purposes, A.Ufimtseva [9] presents the system of stylistic classification of English vocabulary. In the course of human history various systems of writing have been designed (e.g., pictographic, ideographic, logographic, syllabic, alphabetic); however, none of them has managed to attain a perfect correspondence between the spoken (phoneme) and the written (grapheme) form of language. Further, writing provides only a poor system of means for expressing emotional or volitional aspects of a message. The system of conventional punctuation marks (apostrophe,





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colon, exclamation mark, semicolon, comma, dash, hyphen, parentheses, period, question mark, quotation marks) is used to represent suprasegmental features like intonation, tempo, timbre, stress, intensity, and to signal the pragmatic meaning of utterances (e.g., interrogation, exclamation). Punctuation is essentially a matter of grammar, serving as a visual cue for the suprasegmental aspects of language. A "good style" is defined by having a minimal amount of punctuation, which is required to ensure that text is readable [10]. Second, punctuation is a stylistic issue as well since, for example, the amount of dashes used reveals the writer's level of emotional and personal investment. As a prescriptive field of study, orthography focuses on the conventions of recognized use for capitalization, spelling, and punctuation when converting spoken language into written form at all linguistic levels. In literate societies, social standing and/or stigma are linked to one's proficiency with written language. Writing has the ability to fulfill certain cultural tasks because of its persistence (esthetic function in literature, historical records, contracts, holy works, etc.).

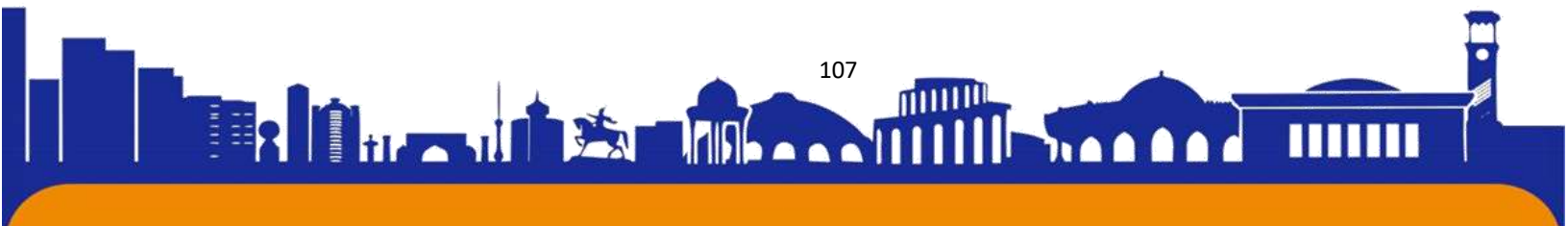






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## SAVE FOOD FOR BEES.

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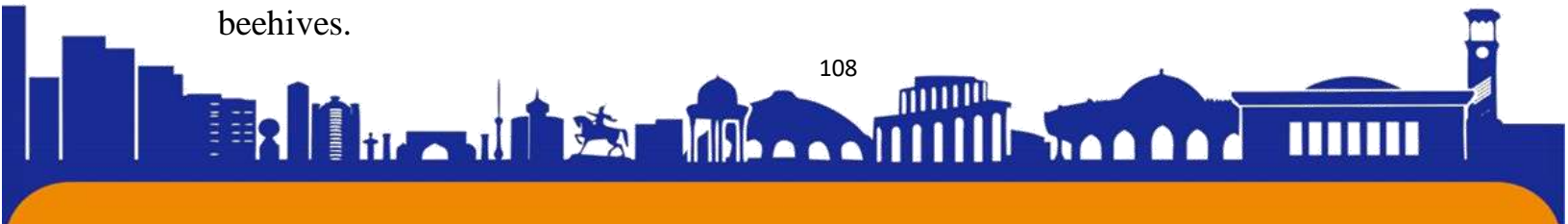
**N.Jumayeva** Zooengineering students.

**Keywords:** *bees, feed, reflex, honey, juice, sugar powder, sick, family.*

**Annotation:** The homeland of bees is South Asia. It is now distributed from the southern latitudes to the Far North. Bees live mainly as a family. One family consists of one mother (also called "king" in the vernacular), several thousand workers and several hundred male bees. Mother bees have a body length of 20-25 mm, a weight of 200-250 mg, lay eggs from spring to autumn, and so on. The wing covers half of the body, nectar, differs by the load on the pollen collector. The reproductive organs of mother bees are well developed. Lives up to 5 years (mothers of experienced beekeepers renew every two years). It lays 2 to 2.5 thousand eggs a day. Worked bees hatch from hatched eggs at 21 days, and male bees hatch from un hatched eggs at 24 days.

When adequate and quality food is stored, bee colonies successfully overwinter and thrive in the spring. In the northern regions of the MDX, 28-30 kg of food is left per bee family for the winter, in other districts it is 25 kg, and in Central Asia it is 16-18 kg. In the fall, some of the honey is replaced with sugar syrup. the bees have to process the sugar juice, turn it into sugar honey, put it in the beehive and cover it.

When sugar juice is used as food, firstly, sugar is several times cheaper than honey, and secondly, bees fed sugar honey are free from consuming black honey, which is a sweet liquid secreted by aphids as agricultural pests. ladi. bees that consume black honey during the winter suffer from diarrhea and become weak during the winter, and in some cases the bee family that consumes too much black honey is completely destroyed. Therefore, while bees are still active during the winter when they are less active, they break down complex sugars into simple sugars that are easily absorbed by the body. They place this simple sugar honey in the place of the larvae that hatch from the last eggs laid by the queen in late autumn from the waxed frames in front of the beehives.



In autumn, when the outside temperature drops, the bees move to the beehive frames in front of the hive where the queen lays her eggs; that is, the heat accumulates in the form of a central herd, and in the first half of the winter it successfully overwinters and thrives in the spring, thanks to the consumption of sugar honey in the mummified frames in front of that nest hole.

In Uzbekistan, mainly bee families are kept in hives, so during the flowering period of quality honey-bearing plants, which are well suited for winter during the main juice collection, half or more than half of the honeycomb frames are separated and tightly closed. In autumn, during the winter collection of the internal volume of the bee family, cotton or honey frames, which are considered unfit for winter, are removed from the family and replaced with frames containing honey from quality flowers stored in special closed nests. It is necessary to pay attention to the presence of pollen in the frames of honey, which are separated.

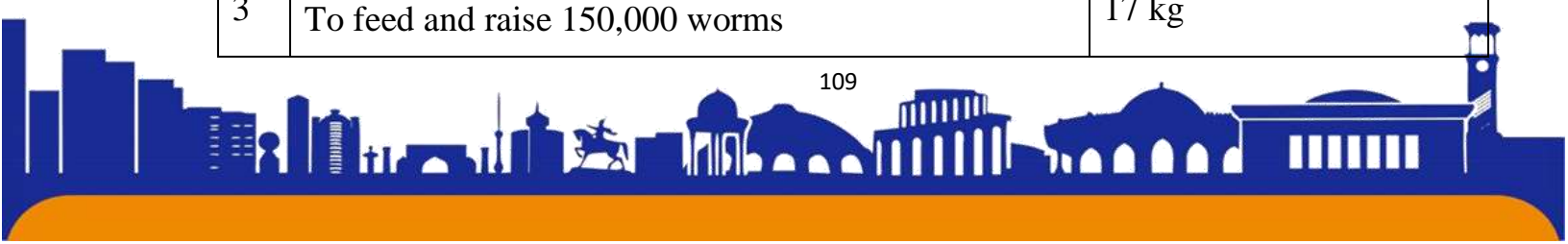
**The food base of bees.**

The bees' instincts, conditioned and unconditional reflexes fly out of their hives from early morning to late evening, searching for plants that grow around the apiary and produce flowering sap and pollen, bringing the sweet juice they secrete to their nests. When strong bee families have a lot of succulent plants growing around the beehive, they have time to accumulate a lot of honey in their nests.

There are some areas where bees bring juice during the entire spring and summer season in exchange for the flowering of serasal plants that grow or are specially planted in those areas, and such juices are called continuous juices or successive flowering of flowering plants.

Bees consume large amounts of food for their needs, such as survival, rearing worms, converting plant sap into honey, bee stings, and bees' flight activities. Calculated by A.F. Gubin, the juice-producing plants outside the greenhouse consume honey when they are 1 km away from the apiary.

№	Indicators	The amount of honey
1	to the flight needs of bees	23 kg
2	to the flight needs of bees	25 kg
3	To feed and raise 150,000 worms	17 kg





4	depending on the strength of the bees to overwinter	8-10 kg
5	spring development	20 kg
6	To separate 1 kg of wax	3,5 kg
7	bees to their own needs	90-95 kg

Bees need 23 kg to fly, 25 kg to turn juice into honey, 17 kg to feed 150,000 worms, 8-10 kg depending on the strength of bees for the winter, 20 kg for spring development, 3.5 kg for 1 kg of wax, ie bees consuming 90-95 kg of honey for their needs.

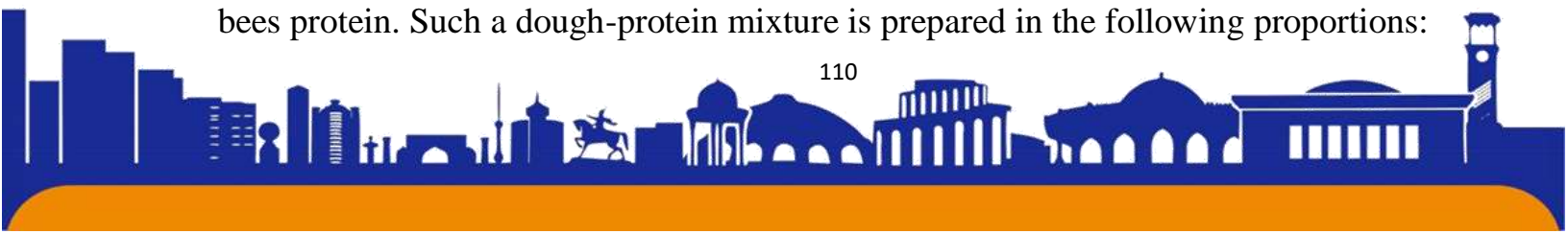
In view of the above, beekeepers from bee families are required to deliver honey products according to the plan. It is necessary to take into account the nutritional value and separation of honey.

**Nutrients for rapid family growth.**

The juice and pollen brought to the beehives from the field is a factor (ground) for the development of worms in the pollen family. However, if bee colonies do not have flowers that secrete sap during the main juice collection period, they are usually fed sugar syrup mixed with 1 liter of water per 1 kg of sugar once every 3-5 days. Over time, the bees' ability to fly accelerates and the breeding of worms accelerates. Therefore, the family should have enough food (8-10 kg) at this time.

The prepared sugar juice is placed in cellophane bags, the mouth of the bag is sealed with an iron and a needle is inserted in 3 5 places. Bees feed on sap when needed to replenish deficient nutrients. Bread yeast or brewer's yeast, which are easily absorbed by bees and contain protein and vitamins, can also be added to sugar juice. Take 250 grams of freshly baked bread yeast, mix it well in 0.5-1 l of sugar juice, then add it to the boiling sugar juice in a bowl, and as a result of boiling, 5% sugar yeast food is prepared, in which the yeast fungi die. Yeast fungi (bacteria) grow and multiply rapidly when dried bread yeast is extracted 4 times less than wet, ie 60-65 grams, dissolved in half fresh water and kept in a warm place for a day. The prepared yeast liquid is boiled in sugar juice and after cooling it is given to the bees.

Foods made from three parts fat soy flour, one part milk and one part beer or bread yeast. If we say that the worms are 100%, 65% of them are fed with a mixture of bees protein. Such a dough-protein mixture is prepared in the following proportions:







No	Types of feed	The amount of feed
1	honey	22%
2	sugar powder	64%
3	beer or bread yeast	5%
4	florist	5%
5	water	4%
6	acetic acid	0,04%

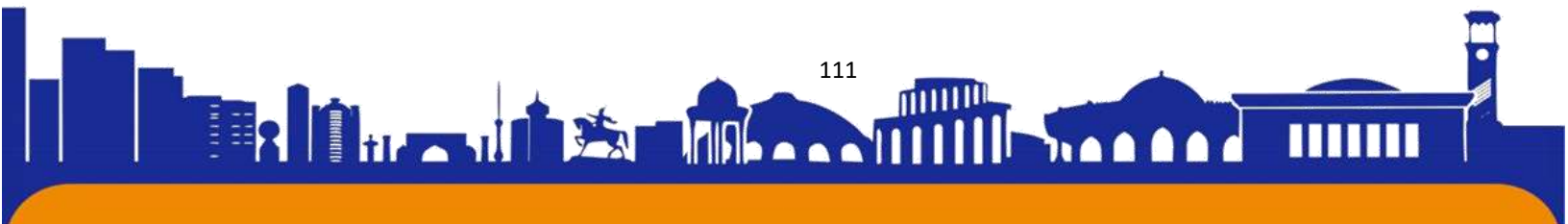
Honey - 22%, powdered sugar - 64%, brewer's or bread yeast - 5%, pollen - 5%, water - 4% and acetic acid - 0.04%. It is best to give this food in early spring, when the weather is bad and the bees are not pollinating the flowers.

**Give bees health food.**

It is important to feed bees with healthy food to prevent them from getting sick dough foods cost 1-2.5 million per kilogram. When given to bees in combination with biomycin, tetracycline, streptocide drugs per unit, they are free from putrefaction. The farm veterinarian will tell you how much to add to each of these medications, or the medication will be listed on the annotation sheet.

If bees in the apiary are severely infected with nosomatosis, then 4-8 g of fumagillin is added to 1 kg of feed.

A kilogram of yeast food made from a mixture of honey and powdered sugar given to bee families for health purposes is consumed by strong bee families in 7-10 days, which means that bees are treated for as many days. Water is also important in bee life. They consume water throughout the year, but consume more water in the spring when they are rearing large numbers of worms. The average bee family, which lays 1,200 to 1,600 eggs a day, consumes 40-50 grams of water per day. On hot days when there are no juicers in nature, bees bring up to 200 grams of water to the hive. Most of the water supplied is used to normalize the temperature of the hive. As the plants bloom and the bees begin to bring nectar to their hives, the water supply to the beehives decreases. If strong juices come from nature, the bees will stop bringing water



to their hives completely, as they will be able to meet their water needs at the expense of the water in the juice.

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## DESCRIPTIVE INDICATORS OF THE LEVEL OF INCOME OF BANKS' ASSETS

**Sodiqjon Mamadillaevich Ziyodullaev**

Termiz State University

**Annotation:** Economists have proposed a number of indicators describing the income base of commercial banks' assets. However, in our opinion, the system of indicators proposed by the IMF for the purpose of assessing the financial stability of commercial banks, which includes 24 financial indicators, has a unique and important value.

**Key words:** Commercial banks, spread indicator, financial stability, capital, assets, loans, deposits, risk, bank profit, non-interest expenses, interest expenses.

The system for evaluating the financial stability of commercial banks by the IMF includes the following indicators:

- the ratio of regulatory capital to the amount of assets at risk;
- the ratio of first-tier capital to the amount of assets at risk;
- ratio of regulatory capital to gross assets;
- ratio of non-performing loans to regulatory capital;
- the ratio of net profit to the average amount of regulatory capital;
- ratio of large loans to capital;
- the ratio of the total amount of the open currency position to the capital;
- the ratio of the bank's open currency positions on derivatives to capital;
- ratio of net open position on capital instruments to regulatory capital;
- ratio of liquid assets to gross assets;
- the ratio of liquid assets to short-term liabilities;
- the ratio of attracted deposits to gross loans;
- the ratio of net profit to the average amount of assets;
- ratio of non-performing loans to gross loans;
- share of granted loans by sector;
- ratio of housing mortgage loans to gross loans;
- ratio of commercial mortgage loans to gross loans;
- distribution of granted loans by regions;
- ratio of loans in foreign currencies to gross loans;
- ratio of liabilities in foreign currencies to total liabilities;





- ratio of interest income to gross income;
- the ratio of income from currency trading to gross income;
- ratio of non-interest expenses to gross income;
- the share of employee expenses in the volume of non-interest expenses [ 1].

In our opinion, this system of indicators contains important indicators that directly and indirectly describe the income base of commercial banks, which are as follows:

- ratio of non-performing loans to regulatory capital;
- the ratio of net profit to the average amount of regulatory capital;
- the ratio of the total amount of the open currency position to the capital;
- the ratio of the bank's open currency positions on derivatives to capital;
- ratio of liquid assets to gross assets;
- the ratio of net profit to the average amount of assets;
- ratio of non-performing loans to gross loans;
- share of granted loans by sector;
- ratio of interest income to gross income;
- the ratio of income from currency trading to gross income;
- the ratio of non-interest expenses to gross income.

Admittedly, in the international banking practice, including in the banking practice of developed countries, the following indicators developed by the experts of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development are widely used in assessing the income base of commercial banks [2 2:

1. Pure interest spread indicator. Experts have proposed the following method of calculating this indicator:

$$(SOFD : SO'Q) \times 100 \% - (DTF : FTD) \times 100 \%$$

Here:

SOFD - interest income from loans;

SO'Q - average balance of loans;

DTF – interest paid on deposits;

FTD – interest bearing deposits.

The standard level of this indicator: 1.25%.







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2 . The ratio of interest income to the average balance of income-generating assets. According to the normative levels of this indicator, it is recommended to divide commercial banks into the following classes:

- first class - 4.6%;
- second class - 4.0%;
- third grade – 3.7%;
- fourth grade – 3.4%;
- fifth grade – 3.2%.

3. Ratio of non-interest income to interest margin. According to the normative levels of this indicator, it is recommended to divide commercial banks into the following classes:

- first grade - 48%;
- second grade – 52%;
- third grade – 57%;
- fourth grade – 61%;
- fifth grade – 64%.

It can be seen from the indicators recommended by the experts of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development that interest income and interest income from loans play an important role in forming the income base of commercial banks and ensuring its stability. From the scales presented above, it can be seen that an increase in the level of interest income relative to assets is evaluated as a positive result, while an increase in the level of non-interest income relative to the interest margin is evaluated as a negative result.

In our opinion, the above approach to interest and non-interest income is of great practical importance from the point of view of ensuring the stability of the income base of commercial banks. This is due to the fact that commercial banks receive the main part of interest income from the main activity. There are two main types of activities for banks: lending and investing in securities.

Commercial banks receive interest income from loans and securities with a fixed interest rate (bonds, certificates of deposit and savings, preferred shares). Therefore, the level of interest income can indicate the change in the position of the commercial bank in the loan capital market and the stock market.





J. Sinki's research showed that the net interest margin indicator and the return on assets indicator differ depending on whether the banks are large or small, and this situation is explained by the following reasons:

- due to strong competition in the credit and deposit markets, the value of the funds attracted in the domestic and international money markets is high and the profitability of loans is low;
- that in the resources of large banks, the weight of attracted resources is high and the weight of main deposits is low, in the resources of small banks, the weight of main deposits is high and the weight of attracted resources is low;
- that large banks have more floating rate loans than small banks and, therefore, make large banks more vulnerable to cyclical fluctuations in interest rates [ 3].

Return on assets and return on capital are important indicators used in assessing the stability of the commercial banks' income base.

The return on assets indicator is determined by dividing the commercial bank's net profit by its gross assets and multiplying the result by 100 percent.

There is no standard rate of return on assets. Therefore, the comparative analysis method of financial analysis is used to evaluate it. In this case, the method of comparative analysis is used in two different forms:

- the indicator of return on assets of a commercial bank is compared with this indicator of other banks;
- the level of the commercial bank's return on assets ratio in the current period is compared with the levels of the previous periods.

The capital profitability indicator is determined by dividing the commercial bank's net profit by its regulatory capital and multiplying the result by 100 percent.

Unlike return on assets, return on equity has a benchmark rate of 15 percent.

The stability of the income base of commercial banks directly depends on the level and dynamics of the bank's expenses. Therefore, we will consider the indicators describing the level of expenses of commercial banks.

The experts of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development developed the following indicators describing the level of expenses of commercial banks [ 2]:





1. The level of dividends paid by a commercial bank. According to the normative levels of this indicator, it is recommended to divide commercial banks into the following classes:

first grade – 32%;

second grade – 42%;

third grade – 48%;

fourth grade – 55%;

fifth grade - 60%.

2. The ratio of labor costs to the average amount of gross assets. The standard level of this indicator is 2 percent.

3. The ratio of operating expenses to the average amount of gross assets. The standard level of this indicator is 3.5 percent.

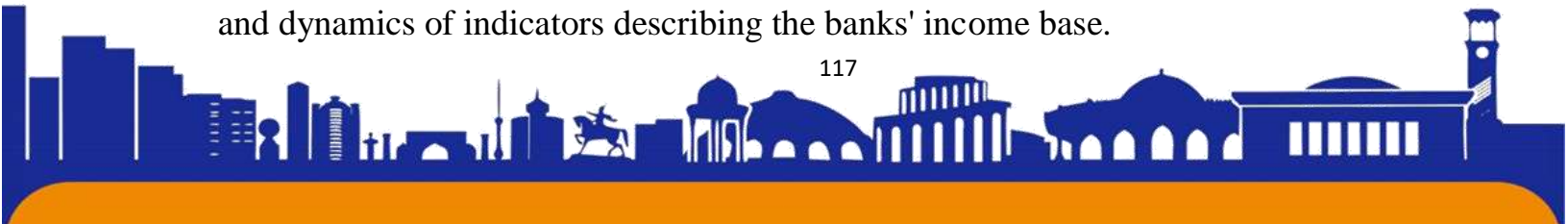
Also, the experts of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development proposed an assessment methodology for reserve allocations intended to cover losses from loans. According to this methodology, the level of reserve allocations intended to cover losses from loans should not exceed 1.0 percent of the average amount of bank assets [ 4].

Due to the high weight of loans in the total volume of assets of commercial banks, the level of reserve allocations intended to cover losses from loans plays an important role in ensuring the stability of the income base of commercial banks. A deterioration in the quality of the loan portfolio leads to an increase in the amount of loan loss provisions. The reason for this is that the deterioration of the quality of the loan portfolio leads to the deterioration of the composition of classified loans.

One of the important indicators describing the profitability of commercial banks' loans is the level of income per 1 soum loan. To calculate this indicator, the sum of income from loans (debit balance of account number 16309) is divided by the sum of gross loans and the obtained result is multiplied by 100 percent.

It is characteristic that there is no standard level of the income level indicator corresponding to 1 soum loan. Therefore, the comparative analysis method of financial analysis is used to evaluate it.

At this point, it should be noted that the prudential requirements set by the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan for commercial banks indirectly affect the level and dynamics of indicators describing the banks' income base.





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The following prudential requirements imposed by the Central Bank on the investment operations of commercial banks with securities and lending activities have an indirect effect on the level and dynamics of income from loans:

- the commercial bank's investment in the securities of one issuer should not exceed 15% of its Tier 1 capital;
- the commercial bank's investment in marketable securities should not exceed 25% of its Tier 1 capital;
- the commercial bank's investment in securities of all issuers should not exceed 50% of its Tier 1 capital.
- the amount of unsecured loans granted by a commercial bank to one client or a group of interconnected clients should not exceed 5% of the bank's Tier 1 capital;
- the amount of secured loans granted by a commercial bank to one customer or a group of related customers should not exceed 25% of the bank's first-tier capital;
- the amount of all large loans issued by a commercial bank should not exceed 8 times the bank's Tier 1 capital [ 5].

It is important to note that one indicator describing the income base of a commercial bank cannot replace another. For example, the indicator of the level of loan loss provisions indicates changes in the composition of classified loans of a commercial bank. None of the remaining indicators can show changes in the composition of classified loans. Or any indicator other than return on assets of a commercial bank cannot show the level of net profit relative to gross assets. Therefore, the comprehensive use of indicators describing the commercial bank's income base is considered appropriate.

Admittedly, in countries with inflation problems, there is always a need to adjust the level of some indicators describing the activity of banks depending on the inflation level. For example, we saw the net percentage spread indicator above. The standard level of this indicator is set at 1.25%. However, there is a legitimate question that this indicator is much lower than the inflation rate in some countries. The annual rate of inflation in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2020 was 11.1 percent [ 6]. Here it is clear that the 1.25 percent standard rate set for this indicator is not a monad to the inflation rate.





In the practice of international banking, there are cases of adjusting the level of some indicators related to the activity of banks in accordance with the level of inflation. For example, the level of the nominal interest rate of loans given by banks is changed depending on the increased part of the inflation rate in some cases. For example, if the annual nominal interest rate of the loan is 6%, the inflation rate increased by 2 percentage points during the year, then the loan will be repaid at the rate of 8%.

At this point, it should be noted that the use of gross loans and net loans is important in calculating the indicators describing the profitability of loans. Net loans show the amount of loans that are generating income, that is, the amount of loans that are actually working. Gross loans include all loans, including non-performing loans. Therefore, it is necessary to be careful when using gross loans and net loans when evaluating the profitability of loans.

In our opinion, it is appropriate to use net loans in the net interest spread indicator. Because this indicator describes the relationship between the actual income received from loans and the interest actually paid on deposits. In the indicator of income level corresponding to 1 soum loan, it is correct to use gross loans. Because this indicator describes the total profitability of all loans given by the bank.

It should be noted that in describing the profitability of loans, the analysis of the dynamics of loans issued from the bank's balance sheet and the interest accrued on them is of great practical importance. The reason for this is that, firstly, the amount of the bank's loans is reduced by the amount of loans removed from the balance sheet. As a result, the source of interest income is reduced; secondly, the removal of overdue interest from the bank's balance sheet leads to a decrease in the amount of interest income received from loans. Because overdue interest is deducted from the balance due to interest income received from loans.

The use of the expert evaluation method in the use of indicators describing the stability of the income base of commercial banks is of great practical importance. Experienced experts have formulated a number of important conclusions based on their empirical research. The use of these conclusions in the analysis of indicators describing the stability of the income base of commercial banks serves to enrich the conclusions formed as a result of the analysis, and to increase their scientific and practical significance.



It should be noted that the monetary policy implemented by the Central Bank has an indirect and strong influence on the influence of indicators describing the income base of commercial banks. This effect is manifested in the following directions:

1. An increase in the refinancing rate of the Central Bank may lead to an increase in the interest rates of commercial bank loans, and, conversely, a decrease in the refinancing rate may lead to a decrease in the interest rates of bank loans.

Generally, an increase in interest rates on commercial bank loans should lead to an increase in the amount of interest income that banks receive from loans. However, the increase in loan interest rates may lead to a decrease in the number of loan users. This leads to a decrease in the total amount of interest income from loans.

2. The increase in the mandatory reserve rates of the Central Bank will have a negative impact on the liquidity of commercial banks and the stability of the resource base. As a result, the ability of commercial banks to increase the volume of financing of active operations will be limited. This, in turn, prevents banks from increasing their income from asset operations.

On the contrary, the reduction of mandatory reserve rates by the Central Bank allows to increase the volume of asset operations of commercial banks. This leads to an increase in the amount of income of commercial banks from asset operations.

3. A significant decrease in the nominal exchange rate of the national currency, that is, a high rate of depreciation of the national currency.

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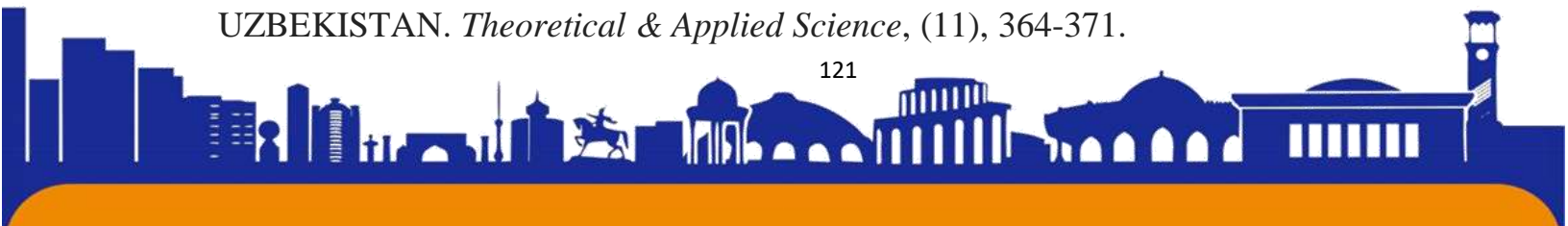
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## LINGVOMADANIYATSHUNOSLIKDA KONSEPT TUSHUNCHASI VA “JINS” KONSEPTINING VOQEALANISHI

**Sidiqova Feruza**

Qarshi davlat universiteti

Lingvistika: o‘zbek tili

2-kurs magistranti

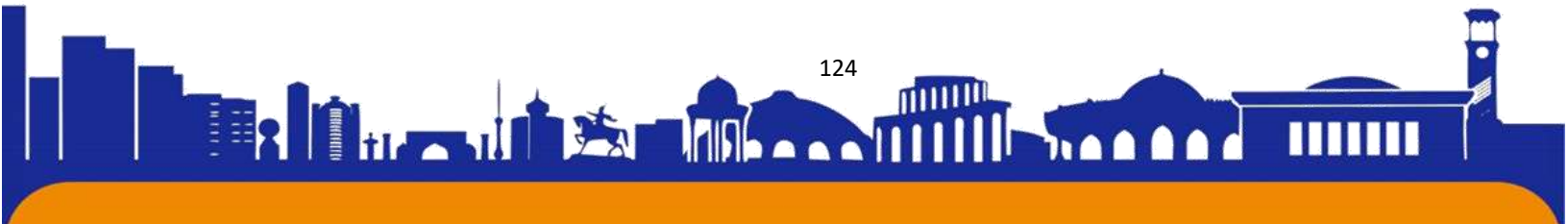
**Annotatsiya:** Mazkur maqolada lingvomadaniyatshunoslik bo‘yicha umumiy qarashlar yoritilgan. Konsept terminining lingvomadaniyatdagi o‘rni turk va o‘zbek tili misolida tahlil qilinadi. Shuningdek “jins” konseptining mumtoz poetik nutqdagi ahamiyati tahlillar orqali muhokama qilinadi.

**Tayanch so‘z va iboralar:** lingvomadaniyat, konsept, “jins” konsepti, assotsiativ birliklar.

**Kirish.** So‘nggi yillarda tilshunoslikdagi o‘zgarishlar matn tahlilida yangicha nazariya va yondashuvlarni olib kirdi. Jahon tilshunosligidagi qator ilmiy izlanishlar asosida tilshunoslikning zamonaviy sohalarini shakllandi. Shu jumladan, tilshunoslikning yangi yo‘nalishlaridan biri hisoblangan lingvomadaniyat ham ushbu sohalar qatoridan joy egalladi. Til va madaniyatning o‘zaro ta‘siri muammolariga e‘tibor qaratadigan madaniy tilshunoslik sohasi XX asrning oxirlarida shakllana boshlagan.

**Asosiy qism.** Lingvomadaniyatshunoslikning shakllanishi haqida gapirilganda, deyarli barcha tadqiqotchilar bu nazariyaning ildizi V.E.Gumboltga borib taqalishini ta‘kidlaydilar. Tilda milliy ma‘naviyat, dunyoqarash o‘z aksini topishi haqida fikrlarini aytarkan: “Biz dunyoni tilimiz yaratgandek ko‘ramiz” degan g‘oyani ilgari suradi. Til va madaniyatning bog‘liqligi, madaniyatning tilda aks etishi bilan bog‘liq masalalarning metodologik asosi yaqin yillardagina boshlandi. Jumladan, V.V.Vorobyov, V.M.Shaklein, V.A.Maslova, V.N.Teliyalarning ishlari bunga asos bo‘la oladi.

O‘zbek tilshunosligida ham bu yo‘lda qator izlanishlar olib borilmoqda. Xususan, “til va madaniyat” masalalarida eng ko‘p shug‘ullangan, lingvomadaniyatning ilmiy asoslanishi singari bir qator masalalariga qaratilgan dastlabki ishlar sifatida M.Nasrullayeva, G.Ergasheva, K.Raximovning ishlari, N.Mahmudovning “Tilning mukammal tadqiqi yo‘llarini izlab”, A.Nurmonovning “O‘zbek tilida lingvomadaniy yo‘nalish”, N.Saidrahimovanning “Lingvomadaniyatning ilmiy asoslanishiga doir





ayrim mulohazalar”, “Lingvomadaniyatshunoslikning komponentlari” nomli maqolalarni misol keltirishimiz mumkin.

Lingvomadaniyat haqida gapirarkanmiz, uning markaziy tushunchasi konsept ekanligini ta’kidlash maqsadga muvofiqdir. Konsept termini o‘zbek tilshunosligidagi tadqiqotlarda yaqindan qo‘llanilishiga qaramay samarali ilmiy ishlar qilindi. Professor N.Mahmudov lingvokulturologiyada konseptning o‘rganilishi xususida shunday yozadi: “Lingvokulturologik tadqiqotlarda aynan konseptning ifodalanishi muammolariga juda katta e’tibor qaratilmoqda, internet materiallari bilan tanishganda, masalan, Rossiyadagi tilshunoslikda bu yo‘nalish nihoyatda keng tarqalganini ko‘rish mumkin, bu boradagi ishlarni sanab, sanog‘iga yetish mushkul. Hatto so‘nggi yillarda yoqlangan nomzodlik dissertatsiyalarining juda katta qismi aynan u yoki bu tilda konseptning lingvokulturologik tadqiqiga bag‘ishlangan”<sup>7</sup>.

Konsept atamasi barcha atoqli tilshunoslar tomonidan atroflicha tadqiq qilinib, ularning barchasi bu tushunchaga individual yondashadi va talqin qilishadi. Y.A.Stepanov, S.A.Askoldov<sup>8</sup> hamda V.A.Maslovaning<sup>9</sup> ilmiy tadqiqotlarida konsept atamasi keng yoritilgan. Xulosalar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, Y.A.Stepanov va S.A.Askoldovning fikri bir biriga juda yaqin bo‘lib, ular konseptni “ mantiqiy kategoriya” sifatida talqin etishadi. Ya’ni Askoldovning fikricha “konsept bu madaniyat elementlaridan birining kishi tafakkurida shakllangan shaklidir, xuddi shu shaklda madaniyat kishining mental dunyosiga kirib boradi”.

Demak, konsept lingvomadaniyatda eng faol qo‘llanuvchi birlik hisoblanadi. Konsept lingvomadaniy birlik sifatida u yoki bu xalq madaniyatining o‘ziga xos jihatlarini ifodalaydi. Masalan:

Kızıl gül dane dane  
Açılır yane yane  
Babası gelsin görsün  
Benim yavrum bir dane<sup>10</sup>.

Qizil gul dona dona  
Ochilur yona yona  
Otasi kelsin, ko‘rsin  
Mening bolam bir dona.

<sup>7</sup> Mahmudov N. Tilning mukammal tadqiqi yo‘llarini izlab// O‘zbek tili va adabiyoti –T.: 2012, 3-16-b

<sup>8</sup> Аскольдов С.А. Концепт и слово// Русская словесность. От теории словесности к структуре текста. Антология. – М.:Akademia. 1997.-С. 267-280

<sup>9</sup> Маслова В.А. Лингвокультурология. –М.: Akademia, 2006.-С.208

<sup>10</sup> [www.okumay](http://www.okumay) ISEV.com. TÜRK NİNNİLERİNDEN SEÇMELER. isev.org.tr





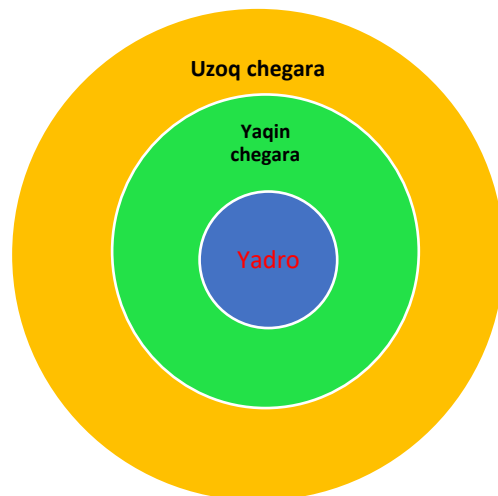
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Turk allalarida farzand qizil gulga o'xshatilishi ham madaniy birlikning o'ziga xos ifodasidir. Ya'ni, bu allada ona farzandini qizil guldek yagona ekanligini, kun sayin chiroy ochib, onasining ko'z o'ngida ulg'ayib borayotganligini ta'kidlab, otaning farzandini ko'rgani kelishi va uning yagona ekanligini anglashiga umid qiladi. O'zbek lingvomadaniyatida ham farzandni gulga o'xshatish holatlari uchrab turadi. Masalan:

Gul bolani shom paytida yolg'iz chiqarmang!

Yuqoridagi misollarda ko'rishimiz mumkinki, Turk allasida farzand gulga o'xshatilganiga ishora qilinsa, bizda *gul bola* birikmasi pok, begunoh semalari orqali kishi lisoniy xotirasida assotsiatsiyalanadi.

Ma'lumki, o'zbek lingvomadaniyatida jins konsepti milliy-madaniy mohiyat kasb etadigan asosiy tushunchalardan biri hisoblanadi. Bevosita ushbu atama haqida so'z ketganda kishilarning lisoniy xotirasida, avvalo, ota, ona, bobo, buvi aka, singil, opa, uka, amaki, tog'a kabi shaxs otlari tiklanadi. Bunday birliklar jins konsepti assotsiativ maydonining yadro qismidan o'rin egallaydi. Ularni quyidagicha ko'rib chiqish maqsadga muvofiqdir.

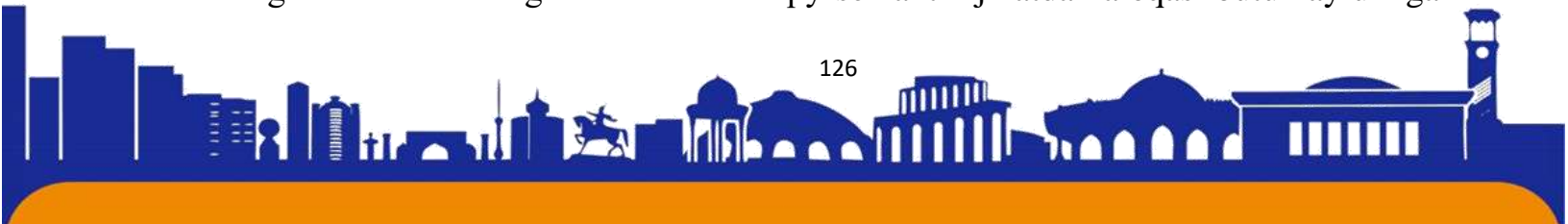


Stimul so'z: jins

Yaqin chegara: ota, ona, bobo, buvi aka, singil, opa, uka, amaki, tog'a...

Uzoq chegara: go'zal, latofatli, baqquvat, jahldor, yosh, choyxona, muddatli harbiy xizmat, taqinchoqlar ...

Bu kabi leksemalarni kengaytirish ham mumkin. Assotsiativ maydonning uzoq chegarasidan o'rin olgan so'zlar mantiqiy-semantik jihatdan aloqasi butunlay uzilgan







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so‘zlar emas. Choyxona, muddatli harbiy xizmat, taqinchoqlar kabi leksemalarni mantiqiy-semantik aloqasini quyidagicha izohlash mumkin: Asosan, bayram turli xil to‘y tadbirlarda xotin - qizlar taqinchoqlardan foydalanadi. Ushbu omil jins konsepti bilan mantiqiy- semantik jihatdan aloqani ta‘minlaydi. Xuddi shunday, choyxona, muddatli harbiy xizmat kabi birliklar ham kishilarning lisoniy xotirasida erkak jinsini shakllantirishga xizmat qiladi. Assotsiatsiyalarning stimuly so‘zga ma‘noviy jihatdan kuchli bog‘langani yaqin chegarada, kuchsiz bo‘lsa uzoq chegarada joylashgan bo‘ladi. Yuqorida keltirilgan misollar har bir shaxsning individual qarashlari va tasavvurlari bilan bog‘liq.

“jins” konsepti mumtoz adabiyotimizda katta ahamiyatga ega bo‘lgan nazmiy leksika orqali ham ifodalanadi. Bunday birliklar majoziy-ramziy ko‘chma ma‘nolarda yoki o‘xshatishga asoslangan tasvir vositasi vazifasida qo‘llanilib “jins” konseptini voqealanishiga xizmat qiladi. Masalan:

Qo‘nub ul gul uza bulbul chekib gul shavqida g‘ul-g‘ul,  
Bu sarv uzra chekib gul terdin tushub shabnam. (Devoni Sa‘diy)

\*\*\*

Ey nasimi subh, ahvolim diloromimga ayt,  
Zulfi sunbul, yuzi gul, sarvi gulandomimga ayt. (A.Navoiy)

\*\*\*

Navoiy, ko‘yin et manzil, yuzu qaddig‘a bo‘l moyil,  
Ki, bog‘ etmas seni xushdil, gulu sarv aylamas xurram. (A.Navoiy)

\*\*\*

Sarvi gulning soyasinda so‘ldi gul, netmoq kerak?  
Sarvidin tobut yasab, guldand kafan bichmoq kerak. (A.Navoiy)

\*\*\*

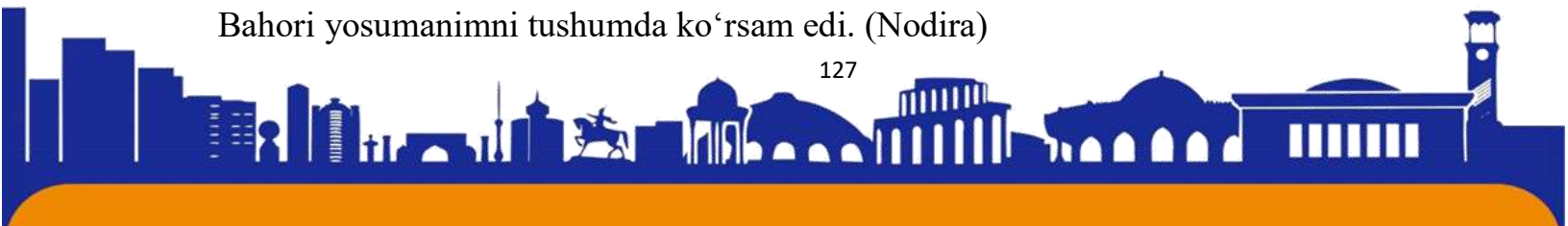
Labing g‘uncha, yuzung ikki qizil gul,  
Qading sarvu, soching go‘yoki sunbul. (Furqat)

\*\*\*

Ey menglari mushku, engi lola, ko‘zi ohu,  
Zulfing g‘amida tutti ko‘ngilni qora qayg‘u. (Atoy)

\*\*\*

Yuzu gulu, qaddi shamshod, ko‘zlari nargis,  
Bahori yosumanimni tushumda ko‘rsam edi. (Nodira)





\*\*\*

Sen gulsenu men xaqir bulbuldurmen,  
Sen shu'lasen, ul shu'laga men quldurmen. (Bobur)

\*\*\*

Sen gul kibi to g'amzadasen husnunga mag'ur,  
Bulbul kibi g'amzadamen husanunga hayron. (Bobur)

\*\*\*

Boburo, hargiz quloq she'ringg'a ul gul solmadi,  
Gulga ne parvoe, yuz faryod qilsa andalib. (Bobur)

\*\*\*

Suhaylni ko'rdi-yu, aylandi birtek,  
Kunash girdinda yurgan misli ertek,  
O'zin gul bildi-yu, bulbul Suhaylni,  
Uni sevdi-yu, taslim etti maylni. (Sayfi Saroyi)

Mazkur she'riy matnlarda yor obrazi o'xshatish usuli orqali o'ziga xos tasvirga ega bo'lgan. Matnda o'xshatish vositalari vazifasini bajargan sarv, sunbul, gul, g'uncha, sarv, sunbul, mushk, lola, ohu, shamshod, nargis, shu'la leksemalari orqali kitobxon ko'z oldida go'zal ayol obrazi gavdalansa, bulbul, qul leksemalari esa erkak jinsiga ishora qiladi. Bunday holat poetik nutqqa xos o'xshatish vositalarining "jins" konseptini voqealantirishda muhim ahamiyat kasb etganligini ko'rsatadi. Xarakterli tomoni shundaki, bu kabi leksemalar til egalari xotirasida aynan shu belgisi bilan o'rnashganligi tufayli poetik nutqda har gal "jins" konseptini voqealantiradi. Ya'ni, gul, g'uncha, sarv, sunbul, g'uncha, ohu kabi leksemalar poetik nutqda doim yorga nisbatan qo'llanishga xoslangan bo'lib, kishilarning lisoniy xotirasida assotsiativ tarzda "ayol" konseptini yodga soladi. Yoki ayol leksemasi talaffuz etilganda xotirada gul, g'uncha, ohu kabi leksemalar yodga keladi. O'zbek tilida "jins" konsepti tilning leksik tizimida o'ziga xos lug'aviy birliklar orqali voqealanadi. Bunday birliklar "jins" konseptini voqealantiribgina qolmay ular bilan assotsiativ munosabatga kirishadi<sup>11</sup>.

**Xulosa.** Xulosa qilib shuni aytish mumkinki, poetik nutqda majoziy-ramziy ma'nolarda qo'llanuvchi leksik birliklar ham mantiqiy, ham assotsiativ jihatdan "jins"

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<sup>11</sup> Yigitaliyev U. Maqola: o'zbek tilida jins va gender tushunchalarining funksional-semantik va kognitiv tahlili. 344-348-b.

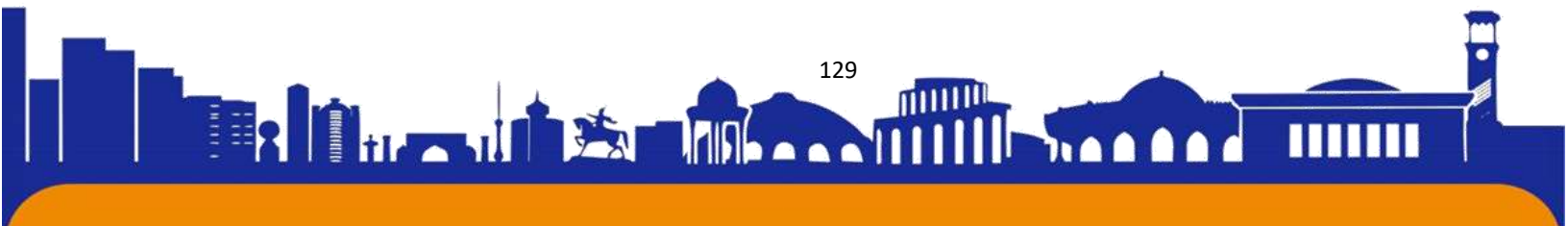




konsepti bilan bogʻlanadi. Yuqoridagi tahlillar natijasida konsept termini har bir shaxs uchun individual va jamiyat uchun umummilliy boʻlgan, ong, til va ruhiyatning bogʻliqligida kechuvchi jarayondir degan xulosaga kelishimiz mumkin. Umuman olganda, konsept lingvomadaniyatimizning markaziy tushunchasi sifatida namoyon boʻladi.

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(31 August)

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