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**BOSHLANG'ICH SINF O'QUVCHILARIDA MATNNI O'QISH VA
TUSHUNISH KOMPETENSIYALARINI SHAKLLANTIRISHNING
INNOVATSION PEDAGOGIK TEXNOLOGIYALARI**

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Annotatsiya: Dunyo mamlakatlarida turli sohalardagi islohotlar natijasida ulkan iqtisodiy o'sish ko'rsatkichlariga erishilayotganligi sababli malakali kadrlar va yetuk mutaxassislarga bo'lgan talab yanada oshmoqda. Bu aksariyat xorijiy davlatlarda joriy etilgan ta'lif va fan sohalari rivojlanishini baholash hamda monitoring qilish orqali ta'lif sifatini oshirishga qaratilgan ilg'or tajribalarni sohaga jalgan qilish kerakligini anglatadi. Shuningdek, bugungi kunda yuzaga kelayotgan intellektual olam yangiliklarini anglash, ularga to'g'ri munosabat bildirish hamda yanada yuksak natijalarni qo'lga kiritish uchun xizmat qiluvchu kashfiyotlar qilish uchun ham ta'lif jarayonini yuqori darajaga olib chiqish muhim muammo sanaladi. Mamlakatimizda uzlusiz ta'lif tizimining har bir bo'g'inini samarali tashkil etish, ta'lif jarayoniga zamонави yondashuvlarni joriy etish, umumiy o'rta ta'lif maktablari o'quvchilarining o'quv materiallarini o'zlashtirish jarayonida sifat va samaradorlikka erishish muhim yo'nalish hisoblanadi.

Kalit so'zlar: o'yin-topshiriq, xalqaro baholash, tushunish kompetensiyalari, boshlang'ich sinf.

Ta'lif-tarbiya jarayoniga o'qitishning ilg'or shakllari, yangi pedagogik texnologiyalar, o'qitishning texnik va axborot vositalari joriy etish, ta'lif tashkilotlarida kadrlarning kasbiy tayyorligi sifatini oshirishga qaratilgan choratadbirlarni ishlab chiqish, o'quv dasturlarini takomillashtirish yuzasidan qator vazifalar shular jumlasidandir. Shuningdek, mamlakatimizda olib borilayotgan ta'lif sohasidagi o'zgarishlar hozirgi kun pedagogikasi uchun umumiy o'rta ta'lif maktablari o'quvchilarini 2021-yildan boshlab PIRLS, TIMSS, PISA singari xalqaro baholash dasturlariga tayyorlash va unga muvaffaqiyatli ishtiroyni ta'minlash vazifalarini ham qo'ymoqda.

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Zamonaviy jamiyatda boshlang‘ich sinfdan o’qish savodxonligi mukammal shakllangan o‘quvchi boshqa fanlarda o‘rganayotgan matnlarni anglash orqali mantiqiy, tanqidiy, ijodiy fikrlaydi, olgan bilimlarini hayotda qo‘llay oladi. Ta’lim tizimining bugungi vazifasi o‘quvchilarni kun sayin oshib borayotgan axborot oqimidan oqilona foydalanishga o‘rgatish, uzlusiz samarali ta’lim olish uchun maqbul muhit, sharoit yaratishdan iborat. Ma’lumki, mamlakatimizdagи 4-sinf o‘quvchilari 2021-yil PIRLS - (ingl. Progress in International Reading Literacy Study, ya’ni matnni o’qish va tushunish darajasini aniqlovchi xalqaro tadqiqot) xalqaro baholash dasturida 70 ga yaqin davlatlar qatorida ilk marotaba ishtirok etdi. Bunda respublika bo‘yicha jami 180 ta mакtab tanlab olindi va 2021-yilda jami 5948 ta o‘quvchi ishtirok etdi. Ushbu dastur doirasida o‘quvchilarning matnni o’qish va uni tushunish kompetensiyalari baholanadi. PIRLS-xalqaro baholash dasturi talablariga mos test va topshiriqlar ham aynan shu maqsadni qamrab oladi. PIRLS xalqaro baholash dasturining amaliy ahamiyati mamlakatimiz boshlang‘ich ta’lim tizimida ijobiy imkoniyatlarni qo‘lga kiritishga sezilarli ta’sir ko‘rsatadi.

Boshlang‘ich sinf ona tili va o’qish savodxonligi darsligida badiiy matnlarning didaktik, tasviriy va hikoya mazmunli turlari kiritilgan. Bu turdagи matnlar mazmuni aynan boshlang‘ich sinf yoshidagi o‘quvchilar saviyasiga mos keladi. O’qish darslarida badiiy asarlar ustida ishlash orqali o‘quvchilarning matn mohiyatini anglash ko‘nikmalari shakllantiriladi. Shuningdek, matn mazmunini anglashga qaratilgan o‘yin-mashqlar, zamonaviy innovatsion metod va texnologiyalar sifatida “Scanning” - ko‘zdan kechirish orqali o’qish va anglash, “Renaming” – matnni anglash asosida unga yangi nom qo‘yish, “Prefrasing” – matndagi so‘zlarni o‘z ma’nodoshlari bilan almashtirish asosida tushunish, “Reconstructing” – matnni qaytib tuzish orqali uning mazmunini anglash kabi mashq turlaridan foydalanish o‘quvchilarda nutqiy, lingvistik, anglash, faol fikrlash ko‘nikmalarini shakllantiradi, og‘zaki nutqni ravonlashtiradi. O’qish savodxonligini rivojlantirish uchun o‘quvchilarga beriladigan o‘yin-toshpiriqlar murakkablik darajasiga ko‘ra, asosan, uch turga ajratiladi. Qayta xotiralashga asoslangan o‘yin-topshiriqlar o‘quvchidan hech qanday ijodiylikni, egallagan bilimlarni yangi sharoitda qo‘llashni, yaratuvchanlikni talab etmaydi. Bunday o‘yin-topshiriqlarni bajarish o‘quvchiga katta murakkablik ham tug‘dirmaydi. Oldin o‘rganilgan mavzular va bo‘limlar yuzasidan muayyan bilimga ega bo‘lgan o‘quvchi bunday topshiriqlarni mustaqil bajarishi mumkin. Qisman izlanishga oid o‘yin-topshiriqlar o‘quvchidan ma’lum bir yordamga asoslangan holda ijodiy

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faoliyat ko'rsatishni talab etadi. Agar o'quvchi oldin egallangan bilimlarni yangi sharoitda, tom ma'noda notanish sharoitda qo'llashda o'zida ishonch sezsa va uni bemalol uddalay olsa, topshiriqning qisman ijodiyligiga ehtiyoj qolmaydi. Topshiriq shartini bajarish uchun o'quvchi tashqaridan (masalan, sinfdoshlaridan, o'qituvchisidan, darslik va o'quv qo'llanmasidan, lug'atlardan, ma'lumotnomalardan va h.k) foydalansa, o'z-o'zidan ravshanki, topshiriq qisman izlanishli bo'lib qoladi. Ijodiy o'yin-topshiriqlar oldin egallangan bilimlarni tamomila yangi sharoitda qo'llash demakdir. Shubhasiz, bu jarayon o'quvchidan ijodiylikni, izlanuvchanlikni talab etadi. O'yin-topshiriqni bajarishda o'quvchi faqat o'zida mavjud ichki imkoniyatlarga tayanadi. Matn ustida ishlashda o'yinlar bilan bir qatorda pedagogik texnologiyalarning boshqa aqliy hujum, grafik organayzerlar kabi turlaridan foydalanishning ham ahamiyati nihoyatda beqiyos. PIRLS tadqiqotida samarali natijalarni qo'lga kiritish uchun avvalambor, o'quvchilarni o'qishga qiziqtirish talab etiladi. Motivatsiyani shakllantirish uchun: O'quvchilar nega o'qimaydilar? Buning uchun nima qilish kerak? Kitob mutolaasi o'quvchiga nima beradi? Ularni o'qishga qanday o'rgatamiz? kabi muammoli savollarga javob izlash talab etiladi. Boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilarida matnni o'qish va tushunish kompetensiyalarini integrativ ijodiy topshiriqlar asosida rivojlantirishning ijtimoiy zarurat sifatidagi o'nini izohlovchi, o'quvchilarni kitobxonlikka qiziqtirishning motivatsion intellektual imkoniyatlarini xarakterlovchi omillar (matnni o'qish va yozish, audio-matnlarni tinglab-tushunish hamda ularni og'zaki bayon etish) sifatida ularda badiiy va axborotli matnlarni mutolaa qilishga motivatsiyani shakllantirish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Kichik mакtab o'quvchilarida kommunikativ ko'nikmalar (lug'at boyligi)ni rivojlantirishning retrospektiv usullarini o'zida aks ettirgan innovatsion pedagogik texnologiyalarni qo'llash bo'yicha o'qish va tushunish kompetensiyalarini shakllantirishda samarali bo'lgan hissiy, irodaviy omillar, mazmunan anglash bosqichlarini qo'llashning takomillashtirilgan klasterli modeli ishlab chiqildi.

Boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilarida matnni o'qish va tushunish kompetensiyalarini innovatsion pedagogik texnologiyalar orqali shakllantirish ijtimoiy-pedagogik zaruriyat hamda dolzarb muammo ekanligi aniqlandi; boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilarni kitobxonlikka qiziqtirish, ularni PIRLSxalqaro baholash dasturiga tizimli tayyorlash, ularning o'qish savodxonligi, badiiy va axborotli matnlar mazmunini tushunish kompetensiyalarini innovatsion texnologiyalar asosida shakllantirishning pedagogik shart-sharoitlari aniqlanib,

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ilmiy jihatdan asoslandi; innovatsion pedagogik texnologiyalar sifatida matnni o'qish va tushunish kompetensiyalarini xarakterlovchi omil (o'qish, yozish, tinglab tushunish va og'zaki bayon qilish)lar ilmiy-metodik asoslandi, zamonaviy innovatsion "Scanning", "Renaming", "Prefrasing", "Reconstructing" innovatsion texnologiyalarining takomillashtirilgan modeli ishlab chiqildi; boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilarini matnni o'qish va tushunish kompetensiyalarini innovatsion pedagogik texnologiyalaridan foydalanib shakllantirish asosida ularda kommunikativ ko'nikmalarни rivojlantrish metodikasi takomillashtirildi; o'quvchilarda matnni o'qish va tushunish kompetensiyalarini shakllantirish asosida ularni badiiy adabiyot mutolaasiga qiziqtirishga yo'naltirilgan yondashuvlarning samaradorlik darajasi tajriba yo'li bilan aniqlashtirilib baholash mezonlari ishlab chiqildi; tajriba-sinov natijalari matnni o'qish va tushunish bilan bog'liq ishlarning muayyan reja va dastur, aniq tashkiliy hamda pedagogik shart-sharoitlarga tayangan holda olib borilishi maqsadga muvofiq ekanligini tasdiqladi. Natijada o'quvchilarda matnni o'qish va uni tushunishga oid kompetensiyalarning shakllanganligi aniqlandi.

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**АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ ОХРАНЫ
ПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКОГО ЗДОРОВЬЯ В ОБРАЗОВАНИИ**

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Аннотация. В данной работе раскрываются проблемы охраны психологического здоровья в образовании, модель эмоционального благополучия как обобщенного критерия здоровой личности. Проанализированы подходы к проблеме психологического здоровья

Ключевые слова: здоровье, психическое здоровье, психологическое здоровье, эмоциональное благополучие.

Abstract. This paper describes the problem of the protection of psychological health education model of emotional well-being as the generalized criterion of the healthy personality. Analyzes approaches to the problem of psychological health.

Key words: health, mental health, psychological health, emotional well-being.

Психологическое здоровье становится предметом изучения отечественных психологов в конце XX века, которые смогли не только разделить понятия «психическое здоровье» и «психологическое здоровье», но и обозначить то феноменологическое поле, в котором явление здоровья предстает в совокупности его психологических аспектов. Термин «психологическое здоровье» был введен в научный оборот знаменитым российским психологом И.В. Дубровиной. Введение термина связано с осмысливанием его содержательной сути психологической службы образования, цель которой, а, следовательно, и практического психолога является укрепление и сохранение психологического и психического здоровья детей. Автор относит термин «психологическое здоровье» не к отдельным психическим процессам и механизмам, а к личности в целом, к высшим проявлениям человеческого духа. Определяя понятие «психологическое здоровье», И.В. Дубровина пишет: «Психологическое здоровье делает личность самодостаточной. Не мы извне задаем ей рамки, нормы, ориентиры, не мы ее оцениваем привычным образом: эта личность – развитая, эта – не очень, эта – на среднем уровне. Мы вооружаем (вернее,

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должны вооружать) ребенка – в соответствии с его возрастом, средствами самопонимания, саморазвития и самопринятия в контексте взаимодействия с окружающими его людьми и в условиях экономических, социальных, культурных и экологических реальностей окружающего мира». И.В. Дубровина ориентирует взрослых заботиться о внутреннем мире ребенка, считает, что психологическое здоровье детей невозможно без психического здоровья на всех этапах онтогенеза. Таким образом, гуманистические тенденции в обществе и образовании поставили перед психологами необходимость исследования механизмов развития психического и психологического здоровья, хотя разделение этих понятий достаточно условно и, на наш взгляд, отражает узко дисциплинарный подход в таких отраслях научного знания, как психология, педагогика и социология. Гуманистический подход стал яркой вехой в развитии психологии, дал импульс становлению практики психологической помощи людям. Однако не все идеи гуманистов воспринимаются сегодня с такой прежней убедительностью. Об этом пишет А.В. Шувалов в «Очерках психологии здоровья: научный, мировоззренческий и практический аспекты»: «Гуманистическая психология реализовала установку персоноцентрического сознания, для которого “самость” есть основополагающая и конечная ценность. Такая позиция больше соответствует укладу языческого мира. Суть такого рода “природной духовности” проявляется в стремлении к человеко-божеству, когда индивид старается уподобить Актуальные проблемы психологического здоровья: теория и практика, так и не потрудившись быть человеком. Только объектом поклонения (идолом, кумиром) людей становятся не природные силы как живые сущности, а их собственная природа (натура), нормой жизни – самоутверждение и самовыражение во всех доступных формах, целью жизни – земные блага. В наше время эта тенденция приобрела характер социальной догмы и оформилась в культ вожделенной успешности. В действительности замыкание индивида в своем самосовершенствовании ради самосовершенствования чаще приводит к обессмысливанию бытия и общему снижению жизнеспособности». Высший уровень психического здоровья – личностносмысловой или уровень личностного здоровья, определяется качеством смысловых отношений человека. Оценка здоровья на индивидуально-психологическом уровне зависит от способностей человека настроить адекватные способы

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реализации смысловых устремлений. Наконец, на психофизиологическом уровне здоровье определяется исключительностью мозговой организации актов психической деятельности. Согласно этой структуре, высший уровень личностного здоровья, который отвечает за производство смысловых ориентаций, определение общего смысла жизни, отношение к себе и другим, оказывает регулирующее влияние на нижележащие уровни. Будучи многоуровневым, психическое здоровье может томиться на одних уровнях при относительной сохранности других. В.М. Розин дополняет взгляд на психологическое здоровье необходимостью рассматривать не только социальную норму в качестве оптимального практического критерия, но и помнить о том, что здоровье «измеряется» личностью на своем индивидуальном уровне. Так, с одной стороны, человек ориентируется на определенный собственный идеал здоровья, с другой – отслеживает свое самочувствие. При этом автор отмечает, что идеал здоровья может существенно разниться с общепринятыми представлениями о социальной норме. Другими словами, «человек может считать себя нездоровым в тех случаях, когда общество уверено в его здоровье, и наоборот, думать, что он здоров, когда общество относит его в разряд больных». Завершая обсуждение данной темы, отметим: для того чтобы эффективность прикладных и теоретических разработок возросла и стало возможным обобщение и накопление знания по проблеме охраны психологического здоровья, необходимо побороть описанные затруднения методологического характера, сформировать теоретические основания и определить критерии психологического здоровья более высокой степени обобщенности, которым может стать эмоциональное благополучие, что и составило проблемную область исследования. Мы предлагаем эмоциональное благополучие личности понимать как достаточно сложный интегративный феномен, как удовлетворенность собственной жизнью, как основной обобщенный критерий здоровой личности. Такой подход к изучению эмоционального благополучия ставит ряд вопросов, которые ранее не выступали предметом исследования: об особенностях соотношения эмоционального благополучия и психологического здоровья человека. Подобная постановка вопроса особенно важна для решения практических задач психологического сопровождения образовательной сферы, где деятельность субъектов заведомо связана с эмоциональными перегрузками, стрессами на рабочем месте. Сохранение и восстановление психического здоровья субъекта

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образовательного процесса, а тем более духовного, сегодня невозможно вне оценки психологического профиля личности и зависит от критериев, определяющих психологическое здоровье. Исследование, проведенное на базе кафедры психологического образования Государственного социально-гуманитарного университета, позволяет говорить о структуре эмоционального благополучия как одного из важных критериев психологического здоровья. Выделены параметры, определяющие эмоциональное благополучие здоровой личности и являющиеся факторами риска для ее психологического здоровья: интернальность в области семейных отношений, означающая ответственность за события в семейной жизни; контактность, означающая способность устанавливать глубокие отношения с другими; субъективное благополучие, означающее несклонность жаловаться на недомогания; креативность, означающая высокую творческую направленность в профессиональной деятельности; способность принимать себя со слабостями и недостатками; гибкость поведения как способность быстро реагировать на изменяющуюся ситуацию; индекс нравственности как состояние нравственной культуры; зрелость личности как самоуважение и ответственность. Именно такие факторы могут способствовать снижению уровня психологического здоровья, который проявляется в форме неспособности устанавливать глубокие отношения с другими, склонности жаловаться на недомогания, снижении способности быстро реагировать на изменяющуюся ситуацию, безразличии к значимым событиям в профессиональной жизни и многих других социально-психологических феноменах, фиксируемыми психологами и определяющими важность проведенного исследования.

Проблема психологического здоровья личности, проживающей в неустойчивом, изменяющемся обществе, трудных, сверхэкстремальных социоэкологических условиях, выступает на первый план в окончании прожитого - начале нового, XXI столетия - века наук о человеке, среди которых и не только, на первый взгляд, консолидирующее место принадлежит психологии.

Трудность обсуждаемой тематики заключается в том, что сам термин «здоровье», конкретно сопряжен с медициной, а его расстройство - с неотъемлемым лечением у врача, экстрасенса и иных разных направлений традиционной и нетрадиционной медицины. Психологическое здоровье

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связывается, как правило, со специалистами в области психиатрии и психотерапии.

Психология здоровья – это наука о психологических факторах здоровья, о способах и средствах его сохранения, поддержания и формирования. Цель психологии здоровья, согласно суждению В.А. Ананьева, не может быть полностью определена, так как она выходит за границы только сохранения здоровья. Само здоровье способно рассматриваться как требование для эффективного достижения человеком запланированных актуальных целей. Подобным образом, В.А. Ананьев полагал, что «главный принцип формирования здоровья не в том, чтобы только иметь крепкое здоровье, а в том, чтобы реализовать с помощью здоровья собственную цель».

По взгляду И.В. Белашевой психологическое здоровье – это состояние личности, обеспечивающее ее стойкое формирование и успешный личностный рост. Психологическое здоровье, комплекс установок, свойств и функциональных возможностей, которые дают возможность индивиду приспособиться к окружению. Это более популярное установление, хотя сформировать более применимое для абсолютно всех определение психического здоровья едва ли возможно, так как фактически невозможно объединить воедино все убеждения по данной проблеме, сформировавшейся в различных человеческих сообществах и культурах. Человек, существенно отклоняющийся от стереотипов собственного сообщества, рискует быть признанным психически больным. В то же время понятия о психической болезни разнообразны в различных культурах и в различные времена внутри любой культуры. Образцом первого может служить тот случай, что многие племена индейцев, в отличие от многих других американцев, полагают галлюцинации нормальным явлением; пример 2-го - изменение отношения к гомосексуальности, которая когда-то рассматривалась как правонарушение, затем как психическая болезнь, а сегодня - как вариант сексуальной адаптации.

С окончания XIX в., в последствии трудов З.Фрейда, а затем К.Юнга и иных ученых в психологии и психиатрии утвердилась теория о несводимости психической жизни к осознанному опыту. На изучения психики и ее расстройств очень воздействовало фрейдистское учение о том, что наша осознанная душевная жизнь обусловливается бессознательными

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понятиями, импульсами, чувствами и противостоящими им защитными механизмами.

Это влияние фрейдизма сберегается и вплоть до данного времени; исключение составляют бихевиоральные (поведенческие) концепции психической деятельности, пользовавшиеся огромным воздействием в течение некоторых десятков лет (вплоть до 1950-1960-х годов). Их приверженцы отвергали теорию о роли бессознательного в психической жизни, полагая, что она не требуется для пояснения поведения.

Для выполнения междисциплинарных изучений человеческого сознания современная психология ввела взаимосвязи с иными науками - антропологией, нейробиологией, нейрохимией, кибернетикой и лингвистикой. Концепция психического здоровья часто обусловливается в определениях данных наук XX в. Психологов XIX в., незнакомых с подобной терминологией, возможно, удовлетворила бы подобная формулировка нынешних взглядов на психологическое здоровье: здоровая психика - та, которая результативно отвечает на стимулы сферы осознанными и неосознанными реакциями.

Все более известной становится на сегодняшний день концепция французского специалиста по психологии XIX в. П.Жане о том, что некоторые психические понятия недосягаемы нашему сознанию. Данные подсознательные представления - не тот кипящий котел неприемлемых идей, о котором прописал Фрейд, однако все же большую часть времени они не осознаются.

Изучив абстрактные аспекты трудности с точки зрения научных работников, допускается особо отметить последующую классификацию нарушений психологического здоровья личности:

1. Защитная агрессивность (основной первопричиной представляется несоблюдение развития в младенческом возрасте, закрепленное актуальной домашней обстановкой, где главная роль агрессии – защита от внешнего мира, который кажется ребенку опасным). В этом случае личность часто конфликтует, громко разговаривает, выпаливает и выражает усиленную направленность к лидерству.

2. Деструктивная агрессивность (первые агрессивные действия направляются на мать и близких людей, которые нередко из самых лучших побуждений не допускают их проявления). Такая личность стремится к

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употреблению слов анальной проблематики, стремиться что-либо сломать, порвать порезать, проявляет косвенную агрессию и радость при разрушении чего-либо, проявляет неуверенность, сверхконтроль.

3. Демонстративная агрессивность (такие личности желают получения негативного внимания. Их цель не защита от окружающих и не причинение вреда, а привлечение внимания к себе).

4. Страхи (личности с данной проблемой заявляют о большом количестве источников страха, многие страхи имеют постоянный характер, а реакции страха несоразмерны ситуациям, в которых они возникают, но страх наносит ущерб качеству жизни).

5. Социальные страхи (дети с пассивным поведением в конфликте не могут проявить чувство гнева, они становятся робкими, осторожными, угождают окружающим, чтобы услышать слова поощрения). Поведенческие признаки детей с социальными страхами: соответствуют установленным нормам, образцам поведения; стремятся к поощрениям; присутствует страх ошибиться, при этом не способны к агрессивным действиям; обладают высокой эмоциональной чувствительностью; остро реагируют на неуспех и пр.

6. Замкнутость (пассивная личность замыкается в себе, отказывается говорить со взрослыми о своих проблемах, где у замкнутых личностях снижено внимание, отсутствует спонтанность, живость и невелико количество контактов со сверстниками).

Классификация нарушений психологического здоровья личности продемонстрировала, что психологическое здоровье представляется весьма широким определением, включающим в себя огромное количество компонентов, оказывающих воздействие как друг на друга, так и на единую картину развития человека. И, безусловно, несомненна значимость изучения проблемы психологического равновесия личности.

Таким образом, в нынешних условиях жизни, когда неприятности и стремительный жизненный ритм проявляют ежедневное влияние на психику человека, резко встаёт проблема сохранения психологического здоровья.

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PROTOLYC THEORY OF ACIDS AND BASES

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Abstract: At first glance, it is not so difficult to distinguish them. Acids have a sour taste and stain indicator paper (litmus paper) red. Basic touches produce a soapy sensation and turn the indicator paper blue. But chemists are not satisfied with such phenomenological ones. They are more interested in the question of what causes the molecular structure of a substance to become an acid or a base.

Key words: acid, base, Arrhenius theory, Lavoisier theory, ionores, ionogens.

An acid is a substance in which a hydrogen ion is separated from water; or, as a substance transferring its proton to another substance; or it can be defined as a substance that has the ability to collect an electron pair.

How a substance hydroxide ion is separated from water; or it can be defined as a substance capable of accepting a proton, or as a substance capable of donating an electron pair.

We know well from our everyday household experience that certain damages have very active corrosive properties. For example, if acid from a car battery gets on clothing, it will immediately burn and pierce (corrode) this area of clothing. We can clean the house, sometimes from ammonia coverings to lose tiles, or other cleaning. These corrosive substances are better known to chemists under the professional names of acid bases.

At first glance, pouring them is not so difficult. Acids taste sour and turn indicator paper (litmus paper) red. When touched, they give a soapy feeling and color the indicator paper blue. But chemists are not satisfied with such phenomenological methods. They are more interested in the question of what causes the molecular structure of a substance to become an acid or a base. For more than a century, chemists have tried to distinguish between acids and bases on a very fundamental scale.

A modern approach to distinguishing acids and bases was proposed by the Swedish chemist Svante Arrhenius (1859-1927). His definition of an acid was very simple and clear: If a substance, when dissolved in water, releases a hydrogen ion (that is, proton-H⁺), then it is an acidic acid. If, as expected, the substance waits for the release of the hydroxide ion (OH⁻) produced in water, it is a base.

The first attempt to test the determination of acids was made by Antoine Lavoisier in 1778. He received a number of scientific degrees that refuted the Phlogiston theory, which was fashionable at that time, and showed exactly what physical and chemical phenomena occur during combustion. Lavoisier called the gases in the air that combine with them during combustion oxygen. The meaning of this word is "acid-producing," but Lavoisier was a little confused by the difference in the names. He said that all acids must contain oxygen, and because of this 21% air is present, and the gas that helps burn is called a "slot generator". In 1887, Arrhenius put forward the hypothesis of particle enlargement due to separation into charged particles in solutions of homogeneous substances. Such substances are called electrolytes, and their separation into ions is called electrolytic dissociation. He gave the concept of acid and base. An acid is a molecule that, when dissociated, does not produce H-ions or any other positive ions.

A base is a molecule that, when dissociated, does not produce OH ions or any other negative ions. The reaction between an acid and a base is a neutralization reaction that produces salt and water. According to Arrhenius' theory, the reason for the desired electrolytic dissociation was not explained, the interaction of electrolyte ions and molecules with solvent molecules was not studied, therefore the presence of free H ions was recognized. According to Arrhenius' theory, the degree of dissociation cannot be more than one. After the creation of Arrhenius' theory, new views on electrolyte solutions began to appear. Firstly, the causes of the dissociation process were shown, i.e., the influence of the solute and the solvent. The strength and nature of the electrolyte are mainly determined by the solvent.

Electrolytes can be divided into 2 sharply different groups according to their free form and dissociation mechanism. These are ionophores and ionogens. Ionophores are electrolytes whose crystal lattice consists of individual ions (KCl, NaCl). When such substances dissolve in water under the influence of hydration energy, the crystal lattice is disrupted (disintegrated). In such substances there are no dissociated molecules even before the substance is dissolved, that is, they exist in the form of ions bound to each other even before the substance is dissolved. Ionogens are electrolytes with polar molecules (CH₃COOH) at the junctions of the crystal lattice. The dissociation of such substances into ions occurs in several stages: 1. CH₃COOH → H₂O + CH₃COO⁻. H₂O due to chemical interaction with the solvent, the formation of a molecular complex; 2. CH₃COO⁻. H₂O → CH₃COO⁻ + H₃O⁺ Ionization, i.e. the formation of ion pairs due to internal molecular rearrangement; 3. CH₃COO⁻ + H₃O⁺ → CH₃COO⁻ + H₂O dissociation of ion pairs into free ions. Unbeknownst to each other, Brønsted and Lowry developed the protolytic theory of acids and bases in 1923. This is the generally accepted theory.

In the protolytic theory, the acid-base properties of particles are associated only with protons, therefore, according to this theory, acid-base reactions are called pretolytic reactions or protolysis reactions. An acid or disprotide is a proton donor, that is, a proton-donor particle (molecular, cation, anion). The acid becomes a base by donating a proton. A system consisting of an acid and forming a base due to the abstraction of a proton is called a coupled double or half reaction. Processes with associated pair are returned. Buffer solutions. According to the protolytic theory, buffer solutions are solutions of an acid (base) and a sufficiently high concentration of base (acid) associated with it. For example: CH₃COOH-CH₃COONa NH₃-NH₃-NH₄Cl; NaH₂RO₄-Na₂RO₄ According to the classical theory, buffer solutions are a weak acid and its salt of the same name, or a weak base and its salt of the same name, or a mixture of salts of polyprotic acids.

The function of a buffer solution is to maintain a constant pH value of a solution when diluted with water by adding a small amount of a strong acid or base to the solution. It is possible to calculate the pH of a solution containing a weak acid NA and its associated base NA and its associated base NaA with initial concentrations of S and S, respectively, in a system having a single chemical equilibrium.

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Shaxs kamoloti ijtimoiy-biologik hodisa, pedagogik jarayon obyekti va subyekti sifatida.

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Annotatsiya: SHaxs rivojlanishi haqida tushuncha. Individ, shaxs, individuallik. SHaxs tushunchasi insonga taalluqli bo`lib, psixologik jihatdan taraqqiy etgan, shaxsiy xususiyatlari va xatti-harakatlari bilan boshqalardan ajralib turuvchi, muayyan xulqatvor va dunyoqarashga ega bo`lgan jamiyatning a`zosini ifodalashga xizmat qiladi. Odam shaxs bo`lishi uchun psixik jihatdan rivojlanishi, o`zini yaxlit inson sifatida his etishi, o`z xususiyatlari va sifatlari bilan boshqalardan farq qilmog`i kerak.

“Individ” nima? Bola ma’lum yoshta qadar “individ” sanaladi. Individ (lotincha “individuum” so`zidan olingan bo`lib, «bo`linmas», «alohida shaxs», «yagona» ma’nolarini anglatadi) xatti-harakatlarini shartli refleks yordamidagina tashkil eta oluvchi biologik mavjudotdir.

Individuallik esa shaxsning o`ziga xos xususiyatlari bo`lib, uning namoyon bo`lishi tarbiya jarayonini amalga oshirishda bola shaxsini puxta o`rganish, uning yashash sharoitlaridan etarli darajada xabardor bo`lish va ularning hisobga olinishini taqozo etadi. Individual yondashuv o`quvchilarning aqliy qobiliyatları, bilishga bo`lgan qiziqish hamda iste’dodini namoyon etishda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Bola harakatlari ongli, ijtimoiy munosabatlar jarayonidagi ishtiroki natijasida shakllana boradi.

Kalit so’zlar: shaxs, individ, bola, refleks.

Abstract: Concept of personality development. Individual, person, individuality. The concept of a person refers to a person, and serves to represent a member of society who is psychologically developed, differs from others in his personal characteristics and behavior, and has a certain attitude and worldview. In order to become a person, a person must develop psychologically, feel himself as a whole person, and be different from others with his characteristics and qualities.

What is an "individual"? A child is considered an "individual" until a certain age. An individual (derived from the Latin word "individuum", which means "indivisible", "separate person", "single") is a biological being that can organize its behavior only with the help of a conditioned reflex.

Individuality is the unique characteristics of a person, and its manifestation requires careful study of the child's personality, adequate awareness of his living conditions and their consideration during the educational process. Abilities, interest in knowledge and talent are important. Children's actions are formed as a result of their participation in the process of conscious social relations.

Key words: person, individual, child, reflex.

Odamning ijtimoiy mavjudot sifatida shaxsga aylanishi uchun ijtimoiy muhit sharoitlari va tarbiya kerak bo'ladi. Ana shular ta'sirida odam inson sifatida rivojlanib boradi va shaxsga aylanadi. Rivojlanishning o'zi nima? Rivojlanish shaxsning fiziologik va intellektual o'sishida namoyon bo'ladigan miqdor va sifat o'zgarishlar mohiyatini ifoda etuvchi murakkab jarayondir. Rivojlanish mohiyatan oddiydan murakkabga, quyidan yuqoriga, eski sifatlardan yangi holatlarga o'tish, yangilanish, yangining paydo bo'lishi, eskining yo'qolib borishi, miqdor o'zgarishining sifat o'zgarishiga o'tishini ifodalaydi. Rivojlanishining manbai qarama-qarshiliklarni o'rtasidagi kurashdan iboratdir. Bola shaxsining rivojlanishi inson ijtimoiy mavjudotdir degan falsafiy ta'limotga asoslanadi. Ayni vaqtda inson tirik, biologik mavjudot hamdir. Demak, uning rivojlanishida tabiat rivojlanishining qonuniyatları ham muhim ahamiyatga ega. SHuningdek, shaxs bir butun mavjudot sifatida baholanar ekan, uning rivojlanishiga biologik va ijtimoiy qonuniyatlar birgalikda ta'sir etadi, ularni bir-biridan ajratib bo'lmaydi. CHunki shaxsning faoliyati, hayot tarziga yoshi, bilimi, turmush tajribasi bilan birga boshqa fojiali holatlar, kasalliklar ham ta'sir etadi. Inson butun umri davomida o'zgarib boradi. U ham ijtimoiy, ham psixik jihatdan kamolga etadi, bunda bolaga berilayotgan tarbiya maqsadga muvofiq bo'lsa, u jamiyat a'zosi sifatida kamol topib, murakkab ijtimoiy munosabatlar tizimida o'ziga munosib o'rinn egallaydi. CHunki rivojlanish tarbiya ta'siri ostida boradi. SHaxsning fazilatlarini to'g'ri ko'rish va bexato baholash uchun uni turli munosabatlar jarayonida kuzatish lozim. Demak, shaxsni rivojlantirish vazifasini to'g'ri hal etish uchun uning xulqiga ta'sir etuvchi omillar hamda shaxs xususiyatlarini yaxshi bilish zarur. Tarbiya bolaga samarali ta'sir etishi uchun o'sish va rivojlanish qonuniyatlarini bilish va hisobga olish maqsadga muvofiq. SHunday qilib, rivojlanish va tarbiya o'rtasida ikki tomonlama aloqa mavjud.

Shaxs tarbiyasiga ta'sir etuvchi omillar. Fanda, odamning shaxs sifatida rivojlanishiga biologik va ijtimoiy omillarning ta'siri o'rtasidagi munosabatni belgilashga oid munozara ko'pdan buyon davom etmoqda. Insonning shaxs sifatida, rivojlanishida ijtimoiy hodisalarning ta'siri kuchli bo'ladimi? YOKI tabiiy omillar etakchi o'rinn tutadimi? Balki tarbiyaning ta'siri yuqoridir? Ular o'rtasidagi o'zar munosabat qanday?

Fanda biologik yo'naliш deb nomlangan nuqtai nazar etakchi o'rinnlardan birini egallab, uning vakillari Aristotel, Platonlar tabiiy-biologik omillarni yuqori qo'yadi. Ular tug'ma imkoniyatlar, taqdir, tole har kimning hayotdagisi o'rmini belgilab bergen, deydilar. XVI asr falsafasida vujudga kelgan preformizm oqimi namoyandalari esa shaxs rivojlanishidagi naslning roliga katta baho berib, ijtimoiy muhit va tarbiyaning rolini inkor etadi. Xorij psixologiyasidagi yana bir ohim – bixevorizm XX asr

boshlarida yuzaga kelgan bo`lib, uning namoyandalari, ong va aqliy qobiliyat nasldan-naslga o`tib, insonga u tabiatan berilgan, deyiladi. Mazkur ta`limot vakili amerikalik olim E.Torndaykdir. Progrmatizm oqimi va uning vakillari D.D'yul, A.Kombe ham shaxs rivojlanishini biologik nuqtai nazarda asoslaydilar. Ular rivojlanishni fašat miqdoriy o`zgarishdan iborat, deb qaraydilar. Naslning rolini absolyutlashtirib, uni inson taqdirida hal qiluvchi ahamiyatga ega deb biladilar. Demak, bir guruh xorijiy olimlar rivojlanishni biologik (nasliy) omilga bog`laydilar. Biologik oqimiga qarshi falsafiy oqim vakillari rivojlanishi ijtimoiy omil omil bilan belgilaydilar. Bu oqim vakillari bola shaxsining jismoniy, psixik rivojlanishi u yashaydigan muhitga bog`liq deb ko`rsatadilar. Muhit deganda odam yashaydigan sharoitdagi barcha tashqi ta`sir tushuniladi. SHu nuqtai nazardan tarbiya tufayli bolani o`zi yashaydigan ijtimoiy sharoitga moslashadirish mumkin, degan xulosa kelib chiqadi. Ular ijtimoiy muhitning rolini hal qiluvchi omil deb hisoblaydilar. Demak, odam bolasining shaxs sifatida rivojlanib, taraqqiy etib borishi, uning shaxs bo`lib kamolga etishida nasl (biologik omil), ijtimoiy muhit (bola yashaydigan sharoit), shuningdek, maqsadga muvofiq amalga oshadigan tarbiya ham birdek ahamiyatga ega. Bu omillarning ta`sirini aniqlashda ilg`or pedagogik olimlar, psixolog va faylasuflar ta`limotiga suyaniladi.

Falsafada shaxsni jamiyat bilan bog`liq bo`lgan ijtimoiy hayotdagi murakkab voqelik deb qaraladi. Ular individning ma`naviy boyligi uning munosabatlariga bog`liq, deb hisoblaydilar. Haqiqatdan ham, shaxs mehnat faoliyati zaminida rivojlanadi, kamolga etadi. Inson sharoitni, sharoit esa odamni yaratadi. Bu esa o`z navbatida inson faolligini namoyon etadi. Zero, shaxs ma`lum ijtimoiy tuzum mahsulidir. Jamiyat shaxs kamolotining muayyan imkoniyatlarini ro`yobga chiqarishi yoki yo`q qilishi mumkin. Faylasuflar shaxsni tabiatning bir bo`lagi deb baholaydilar. Bu insondagi layoqat kurtaklari bo`lib, uning rivojlanishi uchun tarbiya kerak, degan g`oyani ifodalaydi. Jamiyat taraqqiyoti shaxs rivojlanishi uchun keng imkoniyatlarni yaratadi. Demak, shaxs bilan jamiyat o`rtasida ham uzviy aloqa mavjud. SHunday qilib, odam shaxsining jamiyatdagi rivojlanishi tabiat, muhit, inson o`rtasidagi murakkab aloqa ta`siri ostida ro`y beradi, inson ularga faol ta`sir etadi va shu yo`l bilan hayoti va o`z tabiatini o`zgartiradi. SHaxsga ijtimoiy muhitning ta`siri ham muhim. Bu tarbiya tizimi orqali amalga oshiriladi. YA`ni, birinchidan, tarbiya ta`sirida muhit bera olmagan bilim, ma`lumot egallanadi, mehnat va texnik faoliyat bilan bog`liq ko`nikma va malakalar hosil bo`ladi. Ikkinchidan, tarbiya tufayli tug`ma kamchiliklar ham o`zgartirilib, shaxs kamolga etadi. Uchinchidan, tarbiya yordamida muhitning salbiy ta`sirini ham yo`qotish mumkin. To`rtinchidan, tarbiya kelajakka qaratilgan maqsadni belgilaydi. Demak, tarbiya bilan rivojlanish bir-biriga ta`sir etadi, bu tarbiya doimiy va uzlusizdir. Shunday qilib, bola shaxsining rivojlanishida tarbiya ham etakchi o`ringa ega bo`lib, tarbiya

tufayli nasl-nasabi, oila muhiti, ijtimoiy muhit ta'sirida har tomonlama rivojlanishga qodir, degan xulosani chiqarish mumkin.

Shaxs rivojlanishida faoliyatning o'rni. SHaxs rivojlanishida irsiyat, muhit, tarbiya bilan bir qatorda inson faoliyati ham muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Bu degani inson qanchalik mehnat qilsa, uning rivojlanishi shunchalik yuqori bo'ladi.

Faoliyat o'zi nima? Faoliyat shaxs tomonidan tabiiy va ijtimoiy hayotni maqsadga muvofiq tashkil etiluvchi kundalik, ijtimoiy yoki kasbiy harakatlarning muayyan shakli, ko'rinishi. Insonning qobiliyati va yoshi u tomonidan tashkil etilayotgan faoliyat mohiyatiga ko'ra belgilanadi.

Faoliyat jarayonida inson shaxsi, har tomonlama va bir butun, yaxlit holda rivojlanadi. Lekin faoliyatni maqsadga muvofiq amalga oshirishi uchun uni to'g'ri tashkil etish lozim. Lekin ko'p holatlarda shaxsning rivojlanishi uchun imkoniyatlar yaratilmaydi, tarbiyalanuvchilarning ijtimoiy mehnat, bilish faoliyatlari cheklangan bo'ladi. O'smir va o'spirinlar faoliyatining asosiy turlariga o'yin, o'qish va mehnat kiradi. Ular yo'naliishiga ko'ra bilishga doir, ijtimoiy, sport, badiiy, texnik, hunarmandchilik hamda shaxsiy qiziqishga ko'ra tanlangan sohalardan iborat. Faoliyatning asosiy turi – muloqotdir. Faoliyat faol va passiv bo'lishi mumkin. O'smir faoliyati muhit va tarbiya ta'sirida faollashishi yoki susayishi mumkin. Inson shaxsining rivojlanishida uning butun vujudi bilan sevib, o'z imkoniyatlarini namoyon etib, mehnat qilish, o'zini shaxs sifatida ko'rsata olishi unda o'z faoliyatidan qoniqish hosil qiladi. Uning ijtimoiy mehnatdagi ishtirokida faollik ko'zga tashlanadi. Ta'lim jarayonidagi faollik o'quvchiga bilimlarni chuqur va mustahkam egallashga, o'z qobiliyatini namoyon etishga yo'llaydi. Bilishga bo'lgan faollik o'quvchining intellektual rivojlanishini ta'minlaydi. Faollik ko'rsatishning asosini esa hamma vaqt ehtiyoj tashkil etadi. Ehtiyojlarning xilma-xilligi faoliyatning ham turlarini kengaytiradi. SHunga ko'ra, o'quvchining turli yosh davrlarida ularning faoliyati turlcha bo'ladi. Ta'lim muassasasida, hamma vaqt bir xil talab shaxs rivojlanishida ijobiy natija beravermaydi. Turli yosh davrlarida faoliyatning turlari va mohiyati o'zgarib turishi kerak. Insonning ijtimoiy faolligi, qobiliyati barcha muvaffaqiyatlarining garovidir. CHunki har bir inson o'z mehnati, g'ayrati, intilishi bilangina faollashadi. O'qituvchi qanchalik yaxshi o'qitmasin yoki tarbiya bermasin, tarbiyalanuvchining o'zi harakat qilmasa, rivojlanish muvaffaqiyatli kechmaydi. Zero, barcha ma'naviy-axlohiy kamchiliklarning asosiy sababi ham insonning o'z faoliyatini to'g'ri yo'lga qo'ymaganligidadir.

Shaxsga hurmat

Tomas Edison, Bil Gayts Reychil Karson , Rosa Parks- bularning barchasi dunyo manzarasini tubdan o'zgartirib yuborgan shaxslar hisoblanadi. Elektr lampalaridan tortib kompyutergacha va kishilar erkinliklari sog'lom muhitga erishgungacha , yagona shaxslar o'zgarishlar yasashning kaliti bo'lgan.

Albatta yakka holatda muvoffiqiyatlarga kamdan kam erishiladi, buyuk muvaffaqiyatlarga boshqalarning yordami bilan erishilishi haqiqat va bu albatta yuqorida eslatib o`tilgan ixtirochilar uchun ayni haqiqat. Shu bilan birga bu ilmiy va jamoaviy o`zgarishlar yasagan shaxslar sinf honalarida o`tirgan. Ular yoshlik va o`smirlik paytida ham bugungi maktab zallarida sang'ib yuradigan bolalarga o`xshamagan.

Kelgusida dunyoda innovatsion texnologiyada, meditsina sohasida, yoki jamiyatda qanday o`zgarishlar sodir bo`lishi aytish qiyin. Lekin bir narsa aniqki, bunday katta mahoratni egallagan shaxslar bugunning talabalaridir. Pedagoglar ularni o`zлari istagan sohani mutahhassi bo`lishi uchun kerakli mahoratlar bilan tanishtirishi va qurollantirishi kerak.

Jamiyatga foyda keltiradigan, tajribali , o`zini har sohada nazorat qila oladigan yosh kadr zarur. Shuningdek maktablar jamiyatning hozirgi hayotini o`zgatirishiga hissa qo`shadigan yaratuvchan ijodkor yoshlari- novatorlarni yetishtirib berishi kerak. Bunga erishish uchun maktablar o`quvchi shaxsini hurmat qilgan holda ularga ko`maklashishlari kerak. Talabalar tomonidan aytilagan kuchli istaklari, orzu hohishlari kelajakdagi muhim qadamlari uchun katta rol o`ynaydi, Har bir hohish istakning amalga oshishi dunyoga o`zining ma`noli hissasini qo`shadi. O`qituvchilar o`quvchilar uchun umumiyl sistemaga bog`liq normalarni tanlagandan ko`ra ularning o`zlarini namoyon qila olishini qanday o`rgatishi mumkin? Pedagoglar qanday qilib ta`limni individuallashtiradi va talabalarni o`zlarining kelajagini asoschisi qilishga intiladi?

Talaba shaxsiga hurmat. O`tgan davrlarda bo`lgani kabi, o`qituvchilar turli xil jamoatchi-iqtisodchi talabalar jamoasi bilan bog`liqdir. O`ziga hoslikdan faxlanishning ma`nosи talabalarning kelib chiqishini bilishi va madaniy hilma xillikni hurmat qilishni talabalarga o`rgata olishdir. Talabarga ularning madaniyati va turli hil usumlari haqida malumotlarni bo`lishishga imkon berish nafaqat loyihalar va faoliyatlar o`rtasidagi moslikni mustahkamlaydi, balki bu sinfdoshlarni bir birini chuqurroq o`rganish tajribasi ekanligini isbotlaydi. Ko`plab o`qituvchilar bu g`oyani qabul qilishda muammolarga duch kelishlari mumkin. Talabalarning sinfdan tashqari kechadigan hayoti va faoliyati ular dars davomida o`rganadigan fanlari singari hayotda o`z o`rinlarini topishga hizmat qiluvchi asosiy omillardir. Sport, teatr to`garaklari, va bahs munozaralar, maktabdan tashqari darslar – bularning barchasi hayotiy mahoratni o`stirish uchun muhim omildir. Bu faoliyatlarning barchasi vaqt talab qiladigan va shunga qaramay maktab topshiriqlari bilan vaqt masalasi bo`yicha muammo bo`lishi mumkin. O`qituvchi malum bir topshiriqni bajarish uchun talaba uchun noqulay vaqt belgilasa, o`quvchi tayinlangan vazifani amalga oshira olmasligi va bundan aziyat chekishi hamma uchun oydin. Garchi talaba uchun vaqtini, muddatni qadrlash muhim bo`lsada, o`qituvchining gohi-gohida

talabalarga imkon berishi ularning fanga va vaqt tushunchasiga bo`lgan hurmat hissini kuchaytiradi.

Bundan tashqari, talaba kamchilik va salohiyati bilan bir biridan tubdan farq qiladi. Tabiiy fanlarda o`zining bor mahoratini ko`sata olgan o`quvchi , ijtimoyi fanlarni o`zlashtirishda birmuncha qiyinchilliklarga duch kelishi mumkin. Bazi talabalar ta'lim sohasida barkamollikka erishadilar- bu pedagoglarning yutug'idir va buni ezozlashimiz keak. Qanday sinf o`quvchilariga dars o`tishdan qatiy nazar pedagog o`quvchilarning iqtidor doirasidagi sohalarida muvaffaqiyatga erishishlari uchun ularni ruhlantira olishi kerak; hoh bu ilmiy soha yoki mehanik soha bo`lsin. Talabalarning muvaffaqiyatiga etibor qaratib va uni qadrlagan holda kelajakda o`zlari orzu qilgan kasb egasi bo`lishiga yordam beradi.²

Shuning uchun ham inson faoliyati uning rivojlanishi natijasi hamdir. Demak, shaxs faolligi asosida ijtimoiy faoliik, tashabbuskorlik, ijodkorlik xislatlarini shakllantirish – uning shaxslik imkoniyatlarini namoyon etishi orqali faoliyatini rivojlantirish muhim sanaladi.

Rivojlanishning yosh va o`ziga xos xususiyatlari. Muayyan bir yosh davriga xos bo`lgan anatomik, fiziologik (jismoniy) va psixologik xususiyatlar yosh xususiyatlari deb ataladi. Ana shu yosh xususiyatlarni hisobga olgan holda ta'lim va tarbiya ishi tashkil etiladi. SHunda bola rivojlanishiga tarbiya ta'siri kuchli bo`ladi.

Bolalarning tarbiyasiga to`g`ri yondashish, uni muvaffaqiyatli o`qitish uchun bola rivojlanishidagi turli yoshdagi davrlariga xos xususiyatlarni bilish va uni hisobga olish muhimdir. CHunki bola orginizmining o`sishi ham, rivojlanishi ham, psixik taraqqiy etishi ham turli yosh davrlarida turlcha bo`ladi. Abu Ali Ibn Sino, YAn Amos Komenskiy, K.D.Ushinskiy, Abdulla Avloniylar ham bolani tarbiyalash zarurligini uqtirib o`tganlar. Bolaning o`ziga xos xususiyatini hisobga olish juda murakkab. CHunki bir xil yoshdagi bolalar ham psixik jihatdan turlcha bo`lishi mumkin. Masalan, ko`rish va eshitish qobiliyati, faolligi, tez anglash, sust fikr yuritishi, hovliqma yoki vazminligi, sergap yoki kamgapligi, serg`ayrat yoki g`ayratsizligi, yalqov yoki tirishqoqligi, pala-partish va chala ishlaydigan, yig`inchoqligi yoki ishga tez kirishib ketishi kabilar nerv faoliyati tizimining ta'siri bo`lib, o`qituvchi yoki tarbiyachi ularni bilishi zarur. Bolaning individual – o`ziga xos xususiyatini bilish uchun temperamentning umumiyligi tiplari va bolaning o`ziga xos xususiyatini o`rganish, metodikasini bilish muhim. Temperament (lot. «temperamentum» «qismlarning bir-biriga munosabati» ma`nosini anglatib, shaxsning individual psixologik xususiyatlari majmuidir. SHuningdek, turli yosh davrlarining o`ziga xos rivojlanish qonuniyatları ham mavjud. Masalan, 5-sinf o`quvchilari bilan 10-sinf o`quvchisini tenglashtirib bo`lmaydi. SHuning uchun bolaning jismoniy va psixik kamoloti quyidagi davrlarga bo`linadi:

Go`daklik davri – chaqaloqlik (1 oy) davri tugagandan to bir yoshgacha bo`lgan davr.

Bog`chagacha bo`lgan yosh davri – 1 yoshdan 3 yoshgacha.

Maktabgacha bo`lgan yosh davri – 3 yoshdan 7 yoshgacha.

Kchik məktəb yoshidagi o`quvchilar (bolalar)–7 yoshdan 11,12 yoshgacha.

O`rta məktəb yoshidagi o`quvchilar (o`smirlar) 14-15 yosh.

Katta yoshdagı məktəb o`quvchilari (o`səpirinlar) – 16-18 yosh.

Kchik məktəb yoshida o`yin faoliyatining o`rnini endi o`qish faoliyati egallaydi. Bu juda qiyin o`tish davri bo`lib, bolaning bo`yi, og`irligi jihatdan uning tashqi ko`rinishi kam farq qiladi. Suyaklari qotmagani tufayli tez shikastlanadi. Muskullari tez o`sishi tufayli serharakat bo`ladi. Bosh miyasi tez rivojlanadi. Jismoniy o`sishiga xos bu xususiyatlar tarbiyachidan ehtiyotkorlikni talab etadi. Bu yoshda bola bilim olish va o`rganishga qiziquvchan bo`ladi. Bolalar qiziqishini qanoatlantiruvchi qiziqarli uchrashuv, sayr va tomosha va ekskursiyalarni tashkil etish zarur. Mazkur yosh davri o`quvchilariga emosionallik xos, ularning fikrlashi obrazli bo`ladi, his-tuyg`ulari mazmuni o`zgaradi. Ular odamlar bilan aloqa qilishga qiziqadilar. O`rta məktəb yoshi (o`smirlilik 12-15 yosh). O`smirlikning murakkabligi anotomik-fiziologik va psixologik xususiyatdagı kuchli o`zgarishlar bilan bog`liqdir. Bolaning o`sishi tezlashadi. Bu davrni o`tish davri ham deyiladi. Bu davrda jinsiy etilish davri boshlanadi. Bu bolaning fe'l-atvoriga ta`sir etadi. O`smir hayotida mehnat, o`yin, sport va jamoat ishlari katta rol o`ynaydi. Ba`zilarining o`zlashtirishi pasayadi, intizomi bo`shashadi.

Hozirgi davr o`smirlarining ruhiyatida quyidagi holatlar ko`zga tashlanadi:

Intellektual rivojlanish – tafakkur qobiliyati, aqliy faoliyatni yuqori saviyada tashkil etishni talab etadi, bilishga qiziqishi ortadi. Bu davrda to`garaklar, studiya, seksiya, turli tadbirlar o`tkazish katta ahamiyatga ega. Ularning kitob o`qishga qiziqishi ortadi.

O`z-o`zini anglash, baholash, tarbiyalash shakllanadi. U o`zini boshqalar bilan solishtira boshlaydi.

Ammo yuqoridagilar bilan bir qatorda, o`smir xarakterida murakkab qaramaqarshiliklar ham mavjud bo`ladi. Bu o`smir faoliyati, xulqida yangi xislatlar – yosh xususiyatning yangidan boshlanishi sanaladi.

Lekin o`smirlarnig hammasida ham bilishga qiziqish darajasi yuqori emas, 38 foiz o`smir hech qaysi o`quv fanlarini o`qishga qiziqmaydi. Boshqalarining uchta yoki ikkita o`quv fani, aksariyat holatlarda esa bitta o`quv faniga qiziqishi aniqlangan. Kchik yoshdagı o`smirlar qiziqishi o`qituviga bog`liq. Lekin ularning qiziqishlari, shuningdek, kitob o`qishlari ham barqaror emas.

Turli to`garaklarga 21 foiz o`smir qatnashadi, qolganlari sport yoki musiqa bilan shug`ullanadi. 40 foiz o`quvchida, sinfdan tashqari ishlarda qatnashishda ham

barqarorlik yo`q. Eng muhim qiziqish – teleeshittirishlarga qaratilgan. TVni har kuni 88 foiz o`smiti tomosha qiladi. Ular oddiy kunni o`z ixtiyorlari bilan qanday o`tkazadilar, degan savolga javob topish uchun o`tkazilgan tadqiqot natijalari quyidagilarni qayd etdi: 85 foiz o`smiti vaqtini o`z holcha o`tkazadi, 70 foizi kino yoki televizor ko`radi, 50 foizi sport bilan shug`ullanadi, 45 foizi uqlab yoki yotib dam oladi. SHuningdek, yomon baho olmaslik uchun mакtabga boradigan o`smirlarning soni 15 foizni tashkil etadi. O`smirlarda biror narsaga erishishga nisbatan talab rivojlanadi. Ular tomonidan ijtimoiy talablarning bajarilishi asab tizimining rivojlanishiga ta`sir etadi. SHuning uchun maktab hayoti “qiyin” vazifalarga to`liq bo`ladi. Bu yoshda o`smirlar kattalar oldida o`zining erkinligini namoyish etishga harakat qiladi. O`z-o`zini tarbiyalashga bo`lgan talab o`sadi. “Dangasa”, “qo`pol”, “bee’tibor”, “qobiliyatsiz” degan kattalarning baholarini ular og`rinib qabul qiladilar. O`smiti yoshida, o`g'il va qiz bolalar o`rtasida farq kuchayadi. VII sinfdan intellektual malakalar pasayadi. SHuning uchun bu davrda bolalar rivojlanishiga katta e’tibor berish lozim. O`z-o`zini tarbiyalash natijasida o`g'il bolalar kuchli, erkin, e’tiborli, jasur; qizlar esa – o`ta ko`nikuvchan, kamtar va jiddiy bo`la boshlaydilar. SHuning uchun o`smirga o`z vaqtini rejalashtirishda yordam berish zarur. 13-14 yoshgacha o`smirda burch hissi, mas’uliyatni his etish, vazminlik paydo bo`la boshlaydi. Muhimi, o`smiti shaxsini hurmat hilish, kamsitmaslik, katta bo`lib qolganligini tan olish zarur.

Katta maktab yoshi – kollej, lisey o`quvchilari (o`siprinlik davri 15-18 yosh). Bu davr o`siprinlarning ilk balog`atga etgan davridir. Mazkur davrda jinsiy etilish tugaydi. Ularda mustaqillik sezila boshlaydi. O`siprin yoshlar hayotga kelajak nuqtai nazaridan qaray boshlaydilar. Madaniy darajasini orttirishga intilish kuchaya boradi, his-tuyg`ularida ham o`zgarish yuz beradi. O`z-o`zlarini tarbiyalashga kirishadilar. Ideal tanlash va unga ergashish kuchayadi. Bu davrda, ular o`rtasida munozaralar o`tkazish yaxshi natija beradi. O`siprinlar o`z guruhiga intiladi. SHuning uchun ham o`siprinning barcha intilishlari ma'lum maqsadga yo`naltirilgan bo`lishi zarur. Ularda o`quv fanlarini tanlashga nisbatan ehtiyoj kuchaya boradi.

O`siprinlik bu asliy faoliyatning ham rivojlanish davri sanaladi. Ular o`z fikrlarini mustaqil ifodalashga harakat qilib, shaxslik xislatlarini namoyish eta boshlaydilar. SHunda o`qituvchilar va katta yoshlilar ularning hali g`o`r fikrlari va dunyoqarashlarini to`g`ri yo`naltirishlari muhim. Zero, bu davrda o`z-o`zini anglash, ma`naviy-axloqiy, ijtimoiy xislatlari tez shakllanadi.

Bunga uning faoliyati, jamoada va jamoat joylarida o`zini tutishi, odamlar bilan tez muloqotga kirishishi ham turki bo`ladi. O`zini kattalardek his etish, o`ziga xosligini namoyon etish, boshqalarning diqqatini o`ziga qaratishga harakat qiladi. Axloqiy muammolarni o`z qarashlari nuqtai nazaridan hal eta boshlaydi. Hayot mohiyati, baxt,

burch, shaxs erkinligini o'z qiziqishlari bilan o'lchaydilar. SHu bois ularga katta yoshlilarning beg'araz, to'g'ri yo`nalish berishlari o'ta muhim.

Mazkur davrda yoshlar xulqi ham tarkib topa boshlaydi. Bunda shaxsning jamoadagi mavqeい, jamoa shaxslari bilan muomala-muloqoti muhimdir.

Albatta, bu borada, ta'lim muassasasida faoliyat ko`rsatayotgan yoshlar ijtimoiy harakati ta'siri katta ahamiyatga ega. Chunki o'spirin-yoshlar mustahil hayot ostonasida bo'lib, ularning bu hayotga to'g'ri qadam qo'yishi uning jamiyatning faol fuqarosi bo'lishining muhim shartidir.

Shaxsning ijtimoyilashuvi. Shaxs ijtimoiy munosabatlar jarayonida shakllanadi. Chunki ta'lim jarayonida bolalarga jamiyatda birga yashash bilan bog'liq bo'lган holat va hodisalar o'rgatiladi. Bu jarayonda o'quvchi jamiyatga «kirishadi» va u bilan o'zar munosabatda bo'ladi. Ular ma'lum ijtimoiy tajriba (bilim, qadriyat, axloqiy qoida, ko`rsatma) orttiradilar, ya'ni, ijtimoiylashadilar.

Ijtimoiylashuv uzoq davom etadigan murakkab jarayon. Chunki har qanday jamiyat rivojlanish jarayonida ijtimoiy va axloqiy qadriyatlar, ideallr, axloqiy me'yorlar va qoidalar tizimini ishlab chiqadi, har bir bola yuqoridagi qoidalarni qabul qilib, o'r ganib mazkur jamiyatda yashash, uning a'zosi bo'lish imkoniyatiga ega bo'ladi. Buning uchun jamiyat u yoki bu shaklda shaxsga maqsadga muvofiq ta'sir etadi. Bu ta'sir ta'lim vositasida amalga oshadi. Ikkinci tomondan, shaxsning shakllanishiga turli g'oyalar, ijtimoiy muhit ta'sir ko`rsatadi.

Odamlar ijtimiy me'yorlar va axloqiy qoidalar bilan munosabatga kirishadilar va uni o'r ganadilar.

Ijtimoiylashuv jarayoni chki qarama-qarshiliklarga ega. Ijtimoiylashgan inson jamiyat talablariga mos kelishi, unga «kirishib» ketishi, jamiyat rivojlanishidagi salbiy jihatlarga, shaxsning individual rivojlanishiga to'sqinlik qiluvchi hayotiy holatlarga qarshi turishi kerak. Lekin hayotda ba'zan aksi ham bo'ladi: to'liq ijtimoiylashgan, jamiyatga kirishib ketadigan, ammo muhitda ba'zi salbiy holatlarga qarshi kurashishda faollik ko`rsatmaydigan odamlar ham mavjud.

Bu holat ko`p jihatdan butun jamiyat, tarbiya muassasalari, o'qituvchilar hamda ota-onalarga ham taalluqli. Tarbiyada qarama-qarshilik insonparvarlik g'oyasi yordamidagina bartaraf etilishi mumkin.

Shaxsga bo'lган hurmat darajasi

Har bir shaxsning o'zlashtirish qobiliyati va tezligi boshqalarnikidan tubdan farq qiladi. Agar darsning izchilligi va saviyasi o'quvchi bilim salohiyatiga muvofiq tarzda bo'lsa sinfning ko'pchilik talabalari har bir bo'lim yakunidagi berilgan ta'lim standardlariga javob bera olishi kerak. Shunga qaramay ba'zi talabalar hattoki biror bo'lim yoki bob yakunlanayotgandagina yakunlanayotgan mavzu haqidagi tushunchalari endi "uyg'onayotgan" bo'lishi mumkin. Ba'zi hollarda qisqa hulosaviy

nazorat tekshiruvlaridagi o`zgarmas darajalar, kelajakdagisi kasbiy mahoratlarida o`sishi mumkin.

Agar ushbu darajalash tizimi o`zgruvchan bo`lsa, yoki talaba bir bo`lim yoki bob yakunlangandan keyin zaruriy mahoratni namoyish qila olsachi? Agar ular buni ma'lum bir o`rtacha vaqtida bajarsa, yoki bo`lim yakunlangandan so`ng orqaga qaytib bilim darajasi salohiyatini aks ettiruvchi bahosini o`zgartirishi kerakmi?

Agar o`qituvchilar talaba shaxsini qadrlashni va ularning qobiliyatlarini nazorat qilishni hohlasa ular bor kuchlari bilan harakat qilishlari uchun talabarga har qanday imkoniyatni berishlari kerak. Bu esa baholash standardning asosiy tarkibiy qismi hisoblanishi kerak. Sentyabr va Yanvar oylaridagi yil bo`yi jamlangan ballarni qo`shib o`rtacha bahoni chiqargandan ko`ra o`qituvchilar o`quvchilarning chorak yakunidagi bilim darajalarini aniqlagani maqulroq. Namuna tariqasida, agar bir talaba o`rganilayotgan bo`lim davomida o`zlashtira olmasa va bu iqtidorni keyinroq namoyon qilsa, uning dars davomida olgan bahosi yakuniy baholanishiga ta'sir ko`rsatmasligi kerak.

Oshkora tuzilgan va tartibga solingan baholash mezoni o`quvchilarning o`qishga bo`lgan ishtiyoqi va o`z kelajagini yarata olishiga bo`lgan ichonchini mustahkamlaydi. Yil yakunidagi o`rtacha baho ko`rsatkichining eski mezoni talabalarning o`qishga bo`lgan ishtiyoqini pasaytiradi: avvalgi egallangan past baholar keyinroq ham baholanishga ta'sir ko`rsatsa qattiq ishlashdan naf ko`rmagan talabalarda yil yakunida o`zlashtirish o`sish o`rniga pasayadi. Har bir kishi turli hil tezlikda o`zlashtirishi tufayli baholanishning yangicha mezoni- yil boshidagi past baholar yil yakunidagi yuqori ballarga ta'sir qilmaslik o`rganuvchilarda o`qishga bo`lgan ishtiyoqini kuchaytiradi.

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Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada o‘yining bola faoliyatini tashkil etishdagi ahamiyati, shunungdek syujetli -rolli o‘yinlarning bola faoliyatidagi ahamiyati tahlil qilingan.

Kalit so‘z: Didaktik o‘yin, syujetli-rolli o‘yin, pedagog, bolaning ijodiy qobiliyatlari.

ЗНАЧЕНИЕ РОЛЕВЫХ ИГР В ДЕТСКОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ

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Аннотация: В данной статье анализируется значение игр в организации деятельности детей, а также значение ролевых игр в деятельности детей.

Ключевые слова: дидактическая игра, сюжетно-ролевая игра, педагог, творческие способности ребенка.

THE IMPORTANCE OF ROLE PLAYS IN CHILDREN'S ACTIVITIES

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Abstract: This article analyzes the importance of games in organizing children's activities, as well as the importance of role-playing games in children's activities.

Key words: didactic game, role-playing game, teacher, child's creative abilities.

O'yin shaxsning tarbiyalash, rivojlantirish ta'lim berish xususiyatlariga ega. O'yinning mavjud xuxusiyatlari tufayli o'yinlar bolaning rivojlanishida muhim ahamiyat kasb etib kelmoqda. Bevosita o'yinlar bolalarda idrok, sezgi, xotira, tafakkur,nutqni rivojlantirishga yordam berish orqali ularni ma'naviy axloqiy ,aqliy ,jismoniy, va estetik jihatdan tarbiyalashga xizmat qiladi. O'yin mакtabgacha yoshdagи bolalar faoliyatining asosiy shakli bo'lib hisoblanadi. O'yin orqali bola shaxs bo'lib shakllanadi. O'yin bolaning kelajakdagi o'quv mehnat faoliyati, kishilarga munosabatning qay darajada shakllanishini belgilab beradi. O'yin bolaning jismoniy rivojlanishi, MTTning ta'lim-tarbiya ishida bolalarni aqliy, axloqiy mehnat va estetik jihatdan tarbiyalashda katta ahamiyatga ega.

Maktabgacha ta'limda o'tkaziladigan har qanday ta'limiy faoliyatni didaktik o'yinlar orqali tashkil etish, pedagog boshchiligidagi qo'llanilayotgan ta'lim usullari kichik guruhdan o'rta guruhga, undan katta va maktabga tayyorlov guruhlariga o'tish asosida o'zgarib, murakkablashib boradi. Bu jarayonda didaktik o'yinlarni, ta'lim usullaridan foydalangan holda qo'llash pedagogning kreativ kompetentligi va mahorati darajasiga bog'liq holda tarkib topib boradi. Maktabgacha yoshdagи bolalarni nutq o'stirish faoliyatları asosida tafakkurini rivojlantirish bir necha bosqichda amalga oshiriladi. Masalan: narsalar, hodisa yoki jarayonlarni tabiiy holatda namoyish qilish bolalar tafakkurini rivojlantirishda didaktik samara beradi. Biroq, bunday namoyishni amalga oshirish har doim ham mumkin bo'lavermaydi. Shu sababli, tarbiyachilar tabiiy predmetlarni namoyish qilishda sun'iy muhitga murojaat qilishadi (masalan, hayvonlar bilan "Hayvonot bog'ida", turli ko'kat o'simliklar bilan "Issiqxonada", sabzavotlar bilan "Dalada", mevalar bilan "Bog'da" nomli suyjetli suratlar orqali tanishish) yoki sun'iy ravishda yaratilgan obyektlar (maket, model, mulyaj va boshqalar)dan foydaniladi. Mazkur jarayon texnologik ta'lim tizimining yuqori darajali imkoniyatlarini ochib beradi. Mashg'ulotlar jarayonida tafakkurni rivollantirish usuliyoti ilmiy pedagogik didaktik shart-sharoitlar vositalar yig'indisidan iborat. Pedagogik tizim subyektlari hisoblangan tarbiyachi, tarbiyalanuvchi, ta'lim maqsadi, mazmuni, didaktik jarayonlar hamda tashkiliy shakllari yaxlit bir model asosida tashkil etilishini ifodalaydi. Mazkur modul asosiy didaktik elementlar tizimi: o'qitish maqsadi, bola (MTT tarbiyalanuvchilari jamoasi), tarbiyachi (tarbiyachining ta'lim jarayoniga kreativ yondashuvi, faoliyatning qurilishi), didaktik qonuniyatları, didaktik tamoyillar,

didaktik shart sharoitlar, o‘zlashtirish natijalari, o‘yinli ta’lim jarayoning o‘quv metodik tuzilishidan iborat.

Pedagogning ijodkorligi didaktik o‘yinlarni tashkil qilish jarayonida muhimdir. Chunki ularning ijodkorligi pedagogik voqelikni tez o‘zlashtirishlari, unga nisbatan kreativ yondashishlarini ta’minlaydi. Didaktik o‘yinlar asosida faoliyatlarining o‘tkazilishi bolalarning o‘zлari orasida, tarbiyachilar va atrof-muhit bilan o‘zaro birligida harakati yotadigan interfaol o‘qitish metodlari istiqbolini aks ettiradi. Didaktik o‘yinlar bilan bir qatorda harakatli o‘yinlar ham maktabgacha yoshdagagi bolalar nutqini o‘stirish va tafakkurini rivojlantirishda muhim pedagogik ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Qadimdan o‘yin odam hayotining zarur qismi bo‘lib kelgan. Chunki u yoqimli jismoniy yuklamani yetarli darajada beradi, munosabatda bo‘lish talablarini qoniqtiradi, tarbiyalaydi hamda tashqaridan ma’lumot olish imkoniyatini yaratadi, shu jumladan ham ko‘ngilochar dam olish holatini va kayfiyatini yaxshilaydi. Psixologiyadan bizga ma`lumki, bolalar faoliyatining asosini o‘yin tashkil etadi. Ular o‘z hayot tajribalarini kun davomida ko`rgan kechiganlarini o‘yin tarzda namoish etadilar. O`yilar orqali ta’lim oladilar, rivojlanadilar. Bizga ma`lumki, o‘yin bolalarda shodlik, quvonch, tabbasumni ta’minlaydi, bolaning ijobiy xislatlarini shakllanishiga, ochilishiga ijobiy ta’sir etadi, bolalar jismoniy kuchini va qobiliyatlarini rivojlantiradi. Eng avvalo o‘yin holatini har doim o‘zgarib turishi va harakat jarayonida bola o‘zini kuchliligi bilan to‘satdan kelib chiqadigan holatdan mustaqil chiqib ketishi, o‘z kuchini o‘z tezkorligini, kuch va chidamliligini ko‘rsatishi, o‘rtoqlari bilan hamkorlikda bo‘lishni maqsad qilib qo‘yishi bilan bolalarni o‘ziga rom qiladi.

Tadqiqotlar jarayonida shu narsa ma’lum bo’ldiki ijtimoiy tasavvur qilingan o‘yin rivojlantirishning barcha sohalariga ijobiy ta’sir ko’rsatadi.

Syujetli –rolli o‘yin davomida bolalar :

-turli xil narsalarni o’zgartirib ramziy tafakkurdan foydalanishadi (qog’ozlar pulga aylanadi, quti uyga aylanadi);

- turli kasb egalarining harakatlari va fikrlarini takrorlashni talab qiladigan rollarni bajarishadi va qo’llab quvvatlashadi (sartarosh, shifokor, quruvchi, oshpaz, sotuvchi);

-rollar o‘rtasidagi munosabatni va ular o‘zaro qanday munosabatda bo‘lishini anglaydilar;

Syujetli-rolli o‘yinlarda bolalar o‘zлari bilgan boshdan his qilgan kechinmalarga tayanadi hamda ushbu tajriba asosida qandaydir yangilik yaratishadi.

Syujetli–rolli o‘yin–bu juda kichik yoshdagagi bolalar murakkab xulq-atvor hamda fuqarolik va ma’naviy kopetensiyalarni egallashga qanchalik tayyor ekanliklarini ko’rsatuvchi ko‘p qirrali jarayon. Bu kopetensiyalar maktabgacha ta’lim

tashkilotlarining tajribali pedagoglari tomonidan shakllanadi va yo'naltiriladi. Ular bolalarga boshqalar bilan qanday muvafaqqiyatli o'zaro munosabatda bo'lish, katta bo'lganlarida zimmalariga tushadigan rollarni qanday bajarish haqida bilimlarni beradi.

Uzluksiz ravishda olib borilgan nazorat bolalarni tanlangan maqsad yo'lida harakat qilishlarini nutq va tafakkur jarayonlarini rivojlantirishni nazarda tutadi. Pedagoglar tomonidan to'g'ri tanlangan ta'lim strategiyasi bolaning lug'at boyligi va tafakkur jarayonlarining rivojlanishinda samaradorlikka erishishda muhimdir.

Maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotlarida bolalarning ijodiy qobiliyatlarini o'stirish ham yangicha yondashuvni talab qiladi. Bu esa bolalarda ijodiy qibiliyatlarini namoyon bo'lishida muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Ijodiy faoliyat bolaning individualligini rivojlantirishni rag'batlantiradi, o'zini namoyon qilish imkoniyatini beradi, o'ziga va atrofdagi dunyoga ijobiy munosabatni shakllantiradi. Ikkinchidan, bugungi tez o'zgarayotgan dunyoda ijodkorlik zarur. Bu esa, bir tomondan, insonga ushbu o'zgarishlarga osonroq moslashishga imkon beradi, boshqa tomondan, bolalar bu dunyoni faol ravishda o'zgartirishlariga imkon beradi. Bolalarda psixik jarayonlarning rivojlanishida o`yinlarning shakllanish haqida olimlar turli xil qarashlari va nazariyalari mavjud. Maktabgacha yosh davrida yetakchi faoliyat o`yin faoliyatidir. Bolalar o`yinlarda atrofda ko`rgan kechirganlarini aks ettiradilar. O`yinlar aks ettiruvchi faoliyat bo`lib, bola bunda mustaqilligini ko`rsata oladi, o`yin uchun mavzu tanlaydi boshlanishi va oxirini belgilaydi. 3-4 yoshli bola o`ziga tanish bo`lgan insonlarning harakatini, yurish turishini o`zining o`yinlarida namoyon etadi. Masaln, onasining hatti-harakatlarini o`yinida aks ettiradi. Yoshi katta bo`lgani sari o`yinlaridagi ma`no va mazmun ham boyib boradi.

O`yin shunday ahamiyatga egaki, 2013-yilda BMTning "Bola huquqlari to'g'risidagi" Konvensiyasida o`yinlarga quyidagicha izoh berilgan. O`yinlar va o`yin kulgi bolalar salomatligi va faravonligi uchun juda muhimdir va ijodkorlik, tasavvur, o`z-o`ziga ishonch samaradorlik va jismoniy, ijtimoiy kognituv va hissiy kuch va ko`nikmalarning rivojlanishiga zamin yaratadi. Ular ta`limning barcha jihatlariga hissa qo`shadilar: o`yinlar kundalik hayotda ishtirok etish shakli bo`lib, bolaga faqat quvonch va zavq keltirishi nuqtai nazaridan katta ahamiyatga ega.

Bolalarning ijodiy rivojlanishining eng muhim omillaridan biri bu ularning ijodiy qobiliyatlarini shakllantirish uchun qulay shart-sharoitlarni yaratishdir. To'rt-besh yoshda rolli o`yin shakllana boshlaydi, bu tasavvur va ijodkorlikni rivojlanish uchun eng keng imkoniyatlarni beradi. Syujetli rolli o`yinlarni tashkil qilishda tarbiyachining roli juda katta. Rolli o`yihlarni tashkil qilar ekan tarbiyachi bolalarga o`yin mohiyatini tushuntiradi bolalarning fikrlari bilan ham o`rtoqlashishi zarur, ana shundagina bolalarda ijodiy fikrlash, mantiqiy yondashish, muammoga yechim topish,

fantaziya rivojlanadi. Agar bolalar har kuni bir xil "mehmom- mehmon" yoki urush o'ynashsa, tarbiyachi ularga o'yinlarning syujetlarini diversifikatsiya qilishni o'rganishga yordam berishi kerak. Tarbiyachi ular bilan o'ynashi mumkin, turli rollarni o'ynashni taklif qilishi mumkin. Bola birinchi navbatda o'yinda o'zining ijodiy tashabbusini ko'rsatishi, o'yinni rejalashtirishi va boshqarishi kerak.

Bolaning ijodiy qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirishning muhim shartilaridan biri - bu iloji boricha, bolani uning eng xilma-xil ijodiy faoliyatini rag'batlantiradigan va unda asta-sekin rivojlanib boradigan shunday muhit va munosabatlar tizimi bilan oldindan o'rab olish kerak. Bola fantaziyasini rivojlantirishning eng boy manbai ertakdir. Bolalarning tasavvurini rivojlantirish uchun o'qituvchilar foydalanishi mumkin bo'lgan ko'plab ertak usullari mavjud. Ular orasida: ertakni "buzib ko'rsatish", teskari yo`nalishda ertak o`ylab topish, ertakning davomini o`ylab topish, ertakning oxirini o`zgartirish kabilardir.

Rol syujetli-rolli o'yining asosiy zanjiri hisoblanadi. O'yin bolada qanoatlanish, xursandchilik hissini paydo qiladi, shuning uchun bolani qiziqtirib, unda yaxshi kayfiyat uyg'otadi, bola organizmidagi hayotiy faoliyatni yaxshilaydi. Avvaliga bolalar o'z-o'zicha alohida-alohida o'ynaydilar. Sekin-asta rolli o'yinlarning paydo bo'lishi, o'yinda kishilar o'rtasidagi munosabatni aks ettirish birgalikda bajariladigan o'yinni keltirib chiqaradi. Avvaliga katta bo'limgan guruhchalar 2—3 kishidan bo'lib o'ynashadi, katta va tayyorlov guruqlariga kelib kattaroq jamoaga birlashadilar.

Syujetli-rolli o'yin o'z xususiyatiga ko'ra aks ettiruvchi faoliyatdir. Tevarak atorfdagi kattalar va tengdoshlarining hayoti va faoliyati bu o'yin mazmuniga manba bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Bolalarning tevarak-atorfdagi hayotdan, tengdoshlari, kattalar faoliyatidan olgan taassurotlari ijodiy o'yinda qayta ishlanadi, to'ldiriladi, sifat jihatidan o'zgartiriladi. Bolalarning bunday o'yinlari tevarak-atrofdagi borliqni bilishning amaliy shaklidir. Bolalar o'yinining o'ziga xos tomoni unda tasvirlovchi vaziyatlarning mavjudligidir. Tasvirlovchi vaziyat bolalarga o'yin jarayonida yuklangan rol va o'yin syujetidan tashkil topadi va har xil buyumlardan foydalanishni ham o'z ichiga oladi. O'yining syjeti – bir-biriga hayotiy aloqador bo'lgan qator voqe – hodisalar yig'indisidir. Shunday qilib o'yinlarning bola faoliyatida ahamiyati juda katta bo'lib o'yin orqali ta'lim bugungi maktabgacha ta'limning bosh mezoni bo'lib hisoblanadi.

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada maktabgacha ta'linda nutq, muloqot o'qish va yozish malakalarining sohalari haqida fikr-mulohazalar haqida so'z boradi.

Kalit so'zlar: nutq, o'qish malakalari, intellektual, matematik tushuncha.

Abstract: This article deals with opinions about the areas of speech, communication, reading and writing skills in preschool education.

Key words: speech, reading skills, intellectual, mathematical understanding.

Nutq va til kichik sohasi bo'yicha davlat talablarida ko`rsatilgan talablar va kutilayotgan natijalar 6 oylikkacha bo'lgan bolalarning nutqni tinglash, tushunish va muloqot yuritish qobiliyatigaegaligi ularda nutq rivojlanishining talabi hisoblanadi.

Quyidagilar 6 oylikkacha bo'lgan bolalarda nutq indikatorlari hisoblanadi:

- turli nutq va kuylarga emotsional munosabatini namoyon etish;
- bolalar qo'shiqlari va aytishuvlarini tinglash;
- turli ovozlarga taqlid qilish;
- so'zlarning dastlabki bo'g'inlarini hamda "ma", "ka", "ba" kabi oddiy bo'g'inalarni bayon qilish.

Bola bilan munosabatlarda quyidagilarga amal qilish lozim:

- bola bilan ko'proq so'zlashish, unga she'rlar, latifalar aytib berish;
- musiqa va bolalar ashulalarini tinglashni rag'batlantirish;
- alla aytish;
- muntazam ravishda quvnoq hikoyalar o'qib va aytib berish;
- bola bilan muloqot yuritayotganda so'zlarni bir necha marta takrorlash;
- bolaning tashabbuskorligini rag'batlantirish va uning e'tiboriga javob qaytarish;
- chiroqli rasmlarni ko'rsatish va ularning nomini aytish.

Bola bilan xotirjam va do'stona ohangda muloqot qilish, shuningdek u turgan xonada tinch va xotirjam sharoitlarni ta'minlash zarur.

O'qish malakalari

O'qish va savod malakalarini egallash

6 oylikkacha bo'lgan bolalarning bosma materiallar, harflar va ramzlarga qiziqish bildirishi

hamda yozish ko‘nikmalarini o‘rganishi, ularda o‘qish va savod malakalari rivojlanishining talablari hisoblanadi.

Quyidagilar 6 oylikkacha bo‘lgan bolalarda o‘qish va savod malakalari indikatorlari hisoblanadi:

- qog‘oz yoki gazetani g‘ijimlab tashlash;
- rangli kitoblarni tomosha qilish;
- devordagi rasmlar va plakatlarni tomosha qilish;

ikki qo‘li bilan yozuv asboblarini (uchi ochilmagan rangli qalamlar, yopiq ruchkalar, rangli markerlar) ushlab turish va ular bilan o‘ynash.

6 oylikkacha bo‘lgan bolalar bilan quyidagi mashqlarni muntazam ravishda bajarib turish lozim:

- bolaga qog‘oz parchasi berish va bolaning undan qanday foydalanishini kuzatib turish;
- bolaga chiroyli bezatilgan kitob berish va uning kitobni tomosha qilishini rag‘batlantirish;
- bolaning oldiga tartibsiz ravishda bir necha rasmlarni qo‘yish;
- bolaga katta marker yoki flomaster berish va ularni qo‘lida ushlab turishga undash.

Bolaning xavfsiz yashashi va harakatlanishini ta’minlash uchun uning turli buyumlarni og‘ziga solmasligini kuzatib turish lozim.

O‘qish malakalari kichik sohasi 3-4 yosh bo`yicha kutilayotgan natijalar kitob haqida tushunchaga ega; kattalardan kitob o‘qib berishlarini so‘raydi; o‘z yoshiga mos kitoblarni tomosha qiladi; kitobdagи rasmlar va so‘zlar orasidagi bog‘liqlikni aniqlaydi; rasmlardan tanish ertak qahramonlarini taniydi.

4-5 yosh bo`yicha kutilayotgan natijalar tinglagan hikoyasiga munosabatini bildiradi va kattalarga savol beradi; rasmlar asosida tinglagan asarining asosiy o‘rinlarini gapirib bera oladi; badiiy asardan parcha tinglagandan so‘ng asar nomini ayta oladi; o‘z yoshiga mos she’rlarni yoddan biladi; kitobdan ehtiyyotlab foydalanadi.

5-6 yosh bo`yicha kutilayotgan natijalar so‘zdagi birinchi tovushni biladi; kitobni mustaqil tomosha qiladi; tovushlarni farqlaydi; so‘zlarni bo‘g‘inga bo‘ladi; so‘zlarga qofiya kelishtiradi; nutqning dialogik shaklini qo‘llaydi, savollar beradi; she’rlarni yod oladi va ifodali o‘qiydi;

sevimli badiiy adabiyot, ertak va hikoya mualliflari va ularning nomini biladi; ifodalilikning ohang vositalarini to‘g‘ri qo‘llaydi; harflarga tegishli so‘zlarni topadi.

6-7 yosh bo`yicha kutilayotgan natijalar boshqa bolalarga eslab qolgan kitob mazmunini so‘zlab beradi; sodda va murakkab gaplarni nutqida qo‘llaydi; so‘zlarni bo‘g‘inlarga bo‘ladi; bo‘g‘inli kartochkalar yordamida bo‘g‘inlardan so‘zlar tuzadi; so‘z, tovush, bo‘g‘in, gap haqida tushunchaga ega; peshlavha, kitob nomlari, rasm tagidagi yozuvlar va hokazolarni o‘qiydi; bolalar adabiyoti janri nomini biladi (ertak, she’r, hikoya); mashhur yozuvchi va shoirlar nomini biladi.

Qo‘l barmoqlari mayda motorikasi
Talab: Bolada yozuv malakasi shakllanadi

3-4 yosh bo`yicha kutilayotgan natijalar
2-3 obyektdan rasm tuzadi;
varaq sathida to‘g‘ri chiziqlar chizadi;
harflarga qiziqish bildiradi, ayrim harflarning shaklini biladi va farqlaydi; yirik munchoqlarni ipga teradi; yozishga harakat qiladi.

4-5 yosh bo`yicha kutilayotgan natijalar
chiziq, belgi, ilgaklarning sodda namunalarini qayta chiza oladi; predmetlarning murakkab bo‘lmagan shakllarini chizadi;
rasmlarni ustidan yurgizib chizadi va bo‘yaydi;
shablonlarni shtrixlaydi;
mayda qismlardan iborat konstruksiyani yig‘adi;
o‘rta munchoqlarni ipga teradi;
aniq belgilangan chiziq asosida qog‘ozni qaychi bilan qirqadi;
belgilangan chiziq asosida qog‘ozni tekis yirtadi;
ikki qo‘li bilan qog‘ozni buraydi.

5-6 yosh bo`yicha kutilayotgan natijalar
chiziq, ilgak va gajakcha yozadi;
qog‘ozni turli usulda taxlaydi (origami);
namuna asosida bosma harflarni yozishni boshlaydi;
barmoqlari yordamida mashqlar bajaradi;
rasmlarni tekis shtrixlaydi;
turli sathlarda chizadi (nam qumda, asfaltda, doskada);
soch o‘radi;

mozaika yig‘adi.

6-7 yosh bo`yicha kutilayotgan natijalar qog‘ozda to‘g‘ri chiziqlar, so‘zlar va qisqa gaplarni yozadi; daftardagi yozuv qatorlarini aniqlay oladi; rasmlarni to‘g‘ri joylashtiradi; qo‘lni uzmasdan nuqta-chiziqchalarni birlashtirib rasm chizadi; matodagi rasmni to‘qiydi; “o‘ziga” va “o‘zidan” harakatlari yo‘nalishini tushunadi; turli materiallardan murakkab namunalarni qirqadi.

Bilish jarayonining rivojlanishi bo`yicha quyidagi kichik soahalar ajratiladi
Intellektual-bilish malakalari

Elementar matematik malakalar

Tadqiqiy-bilish va samarali refleksiv faoliyat

Dunyoni badiiy tasavvur etish

Intellektual-bilish malakalari bo`yicha yosh kesimida kutilayotgan natijalar

3-4 yosh bo`yicha kutilayotgan natijalar

bitta belgi asosida predmetlarni ajratadi;

olti rangni farqlaydi va ajratadi;

bir xil poyini topadi;

rasmlardagi predmetlarni taniydi va nomini aytadi;

jonli obyektlarga qiziqish bildiradi;

predmetlar yasalgan materialni farqlaydi (qog‘ozdan, taxtadan, temirdan);

xonani kuzatadi va o‘zi turgan joyni aniqlaydi;

atrof muhitga qiziqish bildiradi.

4-5 yosh bo`yicha kutilayotgan natijalar rasmlarni solishtiradi;

2-3 belgi asosida guruhlarga ajrata oladi;

jonzodlarning asosiy ehtiyojlarini ta’riflaydi va taqqoslaydi (hayvonlar: ovqat eydi, nafas oladi, harakatlanadi va hokazo);

hayot uchun suv, havoning ahamiyatini ta’riflaydi;

kun qismlarini nutqida to‘g‘ri qo‘llaydi va biladi (ertalab, peshin, kechqurun, kechasi);

yil fasllarini tavsiiflaydi;

atrof olamga faol qiziqish bildiradi.

5-6 yosh bo`yicha kutilayotgan natijalar

rasm asosida sujetni eslab qoladi va gapiradi;

ketma-ketlikni saqlagan holda fikr yuritadi, mulohaza qiladi;

turli hayvonlarning yashash joylarini aytadi (baliq suvda yashaydi, bo‘ri o‘rmonda);

geografik tushunchalarni biladi (er, dengiz, tog‘, daryo);

oddiy sabab va oqibat aloqalarni tushunadi (yomg‘ir yog‘yapti — panaga o‘tish kerak);

sinash va xatolarni tahlil qilish yo‘li bilan amaliy vazifalar yechimini topishga harakat qiladi (mashinani yurg‘izish uchun kalitni burash kerak);

obyektlarni tizimga soladi.

6-7 yosh bo`yicha kutilayotgan natijalar

Atrof olam haqida mustaqil ma’lumot izlaydi;

kuzatuvlar asosida xulosa qiladi va umumlashtiradi;

yil fasllari va voqeа-hodisa ketma-ketligini aytadi;

rasmlar bo‘yicha ketma-ketlikni saqlagan holda fikr yuritadi, mulohaza qiladi;

o‘z mamlakati va uning ramzları haqida tushunchaga ega;

o‘z xalqining ayrim milliy an‘analari va odatlarini biladi;

bolalar ensiklopediyasidan foydalana oladi (kerakli ma’lumotni topa oladi);

ichki va tashqi belgilarga ko‘ra predmetlarni guruhlarga ajratadi (rangi, shakli, hajmi, vazni, harakatlanish tezligi, vazifasiga qarab).

Elementar matematik malakalar 3-4 yosh bo`yicha kutilayotgan natijalar

predmetlarni 1-2 ta belgisi bo‘yicha guruhlarga bo‘ladi;

atrof muhitdan “bitta” va “ko‘p” ni topadi;

predmetlarni kattaligiga qarab teradi;

geometrik shakllarni farqlaydi (doira, kvadrat, uch burchak), shakllar (kub, shar);

ko‘plikni taqqoslaydi;

“uzun” va “qisqa” tushunchalari ma’nosini biladi;

“yarim”, “yarimtacha” tushunchalarini biladi;

sanoq va sonlar qatoridagi bog‘liqlikni tushunadi;

mexanik tarzda 5 gacha sanaydi.

4-5 yosh bo`yicha kutilayotgan natijalar

geometrik shakllarga o‘xshash predmetlarni topadi;

geometrik figura va shakllarning nomini biladi;

miqdoriy aloqalarni belgilaydi;

sonning miqdoriy tarkibini biladi;

matematik tushunchalardan foydalanadi (ko‘p, kam, jami, shuncha);

ketma ketlikda sanaydi;

ko‘pliklarni taqqoslaydi “ko‘proq”, “kamroq”, “teng”;

bo‘shliqda yo‘nalish olishni biladi (oldinda, orqada, tepada, pastda, yaqin, uzoq);

butun va uning qismlari tushunchasini tushunadi.

5-6 yosh bo`yicha kutilayotgan natijalar

geometrik shakllarni biladi va ularni predmetlar orasidan ajratadi; predmetlarni uzunligi, eni, qalinligi va balandligiga ko‘ra taqqoslaydi;

predmetlar guruhini taqqoslaydi;

muloqot davrida matematik terminologiyani qo‘llaydi;

belgilar tizimini tushunadi (son va belgilarni qo‘llagan xolda +, -, =);

1 dan 10 gacha bo‘lgan sonlarni to‘g‘ri va teskari sanaydi;

predmetlarni soni va sanog‘iga qarab taqqoslaydi;

predmetlar tengligi va tengmasligi guruhalarni aniqlaydi va ularni bir-biri bilan taqqoslaydi.

6-7 yosh bo`yicha kutilayotgan natijalar

ayotda son va sanoqning ahamiyatini tushunadi;

geometrik shakllar va figuralarni biladi;

20 gacha bo‘lgan ayrim matematik harakatlarni bajaradi;

10 gacha qo‘sish va ayirishli sodda matematik vazifalarni yechadi (son va belgilarni qo‘llagan xolda +, -, =);

son qatori haqida tushunchaga ega;

guruhlarning teng yoki teng emasligini tahlil qiladi (qanchaga ko‘p? qanchaga kam?);

hajmi, balandligi va qalinligiga qarab predmetlarni ketma-ket joylashtiradi;

shartli belgi asosida suyuq, sochiluvchan va qattiq materialni o‘lchaydi.

Tadqiqiy-bilish va samarali refleksiv faoliyat

3-4 yosh bo`yicha kutilayotgan natijalar

kattalar bilan birgalikda tadqiqotlarda qatnashadi (eritish, bo‘yash, cho‘ktirish, suv sathiga chiqarish va hokazo);

tabiatdagi ayrim o‘zgarishlarni farqlaydi (qor, yomg‘ir, do‘l, issiq, shamol va hokazo);

ayrim hasharot va qushlarni taniydi va nomini aytadi;

ayrim jonivorlar bolalarini nomini to‘g‘ri aytadi;

“sujet” asosida qurilmalar yaratadi;

suv va qum bilan o‘ynaydi;

jonli obyektlarni kuzatadi.

4-5 yosh bo`yicha kutilayotgan natijalar

kattalar bilan birgalikda tadqiqotlarda ishtirok etadi (eritish, yaxlatish, magnetizm, bo‘yash, qizdirish, qaynatish va hokazo);

yil fasllariga xos tabiat hodisalarini biladi;

nima uchun ovqatlanish, nafas olish, o‘qish kerakligini biladi;

organizmning ma’lum bir organlari funksiyasini biladi;

ayrim jismoniy jarayonlar muhimligini tushunadi;

konstruktor, pazl, mozaika, Legodan konstruksiyalar yaratadi.

5-6 yosh bo`yicha kutilayotgan natijalar

tabiat hodisalarining turli omillarga bog`liqligini tushunadi;

tabiatdagi o`zgarishlar sababini tushuntirib bera oladi (masalan, qor erishi);

insonlarning atrof olamga ta`sirini tushunadi (ekin ekish, hosil yig`ish);

tabiiy materiallardan qo`l ishlarini yaratishni biladi, ish bosqichlarini belgilaydi;

mustaqil qurib yasashi mumkin;

jonli va jonsiz tabiatni farqlaydi;

insonlar hayotida tabiatning ahamiyatini anglab yetadi.

6-7 yosh bo`yicha kutilayotgan natijalar

qurilmani mustaqil o`lchaydi (balandligi, uzunligi, kengligi bo`yicha);

shaxsiy qiziqishi va kuzatuvlariga bog`liq savollar beradi;

shaxsiy taxminlari haqida gapiradi, avvalgi va hozirgi tajribasini umumlashtiradi va tushuntiradi;

tadqiqotda yechimini talab etayotgan muammoni belgilaydi;

turli resurslarni qo`llagan xolda shaxsiy kuzatuvlarni tasdiqlaydi va ta`riflaydi;

atrof muhitni yaxshilashda ishtirokning muhimligini tushunadi (masalan, axlat chiqindilarini tashlash, ularni ajratish, daraxt va gullar ekish, suv, elektr energiyasi va qog`ozni asrash).

Dunyoni badiiy tasavvur etish

3-4 yosh bo`yicha kutilayotgan natijalar

illyustratsiya, o`yinchoq, xalq amaliy san`ati asarlarini o`rganishda emotsional ta`sirlanadi;

tabiat obyektlarida, o`yinchoq, bolalarning o`z kiyimlarida ranglar jilosini anglaydi;

tanish qo`shiqlarni biladi;

diqqat bilan tovush, ohanglarni tinglaydi;

tasviriy san`at elementlaridan foydalanadi.

4-5 yosh bo`yicha kutilayotgan natijalar

O`zbekiston xalq amaliy san`ati haqida ilk tushunchaga ega (so`zana, keramika);

san`atga tegishli kasblarning ayrimlari haqida tushunchaga ega (rassom, bastakor, aktyor);

ayrim san`at turlari va janrlarini farqlaydi (qo`shiq, raqs, musiqa, she`riyat, topishmoq, rasm, haykaltaroshlik);

ayri arxitektura qurilmalari haqida tushunchaga ega (yashash joyi va jamoat joyi);

qo`shiq va navolarda yuqori va past tovushlarni farqlaydi;

ayrim musiqiy asboblarning chalinishini farqlaydi (pianino, dutor, doira);

musiqaga monand raqsga tushishi mumkin.

5-6 yosh bo`yicha kutilayotgan natijalar

musiqiy asarga hissiy munosabat bildiradi;

musiqaga monand harakatlar o`ylab topishi mumkin;

badiiy asarlar qahramonlari rolini o`ynashi mumkin;

amaliy san`at turlari haqida birlamchi tushunchaga ega;

shaxsiy loyihalar yaratishda g`oyalar bildiradi;

musiqada uslublarni farqlaydi;

kichik ssenariylar tuzib, sahna ko`rinishlari tashkil eta oladi;

tabiiy materiallardan qo`l ishlari yasaydi;

kiyimlarni bezashi, guldstalar tuzishi, sodda retsept asosida taom tayyorlashi mumkin.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar

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“Maktabgacha ta’lim tashkilotida kichik guruh bolalarining nutqini o’stirish metod va vositalari”

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Annotatsiya: Maktabgacha ta’lim tashkilotida kichik guruh bolalarida uchraydigan nutq kamchiliklarini bartaraf etishda qo’llanadigan metod va usullarni amaliyotga joriy etish.

Kalit so’zlar: Psixolingvistik adabiyotlar, yarim tillilik, ijtimoiy kutish, kommunikativ yo‘naltirilganlik, ijtimoiy vaziyat, emotsional kechimlar, ermak o‘yinlar, diksiya, emotsional ekspressiya, empatiya

Uch-besh yoshli bolalarda kattalarning mehriga, ulaming tushunishiga va u bilan muloqot qilishiga ehtiyoj saqlanib qoladi. Kattalarga nisbatan ishonchga asoslangan muloqot va uning emotsional ahvolini (quvonch, zavq-shavq, qayg‘u, xotirjamlik, jahldorlik va h.k.) his qilishga, kayfiyat o‘zgarganligi sabablarini tushunishga qodirlik rivojlanadi. Kattalar bilan muloqotaing yangi shakli - qiziqarli mavzularda muloqot qilish vujudga keladi va rivojlanadi. U dastlab kattalar bilan birgalikdagi bilish faoliyatiga (masalan, o‘yin, predmetlar va o‘yinchoqlar bilan tajriba o‘tkazish, qog‘ozdan va tabiiy materialdan narsa yasash va boshq.) qo‘silib ketgan, so‘ngra, bola hayotining beshinchi yili oxiriga kelib muayyan vaziyat bilan bog‘liq bo‘lmagan bilish mavzularidagi «nazariy» muloqot ko‘rinishiga ega bo‘ladi. Bolalarning katta yoshli odam bilan muloqotga bo‘lgan ehtiyojining qondirilmasligi ular o‘rtasida emotsional jihatdan begonalashuvga olib keladi. U turli ko‘rinishda namoyon bo‘ladi: ba’zi bolalar indamas, hurkak, arzimagan narsaga ham yig‘lab yuboruvchi bo‘lib qoladilar; boshqalari esa - negativizm, tajovuzni namoyon qilishadi. Bola hayotining to‘rtinchı yilda tengdoshi uning uchun eng avvalo, birgalikdagi amaliy faoliyat (rasm chizish, narsa yasash, tuzish va h.k.) ishtirokchisi, o‘yindagi sherik sifatida qolaveradi. Bola tengdoshiga eng oddiy talablar, iltimoslar bilan murojaat qiladi va tengdoshining harakatiga baho beradi. Besh yoshli bolalar tengdoshlarining hadeb u yoki bu narsani so‘rab, jonga tegishini salbiy baholaydi. Besh yoshga kelib, tengdoshlari bilan muloqotga va ular bilan bolalar jamiyatini vujudga keltiradigan birgalikdagi o‘yinlarga bo‘lgan ehtiyoj keskin ortadi. Bola hayotining beshinchi yiliga kelib, u o‘z tengdoshlari o‘rtasida o‘z o‘mini anglay boshlaydi. Kommunikativ ko‘nikmarivojlanadi: bola salomlashadi vaxayrlashadi, do‘stini ismini aytib chaqiradi, to‘rt-besh yoshlarga kelib - shefigini u o‘ynayotgan rol nomi bilan chaqiradi («hoy, shofyor, arqon g‘ildirakning

tagiga tushib ketdi»). Kattalar va tengdoshlar bilan muloqot qilish bolaga o'zining «men»ini anglash imkonini beradi. Aynan muloqotda «men» obrazining shakllanishi ro'y beradi. Qulay tarbiya sharoitlarida, ya'ni kattalar va tengdoshlari bolaga xayrixohlik bilan munosabatda bo'layotganida uning ma'qullanishiga, ijobjiy bahoga, tan olishga bo'lgan ehtiyoji qondiriladi. Salbiy muloqot fajribasi tajovuzga, o'ziga nisbatan ishonchszlikka, odamovi bo'lib qolishga olib keladi. Bolaning o'ziga-o'zi baho berishi, odatda yuqori bo'ladi. Kichik bolakay o'z shaxsini haddan tashqari yuqori baholashi tabiiy, o'rinnlidir va bu kimdir uning shaxsiy xususiyotlarini salbiy baholagan («qizg'anchiq») yoki uning xulq-atvorini, faoliyatini qandaydir bir ideal bilan, masalan tengdoshi bilan taqqoslagan taqdirda, shaxsni himoya qilishning o'ziga xos mexanizmi hisoblanadi. Yosh o'tishi bilan bolaning o'z aytgan so'zlariga va xatti-harakatlariga, shuningdek, faoliyatning har xil turlaridagi o'z imkoniyatlari va yutuqlariga mos tarzda baho berish rivojlanadi. Besh yoshga kelib o'zi sodir etgan xatti-harakatlami ularning boshqa odamning va uning o'zining jismoniy va emotsiyonal ahvoli uchun keltirib chiqaradigan oqibatlari nuqtayi nazaridan baholashi mumkin. Unga «Agar men birovga yomonlik qilsam, bu unga ham, menga ham yoqmaydi, ikkimiz ham xafa bo'lamiz. Agar men yaxshi ish qilsam, ikkovimiz ham xursand bo'lamiz» degan fikr-mulohazaning mazmuni tushunarli bo'ladi. Bolada qiziqishlar va qadriyat yo'nalishlari, o'g'il bolalar va qizlarga xos bo'lgan muayyan faoliyat turlarini va o'zini tutish usullarini afzal ko'rish shakllana boshlaydi (masalan, qizaloqlar qo'g'irchoq o'ynashsa, o'g'il bolalar mashinalami o'ynaydilar va h.k.). Uch yashar bola nutqini rivojlantirishga oid vazifalar: - bolaning imkon doirasi va undan tashqaridagi nutq vositalari bilan faol muloqotga kirishishi, kattalarning savol va takliflariga javob berishi, o'z istak-xohishlari, hissiyotlari, fikrlarini ifoda qilgan holda tashabbus ko'rsatib fikr bildirishga intilishini qo'llab-quwatlang; - tengdoshlari ishlariga qiziqishi, o'z taassurotlarini ular bilan o'rtoqlashishni istashi, o'yin harakatlari, ro'y berayotgan hodisaga munosabatini nutq bilan ifodalashga qiziqishini rag'batlantiring; - bolangizning lug'at zaxirasini kishilar, o'simliklar, oziq-ovqatlar, kiyim-boshlar, mebellar, uy hayvonlari, o'yinchoqlar, narsa-buyum qismlari (ko'ylak yengi, cho'ntaklari va yoqasi; mashina eshigi va g'ildiragi kabilalar) nomlari bilan boyitib boring. Gapda so'zلامи birbiriga to'g'ri bog'lashni (masalan, «Uyda ketdi» emas, «uyga ketdi», «Kecha boraman» emas, «Bugun boraman») o'rgatishga alohida e'tibor bering; - bolalarni unli va undosh tovushlami to'g'ri talaffuz qilishga o'rgating.

Bolaning kattalar va tengdoshlari bilan muloqoti to'laqonli ijtimoiy rivojlanishning muhim shartidir. Shundan kelib chiqqan holda, bolada muloqotga intilish, muloqot bo'yicha sheriklarining talabiga javob berish, ijtimoiy jihatdan o'zini tutishga moslashuvchanlik va xushmuomalalilik kabi xislatlami tarbiyalamoq zarur. Kattalar (ota-onalar, pedagoglar) shuni tushunishlari lozimki, qator holatlarda salbiy

muloqot tajribasi bolani biron-bir harakatga undamaydi, balki bolani insoniy munosabatlар olamida o‘zini ko‘rsatishdan «aynitadi», himoya mexanizmlari - o‘zi bilan insoniy olam o‘rtasidagi «devor», atrofdagi olamni «ko‘rmaslik» paydo bo‘lishiga olib kelishi mumkin: bola odamlar haqidagi savollarga javob bermaydi, suratlarda odamlami «ko‘rmaydi», odamlar va hayvonlami tasvirlovchi o‘yinchoqlar bilan o‘ynamaydi. Muloqotdan faol bosh tortayotgan bolaning dunyosiga qo‘pol aralashish salbiy oqibatlarga va tajovuzga olib keladi. Salbiy kechinmalar cho‘qqisida o‘ziga nisbatan tajovuz tug‘uladi. Bolaga oilada va maktabgacha ta’lim muassasasida psixologik jihatdan qulay bo‘lishi, uning kattalar va tengdoshlari o‘rtasida emotsiyonal jihatdan qulay muhit yaratish, ular bilan o‘zaro munosabatlardan quvonch va zavq olishlari uchun quyidagilar zarur: - bolaga kattalar va tengdoshlarining turli emotsiyonal holatdagi hissiyotlari va kechinmalari olamini ochib berish; - bolaning boshqa bolalar bilan ishongan holatda muloqot qilishi uchun sharoit yaratish; - quvonchli, qayg‘uli, xotirjam, emotsiyonal holatini ko‘rish va tushunishga bo‘lgan intilishni rivojlantirish; - o‘zini tutib turish va g‘azab, qo‘rquv, jahl hislarini ijtimoiy jihatdan maqbul shaklda namoyon qilishni rivojlantirish (boshqa bolani turtmaslik, urmaslik, o‘yinchoqni qo‘ldan tortib olmaslik va h.k); - jamiyatda qabul qilingan muloqot usullaridan foydalanish ko‘nikmasini tarbiyalash: ochiq chehra bilan salomlashish va icayrlashish, o‘z iltimos va takliflarini xushmuomalalik bilan bildirish; yordam bergenljk, mehmon qilganlik uchun, o‘yinchoqni oerib turganlik uchun minnatdorchilik izhor qilish; o‘rtog‘ining illimosiga xushmuomalalilik bilan javob qaytarish; javobini xotirjamlik bilan tinglash; o‘rtog‘ini xafa qilmaydigan ohangda o‘z noroziliginiz izhor qilish. Pedagogik ishlar to‘g‘ri tashkil qilinganida maktabgacha yoshdagi bola besh yoshga kelib ijtimoiy rivojlanishning quyidagi ko‘rsatkichlariga ega bo‘ladi: - insoniy munosabatlami tushunadi, atrofdagilaming unga nisbatan yaxshi va yomon munosabatlarini his qiladi va anglaydi; otaonasining, tengdoshining emotsiyonal ahvoldagi o‘zgarishlami payqaydi; diqqat-e’tibor, hamdardlik izhor qiladi; - «men xohlayman!» vaziyatga oid bevosita istagini to‘xtatib turishga qodir. Empatiya (hamdardlik) va emotsiyonal ekspressiya (quvonch, qayg‘u va boshqa holatlami ifodalash) xususiyatidagi kechinmalar bola xulq-atvori va muloqotining tartibga soluvchisiga aylanadi; - bolalar barqaror o‘yin birlashmalariga kirishi mumkin, muloqotda va birgalikdagi faoliyatda quvonch, zavqlanish, qayg‘u va boshqa holatlami ifodalash uchun emotsiyonal ekspressiv nutqiy va nonutqiy vositalardan foydalanadi. 3 yoshdan 5 yoshgacha bo‘lgan bolalar nutqini rivojlantirish emotional tusga ega bo‘lishi lozim. Bunda ko‘rgazmaviylik, o‘yin usullari va didaktik o‘yinlami keng qo‘llash zarur.

Bolalardagi ko‘plab nutqiy muloqot va ko‘nikmalar mashg‘ulotlardan tashqarida shakllanadi. Maktabgacha ta’limda bolalarning kattalar (pedagoglar, tibbiyot

hamshiralari, tarbiyachi yordamchisi va boshq.) bilan muloqoti har xil faoliyat turlarida ro‘y beradi. Mehnat jarayonida - xo‘jalik-maishiy, qo‘l va qishloq xo‘jaligi mehnatida bolalarning lug‘ati boyiydi, aniqlashadi va faollashadi. O‘yin faoliyati mobaynida pedagog ularda mustaqil nutqiy faoliyatni shakllantiradi. Bolalarda lug‘at, mashg‘ulotlarda olingan bilim mustahkamlanadi va faollashadi. O‘yinlarda pedagogning ishtirok etishi lug‘atning boyishiga, nutqiy muloqot madaniyatini tarbiyalashga yordam beradi. Qurilishga oid o‘yinlami tashkil etish jarayonida tarbiyachi bolalar uchun qiyin bo‘lgan so‘zlamning (sifatni, miqdomi, hajmni va narsalaming fazoda joylashuvini belgilash va boshq.) katta guruhini aniqlashtiradi, faollashtiradi. Matnli, harakatchan musiqiy o‘yinlar, sahnalashtirish o‘yinlari bola nutqining ifodaliligin shakllantirish, to‘g‘ri sur’at, nafas olish, yaxshi diksiyani mashq qilishda yordam beradi. Ko‘pgina o‘yinlar jarayonida bolalar badiiy matnlar bilan tanishadilar, esda saqlab qoladilar va ularni mustaqil ravishda qo‘llay boshlaydilar. Didaktik o‘yinlar yordamida bolalarda atrof olam haqidagi bilimlar mustahkamlanadi, lug‘at mustahkamlanadi, aniqlashtiriladi va faollashtiriladi. Didaktik o‘yinlar nutqiy mahorat va ko‘nikmalami mashq qilishda (ibora tuzish, so‘zni o‘zgartirish, hikoya to‘qish va h.q.) qo‘llaniladi. Maishiy faoliyat bolaning kattalar bilan muloqoti uchun ulkan imkoniyatlar yaratadi. Maishiy faoliyat nutqni rivojlantirish vositasi bo‘lib xizmat qilishi uchun pedagog uni boshqarishi lozim. To‘g‘ri tashkil etilgan maishiy faoliyat jarayonida (ovqatlanish, kiyinish, gimnastika, sayohat va h.k.), ya’ni agarda pedagog, ayniqsa, kichik guruhrler pedagogi maishiy buyumlar nomlarini, ularning qismlari, sifati, xususiyati, qo‘llanish maqsadini batafsil tushuntirsa, ular bilan tegishli harakatlami amalga oshirsa va buni sharhlab bersa, bolalarga savol bersa, ularga maishiy lug‘atdan foydalanishni o‘rgatsa bolalamining lug‘ati boyiydi. Agarda pedagog o‘z nutqida tashbeh, qiyoslash, sinonimlar, xalq og‘zaki ijodi (maqollar, matallar, sanoq she’rlar)dan keng va mohirona foydalansa, uning nutqi bosiq va ifodali bo‘ladi. Bolalar badiiy adabiyoti bolalami har tomonlama rivojlantirishning qudratli vositasi bo‘lib xizmat qiladi, u bolalar nutqini rivojlantirish va boyitishga ulkan ta’sir ko‘rsatadi. Bolalar kitoblari she’riy obrazlarda bolaga jamiyat va tabiat hayotini, insoniy his-tuyg‘ular va munosabatlar dunyosini ochib beradi hamda tushuntiradi. Badiiy so‘z bola nutqini boyitadi, uni obrazli, ifodali qiladi, jaranglayotgan ona nutqning go‘zalligini tushunishga yordam beradi. Maktabgacha ta’limda nutqni rivojlantirishning muhim vositasi sifatida badiiy so‘zdan tashqari tasviriy san’at, bayramlar va tomoshalardan foydalaniladi. Ularning qimmati shundaki, u ijobiy hissiyotlami hosil qiladi, bu esa o‘z navbatida tilni o‘zlashtirish darajasiga ta’sir ko‘rsatadi. Quvonch hissi, hayajonlanganlik, ko‘tarinkilik holati, g‘ayrioddiy narsani kutish bolalamining qabul qilish qobiliyatini oshiradi, materialni eslab qolishni kuchaytiradi, bolalar nutqining ifodaliligiga ta’sir ko‘rsatadi. Suratlar, amaliy san’at

buyumlarini tomosha qilishda bolalar ko‘p savol beradilar, olgan taassurotlarini atrofdagilarga aytishga oshiqadilar. Bolalar kun bo‘yi mashg‘ulotlarda, o‘yinlarda, xo‘jalik-maishiy va mehnat faoliyatida o‘z pedagoglari bilan muloqotda bo‘ladilar.O‘z-o‘zidan maktabgacha ta’limda nutqiy muhitni rivojlantirish imkoniyatlari butunlay pedagog nutqining sifatiga bog‘liq bo‘ladi. Maktabgacha davrdagi kichik yoshli bolalami nutqiy tarbiyalash uchta o‘zaro bir-biri bilan bog‘liq sohani tashkil etadi. Bular: - atrofi o‘rab turgan olamdagি hodisalami (real vogelikni) angllflh va so‘z bilan belgilash; - atrofdagilar bilan aloqalami va nutqiy munosabatlami yo‘lga qo‘yish; - tilni (uning ovoz tarkibini, lug‘atni, grammatik qurilishini) oddiy anglash.

Mashg‘ulot - maktabgacha ta’limda o‘qitishning asosiy shakli eanalib, u hamma bolalar uchun majburiydir: unda dastur mazmuni belgilab berilgan, kun tartibida unga ma’lum o‘rin va vaqt ajratilgan. Mashg‘ulot tarbiyachi rahbarligida o‘tkaziladi, tarbiyachi mashg‘ulotda bolalami yangi bilimlardan xabardor qiladi, bolalar egallab olgan bilimlami esa aniqlab, mustahkamlaydi, bolalaming amaliy mashg‘ulotini tashkil etadi. Maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalar guruhlari bilan bog‘liqlikda mashg‘ulotlami amalga oshirish maqsadga muvofiq. Kichik yoshdagi bolalar bilan olib boriladigan mashg‘ulotlaming maqsadi bolalaming nutqi va harakatini rivojlantirib borishdir. Katta va tayyorlov guruhlaridagi mashg‘ulotlar orqali bolalarda tashabbuskorlik va mustaqillik, bilimga qiziquvchanlik, faol tafakkur qilish, taqqoslash, umumlashtirish, xulosalar chiqarish kabi malakalar tarkib toptirib boriladi. Bolalarda kuzatuvchanlik, mas’uliyat hissi takomillashtirib boriladi, ularda aqliy mehnat qilish malakasi va xohish-istagi tarbiyalanadi. Mashg‘ulotlarda ta’lim berish bolalardan aqliy va jismoniy zo‘r berishni talab etadi, ya’ni u bolaning faol harakatlanishi bilan bog‘liq bo‘lib, bola ma’lum natijaga erishish uchun intiladi, bu esa boladan uzoq davomli ixtiyoriy diqqatni talab etadi. Shuning uchun mashg‘ulotga tayyorlanishda bolaning yoshi, imkoniyatini e’tiborga olish zarur. Shuningdek, mashg‘ulotning vaqt, kun tartibidagi o‘mi, dastuming har bir bo‘limlarini to‘g‘ri almashtirib turishni oldindan o‘ylab, aniq belgilab olish zarur. Har bir yosh guruhiда necha marta mashg‘ulot o‘tkazilishi, uning mazmuni va har bir mashg‘ulot yosh guruhlari bo‘yicha necha daqiqa davom etishi «Bolajon» tayanch dasturida ularning yosh xususiyatlarini hisobga olgan holda belgilab berilgan. 3 yoshdan 5 yoshgacha bo‘lgan bolalar nutqini rivojlantirish emotSIONAL tusga ega bo‘lishi lozim. Bunda ko‘rgazmaviylik, o‘yin usullari va didaktik o‘yinlami keng qo‘llash zarur. Didaktik maqsadiga ko‘ra mashg‘ulotlar quyidagi turlarga bo‘linadi: yangi bilim va ko‘nikmalami hosil qiluvchi mashg‘ulotlar, o‘zlashtirilgan bilimlami mustahkamlovchi mashg‘ulotlar, nazorat mashg‘ulotlari va majmuaviy mashg‘ulotlar.

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31. UNDERSTANDING EMPATHY: AN ESSENTIAL COMPONENT OF HUMAN CONNECTIONNS Rustamovna

"Folkloarning maktabgacha ta'lif bolalarining tarbiyasidagi o'rni"

Osiyo Xalqaro Universiteti
Pedagogika va psixologiya kafedrasi o'qituvchisi
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Annotatsiya: Maktabgacha ta'lif tashkilotida folkloarning namunalaridan foydalanib mashg'ulotlarni tashkillashtirishga oid vazifalarni mustahkamlashga erishish

Kalit so'zlar: Maqol,matal,ertak,doston, hikoya,monolog , ijtimoiy vaziyat, emotsional holat, ermak o'yinlar, muloqot, nutq, empatiya,diolog

O'zbek xalq og'zaki ijodining so'z san'atiga asoslangan janrlar tizimi doston, ertak, qissa, rivoyat, naql, afsona, mif, lof, latifa, marosim folklori,bolalar folklori, og'zaki drama, maqol va hikmatli so'zlar, afsun,avrash, olqish va qarg'ishlardan iboratdir. Bu kabi badiiy meros ajdodlarimiz poetik tafakkurining mahsuli hisoblanadi. Har bir janrga oid bo'lgan folklor o'ziga xos poetik tizimi, ijro usuli, hayotiy-maishiy vazifasi, musiqaga munosabati, voqelikni badiiy aks ettirish hamda boshqa jihatlariga ko'ra bir-biridan farqlanib turadi. Xalq ijodida mavjud bo'lgan yuksak ma'naviy barkamollik an'analari bugungi kunda yosh avlodni tarbiyalab, voyaga yetkazishning milliy negizidir. Shuning uchun ham o'zbek xalq og'zaki ijodining boy va serqirra an'analarni qayta tiklab, uni rivojlantirish, yoshlarning bugungi kundagi ijodiy salohiyatini ro'yobga chiqarishda yetarli darajada imkoniyatlar yaratishda folklor va etnografiya bo'yicha mutaxassislarim tayyorlash amaliy ahamiyatga egadir. "Ta'lif to'g'risidagi" Qonun ham mamlakatimiz ma'naviy hayoti uchun zarur bo'lgan shunday malakali, intellektual salohiyati yuqori, ma'naviy olami teran mutaxassislarini tayyorlashni toqazo etadi. Folklor va etnografiya yo'nalishi bo'yicha mutaxassislar tayyorlashning milliy negizi-xalqimizning ma'naviy qadriyatlarini yanada takomillashtirish, yosh avlod ongiga mustaqillik mafkurasi g'oyalarini, hamda milliy qadriyatlarni chuqur singdirishdan iborat. Sababi, bu kabi mutaxassislar ajdodlarimiz ijodiy salohiyatining eng yaxshi an'analarni kelgusida ham davom ettirishni ta'minlashga o'z hissalarini qo'shishlari zarur. Xalqimizning dunyoqarashi, ijtimoiy-siyosiy, ma'naviy-estetik va falsafiy qarashlarini o'ziga xos tarzda badiiy talqin etuvchi xalq og'zaki ijodi folklorshunoslikning eng nodir manbalaridan hisoblanadi. Folklor asarlari xalqimizning yuksak madaniyatni bunyod etgan ulug' ajdodlarimizning turmush tarzi, orzu-intilishlari, urf-odatlari va marosimlari, an'analarni mukammal aks ettirganligi uchun ham qadrlidir. Xalq og'zaki ijodi fanda folklor deb yuritiladi. Barchamizga ma'lumki, o'zbek folklorshunosligi fanining shakllanishi XX asrning 20-

yillaridan boshlangan. Folklorshunoslik -xalq og‘zaki badiiy ijodiyotining nodir namunalarini to‘plash, ularni sistemaga solish, ommaviy va akademik nashrlarni amalga oshirish, hamda xalq og‘zaki ijodiyoti yuzasidan tadqiqotlarni olib borishni o‘z ichiga oladi. “Folklor” atamasini 1846-yilda ingliz olimi Uilyam Toms taklif qilgan. “Folklor” atamasi “xalq donoligi” degan ma’noni anglatadi. Xalq tomonidan yaratilgan hamma san’at namunalari(me’morlik, naqqoshlik, ganchkorlik, zardo‘zlik, musiqa, raqs, og‘zaki adabiyot) folklor namunalari hisoblanadi. Shuning uchun ham har bir san’at sohasida ish olib borayotgan mutaxassislar o‘zi tanlagan faoliyat turi, ijod mahsulinini “folklor” deb ataydi. Masalan, musiqachi xalq kuylarini, xoreograf o‘zining xalq raqlarini, folklorshunos olim xalq dostonlarini, ertaklarini folklor asari deb ataydilar. O‘zbek xalq og‘zaki poetik ijodi dastlabki vaqtarda “el adabiyoti”, “xalq adabiyoti”, “og‘zaki adabiyot”, “xalq og‘zaki ijodi” deb atalgan bo‘lib, bu atama ilk bor H. Zarifov (1934-35 yillar) tomonidan qo‘lanilgan “folklor”, “O‘zbek folklori” sifatida qo‘llanila boshladi. O‘zbek xalq og‘zaki poetik ijodi ko‘plab janrlarni o‘z ichiga olgan og‘zaki so‘z san’ati namunalari bo‘lib, oddiy xalqning hayoti, tarixi, orzu-intilishlari, dunyoqarashlarini badiiy tarzda o‘zida aks ettiradi, ijro etiladi va ijro jarayonida og‘izdan-og‘izga, avloddan-avlodlarga o‘tib keladi. Folklor - sinkritik xususiyatga ega bo‘lib, barcha san’at turlariga xos elementlarni o‘zida mujassamlashtirgan, unda so‘z, kuy va ma’lum turlarida raqs uyg‘unlikda ijro etiladi. Folklor o‘zida xalq hayoti, tarixi, taqdiri badiiy aks etadi. Folklor asarlari zamirida xalqning dunyoqarashlari, ibridoiy mifologik tushinchalardan mukammal diniy e’tiqodiga bo‘lgan tushunchalar yotadi. An’anaviy xalq og‘zaki ijodining o‘ziga xos xususiyatlarini chuqur biladigan, mustaqillik davri o‘zbek folklorining taraqqiyot qonuniyatlarini teran anglaydigan xalqning ma’naviy ehtiyojlari va qiziqish doirasini yaxshi tushunadigan, havaskorlik ijodiyotini takomillashtira oladigan, boshqarishning nazariy hamda amaliy jihatlarini to‘la o‘zlashtirgan malakali mutaxassislarini tayyorlash bugungi kunning dolzarb masalasi hisoblanadi.

Folklor namunalarini to‘plash ishlari bilan G‘ozi Olim Yunusov birinchi shug‘ullangan. U o‘z tadqiqotlari davomida o‘zbek epos-shunosligi tarixida birinchi bo‘lib Fozil Yo‘ldosh o‘g‘li, Ergash Jumanbulbul o‘g‘li kabi xalq baxshilarini aniqlab, 1922-yilning yozida Fozil Yo‘ldosh o‘g‘li va Hamroqul baxshilardan “Alpomish” dostonidan parchalar yozilgan. Folklorshunos olim G‘.O.Yunusov Toshkent, Sirdaryo, Samarqand viloyatlarida bo‘lib, bir qancha qo‘sish, ertaklar, afsona, maqol, topishmoq hamda rivoyatlarni yozib olgan. Bundan tashqari o‘zbek marosim folkloriga oid kuzatishlar olib borish bilan bir qatorda, boy etnografik materiallarni ham to‘plagan. G‘.O.Yunusov o‘zbek folklori namunalarini to‘plovchilar uchun metodik qo‘llanma ham yaratilgan. Folklorshunos olimning “Alla to‘g‘risida bir-ikki og‘iz so‘z”, “El

adabiyotidan namunalar”, “Og‘iz adabiyotida sinfiy tuyg‘ular kabi maqolalari folklorshunoslik tarixida muhim o‘rin tutadi.

1925-1928-yillarda G‘ozi Olim Yunusov, Hodi Zarifovlar xalq baxshilarini, ertakchi va qo‘sishchilarni aniqlash, ularning repertuaridagi asarlarni yozib olishni tashkil etilgan. Fozil Yo‘ldosh o‘g‘li, Po‘lkan shoir, Ergash Jumanbulbul o‘g‘li, Berdi baxshi, Abdulla shoir kabi bir qancha baxshilardan xalq dostonlarini yozib olishgan. Bu ishga Mahmud Zarifiy, Bahrom Ibrohimov, Muqim Hamzabekov, Nazarqosim Mirzayev, Husayn Karim kabi havaskor folklor to‘plovchilar ham ishlagan.

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31. UNDERSTANDING EMPATHY: AN ESSENTIAL COMPONENT OF HUMAN CONNECTIONNS Rustamovna

**BOSHLANG‘ICH SINF O‘QUVCHILARIDA MATNNI O‘QISH VA
TUSHUNISH KOMPETENSIYALARINI SHAKLLANTIRISH**

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Annotatsiya: Dunyo mamlakatlarida turli sohalardagi islohotlar natijasida ulkan iqtisodiy o‘sish ko‘rsatkichlariga erishilayotganligi sababli malakali kadrlar va yetuk mutaxassislarga bo‘lgan talab yanada oshmoqda. Bu aksariyat xorijiy davlatlarda joriy etilgan ta’lim va fan sohalari rivojlanishini baholash hamda monitoring qilish orqali ta’lim sifatini oshirishga qaratilgan ilg‘or tajribalarni sohaga jalb qilish kerakligini anglatadi. Shuningdek, bugungi kunda yuzaga kelayotgan intellektual olam yangiliklarini anglash, ularga to‘g’ri munosabat bildirish hamda yanada yuksak natijalarni qo‘lga kiritish uchun xizmat qiluvchu kashfiyotlar qilish uchun ham ta’lim jarayonini yuqori darajaga olib chiqish muhim muammo sanaladi. Mamlakatimizda uzlusiz ta’lim tizimining har bir bo‘g‘inini samarali tashkil etish, ta’lim jarayoniga zamonaviy yondashuvlarni joriy etish, umumiyl o‘rta ta’lim maktablari o‘quvchilarining o‘quv materiallarini o‘zlashtirish jarayonida sifat va samaradorlikka erishish muhim yo‘nalish hisoblanadi.

Kalit so‘zlar: o‘yin-topshiriq, xalqaro baholash, tushunish kompetensiyalari, boshlang‘ich sinf.

Ta’lim-tarbiya jarayoniga o‘qitishning ilg‘or shakllari, yangi pedagogik texnologiyalar, o‘qitishning texnik va axborot vositalari joriy etish, ta’lim tashkilotlarida kadrlarning kasbiy tayyorgarligi sifatini oshirishga qaratilgan chora-tadbirlarni ishlab chiqish, o‘quv dasturlarini takomillashtirish yuzasidan qator vazifalar shular jumlasidandir. Shuningdek, mamlakatimizda olib borilayotgan ta’lim sohasidagi o‘zgarishlar hozirgi kun pedagogikasi uchun umumiyl o‘rta ta’lim maktablari o‘quvchilarini 2021-yildan boshlab PIRLS, TIMSS, PISA singari xalqaro baholash dasturlariga tayyorlash va unga muvaffaqiyatli ishtirokni ta’minalash vazifalarini ham qo‘ymoqda.

Zamonaviy jamiyatda boshlang‘ich sinfdan o‘qish savodxonligi mukammal shakllangan o‘quvchi boshqa fanlarda o‘rganayotgan matnlarni anglash orqali mantiqiy, tanqidiy, ijodiy fikrlaydi, olgan bilimlarini hayotda qo‘llay oladi. Ta’lim tizimining bugungi vazifasi o‘quvchilarni kun sayin oshib borayotgan axborot oqimidan oqilona foydalanishga o‘rgatish, uzlusiz samarali ta’lim olish uchun maqbul

muhit, sharoit yaratishdan iborat. Ma'lumki, mamlakatimizdagi 4-sinf o'quvchilari 2021-yil PIRLS - (ingl. Progress in International Reading Literacy Study, ya'ni matnni o'qish va tushunish darajasini aniqlovchi xalqaro tadqiqot) xalqaro baholash dasturida 70 ga yaqin davlatlar qatorida ilk marotaba ishtirok etdi. Bunda respublika bo'yicha jami 180 ta maktab tanlab olindi va 2021-yilda jami 5948 ta o'quvchi ishtirok etdi. Ushbu dastur doirasida o'quvchilarning matnni o'qish va uni tushunish kompetensiyalari baholanadi. PIRLS-xalqaro baholash dasturi talablariga mos test va topshiriqlar ham aynan shu maqsadni qamrab oladi. PIRLS xalqaro baholash dasturining amaliy ahamiyati mamlakatimiz boshlang'ich ta'lim tizimida ijobiy imkoniyatlarni qo'lga kiritishga sezilarli ta'sir ko'rsatadi.

Boshlang'ich sinf ona tili va o'qish savodxonligi darsligida badiiy matnlarning didaktik, tasviriylar va hikoya mazmunli turlari kiritilgan. Bu turdag'i matnlar mazmuni aynan boshlang'ich sinf yoshidagi o'quvchilar saviyasiga mos keladi. O'qish darslarida badiiy asarlar ustida ishslash orqali o'quvchilarning matn mohiyatini anglash ko'nikmalari shakllantiriladi. Shuningdek, matn mazmunini anglashga qaratilgan o'zin-mashqlar, zamonaviy innovatsion metod va texnologiyalar sifatida "Scanning" - ko'zdan kechirish orqali o'qish va anglash, "Renaming" – matnni anglash asosida unga yangi nom qo'yish, "Prefrasing" – matndagi so'zlarni o'z ma'nodoshlari bilan almashtirish asosida tushunish, "Reconstructing" – matnni qaytib tuzish orqali uning mazmunini anglash kabi mashq turlaridan foydalanish o'quvchilarda nutqiy, lingvistik, anglash, faol fikrlash ko'nikmalarini shakllantiradi, og'zaki nutqni ravonlashtiradi. O'qish savodxonligini rivojlantirish uchun o'quvchilarga beriladigan o'zin-toshpiriqlar murakkablik darajasiga ko'ra, asosan, uch turga ajratiladi. Qayta xotiralashga asoslangan o'zin-topshiriqlar o'quvchidan hech qanday ijodiylikni, egallagan bilimlarni yangi sharoitda qo'llashni, yaratuvchanlikni talab etmaydi. Bunday o'zin-topshiriqlarni bajarish o'quvchiga katta murakkablik ham tug'dirmaydi. Oldin o'rganilgan mavzular va bo'limlar yuzasidan muayyan bilimga ega bo'lgan o'quvchi bunday topshiriqlarni mustaqil bajarishi mumkin. Qisman izlanishga oid o'zin-topshiriqlar o'quvchidan ma'lum bir yordamga asoslangan holda ijodiy faoliyat ko'rsatishni talab etadi. Agar o'quvchi oldin egallangan bilimlarni yangi sharoitda, tom ma'noda notanish sharoitda qo'llashda o'zida ishonch sezsa va uni bemalol uddalay olsa, topshiriqning qisman ijodiyligiga ehtiyoj qolmaydi. Topshiriq shartini bajarish uchun o'quvchi tashqaridan (masalan, sinfdoshlaridan, o'qituvchisidan, darslik va o'quv qo'llanmasidan, lug'atlardan, ma'lumotnomalardan va h.k) foydalansa, o'z-o'zidan ravshanki, topshiriq qisman izlanishli bo'lib qoladi. Ijodiy o'zin-topshiriqlar oldin egallangan bilimlarni tamomila yangi sharoitda qo'llash demakdir. Shubhasiz, bu jarayon o'quvchidan ijodiylikni, izlanuvchanlikni talab etadi. O'zin-topshiriqlar bajarishda o'quvchi faqat o'zida mavjud ichki imkoniyatlarga tayanadi. Matn ustida

ishlashda o‘yinlar bilan bir qatorda pedagogik texnologiyalarning boshqa aqliy hujum, grafik organayzerlar kabi turlaridan foydalanishning ham ahamiyati nihoyatda beqiyos. PIRLS tadqiqotida samarali natijalarni qo‘lga kiritish uchun avvalambor, o‘quvchilarni o‘qishga qiziqtirish talab etiladi. Motivatsiyani shakllantirish uchun: O‘quvchilar nega o‘qimaydilar? Buning uchun nima qilish kerak? Kitob mutolaasi o‘quvchiga nima beradi? Ularni o‘qishga qanday o‘rgatamiz? kabi muammoli savollarga javob izlash talab etiladi. Boshlang‘ich sinf o‘quvchilarida matnni o‘qish va tushunish kompetensiyalarini integrativ ijodiy topshiriqlar asosida rivojlantirishning ijtimoiy zarurat sifatidagi o’nini izohlovchi, o‘quvchilarni kitobxonlikka qiziqtirishning motivatsion intellektual imkoniyatlarini xarakterlovchi omillar (matnni o‘qish va yozish, audio-matnlarni tinglab-tushunish hamda ularni og‘zaki bayon etish) sifatida ularda badiiy va axborotli matnlarni mutolaa qilishga motivatsiyani shakllantirish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Kichik maktab o‘quvchilarida kommunikativ ko‘nikmalar (lug‘at boyligi)ni rivojlantirishning retrospektiv usullarini o‘zida aks ettirgan innovatsion pedagogik texnologiyalarini qo‘llash bo‘yicha o‘qish va tushunish kompetensiyalarini shakllantirishda samarali bo‘lgan hissiy, irodaviy omillar, mazmunan anglash bosqichlarini qo‘llashning takomillashtirilgan klasterli modeli ishlab chiqildi.

Boshlang‘ich sinf o‘quvchilarida matnni o‘qish va tushunish kompetensiyalarini innovatsion pedagogik texnologiyalar orqali shakllantirish ijtimoiy-pedagogik zaruriyat hamda dolzarb muammo ekanligi aniqlandi; boshlang‘ich sinf o‘quvchilarni kitobxonlikka qiziqtirish, ularni PIRLSxalqaro baholash dasturiga tizimli tayyorlash, ularning o‘qish savodxonligi, badiiy va axborotli matnlar mazmunini tushunish kompetensiyalarini innovatsion texnologiyalar asosida shakllantirishning pedagogik shart-sharoitlari aniqlanib, ilmiy jihatdan asoslandi; innovatsion pedagogik texnologiyalar sifatida matnni o‘qish va tushunish kompetensiyalarini xarakterlovchi omil (o‘qish, yozish, tinglab tushunish va og‘zaki bayon qilish)lar ilmiy-metodik asoslandi, zamonaviy innovatsion “Scanning”, “Renaming”, “Prefrasing”, “Reconstructing” innovatsion texnologiyalarining takomillashtirilgan modeli ishlab chiqildi; boshlang‘ich sinf o‘quvchilarini matnni o‘qish va tushunish kompetensiyalarini innovatsion pedagogik texnologiyalaridan foydalanib shakllantirish asosida ularda kommunikativ ko‘nikmalarni rivojlantirish metodikasi takomillashtirildi; o‘quvchilarda matnni o‘qish va tushunish kompetensiyalarini shakllantirish asosida ularni badiiy adabiyot mutolaasiga qiziqtirishga yo‘naltirilgan yondashuvlarning samaradorlik darajasi tajriba yo‘li bilan aniqlashtirilib baholash mezonlari ishlab chiqildi; tajriba-sinov natijalari matnni o‘qish va tushunish bilan bog‘liq ishlarning muayyan reja va dastur, aniq tashkiliy hamda pedagogik shart-sharoitlarga tayangan holda olib borilishi maqsadga muvofiq ekanligini tasdiqladi.

Natijada o‘quvchilarda matnni o‘qish va uni tushunishga oid kompetensiyalarining shakllanganligi aniqlandi.

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**PSIXOLOGIK XIZMAT NAZARIYASI VA AMALIYOTIDAGI
ZAMONAVIY TENDENSIYALAR VA MUAMMOLAR**

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada mijozga yo'naltirilgan terapevt mashq guruhiy holatda alohida juftliklarda amalga oshirilishi, sherik tanlash, mijozdan sheri giga aytib berish qiyin kechadigan, masalan, yolg'on gapirgan, nohaq bo'lgan vaziyatlarni so'zlab berish maksimal darajada tushunishi va hikoyani qayta so'zlab berishi, sheri kka teng munosabat haqida fikr yuritilgan.

E.Bern ildizi psichoanalizga taqaluvchi taniqli kontseptsiyani yaratdi. Biroq E.Bern kontseptsiyasi shaxsning o'zi va boshqalar bilan munosabatini dasturlovchi xulq-atvor kognitiv sxemalarini aniqlash va belgilashga urg'u qiluvchi ham psixodinamik, ham bixeorial yondashuvlar, g'oyalari va tushunchalarni o'zida mujassam etgan.

Zamonaviy transakt tahlil – shaxs nazariyasini, kommunikatsiyalar nazariyasini, bolalar rivojlanish nazariyasini o'z ichiga oladi. Amaliyotda u alohida odamlar bilan ishlashdan tashqari er-xotin, oilalar va turli guruhlarni korrektsiyalash tizimini tashkil etadi.

Bern bo'yicha shaxs tuzilishi(strukturasi) uch "Men" yoki "Ego-holatlar"ning mavjudligi bilan xarakterlanadi: "Ota yoki ona", «Farzand», "Katta". "Ota yoki ona"

– shartlar, talab va ta'qiqlarning interiorizatsiyalashgan ratsional me'yorlari bilan namoyon bo'luvchi "Ego-holat". "Ota yoki ona" – bu bolalikda ota-onadan yoki boshqa obro'li shaxslardan olingan ma'lumot bo'lib, o'z ichiga xulq-atvor qoidalarini, ijtimoiy me'yorlarni, u yoki bu vaziyatda amalga oshirish mumkin bo'lgan va mumkin bo'limgan me'yor va ta'qiqlardir. Ota-onas ta'siri ikki yo'nalishda amalga oshadi: birinchisi, "Mendek qil" shiori ostida olib boriluvchi bevosita yoki to'g'ridan-to'g'ri ta'sir, ikkinchisi, "Mendek emas, men aytganimdek qil" shiori bilan amalga oshiriluvsi bilvosita ta'sir. "Ota yoki ona" nazorat qiluvchi (ta'qiqlar, sanktsiyalar) yoki g`amxo'rlik qiluvchi (maslahat, qo'llab-quvvatlash) bo'lishi mumkin. "Ota yoki ona"ga "Mumkin", "Majbur", "Hech qachon", "Demak, eslab qol", "Qanday bema'nilik", "Bechora" kabi direktiv jumlalar xos.

«Farzand» – odamdagi mazkur emotiv asos ikki shaklda namoyon bo`ladi. “Tabiiy bola” – bolaga hos bo`lgan barcha impulslar: ishonuvchilik, bevositalik, to`g`rilik, qiziquvchanlikni o`z ichiga oladi; bular odamga munosabatlardagi o`ziga xos maftunkorlik va iliqlikni baxsh etadi. Shu bilan birga u injiq, tez hafa bo`ladi, egotsentrik, o`jar va agressivdir.“Adaptatsiyalangan bola” – ota-onasiga umid va talablariga mos keluvchi xulq-atvorni nazarda tutadi. “Adaptatsiyalangan bola”ga yuqori konformlik, o`ziga ishonchsizlik, uyatchanlik, tortinchoqlik xos. “Adaptatsiyalangan bola” qatoriga ota-onasiga qarshi chiquvchi “qo`zg`alonchi” bolalar ham mansub. «Farzand»ga “Men xohlayman”, “Men qo`rqaman”, “Men yomon ko`raman”, “Meni ishim yo`q” kabi jumlalar xos.

“Katta (ulg`aygan) “Men - holati” – odamning o`z tajribasiga tayangan holda borliqni ob'ektiv baholash va shu asosda mustaqil, vaziyatga mos keluvchi qarorlar qabul qilish qobiliyati xos. Ulg`ayganlik holati butun hayot davomida rivojlanish imkoniyatiga ega. “Katta”ning lug`ati reallikga bo`lgan beasos mulohazalardan holi ravishda qurilgan bo`lib, ob'ektiv va sub'etiv reallikni ob'ektiv ravishda o`lchash, baholash va ifoda eta olish imkonini beruvchi tushunchalardan iborat. “Kattalik, ulg`ayganlik” holati ustun odamlar ob'ektiv ratsional bo`lib, eng muvofiq adaptiv xulq-atvorni amalga oshirish imkoniyatiga egalar. Agar “Ulg`ayganlik” holati muhrlangan bo`lib, faoliyat ko`satmasa, bunday odam o`tmishda yashaydi, u o`zgaruvchan dunyoni anglay olmaydi va uning xulqi “Farzand” va “Ota-onasiga” hayot kontseptsiyasi bo`lsa, “Farzand” his-tuyg`ular asosidagi hayot kontseptsiyasidir, “Ulg`ayganlik” esa ma'lumot yig`ish va uni tahlil etishga qaratilgan tafakkur asosidagi hayot kontseptsiyasidir. Bernda “Katta”“Ota-onasiga” va “Farzand” orasidagi qozi rolini o`ynaydi. U “Ota-onasiga” va “Farzand”da yozilgan ma'lumotni tahlil etgan

holda mazkur vaziyatda qanday xulq-atvor muvofiqligini, qaysi streotiplardan voz kechib, qaysilarini qoldirish kerakligini tanlaydi. Shu sababli korrektsiya doimiy “Ulg`aygan, katta” xulq-atvorni shakllantirishga qaratilgan bo`lib, uning maqsadi “Doimo katta (bo`ladi)”.

Transakt tahlil quyidagilarni o`z ichiga oladi:

Tizimli tahlil - shaxs tizimi taxlili

Transaktsiyalar analizi - odamlar orasidagi verbal va noverbal o`zaro ta'sir (munosabat)lar.

Yutuqqa - xohlangan natijaga olib keluvchi yashirin transaktsiyalar, psixologik o'yinlar analizi

Inson o`zi xohlamagan holda rioya qiluvchi senariy, individual hayotiy senariy analizi (skript - analiz).

Korreksion ta'sir asosida rolli o`yinlar texnikasi yordamida o`zaro ta'sir (munosabat)larni demonstratsiyalashni nazarda tutuvchi "ego-pozitsiya (holat)lar"ni tizimli tahlili yotadi. Bunda ikki muammo (boshqalardan) yaqqol ajralib turadi: Kontaminatsiyalar, ya'ni ikki turli xil "ego-holatlarni" aralashuvi. Ajralishlar, ya'ni "ego-holatlar"ni bir-biridan keskin ajralib, chegaralanib qolishi. Transakt tahlilda ochiq kommunikatsiya (aloqa) tamoyili qo`llaniladi, tushunarli so`zlar bilan suhbatlashishadi (mijoz transakt tahlilga oid adabiyotlar o`qishi mumkin).

Korrekteziya maqsadi. Asosiy maqsadi - mijozga o`z o`yinlarini, hayotiy stenariyni, "ego-holatlar"ini anglashga va (zaruriyat bo`lganda) hayot qurish xulq-atvoriga oid yangi qarorlar qabul qilishga yordam berish. Korrekteziya mazmuni – insonning bo`yniga qo`yilgan xulq-atvor dasturlaridan ozod etish hamda uni to`laqonli munosabatlar va yaqinlikka qobiliyatli, mustaqil, spontan bo`lishiga yordam berishdan iborat. Shu bilan birga mijozning mustaqillik va avtanomlikka erishishi, majburiyat (zo`rlash)lardan ozod bo`lishi, samimiyat va yaqinlikka ijozat beruvchi, o`yindan holi bo`lgan haqiqiy munosabatlarga kirishishi ham korrekteziya maqsadiga kiradi.

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**OILADAGI IJTIMOIY TARBIYA O‘SMIRLAR DEVIANT XULQ-ATVORI
OLDINI OLISH KAFOLATI SIFATIDA**

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Annotatsiya: ushbu maqolada bola tarbiyasida ota-onalarning umuminsoniylik tamoyillariga amal qilishlari, Psixologiya nuqtai nazaridan, bola ruhiy sog‘lom rivojlanishi va tengdoshlari bilan yaxshi munosabatda bo‘lishi haqida fikr yuritilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: ota va ona, tarbiya, oilaviy munosabatlar, bola tarbiyasi, qobiliyat, ma’naviyat, mafkura, iroda, jismoniy tarbiya, harakat.

Аннотация: в данной статье родители следуют принципам универсальности в воспитании детей, с точки зрения психологии ребенок имеет здоровое психическое развитие и хорошие отношения со сверстниками.

Ключевые слова: отец и мать, воспитание, семейные отношения, воспитание ребенка, способности, духовность, мировоззрение, воля, физическое воспитание, действие.

Abstract: in this article, parents follow the principles of universality in raising children, from the point of view of psychology the child has a healthy mental development and good relations with peers.

Key words: father and mother, upbringing, family relations, child upbringing, abilities, spirituality, worldview, will, physical education, action.

Aynan oilaviy tarbiya bolaga ijobjiy ta’sir ko‘rsatadi va buni hech qaysi tarbiyaviy muassasa o‘rnini bosa olmaydi.

Bolani tarbiyalash – oilaning baxt-saodatiga, jamiyatning baxtli bo‘lishiga xizmat qiladi. Bu esa o‘z navbatida bolalarga ko‘p e’tibor berishni talab etadi.

Bolalarni jismonan sog‘lom, aqlli, jamiyatga, odamlarga xizmat qilishidan quvonadigan qilib tarbiyalagan ota-onalar o‘z vazifalarini to‘la-to‘kis bajargan bo‘ladilar.

Afsuski, har doim ham shunday bo‘lavermaydi. Oilaviy munosabatlarning o‘zgarishi, ota va ona o‘rtasidagi o‘zaro kelisha olmaslik, muammolarining kelib chiqishi bola tarbiyasiga yomon ta’sir etadi. Salbiy oqibatlarning paydo bo‘lishiga olib keladi. Natijada, bola ota-ona nazoratidan chetda qoladi.

Har qanday jamiyat va davlatning asosiy vazifalaridan biri bolaning oilada tarbiyalanish huquqini ta’minlashdir. Bolaning ushbu huquqlari Xalqaro hujjatlarda

(BMTning “Bola huquqlari to‘g‘risida” Konvensiyasi), shuningdek, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi qonun hujjatlarida belgilab berilgan. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oila kodeksida bolaning quyidagi huquqlari asosiy va mustaqil bo‘lib ajralib turadi: oilada yashash va tarbiyalanish huquqi, ota-onva boshqa qarindoshlar bilan muloqot qilish huquqi, o‘zini himoya qilish huquqi, ism, familiya va otasining ismiga ega bo‘lish huquqi. Farzandlikka olish, vasiylik va homiylik, tutingan oila, yetim va ota-onva qaramog‘idan mahrum bo‘lgan bolalarni joylashtirishning maqbul va o‘zini oqlagan shakllari hisoblanadi.

Mamlakatimizda ota-onva qaramog‘idan mahrum bo‘lgan, yetim bolalar tarbiyasiga turli tarixiy davrlarda jiddiy e’tibor berilgan. Hozirgi zamonaviy ilmiy tadqiqotlarda bolaning ruhiy tarbiyasiga oilaviy tarbiyaning ta’siri muhim ekanligi ta’kidlanayotgan bir paytda mo‘tabar dinimiz islom ilmida ilk davridayoq bolaning oilada tarbiyalanishiga asosiy e’tibor qaratilganligini ham e’tirof etish zarur. Islomda bolani mumkin qadar o‘z onasi emizishi lozimdir deb ko‘rsatiladi. Chunki bola ona suti orqali ham ruhiy, ham biologik oziqa oladi. Qur’oni Karimning Baqara surasi 233–oyatida “Kim emizishni batamom qilishni iroda qilsa, onalar farzandlarni to‘liq ikki yil emizurlar” deb ta’kidlanishi ona sutining bola taraqqiyoti uchun muhimligini ko‘rsatib turibdi.

Abu Hurayra roziyallohu anhudan rivoyat qilinadi: “Rasululloh sollallohu alayhi vasallam o‘z huzurlarida al-Aqra’ ibn Hobis Taymiy o‘tirganda Hasan ibn Alini o‘ptilar. Shunda u: “Mening o‘nta bolam bor. Ulardan birortasini o‘pganim yo‘q”, dedi. Bas, Rasululloh sollallohu alayhi vasallam unga nazar soldilar va: “Rahim qilmaganga rahim qilinmas”, dedilar. Yana Oisha roziyallohu anhodan rivoyat qilinadi: “Bir a’robiy Nabiy sollallohu alayhi vasallamning huzurlariga kelib”: “Sizlar yosh bolalaringizni o‘pasizlarmi? Biz o‘pmaymiz”, dedi. Shunda Nabiy sollallohu alayhi vasallam: “Alloh qalbingdan rahmatni sug‘urib olgan bo‘lsa, men nima ham qila olar edim”, dedilar”.

Mazkur hadislar, avvalo, yosh bolalarga rahm qilish, ota-onalar o‘z farzandlariga mehribon bo‘lishlari zarurligi va bu Ollohning rahmati va savobli ish ekanligini anglatadi. Har bir ota-onva o‘z farzandinining tarbiyasi uchun mas’ul ekanligini unutmasligi darkor.

Islom ilmida ota-onalar qo‘lida bolalar aziz omonatdirlar, shuning uchun ularni go‘zal tarbiya etmoq, yaxshi xulqlariga o‘rgatmoq va ko‘rkam odatlarni tushuntirmoq lozimligi uqtiriladi.

Muhammad alayhissalom “Bolalaringiz bilan birga bo‘ling va ularning odobini yaxshilanglar” deya marhamat qilganlarida, bolalarni tarbiyasiga qiziqmaslik va shug‘ullanmaslik turli xil noxushliklarni keltirib chiqarishini nazarda tutganlar.

Hazrati Umarning “Bola otadan qanchalik uzoqlashsa, yomon ishlarga moyil bo‘laveradi, u o‘ziga hamrohni oilaning tashqarisidan izlaydi va bu ko‘pincha yomon oqibatlarga olib keladi” deb ta’kidlashlari ham aynan bola qarovsizligiga, uning oqibatlariga borib taqaladi.

Islom ilmida bola tarbiyasida ota-onaning o‘rni haqida juda ko‘p gapirilgan. Ayniqsa, onaning bola tarbiyasidagi o‘rni haqida alohida uqtiriladi.

Sharq va G‘arbda keng tanilib “Shayx ur-rais” nomiga sazovor bo‘lgan Abu Ali Ibn Sinoning (980-1037) “Tib qonunlari” va “Tadbiri manzil” asarlarida oila, ota-ona hamda bola munosabatlariga oid pedagogik va psixologik qarashlari bayon etilgan. Uning oilani ijtimoiy institut, shaxslararo munosabatlar manbai, o‘zaro ta’sir o‘tkazishning qulay ijtimoiy muhitni, milliy an’analalar ta’sirchanligi, taqlid, yuqish fenomenlari negizi ekanligi to‘g‘risidagi mulohazalari to hozirgi davrgacha o‘z kuchini yo‘qotgani yo‘q.

U bola tarbiyasida ota-onalarning umuminsoniylik tamoyillariga amal qilishlarini ta’kidlaydi. Tarbiyachi, ota-onalarga uni qattiq tan jazosidan farqli o‘laroq, shaxsiy ibrat orqali tarbiyalash ma’qulligini uqtirgan. Ibn Sino oila boshlig‘i oldiga katta talablar qo‘yadi, farzandlarni bir-biriga nisbatan mehr-oqibat tuyg‘usi orqali tarbiyalash, iliq ruhiy muhitni yaratishni uqtiradi. Oiladagi noxush tarbiya faqat shu oilagagina salbiy ta’sir qilib qolmasdan, balki boshqa oilalarga ham xuddi shunday ta’sir qilishini oqilona tarbiya oila baxtining muhim asosi ekanligini ta’kidlaydi. Ibn Sino bola yomon hulq, xislatni egallashini kutmasdan turib, uni ijobiy fazilatlar bilan tanishtirib, bolaga yaxshi odobni singdirish kerak, – deb yozadi. Uning ta’kidlashicha, sharoit (muhit) qanday bo‘lishidan qat’i nazar, farzand kamoloti ota-onalarning asosiy vazifasidir, ular davlat boshlig‘imi yoki jamiyatning oddiy bir a’zosimi, bari bir tarbiya masalasida ular uchun bir xil talab qo‘yilishi kerak, chunki bu ijtimoiy ehtiyojdir.

XII asrning buyuk mutafakkiri va shoiri Yusuf Xos Hojib o‘zining “Qutadg‘u bilig”- “Saodatga boshlovchi bilim” kitobida va undan keyingi qator asarlarida o‘zining etika va oilaviy hayotga oid qarashlarini bayon etadi. Shoirning fikricha, farzand ko‘rish va unga tarbiya berish har bir inson uchun buyuk baxtdir, ularsiz hayotning ma’nosi yo‘q. Lekin bu narsa ota-onaga juda katta mas’uliyat yuklaydiki, uning uddasidan chiqmoq har bir ota-ona uchun ham farz, ham qarzdir. U oilaviy muhitni shaxs axloqiy taraqqiyotining asosi, deb hisoblagan: “Agar bolaning xulqi yomon bo‘lsa, bunda bolaning aybi yo‘q, hamma ayb – otasida” deydi.

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Gimnastika darsining maqsadlari, vositalari va uslubiy xususiyatlari

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Anatatsiya: *Jismoniy tarbiyada umumiy jismoniy rivojlanish va insonning asosiy motor qobiliyatlarini yaxshilashni ta'minlaydigan gimnastika alohida o'rinn tutadi. Gimnastika turli xil mashqlar bilan ajralib turadi, bu aniqlarni eng muvaffaqiyatli hal qilish uchun keng imkoniyatlar yaratadi*

Kalit so'zlar: *Gimnastika, sog'lomlashtirish, saf mashqlari, sakrash, erkin mashq, akrobatika, xoreografiya.*

Gimnastikaning har xil turlari bilan shug'ullanish qaror qabul qilishga yordam beradi eng muhim vazifalardan biri jismoniy tayyorgarlikni ta'minlashdir jismoniy va ma'naviy kuchlarning uyg'un rivojlanishi bilan kuchli yosh avlod.

Gimnastika-maxsus tanlangan jismoniy tizim salomatlikni mustahkamlash, uyg'un jismoniy tarbiya va insonning motor qobiliyatini, uning kuchini, epchilligini, tezligini, chidamliligini, moslashuvchanligini yaxshilash uchun ishlatiladigan mashqlar, uslubiy texnikalar.

Gimnastika vazifalari

1) sog'lomlashtirish-salomatlikni mustahkamlash, individual mushak guruhlarini va butun mushak tizimini rivojlantirish; individual organlarda funksional anormalliklarni bartaraf etish va oldini olish

va tana tizimlari; to'g'ri holatni, yurishni shakllantirish; nafas olish va yurak-qon tomir tizimining umumiy rivojlanishi va mustahkamlanishi, metabolizmni yaxshilash va tananing ish faoliyatini yaxshilash;

2) ta'lim-hayotiy vosita ko'nikmalarini, ko'nikmalarini shakllantirish (shu jumladan amaliy va sport) va har tomonlama jismoniy rivojlanish, kuch, moslashuvchanlik, muvofiqlashtirish va harakatlarning ekspressivligini tarbiyalashga yordam beradigan maxsus bilimlar bilan quollanish;

3) tarbiyaviy-axloqiy va irodaviy fazilatlarni tarbiyalash, intizom, kollektivizm, jasorat, qat'iyatlilik, qat'iyatlilik, qat'iyatlilik, chidamlilik, tashabbuskorlik va boshqalar. Gimnastikada estetik fazilatlarni – harakat madaniyatini, musiqiy fazilatlarni tarbiyalashda katta o'rinn egallaydi ta'mi, ritm hissi.

Gimnastika vositalari

1) saf mashqlari-safdag'i qo'shma harakatlar (shu jumladan yakka). Ular tashkilotchilik va intizomni tarbiyalashga yordam beradi, birgalikda uyushgan

harakatlarga o'rgatadi, insonning to'g'ri holatini shakllantiradi, qiladi u yanada ohangdor, ingichka. Burg'ulash mashqlari katta pedagogik ahamiyatga ega, chunki ular tufayli o'qituvchi talabalarni to'g'ri tashkil etish imkoniyatiga ega, birgalikda harakat qilish uchun ularni zalga yoki saytga joylashtirish, shuningdek vosita muammolarini hal qilish tavsiya etiladi darsda;

2) umumiy rivojlanish mashqlari (URM) mushak-skelet tizimini va butun tanani yaxshilashga yordam beradi

umuman olganda, ular to'g'ri holatni shakllantiradi. Ular umumiylar maqsadga qaratilgan jismoniy rivojlanish va talabalarni o'zlashtirishga tayyorlash keyinchalik murakkab motorli harakatlar. Ushbu guruhga quyidagilar kiradi kuch, moslashuvchanlikni rivojlantirish uchun turli xil mashqlar, tezlik, muvofiqlashtirish, mushaklarni kuchaytirish va bo'shashtirish qobiliyati. Umumiylar rivojlanish mashqlari, vazifalarga qarab, ob'ektlarsiz va turli xil narsalar (to'plar, arqonlar, gimnastika tayoqchalar, dumbbelllar, rezina) bilan bajarilishi mumkin amortizatorlar va boshqalar). Xuddi shu guruhga mashqlar kiradi sherikning qarshiligi bilan juftlikda. URM tasniflanadi anatomik asosda:

- a) bo'yin, qo'l va elkama-kamar uchun mashqlar;
- b) magistral uchun;
- c) oyoqlar uchun;
- d) butun tana uchun.

URM tuzatish, gigiena, ishlab chiqarish, asosiy, sport mashg'ulotlarining asosiy mazmunini tashkil etadi va sport va amaliy gimnastika;

3) amaliy mashqlar – yugurish, yurish, uloqtirish, toqqa chiqish, to'siqlarni engib o'tish. Ularning yordami bilan talabalar asosiy hayotiy ko'nikma va ko'nikmalarni egallaydilar, ularni turli xil sharoitlarda qo'llashni o'rganing. Amaliy mashqlar yordamida harakatlarning umumiylar muvofiqlashtirilishi yaxshilanadi, individual mushak guruhlari rivojlanadi va mustahkamlanadi. Kompleksda qo'llaniladigan amaliy mashqlar ko'p qirrali jismoniy rivojlanishning samarali vositalaridan biridir;

4) sakrash-bu o'quvchilarning muvofiqlashtirish qobiliyatini yaxshilashning yaxshi vositasi. Ular yurak-qon tomir va nafas olish tizimlariga ijobjiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi, shuning uchun ular gimnastikada muhim o'rinni tutadi;

5) gimnastika jihozlaridagi mashqlar gimnastikaning asosiy mazmunini tashkil qiladi. Bu barlarda, halqalarda, parallel barlarda, otta, logda, turli balandlikdagi barlarda mashqlar-sportning eng xarakterli vositalari gimnastika. Ularning asosiy maqsadi harakatlarni muvofiqlashtirishni yaxshilashdir. Ushbu gimnastika jihozlarida mashqlarni muvaffaqiyatli o'zlashtirish uchun har tomonlama jismoniy tayyorgarlik, shuningdek kuch, moslashuvchanlik, vestibulyar apparatlar va ixtiyoriy fazilatlarning yuqori darajadagi rivojlanishi majburiyidir. Chig'anoqlarning dizayn xususiyatlari va g'ayrioddiy

qo'llab-quvvatlash shartlari (asosan qo'llarda) ushbu mashqlarning sezilarli intensivligini belgilaydi.

Ushbu snaryadlardan tashqari, gimnastikada ommaviy turdag'i snaryadlar keng qo'llaniladi (bir vaqtning o'zida frontal, oqim va boshqa usullar bilan mashq qilish uchun). Bularga gimnastika devorlari va skameykalar, arqonlar, zinapoyalar, shuningdek, bir vaqtning o'zida turli xil mashqlarni katta guruhlarda bajarishga imkon beradigan ko'p to'plamli snaryadlar kiradi;

6) erkin mashqlar – akrobatika va xoreografiya elementlari bilan birlgilikda turli xil gimnastika mashqlarining kombinatsiyasi. Bunday kombinatsiyalar sport tasnifida belgilangan talablarga muvofiq tuziladi. Asosiy kompozitsiyaning maqsadi muvofiqlashtirish qobiliyatlarini takomillashtirish, harakatlarning ritmi va go'zalligini tarbiyalashdir. Erkin mashqlar matabni shakllantirishning samarali vositasidir harakatlar. Ular ob'ektlarsiz (sportda) bajarilishi mumkin

gimnastika) va turli xil mavzular bilan (badiiy gimnastikada, ommaviy gimnastika chiqishlarida);

7) akrobatik mashqlar keng doiraga ega qiyinchiliklar oddiydan eng murakkabgacha. Muvofiqlashtirish va mushaklarning harakatlari uchun oddiy mashqlar dasturga kiritilgan birinchi kurs gimnastikachilarini tayyorlash. Barcha jismoniy rivojlanishning juda yuqori darajasini talab qiladigan murakkab mashqlar inson qibiliyatları, faqat yuqori malakali sportchilar uchun mavjud. Akrobatik mashqlar muhim ahamiyatga ega jismoniy va axloqiy irodani takomillashtirish vositasi sifatlar, kuch, tezlik, epchillik, jasorat, qat'iyatlilik va boshqalar. Ular kosmosda yo'nalishni turli yo'llar bilan tarbiyalaydilar va vestibulyar apparatni mashq qilishda muhim vosita hisoblanadi.

8) badiiy va ritmik gimnastika mashqlari turli xil harakatlarni o'z ichiga oladi, shu jumladan va raqs. Ular musiqiy akkompaniment bilan uzviy bog'liqdir va tinglovchilarning estetik tarbiyasiga hissa qo'shadi. Ushbu mashqlar ayollar bilan mashg'ulotlarda qo'llaniladi.

Gimnastika darslarida turli xil turlari keng qo'llaniladi ko'plab muhim ko'nikmalarni, ko'nikmalarni takomillashtirish va mustahkamlash, shuningdek, ishtirokchilarning hissiy ohangini oshirish uchun ochiq o'yinlar va sport estafetalarini.

Gimnastikaning yuqoridaq asosiy vositalarini, ularning asosiy ta'sirini hisobga olgan holda, birlashtirish tavsiya etiladi

quyidagicha:

a) jismoniy rivojlanishning umumiyligi rivojlanishiga qaratilgan mashqlar fazilatlar va vosita qibiliyatları (bular burg'ulash mashqlari, URM, ochiq o'yinlar va estafetalar);

b) hayotiy vosita qibiliyatları va ko'nikmalarini shakllantirish (amaliy mashqlar, sakrash);

v) motor qobiliyatlari va ixtiyoriy fazilatlarni jadal rivojlantirish va takomillashtirish (erkin mashqlar, qo'llab-quvvatlash sakrashlari, gimnastika jihozlarida mashqlar, akrobatik mashqlar va badiiy gimnastika mashqlari).

Asosiy gimnastika mashqlarining bunday bo'linishi ularni muayyan pedagogik muammolarni hal qilish uchun tanlashni osonlashtiradi.

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Gimnastikaning sport turlari va sog'lomlashtiruvchi ahamiyati.

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Anatatsiya: Jismoniy tarbiyada umumiy jismoniy rivojlanish va insonning asosiy motor qobiliyatlarini yaxshilashni ta'minlaydigan gimnastika alohida o'rinn tutadi. Gimnastika turli xil mashqlar bilan ajralib turadi, bu aniqlarni eng muvaffaqiyatli hal qilish uchun keng imkoniyatlar yaratadi

Kalit so'zlar: Gimnastika, sog'lomlashtirish, saf mashqlari, sakrash, erkin mashq, akrobatika, xoreografiya.

Gimnastikaning sport turlariga gimnastika, badiiy gimnastika, sport akrobatikasi kiradi, sport aerobikasi va fitnes aerobikasi.

Gimnastika ko'pkurashning bir nechta turlarini o'z ichiga oladi. Bunga quyidagilar kiradi: erkaklarda-bepul mashqlar, mashqlar otda, halqalarda, barlarda, barda, qo'llab-quvvatlovchi sakrashlar; ayollarda-qo'llab-quvvatlash sakrashlari, turli balandlikdagi barlarda mashqlar, gimnastika logida va polda mashqlar. Darslarga badiiy gimnastika badiiy mashqlarni o'z ichiga oladi gimnastika, xoreografiya, akrobatika.

Sport gimnastikasi – Olimpiya sport turi. Mamlakatimizda uning rivojlanishiga rahbarlik qiladi gimnastikasi federatsiyasi.

Badiiy gimnastika-bu sof ayol sport turi.

Uning asosiy vositalari klassik raqs, ritm, plastmassa elementlari, ob'ektlar bilan bajariladigan raqs mashqlari (halqa, arqon, lenta, to'p, klublar) va ob'ektlarsiz, albatta musiqiy hamrohlik. Badiy gimnastika ham Olimpiya sport turi hisoblanadi va uning mamlakatimizda rivojlanishi badiiy gimnastika Federatsiyasi tomonidan boshqariladi.

Sport akrobatikasi uchta mashq guruhini o'z ichiga oladi: akrobatik sakrash, juftlik (erkak va aralash juftliklar), guruh mashqlari va trambolin mashqlari. Keng akrobatik mashqlarning murakkabligi diapazoni ularni yoshi, jinsi va jismoniy tayyorgarligi jihatidan farq qiladigan shaxslarga o'rgatish imkonini beradi. U turli miqyosdagi musobaqalarni tashkil qiladi va o'tkazadi.

Sport aerobikasi-bu sport turi sportchilar uzluksiz va yuqori samarali mashqlar to'plami, shu jumladan murakkab koordinatsion asiklik harakatlarning kombinatsiyasi, turli xil tarkibiy guruhlarning turli xil murakkab elementlari, shuningdek sheriklar o'rtasidagi o'zaro ta'sir. Tarkibi quyidagi fanlardan: erkaklarning individual chiqishlari va ayollar, har qanday tarkibdagi aralash juftliklar, uchlik va oltitalar. Ushbu mashqlarda

xoreografiyaning asosini quyidagilar tashkil etadi aerobik qadamlar va ularning birikmalari.

Fitness aerobikasi-bu jamoaviy murakkab muvofiqlashtirilgan doimiy sport bilan ajralib turadigan asiklik sport klassik aerobikaga xos harakatlarni bajarish

yuqori intensivlik, Step-aerobika, musiqaga ijro etiladigan hip-hop uslubidagi aerobikaning raqs turi. 1995 yilda xalqaro Olimpiya qo'mitasi (XOQ) tomonidan aerobika rasmiy intizom deb tan olindi va xalqaro gimnastika federatsiyasiga kirdi.

Fitness aerobikasini rivojlantirish va ommalashtirish bilan FISAF xalqaro tashkiloti shug'ullanadi, Prezident Stefan Bardelemy (Fransiya), Rossiyada esa Rossiya fitnes – aerobika Federatsiyasi, uning prezidenti Olga Slutsker. Championatlar o'tkaziladi

jahon va Yevropa, xalqaro turnirlar va bolalar, o'smirlar va kattalar o'rtasida Umumrusiya musobaqlari. Musobaqa dasturi uchta fanni o'z ichiga oladi:

- ✓ aerobika;
- ✓ qadam aerobikasi;
- ✓ hip-hop

Gimnastikaning sog'lomlashtirish turlari.

Gimnastikaning sog'lomlashtirish turlari ertalabki gigiena (jismoniy mashqlar) va kirish gimnastikasi, jismoniy tarbiya, o'quv muassasalarida, ishlab chiqarishda jismoniy tarbiya shaklida mashqlarni bajarishni o'z ichiga oladi. Ushbu guruhga terapevtik ham kiradi gimnastika. Ularning asosiy maqsadi salomatlikni mustahkamlashdir inson, o'qish, ishda jismoniy va aqliy faoliyatini yuqori darajada ushlab turish, faollikni oshirish mehnat va ijtimoiy faoliyatda Gigienik gimnastika inson salomatligini mustahkamlash va saqlash, umuman tananing hayotiy faoliyatini oshirish muammolarini hal qiladi. Fiziologik ta'sir nuqtai nazaridan gigienik gimnastika tinglovchilarning butun tanasini tonlaydi va engillashtiradi insonning mehnat va ijtimoiy foydali faoliyatidan keyin umumiy charchoq Gigienik gimnastika insonning kundalik hayotida keng qo'llaniladi. Bu odamda yaxshi odatlarni tarbiyalashga yordam beradi: gigiena qoidalariга rioya qilish, muntazam jismoniy mashqlar bilan tanishish. Gigienik gimnastika ertalab, tushdan keyin va kechqurun o'tkazilishi mumkin. Ertalab gimnastika tananing optimal ishlashiga tezda erishish uchun ishlatiladi; kun davomida mashqlar charchoqni oldini olish yoki bartaraf etish, qarshi turish uchun amalga oshiriladi kundalik gipokineziyaning salbiy ta'siri; kechki mashg'ulotlar kunduzgi stressni engillashtirishga yordam beradi, foydali ta'sir ko'rsatadi keyingi uyqu uchun. Barcha holatlarda jismoniy mashqlarni qattiqlashuv protseduralari bilan birlashtirish tavsiya etiladi.

Sog'lomlashtiruvchi gimnastikasi insonlarni mehnat faoliyatiga tezda jalb qilishga qaratilgan. Tashkilot shaklida bu mактабда "darsdan oldin gimnastika" va "ishdan oldin gimnastika". Bu erda mashqlar tuzilishda qo'llaniladi harakatlar, energiya va hissiy

ta'minot yaqin professional vosita harakatlariga. Jismoniy mashqlar paytida fiziologik va psixologik erishiladi faol va yuqori samarali o'quv va ishlab chiqarish faoliyatiga munosabat. Ijro muddati jismoniy mashqlar-5-10 daqiqa.

Jismoniy tarbiya yoki jismoniy tarbiya, jismoniy va aqliy ko'rsatkichlarni yuqori darajada ushlab turish uchun ishlatiladi butun maktab yoki ish kuni davomida daraja, durus buzilishining oldini olish, mahalliy jismoniy charchoq. U o'quv mashg'ulotlari yoki ish paytida charchoq belgilari (chalg'itish, holatni buzish, charchoq hissi va boshqalar) paydo bo'lganda amalga oshiriladi. Kompleks 5-10 ta mashqdan iborat bo'lib, 2-5 daqiqa ichida bajarilishi mumkin. Terapevtik gimnastika terapevtik jismoniy madaniyatning asosidir (jismoniy mashqlar terapiyasi). Bu shikastlanish, shikastlanish, kasallik, jarrohlik va boshqalardan keyin tananing vaqtincha yo'qolgan individual funktsiyalarini tiklashga yordam beradi. U turli xil kasalliklar uchun boshqa dorilar bilan birgalikda ishlatiladi, ammo ayniqsa, mushak-skelet tizimini davolashda samarali. Darsning asosiy shakli-bu 30-60 daqiqa davom etadigan dars yoki protsedura. Terapevtik jismoniy madaniyatning bir turi-bu sog'lqnini saqlashning noan'anaviy turlari gimnastika: tuzatish, dam olish, tiklash, nafas olish, artikulyar va boshqalar.

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Abstract: In this article, measures to encourage women in our country to engage in entrepreneurship and to provide them with practical help, i.e., support, are widely covered. In addition, the benefits and subsidies provided by our state for women entrepreneurs in order to maintain stability in business and start and develop their entrepreneurship will be discussed.

Key words: entrepreneurship, business, small business, social sphere, individual, private entrepreneurship.

It is known that increasing the socio-political activity of women, supporting them in every way, and developing women's entrepreneurship has been raised to the level of state policy in our country. Today, providing women with work and creating decent living conditions for them is one of the important directions of the social sphere. That is why President Shavkat Mirziyoyev attaches great importance to the development of women's entrepreneurship and their social activity. What is entrepreneurship? Entrepreneurship is derived from the English word meaning employment. A person engaged in this activity is called an entrepreneur. Entrepreneurship has become a phrase that is often used by citizens of today's developed Uzbekistan. There are many opportunities open to people who want to do business in our republic. People who want to become entrepreneurs are effectively using these opportunities. Currently, the number of women entrepreneurs is growing year by year due to the special attention paid to the development of women's entrepreneurship in our country. In Uzbekistan today, women make up more than 17 million of the country's population, and the share of women in entrepreneurship is 37 percent of the total number of small business representatives. One of the priority tasks facing this direction is to increase the share of women among business entities to 40 percent. In order to form and improve one's own knowledge and skills in entrepreneurship, short training courses in entrepreneurship are being formed. In addition, various practical assistance is provided to ensure employment of women and girls included in the list of "Women's register" and attract them to entrepreneurship. It should be mentioned that the neighborhood created opportunities for women to do business without leaving home. For example, you can build a greenhouse in the yard of your house and earn money through it. The neighborhood can provide the equipment necessary for entrepreneurship for families with limited financial means. If a family or a woman in the neighborhood is given an incubator, a machine for hatching chicks, a woman can definitely start her own business and earn an income through it. In addition, according to

the Government's decision "On effective implementation of vocational and entrepreneurship training programs for young people and women and measures to allocate microcredits for their entrepreneurial activities", individuals with entrepreneurial initiative, including young people and the regulation on the procedure for allocating microcredits to women was approved. According to the regulations, individuals with entrepreneurial initiatives, including young people and women, as well as persons who have established micro-firms and small enterprises (borrowers) can apply for a loan to Mikrokreditbank joint-stock-commercial bank or joint-stock-commercial bank peoples applies to the bank with an electronic application. In addition, there are preferential loans allocated for "Attracting women to entrepreneurship and supporting them". Preferential loans at an annual rate of 14 percent for a period of up to 3 years with a grace period of 3 to 6 months:

Preferential loans from 3 to 6 months at an annual rate of 14 percent - to women who are doing business as a natural person in the amount of up to 33 million soums (without collateral);

Women-led business entities: up to 225 million soums will be allocated (provided the types of collateral provided by the legislation).

Loans are allocated fully digitized through a single electronic online platform (oilakredit.uz). It should be noted that today the following training courses are being conducted in order to develop business and entrepreneurship skills among women:

Training courses based on programs approved by the Agency for Entrepreneurship Development and the Higher School of Business and Entrepreneurship;

Special training programs of vocational training courses of " Thank you for your work " monocenters, vocational training centers, neighborhood vocational training centers and Women's Entrepreneurship Centers or non-state educational institutions. 304 thousand 891 women who are eager to learn professions and entrepreneurship in order to start their work and entrepreneurship were trained in the professions demanded by the labor market in "Ishga Merhamat" monocenters and vocational schools. Over the past 2.5 years, 473 thousand 659 women have been placed in permanent jobs. More than 230 thousand women were involved in public works. Today, 14 thousand 693 women and girls have joined the " Craftsman " association, and 21 thousand 879 apprentices have been assigned to them. The number of women entrepreneurs is increasing year by year. The program "Every family is an entrepreneur" was developed to ensure the employment of women and girls and support entrepreneurship. Over the past 2.5 years, 9.7 trillion soums of loans have been allocated to 496,000 women for the development of family business at the expense of commercial banks and the State Fund for Women's Support. More than 108,000 women were given subsidies for equipment. In particular, for this purpose, in 2022, more than 39,900 women received a subsidy of 164 billion soums, and

in 5 months of 2023, 66.1 billion soums were allocated to 16,165 women. As a result of efforts in this regard, the share of women entrepreneurs in Uzbekistan is 37 percent.

Summary. To sum up, the changes and development processes taking place in the current period are expanding, and the role of women in small business and private entrepreneurship is also increasing. A few years ago, there were various restrictions on women, but now there are unlimited opportunities. In particular, the issues of equality between women and men and non-discrimination of women are defined in the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. For example, Article 37 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan and Article 6 of the Labor Code prohibit discrimination against women in labor matters. It is a fact that women actively participate in measures for the development and renewal of the national economy, especially in the development of small business and private entrepreneurship. They are also engaged in their own business activities, creating many vacancies, keeping themselves busy and benefiting the state.

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Abstract: Artificial intelligence (AI), known by some as the industrial revolution (IR) 4.0, is going to change not only the way we do things, how we relate to others, but also what we know about ourselves. The IR1.0, the IR of the 18th century, impelled a huge social change without directly complicating human relationships. Modern AI, however, has a tremendous impact on how we do things and also the ways we relate to one another. Facing this challenge, new principles of AI bioethics must be considered and developed to provide guidelines for the AI technology to observe so that the world will be benefited by the progress of this new intelligence, in particular for healthcare.

Key words: Artificial Intelligence, Healthcare, Ethics, Clinical Practice, Data Privacy, AI Challenges.

Introduction

Artificial intelligence (AI) has many different definitions [1]. Some see it as the created technology that allows computers and machines to function intelligently. Some see it as the machine that replaces human labor to work for men a more effective and speedier result. Others see it as “a system” with the ability to correctly interpret external data, to learn from such data, and to use those learnings to achieve specific goals and tasks through flexible adaptation.

Despite the different definitions, the common understanding of AI is that it is associated with machines and computers to help humankind solve problems and facilitate working processes.

Therefore, AI is used in all areas of human activity. AI ideas are applied to solve various practical problems [2]-[10]. In this case, you can use various approaches and algorithms that have found wide application in other areas of research [11]-[16]. Ultimately, these determine the relevance of this study, its importance in practical and scientific aspects.

Related works

There are many works devoted to the ethics of AI, which examine various areas of research on this issue.

T. Hagendorff evaluates AI guidelines by comparing mind and machine [17]. The author emphasizes that it was the development of AI that led to heated discussion and

debate on the ethics of AI. Therefore, first of all, it is important to consider the guiding principles of such a problem. Here, attention should be paid to the developments and applications of AI systems and how AI ethics requirements can be made more effective [17].

Study [18] provides a review on the ethics of artificial intelligence in healthcare. The authors provide some summary of the debate and identify open questions for future research in AI. For this purpose, 156 articles were analyzed. This revealed various AI ethics issues. The main conclusion of such research is the fact that unless quick action is taken, a new “AI winter” may occur due to the chilling effects associated with the loss of public confidence in the benefits of AI for healthcare [18].

K. Siau and W. Wang also analyze various problematic aspects of AI [19]. The authors emphasize that low explainability, data bias, data security, data privacy, and ethical issues of AI-based technologies pose significant risks to users, developers, humanity, and society [19]. This is despite the fact that advances in AI are impressive. The authors also explain the object of their study based on the fact that AI ethics is the study of ethical principles, rules, guidelines, policies and regulations related to AI.

J. C. Heilinger reviews and analyzes constructive criticism of AI ethics [20]. The author identifies conceptual, substantive, and procedural issues in AI ethics. A solution to such issues is also proposed. Moreover, such a solution includes the aspect that AI truly improves human lives and the development of society.

A. Jobin, M. Ienca, and E. Vayena study global principles of AI ethics [21]. The authors note the fact that it is necessary to understand what ethical requirements, technical standards and best practices are necessary to implement AI for the benefit of humans.

However, despite this variety of research areas, the ethics of AI in terms of its use in healthcare is of particular interest. But before that, we'll also look at the general ethical issues of AI.

Ethical Issues and Risks of AI

To address the ethical problems of AI, we must first recognize and understand the potential ethical issues or risks that AI may bring. Then, the necessary AI ethical guidelines, policies, principles, rules (i.e., Ethics of AI) can be formulated appropriately. With the adequate ethics of AI, we can design and build AI that behaves ethically (i.e., Ethical AI). The ethical issue of AI generally refers to the morally bad things or problematic outcomes relevant to AI (i.e., these issues and risks that are raised by the development, deployment, and use of AI) that need to be addressed [22]. Many ethical issues, such as lack of transparency, privacy and accountability, bias and discrimination, safety and security problems, the potential for criminal and malicious use, and so on, have been identified from the applications and studies (Fig. 1).

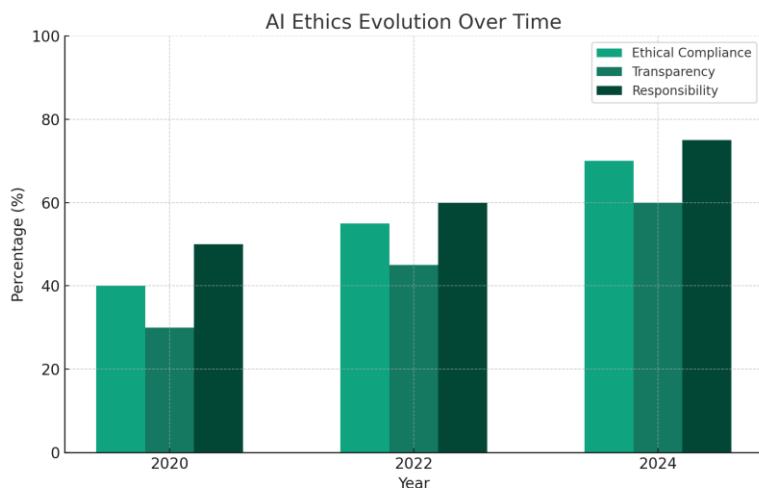


Figure 1: AI ethics evolution over time

In addition to the aspects previously discussed, it is crucial to delve deeper into the impact of Artificial Intelligence (AI) on human relationships and the corresponding ethical considerations. Modern AI profoundly affects not only our industrial and economic activities but also the way we interact with one another, raising new ethical challenges about privacy, bias, and manipulation.

AI influences more than just our industrial and economic actions; it significantly alters how we relate to each other, bringing to the fore ethical issues surrounding privacy, bias, and the potential for manipulation.

In the era of AI, privacy and surveillance issues become more complex due to the increased capability of technology to collect and analyze personal data (Fig. 2) [23].

Exploring how AI may reinforce existing biases and the challenges associated with understanding decision-making processes within these systems is imperative.

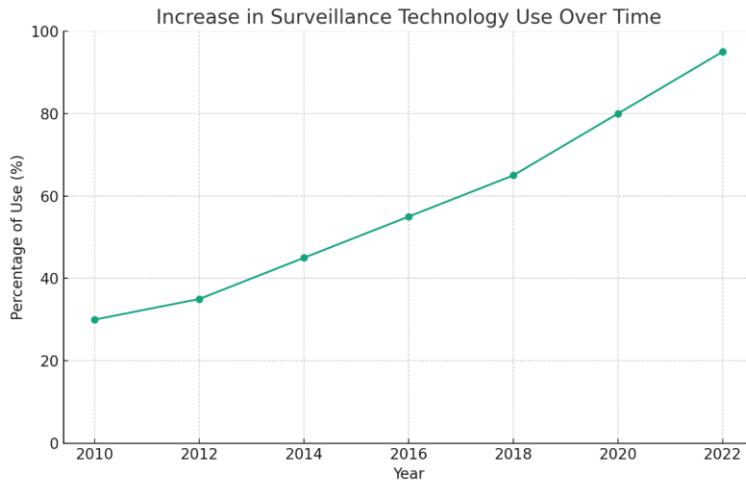


Figure 2: Increase in surveillance technology use over time

It is important to address philosophical questions such as "Should robots be granted rights?" And "How can responsibility be determined within AI systems?"

Future Best Practices for Ethical AI Systems

The research paper "Ethics of AI: A systematic literature review of principles and challenges" lays the groundwork for proposing a maturity model to assess the ethical capabilities of AI systems. This model is crucial for guiding future enhancements in the field of AI ethics. Here are some of the proposed best practices for future improvements [24]:

Comprehensive Ethical Assessments: The maturity model suggests that AI systems should undergo thorough ethical evaluations, examining aspects such as transparency, fairness, privacy, and accountability. This comprehensive assessment ensures that AI systems align with established ethical standards.

Continuous Improvement and Monitoring: AI technologies are dynamic, necessitating ongoing monitoring and continuous improvements to maintain ethical standards. This involves regular updates to the system in response to new ethical challenges and societal expectations.

Stakeholder Involvement: Involving various stakeholders, including ethicists, users, and regulatory bodies, in the development and evaluation process is vital. Their diverse perspectives can contribute to a more holistic and culturally sensitive approach to AI ethics.

Transparency in Decision-Making Processes: Ensuring that AI systems are transparent in their decision-making processes helps in building trust and understanding among users and stakeholders. This transparency also facilitates easier identification and correction of biases or errors.

Ethical Training for AI Practitioners: Providing comprehensive ethical training for AI developers and practitioners is essential. This training should cover the potential ethical implications of AI systems and ways to mitigate risks.

Legal and Regulatory Compliance: AI systems must adhere to existing legal and regulatory frameworks. Staying updated with evolving laws and regulations related to AI ethics is crucial for compliance and societal acceptance.

Artificial Intelligence in Healthcare

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is increasingly pivotal in healthcare, offering groundbreaking prospects for enhancing patient outcomes and healthcare delivery. This section delves into how AI is reshaping healthcare, from early and accurate disease diagnosis to the personalization of treatment plans.

AI's integration into healthcare enables the analysis of vast datasets, facilitating early disease detection and customized treatment strategies. Moreover, AI applications in medical imaging, such as analyzing X-rays or MRI scans, are significantly improving diagnostic accuracy.

However, the implementation of AI in healthcare is not without challenges. Key concerns include ensuring data privacy, addressing potential biases in AI algorithms, and maintaining the indispensable human element in healthcare decision-making.

The responsible integration of AI in healthcare promises to enhance patient care, streamline clinical workflows, and foster a more efficient healthcare system. This paradigm shift necessitates careful navigation of both technological potential and ethical considerations to realize the full benefits of AI in healthcare (Fig. 3) [25].

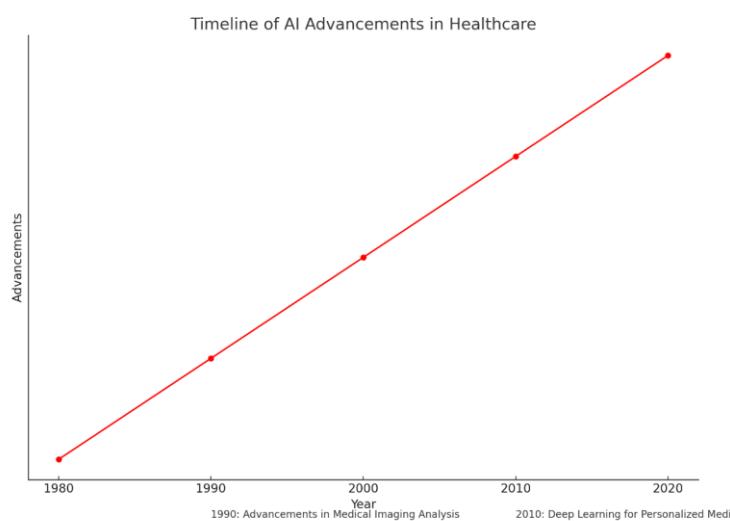


Figure 3: Timeline of AI advancement in healthcare

In analyzing the article "Revolutionizing healthcare: the role of artificial intelligence in clinical practice," we observe a nuanced depiction of AI's transformative role in healthcare. The article commendably highlights AI's potential in enhancing disease diagnosis, treatment, and patient engagement, illustrating a progressive shift towards more efficient healthcare systems.

Positives: The article effectively underscores the significant benefits of AI in healthcare, particularly in improving diagnostic accuracy and treatment personalization.

Negatives: While AI's benefits are clear, the article suggests a need for caution, especially regarding data privacy and algorithmic bias, which are critical concerns in patient care.

Gaps: The discussion lacks specific insights into AI's role in countering cybersecurity threats within healthcare, an area of growing importance.

Suggestions: Future research should focus on developing ethical frameworks and regulatory policies for AI in healthcare, ensuring a balanced approach between technological advancements and ethical considerations.

Optimal Approaches: Emphasizing AI development that promotes human-AI collaboration, with a strong focus on enhancing data security and privacy, could be a strategic way forward, addressing both healthcare improvement and cybersecurity concerns.

Conclusion

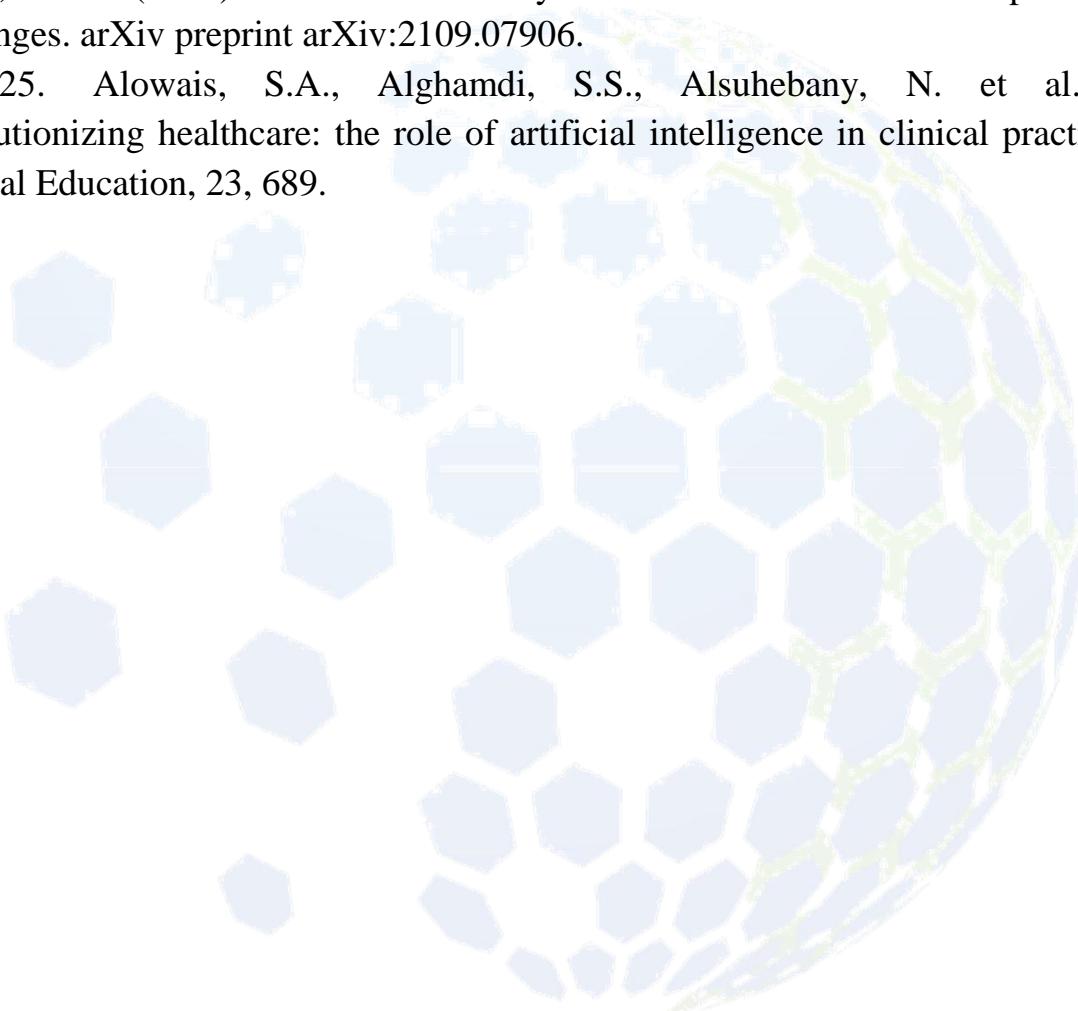
As AI continues to advance, it is imperative to navigate its ethical landscape diligently. While AI offers numerous benefits, it also presents challenges that require careful consideration and proactive solutions. By addressing these challenges head-on and recognizing the potential pitfalls, we can harness AI's power for the greater good, ensuring it serves humanity's best interest.

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O'ZBEK VA XORIJIY TILLARDA O`QITISH METODIKASI

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O'qituvchi-muallimning muvaffaqiyatli faoliyat ko"rsatish uchun nafaqat predmetli, pedagogik va psixologik bilimlar, balki yana boshqa alohida xususiyat-muloqot qila olish ko'nikma va malakalari ham, albatta, zarur hisoblanadi. Inson go"dakligidan boshlab muloqot malakalarini egallay boshlaydi. Ammo katta bo"lganidan keyin hamma ham kerakli darajada muloqot o'rnata olmaydi. Pedagoglik kasbi o'z xususiyatiga ko'ra , inson-inson tipidagi kasblarsirasiga kiradi va shuning uchun ham muloqot qila olish ko'nikmasi pedagog uchun yetakchi, kasbiy muhim ko"nikmalardan sanaladi. Pedagogning o'quvchilar bilan olib boradigan muloqot va muomalasiga qarab bolalarning o'quv predmetiga qiziqishi, demakki, o'quv motivlari shakllanadi. Pedagogik muloqot usuli o'quvchilar tomonidan predmetli bilim, ko"nikmalarning natijaviyligi, shaxslararo munosabat madaniyatiga ta'sir ko"rsatadi, ta'lim jarayonida o"ziga xos axloqiy-psixologik iqlimi vujudga keltiradi. Muloqot shaxs ijtimoiylashuvining muhim sharti hisoblanadi. Shu o'rinda pedagogik muloqot aslida nima ekanligini bilish zarur hisoblanadi. Pedagogik muloqot – bu o'qituvchi va tarbiyalanuvchining o'zaro hamkorligi bo'lib, u o'zaro axborot, eng avvalo o'quv axboroti, almashinishiga asoslanadi, pedagogik muloqot sherigini anglashga, shuningdek, o'zaro hamkorlik faoliyatini amalga oshirishga yordam beradi. Bunda axborot ham verbal ya'ni, nutq orqali, ham noverbal – vositalar orqali yetkaziladi. Pedagogik muloqot jarayonida o'qituvchi asosiy rolni o'ynashi va o'quvchilar uchun namuna bo"lishi lozim. Bu uning kommunikativ madaniyati bilan baholanadi. O"qituvchining kommunikativ madaniyati – bu uning o'quv-tarbiya jarayoni subyektlari bilan professional-pedagogik muloqotdir. Kommunikativ madaniyatning zaruriy darajasi sifatida shuni belgilash mumkinki, bunda o'qituvchi o"z tarbiyalanuvchilari va hamkasclarini ijobiy qabul qila oladi hamda ta'lim va tarbiya maqsadlariga erishishni so"zsiz ta"minlay oladi. Kommunikativ madaniyatning ijtimoiy ahamiyati shundaki, uni egallagan o"qituvchi ta'lim jarayoni barcha subyektlari o"zaro munosabatlarida ijobiy psixologik iqlimi yarata oladi, ta"limni modernizatsiyalashning muhim prinsiplari bo"lmish – insonparvarlik va demokratlashtirishni amalga oshiradi. Shaxsiy ahamiyati shundaki, kommunikativ madaniyatga ega bo'lgan pedagogning o'ziga ishonchi yuqori bo"ladi, tarbiyalanuvchisi bilan qurilgan muloqotdan zavqlanadi, tanlangan ish faoliyatida o'zini erkin his etadi. O'qituvchi kommunikativ madaniyati tarkibiga quyidagilarni kiritish mumkin: 1. Kommunikativ ko"nikmalar. 2. Pedagogning muloqotga kirishuvchanligi. 3. Pedagogning muloqot madaniyati. 4. Pedagogik muloqot metodlari. Kommunikativ

ko‘nikmalarni quyidagi guruhlarga ajratish mumkin: 1. Ijtimoiy-psixologik ko’nikmalar. Ular o’quvchilarni muloqotga kirishish uchun tayyorlaydi, ijobjiy taassurot uyg’otadi, har bir o’quvchi shaxsini, uning mavqeい darajasini qabul qilishiga, shaxslararo munosabat rivojini bashorat qilishga yordam beradi, psixologik ta’sir vositalarini qo’llashga, ishontirish, singdira olish, identifikatsiya qilishga imkon yaratadi. 2. Axloqiy-estetik ko’nikmalar. Bu muloqotni insonparvar, demokratik asosda ko’ra olish, kasbiy odob-axloq qoidalariga rioya qilish, har bir o’quvchining shaxs sifatidagi qadr-qimmatini o’rniga qo’yish, o’quvchilar jamoasi va har bir o’quvchi bilan ijodiy hamkorlikni o’rnata olish ko’nikmalari sanaladi. 3. Estetik ko’nikmalar. Bu ichki va tashqi holatlarni uyg“unlashtira olish, artistlik qobiliyatiga ega bo’lish, estetik ifodalanganlik, o’smirlarni muloqotning yuqori madaniyatliga jalb qilish, ularning emotsiyal kayfiyatini, optimistik idrokini faollashtirish bilan belgilanadi. 4. Texnologik ko’nikmalar. Bu o’quv-tarbiya vositalari, metodlar, usullar o“zaro hamkorligining turli shakllarini tanlay olish, muloqotni boshqarishning optimal metodini tanlash, pedagogik nazokatga rioya qilish, uning tarbiyaviy samaradorligini oshirish bilan belgilanadi. Pedagogik muloqot madaniyati uchun zarur bo’lgan qator shaxsiy sifatlarhaqqoniylit, ochiqlik, o’z-o“zini boshqara olish, talabchanlik, samimiylit, sabrtoqatlilik, chidamlilik, taktika kabilarni o’z ichiga oladi. O’qituvchi faqat o“z kommunikativ mahoratini emas, balki o’quvchilarning ham madaniyatlararo muloqotini shakllantirishi lozim. O“qituvchi o“quvchi-yoshlar psixologiyasini yaxshi bilishi, ularning ijtimoiy qarashlarini, ijtimoiylashuv jarayonlarini puxta bilishi talab etiladi. Shuni alohida ta’kidlash lozimki, pedagogik, madaniyatlararo muloqot yakuniy natijaga ko“ra muaffaqiyatga erishishi yoki muaffaqiyatsizlikka uchrashi bu pedagog-muallimning qanday muomala metodini tanlashi va uni qanday amalda qo’llay olishiga bog’liqdir. Pedagog dars mobaynida nafaqat o“zi ishlashi balki o“quvchilarni ham dars jarayoniga qiziqtira olishi, o’z fikrini erkin bayon etishga o’rgatishi lozim. Albatta, bu natijaga faqatgina, darsni tog’ri tashkil etish, ilg’or zamonaviy innovatsion texnologiyalardan keng amalda foydalanish orqaligina erishish mumkin. Pedagogning innovatsion faoliyati o“z ichiga yangilikni tahlil qilish va unga baho berish, kelgusidagi harakatlarning maqsadi va konsepsiyasini shakllantirish, amalga oshirish va tahlil qilish, samaradorlikka baho berishni ham qamrab oladi. Yuqoridagi barcha fikr va mulohazalardan ko“rinib turibdiki, bunday ijobjiy natijalarga erishish uchun pedagog chet til o“qitishda keyingi qadam, ya“ni “mashq texnologiyasi”ga murojat etishi lozim va uni amalda qo’llash bilim olishdagi ko’nikma va malaka sari yetaklaydi.

Chet til o“rganish ko“p qirrali ta“limot bo“lib, bu jarayonda inson murakkab psixologik o“zgarishlarni boshdan kechiradi. Jumladan ona tili bilan chet tilini taqqoslash jarayoni yuzaga keladi. Bu jarayonda o’rgatishning turli metod va texnologiyalaridan foydalaniladi. Zamonaviy pedagogik texnologiyalar yordamida chet til bilan ona tilini taqqoslab o“rgatish samarali natija beradi. Chet til o’rgatish uning metodikasiga oid

bilimlarga ega bo‘lishni taqozo etadi. Metodika va texnologiyalar chet til o‘rganish jarayonida muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Darsni tashkil qilishda metodika fanining turli usullari mavjud. Chet til o‘qitish metodikasida keng qo‘llaniladigan metodlar: kommunikativ didaktika metodi, madaniyatlararo muloqotni tashkil qilish metodi va mashqni tashkil qilish metodi hisoblanadi. Uchala metod bir biri bilanchambarchas bog’liq va bir-birini to‘ldiradi. Metodika fani didaktika fani bilan bog’liq bo’lganligi sababli, chet til o‘rganish mobaynida kommunikativlikka asoslaniladi va kommunikativ didaktika metodi yuzaga keladi. Kommunikativ didaktika metodinini qo‘llash jarayonida pedagogning madaniyatlararo muloqotni shakllantirish metodi ham shakllanadi. Chet til o‘rganish natijasida o‘zga mamlakat madaniyati ham o‘zlashtiriladi. Chet til ta’limida kerakli bilimlarni egallash uchun “mashqni tashkil qilish texnologiyasi” muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Barcha bilimlarni o‘zlashtirish uchun mashq eng yaxshi usul hisoblanadi. Mashq nafaqat chet til ta’limida balki barcha soha bilimlarini o‘zlashtirishda ham ijobiyligi natija beradi. Darsni samarali tashkil etish, unda pedagog faoliyati va zamonaviy pedagogik texnologiyalarning o‘rni beqiyosdir. Chet til o‘rganish jarayonini kommunikativlikka yondashgan holda tashkil qilish, keyingi bosqich madaniyatlararo muloqot darajasiga yetkazish, bunday natijalarga erishish uchunesa, so‘ngi qadam, “mashq texnologiyasi”ga e’tibor qaratish muhim.

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Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada ota-onalik psixologiyasi, ota-onalarning farzandga nisbatan munosabati haqida so'z boradi. Shuningdek ota-onalik bosqichlari va ularda qo'llanadigan texnik usullar va ularning samaradorligi haqida ma'lumotlar beriladi.

Kalit so'zlar: ota-oanalik psixologiyasi, bola, shaxs, oilaviy muhit, avtoritar, aktual, liberal, psixologik yondashuv, xulq-atvor, kompetensiya.

O'nlab yillar davomida olib borilgan tadqiqotlar shuni ko'rsatdiki, ota-onsa va bola o'rtaсидagi munosabatlar va oila muhiti, jumladan, barcha asosiy tarbiyachilarni o'z ichiga oladi - bolalar farovonligi va sog'lom rivojlanishining poydevori hisoblanadi. Tug'ilgandan boshlab, bolalar o'rganadilar va ularni himoya qilish va ularga g'amxo'rlik qilish uchun ota-onalarga va hayotlarida boshqa g'amxo'rлага tayanadilar. Ota-onalarning ta'siri hech qachon bolaning miyasi jadal rivojlanayotgan va uning deyarli barcha tajribalari ota-onalar va oila muhiti tomonidan yaratilgan va shakllantirilgan hayotining dastlabki yillarda bo'lgani kabi katta bo'lmasligi mumkin. Ota-onalar bolalarga o'zlarining bilim va ko'nikmalarini shakllantirish va takomillashtirishda yordam berishadi, ularning sog'lig'i va farovonligi uchun trayektoriyani bolalik va undan keyingi davrda belgilaydilar. Ota-onalik tajribasi ota-onalarning o'ziga ham ta'sir qiladi. Masalan, ota-onalarning hayotini boyitish va ularga e'tibor berish; stress yoki xotirjamlikni yaratish; va har qanday his-tuyg'ularni, shu jumladan baxt, qayg'u, mammunlik va g'azab hissini yaratadilar.

Bugungi kunda yosh bolalarni tarbiyalash muhim davom etayotgan o'zgarishlar kontekstida amalga oshiriladi. Bularga quyidagilar kiradi: erta bolalik bo'yicha jadal rivojlanayotgan ilm-fan, oilalar uchun dasturlar va xizmatlarni moliyalashtirishning ko'payishi, Turli aholining demografik ko'rsatkichlarining o'zgarishi va oila tuzilishining xilma-xilligi. Bundan tashqari, ota-onsa tarbiyasi tobora ko'proq texnologiya va ota-onalik haqidagi ma'lumotlarga kirish imkoniyatini oshirmoqda.

Ota-onalarning bilimlari, munosabati va amaliyoti qanday namoyon bo'ladi?

Ota-onsa va bolaning ijobiy o'zaro munosabatlari va tug'ilishdan 8 yoshgacha bo'lgan bolalarning sog'lom rivojlanishi bilan bog'liq bo'lgan ota-onalarning asosiy bilimlari, munosabati va amaliyotlarini aniqlash. ota-onalarning asosiy bilimlari, munosabatlari va amaliyotlari bolalar va ota-onalarning o'ziga xos xususiyatlariga, qarab qanday farq qilishi mumkin. Ushbu tadqiqot adabiyotlarida tez-tez

uchraydigan bolalar uchun kerakli natijalarni aniqlashdan boshlanadi va mahalliy darajadagi bolalar salomatligi va farovonligini oshirishga qaratilgan sa'y-harakatlari haqida ma'lumot beradi. Shundan so'ng, ota-onalarining qo'shimcha determinantlarining asosiy manbai sifatida oila tizimi haqida qisqacha muhokama qilinadi.

Ota-onalarning asosiy bilimlari, munosabatlari va amaliyotlarining muhim xususiyatlarini aniqlash uchun birinchi navbatda bolalar uchun kerakli natijalarni aniqladi. Ushbu natijalarni aniqlash ota-onalarning asosiy bilimlari, munosabatlari va amaliyotlarini muhokama qilishga asoslanadi va tadqiqotchilar, amaliyotchilar va siyosatchilarga investitsiyalar uchun ustuvorliklarni belgilashga, muvaffaqiyat uchun maqbul shart-sharoitlarni ta'minlaydigan siyosatni ishlab chiqishga, tegishli dalillarga asoslangan tadbirlarni qabul qilish va amalga oshirishni himoya qilishga yordam beradi. va muayyan siyosat va dasturlarning samaradorligini baholash va yaxshilash uchun ma'lumotlardan foydalanish.

Bolaning natijalari rivojlanishning turli sohalarida va o'zaro bog'liqdir. Ular ota-onalar va boshqa g'amxo'rlik qiluvchilar bilan erta ijobiy va qo'llab-quvvatlovchi o'zaro munosabatlar natijasida yuzaga keladi va kuchaytiriladi. Ushbu dastlabki o'zaro ta'sirlar hayot davomida rivojlanishga uzoq davom etadigan to'lqinli ta'sir ko'rsatishi mumkin, bunda rivojlanishning bir sohasining funksiyasi vaqt o'tishi bilan boshqa sohaga ta'sir qiladi.

Hissiy va xulq-atvor kompetensiyasi

Bolalar ijobiy hissiy salomatlik va farovonlikka yordam beradigan va ularning umumiy ruhiy salomatligini qo'llab-quvvatlovchi g'amxo'rlikka muhtoj, shu jumladan o'zini ijobiy his qilish, shuningdek, stressli vaziyatlarni yengish, hissiy qo'zg'alishni tinchlantirish, qo'rquvni yengish, umidsizlik va umidsizliklarni qabul qilish qobiliyati. Ota-onalar va boshqa g'amxo'rlik qiluvchilar bolalar uchun hissiy qo'zg'alish, kurashish va xatti-harakatlarni boshqarishda muhim manbalardir. Ular bu rolda ijobiy tasdiqlar berish, sevgi va hurmatni yetkazish va xavfsizlik tuyg'usini uyg'otish orqali xizmat qiladi. Ota-onalar tomonidan qo'llab-quvvatlanishi bolalarning uyda, maktabda va jamiyatda moslashishi va yaxshi ishlash qobiliyatini buzishi mumkin bo'lgan tashvish va depressiya bilan bog'liq bo'lgan xatti-harakatlarni minimallashtirishga yordam beradi. Haddan tashqari qo'rquv, nochorlik, umidsizlik, befarqlik, depressiya va chekinish kabi alomatlar ota-onaning yetarli darajada g'amxo'rligini boshdan kechirgan juda yosh bolalarda kuzatilgan hissiy qiyinchilikning ko'rsatkichlari yuqori hisoblanadi.

Ijtimoiy kompetensiya

Asosiy ijtimoiy kompetentsiyaga ega bo'lgan bolalar tengdoshlari va kattalar bilan ijobiy munosabatlarni rivojlantirish va saqlashga qodir. Rivojlanishning

boshqa sohalari (masalan, kognitiv, jismoniy, hissiy va lingvistik) bilan uzviy bog'liq bo'lgan ijtimoiy kompetentsiya bolalarning boshqa irq yoki etnik, din, jinsiyo aloqa kabi boshqa odamlar bilan til topishish va hurmat qilish qobiliyatini ham o'z ichiga olishi mumkin. Asosiy ijtimoiy ko'nikmalarga empatiya va boshqalarning histuyg'ulariga g'amxo'rlik qilish, hamkorlik qilish, baham ko'rish va istiqbolga ega bo'lish kabi bir qator ijtimoiy xulq-atvorni o'z ichiga oladi, bularning barchasi bolalarning maktabda ham, akademik bo'lмаган sharoitlarda ham muvaffaqiyati bilan ijobiy bog'liqdir va ular tomonidan tarbiyalanishi mumkin.

Kognitiv kompetensiya

Kognitiv kompetentsiya maktabda va butun dunyoda muvaffaqiyatga erishish uchun har bir yosh va rivojlanish bosqichida zarur bo'lgan ko'nikma va qobiliyatlarini o'z ichiga oladi. Bolalarning kognitiv qobiliyatları til va muloqot, shuningdek, o'qish, yozish, matematika va muammolarni hal qilish qibiliyatları bilan belgilanadi. Bolalar ushbu ko'nikmalarni rivojlantirish uchun rag'batlantiruvchi, qiyin va qo'llab-quvvatlovchi muhitlardan foyda ko'radilar, ular sog'lom o'z-o'zini tartibga solish amaliyotlari va akademik muvaffaqiyat uchun zarur bo'lgan qat'iyatlilik usullari uchun asos bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

Yuqorida tavsiflangan bolalarning natijalari ota-onalarning bilimlari, munosabati va amaliyotlari doirasini ko'rib chiqish va tadqiqot tomonidan qo'llab-quvvatlanadigan narsalarni aniqlashni ta'minlaydi. "Munosabatlar" ota-ona tarbiyasi yoki bola rivojlanishining jihatlari, jumladan, ota-onalarning roli va mas'uliyati haqidagi qarashlar, istiqbollar, reaksiyalar yoki qaror qabul qilingan fikrlash usullarini anglatadi. Munosabatlar umumiyligi tajribaga asoslangan madaniy e'tiqodlar bilan bog'liq bo'lishi mumkin. Va "amaliyotlar" ota-onaning xatti-harakatlari yoki bolaning qanday rivojlanishini shakllantirishi mumkin bo'lgan bolalarni tarbiyalashga yondashuvlarni anglatadi. Umuman olganda, bilim bilish bilan bog'liq, munosabat motivatsiya bilan bog'liq va amaliyotlar jalb qilish yoki xatti-harakatlar usullari bilan bog'liq, ammo uchtasi ham umumiyligi manbadan kelib chiqishi mumkin.

Xulosa qilib aytganda ota- ona farzandiga nisbatan ongli, ilmiy munosabat qila olishi uchun ota -ona o'zida yuqorida ta'kidlangan barcha ko'nikma va qobiliyatlar bo'lishi darkor.

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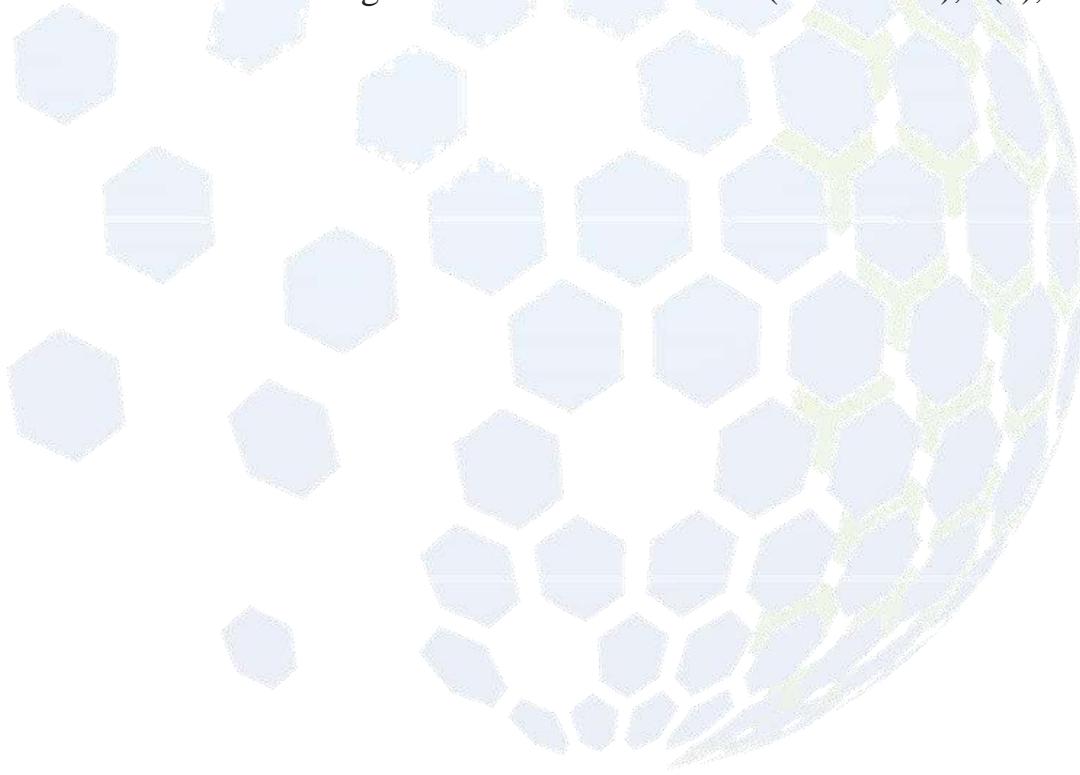
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**PEDAGOGLAR TOMONIDAN DARSDA VA DARSDAN TASHQARI
MUHITDA QO'LLANADIGAN PEDAGOGIK MULOQOTNING
USLUBLARI**

Osiyo Xalqaro Universiteti

Pedagogika va psixologiya kafedrasи o'qituvchisi

Xalilova Shaxlo Ravshanovna

Annotatsiya: Pedagogik muloqot uslublarini to'g'ri tanlash pedagoglarning darda va darsdan tashqari muhitda bo'ladigan muloqot jarayonida muhim ahamiyatga ega. Maqolada pedagoglar tomonidan darsda va darsdan tashqari muhitda qo'llanadigan pedagogik muloqotning uslublarini to'g'ri tanlashga doir ma'lumotlar keltirilgan.

Аннотация: Правильный выбор методов педагогического общения имеет важное значение в процессе общения педагогов в аудиторной и внеklassной среде. В статье представлена информация о правильном выборе стилей педагогического общения, используемых педагогами на уроках и во внеklassной среде.

Summary: The correct choice of pedagogical communication methods depends on the skill of the teacher. The article describes how a number of problems in the education system can be prevented by reflecting the skills of teachers in choosing pedagogical communication methods to improve the modern education system.

Kalit so'zlar: Muloqot, pedagogik muloqot, muloqot uslublari,

Ключевые слова: Коммуникация, педагогическое общение, методы общения.

Key words: Communication, pedagogical communication, communication methods.

Bugungi kunda ta'lif tizimi sifati va samaradorligini ta'minlash muhim ahamiyatga ega. Buning uchun avvalo pedagoglar, professor-o'qituvchilar va talabalar o'rtaqidagi muloqot ma'daniyati va uslubi to'g'ri tashkil etilgan bo'lishi lozim. O'zbekistonda barcha sohalar qatori ta'lif tizimida ham islohotlar olib borilmoqda. Ushbu islohotlar zamirida yosh avlodning tarbiyasi, ta'limi eng ustuvor vazifalardan biri sifatida belgilangan. Buning yorqin misolini Prezidentimiz Sh.M.Mirziyoyevning "Bizni o'ylantirib keladigan yana bir muhim masala - bu yoshlarmizning odob-axloqi, yurish-turishi, bir so'z bilan aytganda, dunyoqarashi bilan bog'liq. Bugun zamon shiddat bilan o'zgaryapti. Bu o'zgarishlarni hammadan ko'proq his etadigan kim - yoshlari. Mayli yoshlari o'z davrining talablari bilan uyg'un bo'lishsin. Lekin ayni paytda o'zligini ham unutmasin. Biz kimmiz, qanday ulug' zotlarning avlodimiz, degan da'vat ularning qalbida aks sado berib, o'zligiga

sodiq qolishga undab tursin. Bunga nimaning hisobidan erishamiz? Tarbiya, tarbiya va faqat tarbiya hisobidan”¹- degan fikrlaridan anglashimiz mumkin. Ta’lim tizimida faoliyat ko`rsatayotgan pedagog xodimlarning muloqot madaniyatini rivojlantirish ta’lim sifati va ta’lim jarayonini takomillashtirish uchun xizmat qiladi. Pedagoglardagi muloqot uslubining ayrim hollarda to`g‘ri tanlanmaganligi, muloqotchanlik qobiliyatining yetarli darajada rivojlanmaganligi natijasida ta’lim jarayoni faoliyati sifati va talabalarning o`quv faoliyati motivatsiyasiga nisbatan salbiy ta’sir ko`rsatilmoxda. Muloqot madaniyatining tarbiyalovchi imkoniyatlarini ro`yobga chiqarish ko`p jihatdan o`qituvchining shaxsiy sifatlari bilan belgilanishini ta’kidlab o’tish lozim.

Rivojlangan davlatlar ta’lim tizimidagi xalqaro tajriba hamda ta’lim tizimiga qo`yilgan bugungi davr talabalarini inobatga olgan holda o`qituvchi pedagogik muloqot uslublarini talabalar motivatsiyasiga ta’sirini chuqur tadqiq etish va bu borada kerakli tavsiyalar ishlab chiqish bugungi kunda dolzarb ahamiyat kasb etadi. O`qituvchilarda pedagogik muloqot uslublarni takomillashtirish, ta’lim tizimida tarbiyaviy va ta’limga oid jarayonlarga ta’sir ko`rsatish, talabalar motivatsiyalarini shakllantirishda muhim omil ekanligi, shuningdek, ta’lim muassasalarida o`quv jarayonlarini samarali tashkil etish, salohiyatni ko`tarish, talabalarning bilim va ko`nikmalarini oshirish nuqtai nazaridan zarurati mavzu dolzarbligini yanada oshiradi.

Inson dunyoga kelibdiki atrof muhitni o’rganishga, uni tahlil qilishga kirishadi. O’zini o’rab turgan olamdagи barcha yaratqlarni o’z sezgi a’zolari orqali o’rganishga kirishadi. Miqdor va psixik jihatdan rivojlanib borgani sari unda fikrini bildirishga ehtiyoj yuzaga keladi. O’zig yoqayotgan narsalardan yanada lazzat olishga qiziqishi ortadi. Yoqmaydigan jihatlarni tushuntirishga intiladi. Bu esa uni o’rab turgan olam va undagi insonlar bilan muloqotga kirishishini taqazo etadi. Shu orqali nutqi rivojlanib, muloqot jarayoni shakllanib boradi.

Muloqot – yunoncha so’z bo’lib, suhbatlashuv, shaxslararo suhbat va o’zaro fikr almashuv ma’nosini bildiradi va ikki yoki undan ortiq kishilarning so’zlashuvida paydo bo’adi. ikki va undan ortiq insonlarning o’zaro fikr almashinish jarayonidir.² Pedagogik muloqot deganda pedagog va o’quvchilar jamoasi o’rtasida o’zaro birgalikdagi harakatning mazmunan axborot ayirboshlashdan, o’quv-tarbiyaviy ta’sir ko’rsatish va o’zaro hamjihatlikni tashkil

¹ Ma’lumot manbai-Uza.uz sayti “Shavkat Mirziyoyev: Yoshlar tarbiyasi – eng muhim masalalardandir” ma’ruza matni.

²PEDAGOGIK MAHORAT; Toshkent; “IQTISOD-MOLIYA”-2011 117-bet 76 Xoliqov A. Pedagogik mahorat Toshkent «IQTISOD-MOLIYA» 2011 www.ziyouz.com kutubxonasi 78-bet

etishdan iborat tizimi, usullari va malakalari tushuniladi. Pedagog ushbu jarayonning tashabbuskori sifatida maydonga chiqadi va uni tashkil etadi hamda unga boshchilik qiladi. A.N.Leontev pedagogik muloqotning tarbiyaviy-didaktik ahamiyatini baholar ekan, quyidagi fikrlarni bildiradi. Faol pedagogik muloqot – o‘qituvchining, umuman olganda pedagogik jamoaning ta’limtarbiya jarayonida o‘quvchilarni bilish va o‘rganish kaliti va o‘quv faoliyatining ijodiy xarakteri, o‘quvchi shaxsining shakllanishi uchun eng yaxshi sharoit yaratadigan, ta’lim-tarbiyada maqbul bo‘lgan emotSIONAL muhiti ta’minlovchi, jumladan, ruhiy psixologik to‘sqliarning paydo bo‘lishini oldini oladigan, bolalar jamoasida ijtimoiy-psixologik jarayonlarni to‘g‘ri yo‘lga solib boshqarishni ta’minlaydigan va o‘quv tarbiyaviy jarayonda o‘qituvchining o‘z pedagogik mahoratidan oqilona foydalanishi uchun imkoniyatlar yaratadigan muhim vositadir. Pedagog faoliyatining didaktik va xususan tarbiyaviy vazifalarini o‘qituvchi bilan o‘quvchilar jamoasi o‘rtasidagi sermahsul muloqot jarayonini tashkil etmasdan turib, yetarli darajada unumli tarzda amalga oshirib bo‘lmaydi. Shu tariqa pedagog faoliyatida muloqot: - birinchidan, o‘quv vazifalarini hal etish vositasi sifatida. - ikkinchidan, tarbiyaviy jarayonni ijtimoiy-psixologik jihatdan ta’minlovchi tizim sifatida.

- uchinchidan, o‘qituvchilar va o‘quvchilar o‘rtasida ta’lim va tarbiyaning muvaffaqiyatli olib borilishiga imkon beradigan o‘zaro munosabatlarning muayyan tizimini tashkil etish usuli sifatida. - to‘rtinchidan, busiz o‘quvchining individga xos xususiyatlarini tarbiyalab bo‘lmaydigan jarayon sifatida maydonga chiqadi. O‘qituvchi kasbiy faoliyatida muloqot muvaffaqiyatli bo`lishi uchun muloqotda suhbatdoshni yoki tinglovchini idrok etish bir-birini tushunishning asosiy shartidir. Agar o‘qituvchi o‘quvchilarni uni qanday idrok etayotganligini, tushunayotganligini anglayolmasa pedagogik muloqot o‘z maqsadiga yetmaydi. Ayniqsa, ma’ruza o`tayotganda bu juda muhimdir. Agar hamsuhbatni ko`rish orqali idrok etish imkoniyati bo`lmasa, qo`l barmoqlari va yuz harakatlari orqali bo`ladigan imo ishoralar kambag‘allashib, harakatlar erkinligini yo`qotib qo`yadi. Hamsuhbatning fe’li atvorini idrok etish chog‘ida olinadigan signallar shaxsning keyingi harakatlari va fikrlarini to‘g‘rillab borish uchun asos bo`ladi. O‘qituvchi kasbiy faoliyatida pedagogningjismoniy qiyofasidagi ayrim belgilar yuz, qo`llar va yelka harakatlari, o`zini tutishlari, gavdasini qimirlatib imo-ishora qilishlari, so`zlash ohangi axborot tashuvchilar sifatida xizmat qiladi. Muomala vaqtida odoblilik muhim ahamiyatga ega bo`lib, uning muvaffaqiyatli kelishini ta’minlaydi. Uning asosiy vazifalari (axborot almashinuv, o‘zaro ta’sir, o‘zaro idrok qilish) to‘g‘ri amalga oshirishni idora qilib turadi. Har bir fikr bildirilganda muloqotqabul qilinayotganini fahmlab turishi tashqi ko`rinishlari, o`zgarishiga e’tibor berish, uzr so`rash, tavoze bilan murojaat qilish evaziga muomala odobi ushlab turiladi. Muomala jarayonida bir hatti

- harakat o`ylanmay bildirilgan fikr, ortiqcha imo - ishora odobsizlikni keltirib chiqaradi. Odobsizlik esa nizoli vaziyat, qarama - qarshilik ziddiyatlari holatni keltirib chiqaradi. Buning natijasida muomala fikr almashuv o`zini vazifasini nizoli vaziyatga bo`shatib beradi. Pedagogik muloqot pedagogik jarayon mantig`iga mos keladigan dinamik tavsifga ega. Pedagogik muloqotning tuzilishida quyidagi bosqichlar alohida ajratib ko`rsatiladi:

1. Modellashtirish (bashoratga doir) – pedagogik vazifalarga mos o`zaro harakatning kommunikativ tuzilishini o`ziga xos tarzda rejalashtirishni amalga oshirish.

2. Bevosita muloqotni tashkil etish (kommunikativ hujum) – pedagog tashabbuskorlikni o`z qo`liga oladi, guruhni tezlik bilan ishga jalb etish texnologiyasi.

3. Muloqotni boshqarish – qo`llaniladigan ta`sir ko`rsatish metodlarining kommunikativligini ta`minlash (o`quvchilarning tashabbusini qo`llab-quvvatlash, o`quvchilarning tashabbus ko`rsatishini tashkil etish, dialogik muloqotni yo`lga qo`yish, o`z mo`ljalini real sharoit bilan uyg`un tarzda korrektsiyalash).

4. Amalga oshirilayotgan pedagogik muloqot texnologiyasining borishi va natijalarini tahlil etish. Mazkur bosqich ko`pincha o`zining mazmuniga ko`ra muloqotda qayta aloqa bosqichi deb nomlanadi hamda kommunikativ vazifani hal etishning yakuniy bosqichiga mos keladi.

V.A.Kan-Kalik pedagogik muloqotni munosabatlar va o`zaro ta`sir uslublari tashkil etishini ta`kidlab, ularni quyidagi tarzda turkumlaydi:

1) hamkorlikda olib boriladigan ijodiy ishga bo`lgan qiziqishga asoslangan muloqot. Hamkorlikda olib boriladigan ijodiy ishga bo`lgan qiziqish asosidagi muloqotda pedagog ta`lim oluvchilar va ishga nisbatan ijobiy yondashadi.

2) do`stona munosabatlar asosida qurilgan muloqot. Do`stona munosabatlar asosida qurilgan muloqot yuqorida ko`rib chiqilgan muloqot turiga yaqindir. Ayrim pedagoglar do`stona muloqotni noto`g`ri tushunib, chegaradan chiqib ketishadi. O`qituvchi va o`quvchi o`rtasida ma'lum bir masofa bo`lishi kerak. Ushbu masofani aniqlashda o`qituvchining madaniyati, pedagogik takti muhim rol o`ynaydi.

3) o`qituvchi va ta`lim oluvchilarni ma'lum masofada ushlab turuvchi muloqot. Ma'lum masofada ushlab turuvchi muloqotni ham samararali deb bo`lmaydi. Shunga qaramasdan bu keng tarqalgan uslubdir. Bunda pedagog va tarbiyalanuvchilar o`rtasida ma'lum chegara mayjud bo`lib, ularni quyidagicha ta`riflash mumkin: “Men bilaman – sizlar bilmaysizlar”, “Meni aytganimni qilinglar – mening yoshim kattaroq, tajribam ko`proq, bizni tenglashtirib bo`lmaydi”. Bu uslub ko`proq avtoritarga yaqinroq bo`lib, u tashqaridan qaraganda tartibli faoliyatni amalga oshirishga yordam berganday bo`ladi, lekin yuqori samarani bermaydi.

4) qo‘rqtishga asoslangan muloqot. O‘qituvchi va ta’lim oluvchilarni ma’lum masofada ushlab turuvchi muloqotning yuqori darajadagi ko‘rinishi bu qo‘rqtishga asoslangan muloqotdir. U o‘zida ta’lim oluvchilarga salbiy munosabat va avtoritar boshqaruvni majassam etadi. Ushbu uslubni yorqin ifodasi sifatida quyidagi gaplarni keltirish mumkin: “Qunt bilan tinglanglar, bo‘lmasa ikki qo‘yaman”, “Hali kunlaringni ko‘rsataman”. Bunday uslub mashg‘ulot paytida salbiy muhitni yuzaga keltiradi. Inson dunyoga to‘liq shakllangan fe‘l-atvor, axloqiy xususiyatlar dasturi bilan tug‘ilmasligi, unga xos fazilatlar, axloqiy me‘yorlar ijtimoiy hayot va oilaviy tarbiya mahsuli ekani barchaga ma’lum. Barcha zamonlarda xalqlar markaziy ko‘cha, maydon va xiyobonlarni millatning jasoratli farzandlari nomi bilan atab kelgan. Ular orasida mardlik namunalarini ko‘rsatgan sarkardalargina emas, ilm-fan, madaniyat, san`at, adabiyot kabi sohalarda jasoratli mehnat qilganlar ham oz emas. Demak, jasorat kasb tanlamaydi. U ijtimoiy-ma`naviy muhit, maqsadli va izchil tarbiya mahsulidir. Shunday ekan, oila va o‘quv maskanlaridagi muhitni yanada takomillashtirish orqali farzandlarimizni ishontirib va ta`sir qilib tarbiyalash mumkin. Shunday ekan, pedagoglar talabalarni yer yuzining eng ishonchli yoshlari etib tarbiyalashlari kerak. Agar shu ishga hafsal, irodayetsagina, biz eng peshqadam millatlar qatoridan o‘rin olishimiz mumkin. Aks holda ularga kashfiyat, mahsulot sotib emas, sotib olib yashashga to‘g‘ri keladi. Ishonishning otasi – aql, onasi – yurak. Ishonch insonning fikrida sodir bo‘ladi, so‘ngra til va xatti-harakat orqali amalga ko‘chadi. Shuning uchun o‘zbek milliy pedagogikasi darg‘alari aql tarbiyasini muallimlar vijdoniga yuklangan muqaddas vazifa, deb ta`kidlab kelgan.

Buyuk ma`rifatparvar bobomiz Abdulla Avloniy fikr tarbiyasi haqida bunday degan edi: Fikr, agar yaxshi tarbiya topsa, Xanjar, olmosdan bo‘lur o‘tkir. Fikrning oynasi olursa zang, Ruhi ravshan zamir o‘lur benur.³ Bu yo‘lda qanchalik ko‘p pedagog yelkadosh bo‘lsa, usul va vositalar qanchalik turlicha qo‘llanilsa maqsadga erishish shunchalik tezlashadi. Pedagogika o‘z usullarini yo‘q narsadan yaratmaydi, ularni o‘ylab topmaydi. U hayotdan kishilar hulq-atvorining real omillarini, talabalar hayotini pedagogik jihatdan maqsadga muvofiq tarzda tashkil etish vazifalariga javob beradiganlarini tanlab oladi, tarbiyaviy ishda pedagogik ta`sir ko‘rsatish usullari sifatida foydalanadi. Pedagogik ta`sir ko‘rsatish metodikasi talabalarining ijtimoiy-foydali faoliyatini pedagogik jihatdan maqsadga muvofiq tarzda tashkil etish uchun foydalaniladigan vositalar tizimidan iboratdir. Bu vositalar tarbiyalanuvchi shaxsiga qaratilgan bo‘lib, talabalarining hulq-atvorini rag‘batlantiradi, ularning qiyin va murakkab vazifalarini quvonch ijodiy zavq-shavq manbaiga, ularning shaxsiy muddaolariga aylanadi.

³ Abdulla Avloniy “Turkiy guliston yoxud ahloq” asari “Fikr tarbiyasi” bo‘limidan.

Xulosa: Muloqot uslublarini rivojlantirish texnologiyalari ustida bir necha asrlar davomida izlanishlar olib borilmoqda. Jahon pedagogikasida zamonaviy pedagogik muloqot uslublari va uning milliy pedagogik muloqot uslublariga transformatsiyasi va rivojlanish istiqbollarini o'rganish zamonaviy pedagogik kadrlar faoliyatida kelib chiqadigan muammolarni bartaraf etishga yordam beradi. Pedagogik faoliyatda muloqot uslublaridan to'g'ri foydalangan holda pedagog kadrlar orasida munosabatga kirishishi osonlashtirish mumkin. Har qanday vaziyatda ham shirin so'zlik insonning mudroq hayolotini yoritadi.

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Abstract: This article explores the nuanced characteristics of empathy during adolescence, a critical developmental period marked by profound social, emotional, and cognitive changes. Drawing from a review of relevant literature, the study delves into the key components that shape adolescent empathy, examining factors such as cognitive empathy, emotional regulation, and social context. The findings contribute to a better understanding of how empathy manifests in adolescence and its implications for fostering positive social interactions and emotional well-being.

Keywords: Adolescence, Empathy, Cognitive Empathy, Emotional Regulation, Social Development, Peer Relationships.

Introduction:

Adolescence is a pivotal stage in human development, characterized by a myriad of physical, emotional, and cognitive changes. Among these changes, the development of empathy plays a crucial role in shaping social interactions and relationships. Empathy, the ability to understand and share the feelings of others, undergoes distinct transformations during adolescence. This article aims to explore the various characteristics of empathy in adolescence, shedding light on the factors that influence its development.

Adolescence is a transformative phase marked by a whirlwind of physical, emotional, and cognitive changes. At the heart of this developmental rollercoaster lies the intricate tapestry of empathy—the ability to understand and share the feelings of others. As adolescents navigate the complexities of their changing world, the characteristics of empathy unfold in unique and profound ways. This article explores the nuanced dimensions that define empathy during adolescence, shedding light on cognitive, emotional, and social aspects.

Cognitive Empathy:

One of the fundamental components of empathy in adolescence is cognitive empathy—the ability to understand another person's perspective. Studies suggest that cognitive empathy undergoes significant development during this period, as adolescents become more adept at considering others' thoughts and feelings. This heightened cognitive empathy is linked to advancements in cognitive abilities, such as perspective-taking and theory of mind.

One key facet of empathy in adolescence is cognitive empathy—the capacity to comprehend and adopt another person's perspective. Research indicates that during this period, adolescents experience significant advancements in their ability to understand others' thoughts and feelings. The maturation of cognitive abilities, such as perspective-taking and theory of mind, contributes to the development of a more nuanced and sophisticated cognitive empathy.

Emotional Regulation:

Adolescence is marked by increased emotional intensity and the development of emotional regulation skills. Research indicates that adolescents who can effectively regulate their emotions are better equipped to engage in empathic responses. This suggests a reciprocal relationship between emotional regulation and empathy development, emphasizing the importance of emotional competence during this developmental stage.

The emotional landscape of adolescence is often marked by heightened intensity and fluctuation. Empathy in this context is intricately linked to emotional regulation—the ability to manage and control one's own emotions. Adolescents who acquire effective emotional regulation skills are better equipped to engage in empathic responses. This symbiotic relationship underscores the importance of emotional competence in shaping empathetic characteristics during this crucial developmental stage.

Social Context:

The social environment plays a crucial role in shaping empathy during adolescence. Peer relationships, family dynamics, and cultural influences contribute to the development of prosocial behavior and empathic responses. Research suggests that positive social interactions and supportive relationships can enhance empathic abilities, while negative social experiences may impede empathy development.

Empathy doesn't evolve in isolation; it is profoundly influenced by the social context in which adolescents find themselves. Peer relationships, family dynamics, and cultural influences all contribute to the development of prosocial behavior and empathic responses. Positive social interactions and supportive relationships enhance empathic abilities, while negative social experiences may hinder empathy development.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, the characteristics of empathy in adolescence are multifaceted, encompassing cognitive, emotional, and social dimensions. The development of cognitive empathy, emotional regulation skills, and the influence of social context collectively shape the empathic landscape during this critical stage of human development. Understanding these characteristics is essential for educators, parents, and mental health professionals seeking to support adolescents in cultivating positive social relationships and emotional well-being. Further research is needed to explore the interplay between these factors and their long-term implications for individuals as they navigate the complexities of adolescence and beyond.

As adolescents traverse the maze of adolescence, empathy emerges as a dynamic and multi-dimensional construct. Cognitive empathy, emotional regulation, and the intricate dance with the social environment weave together to form the characteristics of empathy in this transformative stage of life. Understanding these nuances is crucial for parents, educators, and mental health professionals seeking to

support adolescents as they navigate the intricate landscape of social relationships and emotional well-being. The tapestry of empathy in adolescence is rich and complex, inviting further exploration and inquiry to unveil its enduring impact on individuals as they journey into adulthood.

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Annotatsiya. Davriy matbuot o‘tmish tarixni aks ettiruvchi muhim manba sanaladi. Maqolada O‘zbekiston hududida elektrlashtirish jarayonining davriy matbuot sahifalarida yoritilish tarixiy jihatdan ko‘rsatib berilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: gazeta, elektr, elektrlashtirish, O‘zbekiston.

PERIODICALS – A SOURCE FOR THE HISTORY OF ELECTRIFICATION

Abstract. Periodical press is an important source of past history. In the article, coverage of the process of electrification in the territory of Uzbekistan in periodical press pages is shown historically.

Keywords: newspaper, electricity, electrification, Uzbekistan.

ПЕРИОДИЧЕСКАЯ ПЕЧАТЬ – ИСТОЧНИК ПО ИСТОРИИ ЭЛЕКТРИФИКАЦИИ

Аннотация. Периодическая печать является важным источником истории прошлого. В статье показано историческое освещение процесса электрификации на территории Узбекистана на страницах периодической печати.

Ключевые слова: газета, электричество, электрификация, Узбекистан.

O‘lkamizning elektrlashtirish tarixi davriy matubot materiallarida muntazam ravishda yoritib kelingan bo‘lib, ulardan sanoat va fan-texnika jarayoniga doir ma’lumotlar olishda foydalanish mumkin. Jumladan, Turkiston general-gubernatorligining rasmiy nashri – “Turkestanskiye vedomosti” gazetasi va uning ilovasi “Turkiston viloyatining gazeti”da mavzuga oid qimmatli xabarlar bosingan.

“Tarjumon” gazetasi sahifalarida ham Turkistonda elektrlashtirish tarixi yoritib borilgan. Jumladan, “Toshkanddan maktub” nomli maqolada hoji Halim Yunusovning shahar ma’muriyatiga ko‘chalarni elektrlashtirish bo‘yicha loyiha bilan murojaat qilgani haqida xabar berilgan.

Gazetaning “O‘rta Osiyo” ruknida chop etilgan xabarlarda Toshkent shahar Dumasi shaharni elektrlashtirish rejasini ko‘rib chiqqanligi, 1913 yilgi sonlaridan birida chop etilgan maqolada “Andijon, eski Marg‘ilon, Xo‘qond, Namangan shaharlari orasida

telefon ishlamayi boshladi. Andijon eski va yangi shaharlari elektrik ziyosi ila tanvir edilur”, deb ma’lum qilingan.

“Turkestanskiy kuryer”, “Na rubeje” gazetalarida Belgiyaning “Toshkent tramvayi” jamiyatni tomonidan shaharni elektr chiroqlar bilan yoritishga oid takliflari, shuningdek, Pavlov va tramvay elektrostansiyalarining qurilishi, ekspluatatsiyasi bo‘yicha muhim ma’lumotlar o‘rin olgan.

Turkistonni elektrlashtirishga doir 1921 yilda chop etilgan maqolada o‘lkada elektr va gidroelektr stansiyalarini qurish bo‘yicha qimmatli tahliliy materiallar taqdim etilgan. Muallif suv energiyasi bo‘yicha Rossiya dunyoda beshinchi o‘rinni egallasa-da, undan foydalanishda oxirgi o‘rinni, Turkiston esa Rossiya Federatsiyasida eng oxirgi qatorda – 5 % o‘rniga, atigi 1 % imkoniyatidan foydalanayotganini qayd etib, elektrlashtirish vazifasini tashqi konsessiyalarsiz amalga oshirish qiyinligiga ham urg‘u bergen.

Turkiston Kompartiyasi MQ va MIQ Kengashi nashri sanalgan “Izvestiya” gazetasining 1921 yilgi sonlarida, “Turkestanskaya pravda” gazetasi va “Elektrifikatsiya” jurnalida o‘lkani elektrlashtirish borasida amalga oshirilgan ishlar haqida ma’lumot beruvchi xabarlar ham talayginani tashkil etadi.

Shuningdek, “Turkiston” (“Qizil O‘zbekiston”) gazetasida ham Ermat ismli muallifning elektr stansiya hamda Toshkentning Eski va yangi shahar ijroqo‘mlarining qo‘shma majlisida Bo‘zsuv elektr stansiyasining qurilishi bilan bog‘liq xabarlar chop etilgan.

“Tarjumon” gazetasining 1884 yilgi sonlaridan birida shaharning elektr ta’minoti bilan mahalliy aholi vakillari, jumladan hoji Halim Yunusov ham qiziqayotgani, elektr fonarlar kerosin bilan yonuvchi fonarlardan ancha arzon tushishi haqida xabar bergen: “Mo‘tabar g‘azetamizda hoji Halim Yunusovning hurmatli nomlari ko‘rilmish edi. Bu ulamomiz umumiylar sharqiyda kasb qildig‘i quvvat biluk va funun jadidada uldug‘i ma’lumoti ila shuhrat oldig‘i kabi bu tarafja kashf va ijodlari doxi odina nom berilmishdir. Hoji Yusufning ijodlari maydona chiqmoqda esa o‘z so‘zlarin xorijinda o‘lan sabablardandir. Ilm hikmat elektro taxti koshosi o‘laroq elektrik fanarina bir qulaylik topilmishdirki, futujin va karusin fanarindan ujuz (arzon) yonajaqdur. Yaqinda hoji hazratlari Toshkent shahar idorasini birdeki arzholda Toshkentda elektrik fonarlari yoqiqni taklif etub, karusin fanarlarini bir lampada ulan fiati (narxi)dan yuzda igirma oshig‘i fiati isitmishdir. 96 sanaya imtiyoz talab etadur”.

Kerosin yordamida yoritish bilan teng quvvatga ega bo‘lgan elektr energiya uchun aholiga 3,5 marotaba qimmatroq haq to‘lash taklif qilingan. Elektr energiyaga bunday narxlar Rossianing Yevropa qismidagi istalgan shahri uchun aql bovar qilmas narx bo‘lib, Yevropa haqida gapirmasa ham bo‘ladi. Bu masalaga “Turkestanskiye vedomosti” gazetasida bildirilgan munosabatda: “Bunday narxlar 10 yil oldin o‘rinli bo‘lib, hozirda elektr materiallari va uskunalarining narxi 2-3 marotaba arzonlashganligidan bu narxlar

eskidir”, deyiladi. Shuning uchun gazeta aholi va muassasalarini firma bilan savdolashishga va 16 sham quvvatli lampa uchun soatiga 1 kopeykdan ko‘p haq to‘lamaslikka chaqirgan.

“Turkestanskaya pravda” gazetasining 1924 yilgi sonlaridan birida yozilishicha, Hindiqush GESidan 400 kWt energiya uzatish hisobiga Marv shahrini ham elektrlashtirish hamda sug‘orish maqsadlarida Dalvarzin cho‘lida 2000 kWt li stansiyani qurish, qish davrida yerni sug‘orishga ehtiyoj yo‘qligidan, mazkur stansiyada azotli o‘g‘it ishlab chiqarish nazarda tutilib, o‘g‘it masalasida o‘lka paxtachiligi boshdan kechirayotgan qiyinchiliklarni kamaytirishiga umid qilishgan.

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Annotation:

Ushbu ilmiy maqola sferik geometriya va Rimann elliptik geometriyalarini chuqr o‘rganishga qaratilgan. Evklid bo‘limgan geometriyaning bir bo‘limi bo‘lgan sferik geometriya shar yuzasida o‘ziga xos xususiyatlari bilan ajralib turadi. Rieman elliptik geometriyalari fizika, astronomiya va informatika kabi turli sohalarda qo’llanilishi bilan geometrik bo’shliqlarga elliptik funktsiyalarni tushunishni kengaytiradi. Maqola ushbu geometriyalarning asosiy tushunchalari, xossalari va qo’llanilishini yoritishga qaratilgan bo‘lib, ularning nazariy asoslari va amaliy ta’siriga to’liq kirishni taklif qiladi. Sferik geometriya va Rimann elliptik geometriyalari egri bo’shliqlar xususiyatlarini o‘rganadigan matematikaning jozibali tarmoqlarini ifodalaydi. Ushbu maqola ushbu qiziqarli geometrik tushunchalar bilan to’liq tanishishni, ularning tarixiy rivojlanishini, asosiy tamoyillarini va real hayotda qo’llanilishini o‘rganadi. Sferik geometriya asoslaridan tortib Rimann elliptik fazolarining nozik jihatlarigacha, biz egri geometriyalarning boy gobelenlari bo‘ylab sayohatga chiqamiz.

Kalit so‘zlar: Sferik geometriya, Rimann elliptik geometriyasi, Yevklid bo‘limgan geometriya, elliptik funksiyalar, egrilik, differensial geometriya, ilovalar.

Аннотация:

Эта научная статья представляет собой углубленное исследование сферической геометрии и римановой эллиптической геометрии. Сферическая геометрия, раздел неевклидовой геометрии, характеризуется своими уникальными свойствами на поверхности сферы. Риманова эллиптическая геометрия расширяет понимание эллиптических функций на геометрические пространства с приложениями в различных областях, таких как физика, астрономия и информатика. Целью этой статьи является разъяснение фундаментальных концепций, свойств и применений этих геометрий, предлагая всестороннее введение в их теоретические основы и практические последствия. Сферическая геометрия и риманова эллиптическая геометрия представляют собой увлекательные разделы математики, изучающие свойства искривленных

пространств. Эта статья представляет собой всестороннее введение в эти интригующие геометрические концепции, исследуя их историческое развитие, фундаментальные принципы и практические применения. От основ сферической геометрии до сложностей римановых эллиптических пространств мы отправляемся в путешествие по богатому гобелену криволинейной геометрии.

Ключевые слова: сферическая геометрия, риманова эллиптическая геометрия, неевклидова геометрия, эллиптические функции, кривизна, дифференциальная геометрия, приложения.

Abstract:

This scientific article provides an in-depth exploration of spherical geometry and Riemannian elliptic geometries. Spherical geometry, a branch of non-Euclidean geometry, is characterized by its unique properties on the surface of a sphere. Riemannian elliptic geometries extend the understanding of elliptic functions to geometric spaces, with applications in various fields such as physics, astronomy, and computer science. This article aims to elucidate the fundamental concepts, properties, and applications of these geometries, offering a comprehensive introduction to their theoretical underpinnings and practical implications. Spherical geometry and Riemannian elliptic geometries represent captivating branches of mathematics that delve into the properties of curved spaces. This article provides a comprehensive introduction to these intriguing geometrical concepts, exploring their historical development, fundamental principles, and real-world applications. From the basics of spherical geometry to the intricacies of Riemannian elliptic spaces, we embark on a journey through the rich tapestry of curved geometries.

Keywords:

Spherical Geometry, Riemannian Elliptic Geometries, Non-Euclidean Geometry, Elliptic Functions, Curvature, Differential Geometry, Applications.

KIRISH(Introduction)

Geometriya asrlar davomida matematik tadqiqotlarning asosi bo'lib kelgan, Evklid geometriyasi tekis yuzalarning xususiyatlarini tushunish uchun klassik paradigma bo'lib xizmat qilgan. Biroq, Evklid bo'limgan geometriyalarni o'rganish bizning geometrik bo'shliqlar haqidagi tushunchamizni Evklidning parallel postulatining cheklovlaridan tashqari kengaytirdi. Sferik geometriya, evklid bo'limgan o'xshashligi, sharning sirtini geometrik fazo deb hisoblaganimizda paydo bo'ladi.

Tarixiy ma'lumot: Sferik geometriya o'z ildizlarini qadimgi tsivilizatsiyalarga borib taqaladi, bu erda ilk astronomlar va matematiklar Yer va samoviy jismlarning egriligini kuzatganlar. Yunonlar, xususan Pifagor va Evklid sferik geometriyaga asos solib,

keyinchalik Ptolemy va Ibn al-Haysam kabi olimlar tomonidan takomillashtiriladigan tamoyillarni ishlab chiqdilar.

XIX asrda Evklid bo'lmagan geometriyalar kontseptsiyasi paydo bo'lib, an'anaviy Evklid asosiga qarshi chiqdi. Bernard Riman tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan Riman geometriyasi egri bo'shliqlar haqidagi tushunchani kengaytirib, ichki egrilik tushunchasini kiritdi va elliptik geometriyalarga yo'l ochdi.

Sferik geometriya: Sferik geometriya uchburchakdagi burchaklar yig'indisi 180 darajadan oshib ketishi bilan tavsiflanadi. Ushbu egri bo'shliqda chiziqlar katta doiralardir va masofa o'lchovlari Evklid fazosidagidan farq qiladi. Biz sferik geometriyaning asosiy tamoyillarini o'rganamiz, geodeziya, burchaklar va sirtning o'ziga xos egriligini o'rganamiz. Sferik geometriyaning navigatsiya, astronomiya va geodeziyada qo'llanilishi uning amaliy ahamiyatini ko'rsatadi. Sferik geometriya shar yuzasidagi jismlarning xossalari bilan shug'ullanadi. Asosiy tushunchalarga katta doiralar, sferik uchburchaklar va geodeziya kiradi. Sferik geometriyadagi parallellar to'g'ri chiziqlar emas, balki qutblarda kesishadigan egri chiziqlardir. Evklid me'yorlaridan bu chetlanish masofalar, burchaklar va shakllarni tushunishda yangi istiqbollarni taqdim etadi.

Sferik geometriyani qo'llash geografiya va astronomiyadan tashqarida bo'lib, navigatsiya, sun'iy yo'l dosh aloqalari va global joylashishni aniqlash tizimlarida hal qiluvchi rol o'ynaydi. Sferik geometriya ramkasi Yer yuzasini aniq modellashtirish imkonini beradi va aniq fazoviy ma'lumotlarga tayanadigan texnologiyalarni ishlab chiqishni osonlashtiradi.

Riman elliptik geometriyalari: Rimantik geometriyalari elliptik funktsiyalarni o'rganishni geometriya sohasiga kengaytiradi. 19-asr matematigi Bernxard Rimann tomonidan kiritilgan bu geometriyalar doimiy musbat egrilikka ega bo'shliqlarni o'z ichiga oladi. Rimantik geometriyalari asosidagi matematik tuzilmalarni o'rganamiz, ularning elliptik funktsiyalar bilan bog'liqligini ta'kidlaymiz. Metrik tensorlar tushunchasi va differentsial geometriya vositalari ushbu bo'shliqlarni tahlil qilish uchun qo'llaniladi, bu ularning ichki xususiyatlarini tushunish uchun qat'iy asos yaratadi.

Ilovalar: Sferik geometriya va Rimantik geometriyalarining amaliy qo'llanilishi turli ilmiy fanlarni qamrab oladi. Masalan, astronomiyada sferik geometriya samoviy navigatsiya va samoviy jismlarning geometriyasini tushunish uchun juda muhimdir. Rimantik geometriyalari fizikada umumiyl nisbiylik nazariyasini shakllantirishga hissa qo'shadigan va shakl tahlili va kompyuter grafikasida rol o'ynaydigan informatikada qo'llanmalarni topadi.

XULOSA(Conclusion)

Xulosa o'rnida aytish mumkinki, maqola sferik geometriya va Rimantik geometriyalariga keng qamrovli kirishni taqdim etib, ularning asosiy tamoyillari va qo'llanilishini yoritib beradi. Evklid bo'lmagan geometriyalarni o'rganish fizik dunyo

asosidagi matematik tuzilmalar haqidagi tushunchamizni boyitishda davom etmoqda va ilmiy izlanishlar uchun yangi istiqbollar va yo'llarni taklif qilmoqda. Sferik geometriya va Riman elliptik geometriyalari an'anaviy geometriya tushunchalarini qiyinlashtirib, egri bo'shliqlar tabiatini haqida chuqur tushuncha beradi. Maqola ushbu matematik tizimlarning tarixiy konteksti, asosiy tamoyillari va amaliy qo'llanilishiga oydinlik kiritib, kirish tadqiqini taqdim etdi. Egri bo'shliqlar sirlarini ochishda davom etar ekanmiz, dunyo haqidagi tushunchamizni shakllantirishda sferik va elliptik geometriyalarning ahamiyati tobora oydinlashib bormoqda.

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**BOSHLANG'ICH TA'LIMDA RAQAMLI TA'LIM RESURSLARIDAN
FOYDALANISHNING NAZARIY VA AMALIY ASOSLARI**

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Annotatsiya. Maqolada boshlang'ich sinflarida raqamli ta'lism resurslaridan foydalanishning nazariy va amaliy asoslari, jumladan undan qay maqsadda foydalanish, uning natijaviyligi, foydalanishda qanday muammolar kelib chiqishi, uning boshlang'ich ta'limgagi o'rni haqida fikr yuritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: raqamli ta'lim resurslari, axborot savodxonligi, kompyuter, taqdimot, electron darslik, multimedia, interaktiv testlar, komyuter

**ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЕ И ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСНОВЫ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ
ЦИФРОВЫХ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНЫХ РЕСУРСОВ В НАЧАЛЬНОМ
ОБРАЗОВАНИИ**

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Аннотация. В статье рассматриваются возможности использования цифровых образовательных ресурсов в начальных классах, в том числе цели их использования, их эффективность, какие проблемы возникают при их использовании, а также их роль в начальном образовании.

Ключевые слова: цифровые образовательные ресурсы, информационная грамотность, компьютер, презентация, электронный учебник, мультимедиа, интерактивные тесты, компьютер.

**THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL BASIS FOR THE USE OF DIGITAL
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES IN PRIMARY EDUCATION**

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Annotation. The article discusses the possibilities of using digital educational resources in primary school, including the purposes of their use, their effectiveness, what problems arise when using them, as well as their role in primary education.

Key words: digital educational resources, information literacy, computer, presentation, electronic textbook, multimedia, interactive tests, computer.

Boshlang'ich mактабда о'qитишning асосиy мақсади - bolaga qisqa vaqt ichida katta hajmdagi ma'lumotlarni o'zlashtirish va ulardan foydalanishni o'rgatishdir. O'qituvchiga bu qiyin vazifani hal qilishda an'anaviy ta'llim usullari va zamonaviy axborot texnologiyalari kombinatsiyasi yordam beradi.

Axborot texnologiyalari inson hayotiga tobora chuqurroq kirib bormoqda va axborot kompetentsiyasi uning ta'llim darajasini tobora ko'proq belgilab beradi. Shuning uchun boshlang'ich mактабдан boshlab axborot madaniyatini rivojlantirish kerak, axir, boshlang'ich mакtab - ta'llimning poydevori, o'quvchining kelajakdagи muvaffaqiyati, uning jamiyatda o'z o'rnini topishi, shu poydevor qanday bo'lishiga bog'liq. O'quvchi mustaqil, faol harakat qilish, qaror qabul qilish, o'zgaruvchan yashash sharoitlariga moslashuvchan bo'lishi kerak. Sinfda kompyuterdan foydalanish o'quv jarayonini mobil, qat'iy va individual qilish imkonini beradi. Bu esa boshlang'ich sinfda raqamlı ta'llim resurslaridan foydalanish masalasini qo'yadi.

Raqamlı ta'llim resursi - o'quv jarayonini tashkil etish uchun zarur bo'lgan va raqamlı shaklda taqdim etilgan, darslik mazmuniga muvofiq tanlangan, darslarni rejallashtirishga mos keladigan fotosuratlar, videodarslar, modellar, rolli o'yinlar, multimedia vositalari va h.kdir.

Nima uchun boshlang'ich ta'llimda raqamlı ta'llim resurslaridan foydalanish dolzarb muammo? Boshlang'ich sinflarda raqamlı ta'llim resurslarini qo'llash - yosh o'quvchilarning axborot savodxonligini oshirishning eng oson va eng samarali usuli hisoblanadi. Birinchi sinfga kelgan oddiy bola kompyuter o'yinini qanday boshlashni biladi, lekin kerakli ma'lumotni qanday va qayerdan topishni, ma'lum bir muammoni hal qilish uchun zamonaviy axborot resurslaridan qanday foydalanishni bilmaydi. O'quvchi ma'lumotlarni qidirish, tahlil qilish va tanlash ko'nikmalarini dastlab sinfda,dars jarayonida rivojlantirishni boshlaydilar.

Raqamlı ta'llim resurslaridan foydalanish - boshlang'ich sinf o'qituvchilariga qanday yordam beradi? Raqamlı ta'llim resurslari o'qituvchiga yosh o'quvchilarda асосиy umumiy o'quv faoliyatini shakllantirishda yangi imkoniyatlar ochadi. Sifatlı elektron darsliklar, qoida tariqasida, mакtab o'quvchilarida boshqa o'quv qo'llanmalarini jalg qilmasdan, barcha zarur bilimlarni shakllantirishga erishish uchun mo'ljallangan. O'rganilgan har bir mavzu bo'yicha topshiriqlar xilma -xil, interaktiv bo'lib, sizga yakka holda ham, juftlikda ham, guruhda ham ishslash imkonini beradi. Yosh mакtab o'quvchilari ishning turli shakllariga ko'nikishadi, barcha topshiriqlarni bajarib bo'lgach, o'zlarini baholashni o'rganadilar va maqsadli fikrlarni oladilar. Va bularning barchasi - o'qituvchining qo'shimcha harakatisiz amalga oshiriladi.

Boshlang'ich sinflar uchun yuqori sifatli raqamli ta'lif resursi ikkita asosiy afzalliklarni birlashtiradi: bir tomondan, bu o'quv jarayonining barcha so'nggi yondashuvlarini aks ettiruvchi, metodik jihatdan tasdiqlangan o'quv manbai; boshqa tomondan, bu o'ylangan va yuqori texnologiyali raqamli mahsulotdir. Boshqa tomondan, raqamli ta'lif resursi o'qituvchining darsga tayyoragarlik vaqtini sezilarli darajada tejashi mumkin.

Boshlang'ich sinflarda raqamli ta'lif resurslaridan foydalanish bu-faqatgina darsliklarning elektron shaklidan foydalanish degani emas. Dars davomida mavzular yuzasidan taqdimotlar(prezentatsiyalar)dan foydalanish ham mumkin. Ularning yordami bilan siz o'quvchilarni yangi mavzu bilan qiziqtirishingiz, barcha kerakli ma'lumotlarni ixcham shaklda berishingiz, yangi materialni tahlil qilish, darsni qiziqarli va esda qolarli qilib qo'yishingiz mumkin. To'g'ri, darsda multimediali taqdimotlar, interaktiv testlar, viktorinalar yordamida o'qituvchi o'quv natijasiga bevosita ta'sir qilmaydi. Biroq, bu zamonaviy ta'lif muhitini yaratishga hissa qo'shami, o'quvchilarda foydali odatlarni shakllantiradi - masalan, topshiriqlarni bajargandan so'ng o'zlarini baholaydi, jamoada ishlashga tayyor bo'ladi va xatolarini tezda tuzatadi. Oxir -oqibat, biz raqamli resurslardan ta'lif maqsadlarida foydalanish tabiiy deb biladigan intelektual o'quvchilar avlodini tarbiyalaymiz.

Boshlang'ich ta'lifda raqamli ta'lif resursidan foydalanishning yana bir qulay tomoni vaqtan unumli foydalanish va tez fursatda natijaga erishishdir Masalan, agar siz multimediali taqdimotlar va rasmlar tanlovidan foydalansangiz, yangi materialni tushuntirishga ancha kam vaqt sarflaysiz. Boshqaruv shakli sifatida interaktiv testlarni tanlayotganda, siz tekshirishga vaqt sarflamaysiz: tizim avtomatik ravishda xatolarni topadi va talabalarga fikr bildiradi. Bundan tashqari, electron darsliklarda qulay qidiruv tizimi bilan mavjud. Bu sizga vaqtini tejashga imkon beradi, odatda kichik o'quvchilar darslik sahifalarini varaqlab, kerakli rasm yoki sxemani qidirishga vaqt sarflaydi.

O'quvchilarning ko'proq vaqt dars mavzusiga diqqatini jamlashga ketadi. Ba'zida boshlang'ich maktab o'qituvchilari darsning to'rtdan bir qismi "sinf yig'ishga", o'quvchilarning e'tiborini jalb qilish uchun sarflanishidan shikoyat qiladilar. Raqamli ta'lif resursidan foydalanish bu muammoni hal qiladi: hatto beparvo maktab o'quvchilari ham kompyuterda ishlashga, muammolarni hal qilishga ishtiyoqlidir, shu bilan birga ularning o'qishga bo'lgan qiziqlishi ortadi.

Yana bir masalaga ham e'tibor berishimiz kerakki, raqamli ta'lif resursidan foydalanishda yosh o'quvchilarning sog'lig'iga zarar yetkazmaslik masalasi. Bilamizki, yosh bolalarga 15-20 daqiqadan ortiq vaqt davomida elektron manbalardan foydalanish mumkin emas. Demak, biz boshlang'ich inf o'qituvchilari raqamli ta'lif resursidan foydanayotganda mana shu muammoni ham chetlab o'tmasligimiz zarur. Ya'ni, o'qituvchi raqamli ta'lif resursidan foydalanishda vaqtini taqsimlay olishi kerak, bunda

u sinf o'quvchilari qaysi vazifalarni raqamli formatda bajarishini tanlashi mumkin. Masalan, tasviriy san'at va mehnat darslarida ko'pincha amaliy mashg'ulotlardan foydalangan ma'qul, bu fanlar orqali bolalarda qo'l motorikasi yaxshi ishlaydi. Ijodiy tafakkurni rivojlanishiga yordam beradi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, boshlang'ich sinfda raqamli ta'lif resurslaridan foydalanan umkoniyatlari juda katta, faqatgin o'qituvchining o'zi ham bu jarayonga har tomonlama tayyor bo'lishi kerak. Shundagina aniq maqsadga erishilgan bo'ladi.

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**BO'LAJAK MUTAXASSISLARNI KASBIY SHAKLLANISHIDA PEDAGOGIK
HAMKORLIKNING AHAMIYATI**

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Annotatsiya: ushbu maqolada o'qitish jarayonida ta'lif beruvchi va ta'lif oluvchi o'rtasida o'zaro hamkorlikni shakllanishda pedagogikaning o'rni, kasbiy pedagogik ta'lif, pedagogik xodimlar, kasb ta'limi o'qituvchisining malakali mutaxassislarni tayrlash bo'yicha, kasb-hunar ta'limi oldida turgan muhim va ma'suliyatli vazifalar haqida fikr yuritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: ta'lif beruvchi, ta'lif oluvchi, o'zaro hamkorlik, kasbiy pedagogik ta'lif, pedagogik xodimlar, kasb ta'limi, mutaxassis, ma'suliyat, vazifa

Kasbiy pedagogik ta'lif tizimida tayyorlanayotgan, pedagogik xodimlar ichida, eng muhim o'rinni kasb ta'limi o'qituvchisi egallaydi. Malakali mutaxassislarni tayrlash bo'yicha, kasb-hunar ta'limi oldida turgan muhim va ma'suliyatli vazifalarni bajarish unga bog'liq bo'ladi. Kasb ta'limi o'qituvchisi ikki yoqlamali mehnat predmetiga ega bo'ladi. Uni bir tomonidan insonlar bilan o'zaro munosabat, boshqa tomonidan- aniq kasbiy sohadagi maxsus bilimlar, ko'nikma va malakalar tashkil etadi. Uning kasbiy-pedagogik tayyorgarligining darajasi va sifati, kasb hunar ta'limida o'quvchilarni tayyorlash sifatini ma'lum miqdorda aniqlanadi.

Bu maqsadlarga erishish ta'lif mazmunini qanday ifodalanishiga bog'liq bo'ladi. Pedagogikada ma'lumot olish va o'qish - o'qitish muammolari bilan didaktika - ta'lif va ta'lif berish nazariyasi bo'limi shug'ullanadi.

Ta'lif olish – bu bilim, ko'nikma va malakalar tizimini egallash jarayonidir, ya'ni bunda shaxsning ijodiy faoliyatining jihatlari, dunyoqarashi va o'zini tutish sifatlari tashkil topadi, hamda bilish qobiliyatları rivojlanadi. Inson ma'lumotli bo'lib, bilim, ko'nikma va malakalarga ega bo'lib, o'zida fikrlar tizimini shakllantiradi.

Ta'lif olish vazifalari turli yo'llar bilan hal qilinadi. Ulardan eng asosiysi o'qitish hisoblanadi. O'qitish – bu ta'lif oluvchilarga yangi o'quv axborotini taqdim etish, uni o'zlashtirishni tashkillashtirishga, ko'nikma va malakalarni shakllantirishga, bilish qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirishga maqsadli yo'naltirilgan, muntazamlı tashkiliy jarayondir.

O'qitish jarayonida ta'lif beruvchi va ta'lif oluvchi o'rtasida o'zaro harakat yuzaga keladi va uning samardorligi o'qituvchi va talabani hamkorligiga bog'liq bo'ladi.

O'qish-o'rgatish - bu ta'lif oluvchilarga yangi o'quv axborotini taqdim etish, uni o'zlashtirishni tashkillashtirishga, ko'nikma va malakalarni shakllantirishga, bilish qibiliyatlarini rivojlantirishga maqsadli yo'naltirilgan, muntazamlı tashkiliy jarayondir.

O‘qitishning asosiy natijasi – bu talabalar tomonidan o‘zlashtirilgan bilim, ko‘nikma va malakalar, ularda shakllangan bilish ehtiyojlari va qobiliyatlaridir.

Bilimlarda haqiqiy borliq umumiy aksini topadi. Talabalar hodisa, voqeа, qonuniyatlar to‘g‘risidagi ma’lumotlarni o‘rganadilar va u ularning yutug‘i bo‘ladi.

O‘qitish jarayonining eng muhim natijasi – bu ko‘nikmadir.

Ko‘nikma – egallagan bilimlar asosida o‘zgaruvchan sharoitlarda birorta faoliyatni amalga oshirish qobiliyati.

Pedagogik amaliyotda ko‘nikma aqliy va amaliy ko‘nikmalarga bo‘linadi. Aqliy ko‘nikma fikrlovchi avzifalarni amalga oshirishdan iborat bo‘ladi. Bular ijodiy faoliyat va ishlab chiqaruvchi faoliyat uchun muhim hisoblanadi.

Amaliy ko‘nikmalar aniq amaliy harakatlarni bajarishga yo‘naltirilgan, ya’ni ishlab chiqarish topshiriqlarini yechish, hisob ishlarini bajarish, ish rejasini tuzish va b. Amaliy ko‘nikmalar aqliy ko‘nikmalar bilan uzviy bog‘liqlikda bo‘ladi, bilimlarga tayanmasdan turib topshiriqlarni yechish, hisoblash, reja tuzishni amalga oshirib bo‘lmaydi.

O‘qitishning natijalaridan yana biri bu malakalarni egallahis hisoblanadi.

Malakalar – bu, ko‘p marta takrorlash natijasidagi mashinal (beixtiyoriy), harakatlardir.

Kasbiy faoliyatda malakalar katta ahamiyatga ega bo‘lib, ular kuch, vaqt, e’tiborni tejaydi.

O‘qitish o‘zining asosiy (didaktik) vazifasidan tashqari boshqa vazifalarni bajaradi:

Rivojlantiruvchi vazifani mohiyati- o‘qitish jarayonida shaxsning aqliy, hissiy va irodaviy rivojlanishi, bilishga bo‘lgan intilishlarini va ijodiy faollikni shakllantirish va rivojlantirishni ta’minlashdan iborat bo‘ladi. Rivojlantiruvchi vazifa rivojlantiruvchi prinsipga asoslanib, uning mohiyati, o‘qitish jarayonini shunday murakkab darajada tuzish kerakki, bunda talabandan ham aqliy ham irodaviy kuchlarni sarf qilsin. O‘quv jarayoni talabada qoniqish, bilish quvonchini, hayron bo‘lish, ya’ni u nimanidir bajara olishi hisini uyg‘otishi zarur. Shu bois o‘quv materiali juda ham sodda bo‘lmasligi kerak va talaba faqat uni qaytarib qolmasdan, balki bilimlar asosida topshiriqlar zanjirini yecha olishi kerak.

Tarbiyalovchi vazifa –o‘qitishni tarbiyalash prinsipiga asoslanadi. O‘qitish va tarbiyalash jarayonlari o‘zviy bog‘liqlikda bo‘ladi. Ularning umumiy maqsadlari- bo‘lg‘usi mutaxassilikning mohiyatini va ijtimoiy muhimligini tushunuvchan, o‘z mehnatining natijalariga kasbiy ma’suliyatga ega bo‘lgan mutaxassisni shakllantirishdan iborat.

O‘quv jarayonida tarbiya o‘qitish mazmunini amalga oshirish yo‘li orqali, uni to‘g‘ri tashkillashtirish va zarur usullarni qo‘llash orqali amalga oshiriladi.

O‘rta maxsus o‘quv dargohi o‘qituvchisi o‘zining bilimi, o‘zining tutishi, ishga bo‘lgan munosati o‘quv faniga, mutaxassislikka va mehnat faoliyatiga, hayotga bo‘lgan

ayrim munosabatni aniqlab beradi.O‘qituvchini ta’siri ko‘gina tarbiyalanuvchilar uchun o‘rnak bo‘ladi, shuningdek shunday yutuqlarga yo‘naltirilgan shaxsiy intilishlarini, ular o‘z o‘qituvchilarida ko‘radilar.

Ta’lim berish vazifalarining yana bir yo‘li bu *mustaqil o‘qish* hisoblanib, bunda talabalarda mustaqil o‘qish uchun ularda qiziqishni uyg‘otish, bilish ehtiyojini paydo qilishda ularga yordam berish, mustaqil aqliy mehnatning ko‘nikma va malakalarini shakllantirishdan iborat bo‘ladi.

Kasb – bu mehnat faoliyatining barqaror turi bo‘lib, u nafaqat aniq bilim va ko‘nikmalarni bo‘lishini talab qilmay, balki bir xil bo‘lgan umum kasbiy bilimlarni ham bo‘lishini talab qiladi.

Mutaxassis – mavjud kasb doirasidagi aniq mehnat faoliyatining aniqlashtirilganligi.

Umumiyligi va shaxsni kasbiy rivojlanishiga yo‘naltirilgan, kasbiy ta’lim, tarbiya, ta’lim berish bilan birgalikda amalga oshiriladigan kasbiy mustaqil o‘qish, o‘z-o‘zini tarbiyalash, o‘z-o‘zini o‘qitish murakkab jarayon, *bo‘lg‘usi mutaxassisni kasbiy shakllanishini* bildiradi.

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Abstract: Mathematical literacy is a fundamental skill that lays the foundation for cognitive development and academic success. This article explores various mechanisms to enhance mathematical literacy in primary education. Drawing on a review of relevant literature, we discuss effective teaching methods, the role of technology, and the importance of fostering a positive attitude towards mathematics. The goal is to provide educators, policymakers, and parents with insights into practical strategies for improving mathematical literacy among primary school students. Mathematical literacy is a foundational skill that transcends the confines of the classroom, shaping cognitive abilities and problem-solving skills crucial for success in various aspects of life. In primary education, establishing a strong mathematical foundation is imperative, yet many students encounter challenges that hinder their development in this critical area. This article explores strategies and approaches aimed at improving mathematical literacy in primary education, highlighting the importance of a multifaceted and inclusive approach.

Keywords: Mathematical literacy, primary education, teaching methods, technology, attitude, cognitive development.

Introduction:

Mathematical literacy is crucial for academic achievement and lifelong success. The early years of primary education serve as a critical period for developing foundational mathematical skills. However, students often face challenges in grasping mathematical concepts, leading to a widening gap in mathematical literacy levels. This article examines mechanisms to improve mathematical literacy in primary education by exploring effective teaching methods, integrating technology, and fostering a positive attitude towards mathematics. Mathematical literacy extends beyond rote memorization of formulas and procedures. It involves the ability to reason, problem-solve, and apply mathematical concepts in real-world scenarios. Proficient mathematical literacy is associated with enhanced critical thinking, decision-making, and overall cognitive development. Therefore, addressing challenges in mathematical literacy during primary education is pivotal for setting the stage for academic success and lifelong learning.

Effective Teaching Methods:

Hands-On Learning: Research suggests that hands-on learning experiences significantly enhance mathematical understanding among primary school students.

Activities such as using manipulatives, real-world problem-solving, and interactive games engage students in a way that traditional methods may not.

Differentiated Instruction: Recognizing the diverse learning styles and abilities of students, differentiated instruction tailors teaching methods to individual needs. This approach helps address learning gaps and ensures that all students have a solid understanding of mathematical concepts. **Collaborative Learning:** Collaborative learning environments promote peer interaction and discussion, allowing students to learn from one another. Group activities and projects encourage communication, critical thinking, and a deeper understanding of mathematical principles.

Integration of Technology:

Educational Apps and Games: Utilizing educational apps and games enhances engagement and makes learning mathematics enjoyable. Interactive digital resources can provide personalized feedback, adapt to individual learning styles, and reinforce concepts in a way that traditional methods may struggle to achieve. **Online Platforms and Resources:** Access to online platforms and resources allows students to explore mathematics beyond the classroom. Virtual simulations, tutorials, and interactive lessons provide additional support and reinforcement, catering to diverse learning needs.

Digital Assessment Tools: Implementing digital assessment tools allows educators to track individual progress, identify areas of weakness, and tailor instruction accordingly. Technology-assisted assessments provide timely feedback, enabling targeted interventions to address specific learning challenges.

Early Identification of Learning Gaps:

Early intervention is crucial in addressing learning gaps. Regular assessments, both formative and summative, can help identify areas where students may be struggling. This enables educators to provide targeted support, preventing the accumulation of difficulties that could hinder mathematical progress.

Personalized Learning Plans:

Recognizing that students have diverse learning styles and paces, personalized learning plans are instrumental. Tailoring instructional methods to individual needs ensures that each student receives the support required to grasp mathematical concepts effectively. This approach fosters a more inclusive learning environment.

Hands-On Learning Activities:

Incorporating hands-on learning experiences is a proven method for improving mathematical literacy. Activities using manipulatives, experiments, and real-world applications make abstract mathematical concepts more tangible, enhancing understanding and retention among primary school students.

Incorporation of Technology:

Integrating technology into the curriculum provides a dynamic and engaging avenue for learning. Educational apps, interactive simulations, and digital platforms offer opportunities for students to explore mathematical concepts in novel ways. This approach not only caters to the tech-savvy generation but also enhances accessibility and individualized learning.

Continuous Training and Support:

Teachers play a pivotal role in shaping students' mathematical literacy. Continuous professional development ensures that educators are equipped with the latest pedagogical techniques and are adept at addressing diverse learning needs. Workshops, seminars, and collaborative learning communities contribute to a culture of ongoing improvement.

Emphasizing Real-World Relevance:

Highlighting the practical applications of mathematics fosters interest and motivation among students. Demonstrating how mathematical concepts relate to everyday life helps bridge the gap between abstract theories and practical utility, making the subject more accessible and engaging.

Fostering a Positive Attitude Towards Mathematics:

Real-World Relevance: Emphasizing the real-world applications of mathematics helps students understand its practical significance. Connecting mathematical concepts to everyday life fosters a positive attitude and demonstrates the relevance of mathematical literacy beyond the classroom. **Positive Reinforcement:** Encouraging a growth mindset and praising effort over outcomes helps build students' confidence in tackling mathematical challenges. Positive reinforcement creates a supportive learning environment, reducing anxiety and promoting a willingness to engage with mathematical concepts.

Conclusion:

Improving mathematical literacy in primary education requires a multifaceted approach that incorporates effective teaching methods, technology integration, and the cultivation of a positive attitude towards mathematics. By employing hands-on learning, differentiated instruction, and collaborative activities, educators can create dynamic learning environments. The integration of technology through educational apps, online platforms, and digital assessment tools enhances accessibility and personalization. Fostering a positive attitude towards mathematics through real-world relevance and positive reinforcement contributes to a supportive learning culture. Collectively, these mechanisms can significantly impact the mathematical literacy of primary school students, laying the groundwork for future academic success. Improving mathematical literacy in primary education requires a holistic and collaborative approach. By implementing targeted intervention strategies, interactive teaching methods, and prioritizing teacher professional development, we can create an environment where every

student has the opportunity to develop a strong mathematical foundation. The goal is not merely to teach mathematical concepts but to instill a love for the subject, nurturing curious and confident learners who are well-equipped for the challenges of the future.

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LOGOPEDIYA

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ANNOTATSIYA: Ushbu maqola Logopediya haqida bo'lib, nutqida nuqsoni bo'lган bolalarni nutqini to'g'irlash va davolash, Logopediyaning qanday fanligi , vazifalari hamda logopedlarning vazifalari haqida.

KALIT SO'ZLAR: Logopediya ,duduqlash, og'zaki nutq,yozma nutq, yozish, o'qish ,nutq, faoliyat, talaffuz, leksik ,grammatik ,tafakkur, xotira ,idrok, ruhiy faoliyat, dislaliya, rinolaliya, dizartriya, anartriya dislaliya, rinolaliya, dizartriya, anartriya, tahilaliya, bradilaliya, duduqlanish, alaliya , afaziya.

KIRISH: Logopediya (logos va yunon tilidan olingen bo'lib, tarbiyalash, o'qitish degan ma'noni anglatadi .) Logopediya nutqdagi kamchiliklarini duduqlanish til rivojlanmaganligi, o'qish va yozuvdagi kamchiliklari va sabablari ularning oldini olish va to'g'irlashni o'rganadigan fan hisoblanadi. Nutqdagi nuqsonlarni tuzatish masalalari dastlab 17-asrda Yevropa mamlakatlarida surdopedagogikaga oid ilmiy ishlarda tatbiq etila boshlagan. 19-asrning 2-yarmidan bu sohaga mustaqil ravishda tibbiyot nuqtai nazaridan yondashilgan . Asta-sekin nutq faoliyatining tabiatи haqidagi ilmiy tasavvur kengaya borib, Logopediya yo'nalishi tubdan o'zgargan. 20-asrga kelib Logopediya mustaqil fan sifatida shakllangan, uning maqsad va vazifalari, metodik asos va tamoyillari, boshqa fanlar bilan aloqasi masalalari ishlab chiqilgan .Hozirda judayam yaxshi rivojlanib turli bo'limlarga bo'linadi .

- 1.Zamonaviy Logopediya
- 2.Maktabgacha yoshdagи bolalar Logopediysi
- 3.Maktab yoshidagi bolalar Logopediysi
4. O'smirlar va katta yoshdagilar Logopediyasiga bo'lingan.

ASOSIY QISM: Logopediyaning asosiy maqsadi nutqida nuqsoni bo'lган bolalarni o'qitish, tarbiyalash va nutq nuqsonining oldini olishdan iboratdir.Logopediya fan sifatida katta nazariy va amaliy ahamiyatga ega bo'lib, u tilning, nutqning ijtimoiy mohiyati hisoblanadi .Bolaning talaffuzi, leksik-grammatik tuzumi, tafakkuri, xotirasi , idroki va va butun bir ruhiy faoliyati bilan uzviy bog'liqligi bilan belgilanadi. Logopediyaning asosiy vazifalari: nutq buzilishining turli shakllarini o'rganish, nutq faoliyati ontogenetikini o'rganish, nutq buzilishlarining keng tarqalganligi, kelib chiqish sabablari, mexanizmlari, tuzilishi, alomatlari va darajalarini aniqlash; nutqiy faoliyati

buzilgan bolalarning o‘z-o‘zidan va biror maqsadga qaratilgan rivojlanish dinamikasini, shuningdek, nutqiy zaiflikni ularning shaxs sifatida yetishuviga, ruhiy rivojlanishiga, o‘zlarini tutishlariga ta’sirini aniqlash; rivojlanishda turli xil farqlar bo‘lgan bolalarda (Masalan: eshitish, ko‘rish, fikrlash qobiliyati hamda tayanch-harakat apparatining buzilishi hollarida) nutqning shakllanishi va buzilishlari xususiyatlarini o‘rganish; nutq buzilishlarining pedagogik diagnostikasi metodlarini ishlab chiqish; nutq buzilishlarini tartibga solish; nutq buzilishini bartaraf etish tamoyillari, differensiyalashgan metod va vositalarini ishlab chiqish; nutq buzilishining oldini olish metodlarini takomillashtirish; logopedik yordamni tashkil etish masalalarini ishlab chiqishdir.

Logopediya nazariy yo‘nalishi nutqdagi buzilishlarni o‘rganish, uning sabablarini aniqlash, oldini olish va tuzatishning ilmiy asoslangan metodlarini ishlab chiqish, amaliy yo‘nalishi esa ana shu metodlarni tezroq tatbiq etib, mazkur nuqsonlar va ularni keltirib chiqaradigan sabablarni bartaraf etishdan iborat. Logopedianing nazariy va amaliy vazifalari bir-biri bilan chambarchas bog‘liqdir.

NUTQ BUZULISHLARI TASNIFI

1. Fonetik-fonematik

2. Leksik-lug’aviy

3. Grammatik

Tovushlar talaffuzidagi kamchilik

Ichki (passiv)
lug’at
nutqni tushunish

O’z fikrini grammatik jixatdan
to’g’ri tuzish, gap orqali ifoda
etish

OG’ZAKI NUTQ BUZILISHI

Tovushlar
talaffuzida
kamchiligi

Ovoz
buzilishi

Nutq ravonligi,
sur’ati, ritmi

Nutqni tizimli
buzilishi

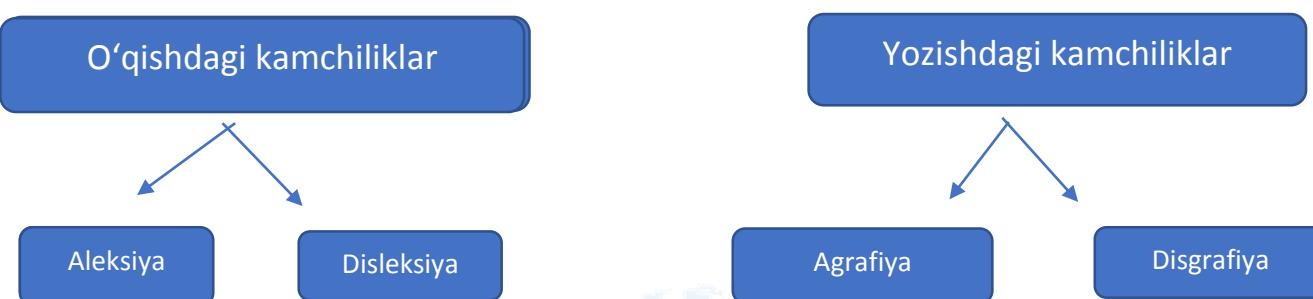
- dislaliya,
-rinolaliya,
- dizartriya,
-anartriya.

afoniya,
-disfoniya,
-fonosteniya

-tahilaliya,
-bradilaliya,
duduqlanish

-alaliya
-afaziya

YOZMA NUTQDAGI KAMCHILIKLAR



OG'ZAKI NUTQ BUZILISHI TASNIFI

1. **Disloliya** - (dis – izdan chiqish, aniqlash , buzilish , laliya –nutq degan ma’noni bildiradi .) tovushlarni noto’g’ri talaffuz etish bilan ifodalanadigan nutq nuqsonidir .
2. **Rinololiya** – dimoqdan , dimoq bilan gapirish , tovushlar talaffuzi va ovoz tembrining nutq aparatidagi anatomik – fiziologik kamchiliklari , o’zgarishlari natijasida buzilib aytilishidir .
3. **Dizartriya** – so’zlarni to’la , ravon talaffuz qila olmaslik ,talaffuz nuqsonidir.
4. **Anartriya** – bola nutqini tushunib bo’lmaydi, bola xuddi og’ziga talqon solib gapirayotgandek tuyiladi. Lekin atrofdagilar nutqini bola yaxshi tushunadi, idrok etish qobiliyati nisbatan saqlangan bo’ladi .

Ovoz buzilishi : Ovoz –o’pkadan chiqayotgan havoning hiqqildoqdagi ovoz boymlarining tebranishidan har xil balandlikka ,kuch va tembirda hosil bo’ladigan tovushlar yig’indisidir. Demak ovoz hiqqildoqda hosil bo’ladi . Hiqqildoqda ko’ndalang joylashgan elastik yupqa tovush boymlari mavjud bo’lib , bular so’zlash paytida , o’pkadan chiqadigan havo oqimining kuchi bilan tebranadi , shularning tebranishida ovoz hosil bo’ladi . Unli va jarangli undosh tovushlari ovozi anashu tovush boymlarining hiqqildoq bo’shligi’da tebranishi natjisidir . Jarangsiz undoshlar hosil bo’lishida bu boymlar tebranmaydi , ularning orasi ochiq turadi :unli ,jarangli undosh tovushlar hosil bo’ladi .

Logopedlarimiz aytishlaricha , nutqdagi kamchiliklarning paydo bo‘lishi, tabiatи, inson ruhiyatiga ta’siri turlicha bo‘lar ekan . (Masalan Alaliya, Afaziya, Duduqlanish, Dizartriya). Ular bilish jarayonini, atrofdagi kishilar bilan muomalani qiyinlashtiradi. Bu narsa bolaning faoliyatida, yurish-turishida aks etadi. Og‘ir nutqiy buzilishlar esa insonning aqliy rivojlanishiga, ayniqsa, bilish faoliyati darajalariga, shaxsning shakllanishiga ta’sir etadi. Uning harakteridagi tortinchoqlik, qat’iyatsizlik, odamovilik, nomukammallik tuyg‘usi kabi salbiy xususiyatlarni keltirib chiqaradi. Logopediyaning ahamiyati esa bolaning nutqidagi nuqsonlarni bartaraf etib, ularning har tomonlama barkamol rivojlanishini ta’minalashdan iborat.

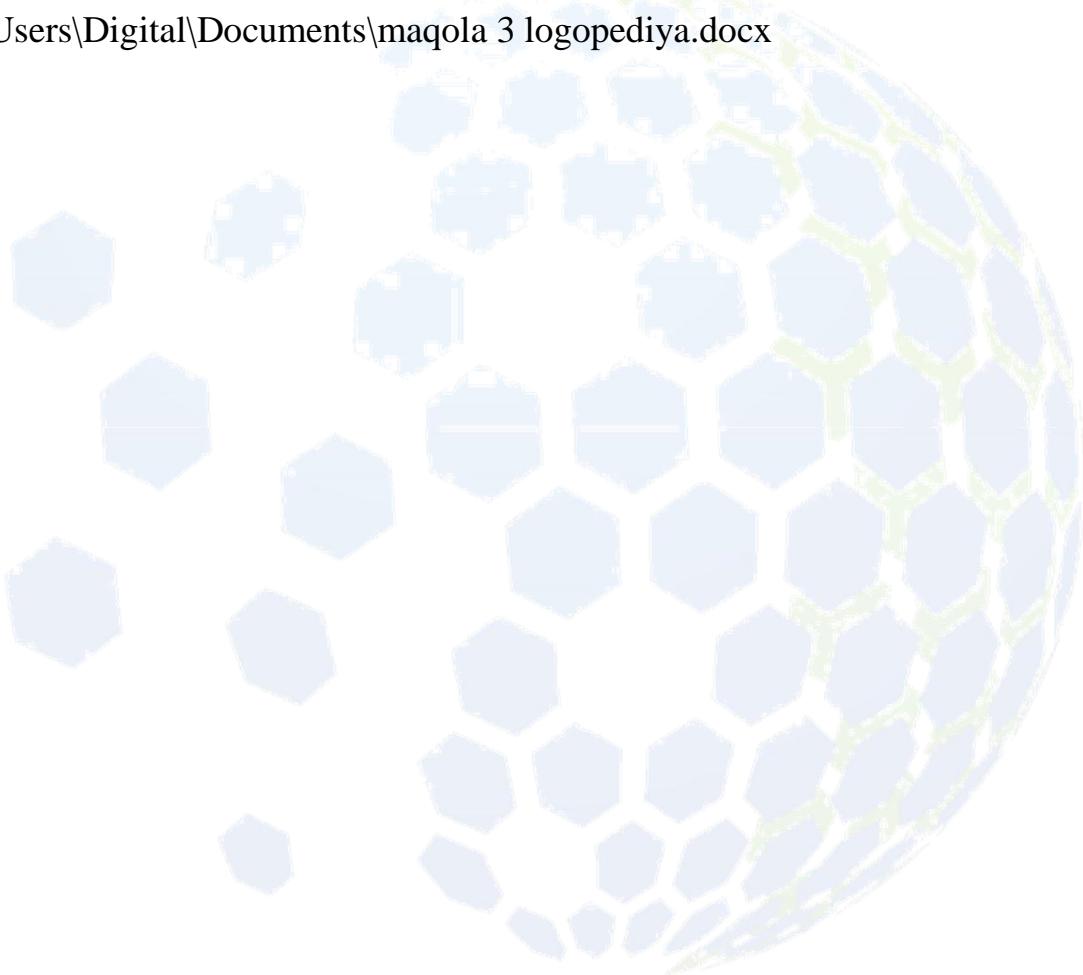
Logopediya nutq buzilishini o‘rganish va tuzatishda nutq bilan fikrning o‘zaro bog‘liqligi haqidagi, bola rivojlanishida umumiy va maxsus qonuniyatlarning o‘zaro munosabati to‘g‘risidagi nazariy qoidalarga, nutq va faoliyatning hamohang rivojlanishi hamda ruhiy kamolotga erishishning harakatlantiruvchi kuchlari haqidagi nazariyaga tayanadi. Logopediya umumiy anatomiya va fiziologiya, nutq mexanizmlari, nutq jarayonining bosh miyada sodir bo‘lishi haqidagi, nutq faoliyatida ishtirok etadigan analizatorlarning tuzilishi va harakatga kelishi to‘g‘risidagi bilimlardan foydalanadi.

XULOSA : Ushbu maqola logopediya haqida bo‘lib , nutqida nuqsoni bo‘lgan bolalarni o‘qitish ,tarbiyalash va nutqini to‘g‘irlashni o‘z ichiga oladi . Nutq nuqsonlari o‘zidan o‘zi kelib chiqmaydi . Nutq nuqsonlarining ba’zilari qattiq qo’rquv tasirida, ba’zilari esa ikki tillilikdan kelib chiqadi. Ikki tillilik bu bola bilan oilda (masalan: rus tilida va inggiliz tilida muloqot qilishsa bola qaysi tilda muloqot qilishni bilmay qoladi oila a’zolari bilan) bu esa ikki tillilik hisoblanadi. Vaqt o’tib esa bolada nutq buzilishi kelib chiqadi . (Masalan : dislaliya, rinolaliya, dizartriya, anartriya .) nutq buzilishlari kelib chiqishi mumkin . Bu nutq buzilishlari og’zaki nutq buzilishlari turiga kiradi . Logopediyada ikkita nutq buzilish turi mavjud bo‘lib , ular Og’zaki va yozma nutq buzilishlaridir . Hozirda logopedlarga bo‘lgan ehtiyoj judayam kuchli va yaxshi kadr bo‘lish bizni zimmamizda. Buning uchun biz yoshlар o‘z kasbimizni muttahasisi bo‘lishimiz lozim . Hozirda bog‘chalarda logopedlarning o’rni judayam katta chunki

,o'sib ulg'ayib kelayotgan yangi avlodni nutqini tekis va ravon chiqarish biz logopedlarni qo'limizdadir .

FOYDALANILGAN ADABIYOTLAR

- 1.https://www.google.com/search?q=logopediya&rlz=1C1YTUH_ruUZ1067UZ1067&oq=&gs_lcrp=EgZjaHJvbWUqCQgAECMYJxjqAjIJCAAQIxgnGOoCMgkIARAjGCCY6gIyCQgCECMYJxjqAjIJCAMQIxgnGOoCMgkIBBAjGCCY6gIyCQgFECMYJxjq
2. C:\Users\Digital\Documents\maqola 3 logopediya.docx



ЗАРГАРЛИК МАҲСУЛОТЛАРИ УЧУН ЭШИЛГАН ИПАК ИПИ
ИШЛАБ ЧИҚАРИШ ТЕХНОЛОГИЯСИ

Исламбекова Н.М.

Тошкент тўқимачилик ва енгил саноат институти

Мақолада табиий ипакдан зирак-попук учун эшилган ипак ишилаб чиқарни технологияси ўрганилган бўлиб, маҳсулотни олии бўйича эшии режаси ва эшилган ипнинг хусусиятлари келтирилган.

В статье изучена технология производства кручёного шелка для серьги-кисти, а также, представлены план кручения шелка и характеристики кручёной нити для приготовления продукта.

The article examines the technology of production of woven silk for earrings-brushes, as well as presents a plan of silk twist and characteristics of twisted yarn for the preparation of the product.

Кириш. Заргарлик санъати жуда қадимий тарихга эга. Унга инсоният ерда яшашни бошлаган даврдаётқ асос солинган. Заргарлик санъати миллий-бадиий маданият тарихининг ажralмас қисми бўлиб, у халқнинг олис ўтмишидаги олий мақсадларини ўрганишда ёрдам беради. Ўзбекистон заргарлик санъати тараққиёти Ўрта Осиё халқларининг сиёсий ва этник тарихи, унга қўшни мамлакат халқлари тарихи билан чамбарчас боғлиқ. Халқларнинг ўзаро тинч йўл билан бир-бирига яқинлашуви маданиятларни бойитган, улар бир-бирлари учун яқин, қадрли бўлган нарсаларни алмашганлар бора-бора бу ҳар бир халқнинг маҳаллий санъатига сингиб кетиб, ўзига хослик ва мустахкам анъана касб этган. Заргарлик санати ичида Самарқанд заргарлик санъати ўзининг ясалиш техникаси ва номланиши билан Бухоро ва Тошкент заргарлик санъати билан уйғунлашиб кетади. Бу нарсани айниқса, тиллақош, гажак, зебигардон, сочпўпак, зулфи тилло, мурғақ, моҳи тилло, бозбандли маржон ва туморларда қўришимиз мумкин. Заргарлик буюмлари кўпқиррали буюмлар сирасига кириб, булар ичида аёллар кўйлагига тақиладиган пешкурта, яъни кўйлак олдига тақиладиган безак буюмларида ҳам заргарлик намуналарини қўришиши мумкин. Пешкурталар ҳар хил шокилалар, тангалар, тугмалар, майда тошлар ва маржон шодалари билан безатилган бўлиши мумкин. Бундай буюмлар қадимий бўлишига қарамай шу кунда ҳам уларга эхтиёж баланд. Дунёда мода саноатининг ривожланиши, ҳамда республикада туризмнинг кенгайиши бундай буюмларга қизиқишининг ортишига олиб келади.

Тадқиқот бўйича олинган натижалар. Тадқиқот ичида шокилалар қаторига кирадиган табиий ипакдан зирак- попук ясаш учун эшилган ипак

иiplарини ишлаб чиқариш технологиясини тадқиқ қилинди. Бундай зирак-попуклар асосан сунъий иплардан ишлаб чиқарилади.

Табиий ипак комплекс хусусиятларга эга, яъни, ундан тайёрланадиган тўқимачилик маҳсулотлари унинг юқори даражадаги физик-механик ва истеъмол хусусиятларини ифодалайди.

Табиий ипак иплари бежирим ялтироқ кўринишга эга бўлади. Бу эса пилланинг зотига, ипак қуртининг парваришилаб боқилганлигига, буғлаш усулига, ипакнинг қандайчуватилганлигига ва қуритилганлигига боғлиқ. Ипакдаги ялтироқлик хусусияти бошқа табиий толаларда мавжуд бўлмай унинг устунлиги ҳам ана шу хусусиятидадир. Бу хусусият асосан оқ рангли пиллаларда кўпроқ намоён бўлади. Албатта ипакнинг оч сариқ, яшил ва пушти ранглари ва уларнинг турли товламалари мавжуд бўлиб, улар нисбатан кам учрайди. Ўзбекистонда асосан оқ рангдаги хом ипак кўп микдорда ишлаб чиқарилади. Ташқи ва ички бозорда харидоргир бўлган ипак, булар чизиқли зичлиги 2,33 ва 3,23 тексли хом ипаклар бўлиб, тадқиқот иши учун 3, 23 тексли хом ипак танлаб олинди. Зирак-попук олиш учун эшилган ипак ишлаб чиқариш бўйича эшиш режаси тузиб олинди (1-жадвал).

1-жадвал

**3,23 x 8 tex хом ипакдан эшилган ипни ишлаб
чиқаришдаги эшиш режаси**

	Технологик жараёнлар	Дастгоҳ маркаси	Технологик параметрлар		
	Саралаш, гурухларга йиғиши	қўлда			
	Ивitiш	Ваннада	T=40-42 ⁰ C; t=60-120 min		
	Сиқиши	Центрафуга Ц-150	T = 15 min		
	Титиши ва тўғрилаши	Кўлда	—		
	Қуритиши	КС-2	T=40-45 ⁰ C; t=60-120 min		
	Дам бериши	хонада	T=22-26 ⁰ C; W=65-75 % t=3-8 соат		
	Қайта ўраши	МТ – 85	V = 200 m/min		
	Кўшиб эшиши	МТ-CW (D/T)	K br/m, S,Z	V m/min	n _y

			300	24	7200
			500	15	7500
			600	12	7700
	Бурамларни мувозанатлаштириш	SC – 750	T=65-70°C; t=60-90 min		
0	Дам бериш	Хонада	T=22-26°C; W=60-70 °C; t=12-18 соат		
1	Истеъмол паковкасига қайта ўраш	M-500 DM-3	V=480-320 m/min V=180-240 m/min		
2	Назорат ва сақлаш		Омборхона		

Хом ипакни чуватишдан олдин хўллаш- калавани елимланиб қолган жойларини юмшатиб, ипакни электрланишини камайтириш зарур чорадир. Ипак хомашёси хўллангандан кейин юмшайди ва эгилувчан бўлиб қолади, бу эса кейинги қайта ишлаш жараёнларини осонлаштиради. Ипларни калавадан ғалтакка қайта ўраб олишда ўраш тезлиги 200 m/min муқобил деб олинди. Бундай турдаги ип олишда 3,23 текс ипнинг 8 таси қўшилди ва бурам берилди. Ипларни бир нечтасини қўшиш ва бир вақтда эшиш қўшиб-эшиш дейилади. Бу жараёндан мақсад, бир нечта ипларни қўшиб қалинлигини, бурам бериб мустаҳкамлигини оширишдан иборат. Тадқиқот ишида 8 та қўшилган ипларга 300, 500 ва 600 br/m. бурам берилиб, хусусиятлар аниқланди берилган бурам мувозанатлаштирилди. Мувозанатлаштириш 65-70°C ҳароратда 60-90 мин давомида амалга оширилди.

Табиий ипакдан эшилган ипак ишлаб чиқаришда ипларга бурам бериш натижасида уни узунлиги қисқаради. Ипакнинг қисқариши унинг зичлигига таъсир қиласи. Эшилган иплардаги қисқариш Г.Н.Кукин формуласи ёрдамида ҳисобланди [1]. Эмульсия билан ивтилгандан кейин вазн ортиши ҳисобига чизиқли зичлик ўзгаради, берилаётган бурамлар ҳам чизиқли зичликка ўз таъсирини кўрсатади. Олинган натижалар шуни кўрсатдик, чизиқли зичликнинг ортиши ва бурамлар сонининг кўпайиши эшилиш натижасида кўпроқ қисқаришга сабаб бўлар экан. Шу билан бирга эшилиш сонининг ортиши нисбий узилишдаги мустаҳкаликни ошириб, узилишгача чўзилишини пасайтирас экан.

Эшилган ипакдаги бурамларни мувозанатлаштириш учун ипларда ҳосил бўладиган ички зўриқишини йўқотиш зарур ва жараёнда эшилган ипакни қайта ўрашда ҳосил бўладиган чигаллик ва уни натижасида

узилишларни йўқотиш ва матода ҳосил бўладиган нуқсонларни камайтиришдан иборат [2].

Бурамни мустаҳкамлаш вакуумли буғлаш аппаратида бажарилади. Юқори бурам берилган табиий ипакни бурамини мустаҳкамлашда қуйидаги омиллар жараёнга ўз таъсирини кўрсатади. Булар буғлаш вақти, ҳарорати, бурамлар сони, паковканинг сифими, ипнинг чизиқли зичлиги ва буғлаш усулидир.

Тадқиқотда эшилган ипакни бурамларини мувозанатлаштиришда SC - 750 буғлаш аппаратидан фойдаланилди. Бу аппаратда эшилган ипакка буғ ва вакуум орқали маълум вақт давомида ишлов берилади. Тадқиқот ишида

мувозанатлашдан эшилган ипнинг қисқариши ўрганилди (2-жадвал).

2-жадвал

Турли бурам берилган эшилган ипларни мувозанатлашдан қисқариши

Мувозанатлангандан кейин ипнинг киришиши, %	300 br/m	500 br/m	600 br/m
3,23x8 S ва Z	1,0	1,3	1,6
Ювилгандан кейин ипнинг киришиши, %	300 br/m	500 br/m	600 br/m
3,23x8 S ва Z	0,9	1,1	1,1

Натижалардан шу кўриниб турибдики, 3,23x8 tex ипга биринчи S томонга 100 br/m, кейин Z томонга 300 br/m берилганда мувозанатлашдан кейин ипнинг киришиши 1 % , 500 br/m берилганда 1,3% ва 600 br/m да эса 1,5 % ни ташкил қилди. Ювилгандан кейин киришиш эса 300 br/m да 0,9% 500 br/m ва 600 br/m да эса 1,1% ни ташкил қилди. Демак, ипларнинг кўшилиш сони ва бурамларнинг ортиши мувозанатлашдан ва қайнатишдан сўнг киришишига таъсир кўрсатар экан.

Хуноса: 3,23 x 8 текс хом ипакдан эшилган ипни ишлаб чиқариш бўйича эшиш режаси тузилди. Ипларни калавадан ғалтакка қайта ўраб олишда ўраш тезлиги 200 m/min муқобил деб олинди. Бундай турдаги ип олишда 3,23 текс ипнинг 8 таси қўшилди ва бурам берилди. Тадқиқот ишида 8 та қўшилган ипларга 300, 500 ва 600 br/m. бурам берилиб, хусусиятлар аниқланди берилган бурам мувозанатлаштирилди. Мувозанатлаштириш 65-

70⁰C ҳароратда 60-90 мин давомида амалга оширилди. бурамлар ҳам чизиқли зичликка ўз таъсирини кўрсатади. Чизиқли зичликнинг ортиши ва бурамлар сонининг кўпайиши эшилиш натижасида кўпроқ қисқаришга сабаб бўлар экан. Шу билан бирга эшилиш сонининг ортиши нисбий узилишдаги мустахқаликни ошириб, узилишгача чўзилишини пасайтирди. Ипларнинг қўшилиш сони ва бурамларнинг ортиши мувозанатлашдан ва қайнатишдан сўнг киришишига таъсир кўрсатиши аниқланди.

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**ПЕРЕСПЕКТИВА ПЕРЕРАБОТКИ ПРОИЗВОДСТВЕННЫХ
ОТХОДОВ**

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АННОТАЦИЯ

В статье рассмотрено исследование переработки производственного отхода прокатной окалины металлургического комбината. Анализ состава прокатной окалины проведён рентгено-флюоресцентным методом, при котором обнаружено богатое содержание цветных металлов влияющие на механические свойства изделий. Восстановление окалины проводилось на водородной 3-х зонной печи и полученный железный порошок соответствует ГОСТ 9849 – 86, из которого были изготовлены фильтрующие втулки для очистки машинных масел.

Ключевые слова; прокатная окалина, фракционный состав, рентгенофазовый анализ, железный порошок, штабик, шихта, графитовая лодочка, крокус, фильтрующая пора.

В нашей стране на Узбекском металлургическом комбинате (г. Бекабад) из года в год накапливаются десятки тысяч т прокатной окалины, в связи с чем целесообразным является использование этого отхода для нужд народного хозяйства [1]. Для решения этой задачи были произведены исследования прокатной окалины «Узметкомбината». Для этого из отвалов прокатного цеха была отобрана партия окалины 250 кг, которая имела широкий диапазон фракционного состава, в основном от 5 до 0,01 мм, а также прилипшие друг к другу крупные куски размером до 35 мм.

С целью получения однородного фракционного состава прокатной окалины проводился размол на шаровой мельнице в течение 2-х часов при её полной загрузке, затем проводилось усреднение фракционного состава на вибрационном сите с размером ячеек 0,1 мм (№ 65). Для исследования были отобраны образцы прокатной окалины из трёх разных мест этой партии. Окалина изучались методом рентгенофазового анализа на ДРОН -2 [2]. Для облегчения анализа рентгенограммы, представленной на рисунке 1, показаны положения соответствующих пиков штрихами (штрихограмма). Анализы показали, что окалина в основном, состоит из FeO (вюстит) - 80%, Fe₃O₄ (магнетит) - 15%, γ - Fe₂O₃ (маггемит) - 5%.

Результаты анализа переменного состава окалины, проведённого рентгено-флюоресцентным методом на приборе ЕП – 2000 ОХ FORD

(Англия) с чувствительностью 0,01%. указывают на значительное содержание в окалине и, следовательно, в прокатном металле Mg (0,163 %), Al (0,225 %), Si (1,50 %), Cr (0,193 %), Mn (0,702), Ni (0,238%), Cu (0,305%), Mo(0,475%), которые оказывают значительное влияние на механические свойства изделий.

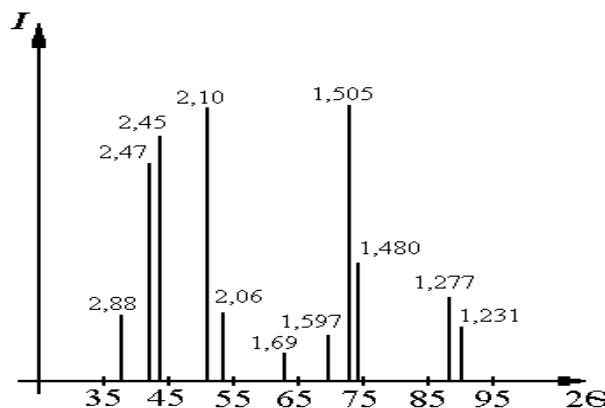


Рис. 1. Условная рентгенограмма прокатной окалины «Узметкомбината»

Восстановление окалины проводилось на водородной 3-х зонной печи следующим образом: высушенную при температуре 150° С прокатную окалину загружали в лодочки размером 500x500 мм. которые были сделаны из нержавеющей стали. Окалину укладывали в эти лодочки толщиной 15 мм и загружали в печь. Температура печи и I-ой зоне - 450, во 2- ой зоне - 750 и 3- ой зоне – 890° С. Лодочки двигались против потока водорода со скоростью 10 мм/мин. Восстановленный порошок железа предоставлял собой сплошную губчатую массу толщиной 15 мм, прилипшую ко дну лодочки. При выстукивании молотком по лодочке она рассыпалась на небольшие куски и на порошок. Полученный в таком виде железный порошок и губчатую массу размалывали в шаровой мельнице при полной загрузке - 250 кг. После размола проводился просев на вибрационном сите с размерами сторон ячеек 0,3 мм (№ 67).

Для исследования были отобраны образцы восстановленных порошков из трех разных мест этой партии. На рисунке 2 представлена условная рентгенограмма железного порошка. Анализы показали, что полученный железный порошок соответствует ГОСТ 9849 - 86 по марке ПЖВЗ. Методом микроскопического анализа был определен, гранулометрический состав желе того порошка и его форма [2]

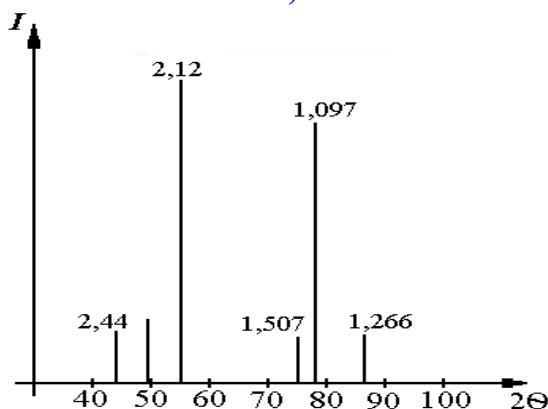


Рис. 2. Условная рентгенограмма железного порошка

Для выяснения пригодности порошков железа в народном хозяйстве из них были изготовлены фильтрующий материал для очистки моторных масел. Для определения механических и фильтрующих свойств материала были изготовлены штабики. При изготовлении штабиков был подобран следующей состав шихты: порошок железа с фракцией частиц 0.15 - 0.065 мм - 90% от массы шихты, медь 10% для придания материалу прочности и пластичности и 3% хлористого аммония в качестве порообразователя [3].

Шихту готовили в такой последовательности: вначале смешивались все сухие компоненты, это железный и медный порошок, хлористый аммоний. Смешивание проводилось в шаровом барабане объемом 25 л. в течение 2-х часов, загрузка - 5 кг, частота вращения барабана - 150 об/мин. После смешивания в эту смесь добавлялся 10% раствор каучука в бензине в качестве пластификатора, который смешивался в шнековом смесителе в течение 2-х часов, загрузка- 5 кг. частота вращения шнека - 50 об/мин.

Готовую шихту сушили в сушильном шкафу для удаления бензина в течение 45 мин при температуре 90-95° С (при длительной выдержке в сушильном шкафу хлористый аммоний разлагался). Приготовленную таким образом шихту подвергали протиранию, пропустив через сито №65. Из этой шихты на 40- тонном прессе были отпрессованы брикеты фильтрующих штабиков размером 7x7x30 мм с усилием прессования 2000. .1000. 4000 МПа. Насыпка соответственно 7, 8 и 9 грамм. Готовые брикеты сушили в сушильном шкафу в течение 45 мин при температуре 90 -95° С. Высушенные брикеты спекали в 3-х зонной печи в атмосфере водорода. Брикеты загружали в графитовые лодочки и засыпали защитную засыпку из крокуса (оксид алюминия), лодочки двигались против потока водорода со скоростью 10 мм/мин, температура печи в 1-ой зоне 230. во 2-ой зоне- 650 и 3-й зоне – 1200° С.

На рисунке 3 представлена микроструктура штабика, где видны фильтрующие поры, которые образовались в процессе спекания, а в таблице 1 приведены результаты испытания механических свойств фильтрующих штабиков.



Рис 4. Микроструктура штабика, x1000

Таблица 1.

Механические свойства штабиков от усилия прессования

Показатели	Усилия прессования, МПа		
	2000	3000	4000
Предел прочности при разрыве, МПа	100	150	190
Предел текучести при растяжении, МПа	100	130	160
Предел прочности при сжатии, МПа	550	850	930
Предел текучести при сжатии, МПа	90	120	180
Относительное удлинение при растяжении, %	0-1	0-1	0-1
Твердость по Бринеллю, МПа	650	650	650

Для проверки работы фильтров в реальных условиях было изготовлено несколько типов фильтрующих втулок размером 40x34x50 мм и толщиной стенки 3 мм. Приготовление шихты и процесс спекания фильтрующих втулок был проведен в той же последовательности, что и для штабика фильтрующего материала.

Методом вытеснения жидкости был определен размер пор фильтрующих втулок [4]. В качестве жидкости использовали дистиллированную воду. Результаты исследования (таблица 2) показали, что, при одинаковых усилиях прессования, с уменьшением размера частиц железного порошка уменьшается размер пор фильтрующего материала. То же самое происходит с увеличением усилия прессования при одинаковых размерах частиц железного порошка [5].

Таблица 2.

Влияние размера частиц исходного порошка и усилия прессования на размер пор фильтрующих втулок

Размер частиц железного порошка, мм	Усилия прессования, МПа		
	2000	3000	4000
	Размер пор, мкм		
0,3-0,3	96	68	43
0,2-0,1	60	46	33
0,1-0,063	42	28	16
0,063-0,02	22	13	7
0,02-0,01	9	3	1

Изготовлений фильтр на основе порошка железа полученного методом восстановления прокатную окалину «Узметкомбината» в полнее пригоден для изготовления фильтрующих материалов для очистки машинных масел от абразивных частиц размером менее 10 мкм. Следовательно, переработка прокатанную окалину Узметкомбината в порошок железа имеет в полнее обоснованную перспективу.

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**TALABALARНИ BILISH FAOLIYATIGA MOTIVLASHTIRISHNING
PSIXOLOGIK VA PEDAGOGIC ASOSLARI**

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Annotatsiya: Maqolada bugungi rivojlanga jamiyatda ta'lim tizimining taraqqiyot jarayoniga ko'rsatadigan ta'siri natijasining samaradorligi haqida fikr bildirilgan bo'lib, unda talabalar o'quv faoliyatini tashkil etishda motivatsiya jarayoni tahliliga alohida e'tibor qaratilgan. Shuningdek o'quv jarayoni motivlarining o'rganilish jarayoni tahlil etilgan. Maqolada motivlagning ilmiy xususiyati keng yoritib berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: motiv, motivatsiya, ta'lim, axloq, xulq-atvor, fundamental tadqiqot, fenomen, ehtiyoj, kognitiv, kognitiv motiv, qiziqish.

**ПСИХОЛОГО-ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЕ ОСНОВЫ МОТИВАЦИИ
СТУДЕНТОВ К ПОЗНАВАТЕЛЬНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ**

Аннотация: В статье высказывается мнение об эффективности результатов воздействия системы образования на процесс развития общества на сегодняшнее развитие, в котором особое внимание уделяется анализу процесса мотивации в организации обучающихся. Образовательная деятельность. Также анализируются мотивы учебного процесса. В статье широко раскрыта научная природа мотива.

Ключевые слова: мотив, мотивация, образование, этика, поведение, фундаментальные исследования, явление, потребность, познавательный, познавательный мотив, интерес.

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**PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PEDAGOGICAL BASIS OF MOTIVATING
STUDENTS TO KNOWLEDGE ACTIVITY**

Abstract: The article expresses an opinion about the effectiveness of the results of the impact of the educational system on the development process of the society on today's development, in which special attention is paid to the analysis of the process of motivation in the organization of students' educational activities. Also, the learning process of the motivations of the educational process is analyzed. The scientific nature of motivlag is widely covered in the article.

Key words: motive, motivation, education, ethics, behavior, fundamental research, phenomenon, need, cognitive, cognitive motive, interest.

Kirish: O‘zbekiston Respublikasi siyosiy mustaqillikni qo‘lga kiritgach, ijtimoiy hayotimizning barcha sohalarida tub islohotlar amalga oshirila boshlandi.

Ta’lim tizimidagi rivojlanish jamiyat taraqqiyotining negizini tashkil etadi. Buning uchun muntazam tarzda boshlang‘ich ta’lim tizimida qo‘llaniladigan innovatsion texnologiyalarni o‘zlashtirish, shu orqali o‘quvchilarning kompetensiyalarni egallash jarayonlarini jadallashtirish, ularni rivojlanayotgan jamiyat talablariga moslashtirish taqozo etiladi. Sifatli ta’lim olish ehtiyojining kuchayishi O‘zbekiston fuqarolarining muhim hayotiy qadriyati sifatida tobora dolzarblashmoqda. Chunki sifatli ta’lim ijtimoiy-siyosiy barqarorlik va haqqoniylilikning asosiy omilidir.

“Farzandlarimizni mustaqil fikrlashga, zamonaviy bilim va kasbhunarni chuqur egallagan, mustahkam hayotiy pozitsiyaga ega, chinakam vatanparvar insonlar sifatida tarbiyalash biz uchun hamisha dolzarb masala hisoblanadi”, -deb o‘z ma’ruzalarida ta’kidlab o‘tgan O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Sh.M.Mirziyoyevning ana shu so‘zлari biz, ta’lim sohasi ishtirokchilari uchun ham dasturulamaldir, ham ustuvor vazifa bo‘lib hisoblanadi.

Bugun oily ta’lim tizimining rivojlanishi respublikamizda har davrdagidan bochqacha e’tibor va shiddat bilan bo‘layotganligi quvinarli albatta. Ta’lim tizimini rivojlantirish har qanday jamiyatning asosiy muaamosi ekanligi hech kimga sir emas. Negaki ta’limga qaratilmagan e’tibor keying rivojlanish va taraqqiyot uchun inqiroz ekanligi kunday ravshan.

Ta’lim jarayonida talabalarda yngicha motivatsiya va ishtiyoqni rivojlantirish bu bugungi ta’lim tizimining asosiy vazifalaridan biri hisoblanadi. Ularda bilim olishga bo‘lgan talabchanlik, xohish, o‘z ustida ishlash kabi psixologik jarayonlar ta’lim jarayonidagi turli motivlar bilan shakllanib boradi.

Motivatsiya – bu odamlar va boshqa hayvonlarning ma'lum bir vaqtida xatti-harakatni boshlashi, davom ettirishi yoki to'xtatishi sababi. Motivatsion holatlar odatda agent ichida harakat qiluvchi, maqsadga yo'naltirilgan xatti-harakatlarga moyillikni yaratadigan kuchlar sifatida tushuniladi. Ko'pincha turli xil ruhiy holatlar bir-biri bilan raqobatlashadi va faqat eng kuchli holat xatti-harakatni belgilaydi. Bu shuni anglatadiki, biz biror narsani amalga oshirmsandan turib, biror narsa qilishga undashimiz mumkin. Motivatsiyani ta'minlovchi paradigmatik ruhiy holat - bu istak. Ammo boshqa turli holatlar, masalan, nima qilish kerakligi yoki niyatları haqidagi e'tiqodlar ham motivatsiyani ta'minlashi mumkin. Motivatsiya "motiv" so'zidan olingan bo'lib, u kishining ehtiyojlari, istaklari yoki undovlarini bildiradi. Maqsadga erishish uchun shaxslarni harakatga undash jarayonidir. Ish maqsadlari kontekstida odamlarning xatti-harakatlarini kuchaytiradigan psixologik elementlar pulga bo'lgan xohishni o'z ichiga olishi mumkin[1].

Bugun tahsil olayotgan talaba, birinchi navbatda, yangi didaktik vaziyatga moslashish bilan bog'liq bo'lgan bir qator muammolarga duch keladi, bu mifikta ta'limidan tubdan farq qiladigan o'quv jarayonini tashkil etish shakllari va usullaridir. Ushbu yondashuv va u bilan bog'liq qiyinchiliklar o'ziga xos didaktik to'siqni yaratadi, uni engib o'tish kerak. Bundan kelib chiqadiki, ijobjiy motivlar va asosli maqsadlarni shakllantirish bo'lajak mutaxassis shaxsini rivojlantirishda muhim ahamiyatga ega, chunki motivlar va maqsadlar faoliyatning muhim belgilovchilari hisoblanadi.

Tahsil olish jarayonida rivojlanib boradigan talaba motivlarining tuzilishi bo'lajak mutaxassis shaxsining psixologik tayanchiga aylanadi. Shuning uchun ijobjiy ta'lim motivlarini rivojlantirish o'quvchi shaxsini tarbiyalashning ajralmas qismidir. So'nggi yillarda psixologik va ilmiy adabiyotlarda o'quv faoliyatini rag'batlantirish masalasiga alohida e'tibor qaratilmoqda. Zero o'quvchiga nisbatan salbiy yoki befarq munosabat uning muvaffaqiyatsizligi yoki omadsizligiga sabab bo'lishi mumkin.

Adabiyotlar tahlili: Motivatsiya tushunchasiga ko'plab xorijiy olimlar A.Bandur, S.Zanyuk, G.Ayzenk, V.Aseyev, D.Braun G.Myurey, A.Rean, V.Stolina, X.Xekxauzen, F.Xoppe va boshqalar o'zlarining ilmiy ishlarini bag'ishlagan. R.R.Bibrich, I.O.Vasilev, I.I.Vartanova, V.V.Davydov, N.V.Yelfimova, E.P. Ilyin, A.K.Markova., M.V.Matyuxina, V.F.Morgun, A.B.Orlov, L.M.Fridman, O.M.Arestova, A.A.Verbytskiy, E.I.Savonko va boshqa psixologlar o'quvchilarning o'quv faoliyati motivatsiyasini rivojlantirishning o'ziga xos xususiyatlariga katta e'tibor bergenlar [1,2].

Talabalarning o'quv faoliyati motivatsiyasini o'rganish masalasi kam o'rganilgan. Ko'p miqdorda olib borilgan fundamental tadqiqotlarga qaramay,

motivatsiya fenomeniga nazariy aniqlik va qarashlarning bir xilligi hanuzgacha mavjud emas, bu muammoga mavjud qarama qarshi yondashuvlar bilan mazkur tushunchaning ko‘p qirrali ekanligi bog‘liq. Bir tomondan, motivatsiya xulq-atvorga yo‘naltirilgan va uni qo‘llab-quvvatlovchi omillar majmui singari ko‘rib chiqilsa, boshqa tomondan – organizm faolligini chaqiruvchi va uning yo‘nalishini aniqlovchi uyg‘onish yoki motivlar singari majmua, ya’ni inson xulq atvorini uyg‘otuvchi va yo‘naltiruvchi omillar majmui sifatidagi ko‘rib chiqiladi. Undan tashqari, motivatsiya insonning aniq faoliyatini boshqaruvchi jarayon sifatida o‘rganadi.

Tahlil va natijalar: Ta’lim faoliyatini rag‘batlantirish muammosini hal ahamiyati nuqtai nazaridan ta’lim motivatsiya, deb aslida bilan belgilanadi. O‘quv jarayonini samarali amalga oshirish uchun muhim ahamiyatga ega. Ma’lumki, bu o‘qishga salbiy yoki befarq munosabat bo‘lib, talabaning past akademik ko‘rsatkichlari yoki kam erishishiga sabab bo‘lishi mumkin.

Motiv (*lotincha moveo, movere–harakat qilish, faollashtirish, surish*) inson harakatlari va amallarining rag‘batlantiruvchi kuchidir. Motiv, shuningdek, insonning faoliyatini keltirib chiqaradigan va ushbu faoliyat yo‘nalishini belgilaydigan ongli ehtiyoj sifatida tushuniladi. Shunga ko‘ra, motivatsiya–bu harakatni amalga oshirishga turtki bo‘lgan aqliy hodisalar, shaxsning faoliyatini va uning rejalashtirilgan natijaga erishishga yo‘naltirilganligini belgilaydigan harakat. Faoliyatning muhim regulyatorlari bo‘lgan yetakchi shaxsiy xususiyatlardan biri sifatida motivlar talaba faoliyatining yo‘nalishini, uning xulq-atvori va axloqiy tamoyillarining barqarorligini belgilaydi.

L.Bojovich ta’limning ijtimoiy va kognitiv motivlari nisbati normasini belgilab, kognitiv motivlar iyerarxiyada ijtimoiy motivlar ta’minlanishi kerak, deb hisoblaydi. O‘rganish jarayonida motivlarni mazmuniga ko‘ra quyidagi guruhlarga ajratadi:

mazmuni ijtimoiy ehtiyojlar, qiziqishlar, oliy ta’limning yuqori ijtimoiy ahamiyatidan xabardor bo‘lgan keng ijtimoiy motivlar; ta’lim faoliyati bilan bevosita bog‘liq bo‘lgan jarayonning o‘zi, o‘rganilayotgan narsalarning mazmuniga talabalar, ta’limga munosabat bildiruvchi ilmiy va kognitiv motivlar;

1. Kasbiy motivlar;
2. oliy ma’lumot kasb egallash uchun asos sifatida qaraladi;
3. Utilitar motivlar, uning asosini bitirgandan keyin shaxsiy imtiyozlar olish, o‘z farovonligi motivlari;
4. Ijtimoiy identifikatsiya motivlari – talabaning ota-onasi, do‘stlarining uning xulq-atvoriga ta’siri.

Ta’lim faoliyati motivatsiyasini o’rgangan F.Haydarov va boshqalarning ta’kidlaganidek, "*o’rganish motivatsiyasi doimiy ravishda o’zgarib turadigan va bir–biri bilan yangi avlodlarga kiradigan bir qator motivvlardan iborat. Shuning uchun motivatsiyani shakllantirish–bu o’rganishga ijobiy yoki salbiy munosabatni kuchaytirishning oddiy o’sishi emas, balki uning ortidagi motivatsion soha tuzilishining murakkablashishi*"[1,2,4].

Ta’lim faoliyati motivatsiyasini tahlil qilish jarayonida asosiy narsa nafaqat dominant motivatorni (motivni), balki insonning motivatsion sohasining tashqi va ichki mazmunini aniqlashdir. Tashqi motivatsiya inson xatti–harakatlarini boshqaradigan yoki bostiradigan mukofotlar, jazolar va boshqa rag‘batlantirish turlariga asoslanadi. Tashqi motivatsiya holatida xatti–harakatni tartibga soluvchi omillar shaxsning ichki o‘ziga bog‘liq emas. Ichki motivatsiya ishdan (o‘qishdan) zavqlanishga hissa qo‘sadi, qiziqish, hayajon uyg‘otadi, shaxsning o‘ziga bo‘lgan hurmatini oshiradi. Ta’lim motivatsiyasi, boshqa motivatsiya turlari singari, barqarorlik va dinamizm bilan ajralib turadi. Psixologik barqarorlik ular tomonidan insonga ta’sir qiluvchi omillarning keng o‘zgarishi bilan aqliy faoliyatning zarur darajasini saqlab turish qobiliyati sifatida belgilanadi. Barqarorlikning haqiqiy ifodasiga asoslanib, mualliflar uni ta’lim motivatsiyasining kuch, xabardorlik, samaradorlik, faoliyatning ma’no shakllantiruvchi motivini shakllantirish, jarayonga yo‘naltirish va boshqalar kabi xususiyatlari bilan birgalikda ko‘rib chiqadilar. E.Savonko va I.P.Imenitova talabalar motivatsiyasining turlari bo‘yicha quyidagi shartli tasnifiga e’tibor qaratadi: Talabaning psixologik xususiyatlari va o‘quv jarayoni bilan bog‘liq bo‘lgan birinchi, dominant tip motivatsiyaning o‘ziga xos ichki turi sifatida talabaning ma’lum bir fanga qiziqishini belgilaydi; **ikkinchı tur** – situatsion motivatsiya, bu turni o‘quv jarayoniga tashqi deb hisoblash mumkin; **uchinchı tur** – konformist yoki taklif qiluvchi motivatsiya.

Bu qiymat yo‘nalishlari va shaxsning haqiqiy xatti–harakatlari o‘rtasidagi tafovutlar bilan bog‘liq. Masalan, vaziyat yuzaga kelganda muayyan mavzuni o‘rganishga qiziqishi bo‘lmagan talaba oldida, tanlangan kasb doirasida muvaffaqiyatli faoliyat uchun zarur bo‘lgan ushbu mavzu bo‘yicha bilimlarni olish zarurati tug‘iladi – bu konformistik motivatsiyaning namunasidir. Bunday motivatsiyani rag‘batlantiradigan imtiyozlar, masalan, oshirilgan stipendiya olish, davlat budgeti hisobidan o‘qishni davom ettirish istagi, bakalavrning malaka darajasini olgandan keyin magistr darajasida o‘qish istagi. Motivatsiyaning uchinchi turi majburiy ekanligini ko‘rish oson va bu psixologik noqulaylik bilan bog‘liq.

N.Norqulova tadqiqotida talabalar shaxsan muhim ma’no shakllantiruvchi motivni shakllantirishi mumkinligi va bu jarayon uning xususiyatlarini shakllantirishning ma’lum bir ketma–ketligida amalga oshirilishi ta’kidlangan. Muallif ta’kidlaganidek, dastlab o‘quv–kognitiv motiv harakat qila boshlaydi, keyin u hukmronlik qiladi va mustaqillikka erishadi va shundan keyingina u amalga oshiriladi, ya’ni birinchi shart bu o‘quv faoliyatining o‘zi tashkil etilishi. A.Chuvalov ko‘rsatganidek, motivatsiya faoliyat natijasiga emas, balki usullarga qaratilgan bo‘lsa, samaraliroq ta’sir o‘tkazadi. Olimlar motivatsiya muvaffaqiyatli o‘rganishning yetakchi omillaridan biri ekanligini isbotladilar. Ammo uning xususiyatlari va samaradorligi talaba o‘tadigan o‘quv jarayonining turli bosqichlarida farq qiladi.

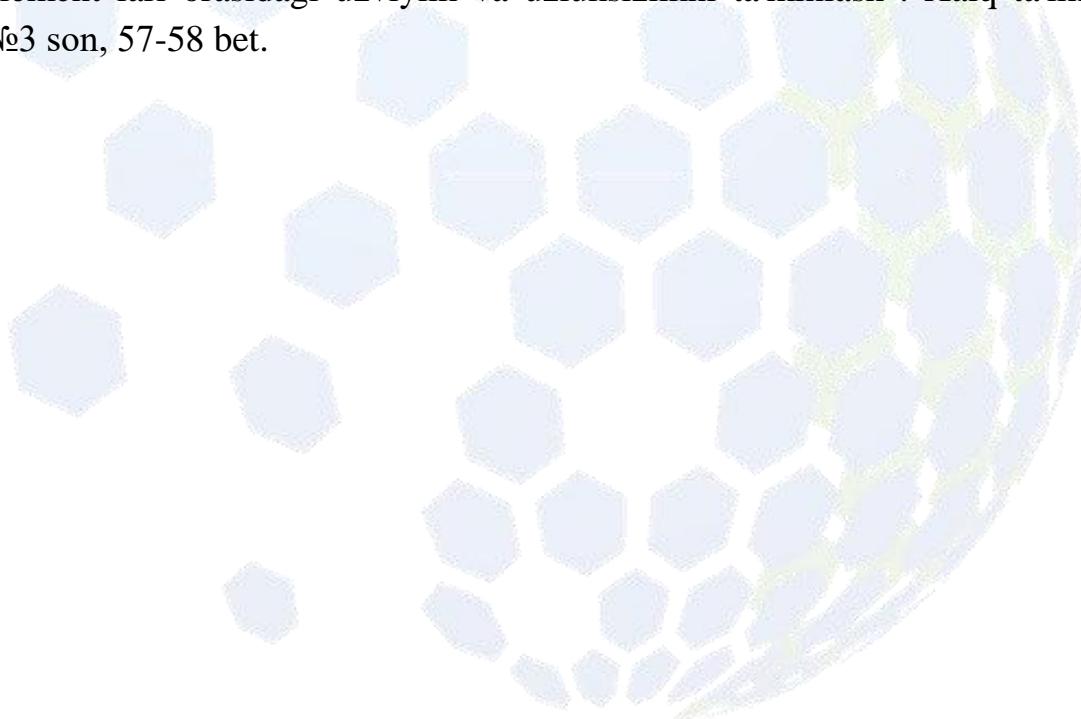
Talabalarning bilim qiziqishlarini rivojlantirishda mustaqil ish usullari muhim o‘rin tutadi. Bularga darslik, ma’lumotnomalar bilan ishlash, algoritm bo‘yicha vazifalarni bajarish, tajribalar o‘tkazish, talabalarga notanish vaziyatlarni tahlil qilish, subyektiv ravishda yangi ma’lumotlar yaratish, kurs ishlari va tezislarni yozish usullari kiradi. Muvaffaqiyatli ta’limning sharti motivatsiya bo‘lib, u o‘quvchini o‘z bilimlarini kengaytirish va chuqurlashtirish, tashqi omillardan ishonch va mustaqillikni oshirish maqsadida muayyan faoliyatga undaydi. Universitetlardagi talabalar faoliyatini ishonch bilan ta’lim va kasbiy deb atash mumkin. Maktab o‘quvchilari matabni tugatib, oily ta’lim muassasaiga o‘qishga kirgandan so‘ng, ular kasbiy o‘zini-o‘zi tasdiqlash bilan bog‘liq motivlarning o‘zgarishi bilan ajralib turadi. Bu shuni anglatadiki, kasbiy motivlar nafaqat o‘quv motivatsiyasi tarkibiga kiritiladi, balki uning ajralmas tarkibiy qismiga aylanadi, o‘qitish motivlari bilan o‘zaro ta’sir qiladi va ta’lim va kasbiy motivatsiyani shakllantiradi[5].

Tadqiqotchilar motivatsiya muvaffaqiyatli o‘rganishning yetakchi omillaridan biri ekanligini isbotladilar. Ammo bu omilning xususiyatlari va uning samaradorligi, ya’ni talaba o‘tadigan o‘quv jarayonining turli bosqichlarida farqlanadi. Birinchi kursdan oxirgi kursgacha ta’lim va kasbiy faoliyatning o‘zi va uning motivatsiyasi o‘zgaradi. Masalan, ularning umuman yangi vaziyatga, xususan, ta’lim faoliyatiga moslashish jarayoni birinchi kurs talabalari uchun o‘ziga xos hisoblanadi. Har qanday kasbiy ta’limning asosiy muammosi talabaning haqiqiy o‘quv faoliyatidan uning kasbiy faoliyatini o‘zlashtirishga o‘tishdir. Faoliyatning umumiylazariyasi pozitsiyasidan bunday o‘tish birinchi navbatda motivlarni o‘zgartirish chizig‘i bo‘ylab o‘tadi, chunki bu faoliyatning konstruktiv belgisi bo‘lgan motivdir. Ammo, agar kognitiv motivlar o‘quv faoliyatiga xos bo‘lsa, unda kasbiy motivlar amaliy faoliyatga xosdir. Shunday qilib, talabaning o‘quv va kognitiv faoliyatidan mutaxassisning kasbiy faoliyatiga o‘tish asosan

kognitiv motivlarni kasbiy motivlarga aylantirish muammosidir. Shu sababli motivatsiya talabalarga shaxsiy hayotida yoki o‘qishida, kelajakdagi faoliyatida yoki martabasida nimani yoqtirishlarini bilib olish va o‘zini-o‘zi anglash uchun olgan bilimlaridan foydalanishni ta’minlashi zarur.

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**MAKTABGACHA YOSHDAGI BOLALAR RIVOJLANISHIDA MTT
VA OILA HAMKORLIGINING AHAMIYATI**

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Anotatsiya: Maqolada maktabgacha yoshdagи bolalarning har tomonlama rivojlantirish jarayonida Maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotining oila bilan hamkorlikdagi ishlari samarasi yoritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar : MTT, bilim, oila, soha, kompetensiya, rivojlanish, aloqa, hamkorlik

Значение МТТ и семейного партнерства в развитии детей дошкольника

Аннотация: В статье описаны результаты сотрудничества организации дошкольного образования с семьей в процессе всестороннего развития детей дошкольного возраста.

Ключевые слова: МТТ, знания, семья, сфера, компетентность, развитие, общение, сотрудничество.

The importance of kindergarten and family cooperation in the development of preschool children

Annotation: The article describes the results of the preschool education organization's cooperation with the family in the process of comprehensive development of preschool children.

Key words: MTT, knowledge, family, field, competence, development, communication, cooperation

Bugungi kunda ham aynan matabgacha talim tizimiga alohida etibor qaratilmoqda. Bola shaxsini shakllantirib borar ekanmiz, bu jarayonda uning har tomonlama rivojlanishini etiborga olishimiz kerak. Ham jismonan, ham aqlan, ham ruhan rivojlanayotgan bola kelajakda jamiyatga, yurtga foydasi tegadigan shaxs bo'lib yetishadi. Har bir bola tashqi dunyoni xotira, tasavvur, xayol, tafakkur kabi ruhiy jarayonlar yordamida, shuningdek nutq yordamida bilib olish qobitiyatiga ega. Ammo bolalardagi intellekt, ya 'ni ruhiy jarayonlar (xotira, tasavvur, xayol, tafakkur) shunchaki bola organizmining o'sib borishi va takomillashishi bilangina paydo bo'lmay, balki nutqining rivojlanishi bilan chambarchas bog'liq. Bu jayonda maktabgacha talim tashkiloti hamda oila hamkorligi muhim o'rinn egallaydi.

Farzand – oilaning quvonchi, ota-onaning tayanchi jamiyatning hayotbaxsh kuchi. Oqil ota-onalar oilada farzand dunyoga kelishi bilan uning tarbiyasini buvisi, buvasi yoki jamoat tarbiya muassasalariga topshirmay bu mas'uliyatlari

vazifa bilan o‘zлari jiddiy shug’ullanadilar. Ota-onaning tarbiyachilik vazifasi haqida ulug’ rus yozuvchisi M.Gorkiy shunday deb yozgan edi: “Bolasini suyishni tovuq ham biladi. Ularni tarbiyalay olmoq esa-qobiliyat va keng hayotiy bilimlarni talab etuvchi davlat miqyosidagi buyuk ishdир. Oilada kun tartibiga rioya qilinmasa, uydagi yumushlar oila a’zolari o‘rtasida to‘g‘ri taqsimlanmasa, oilada ayolga nisbatan noto‘g‘ri munosabatda bo‘linsa, ichkilikbozlik va boshqa illatlar hukm sursa, bunday oilada o‘sgan bola yuqori ta’sirchanligi, hayotiy tajribasi kam bo‘lganligi sababli voqealarni o‘zi to‘g‘ri baholay olmaydi. Natijada bola indamas, jahldor, qo‘pol bo‘lib qoladi. Bolani to‘g‘ri tarbiyalashda uning oldida ota-onaning obro‘sni yuqori bo‘lishi kerak, busiz tarbiya bo‘lishi mumkin emas. Ota –onalarning fuqarolik qiyofasi, hayoti, ishlari,yurish-turishi, jamiyat oldida o‘z oilasi uchun javobgarlik tuyg‘usi ular obro‘sining asosidir. Ijtimoiy faoliyatni oilaviy vazifalar bilan birgalikda olib boradigan, bolalarining hayotiga qiziqadigan va ularga mohirlik bilan rahbarlik qiladigan ota –onalar eng obro‘li kishilardir. Bularning hammasi ham otaga, ham onaga birdek taalluqlidir.

Oila bilan shaxsan ishlashning eng keng tarqalgan usuli sifatida qo‘llanadigan suhbat bolalarni ertalab qabul qilish va kechqurun kuzatish vaqtida o‘tkazilishi mumkin. Ular tarbiyachilar bilan ota-onalarni bir-biri bilan yaqinroq tanishishlariga yordam beradi. Tarbiyachining ota-onalar bilan ertalab o‘tkazadigan suhbatlari qisqa muddatli bo‘ladi uning yaqinlarida yaxshi kayfiyat, tarbiyachiga ishonch hissi paydo bo‘lishida kata ahamiyatga ega.

Ota-onalardan bola kechqurun qanday kayfiyatda bo‘lganini, qanday uxlaganini, bola o‘zini qanday sezganini so‘rash foydali. Tarbiyachi ota-onalarga bolalarni bugun guruhda nimalar kutishi haqida qisqacha axborot beradi. Bu narsa bolani kayfiyatini ko‘taradi, ota-onani xotirjam qiladi. Ota-onalar bilan kechki suhbatlar ham vaqt jihatidan cheklangan, ota- onalar bilan kechki suhbat paytida tarbiyachi bolaning tashqi ko‘rinishiga taalluqli kamchiliklar aytilishi mumkin. Bolani guruhda kunni qanday o‘tkazgani, nimalar bilan mashg‘ul bo‘lgani, o‘zini qanday tutgani, nimaga e’tibor berish kerakligi haqida axborot beradi. Ota-onalarni bola tarbiyasida yo‘l qo‘ygan biror kamchilik va xatosini tahlil qilish uchun ular bilan yanada mufassal suhbat o‘tkazish zarurati tug‘ilganda vaziyatni tuzatish uchun malakali maslahat hamda tavsiya berish kerak bo‘lganda maslahatlar o‘tkaziladi. Ota-onalar bilan MTT xodimlarini birgalikdagi faoliyatini tashkil etish va uning mazmuni MTTdagi sharoitlarga bog‘liqdir. Birgalikdagi faoliyat kerakli darajada amalga oshiriladigan joyda o‘zaro yordam, bir-birini tushunish, topshirilgan ishga javobgarlik holati vujudga keladi. Ota-onalar MTT maydonini ko‘kalamzorlashtirish, xonalarni qish mavsumiga tayyorlash, sog‘lomlashtirish ishlarini o‘tkazishda yordam ko‘rsatishlari, bolalarga bayram kostyumlari

tayyorlashda, bolalarni sayohatga kuzatib borishda ishtirok etishlari mumkin. Agar ota-onalar orasida fotosuratchilar, tikuvchilar, rassomlar bor bo'lsa, ular MTTga bevosita yordam ko'rsatishlari kerak. Birgalikda ishni to'g'ri tashkil etish uchun yillik reja tuziladi va ko'rinaldigan joyga ilib qo'yiladi. Ota-onalardan qaysi kunlari MTTga kelib yordam berishlari mumkinligini so'rash lozim.

Xulosa o'rnida ta'kidlash joizki, ulg'aygan sari bolalarda aqliy salohiyatining o'sib borishini kuzatish mumkin. Hayotining birinchi o'n yilligida bolalar aqliy faoliyatining eng qiyin davri, ko'plab yangiliklarni o'zlashtirish, his-hayajonga to'la davr bo'ladi.

Bolalarni maktabga tayyorlashda o'qitish usullarini tanlash muhimdir. Eng keng tarqalgan va samarali usul bu didaktik (ta'limiy) o'yinlardir. Bu kattalarning bolaga ta'limiy ta'sirining bir shakli va shu bilan birga maktabgacha yoshdag'i bolaning asosiy faoliyati sifatida foydalanishdir.

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Annotatsiya:

Mazkur maqolada ota-onalik psixologiyasi, ota-onalarning farzandga nisbatan munosabati haqida so'z boradi. Shuningdek ota-onalar agressiv xulq - atvorining farzand tarbiyasiga o'zaro ta'siri haqida ma'lumotlar beriladi.

Kalit so'zlar: ota -oanalik psixologiyasi, bola, shaxs, oilaviy muhit, avtoritar, agressiya, xulq -atvor, psixologik yondashuv, intizom, jismoniy.

Agressiv ota-onsa bolani itoat qilish uchun nazorat qilish yoki bosim o'tkazish uchun tahdid yoki jazodan foydalanishni o'z ichiga oladi. Ota-onalarning bolalarga nisbatan tajovuzkorligi psixologik yoki jismoniy bo'lishi mumkin. Bu zaharli ota-onalar deb ham ataladi. Psixologik tajovuzkor ota-onalar o'z farzandlarini ularga bo'y sunish uchun og'zaki tahdid qilishadi. Bolalar tez-tez nomlanadi, haqoratlanadi, kamsitiladi, qasam ichadi va la'natlanadi.

Aybdorlik hissi, sevgidan voz kechish, shaxsiy hujumlar va og'zaki muloqotni cheklash kabi psixologik nazorat ota-onalarning tajovuzkorligining yana bir shaklidir. Ota-onalarning bu salbiy taktikasi bolalarning xatti-harakatlari va fikrlariga bosim o'tkazish va manipulyatsiya qilish uchun ishlatiladi.

Bu tajovuzkor ota-onalar farzandlarini to'g'ridan-to'g'ri urishmasa ham, ular ko'pincha tahdid qilishadi. Ba'zi hollarda ular o'z farzandlarini islohot maktablari kabi qo'r qinchli joylarga yuborish yoki uydan haydar yuborish bilan tahdid qilishadi. Jismoniy tajovuzkor ota-onalar o'z farzandlarini jismoniy kuch bilan jazolaydi yoki qo'r qitadi. Og'riq va qo'r quvni uyg'otish uchun ular bolalarini urishlari , urishlari, urishlari, chimchilashlari yoki silkitishlari mumkin.

Bunday tarbiyaning oqibatlari ko'pincha bolaga zarar keltiradi. Ushbu tajovuzkor ota-onsa uslubining salbiy ta'siridan biri shundaki, u bolalarning tajovuzkorligini rag'batlantiradi va bolalar farovonligiga zarar yetkazadi. Bunday bolalar zo'ravon bo'lishadi yoki zo'ravonlik qilish ehtimoli ko'proq bo'ladi.

Ota-onalarning qo'pol munosabati barcha yoshdag'i bolalarga salbiy ta'sir qiladi, lekin juda yosh bolalar ayniqsa zaifdir, chunki ular o'z tajribasini boshqalar bilan solishtirish imkoniyati kam va ular nomaqbul xatti-harakatlarni o'rganishga moyil bo'ladi. Uyda jismonan yoki ruhiy qurbon bo'lgan bolalar bezori, zo'ravonlik qurboni yoki ikkalasiga aylanish ehtimoli oshgan.

Tadqiqotlar doimiy ravishda bolalar va o'smirlardagi majburlovli ota-onalik va antisosial va tajovuzkor xatti-harakatlar o'rtasidagi bog'liqlikni ko'rsatdi. Intizom, xususan, jazo intizomi bezorilik bilan bog'liq muhim omildir.

Agressiv ota-onalar, xususan, jismoniy tarbiya, bolalar va o'smirlarda tajovuz bilan bog'liq. Ota-onalarning tajovuzkor amaliyotlaridan foydalanadiganlar o'z farzandlariga jazo va dushmanlik xatti-harakatlari ular xohlagan narsaga erishishda samarali ekanligini o'rgatadi. Bolalar zo'ravonlik boshqalarga nisbatan o'zaro ta'sir qilish va nazorat qilishning qonuniy usuli ekanligiga ishonishlari mumkin, bu ularni bunday xatti-harakatlarga taqlid qilishga olib kelishi mumkin. Tengdoshlarning tajovuzkorligi ota-onalarning psixologik nazorati bilan ham bog'liq. Qo'rqtishdan tashqari, psixologik nazorat ham huquqbazarlik, zo'ravonlik, xavfli xatti-harakatlar va bo'ysunmaslik kabi tashqi belgilar bilan bog'liq.

Bolalik va o'smirlik davridagi psixologik nazorat, shuningdek, bolaning yomon moslashuvi va o'smirlik va yoshlikdagi natijalar bilan bog'liq. Bolalar haqorat, manipulyatsiya va kansitishni o'zaro ta'sir va nazorat qilish vositasi sifatida ishlatishni o'rganadilar. Uyda psixologik zo'ravonlikka uchragan bolalarda tashvish va o'zini past baholash hissi paydo bo'lishi mumkin, natijada ular o'zlarini tengdoshlaridan samarali himoya qila olmaydilar. Bunday bolalar zo'ravonlik qurboni rolini o'z zimmalariga olishlari mumkin.

Tadqiqotlar shuni ko'rsatdiki, ota-onalarning bolalik davridagi tajovuzkorligi bolalarning mактабда qayta qurbon bo'lish xavfini oshiradi. Bezori bolalar, shuningdek, ruhiy tushkunlik va tashvish kabi ruhiy kasalliklarga ko'proq moyil bo'ladi. Bolaligida jismonan intizomga ega bo'lgan dushman-tajovuzkor ota-onsa ko'proq jirkanch va kamroq tarbiyalovchi tarbiya uslubini namoyon etadi.

Ota-onalarning kam samarali xatti-harakatlari va o'z farzandlariga nisbatan shunga o'xshash haqoratli xatti-harakatlarga ishonish va amalda qo'llash ehtimoli ko'proq bo'ladi. Ayniqsa, ota-onaning dushmanona xatti-harakatlari bilan o'sgan o'smirlar kelajakdagi farzandlariga nisbatan tajovuzkorlik bilan harakat qilishadi.

Avtoritar ota-onsa tarbiyasi Baumrindning to'rtta tarbiya uslubidan biridir. Ota-onalarning bunday tarbiya uslubi sovuqqon, javobsiz va talabchan ota-onalar tomonidan tavsiflanadi. Ular qattiqqo'l, dushman, qarama-qarshilik va kelishmovchilik pozitsiyasini namoyon etadi.

Psixologik va jismoniy zo'ravonlik bilan tarbiyalash jamiyatdagi zo'ravonlikning intensivligi bilan ijobiy bog'liq. O'rtacha va yuqori darajadagi jamoat zo'ravonligiga duchor bo'lgan onalar jazolovchi ota-onadan ikki baravar ko'proq foydalanadi.

Turli sabablarga ko'ra, bolalar zo'ravonligi qurbanlari ko'pincha bir qator aybdorlik yoki sharmandalikni boshdan kechirishadi. Siz shunday his qilishingiz kerak bo'lgan odam emassiz. Bundan tashqari, boshqalar sizni tanqid qilishiga yoki o'zingizga shubha qilishiga yo'l qo'y mang. O'zingizni his qilish uchun hech kimning ruxsatiga muhtoj emassiz.nOta-onani zo'ravonlik bilan tarbiyalashni to'xtatish uchun ota-ona jazo intizomga javob emasligiga ishonishi kerak. Bolani kaltaklash yoki aybdor qilishdan tashqari, boshqa samaraliroq usullar mavjud.

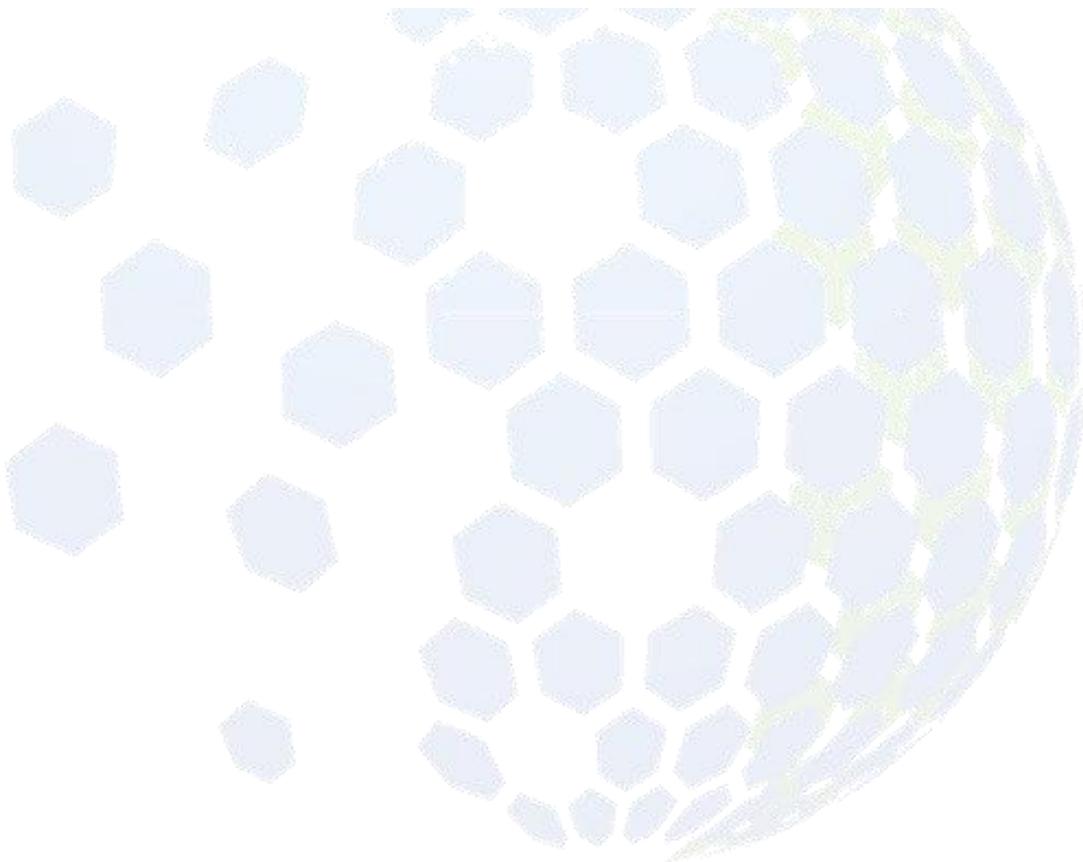
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**Ta’lim jarayonida boshlang‘ich sinflarda texnologiya fanini o’qitish
muammosining yoritilish mazmuni**

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Annotatsiya

Ushbu ta’lim jarayonida boshlang‘ich sinflarda texnologiya fanini o’qitish muammosining yoritilishi mazmuni yoritib berilgan. O‘quvchilarni boshlang‘ich sinfdagi texnologiya ta’limining asosiy vazifalari mehnatga axloqiy va ruhiy taylorlash, o‘quvchilarni boshlang‘ich politexnik bilimlar bilan qurollantirish, mehnatga amaliy taylorlashlardan iboratdir.

Kalit so’zlar: texnologiya darslari, kreativ, kompetensiya, ishlab chiqarish, milliy dastur, rivojlantirish, zamonaviy texnologiya

Kirish: O‘zbekistonning mustaqillikka erishgani, har tomonlama jadallik bilan rivojlanib borayotgani, Respublikamizda amalga oshirilayotgan siyosiy, iqtisodiy va ma’naviy o‘zgarishlar jamiyatimiz ijtimoiy hayotida tub burilish boshlab berdi. Darhaqiqat, Prezidentimiz “O‘zbekistonni rivojlangan mamlakatga aylantirishni maqsad qilib qo‘ygan ekanmiz, bunga faqat jadal islohotlar, ilm-ma’rifat va innovatsiya bilan erisha olamiz. Buning uchun, avvalambor, tashabbuskor islohotchi bo‘lib maydonga chiqadigan, strategik fikr yuritadigan, bilimli va malakali yangi avlod kadrlarini tarbiyalashimiz zarur. Shuning uchun ham bog‘chadan boshlab oliy o‘quv yurtigacha – ta’limning barcha bo‘g‘inlarini isloh qilishni boshladik. Nafaqat yoshlар, balki butun jamiyatimiz a’zolarining bilimi, saviyasini oshirish uchun avvalo ilm-ma’rifat, yuksak ma’naviyat kerak. Ilm yo‘q joyda qoloqlik, jaholat va albatta, to‘g‘ri yo‘ldan adashish bo‘ladi” deb ta’kidlab o‘tdilar.

Texnologiya darslari o‘quvchilarga tafakkur, diqqat, ijodiy tasavvur etish, mehnatga muhabbatini rivojlantirishda imkom beradi. Shuningdek texnologiya darslari o‘quvchilarni dunyoqarashlarini rivojlanirishga zamin yaratadi. Undan tashqari texnologiya ta’limi o‘quvchilarda aqliy va jismoniy mehnat turlari, mehnat jarayonlari haqida keng tushuncha hosil qilish, mehnatga oid ko‘nikma va malakalarni rivojlantirish kabi ta’limiy maqsadlarga xizmat qiladi.

Hozirda umumta’lim maktab boshlang‘ich sinflar oldiga qo‘yiladigan talablar ortib bormoqda. Bu talablar tabiat va jamiyat talablarini bilish maqsadida ta’lim mazmuni fan texnikaning eng yangi yutuqlari bilan boyitishga, ta’lim tarbiya jarayonida texnologiya ta’limining ro‘lini o’stirish va bolalarni tarbiyalash uchun ota-onalarining o‘qituvchilarning ma’suliyatini o’stirishga qaratilgan. Bu o‘z

navbatida texnologiya ta’limi oldiga murakkab ma’suliyatli vazifalar qo‘yadi. Vujudga kelgan imkoniyatlardan mehnat o‘qituvchisi kasbini har tomonlama rivojlanishi uchun to‘liq imkoniyatini beradi. Mehnat ta’limi mutaxassis tayyorlashni o‘z maqsadi qilib qo‘ymaydi, balki u o‘quvchi shaxsini rivojlantirish uchun vosita hisoblanadi.

Boshlang‘ich sinflardagi texnologiya ta’limi tarbiyasi va ma’lumoti, maktabda mehnat asosini namoyon bo‘lishi va uning o‘zagi bo‘lib, u bolalarning bilimi, ishlab chiqarish faoliyati, o‘zaro yordam ko‘rsatish, estetik va jismoniy rivojlantirish jarayonidagi mehnat kuchi haratlarini qamrab oladi. Boshlang‘ich ta’limi texnologiya ma’lumotining tarkibiy qismi hisoblanadi. Ta’lim jarayonida yigit va qizlar mehnatining nazariy va amaliy hamda samarali, eng oddiy asosiy negizlari va tarkibiy qismlarini, umumlashgan mehnat malakalarini bilish va amaliy faoliyat usullarini egallashga qaratilgan.

1932-yilda boshlang‘ich va o‘rta maktablarning o‘quv dasturlari va tartibi to‘g‘risidagi qarorida maktablarda fan asoslарini fanlardan foydalanim o‘tish ishlab chiqildi. O‘quv rejasida boshqa o‘quv fanlari bilan bir qatorda mehnat ta’limi ham mustaqil fan bo‘lib kirdi.

1933-yilda maktablarda mustaqil o‘quv fani sifatidagi mehnat ta’limi tugatildi.

1952-yilda mehnat ta’limiga jamoatchilik e’tibori maktab boshlang‘ich sinflarda ta’lim va mehnat tarbiyasini rivojlantirishni zarurligi ko‘rsatildi.

1954-yilda mehnat ta’limi boshlang‘ich sinf o‘quv rejasiga o‘sib kelayotgan yosh avlodni kamol toptirish vazifalaridan biri sifatida kiritilgan.

2018-yildan esa mehnat ta’limi texnologiya ta’limi bilan almashtirildi.

Sharq mutafakkirlarining pedagogik g‘oyalari uzoq o‘tmishga borib taqaladi. O‘rta Osiyodan o‘tgan qadimiy buyuk Ipak yo‘li Xitoy, Hindiston shaharlari bilan bog‘lanib, madaniyat va sanoatni rivojlantirishga hamda ilmga bo‘lgan qiziqishga alohoida e’tibor berishni taqozo etadi. Bu esa o‘z navbatida boshlang‘ich sinf o‘quvchilarini mehnat qilishiga munosabatini o‘zgartirib raqobatga arzigulik o‘z-o‘ziga ko‘rsatish orqali qishloq xo‘jaligi maxsulotlarini ishlab chiqarishga va hunarmandchilikka va tikuvchilikka qiziqishlarini takomillashtiradi. Texnolodiya ta’limi o‘qituvchilar rahbarligida o‘quvchilar tomonidan bajariladigan aqliy, jismoniy harakatlar jarayonidan iborat bo‘lib, yakuniy natijalarga ularning mehnat qurollari, vositalari va jarayonlari haqidagi bilimlarini hamda ma’lum sohadagi

ishlab chiqarish mehnatini bajarish uchun zarur amaliy ko‘nikma va malakalarni egallashlariga ongli ravishda kasb fanlarga hamda jamiyat va shaxs farovonligini rivojlantirishga qaratilgan o‘quv fanidir.

Texnologiya ta’limining mazmuni esa shu natijalarga to‘la bog‘liqdir, ya’ni shu vazifalarga ko‘ra belgilanadi. Masalan, ta’limni umumiyl mehnat bilan birga ko‘rishni ta’minlash zarurligi boshlang‘ich sinfdagi o‘qitish mazmuniga jumladan, mehnat ta’limi mazmuniga qator talablar qo‘ydi:

1. Boshlang‘ich sinf o‘quvchilarining faoliyatlarini imkoniyatiga qarab unumli mehnatni o‘z ichiga olish kerak .
2. Boshlang‘ich sinf o‘quvchilarining unumli mehnati ularning o‘quv faoliyatlariga, tarkibiga qo‘shilib ketishlari kerak.
3. Unumli mehnat mazmunida bolalarning yosh imkoniyatlari, mehnat ta’limi vazifalari, ishlab chiqarish muhitni harakatini hisobga olishi kerak.
4. Maktab boshlang‘ich sinflariga ta’limning ishlab chiqarish malakasini berish bilan tugallanishi kerak.

Boshlang‘ich sinfda o‘quvchilarning amaliy faoliyatlariga asosiy e’tibor beriladi, bunda o‘quv vaqtining 80-85 % ajratiladi.

Mamlakatimiz kelajagini qurishda eng katta berilayotgan e’tibor maktablarimizning infratuzilmasi, ta’limda sifat va samaradorlikni oshirishga qaratilmoqda. Bunday mas`uliyatli vazifani amalga oshirishda boshlang‘ich sinf o‘qituvchilarning ham o‘rni, roli benihoya katta. Shuning uchun bugungi kun o‘qituvchisi zamonaviy texnologiyalardan foydalana olishi va ayni damda ushbu texnologiyalarni amaliyatga tadbiq eta bilishi juda muhimdir. O‘quvchilarning fikr doirasi, ongi dunyoqarashini o‘stirish, ularni mustaqil fikrlaydigan, o‘z fikr-mulohazalarini to‘liq bayon eta oladigan, xalqaro tadqiqotlarda munosib o‘rinnlarni egallay oladigan, erkin ishritirokchiga aylantirish, bugungi zamon talabining eng muhim masalalaridan biridir. Buning uchun esa ular ilm olmog‘i, tinmay o‘qishi, o‘z ustida ishlashi va eng asosiysi, yaqin do`sti kitob bo`lmog`i joizdir.

Boshlang‘ich sinflarda badiiy asarlarni o‘qitish, tahlil qilish, kompozitsiyani yaxlit anglagan holda matnning asosiy ma’nosini yoritib berish, asarda ifodalangan qahramonlar, ularning hayot tarzi, voqeа tasvirlangan joy nomlari ifodalab nazariy va ilmiy jihatdan to‘g‘ri asoslanishi, o‘quvchida shu asarni yaxlit tushuna olishi, mulohaza yuritishi asarning mazmunini anglashiga yordam beradi. Hikoyani o‘qitishdagi nazariy asoslar shuningdek, bugungi kundagi hikoya va uni o‘qitishdagi

yondashuvlar, olimlarning hikoyani o‘qitishdagi turli metodik izlanishlari bu bobda o‘z aksini topgan. Hikoyaning kelib chiqish tub asoslari, boshlang‘ich ta’lim darsliklaridagi mazmunan boy ayrim hikoya yozgan adiblarimizning hikoyalardan namunalar asoslanib keltirilgan. Umuman olganda, adabiy matn ustida ishslash, tahlil qilish va bu borada ilgari surilgan fikrlar, ularning nazariy asoslari darsliklardagi topishmoq, qissa, ertak, hikoya, she’r kabi nasriy va she’riy uslubda yozilgan asarlar, ularning boshlang‘ich sinf darsliklaridagi qamrovi, farqli jihatlari, o‘qitish metodikasidagi umumiy fikrlar haqida so‘z yuritilgan.

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**BOSHLANG‘ICH SINFLARDA ONA TILI VA O’QISH
SAVODXONLIGI DARSLARIDA KOMPETENSIYAVIY YONDASHUV
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Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada boshlang‘ich sinflarda ona tili va o’qish savodxonligi darslarida kompetensiyaviy yondashuv haqida fikr yuritilgan.*

Kalit so’zlar: *boshlang‘ich ta’lim, kompetensiya, onatili va o’qish savodxonligi, nutq, grammatika, yosh xususiyatlar.*

Kompetensiya - bilim, ko’nikma va malakalarini hayotda qo’llash ko’nikmasi Umumiy o’rta ta’lim davlat standartlarining tarkibiy qismlari bilim, ko’nikma va malakalar majmuasi tayanch o‘quv reja o‘quv dasturlari baholash tizimi. Ona tili boshlang‘ich sinflarda asosiy o‘rinni egallar ekan, har bir o‘quvchida ona tiliga qiziqish va muhabbatni tarbiyalab borish zarur. Ona tili fanining o‘quv dasturi o‘quvchilarda kompetensiyalarni shakllantirishga yo‘naltirilgan Davlat ta’lim standarti talablaridan kelib chiqib tuzilgan. O‘quv dasturida o‘quvchilarda fanga doir nutqiy va lingvistik kompetensiyalarni hamda tayanch kompetensiyalarning elementlarini shakllantirish ko‘zda tutilgan. Boshlang‘ich ta’limda - o‘quvchilarning savodxonligini ta’minlash, og‘zaki va yozma nutqida adabiy nutq me’yorlariga rioya qilishni shakllantirishdan iborat.

Umumiy o’rta ta’lim muassasalarida ona tili fanini o‘qitishning maqsadi - o‘quvchilarda og‘zaki va yozma nutq ko’nikmasini, ijodiy fikrlash malakasini, kitobxonlik va nutq madaniyatini rivojlantirishdan iborat. Ona tili fanini o‘qitishning asosiy vazifasi: o‘quvchi shaxsini fikrlashga, o‘zgalar fikrini anglashga, o‘z fikrini og‘zaki hamda yozma shaklda savodli bayon qila olishga qaratilgan nutqiy kompetensiyani rivojlantirish; o‘quvchilarda grammatikaga oid bilimlarni (fonetika, leksikologiya, so‘zning tarkibi, so‘z yasalishi, morfologiya, sintaksis, yozuv va imlo, tinish belgilari, nutq uslublari, stilistikaga oid tushunchalarini) shakllantirish va rivojlantirish hamda ona tilining keng imkoniyatlaridan unumli foydalangan holda o‘qigan, ko‘rgan, eshitganlarini nutqiy to‘g‘ri va ravon bayon eta olish ko’nikmalarini rivojlantirishga qaratilgan lingvistik kompetensiyalarni shakllantirishdan iborat. Boshlang‘ich sinf o‘quvchilariga ona tilini o‘rgatishning lingvistik asoslari Ona tilini o‘rganish jarayonida o‘quvchilarda ilmiy dunyoqarash asoslarini shakllantirish masalasini hal qilishda maktab-da ona tilini o‘rgatishga asos bo’ladigan material alohida qimmatga ega. Materialning haqiqiy tomoni, uning g‘oyaviy yo‘nalishi va badiiy ifodaliligi o‘quvchilarning fikrlash faoliyatiga, histuyg‘ulariga ta’sir etadi, atrof-muhit haqidagi bilimlarini kengaytiradi, tilga va uni yaratgan xalqqa qiziqishini tarbiyalaydi, o‘quvchilarning umumiy taraqqiyoti

darajasini o'stiradi va ularning shaxsiy sifatlarining, dunyoqarashlarining shakllanishiga ta'sir ko'rsatadi.

Nutqiy kompetensiya (tinglab tushunish, so'zlash, o'qish, yozish): mavzu doirasida o'qituvchi nutqini va sodda audio (multimedia ilovalari) matnlarni va topshiriqlarini tinglab tushuna oladi; ko'rgan rasmlari va o'qib eshittirilgan matn yuzasidan o'qituvchi yordamida suhbatga kirisha oladi, nutq jarayonida o'zlashtirgan yangi so'zlarni og'zaki nutqda qo'llay oladi. Nutq va matnning gaplardan tuzilishi, matnni mazmunan bog'langan gaplardan tuzilishini aytib bera oladi; kishilarning his-hayajonini bildirgan gaplarni, gaplarni mazmuniga ko'ra farqlaydi, oxiridagi nuqta, so'roq va undov belgilariga qarab o'qiy oladi, ajrata oladi, gap ohangiga rioya qilgan holda ravon va ifodali o'qiy oladi; gapni bosh harf bilan boshlab yoza oladi, rasmlarga qarab gap tuzadi va yoza oladi, harflarni yozuvda imlo va husnixat qoidalariga amal qilgan holda harflarni bir-biriga ulab, ko'chirib, namunaga qarab yoza oladi. Bir mavzu doirasidagi savollarga javob yoza oladi, 15-20 so'zli diktant yoza oladi.

Lingvistik kompetensiya: o'zbek tilida nutq tovushlarini to'g'ri talaffuz qila oladi, so'zlarni talaffuz me'yorlariga rioya qilagan holda bo'g'inlab ko'chirish qoidasiga rioya qila oladi, mavzuga oid so'zlarni og'zaki va yozma nutqda qo'llay oladi, tinish belgilarini to'g'ri qo'llay oladi.

Boshlang'ich sinflarda grammatik tushunchani o'zlashtirish uzoq davom etadigan va kichik yoshdagi o'quvchilar uchun ancha murakkab jarayondir. Shunga ko'ra, o'qituvchi boshlang'ich sinflarda tushunchani o'zlashtirishga oid ishlarni tashkil etishda o'rganiladigan tushunchaning lingvistik mohiyatini, bilimlarni o'zlashtirish jarayoning psixologik-didaktik xususiyatlarini, o'quvchilarning nutqiy va aqliy faoliyatini rivojlanish darajasini aniq bilib olishi zarur. Boshlang'ich sinflarda ona tili va o'qish savodxonligi fanida o'quvchilarni og'zaki va yozma nutqini har jihatdan shakllantirish ta'lif sohasidagi barcha pedagogik fanlar bilan bog'langan holda amalga oshiriladi va ana shu fanlarni to'liq o'rganishga tayyorlaydi. Bu jarayonda o'quvchilarga ta'lif-tarbiya berish bilan birga barkamol shaxsni shakllantirishga zamin hozirlanadi. Barkamol shaxsni shakllantirishda albatta, o'quvchilarni tanqidiy fikrlashga o'rgatish katta samara beradi.

Mamlakatimiz kelajagini qurishda eng katta berilayotgan e'tibor maktablarimizning infratuzilmasi, ta'limda sifat va samaradorlikni oshirishga qaratilmoqda. Bunday mas'uliyatli vazifani amalga oshirishda boshlang'ich sinf o'qituvchilarning ham o'rni, roli benihoya katta. Shuning uchun bugungi kun o'qituvchisi zamонавиу texnologiyalardan foydalana olishi va ayni damda ushbu texnologiyalarni amaliyotga tadbiq eta bilishi juda muhimdir. O'quvchilarning fikr doirasi, ongi dunyoqarashini o'stirish, ularni mustaqil fikrlaydigan, o'z fikr-

mulohazalarini to‘liq bayon eta oladigan, xalqaro tadqiqotlarda munosib o‘rinnlarni egallay oladigan, erkin ishritirokchiga aylantirish, bugungi zamon talabining eng muhim masalalaridan biridir. Buning uchun esa ular ilm olmog‘i, tinmay o‘qishi, o‘z ustida ishlashi va eng asosiysi, yaqin do`sti kitob bo`lmog`i joizdir.

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**BANK AKTIVLARI RENTABELLIGINI OSHIRISHNING XORIJ
TAJRIBALARI**

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Annotatsiya: Bank aktivlari rentabelligiga baho berishda aktivlarning daromadlilik darajasiga baho berish muhim o‘rin tutadi. O‘z navbatida, xalqaro bank amaliyotida tijorat banklari aktivlarining daromadliligiga baho berishda bir qancha metodikalardan foydalilanildi. Maqolada ana shu metodikalardan bir qanchasini ko‘rib chiqiladi.

Kalit so’zlar: Tijorat banklari, aktivlarning rentabellik darajasi, daromadlilik darajasi, reyting, CAMELS, risk, bank foydasi, qimmatli qog‘ozlar.

Tijorat banklari aktivlarining rentabelligiga baho berishda aktivlarning daromadlilik darajasiga baho berish muhim o‘rin tutadi. O‘z navbatida, xalqaro bank amaliyotida tijorat banklari aktivlarining daromadliligiga baho berishda aktivlarning daromadlilik darajasiga baho berish muhim o‘rin tutadi. O‘z navbatida, xalqaro bank amaliyotida tijorat banklari aktivlarining daromadliligiga baho berishda “CAMELS” reyting tizimidagi metodikadan keng foydalilanildi (1-jadval).

1-jadval

**“CAMELS” reyting tizimida tijorat banklarining daromadlar bo‘yicha
reytingi¹**

Reyting	Asosiy mezonlar
1 - kuchli	Daromadlar barqaror va operatsiyalarni amalga oshirish, kapitalning yetarlilagini ta’minalash va zaxiralarni shakllantirish uchun, daromadlarning sifati, miqdori va dinamikasiga ta’sir qiluvchi aktivlarning sifati, o‘sishi va boshqa omillarni hisobga olgan holda, yetarlidir.
2- qoniqarli	Daromadlar qoniqarli hisoblanadi. Ular operatsiyalarni amalga oshirish, kapitalning yetarlilagini ta’minalash va zaxiralarni shakllantirish uchun yetarli. Ammo, bank daromadlarni qayd etilgan omillar ta’sirida kamayish ehtimoli mavjud.

¹ Supervision and Regulation. CAMELS rating system. <https://www.federalreserve.gov>.

3 - o‘rta	Daromadlar yaxshilanishi kerak va ular operatsiyalarni amalga oshirish, kapitalning yetarlilagini ta’minlash va zaxiralarni shakllantirish uchun, daromadlarning sifati, miqdori va dinamikasiga ta’sir qiluvchi aktivlarning sifati, o‘sishi va boshqa omillarni hisobga olgan holda, yetarli emas.
4 chegaraviy	Daromadlar yetarli emas, ular operatsiyalarni amalga oshirish, kapitalning yetarlilagini ta’minlash va zaxiralarni shakllantirishni zarur darajada ta’minlay olmaydi. Reytingning ushbu darajasini olgan tijorat banklari uchun foyda va sof foizli marjaning beqaror tebranishi, sezilarli salbiy tendensiyalarning mavjudligi, nominal va beqaror daromadlar, davriy zararlar va daromadlarning oldingi yillarga nisbatan kamayishi xos.
5 qoniqarsiz	Daromadlar yetarli emas. Tijorat banki sezilarli darajada zarar ko‘rayotganligi sababli kapitalining yo‘qotilishi yuz bermoqda va buning natijasida uning moliyaviy barqarorligi xavf ostida qolmoqda.

1-jadval ma’lumotlaridan ko‘rinadiki, “CAMELS” reyting tizimi doirasida banklarning daromadlarini baholashda tijorat banklariga beshta reyting bahosi berilmoqda. Bunda eng yuqori reytingga (1) ega bo‘lgan banklarda daromadlarning barqarorligi va ularni operatsiyalarni amalga oshirish, kapitalning yetarlilagini ta’minlash va zaxiralarni shakllantirish uchun yetarliligi asosiy mezonlar sifatida olinmoqda. Daromadlari bo‘yicha qoniqarsiz reytingga (5) ega bo‘lgan banklarda daromadlar yetarli emas va ko‘rilayotgan zararlar miqdori katta bo‘lganligi sababli kapitalning kamayishi yuz beradi.

2-jadval

Deutsche Bank da (Germaniya) sof foizli daromad va sof foyda miqdori, mln. yevro²

Ko‘rsat kichlar	2018	2019	2020	2021
Sof foizli	13316	13749	11526	11125

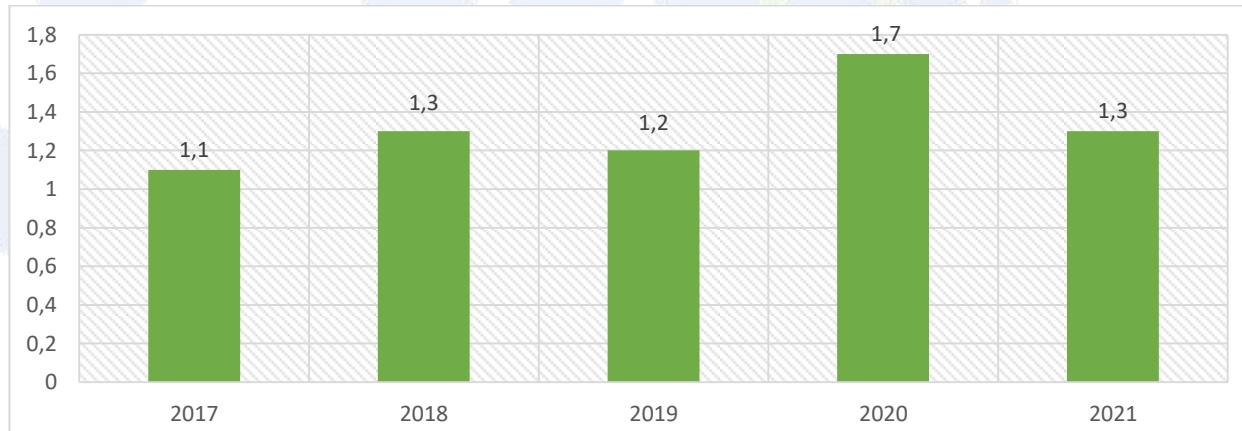
² Annual Reports. Concolidated Balance Sheet. Concolidated Statement of income. www.db.com (Deutsche Bank) интернет-сайти маълумотлари асосида муаллиф томонидан тузилган.

daromad	Sof	624	0	341	251
foyda					

2-jadval ma'lumotlaridan ko'rindaniki, Deutsche Bank da sof foizli daromad miqdori 2019 yilda 2018 yilga nisbatan ko'paygan. Ammo, 2021 yilda sof foizli daromad miqdori 2020 yilga nisbatan sezilarli darajada kamaygan. Deutsche Bank da sof foyda miqdori 2019 yilda 2018 yilga nisbatan keskin kamaygan. Ammo, 2021 yilda sof foyda miqdori 2020 yilga nisbatan sezilarli darajada kamaygan.

Deutsche Bankda 2021 yilda 2020 yilga nisbatan sof foyda miqdorining kamayganligi mazkur davrda sof foizli daromad miqdorining kamayganligi bilan izohlanadi va ushbu holat bankning moliyaviy mustahkamligini oshirish borasida salbiy holat hisoblanadi.

Ta'kidlash joizki, Deutsche Bankda zaxira ajratmalarining haqiqatdagi darjasasi uning me'yoriy darajasidan (1,0%) past ekanligi uning moliyaviy barqarorligiga ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi.



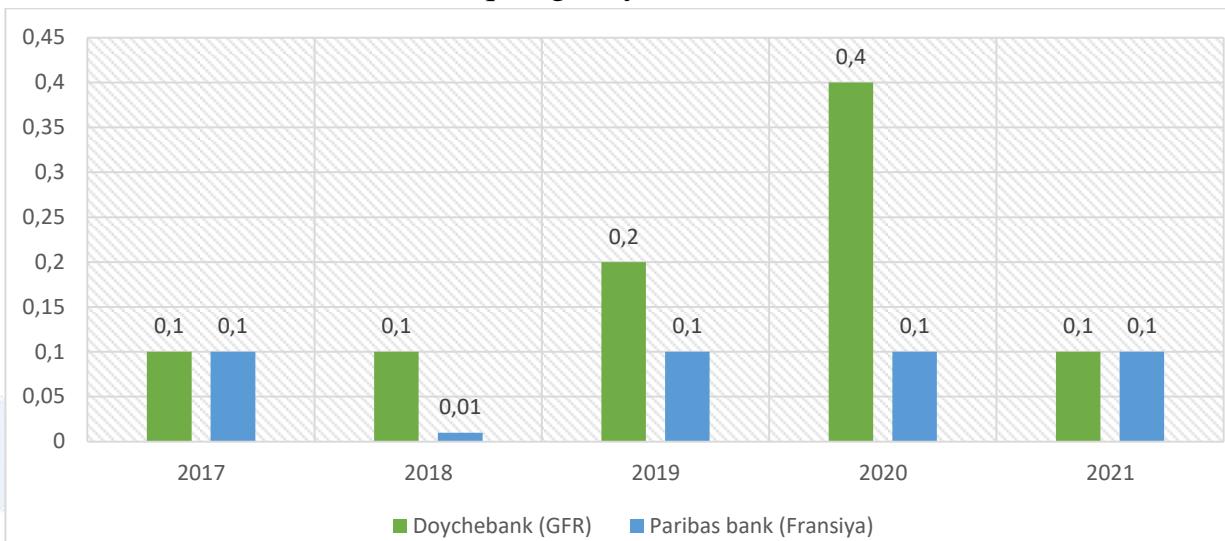
1-rasm. Bank of Americada kreditlarning daromadliligi, foizda³

1-rasmida keltirilgan ma'lumotlardan aniq ko'rish mumkinki, Bank of America tomonidan sanoat korxonalariga berilgan kreditlarning daromadliligi 2017-2021 yillarda sezilarli darajada o'zgarmasdan, barqaror darajada qolgan. Masalan, 2021 yilda kreditlarning daromadlilik darjasasi 2020 yilga nisbatan sezilarsiz darajada, ya'ni 0,4 foizli punktga pasaygan. 2020 yilda esa, kreditlarning daromadlilik darjasasi 2019 yilga nisbatan 0,5 foizli punktga oshgan.

³ Расм мувалиф томонидан Bank of America банкининг 2017-2021 йиллар якуни бўйича эълон қилинган йиллик хисоботи маълумотлари асосида (www.bankofamerica.com) тузилган.

Tahlil natijalari ko'rsatdiki, Bank of Americaning lizing shartnomalari summasining umumiy hajmida eng yuqori salmoqni foydalanish huquqi lizingi egallaydi.

Shuningdek, Bank of Americaning lizing kreditlari hajmida o'zgaruvchan lizing kreditlari nisbatan kichik salmoqni egallaydi.



2-rasm. Doychebank (GFR) va Paribas bankda (Fransiya) sanoat korxonalariga berilgan kreditlardan ko'rildigan zararlarni qoplashga mo'ljallangan zaxira ajratmalarining darajasi, foizda⁴

2-rasm ma'lumotlaridan ko'rindiki, Doychebankda 2017-2021 yillarda sanoat korxonalariga berilgan kreditlardan ko'rildigan zararlarni qoplashga mo'ljallangan zaxira ajratmalarini darajasi juda past bo'lgan. Faqt, 2020 yilda ushbu ko'rsatkichning darajasi 2019 yilga nisbatan sezilarsiz darajada (0,2 f.p.) oshgan. Mazkur holatlardan kredit riskini boshqarish amaliyotini takomillashtirish nuqtai-nazaridan ijobiy holat hisoblanadi.

2-rasm ma'lumotlaridan aniq ko'rish mumkinki, Paribas bankda 2017-2021 yillarda sanoat korxonalariga berilgan kreditlardan ko'rildigan zararlarni qoplashga mo'ljallangan zaxira ajratmalarini darajasi juda past va barqaror bo'lgan. Bu esa, kredit riskini boshqarish amaliyotini takomillashtirish nuqtai-nazaridan ijobiy holat hisoblanadi.

Tahlil natijalari ko'rsatdiki, 2017-2021 yillarda Doychebank aktivlarining umumiy hajmida kreditlar va qimmatli qog'ozlarga qilingan investitsiyalar yuqori salmoqni egallaydi. Bu esa, banklarni kreditlash instituti ekanligi va qimmatli qog'ozlar bozorining faol professional ishtirokchisi ekanligi bilan izohlanadi.

Tijorat banklari uchun vaqtinchalik bo'sh pul mablag'larini Markaziy bankning depozit hisobarqamlariga joylashtirish risk darajasi past bo'lgan aktiv

⁴

operatsiya hisoblanadi. Chunki, Markaziy bankning jalg qilingan depozitlarni qaytara olmay qolish ehtimoli juda past. Ammo, milliy iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirishda tijorat banklarining rolini oshirish nuqtai - nazaridan mazkur depozitlar hajmining oshishi salbiy holat hisoblanadi. Buning sababi shundaki, tijorat banklari tomonidan Markaziy bankda deposit sifatida joylashtiriladigan pul mablag'ları miqdorining ko'payishi milliy iqtisodiyotga banklar tomonidan yo'naltiriladigan kreditlar miqdorining va xo'jalik yurituvchi sub'ektlarning qimmatli qog'ozlariga qilinayotgan investitsiyalar miqdorining kamayishiga olib keladi.

Tahlil natijalari ko'rsatdiki, 2017-2021 yillarda Doychebank tomonidan sanoat korxonalariga berilgan kreditlarning daromadlilik darajasini o'sish tendensiyasi kuzatilgan. Buning ustiga, mazkur davr mobaynida kreditlardan ko'rildigan zararlarni qoplashga mo'ljallangan zaxira ajratmalarining brutto aktivlarga nisbatan darajasi past bo'lган. Bu esa, tasniflangan kreditlar tarkibini yaxshi ekanligidan dalolat beradi. Buning sababi shundaki, kreditlardan ko'rildigan zararlarni qoplashga mo'ljallangan zaxira ajratmalari miqdorining ortishi bevosita tasniflangan kreditlar tarkibida yuz beradigan o'zgarishlarga bog'liq.

Taraqqiy etgan mamlakatlarda bank tizimining rivojlanganligi iqtisodiyotning real sektori korxonalarining moliyalashtirish manbalariga bo'lган talablarini qondirish imkonini beradi. Xususan, bank tizimining rivojlanganligi xo'jalik yurituvchi sub'ektlarning kreditlarga, shu jumladan investitsion kreditlarga bo'lган ehtiyojlarini qondirish imkonini beradi. Biroq, xo'jalik yurituvchi sub'ektlarning o'zi ham kreditni qaytara oladigan darajada to'lovga qobillikka ega bo'lishi zarur. Yuqori likvidli garovga ega bo'lish degani uning to'lovga qobil degani emas.

Qimmatli qog'ozlarga qilingan investitsiyalar tijorat banklarining muhim daromad manbai bo'lish bilan birga, ularning likvidliliginini ta'minlashda ham muhim o'rin tutadi. Korporativ qimmatli qog'ozlarga va hosilaviy qimmatli qog'ozlarga qilingan investitsiyalar tijorat banklariga katta miqdorda daromad keltirsa, Hukumatning qimmatli qog'ozlariga qilingan investitsiyalar tijorat banklarining likvidliliginini ta'minlash imkonini beradi.

Taraqqiy etgan mamlakatlarning tijorat banklarida sanoat korxonalarini kreditlash jarayonida yuzaga keladigan kredit risklarini boshqarishda asosiy e'tibor kredit risklarini xedjirlashga qaratilmoqda. O'z navbatida, kredit riskini xedjirlashda quyidagi usullardan foydalanilmoqda:

1. Kreditli defoltli svop (*credit default swap*).
2. Kreditli defoltli opsiyon (*credit default option*).

3. Kreditli spred otsion (*credit spread option*).
4. Yalpi daromadga svop (*total return swap*).
5. Kreditli notalar (*credit notes*).

Taraqqiy etgan mamlakatlarning bank amaliyotida zamonaviy portfel nazariyasi muammoli kreditlarni boshqarish amaliyotiga joriy qilingan.

Natijada:

- muammoli kreditlarning darajasini tavsiflovchi ko'rsatkichlarning me'yoriy darajalarini ta'minlash talabi banklarning Kredit siyosatida majburiy shart sifatida belgilab qo'yilgan;
- kreditlarning daromadlilik darajasini o'zgarishi bilan kreditlardan ko'rildigan zararlarni qoplashga mo'ljallangan zaxira ajratmalar darajasining o'zgarishi o'rtasidagi bog'liqlikni o'z vaqtida aniqlash imkonini beradigan modellar joriy qilingan;
- har bir kreditlash shakli bo'yicha yuridik shaxs maqomiga ega bo'lgan mijozlarning bank kreditidan foydalanishning yo'l qo'yish mumkin bo'lgan chegaraviy darajasi belgilab qo'yilgan.

Amaliyotda, kredit munosabatlarida yuzaga kelayotgan muammolar ko'rsatmoqdaki, majburiyat ijrosini u yoki bu usuli bilan ta'minlanganlik kreditor uchun kreditni undirish bilan bog'liq muammo bartaraf etildi, degani emas. Chunki, ta'minlanganlik tamoyiliga doir tadbirlar banklar tomonidan qanchalik mukammal amalga oshirilgan bo'lmasin, majburiyat bajarilmagan yoki lozim darajada bajarilmagan taqdirda, banklar oldida mijoz ta'minotiga munosabat ob'ekti qiymati doirasida garov ob'ektiga nisbatan egalik huquqini olishda muammolar yuzaga kelmoqda. Bu muammolardan biri, majburiyat ijrosini ta'minotga qaratish jarayonida sud qarorini olish bilan bog'liq muammodir. Bu jarayon uzoq davom etishi, ortiqcha ovoragarchiliklar bilan bog'liq qo'shimcha xarajatlarning mavjudligi bilan muammolar tug'dirmoqda. Shuningdek, uchinchi shaxslar kafilligini amaliyotda qo'llashda ham qator muammolar mavjud.

3-jadval

Bank of America bankida (AQSh) brutto aktivlar va regulativ kapitalning rentabellik darajalari, foizda⁵

Ko'rsatkichlar	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Brutto aktivlar	0,8	1,2	1,1	0,6	1,0

⁵ Jadval muallif tomonidan www.bankofamerica.com sayti (Annual Report. 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021) ma'lumotlari asosida tuzilgan.

Rentabelligi

Regulyativ

kapital	6,8	10,6	10,4	6,6	11,8
rentabelligi					

3-jadvalda keltirilgan ma'lumotlardan ko'rish mumkinki, Bank of America bankida brutto aktivlarning rentabelligi 2021 yilda 2017 yilga nisbatan 0,2 foizli punktga oshgani holda, regulyativ kapitalning rentabelligi 5,0 foizli punktga oshdi.

Bank of America bankida brutto aktivlarning rentabelligini 2021 yilda 2017 yilga nisbatan 0,2 foizli punktga oshganligi quyidagi sabablar bilan izohlanadi:

- 2021 yilda 2017 yilga nisbatan sof foydaning o'sish sur'ati 75,4 foizni tashkil etgani holda, brutto aktivlarning o'sish sur'ati 38,9 foizni tashkil etdi;
- ushbu davrda bank tomonidan berilgan kreditlarning o'sish sur'ati nisbatan past bo'ldi (4,3 %).

Bank of America bankida regulyativ kapitalning rentabelligini 2021 yilda 2017 yilga nisbatan 0,2 foizli punktga oshganligi quyidagi sabablar bilan izohlanadi:

- 2021 yilda 2017 yilga nisbatan sof foydaning o'sish sur'ati 75,4 foizni tashkil etgani holda, regulyativ kapitalning o'sish sur'ati atigi 1,1 foizni tashkil etdi;

- mazkur davrda bank sof foydasining yuqori o'sish sur'ati, asosan, foizsiz daromadlarning oshishi va foizsiz xarajatlarning kamayishi hisobiga yuz berdi: 2021 yilda 2017 yilga nisbatan bankning foizsiz daromadlarining miqdori 9,0 foizga oshgani holda, foizsiz xarajatlar miqdori 9,6 foizga kamaydi.

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4. Doychebank va Paribas bankning 2017-2021 yillar yakuni bo'yicha e'lon qilingan moliyaviy hisobotlari ma'lumotlari.

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TA'LIM SOHASINING BOZOR IQTISODIYOTIGA TA'SIRI

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Annotatsiya: Maqolada ta'lism sohasining ahamiyati, ta'lism sohasining amaldagi mexanizmi va ta'lism sohasining bozor iqtisodiyotiga ta'siri ko'rsatilgan. Ta'lism sohasiga oid tushunchalar va unga oid tavsiflovchi boshqa ko'rsatkichlar ko'rib chiqiladi. Ta'lism xizmatlari bozorining tuzilishi, uning mehnat bozori bilan o'zaro ta'sirining o'ziga xos xususiyatlari ochib berilgan. Ta'lism sohasining afzalliklari va kamchiliklari ko'rsatib o'tildi.

Kalit so'zlar: Ta'lism sohasi, mehnat bozori, ta'lism tizimining iqtisodiy tizimga ta'siri, ta'lism xizmati, ta'lism sohasi xizmatlari, ta'lism sohasida bozor munosabatlarini tartibga solish.

Kirish. Mamlakatda olib borilayotgan keng qamrovli iqtisodiy islohotlarni amalga oshirishda birinchi navbatda ta'lism sohasini yanada takomillashtirish, ta'lismning inson hayotidagi o'rni va uning umrboqiy xislatlarini yoritib borish muhim masalalardan hisoblanadi. Yangilanayotgan iqtisodiyotda nafaqat oliv ta'lism tizimi bugungi asrimizning ham iqtisodiy qudrati va bugungi va ertangi kelajagi hisoblanib, davlatlarning global raqobati sharoitida asosiy va istiqbolli sohalardan biri bo'lib hisoblanadi. Zamonaviy bilimlar iqtisodiyotida raqobatlashish uchun O'zbekiston Respublikasining mehnat bozorida yuqori malakali kadrlar ulushini keskin oshirish ob'ektiv zaruriyat sifatida vujudga keladi.

2022-yilning 22-dekabrida mamlakatimiz prezidenti Sh.Mirziyoyev Oliy Majlisga murojaatnomasida mamlakatimizda olib borilayotgan islohotlarga atroflicha to'xtalib, 2023-yilda iqtisodiy islohotlarni amalga oshirishning eng muhim ustuvor vazifalarini belgilab berdilar. Biz Yangi O'zbekistonni "ijtimoiy davlat" tamoyili asosida qurishni maqsad qilyapmiz. Buni Konstitutsiyada mustahkamlashimiz kerak. Ijtimoiy davlat bu, eng avvalo, inson salohiyatini ro'yobga chiqarish uchun teng imkoniyatlar, odamlar munosib hayot kechirishiga zarur sharoitlar yaratish, kambag'allikni qisqartirish, demakdir. Shu bois, birinchi navbatda, e'tiborni Yangi O'zbekiston uchun eng katta investitsiya bo'lgan ta'limga qo'llab-quvvatlashga qaratamiz. "Najot – ta'limga, najot – tarbiyada, najot – bilimda. Chunki, barcha maqsadlarga bilim va tarbiya tufayli erishiladi". Shu bois, maktablarda ta'limga sifati hamda jamiyatda o'qituvchi kasbining nufuzini oshirish, muallimlarning sharoitlarini yaxshilash 2023- yildagi eng asosiy

vazifalarimizdan biri bo‘ladi va ta’lim sohasini yaxshilash islohotlarimizni jadal davom ettirishini ta’kidlab o’tdilar [1].

Tadqiqot metodologiyasi. Ushbu maqolada qo‘yilgan masala muammosini ko‘rib chiqishda sintez va analiz, eksport baholash usuli bo‘ldi.

Tahlil va natijalar. Mamlakatda milliy mehnat bozori hamda inson kapitalini iqtisodiy o’rni va islohotlar markazining izlanishlari natijalariga ko‘ra, mamlakatning jahon iqtisodiyotida raqobatni saqlab qolish borasidagi yagona imkoniyati – ta’lim sohasidagi ilg‘or modernizatsiya sahnasi jarayonini amalga oshirish - mehnat bozoridagi sifat o‘zgarishi va yuqori malakali mutaxassislar ulushining ko‘payishi hisoblanadi. Shubhasiz, oliy ma'lumot insonning asosiy huquqi va inson taraqqiyotining muhim harakatlantiruvchi kuchidir. Oxir-oqibat noqulay ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy sharoitda bo‘lgan odamlarning qashshoqlikdan chiqib ketishlari uchun ularga bilim va ko‘nikmalar berish, shu orqali hayotini yaxshilash imkoniyatlarini yaratadi, shuningdek ta’lim sohasi faoliyatining to‘sinqiniksiz amalga oshirilishini ta’minlash, avvalo talabalarni ta’lim olishi uchun qulay shart-sharoitlar yaratish va isloh qilishga qaratilgan maqsad va vazifalarning ijrosini ta’minlash haqiqiy bozor mexanizmlarini amaliyotga joriy etish orqali amalga oshirilishi lozimligi zaruriyati hamda ular bo‘yicha amaliy tavsiyalar berishni bugungi kun mezonining eng dolzarb va kechiktirib bo‘lmaydigan muammosiga aylantiradi.

Darhaqiqat 2023 yilni Prezidentimiz tomonidan “Insonga e’tibor va sifatli ta’lim yili” deb e’lon qilinishi, ta’lim sohasini takomillashtirish uchun turtki bo‘ldi deyish mumkin. Ammo shu yilda ta’lim jarayonlari haqida mulohaza qiladigan bo’lsak, ayrim jabhalarda ishlar sustkashlik bilan bajarilayotganligi ko‘zga yaqqol namoyon bo’lmoqda. Ya’ni inson kapitalining yuqori emasligi iqtisodiy o’sishimizning imkoniyatlarini cheklayotganini baholay olmayapmiz. Past daromaddan yuqori daromadli iqtisodiyotga aylanish uchun ta’lim tizimlarini rivojlantirishga katta mablag‘ sarflash kerak va uning nazoratini ham to’g’ri tashkil qilish zarurdir. Xalqaro tajriba shuni ko‘rsatadiki, daromadi past iqtisodiyotdan muvaffaqiyatli ravishda yuqori daromadli mamlakatlarga aylangan davlatlar o‘z ta’lim tizimlarini rivojlantirishga katta mablag‘ sarflagan. Hatto o‘quvchilarning o‘zlashtirish ko‘rsatkichlari 1-2 foiz oshishi iqtisodiy o’sish sur’atlariga olib kelishi mumkin.

Mamlakatimiz hukumati tomonidan ta’lim sohasidagi strategik chora-tadbirlarni ishlab chiqish va amalga oshirishni jadallashtirish mamlakatning dunyo sahnasida raqobatbardosh iqtisodiyotga aylanishiga zamin yaratishi mumkin. Inson kapitalining yetarlicha yuqori darajada emasligi O‘zbekistonning qo‘sishimcha xorijiy investitsiyalarni jalb qilish va iqtisodiy o’sish imkoniyatlarini cheklaydi. Masalan, mahalliy bozordagi firmalar o‘zlariga zarur bo‘lgan kasbiy-texnik ko‘nikmalarni egallash imkoniyatiga ega bo‘lmaydi, malakali ishchi kuchining yetishmasligi esa ularning o‘sishiga eng jiddiy

to'siqlardan biridir. Iqtisodiyotda yangi korxonalar uchun katta ahamiyatga ega bo'lgan, ish beruvchilar tomonidan yosh ishchilarga qo'yiladigan talablar ta'lim tizimi beradigan ko'nikmalar va bilimlarga mos kelmasligi tufayli yanada og'irlashadi. Shu o'rinda aytish joizki, hozirgi himoya qilayotgan professor o'qituvchilarning ilmiy tadqiqot yangiliklarini ommaga yoyilishi bo'yicha ishlari ishlab chiqarish va nazariya bilan uzviy bog'lanmaganli va investorlar tomonidan kapital kiritilmayotganligi va natijada ishlanmalar nazariya sifatida qolib ketayotganligi, O'quvchilarning kerakli fanlarga qiziqmasligi, ayrim bosqichda o'qituvchilarning yetarli bilimga ega emasligi, o'quvchilarning vaqtini to'g'ri taqsimlay olmasligi, o'quvchilarni chalg'ituvchi tashqi omillar, ma'lumotlarni tushunmasdan yodlash, asosiy o'qitiladigan fanlar bilan talab oshgan zamonaviy kasblar bog'liq emasligi, darsliklarning nazariyaga asoslanganligi, ayrim o'rganilayotgan bilimning amaliyotda qo'llanilmasligi kabi ketma-ket muammolar ham mavjud.

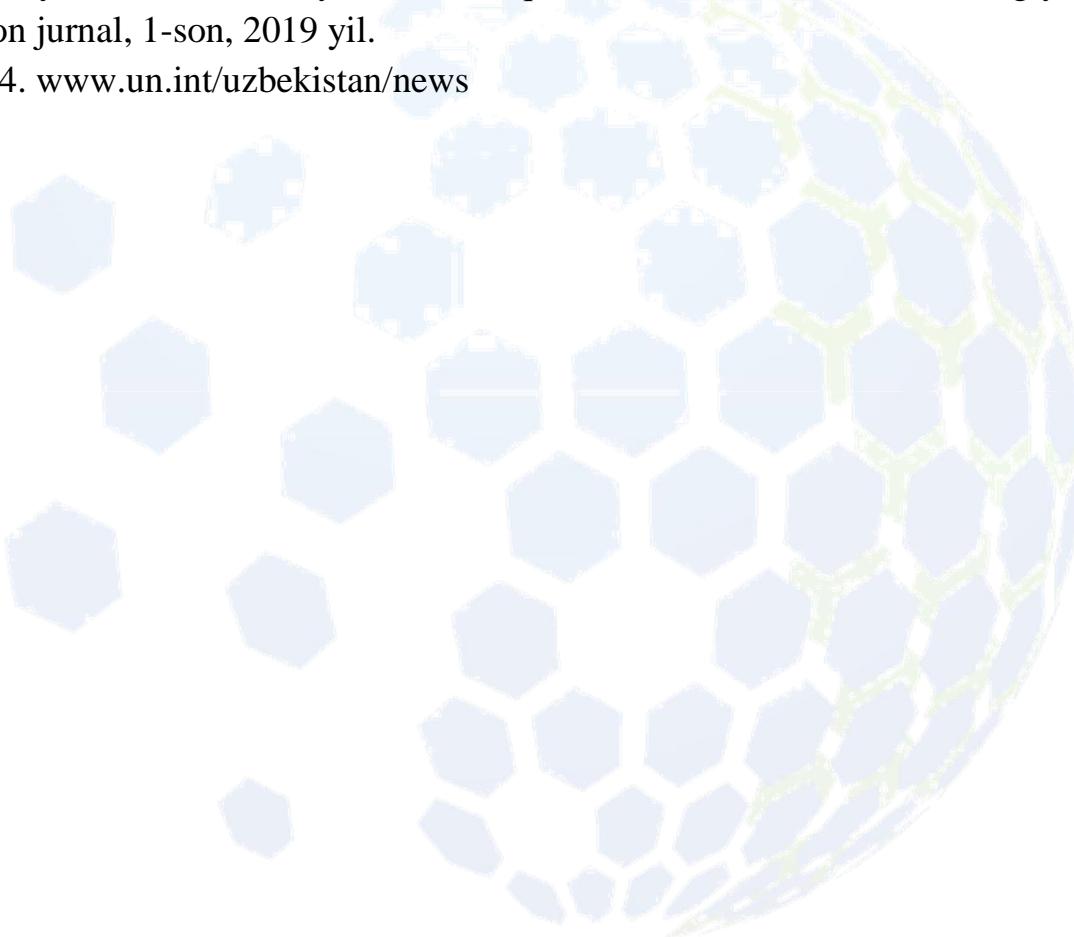
Bu muammolarga yechim topish yoshlarda innovatsion g'oyalarini uyg'otish uchun ularni kreativ fikrlash doirasini o'stirishga oid boshlang'ich ta'limdan boshlab o'qitiladigan dastur ishlab chiqilishi va ijrosini nazorat qilish zarurdir. Ta'lim sifatining pastligi, yangi ish o'rinarini yaratish masalasi, bozor iqtisodiyoti tizimiga o'tish jarayoni, ekologik muammolar, jahondagi raqobat muhiti O'zbekistonda barqaror iqtisodiy o'sish yo'lidagi muammolardir. Shuningdek, oxirgi yillarda oliy ta'lim tizimidagi o'qituvchilarga to'lanayotgan oylik maoshlari sezilarni o'zgarganligi, ammo ish samaradorligini oshirish va ishga bo'lgan qiziqishni rag'batlantirish bo'yicha aniq mexanizmi ishlab chiqilmaganligi bugungi dolzarb muammolardandir.

Xulosa va takliflar. Bozor iqtisodiyotini rivojlantirish borasida hukumatimiz tomonidan olib borilayotgan ta'lim sohasidagi siyosatining amaliy natijasi asosan tadqiqot natijalari ya'ni ilmiy tadqiqot yangiliklarini hozirgi jamiyat va zamonga moslab ommaviy tarzda yoyilishini amalga oshirish choralarini ko'rishni ta'minlash lozim. Hozirgi global zamonda yashayotganligimiz dunyoda fan-texnika yutuqlari shiddat bilan ketayotgan bir paytda bizga zamonaviy va yangi bilimlarni o'rganish zamon talabi shundan kelib chiqib oliy ta'lim tizimining malaka oshirish muddatini uch yildan ikki yilga tushirish ayni muddao bo'lar edi. Talabalarni fanga bo'lgan qiziqishini uyg'otish uchun amaliyot darslarini tog'ridan-to'g'ri ishlab chiqarish bilan olib borishni ko'paytirish hamda talaba tanlov fanlarini har bir talaba qiziqishidan kelib chiqib tanlashiga imkon berish lozim. Shuningdek, iqtisodiyotni raqamlashtirish har bir mamlakatning iqtisodiy, siyosiy, ijtimoiy va boshqa qiyinchiliklariga bog'liq bo'limgan global jarayondir. Uning ta'siri har qanday mamlakatda ma'lum o'zgarishlarni talab qiladi. O'zbekiston iqtisodiyotini raqamlashtirishning muvaffaqiyati to'liq ta'lim sohasini ham qamrab olishi va malakali mutaxassislarni tanlashda har qanday sohada

shaffoflik va adolatlilikni ta'moyil sifatida ta'minlash va jamiyat mentalitetining tubdan o'zgarishiga olib keladi. Shu bilan birga, oliy ta'lim sohasini to'liq raqamli iqtisodiyot talablariga moslashtirish kerak bo'ladi.

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**GRAMMATICAL CATEGORIES OF NOUNS IN LATIN AND THEIR USE IN
ANATOMICAL HISTOLOGICAL TERMS**

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Abstract. This article provides only a small amount of information on aforementioned subject. Additionally, I provided guidance on the gender, stem, and nominal form for the anatomical-histological words.

Key words: terminology, vocabulary forms, communication, instrumental, fundamental, declension, function.

Introduction

Anatomy and histology express some of the difficulties involved in the operation of living beings. This paper attempts to show the fundamental peculiarities of this spoken language and how nouns, forms, feminine suffixes, stems, vocabularies, and other word elements take part in the message delivery. Therefore, adequate comprehension in this regard is vital for proper communication within the anatomical and histological science.

Nouns and Grammar Categories: Modern medical terminology is one of the most extensive and complex terminological systems, numbering several hundred thousand terms. Lists of medicines are compiled in Latin, prescriptions are written in it and pharmaceutical terms are drawn up. Nouns have the grammatical categories of gender (genus), number (numerus) and case in Latin (casus). In Latin there is:

1. Three genders: masculinum (m) – masculine, femininum (f) – feminine, neutrum (n) – neuter.

Nouns are at the center of anatomical and histological discussion because they represent different structures, cells, and histological constituents. It then discusses the various grammar structures that lead to such nouns and their unique genders.: Unlike the biological attributes, however, the three gender classifications—masculine, feminine, and neuter—are a set of linguistic conventions. One should probe for fundamental properties and remain conscious the unalterable axis, or stems, of names when discussing about gender and negotiate the linguistic peculiarities that are found in the scientific speech.

2. Two numbers: singulāris – singular plurālis – plural

3. The Latin declension system is formed by six cases: nominatīvus – nominative, genitīvus – genitive, datīvus – dative, accusatīvus – accusative, ablatīvus – ablative

(depositive), vocatīvus – vocative. The Latin ablative combined the meanings of three once independent Indo-European cases: instrumental or instrumental instrumentālis, denoting an instrument or means of action; local locatīvus, denoting the place of action; deferent, removable ablatīvus, denoting an object or person from whom something removed, separated. ablatīvus got its name from this last function. Latin ablatīvus correlates with instrumental case, but retains the meaning of place and removal.

Grammatical categories of a noun in Latin, there are three nouns childbirth: male, female and middle. Masculine (genus) masculinum (m). Feminine gender (genus) femininum (f). Neuter gender (genus) neutralum (n). The word genus in the name of a Latin genus nouns are usually omitted, only the corresponding adjective is used. crista (f) “comb” (m. r.), os (n) “bone” (f. r.), facies (f) “face” (s.r.); sulcus (m) “furrow” (g. r.). The gender of Latin nouns can be seen in the dictionary form, which is given for each noun in the dictionary.

Latin has six cases. These are: Nominativus (Nom.) nominative (subject case: who? what?); Genetivus (Gen.) genitive (generally denotes belonging; case of inconsistent definition: whom? what?); Dativus (Dat.) dative (case of indirect object: to whom? to what?); Accusativus (Ass.) accusative (direct object case: whom? what?); Ablativus (Abl.); Vocativus (Voc.) vocative (in classical Latin expresses an appeal). Regarding dative and vocative cases, they are not found in medical nomenclatures, therefore they are not studied in a special section of the program.

In anatomical and histological terminology, the first two cases are mainly used (Nominativus, Genetivus); Accusativus and Ablativus are used in prepositional constructions, found mainly in pharmaceutical and clinical terms. One or another case ending is added to the stem (ven-a, ven-y, ven-e, etc.). It is extremely important in Latin to be able to correctly identify the stem of a noun, which is necessary not only for the formation of case forms, but and to construct new, derived words by suffixation (ven-point-a, ven-ozn-y) or the addition of the bases (ven-o-section, intra-ven-n-y). Dictionary entry for Latin nouns according to form No. Sg. (nominative singular) it is not always possible to determine the type of declension and gender of a noun. For example, nouns ending in -us. There are masculine, feminine and neuter genders. They are found in the second, third, and fourth declensions.

Therefore, the dictionary entry for a Latin noun includes

the following components: full form Nominativus Singularis; ending Genetivus Singularis (in all five declensions these the endings are different, which makes it easy to determine type of declination); genus designation (m, f, n). For example: crista, ae f "comb"; sulcus i, m "furrow"; foramen, inis n "hole".

The first declension includes feminine nouns with ending -a in Nom. Sg. and with the ending -ae in Gen. Sg. For example: vertebra, ae f "vertebra", fovea, ae f "fossa", ala, ae f "wing". To find the stem of a noun of the first declension, it is enough to use the form Nom. Sg. discard the ending -a. Yes, the basis the noun vertebra has vertebr-, and the noun fovea has the stem fove-. In the first Latin declension there are many words borrowed from the ancient Greek language, which are completely Latinized, that is, declined according to the model of Latin nouns, for example: arteria, ae f "artery", trachea, ae f "trachea". However, some words were retained in singular forms the Greek case endings. In No. Sg. they end in -e, in Gen. Sg. to -es. For example: raphe, es f "suture", chole, es f "bile". The II declension includes masculine nouns, which in Nom. Sg. have endings -us or -er, as well as neuter nouns ending in Nom. Sg. -um or -on, in Gen. Sg. all these nouns end in -i. For example: sulcus, i m "furrow", cancer, cri m "cancer", septum, i n "septum", organon, i n "organ".

Noun stems with the ending -us can be easily identified by the form Nom. Sg., discarding the indicated ending. In the dictionary form, where the ending of the word is presented in the genitive case, fluency, if it occurs, is clearly visible. That is why the stem of such nouns is determined according to the form Gen. Sg. by dropping the ending -i. For example: cancer, cri m "cancer" (fluency present), base: cancr-; puer, eri m "child" (no fluency), stem: puer-. The stem of neuter nouns is found as easily as for nouns ending in -us: by discarding the endings of the nominative case (-um or -on). According to the III declension, masculine nouns are declined, feminine and neuter; in the genitive singular they all end in -is. For example: articulatio, onis f "joint", ren, renis m "kidney", tempus, oris n "temple". In No. Sg. endings may be different. Moreover, even nouns of the same gender end differently. For example, the neuter gender includes carut "head", and corpus "body", and zygoma "cheekbone". The main feature of the III declension is the fact that most nouns have a nominative stem and indirect cases do not coincide either qualitatively or quantitatively. The true stem of a noun of the III declension is determined by the form Gen. Sg. by dropping the -is endings, like shown below: Nom. Sg. Gen. Sg. Base sarut "head) sapitis saritpulmo "lung", pulmonis pulmoncartilag

Vocabulary of anatomico-histological terminology is a specialised lexical system, focused on precise scientific language usage. These forms from singular to plural configurative, genitive and fined inflexions are specially fitted to the needs of biology. The ability to competently analyze and translate various types of this anatomical and histological language is essential.

It constitutes a semantic challenge wherein nouns are categorized into genders that are assigned according to the convention without regard for biologic features. Under this

section is an intricate discussion of how gender identifications work together with the linguistic culture and biology.

In anatomical and histological terminology, constant stem comes up as a lynchpin. Knowledge of the fixed heart of a noun is the door which gives access to all its various grammar cases. In this part, I will explain why is important and who builds the house and how we communicate with each other in science by structures of base and column.

Summarizing the above, we note that the anatomical terms rarely consist of one word. Most often you have to deal with terms consisting of two, three or more words. The main word in the term is, of course, the noun. You should immediately remember that any term begins with words of a noun in the nominative case (singular or plural). As a rule, the main word has carry with you a definition (one or more) that can be expressed by adjectives (agreed definitions) or nouns in the genitive case (inconsistent definitions). Construction noun + noun in genus item in anatomical and histological nomenclature occurs very often, and learn correctly construct a term with an inconsistent relationship

means being able to form a variety of anatomical terms. In Latin these are: collum (Nom. Sg.) + scapulae (Gen. Sg.). An inconsistent definition may include two nouns in genitive case: ligamentum tuberculi (definition of the word ligamentum), costae (definition of the word tuberculi) “ligament of the tubercle of the rib”.

Conclusion

Thus, to sum up, this linguistic examination of anatomical and histological terms does not mean to be simply a language study. It shows that the language is an alive element needed for adequately expressing conceptual ideas in biology. This complex of nouns, grammar categories, gender determinations, stem formations, and vocabulary forms is what makes up this specialist lexis which is so important in such subtle communication between scientists.

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**THE CONCEPT AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE FORMATION OF LATIN
CHEMICAL TERMS IN MEDICINE**

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Abstract. This article is devoted to the structural-semantic description of chemical terminology based on the material of a standard chemical dictionary. The study covers the basic body of chemical terms. The subject of the study is the formal and informative structure of this dictionary, the basic and derivative cases of chemical terms.

Key words: Chemistry, term, terminology, development, volume, development

Knowledge is given to man in the form of language. Natural and artificial languages of science are used to express scientific knowledge. The chemical language also belongs to them, which contains special terminology, nomenclature and symbolism. Unlike the language of chemical science, school chemical language is simpler. Without it, learning the basics of chemistry is impossible. With the help of a chemical language, chemical concepts are transmitted and assimilated, various methods of cognitive activity necessary for the learning process are mastered.

Knowledge of chemical terminology, the ability to interpret terms and names both from an encyclopedic point of view and from the point of view of their etymology, contribute to a more conscious mastery of chemical concepts and laws, the development of interest in chemistry. When introducing every new term into everyday life, it is necessary not only to understand the meaning of a word, but also to remember it as a literal whole, and also to clarify the origin.

Behind every word lies a concept. Concepts can be informative, covering the entire amount of a person's knowledge of a given subject, and formal, closely related to the meanings of words. Substantive concepts are stored in the human mind "folded". We do not appeal to them unnecessarily. For example, when we mention air, we do not mobilize our entire supply of information about it, but operate with only one word "air" as a carrier of a formal concept.

Language enters into science primarily as a terminology. The term (Latin terminus - limit, border) - a word or a combination of words that accurately denotes a particular concept used in science, technology, art.

A continuous increase in the volume and complication of the content of scientific information actualizes an in-depth and multidimensional study of scientific terminology,

defining new tasks and approaches.

One of the most important tasks in modern conditions is the transformation of the "information-terminological explosion" into a controlled process, which is based on the standardization and unification of terminology. The theory and practice of term-creation attracts the attention of not only linguists, but also specialists in the relevant branches of knowledge, as well as international organizations involved in standardization of terminologies. Chemical terminology is in this sense the clearest

example. Work on its streamlining, systematization and unification at the international level began as early as the middle of the 19th century.

Chemical terminology occupies an exceptional place among other terminological systems, being the most international and one of the most significant in volume. With the rapid development of chemistry, the process of generating names in this field of knowledge is happening at an increasing rate.

Terminology is a holistic dynamic system, which in functional terms is a system of means of expression, serving one purpose - to ensure the effectiveness of communication in a special field. The word-formation system in a language as applied to a special area of its implementation has a number of features. The purposeful nature of the terminological nomination dictates the choice of optimal language means for expressing special concepts. On the basis of the general word-formation fund, its own terminological word-formation system is formed, selecting from it such techniques, methods and means of word-formation, with the help of which the communicative and informational tasks of professional and scientific communication are most rationally performed.

Even J. Vandries, a famous French linguist, argued that "not a single word stands alone in the speaker's mind. We always strive to group words, to discover new connections connecting them. Words are always associated with any nest of words through their semantics or morpheme".

A term is a "special type of word" that not only correlates with the concepts of a specifically organized branch of knowledge, but also enters into systemic relations with other similar units of the language, forming together with them a special system - terminology. According to the definition of Professor O.S. Akhmanova, "the terminology of a particular scientific field is not just a collection(list) of terms, but a semiological system, that is, an expression of a certain system of concepts, which in turn reflects a certain scientific worldview."

The establishment of system-forming relations between terms is one of the main stages of a systematic study of terminology, because these relationships help to reveal its internal organization, visualize how it is organized, and determine its properties. Only by approaching the terminological vocabulary as a system and studying it, we can highlight the essential and characteristic in it and describe its composition, following the internal

connections between its elements.

Obviously, the principle of consistency is one of the basic principles of organizing terminological vocabulary. A terminological system is a complex whole, consisting of designations of scientific and professional concepts of one particular area of knowledge, organized into a single whole by a combination of relationships and dependencies.

According to the substantive features, chemical vocabulary is divided into general scientific, intersectoral and chemical terms proper. A characteristic feature of chemistry is the presence of a special semiotic system: symbols and formulas.

Based on logical system-forming relationships, chemical terms are combined into conceptual and thematic groups: material, substance; processes, operations; tool, tool; characteristic, property, condition; quantities.

Each of the conceptual and thematic groups is characterized by a special hierarchical structure peculiar to it, which is determined by the hierarchical structure of the chemical objects themselves. The action of word-forming system-forming connections has a twofold orientation. Terms are grouped into word-building nests based on the commonness of the root morpheme, as well as into categories and types based on the values of word-forming formants (from Latin *formans* - generatrix). This is most clearly expressed in nomenclature names, where there is a significant number of formally classifying elements (prefixes and suffixes) that carry encoded information.

The origin of the word and a description of its relationship with other words of the same language or other languages is the science of etymology (Greek *etymologia* from *etymon* - truth, the true meaning of the word and *logos* - concept, teaching). In other words, etymology is a section of linguistics that examines the origin of words, their initial structure and semantic relationships.

The purpose of the article is to identify the structural-semantic and informative properties of the dictionary of chemical terms, to establish the features of their formation based on the distinction between autonomous and non-autonomous terms, to determine the valence properties of the supporting and 5 modifier components of composite and nominal phrases and to identify the features of their meaningful organization in the dictionary of chemical terms.

To achieve this goal, a whole range of research tasks was solved:

- 1) the structural and morphological structure of chemical terms has been established;
- 2) a description of simple derivatives / affixal, composite and collocative terms is given;
- 3) a corpus of autonomous chemical terms, represented by a dictionary entry, and non-autonomous terms, which are used only as components of simple derivatives / affixes, composite and phrasing terms, is identified;

- 4) the corpus and structural-morphological features of valence and non-valence vocabulary are installed;
- 5) the valence indices of the support and modifier components of ambiguous chemical terms are identified;
- 6) the substantive parameters of valence and non-valent vocabulary are identified (profile vocabulary, industry, general scientific and common vocabulary);
- 7) the structural and substantial organization of the standard dictionary of chemical terms is revealed.

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SOME FEATURES OF PRESCRIPTION RULES IN MEDICINE

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Abstract. This article discusses the features of prescription writing in medicine. It contains information about the division of prescription writing into nine parts, the use of Latin terms, the expression of drug forms, the use of doses and amounts, and the abbreviations of prescriptions.

Key words: resept, dose, drug form, shortening, doctor's instruction, patient's condition, disease symptom.

Include the patient's full name and date of birth, your full name and contact information, the date of the prescription, and your signature. Write the name of the medication and the strength you're prescribing. Include the amount of medication that should be filled and the number of refills allowed. Add use directions for the medication, including the route, dosage amount, frequency, and when to discontinue use.

Basic Information Include at least two patient identifiers. Include at least two patient identifiers. Patient identifiers are pieces of information used to clarify the identity of the patient. In all settings, you must include at least two of these identifiers. Full name and date of birth are the two most common identifiers. For prescriptions fulfilled outside of a hospital, the patient's phone number and/or current home address will usually be included, as well. One identifier isn't enough, even if you use the patient's full name. If two patients share the same name, it would be impossible to know which one the prescription refers to without any other identifier.

Step 2 Provide your information. Provide your information. As the prescriber, your name and contact information must also be listed on the prescription. Include your full name, the address of your medical practice, and the phone number of your medical practice. Note that your United States Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) number must also be included somewhere on the prescription.

In most cases, this information will already be printed on the prescription form. If it isn't, however, you will need to write it manually. Note the date of the prescription. Note the date of the prescription. Some prescriptions must be filed within a certain time period. Even when the medication being prescribed does not fall into that category, you should still include the date. Time-sensitive drugs are rated based on schedule categories.

Schedule I drugs have a high potential for abuse and have no legally accepted medical use within the United States. Schedule II drugs have a high potential for abuse but do have some legally accepted medical use. Schedule III drugs have some potential for abuse and can be used for some medical purposes. Schedule IV drugs have a relatively low potential for abuse and are legally permitted for some medical purposes.

Schedule V drugs have an even lower potential for abuse and are legally permitted for certain medical purposes. Sign the prescription. Sign the prescription. You will need to sign each prescription before it can be considered valid. Your signature will usually go at the bottom of the form, regardless of whether or not there is a specific line for it there. It is strongly recommended that you write out the rest of the prescription and sign your name last. Doing so prevents unfinished or blank prescriptions from falling into the wrong hands.

Inscription Display the "Rx" symbol. Display the "Rx" symbol. "Rx" is the symbol for "superscription." Write it just before you write out your instructions for the medication itself. On most prescription forms, the "Rx" is already printed. Write the inscription information immediately after this symbol. The inscription includes all of the information about the specific drug you want to prescribe. Write the medication. Write the medication. You should typically use the generic, non-proprietary name of the drug instead of the name brand.[4]

Use the name brand of the drug only when you specifically wish to prescribe the name brand. Keep in mind that doing so may make the prescription more expensive for the patient.

If you want to prescribe the name brand, you should also include a note on the prescription reading "No Generics." On most prescription forms, there will be a "Brand Name Only" or "No Generics" box you have the option of checking for this purpose.

Mention the strength. Mention the strength. Most medications come in multiple strengths, so you must mention the strength you wish to prescribe immediately after the name of the medication.[5] The strength amount should be indicated in milligrams for tablets and suppositories and milliliters for fluids. Write words instead of abbreviations to avoid possible misunderstandings.

Include the prescription amount. Include the prescription amount. Tell the pharmacist exactly how much of the medication should be filled and passed to the patient. This information should usually be preceded by an appropriate heading, such as "dispense," "disp," "#" or "how much."

Include the specific bottle size or number of tablets/capsules. Spell the numbers out to avoid possible miscommunication. Note the number of permitted refills. Only allow additional refills when the patient will need the exact same prescription multiple times.

For example, you might wish to prescribe a year's worth of oral contraceptives, yet each fulfillment of the prescription might only provide a month's worth. On the prescription form, write "Refills 11" to indicate that eleven refills are permitted after the first fulfillment. After the final refill runs out, the patient will need a new prescription before any additional medication can be obtained.

If you do not wish to permit any refills, write "Refills 0" or "Refills none" to indicate as much. Doing so reduces the risk of possible tampering. Patient Use Directions Specify the route. Specify the route. The route is the method used to take the medication prescribed. When writing the route, you can mention the instructions using either the accepted English term or the corresponding Latin abbreviation.[8]

Common options include:

- By mouth (PO)*
- Per rectum (PR)*
- Intramuscular (IM)*
- Intravenous (IV)*
- Intradermal (ID)*
- Intranasal (IN)*
- Topical (TP)*
- Sublingual (SL)*
- Buccal (BUCC)*
- Intraperitoneal (IP)*

State the dosage amount. State the dosage amount. State how much of the medication the patient should use each time he or she takes it. These instructions will be transferred to the prescription label once it is fulfilled.[9] For instance, you might write something like "one 30 milligram tablet" or "30 milliliters."

Indicate the frequency. Indicate the frequency. The frequency describes when and how often the medication should be taken. It is strongly recommended that you write out the frequency in full rather than using abbreviations. In fact, a medication that must be used "daily" or "every other day" must be written out in full. Abbreviations for these frequencies are prohibited. Other frequency abbreviations can be used, but it is still recommended that you spell out the instructions instead of using the abbreviated form. Several common options include:

Consider including the diagnosis. Consider including the diagnosis. When a medication should only be used on an "as needed" basis, you should include a brief diagnosis or reason for taking the medication.[10] Specify this diagnosis with the abbreviation "PRN."

For example, the statement for a pain medication might read "PRN pain."

Mention any other special instructions. Mention any other special instructions. Occasionally, there might be a special instruction that needs to go on the label. Let the pharmacist know to include it by specifically writing the instruction on the prescription form.

A few common examples include:

"Take with food"

"Avoid alcohol"

"Keep refrigerated"

"Do not freeze"

"For external use only"

"Shake before instillation

1. Recipe: Solutionis Glucosi 10% 10 ml

Sterilisa! Da tales doses numero 10 Signa

2. Recipe.: Anasthesini 0.05

Thymoli 0.1

Olei Menthae guttas X

Olei Persicorum 20.0

Misce. Da. Signa:

3. Recipe: Solutionis Progesteroni oleosae 1% 1 ml Da tales doses numero 10 in ampullis Signa:

4. Recipe: Tabulettas Butadioni 0.15 Da tales doses numero 12 Signa. 5. Recipe: Tannalbini 4.0 Siripi Sacchari 15 ml Aquae destillatae 180 ml Misce. Da. Signa.

Twice a day (BID) Write when to discontinue use. Most medications must be taken until the drug runs out. In some cases, however, the patient should stop taking the medication once his or her symptoms disappear. You should specifically write which is the case on the prescription form.

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**GREEK TERMINOLOGY MEANING THERAPEUTIC AND SURGICAL
METHODS OF TREATMENT. GREEK AND LATIN DUPLICATED NAMES**

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Abstract. This article discusses the meaning of Greek and Latin terms in therapeutic and surgical disease designations, methods of application, forms of anatomical and clinical doublets in Greek and Latin.

Key words: designation, application, therapeutic, terms, interpretation, idiom, catastrophe, anesthesia

There is hardly any other aspect of that is so discouraging and discomforting for the medical students for which they have to study about a thousand words of surgical terms therapeutic terms and etc. which they have to study in both languages Greek and Latin also the meaning, structure, vocabulary, gender and stem and etc. This side of the medical education journey of the student maybe a little bit difficult but also fun at the same time where they will learn that these are actually interesting and intriguing. A French essayist of the 16th century made the apt remark saying that “the language of medicine is an idiom foreign to the general speech and discordant sounds”. So basically what he's trying to say is in the opinion of my interpretation of the phrase is that the



language of medicine which is Greek and Latin are spoken by almost all the professionals in this field like doctors, nurses, physicians etc. are difficult to be understood by the general public who aren't in the medical field is hard to understand, also the languages Greek and Latin are not spoke in like a general Greek man or a Latin speaking person, only the clinical, surgical, therapeutically terms are spoken by the professionals in the field. Where they use this terms to determine the disease, to diagnose and also in the surgical field. To determine they position of the incision in surgery surgeon's use words like anterior, posterior, inferior, to determine the position of the incision and also where to start applying the lines for the IV and whatnot.

Although medical terms have been drawn from many languages but majority are drawn from Greek and Latin because these are one of the very first to propose these terms and many historical figures have hailed from these lands where they are considered father of medicine for examples Hippocrates. Some familiarity with the meaning of the most frequent used roots, stem, gender etc. with a little bit of hard work in studying these words we can clearly see that some of the formidable sounding medical terms and whole lot of terms are a combination of words which describe the body part, a function meaning what these part is responsible which in turn means for example like what does the heart do and what do the arm do or the lungs for that matter, or a condition where the patient is ill with a unknown disease but can be diagnosed by these terms.

The most basic terms and the easiest ones are always repeated over and over again in various and easy combination we just have to learn how to put these words together and what goes with what and we can easily learn how to use these words then it will be easy to speak in the language of medicine which is an accomplishment where an general individual will find it difficult and struggle to complete.

The knowledge of the meaning of the roots, stem, gender, suffixes and prefixes enables the student to analyze and examine the words into component parts. This is of the greatest and the most meaning full help in learning to understand, speak the language of the medicine which is most required for the individual who is present in the medical field because when the senior doctors, physicians, nurses etc. speak in this format the individual might not understand and misinterpret which will cause miscommunication which in turn will lead to major catastrophe which will lead the misdiagnose or even worse in death for the patient.

Which is why learning lasting and Greek terms are critically essential for the individual to learn and understand and read the language of the medicine. Some of the names of the body parts for example anatomy which is derived from Latin meaning the body parts are derived centuries ago which are still used in day to day life in the medical field. For example words like amigo, cardio, and encephalon are the Latin words for

arteries, heard and brain in Latin, these words are still used till now in the modern 21st century. It is said that three-fourths of the medical terminology that are used in this field are from the Greek language.

The most prominent reason for why Greek words are dominant in the terms around the worlds where they don't even speak this language is because the Greeks were the founding fathers of the rational medicine.

Most of the things that we know of are already done by the Greeks which is why they hold responsible for owning most of the words and terms and this is also preferred to be used around the world. This all happened in the golden age of civilization. In the 5th century the school of Hippocrates who is considered still to this day the father of medicine. Where he ran a school names the The Hippocratic School and later on Galen, These places formulated theories which was used up and until the point of 18th century.

The people who were studying in his institution and those who were also working were the first to describe diseases based observation, which means that they observed what ails the sick person and could make an apt observation which were founded by these people who were working in the Hippocratic School. And they also coined many terms for example arthritis, nephritis, pleurisies, which in turn means joint pain, pain in the kidney and pain in the pleura which is the covering of the heart muscle which helps to contract and pass electricity which helps in the rhythmic contraction of the heart which in turn helps to pump the blood to the body. Here are some of the examples for the greek surgical terminologies which are still used in the modern day medicine.

Important terms to remember:

- Root:** the essential meaning of the term.
- Suffix:** the ending of the term.
- Prefix:** the beginning of the term.
- Combining vowel:** connects roots to suffixes (or roots to other roots).
- Combining form:** the root + the combining vowel.

1. Chirurgia (Χειρουργία): Surgery
 2. Anesthesia (Αναισθησία): Anesthesia
 3. Hemostasis (Αιμόσταση): Control of bleeding
 4. Antiseptikos (Αντισηπτικός): Antiseptic
 5. Asepsis (Ασηψία): Absence of germs or microorganisms
 6. Biopsy (Βιοψία): Removal and examination of tissue for diagnostic purposes
 7. Laparoskopia (Λαπαροσκοπία): Laparoscopy
 8. Osteotomy (Οστεοτομία): Surgical cutting of bone
 9. Dermatoplasty (Δερματοπλαστική): Skin grafting
- Osteotomy (Οστεοτομία): Surgical cutting of bone
- Dermatoplasty (Δερματοπλαστική): Skin grafting
- Angioplasty (Αγγειοπλαστική): Surgical repair or unblocking of a blood vessel
- Orthopedics (Ορθοπεδική): Branch of surgery dealing with the skeletal system and related structures
- Suture (Ραφή): Stitching or sewing tissues together
- Gastrostomia (Γαστροστομία): Surgical creation of an opening into the stomach through the abdominal wall
- Neurochirurgia (Νευροχειρουργική): Neurosurgery
- Cauterize (Καυτηριάζω): To burn or sear tissue with a hot instrument or caustic substance
- Tracheostomia (Τραχεοστομία): Surgical procedure to create an opening in the windpipe (trachea)
- Ligament (Δέσμη): A band of fibrous tissue that connects bones to other bones
- Tendon (Τένον): A fibrous tissue that connects muscle to bone
- Hernia (Κήλη): Protrusion of an organ through the wall of the cavity that normally contains it
- Prosthesis (Πρόθεση): Artificial body part or device to replace a missing or damaged body part.

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THE HISTORY OF THE ORIGIN OF MEDICAL TERMS AND THEIR IMPORTANCE TODAY

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Abstract. This article talks about the history of the origin and formation of medical terms. It contains information on the use of the initially formed naming of medical terms in today's consumption, their importance, and their use as interdisciplinary terms.

Key words: medical terms, phraseological phrase, origin, syndrome, communication, scientific terminology

It is difficult for a first-year student to perceive new disciplines, especially human anatomy, the study of which is impossible without knowledge of the Latin language. It, unlike other languages that we now, one way or another, use in life, has one amazing feature. On the one hand, Latin is a dead language: it went out of use around the sixth century AD and the inhabitants of no existing state use it to communicate with each other.

The Latin language has found the widest use in pharmaceuticals, medicine, and scientific terminology, so students must understand that the Latin language is a means of scientific medical communication, a means of professional communication among doctors. It is the international language of medicine, understood by doctors all over the world. Therefore, when studying medical terms, we suggest focusing on the history of their origin - this way the memorization process will be much easier and more interesting. If we analyze the etymology of Latin terms in medicine, we can come to the conclusion that many of them come from the names of certain causes that cause diseases, from proper names - for example, the names of doctors or patients. But a special group includes terms that were formed on the basis of associations with mythical characters.

In medical vocabulary, these terms are distinguished by their brightness and expressiveness. In most cases, the names of various diseases and ailments contain the names of heroes from ancient mythology. This was typical for the Renaissance, and subsequently for the New Age, when rapid changes occurred in all spheres of human activity, in particular in medicine.

One of the most memorable and colorful characters in the mythology of Ancient Greece, whose name formed the basis of the term hermaphroditismus - bisexuality, is

Hermaphroditus - a stately, golden-haired young man of unearthly beauty. He rejected the nymph's love; in response, she asked the gods for eternal unity with her beloved.

In medical practice, the term Tendo Achillis (t. calcaneus) is widely used - Achilles tendon (calcaneus) - formed by the tendons of the gastrocnemius and soleus muscles of the leg, attached to the tubercle of the heel bone. It got its name from the name of the greatest of the heroes who fought at the walls of Troy, Achilles (Achilles). Fate destined him not only for great feats and immortal glory, but also for death in the prime of his life. Therefore, Achilles' mother Thetis tried to change the tragic fate of her son - she rubbed herbs with herbs, kept him in fire in order to give him immortality, and in infancy she bathed Achilles in the waters of the river

Styx, as a result of which Achilles' body became invulnerable except for the heel by which Thetis held him. But during one of the battles, fate overtook the hero - Paris, with the help of Apollo, hit Achilles with an arrow in the heel, after which he fell dead after some time. This case served as the source for the emergence of the frequently used phraseological phrase "Achilles tendon." The name of another no less famous hero, the giant Atlas, who holds the entire weight of the sky on his mighty back, is associated with the name of the first cervical vertebra atlas, atlantis, m. When studying the anatomy of the nervous system, you can come across the term, arachnoid membrane of the brain - arachnoidea mater cerebri, it is covered with a network of small grooves of nerves, the appearance of which resembles a spider's web.

This term appeared thanks to one of the daring heroines who challenged the gods, Arachne. Arachne had no equal in the skill of weaving. She spun threads like fog into fabrics as transparent as air. In Greek, "arachne" means spider. The name of the goddess of love Venus is associated with the name of venereal diseases - sexually transmitted diseases. In medicine, there is also such a term as pomum Adami seu prominentia laryngea Adam's apple or laryngeal protrusion, on the front surface of the neck, mostly in men. The term cornu Ammonis (hippocampus) The cornu of Ammon is sometimes called the hippocampus, a part of the old cerebral cortex that forms one of the walls of the lateral ventricle. In our opinion, the term "head of Medusa" - caput Medusae - seemed most interesting. This is what doctors call the characteristic pattern formed when the subcutaneous veins of the anterior abdominal wall are dilated, visible to the naked eye, which is caused by congestion in the portal vein during collateral circulation. The similarity of this design with the snake-headed hair on the head of Medusa the Gorgon was the reason for the creation of this term.

A large number of mythological terms are found in psychology - the science of the psyche, mental activity of a person, his soul. The main source of their occurrence is the myths of Ancient Greece - for example, narcissism and pygmalionism, venerophobia and

nymphomania. But the creation of the term Ondine's curse syndrome is based on a beautiful old German legend. The mermaid Ondine fell in love with the knight Lawrence, he reciprocated her feelings, and the lovers decided to get married. At the altar, Lawrence swore an oath to Ondine that he would remain faithful to her as long as he breathed upon waking each morning. Over the years, the beautiful girl lost her attractiveness, and her lover became cold towards her. One day Ondine saw her husband with someone else and cursed him out of resentment. Now he could only breathe while awake. If he falls asleep, his breathing will stop. So this syndrome means that a person stops breathing during sleep. A new round in the development of terminological vocabulary in psychology occurred in the 20th century.

This is due to the emergence of psychoanalysis by Sigmund Freud, who, to substantiate his teachings, often resorted to the myth of the Argonauts, as well as the Theban cycle of myths. The fate and character of their characters - Oedipus, Antigone, Medea, Jocasta, Orestes, Phaedrus and Electra - Freud carefully analyzed and transferred to his patients. For example, the Oedipus complex is sexual attraction to a parent of the opposite sex. In the Theban cycle of myths, Oedipus, without knowing it, married his mother, and they had children.

When the truth about Oedipus's origins was revealed, his mother committed suicide, and the hero himself blinded himself and set off to wander the world. Such clinical terms as Polycrates complex, Cain complex, Io syndrome, Persephone syndrome, Midas syndrome, etc. are known. Why is it so important to know the history of the development of terminology, the history of the creation of medical terms.

First of all, this will broaden the student's horizons; it will be easier for him to assimilate and comprehend these terms, and with them the phenomena that correspond to them. Which will subsequently lead to a deep understanding of the diagnostic meaning of clinical terms, to the development of clinical thinking, which will undoubtedly help future doctors in their professional activities.

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**IPOTEKA (UY JOY XIZMATLARI) BOZORINI SHAKLLANTIRISHDA
AHOLINI UY-JOY BILAN TA'MINLASH HOLATI TAHLILI**

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Annotatsiya: Maqolada ipoteka bozorining holati, aholiga ajratilgan ipoteka kreditlari, ipoteka portfeli o'sishi, aholi o'sishi dinamikasi tahlil qilingan.

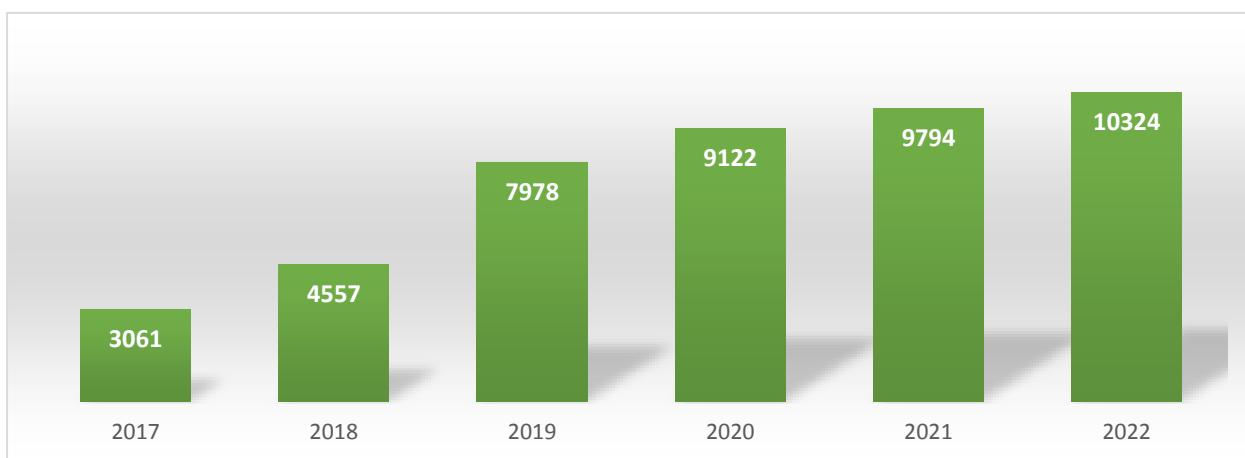
Kalit so'zlar: Ipoteka, bozor, uy-joy, kredit, ipoteka portfeli.

O'zbekistonda aholining daromadlari va uy-joy masalasining dolzarbliyi yuzasidan tahliliy ma'lumotlar, ipoteka kreditlari bozorining rivojlanishida aholi demografiyasining o'zaro bog'liqligi hamda Tijorat banklari tomonidan ipoteka orqali kreditlash amaliyoti "Ipoteka" ATB misolida chuqur tadqiq etilgan.

Mamlakatimizda mustaqillik yillardan so'ng ilk bor ipoteka tizimining vujudga kelishi, ya'ni 1996 yilda "Uyjoyjamg'armabank"ning hamda 2005-yilda "Ipoteka" ATBning tashkil etilishi va keyinchalik 2016-yilda Prezidentning ikkita muhim qarori asosida davlat dasturlari qabul qilinib, bu bilan qishloq va shahar joylarda uy-joy qurilishini jadallashtirish va aholiga imtiyozli ipoteka kreditlar ajratib kelinayotganligini alohida qayd etish lozim. Yuqoridaqgi qo'yilgan ushbu qadam aholining yillar davomida yig'ilib qolgan uy-joy masalasini hal etishga qaratilganligi bilan ahamiyatlidir.

Shahar joylardagi aholini uy-joy bilan ta'minlash bo'yicha O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2016-yil 22-noyabrdagi "2017-2020-yillarda shaharlarda arzon ko'p xonardonli uylarni qurish va rekonstruksiya qilish Dasturini amalga oshirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi PQ-2660-sun qarori qabul qilindi.

Mazkur qarorga binoan 2017-2020-yillar davomida 56,5 mingdan ortiq ko'p xonardonli uylar qurildi. Bundan tashqari, qishloq joylardagi aholini uy-joy bilan ta'minlash bo'yicha O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2016-yil 21-oktabrdagi "2017-2021-yillarda qishloq joylarda yangilangan namunaviy loyihalar bo'yicha arzon uy-joylar qurish dasturi to'g'risida" PQ-2639 sonli qarori qabul qilindi. Tahlillar shuni ko'rsatmoqdaki, 2017-2020-yillar davomida qishloq joylarda jami 63,3 mingta uy-joylar qurilib aholiga imtiyozli ipoteka kreditlari orqali ajratildi. Yuqoridagilardan kelib chiqib, 2017-2020-yillar davomida davlat dasturi va boshqa dasturlar doirasida 150 mingga yaqin uy-joylar aholiga imtiyozli ipoteka kreditlari orqali ajratildi.



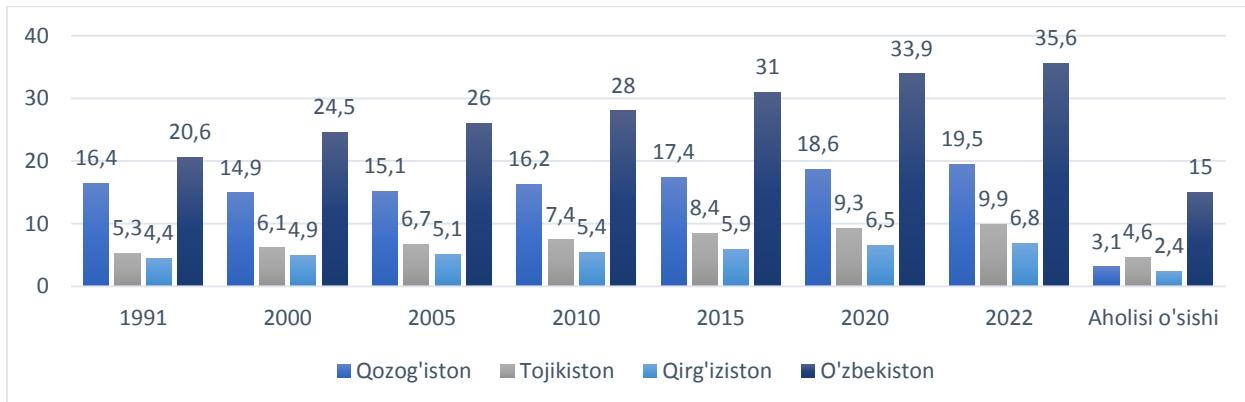
1-rasm. 2017-2022 yillarda aholiga ajratilgan ipoteka kreditlar (mlrd.so 'm)

Mazkur rasmda 2017-yilda aholiga 3 061 mlrd.so 'm ipoteka kreditlari ajratilgan bo'lsa, bu ko'rsatkich 2022-yilning 10 oyida 3,4 barobarga ko'p, 3ya'ni 10 342 mlrd. so'mni tashkil etgan. Ipoteka kreditlarning bu sur'atda o'sishi davlatning ipoteka bozoriga yo'naltirgan mablag'larining o'rni katta ekanligini ko'rsatadi.



2-rasm. 2017-2022 yillarda ipoteka portfelining o'sishi (mlrd.so 'm).

Yuqoridagi rasm ma'lumotlaridan ko'rish mumkinki, hukumat tomonidan ipoteka bozoriga mablag'larning yo'naltirilishi ipoteka bozorining tobora rivojlanishiga sabab bo'lmoqda. Tijorat banklar tomonidan ajratilgan kreditlar qoldig'i ham qisqa muddatda 5,7 barobarga oshganligini ko'rish mumkin. Ipoteka qoldiq summasining 78% i hukumat tomonidan ajratilgan mablag'lar hissasiga to'g'ri keladi.



3-rasm. 1991-2022- yillarda MDH davlatlari aholisining o'sish dinamikasi (mln kishi)

Ma'lumotdan ko'rish mumkinki, aholining o'sish dinamikasi son bo'yicha O'zbekiston qo'shni davlatlarga nisbatan yuqori o'rinda turadi. O'tgan 30 yil davomida mamlakatimiz aholisi 15,0 mln. kishiga (71,4 foizga) oshganligini ko'rish mumkin. Hattoki, aholisi eng ko'p bo'lgan qo'shni davlat Rossiya Fyederatsiyasida ham 1991 yilda aholi soni 148,5 mln. kishini 2022-yilda esa, 145,5 mln. kishini tashkil etgan. Biroq Rossiya va Qozog'istonda ipoteka bozorining qay darajada rivojlanganligini yuqorida ko'rsatib o'tilgan tahliliy ma'lumotlardan ko'rib chiqdik.

Mamlakatimizda aholi soni ortib borishi bilan birga yangi qurilgan oilalar soni ham tobora ortib bormoqda. Mustaqillikdan keyingi 30 yil ichida yangi qurilgan oilalar soni va mavjud oilalar sonining yilma-yil o'sib borishini quyidagi ma'lumotdan ko'rish mumkin



4-rasm. 1991-2022- yillarda Respublika bo'yicha yangi oilalar sonining o'sish dinamikasi (ming.kishi)

1991-yilda O'zbekistonda mavjud oilalar soni 3,7 mln. nafarni tashkil etgan bo'lsa, o'tgan 30 yil ichida oilalarning real o'sish miqdori 3,2 mln. nafarni tashkil etib, ularning jami soni 6,9 mln.ga yetdi. O'sish sur'ati esa 86,5 foizni tashkil etadi.

1991-yildan 2017-yilgacha bo'lgan davr oralig'ida O'zbekistonda ipoteka bozori keng ko'lamba rivojlanmagan va yangi qurilgan uy-joylar soni bor yo'g'i 90,0 mingni tashkil etar edi. Bu davrda mamlakatdagi oilalar soni ham 2,5 mln.ga ortib, jami 6,2 mln. kishini tashkil etgan. Bu raqamlardan bevosita o'sha davrda aholining uy-joy bilan ta'minlanganlik darajasi qanday og'ir ahvolda ekanligini ko'rishimiz mumkin.

2017-2021-yillar davomidagi 5 yillikda respublikada yangi qurilgan oilalar soni 1,5 mln.ta, tijorat banklar tomonidan esa 280,0 mingta uy-joy uchun 35,8 trln.so'm17 miqdorida ipoteka kreditlari ajratilgan bo'lib, o'rtacha ajratilgan ipoteka kreditlari soni yillik 56 mingtani tashkil etadi.

Ma'lumotlardan ko'rinish turibdiki, 2017-2022-yillarda mamlakatda 1 530 437 nafar yangi oila qurilgan bo'lsa, hududlarda banklar tomonidan 279,8 mingta oilaga ipoteka kreditlari ajratilgan. Ya'ni, yangi qurilgan oilalarning 18 foizi uy-joy bilan ta'minlangan deyish mumkin.

2017-2022-yillardagi uy-joy bahosining o'zgarishi aholining kredit to'lovlariga bo'lgan ta'siri (yuklamasi)ni quyidagi rasmida ko'rishimiz mumkin (2021-2022-yillar subsidiya asosida hiob-kitob qilingan).



5-rasm. 2017-2022-yillarda uy-joy bahosining oshib borishi oylik kredit to'lovlariga bo'lgan ta'siri. (ming so'm)

Ushbu ma'lumotlardan ko'rinishdiki, 2017-2022-yillarda ryespublika bo'ylab uy-joylarning qurilishida davlatning aralashuvi bo'lganligi tufayli, uy-joy bozoridagi narxnavo anchagina barqaror bo'lgan. Shuningdek, bu davrda uyjoylar, asosan, davlat dasturi doirasida qurilgan va 20 yil muddatga imtiyozli ipoteka krediti (yillik 7%) orqali aholiga ajratilgan.

2020-yildan boshlab esa, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yil 28-noyabrdagi PF-5886-son Farmoniga binoan, aholiga ajratiladigan ipoteka kreditlari nafaqat aholining ijtimoiy himoyaga muhtoj qatlamiga, balki aholining barcha qatlamiga ajratilishi belgilandi. Shuningdek, davlat korxonalari aholiga uyjoy qurish bo'yicha bozordan chiqib ketishi va uy-joy qurilish bozorining erkinlashishi tufayli uy-joy bahosining so'nggi ikki yil davomida keskin oshishi kuzatildi. (2020-yildan boshlab ijtimoiy himoyaga muhtoj aholiga davlat tomonidan boshlang'ich badal va kredit foiziga subsidiya to'lash tizimi yo'lga qo'yildi).

Kreditlarni qayta moliyalashtirishning asosiy usullari, bank tomonidan ixtisoslashtirilgan tashkilotga berilgan ipoteka krediti bo'yicha huquqlarning to'liq topshirilishi yoki kredit bergan bankning o'zi tomonidan ushbu kreditga qo'yiladigan talablarni o'z balansida qoldirib, kamayadi. Masalan, ipoteka bo'yicha talab huquqini uchinchi shaxslarga o'tkazish.

Ipoteka kreditlarini qayta moliyalashtirish usuli asosida ipoteka kreditlashning asosiy modellari - ikki bosqichli (klassik) va bir pog'onali, ular eng rivojlangan mamlakatlarning nomlari bilan atalgan.

1. Ipoteka tizimini tashkil etishning klassik (ikki bosqichli) modeli AQShda yaratilgan va eng rivojlangan. Amerika hukumatining tashabbusi bilan banklar tomonidan berilgan ipoteka kreditlarini sug'urta qilish uchun maxsus hukumat tuzilmalari yaratildi. Bu shunday deb ataladi. Amerika ipoteka kreditlash sxemasi, unda banklar tomonidan berilgan ipoteka kreditlari maxsus tashkil etilgan ipoteka agentliklariga beriladi. Ular, o'z navbatida, individual ssudalarni to'ldiradilar, shakllangan paketlarga (hovuzlarga) qarshi ipoteka bilan ta'minlangan qimmatli qog'ozlar chiqaradilar, ularni fond bozorida sotadilar, yana banklardan ssudalarni sotib oladilar va hokazo.

2. Bir bosqichli modelga ega ipoteka kreditlashning klassik modelidan farqli o'laroq, ipoteka kreditini bergen bank, bir tomonidan, berilgan ipoteka kreditlari bo'yicha garov bilan ta'minlangan, boshqa tomonidan, qarz oluvchilar tomonidan kredit olish uchun garovga qo'yilgan ko'chmas mulk bilan mustaqil ravishda kreditlar bermoqda. Ushbu model, shuningdek, Germaniya ipoteka modeli deb ataladi. Bir pog'onali tizim G'arbiy Evropa mamlakatlarda ko'proq tarqagan. Amerikaliklardan farqli o'laroq, u hukumat qarori tufayli emas, balki Evropa kredit tizimining tabiiy evolyutsiyasi jarayonida shakllandi.

Rossiyada asos sifatida ipoteka kreditlashning ikki bosqichli modeli qabul qilingan. Bu uy-joy ipoteka kreditini berish tizimini rivojlantirish bo'yicha qabul qilingan Konsepsiyada o'z aksini topgan.

Hozirgi kunda dunyoda ipoteka kreditlashning ikkita asosiy modeli mavjud: klassik Amerika modeli va nemis modeli qurilish va jamg'arma kassalariga asoslangan. Birinchi holda, allaqachon qurilgan uyning garovi evaziga ipoteka krediti beriladi, ikkinchidan, qurilish omonat kassasi tizimi uyning qurilishini moliyalashtiradi.

Ipoteka amerika modelida birinchi bosqich deb nomlangan birinchi bosqich bu ko'chmas mulk bilan kafolatlangan kreditlar berishdir. Banklar uzoq muddatli va nisbatan past foiz stavkalari bo'yicha kreditlar berishlari sababli, ular kundalik faoliyatini amalga oshirish uchun zarur bo'lgan mavjud pul mablag'lari miqdorini kamaytirmoqda.

Uzoq vaqt davomida berilgan pullarni qaytarishning eng qisqa muddatlari banklarga berilgan kreditlarni qayta moliyalashtirish muammosini keltirib chiqardi. Ipoteka kreditining ikkilamchi bozorida ushbu muammoning echimi ipoteka kreditlashning ikkilamchi bozori bo'lib, unda kreditlarni qayta moliyalashtirish bank tomonidan hovuzlardagi monoton ipoteka kreditlarini birlashtiradigan va o'zining qimmatli qog'ozlarini chiqaradigan ixtisoslashgan tashkilotga berilgan ipoteka krediti bo'yicha huquqlarning to'liq topshirilishi bilan qisqartiriladi.

Bir bosqichli ipoteka modelida ssudalarni qayta moliyalashtirishning asosiy usuli - bu kreditga bo'lgan talablarni o'z balansida qoldirgan holda, kredit bergen bankning o'zi tomonidan qimmatli qog'ozlarning chiqarilishi. Bir bosqichli modelda, ipoteka krediti bergen bank mustaqil ravishda, bir tomondan, berilgan ipoteka kreditlari bilan kafolatlangan obligatsiya tipidagi qimmatli qog'ozlarni, boshqa tomondan, qarz oluvchilar tomonidan kredit olish uchun garovga qo'yilgan ko'chmas mulkni chiqaradi.

Bir bosqichli ipoteka modeli G'arbiy Evropada ko'proq tarqalgan. Amerika modelidan farqli o'larraq, u hukumatning ma'muriy qarori tufayli emas, balki Evropa kredit tizimining tabiiy evolyutsiyasi jarayonida shakllandi. Banklar tomonidan ipoteka obligatsiyalarini chiqarish jarayoni maxsus qonunlar bilan tartibga solinadi va bank nazorati organlari tomonidan nazorat qilinadi, banklarning o'zi esa past darajadagi operatsiyalar ro'yxati bilan cheklangan.

Shunday qilib, ipoteka kreditlarini qayta moliyalashtirish usullaridagi tafovutlar ipoteka kreditining ikkita asosiy modelini: ikki darajali yoki klassik va bitta bosqichli qurilishni xarakterlaydi, ular eng katta rivojlangan davlatlarning nomlari bilan ataladi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxati

1. Statistika agentligi rasmiy sayti www.stat.uz ma'lumotlari.
2. <http://www.lex.uz> (O'zbekiston Respublikasi Qonunchilik portali);
3. <http://www..dissercat.com>.

**MONOTON FUNKSIYANI LOGARIFIMIK VA RATSIONAL
TENGSIKLILARGA TADBIQI.**

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Matematika ta'lif yo'nalishi 3-kurs

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Fizika-matematika fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori.

Annotatsiya: Biz bilamizki tengsizliklarni yechishda ma'lum bir yechim algoritmi mavjud va standart shakldagi tengsizlikka keltirish mumkin. Biz bu maqolada monoton funksiyani logarifimik va ratsional tengsizliklarga tadbiqini ko'rib o'tamiz.

Kalit so'zlar: monoton funksiya, ko'rsatkichli, logarifimik, ratsional tengsizliklar.

Ta'rif. $y = f(x)$ funksiya $[a, b]$ kesmada aniqlangan bo'lsin. Agar $x_1 < x_2$ shartni qanoatlantiruvchi barcha $x_1, x_2 \in [a, b]$ lar uchun $f(x_1) < f(x_2)$ bajarilsa, u holda $f(x)$ funksiya $[a, b]$ kesmada o'suvchi deyiladi.

Ta'rif. $y = f(x)$ funksiya $[a, b]$ kesmada aniqlangan bo'lsin. Agar $x_1 < x_2$ shartni qanoatlantiruvchi barcha $x_1, x_2 \in [a, b]$ lar uchun $f(x_1) > f(x_2)$ bajarilsa, u holda $f(x)$ funksiya $[a, b]$ kesmada kamayuvchi deyiladi.

$y = f(x)$ funksiya faqat o'suvchi yoki faqat kamayuvchi bo'ladigan intervalga funksiyaning monotonlik intervali deyiladi.

Bizga monoton o'suvchi $f(x)$ funksiya berilgan bo'lsin va a, b lar uning aniqlanish sohasiga tegishli bo'lsin, u xolda quyidagi tasdiqlar o'rini.

1. Tasdiq.
 $f(a) > f(b)$ tengsizlik, $a > b$ tengsizlika ekivalent. Ya'ni $f(a) - f(b) > 0$ tengsizlika, $a - b > 0$ ga ekivalent.
2. Tasdiq.
 $f(a) < f(b)$ tengsizlik, $a < b$ tengsizlika ekivalent. Ya'ni $f(a) - f(b) < 0$ tengsizlika, $a - b < 0$ ga ekivalent.

Ushbu tasdiqlardan quyidagi xulosa kelib chiqadi.

Agar $f(x)$ funksiya o'suvchi bo'lsa, u xolda $f(a) - f(b)$ ni ishorasi $a - b$ argumentlar ayirmasi ishorasi bilan ustma-ust tushadi.

Masalan. Ratsionallashtirish usuli qaysi tartibda bajariladi.

Bizga

$$\frac{f(x) - f(a)}{g(x) - g(b)} > 0 \quad (1)$$

buyerde $f(x), g(x)$ funksiyalar monoton o'suvchi funksiyalar. U xolda funksiyalar ayirmasini argumentlar ayirmasi bilan almashtirish mumkin

$$\frac{x-a}{x-b} > 0 \quad (2)$$

(2) tengsizlika (1) tengsizlikning natijasi deyiladi. Bu degani (2) tengsizlik (1) ning barcha yechimlarni o'z ichiga olgan holda o'ziga hos yechimlarga ham ega bo'lishi mumkin.

Bu (2) yechimlar ichida (1) yechimlarni olish uchun (2) ning yechimlari va $f(x), g(x)$ funksiyalarning aniqlanish sohasi kesishmasi qaraladi.

Misol-1. U shbu

$$\log_{x^2}(x+2) < 1$$

tengsizlikni yeching.

Yechish: Bu tengsizlikni yechish uchun logarifimik xossasidan foydalanamiz.

Bir hil asosga o'tamiz va (1), (2) tengsizliklarga ko'ra quyidagi ko'rinishga kelamiz:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\lg(x+2)}{\lg x^2} < 1 &\Rightarrow \frac{\lg(x+2)}{\lg x^2} - 1 < 0 \\ \frac{\lg(x+2) - \lg x^2}{\lg x^2 - \lg 1} &< 0 \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

(3) tengsizlikni aniqlanish sohasini qaraymiz.

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{cases} x^2 > 0, & x \neq 1 \\ x + 2 > 0 \\ \frac{x+2-x^2}{x^2-1} < 0 \end{cases} &\Rightarrow \begin{cases} (-\infty; 0) \cup (0; +\infty), & x \neq 1 \\ x > -2 \\ \frac{(x-2)(x+1)}{(x-1)(x+1)} = \frac{(x-2)(x+1)}{(x-1)(x+1)} > 0 \end{cases} \\ &\begin{cases} (-\infty; 0) \cup (0; +\infty), & x \neq 1 \\ (-2; +\infty) \\ \frac{(x-2)(x+1)}{(x-1)(x+1)} > 0 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

Javob: $(-2; -1) \cup (-1; 0) \cup (0; 1) \cup (2; \infty)$.

Misol-2.

Ushbu

$$\log_{2x+2} \frac{10x^2+x-2}{5x-1} \leq 0$$

tengsizlikni yeching.

Yechish: Bu tengsizlikni yechish uchun logarifimik xossasidan foydalanamiz.

Bir hil asosga o'tamiz va (1), (2) tengsizliklarga ko'ra quyidagi ko'rinishga kelamiz:

$$\frac{\lg(10x^2 + x - 2)}{\lg \frac{2x+2}{5x-1}} \leq 0$$

$$\frac{\lg(10x^2 + x - 2) - \lg 1}{\lg \frac{2x+2}{5x-1} - \lg 1} \leq 0 \quad (4)$$

(4) tengsizlikni aniqlanish sohasini qaraymiz.

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{2x+2}{5x-1} > 0, \quad x \neq \frac{1}{5} \\ 10x^2 + x - 2 > 0 \\ \frac{10x^2 + x - 3}{\frac{2x+2}{5x-1} - 1} \leq 0 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2x+2 > 0, \quad x \neq \frac{1}{5} \\ (2x+1)(5x-2) > 0 \\ \frac{(5x+3)(2x-1)(5x-1)}{3(1-x)} \leq 0, \quad x \neq 1 \end{array} \right. \end{aligned}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (-1; +\infty) > 0, \quad x \neq \frac{1}{5} \\ (-\infty; -\frac{1}{2}) \cup (\frac{2}{5}; +\infty) > 0 \\ \frac{(5x+3)(2x-1)(5x-1)}{3(1-x)} \leq 0, \quad x \neq 1 \end{array} \right.$$

Javob: $(-\infty; -1) \cup \left[-\frac{3}{5}; \frac{1}{5}\right] \cup \left[\frac{1}{5}; \frac{1}{2}\right] \cup \left[\frac{1}{2}; +\infty\right).$

Misol-3.

Ushbu

$$\frac{\sqrt{1-3x}-1}{\sqrt{2+x}-1} < 1$$

tengsizlikni ratsionallashtirish usulini qo'llab yeching.

Yechish: Bu tengsizlikni yechish uchun (1), (2) tengsizliklardan foydalanamiz:

$$\frac{\sqrt{1-3x}-1}{\sqrt{2+x}-1} - 1 < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{1-3x}-1 - \sqrt{2+x}+1}{\sqrt{2+x}-1} < 0$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{1-3x}-\sqrt{2+x}}{\sqrt{2+x}-\sqrt{1}} < 0$$

$f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ funksiya o'suvchi ishorani saqlaydi.

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1 - 3x - 2 - x}{2 + x - 1} < 0 \\ 1 - 3x \geq 0 \\ 2 + x \geq 0, \quad 2 + x \neq 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{4x + 1}{x + 1} > 0 \\ x \leq \frac{1}{3} \\ x \geq 2, \quad x \neq -1 \end{cases}$$

Javob: $[-2; -1) \cup \left(-\frac{1}{4}; \frac{1}{3}\right]$.

Misol-3.

Ushbu

$$\frac{3 - x - \sqrt{5 - x^2}}{\cos \frac{2x - 7}{4} - \cos \frac{x - 5}{4}} \geq 0$$

tengsizlikni yeching.

Yechish: Bu tengsizlikni yechish uchun (1), (2) tengsizliklardan foydalanamiz. Bu tengsizlikda $y = \cos x$ funksiya $[0; -\pi]$ da monoton o'suvchi funksiya.

Aniqlanish sohasi $5 - x^2 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow -\sqrt{5} \leq x \leq \sqrt{5}$ teng. Tengsizlikdagi

$\cos \frac{2x - 7}{4}, \cos \frac{x - 5}{4}$ funksiyalarini baholaymiz.

1) $\cos \frac{2x - 7}{4}$ baholaymiz.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{-2\sqrt{5} - 7}{4} &\leq \frac{2x - 7}{4} \\ \frac{-\sqrt{20} - 7}{4} &> \frac{-\sqrt{25} - 7}{4} = -\frac{12}{4} = -3 \\ \frac{2x - 7}{4} &\leq \frac{2\sqrt{5} - 7}{4} < 0 \end{aligned}$$

Demak $\cos \frac{2x - 7}{4} \rightarrow [-\pi; 0]$ da o'suvchi.

2) $\cos \frac{x - 5}{4}$ baholaymiz.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{-\sqrt{5} - 7}{4} &< \frac{x - 5}{4} > -\pi \\ \frac{x - 5}{4} &\leq \frac{\sqrt{5} - 5}{4} < 0 \end{aligned}$$

Demak $\cos \frac{x - 5}{4} \rightarrow [-\pi; 0]$ da o'suvchi.

3) $3 - x, \quad -\sqrt{5} \leq 3 - x \leq \sqrt{5}$ da yotadi va o'suvchi. Bunda $\sqrt{(3-x)^2}$ ko'rnishida yozish mumkin. $x \in [-\sqrt{5}; \sqrt{5}], 3 - x > 0$.

$$\begin{cases} \frac{(3-x)^2 - (5-x)^2}{2x-7 - \frac{x-5}{4}} \geq 0 \\ x \in [-\sqrt{5}; \sqrt{5}] \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 - 3x + 2}{x-2} \geq 0, \quad x \neq 2 \\ x \in [-\sqrt{5}; \sqrt{5}] \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{(x-1)(x-2)}{(x-2)} \geq 0, \quad x \neq 2 \\ x \in [-\sqrt{5}; \sqrt{5}] \end{cases}$$

Javob: $[1; 2) \cup (2; \sqrt{5}]$.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

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3. Alimov Sh.A va b. Algebra va analiz asoslari, 10-11. "O'qituvchi", 1996 .
4. <http://www.ziyonet.uz>
5. <http://www.edu.u>

Annotatsiya: Biz tengsizliklarni isbotlashda Koshi va Koshi Bunyakoviski tengsizliklaridan foydalanib, tengsizlikni isbotlashni sodda uslini ushbu maqolada ko'rib o'tamiz.

Kalit so'zlar: Koshi tengsizligi, Koshi Bunyakoviski tengsizligi, sonli tengsizlik va ularning xossalari.

1. Sonli tengsizliklar va ularning xossalari.

Ta'rif: Agar $a - b$ ayirma musbat son bo'lsa, a soni b sonidan katta deyiladi va bu munosabat $a > b$ shaklida yoziladi. Agar $a - b$ ayirma manfiy bo'lsa, a soni b sonidan kichik deyiladi va $a < b$ shaklida yoziladi.

Istalgan a va b sonlar uchun quyidagi uchta munosabatdan faqat bittasi o'rinni:

1. $a - b > 0 \Leftrightarrow a > b$;
2. $a - b < 0 \Leftrightarrow a < b$;
3. $a - b = 0 \Leftrightarrow a = b$.

Sonli tengsizliklar quyidagi xossalarga ega:

- 1⁰. Agar $a > b$ va $b > c$ bo'sa, $a > c$ bo'ladi (tengsizlik munosabatini tranzitivlik xossasi).
- 2⁰. Agar $a > b$ va $c \in R$ bo'lsa, $a + c > b + c$ bo'ladi.
- 3⁰. Agar $a > b$ va $c > 0$ bo'lsa, $a \cdot c > b \cdot c$ bo'ladi.
- 4⁰. Agar $a > b$ va $c < 0$ bo'lsa, $a \cdot c < b \cdot c$ bo'ladi.
- 5⁰. Agar $a > b$ va $c > d$ bo'lsa, $a + c > b + d$ bo'ladi.
- 6⁰. Agar $a > b > 0$ va $c > d > 0$ bo'lsa, $a \cdot c > b \cdot d$ bo'ladi.
- 7⁰. Agar $a > b > 0$ va $n \in N$ bo'lsa, $a^n > b^n$ bo'ladi (n – toq son bo'lganda $b > 0$ shart ortiqcha).

Misol-1. Istalgan a, b va c sonlari uchun

$$2a^2 + b^2 + c^2 \geq 2a(b + c)$$

ekanligini isbotlang.

Yechish: Istalgan a, b va c sonlari uchun

$$(2a^2 + b^2 + c^2) - 2a(b + c) \geq 0$$

ayirmani manfiy emasligini ko'rsatamiz:

$$\begin{aligned} (2a^2 + b^2 + c^2) - 2a(b + c) &= (a^2 + 2ab + b^2) - 2a(b + c) \\ &= (a - b)^2 + (a - c)^2. \end{aligned}$$

Istalgan sonning kvadrati nomanfiy son bo'lgani uchun $(a - b)^2 \geq 0$ va $(a - c)^2 \geq 0$. Demak, $(2a^2 + b^2 + c^2) - 2a(b + c)$ istalgan a, b va c sonlari uchun manfiy emas. Shuning uchun berilgan tengsizlik istalgan a, b va c sonlari uchun o'rini. Jumladan, tenglik belgisi $a = b = c$ bo'lgandagina bajariladi. Δ

Tengsizlikning to'g'riligini ko'rsatish uchun uning har ikkala qismining ayirmasini musbat yoki manfiyligini aniqlash, ya'ni yuqoradagi misoldagidek bevosita ta'rifdan foydalanib isbotlashga harakat qilish ayrim hollarda qiyinchiliklarni tug'diradi. Shuning uchun tengsizliklarni isbotlashda tengsizliklarning xossalardan foydalanish tavsiya etiladi.

2. Koshi va Koshi Bunyakoviski tengsizligi.

Teorema(Koshi): Manfiy bo'lмаган x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n sonlarning o'rta geometrik qiymati o'rta arfimetik qiymatidan oshmaydi.

$$\sqrt[n]{x_1 \cdot x_2 \cdot x_3 \cdot \dots \cdot x_n} \leq \frac{x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + \dots + x_n}{n} \quad (1)$$

(1) ko'rinishidagi tengsizlik **Koshi tengsizligi** deyiladi.

Agar $\sqrt[n]{x_1} = a_1, \sqrt[n]{x_2} = a_2, \dots, \sqrt[n]{x_n} = a_n$ desak,

$$a_1 \cdot a_2 \cdot a_3 \cdot \dots \cdot a_n \leq \frac{a_1^n + a_2^n + a_3^n + \dots + a_n^n}{n} \quad (2)$$

(2) ko'rinishidagi tengsizlika keladi.

Isbot: $n = 2$ bo'gan holatda qaraymiz:

$$\sqrt{x_1 \cdot x_2} \leq \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}$$

$$x_1 + x_2 \geq 2\sqrt{x_1 \cdot x_2} \Rightarrow x_1 + x_2 - 2\sqrt{x_1 \cdot x_2} \geq 0$$

$$(\sqrt{x_1} - \sqrt{x_2})^2 \geq 0$$

Tengsizlik isbotlandi. Tengsizlik doimo musbat.

Teoremani umumiy holda isbotlash uchun quyidagi lemmadan foydalanamaiz.

Lemma. Agar a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n lar ixtioriy musbat sonlar bo'lib, $a_1 \cdot a_2 \cdot \dots \cdot a_n = 1$ bo'lsa, u xolda $a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + \dots + a_n \geq n$ bo'ladi.

Koshi teoremasini umumiy holda isbotlaymiz.

Isbot: Biz quyidagi belgilashlarni kiritamiz:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a_1 = \frac{x_1}{\sqrt[n]{x_1 \cdot x_2 \cdot x_3 \cdot \dots \cdot x_n}} \\ a_2 = \frac{x_2}{\sqrt[n]{x_1 \cdot x_2 \cdot x_3 \cdot \dots \cdot x_n}} \\ \vdots \\ a_n = \frac{x_n}{\sqrt[n]{x_1 \cdot x_2 \cdot x_3 \cdot \dots \cdot x_n}} \end{array} \right.$$

$$a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + \dots + a_n \geq n$$

$$\frac{x_1}{\sqrt[n]{x_1 \cdot x_2 \cdot x_3 \cdot \dots \cdot x_n}} + \frac{x_2}{\sqrt[n]{x_1 \cdot x_2 \cdot x_3 \cdot \dots \cdot x_n}} + \dots + \frac{x_n}{\sqrt[n]{x_1 \cdot x_2 \cdot x_3 \cdot \dots \cdot x_n}} \geq 0$$

bundan

$$\frac{x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + \dots + x_n}{n} \geq \sqrt[n]{x_1 \cdot x_2 \cdot x_3 \cdot \dots \cdot x_n}$$

tengsizlik kelib chiqadi. Demak, Teorema isbotlandi.

Misol-2. $x, y > 0$ bo'lsa,

$$x^2 + y^2 + 1 \geq xy + x + y.$$

tengsizlikni isbotlang.

Yechish: Bu tengsizlikni yechish uchun Koshi tengsizligidan foydalanamiz:

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + y^2 + 1 &\geq xy + x + y \\ \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{y^2}{2} + \frac{y^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} &\geq xy + x + y \end{aligned}$$

$$+ \begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{y^2}{2} \geq xy, \\ \frac{y^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \geq y, \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 + 1 \geq xy + x + y. \\ \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \geq x, \end{cases}$$

tengsizlik bajariladi. Demak, tengsizlik o'rini.

Teorema(Koshi Bunyakoviski): a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n va b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n haqiqiy sonlar jamlanmasi uchun

$(a_1b_1 + a_2b_2 + \dots + a_nb_n)^2 \leq (a_1^2 + a_2^2 + \dots + a_n^2)(b_1^2 + b_2^2 + \dots + b_n^2)$ (3)
(3) tengsizlik o'rini bo'ladi. Bu (3) tengsizlikha **Koshi Bunyakoviski** tengsizligi deyiladi.

Isbot: Bizga malumki

$$\begin{cases} (a_1 + b_1x)^2 \geq 0 \\ (a_2 + b_2x)^2 \geq 0 \\ \cdots \\ (a_n + b_nx)^2 \geq 0 \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

(4) tengsizlik doimo musbat va tengsizlik bajariladi. (4) tengsizlikni har bir tengsizligini kvadratga oshirsak va qo'shib guruhlasak,

$$+ \begin{cases} a_1^2 + 2a_1b_1x + b_1^2x^2 \geq 0 \\ a_2^2 + 2a_2b_2x + b_2^2x^2 \geq 0 \\ \cdots \\ a_{n-1}^2 + 2a_{n-1}b_{n-1}x + b_{n-1}^2x^2 \geq 0 \\ a_n^2 + 2a_nb_nx + b_n^2x^2 \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(a_1^2 + a_2^2 + \dots + a_n^2) + 2x(a_1b_1 + a_2b_2 + \dots + a_nb_n) + x^2(b_1^2 + b_2^2 + \dots + b_n^2) \geq 0$$

$$x^2(b_1^2 + b_2^2 + \dots + b_n^2) + 2x(a_1b_1 + a_2b_2 + \dots + a_nb_n) + (a_1^2 + a_2^2 + \dots + a_n^2) \geq 0 \quad (5)$$

(5) kvadrat tengsizlika keladi. Bu kvadrat tengsizlikni yechsak:

$(a_1b_1 + a_2b_2 + \dots + a_nb_n)^2 \leq (a_1^2 + a_2^2 + \dots + a_n^2)(b_1^2 + b_2^2 + \dots + b_n^2)$ quyidagi tengsizlika kelamiz. Bu tengsizlik **Koshi Bunyakoviski** tengsizligi deyladi. Isbotlandi.

Misol-3. Ushbu

$$y = a\cos x + b\sin x$$

funksiyaning qiymatlar sohasini toping.

Yechish: Biz

$$a_1 = a, \quad a_2 = b, \quad b_1 = \cos x, \quad b_2 = \sin x,$$

deb olib Koshi Bunyakoviski tengsizligidan foydalansak.

$$\begin{aligned} (a\cos x + b\sin x)^2 &\leq (a^2 + b^2)((\cos x)^2 + (\sin x)^2) \\ (a\cos x + b\sin x)^2 &\leq (a^2 + b^2) \\ |a\cos x + b\sin x| &\leq \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \\ -\sqrt{a^2 + b^2} &\leq a\cos x + b\sin x \leq \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}. \end{aligned}$$

Funksiyaning qiymatlar sohasi $-\sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \leq a\cos x + b\sin x \leq \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$ dan iborat bo'ladi. Misol yechildi.

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**”YASHIL IQTISODIYOT” ASOSIDA BARQAROR
RIVOJLANISHNI TA’MINLASH
TOSHKENT DAVLAT TRANSPORT UNIVERSITETI
AVTOMOBIL TRANSPORT MUHANDISLIGI FAKULTETI**

III bosqich talabasi

YANGIYEVA ISMIGUL ILHOMOVNA

Annotatsiya: Insonlar hayotida ko’plab ekologik , ijtimoiy va iqtisodiy muammolar hozirgi kunda sezilarli darajada o’smoqda. Ayniqsa atrof muhit holati, tabiiy resurslarga bo’lgan ehtiyojlar, aholi soni hamda iste’moli ortib bormoqda. Bu ishlab chiqarishning ko’payishi, chiqindilar, ya’ni poligonlar va hayot sifatining pasayishiga olib keladi. Bu esa dunyo hamjamiyati oldiga bir qancha ilmiy tadqiqot chora tadbirlarini ishlab chiqarishni yuzaga keltiradi.

Kalit so’zlar: barqaror rivojlanish, yashil iqtisodiyot, ekologik yondashuv, yashil o’sish, ijtimoiy barqarorlik, inson taraqqiyoti, sof texnologiya.

Kirish

Inson hayotida juda ko’plab ekologik, ijtimoiy va iqtisodiy muammolar mavjud. Aholi soni va iste’moli ortib borishi natijasida, atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilishga yetarlicha e’tibor berilmayapdi. Bu esa o’z navbatida ishlab chiqarishning jadallahuvi, chiqindilar miqdori ortishi, yangi poligonlar ko’payishi va hayot sifatining pasayishiga sabab bo’lmoqda desak hecham mubolag’a bo’lmaydi.

O’zbekistonning 2030-yilgacha bo’lgan ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlanish strategiyasini ta’minlashda barqaror rivojlanishga erishishda asosiy vosita hisoblangan iqtisodiy, ijtimoiy va ekologik komponentlarini o’zaro muvofiqlashtirish o’ta murakkab vazifa hisoblanadi. Iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy komponentlar jamiyatimiz uchun adolatga erishish va aholining kambag’al qismlariga maqsadli yordam ko’rsatish kabi yangi vazifalarini o’z zimmasiga oldi. Iqtisodiy va ekoloogik komponentlarning atrof-muhitga tashqi ta’siri qiymatini to’g’ri baholash zarurligi, yangi g’oyalar va yondashuvlarining shakllanishiga olib keladi. Barqaror iqtisodiy rivojlaninshning ijtimoiy va ekologik komponentlari o’z navbatida avlodlar ichida va avlodlar o’rtasida tenglikni ta’minlash kabi masalalar yechimlarini dolzarbligini yanada oshirishni maqsad qildi.

Mamlakatimizda ”yashil iqtisodiyot” asosida barqaror rivojlaninshni ta’minlashda O’zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti tomonidan 2019 yil 4 oktabrda tasdiqlangan ”2019-2030-yillarda O’zbekiston Respublikasini ”yashil” iqtisodiyotiga o’tish strategiyasi” muhim dasturiy amallardan biri hisoblanadi. ”Yashil iqtisodiyot”ga o’tishning muhim vazifalari qatoriga iqtisodiyotning energiya samaradorligini oshirish va tabiiy resurslardan foydalangan oqilona foydalangan holda iste’mol qilish kiradi. 2030-yilgacha bo’lgan davrda

strategiyani amalga oshirish jarayonida yalpi ichki mahsulot birligiga issiqxona gazlarining solishtirma chiqindilari 2010-yil darajasidan 10 % ga kamayishi, aholi va iqtisodiyot tarmoqlarining 100 % ga qadar zamonaviy, arzon va ishonchli elektr ta'minotidan foydalanishini ta'minlash kutilmoqda. Ekologik jihatdan yaxshilangan motorli yoqilg'i va avtomobil ishlab chiqarish hamda ulardan foydalanish kengaytiriladi, elektr transporti rivojlanadi.

Asosiy qism

Jamiyatda asta-sekinlik bilan tabiiy resurslarni rekreatsiya va ilmiy tadqiqot maqsadlari uchun asrab qolish zaruriyati to'g'risidagi g'oyalar, kelajak avlod oldida ekologik mas'uliyatga asoslangan ilmiy konsepsiylar shakllanishiga olib keldi. Ushbu g'oyalarning amaliyatga tadbiqi barqaror rivojlanishni ta'minlash orqali hal etilishi zarur. Barqaror rivojlanish deyilganda, aholi ehtiyojlarini to'la qondirish maqsadida kelajak avlod ehtiyojlarini qondirish imkoniyatlarini esa xavf ostiga qo'ymaslikka asoslangan rivojlanish tushuniladi.

Bu maqsadlarni amalga oshirishi uchun BMT 70-80-yillarda barqaror rivojlanish konsepsiyasini yaratdi. Uning negizida xom ashyo eksporti modeli o'rnnini bosishi kerak bo'lgan "yashil iqtisodiyot" rivojlanadi.

Yashil iqtisodiyot – bu tabiiy boyliklariga ta'sir qilmaydigan iqtisodiyot. Yashil iqtisodiyot konsepsiysi resurslarni tejashni qo'llab-quvvatlash va tabiatga salbiy ta'sirni kamaytiradi. Inson hayoti sifatining o'sishi tabiiy kapitalning o'sishi bilan "birgalikda" mavjud. Bu "yashil o'sish" deyiladi. Barqaror rivojlanishni ta'minlashdagi iqtisodiy yondashuv global miqyosda ijtimoiy barqarorlik va madaniy xilma-xillikni ta'minlashga yo'naltirilgan bo'ladi. Ekologik yondashuv esa har qanday ekologik tizimlarning normal faoliyat yuritishni ta'minlashga hizmat qilishi zarur hisoblanadi.

Barqaror rivojlanishning ijtimoiy tarkibi insonga qaratilgan bo'lib, ijtimoiy va madaniy tizimlarning barqarorligini ta'minlashga qaratilgandir. Ijtimoiy barqarorlikning muhim jihatni ne'matlarniadolatli va oqilona taqsimlashdir. Inson taraqqiyoti konsepsiyasiga muvofiq inson taraqqiyot obyekti emas, balki uning subyekti sanaladi. Barqaror rivojlanish konsepsiysi inson tanlovini kengaytirish asosiy g'oyalar va qarorlar qabul qilish, ularni amalga oshirish va bajarilishini nazorat qilish, jarayonida to'laqonli qatnashishi lozimligini nazarda tutadi.

Barqaror rivojlanishni ta'minlash cheklangan tabiiy muhitga aholi turmush darajasini oshirish va ishlab chiqarishni har tomonlama ko'kalamzorlashtirishni rag'batlantirish bilan birga "yashil iqtisodiyot"ning asosiy maqsadi hisoblanadi. Barqarorlikka erishish ko'p jihatdan iqtisodiyotni yashillashtirishga bog'liq ekanligi ahamiyat kasb etadi.

”Yashil iqtisodiyot“ konsepsiaying maqsadi barqaror iqtisodiy o’sishini ta’minlash va investitsiyalar faolligini oshirish, atrof muhit muhofazasi va ijtimoiy integratsiya sifatini yaxshilash hisoblanadi. Ushbu maqsadga erishish uchun davlat va xususiy investitsiyalarning barqaror rivojlanishning ekologik va ijtimoiy omillariga keng miqyosda yo’naltirish zarur bo’ladi.

”Yashil iqtisodiyot“ni yuqorida yo’nalishlarda rivojlantirish mobaynida quyidagi vazifalarni hal etish maqsadga muvofiq bo’ladi:

- ”yashil iqtisodiyot“ konsepsiyasini muvaffaqiyatli amalga oshirishdagi bosh muammo energiya va resurslarni tejaydigan samarali texnologiyalar, muqobil energetikani rivojlantirishga qo’shimcha investitsiyalar yo’naltirish yoki ”yashil o’sish“ sifatida soddalashtirish hisoblanadi;
- ”yashil iqtisodiyot“ga o’tish zarurligini ilmiy asoslashning murakkabligi, ekologik muammolarni prognozlashning yuqori darajada noaniqligi ushbu konsepsiyanı tushunarli, soda tarzda tushuntirishda qiyinchiliklar tug’diradi. Jumladan, issiqxona gazlarini atmosferaga chiqarish muddati va darajasini pasaytirish bo'yicha yagona kelushuv mavjud emas. Issiqxona gazlarini atmosferaga chiqarish hajmi esa ortib bormoqda;
- ”yashil iqtisodiyot“ barqaror rivojlanish o’rnini bosa olmaydi, ”yashil iqtisodiyot“ barqaror rivojlanishga erishishga xizmat qiluvchi mezon hisoblanadi;
- barqaror rivojlanish iqtisodiy, ijtimoiy va ekologik komponentlarini yaxlit, o’zaro bog’liqlikda rivojlantirishni taqozo etadi;
- ”yashil iqtisodiyot“ga o’tish jarayoni har bir mamlakat uchun alohida ahamiyat kasb etib, tabiiy kapital, inson kapitali va mamlakatning iqtisodiy rivojlanish darajasi kabi xususiyatlariga bevosita bog’liq holda sodir bo’ladi.

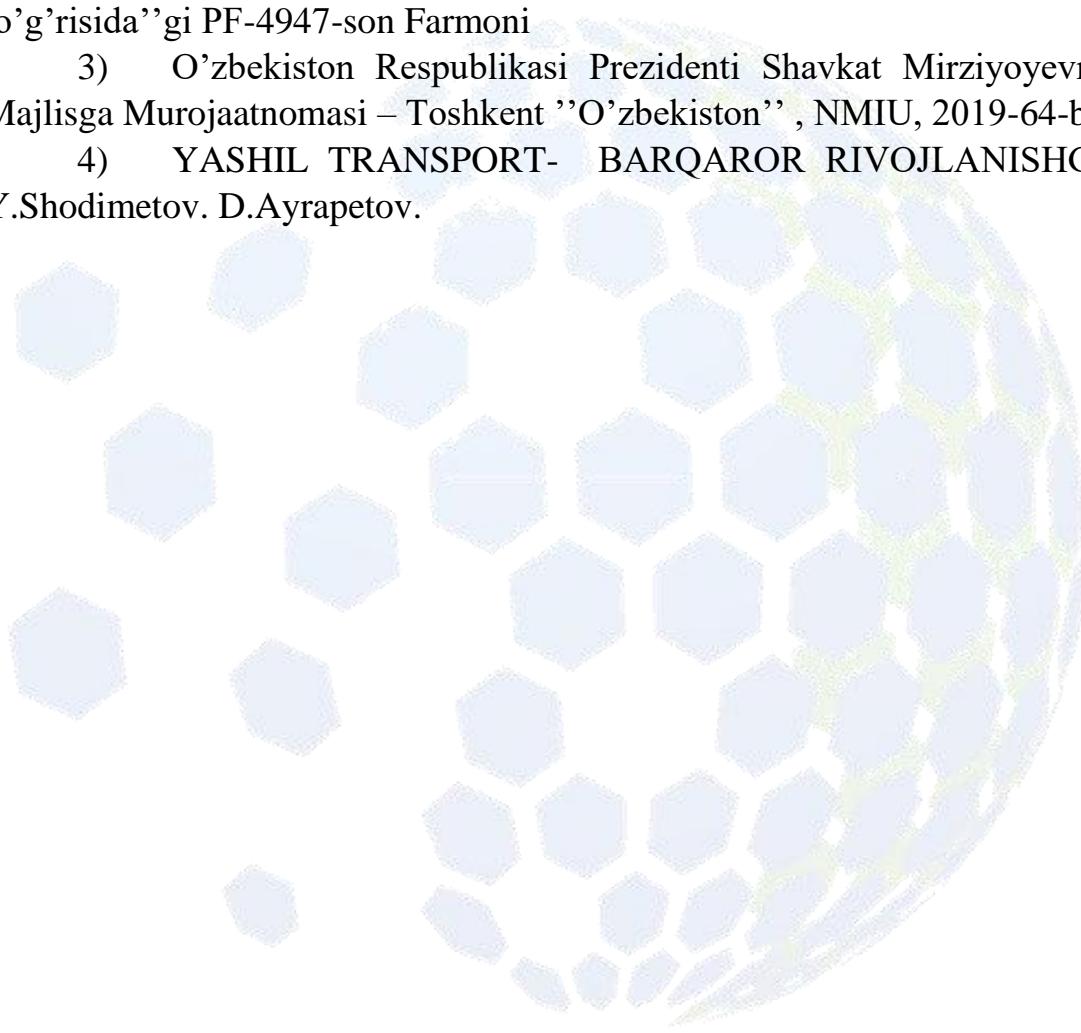
Xulosa

Mamlakatning 2030-yilgacha bo’lgan ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlanish strategiyasini ta’minlashda barqaror rivojlanishga erishish vositalari hisoblangan iqtisodiy, ijtimoiy va ekologik komponentlarni o’zaro muvofiqlashtirish talab etadi. Bu vazifalarni amalga oshirishda O’zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti tomonidan 2019-yil 4-oktabrda tasdiqlangan ”2019-2030-yillarda O’zbekiston Respublikasini ”yashil“ iqtisodiyotga o’tish strategiyasi“ muhim dasturiy amal hisoblanadi. Barqaror rivojlanish degani, aholi ehtiyojlarini to’la qondirish bilan birga kelajak avlod ehtiyojlarini qondirish imkoniyatlarini xavf ostiga qo’ymaslikka asoslangan rivojlanish tushuniladi. Yashil iqtisodiyot – bu tabiiy boyliklarga ta’sir qilmaydigan iqtisodiyot bo’lib resurslarni tejashni qo’llab-quvvatlaydi va tabiatga salbiy ta’sirini kamaytiradi. Barqaror rivojlanish maqsadlari har bir inson uchun farovon turmush tarzini yaratishga xizmat qiluvchi iqtisodiy, ijtimoiy, ekologik ko’rsatkichlarini o’z ichiga oladi. Barqaror

rivojlanishni ta'minlashdagi "Yashil iqtisodiyot" konsepsiyasining maqsadi barqaror iqtisodiy o'sishini ta'minlash va investitsiyalar faolligini oshirish, atrof-muhit muhofazasi va ijtimoiy integratsiyasi sifatini yaxshilash hisoblanadi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar

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- 2) O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2017-yil 7-fevralidagi "O'zbekiston Respublikasini yanada rivojlantirish bo'yicha xarajatlar strategiyasi to'g'risida"gi PF-4947-son Farmoni
- 3) O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Shavkat Mirziyoyevning Oliy Majlisga Murojaatnomasi – Toshkent "O'zbekiston" , NMIU, 2019-64-b.
- 4) YASHIL TRANSPORT- BARQAROR RIVOJLANISHGA YO'L Y.Shodimetov. D.Ayrapetov.



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Annotatsiya: Bilamizki, geometriya masalalarini yechish ba'zi bir o'quvchilar uchun qiyinchilik tug'diradi. O'qituvchilar esa o'quvchilarga masalalarni turli usullarda tushuntirishlari kerak bo'ladi. Ushbu maqolada ba'zi geometriya masalalariga kombinatorikani tadbiq etgan holda ishlashni ko'rsatamiz. Bu o'quvchilar masalalarni yechishda qiyinchilikka duch kelmasligi maqsadida tadbiq qilinadi.

Kalit so'zlar: tekislik, to'g'ri chiziq, uchburchak, kombinatorika, aylana.

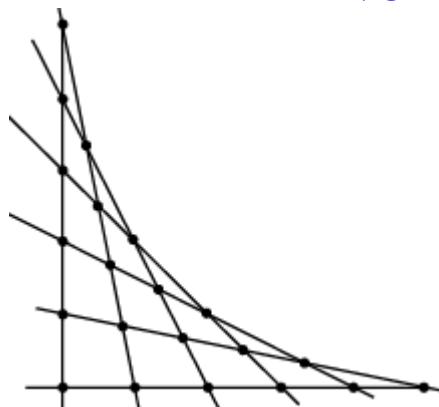
Kirish: Maktab o'quvchilarida geometriyaga bo'lgan qiziqishlarini orttirish, tayanch kompetentsiyalarni shakllantirish uchun ta'lim jarayonida amaliy va nostandard xarakterdagi masalalardan foydalanib turish kerak.. Bunday masalalarni yechish o'quvchilarda analiz, sintez, analogiya, umumlashtirish, deduktsiya va induktsiya kabi mantiqiy mushohada yuritish faoliyatini, egiluvchanlik va moslashuvchanlik kabi fazilatlarni rivojlantirib, o'quvchilarni olingan natijalar ustida tanqidiy fikrlashga o'rgatadi. Ko'pincha nostandard xarakterdagi masalalarni yechimi darxol topilmasdan, bir necha bor urinishlar natijasidagina aniqlanishligi sababli, bu maqsadga erishish uchun tirishqoq bo'lishlikni, ya'ni shaxsning irodalilik kabi juda ahamiyatli sifatlarni tarkib topishiga imkon beradi. Va nihoyat, eng asosiysi, bunday masalalarni yechilishi o'quvchilarga natijaga erishilganlik bilan va shuningdek, yechim yo'lining go'zalligi va an'anaviy emasligi bilan bog'liq bo'lgan katta emotisional zavq berilishi katta ahamiyatga ega.

Asosiy qism: Endi esa ba'zi bir geometrik masalalarga kombinatorikani tadbiqini ko'rib o'tamiz va tahlil etamiz. Bunday masalalarni kombinator geometriya masalalari deb ataymiz.

Masala:

1. n ta to'g'ri chiziqlar eng ko'pi bilan nechta nuqtada kesishishi mumkin?

Yechilishi: Ravshanki, n ta to'g'ri chiziqlarning kesishish nuqtalari soni eng katta bo'lishi uchun quyidagi holat bo'lishi kerak.



1) Har bir to'g'ri chiziq qolgan to'g'ri chiziqlardan har biri bilan kesishadi.

2) Hech qanday 3 ta to'g'ri chiziq 1 ta umumiy nuqtaga ega emas.

Bu holatda har bir to'g'ri chiziq qolgan to'g'ri chiziqlar bilan $n-1$ ta kesishish nuqtasiga ega bo'ladi. Jami bo'lib $\frac{n(n-1)}{2}$ ta umumiy nuqtaga ega bo'lamiz.

2. Tekislikda n ta shunday joylashganki, ulardan hech qaysi 3 tasi bitta to'g'ri chiziqda yotmaydi. Shu nuqtalarning turli juftliklaridan jami bo'lib nechta to'g'ri chiziq o'tadi?

Yechilishi :Masala sharini qanoatlantiruvchi nuqtalarni A_1, \dots, A_n deb belgilaymiz. Bunday nuqtalar mavjud , misol tariqasida bitta aylanada yotgan n ta nuqtani olishimiz mumkin. A_1 nuqtani qolgan nuqtalar bilan $n-1$ ta to'g'ri chiziq bilan tutashtirishimiz mumkin. Jami nuqtalar n ta bo'lgani sababli, masala shartini qanoatlantiruvchi to'g'ri chiziqlar soni $n(n-1)$ ta bo'lishi kerak. Ammo bunday sanashda biz har bir to'g'ri chiziqni ikki marta sanab chiqqanimiz bois n ta nuqtalarning turli juftliklaridan jami bo'lib $\frac{n(n-1)}{2}$ ta to'g'ri chiziq o'tishini hosil qilamiz.

3. N ta o'zaro kesishadigan to'g'ri chiziqlardan hech qaysi 3 tasi umumiy nuqtaga ega bo'lmasa, tekislikni nechta qismga ajratadi?

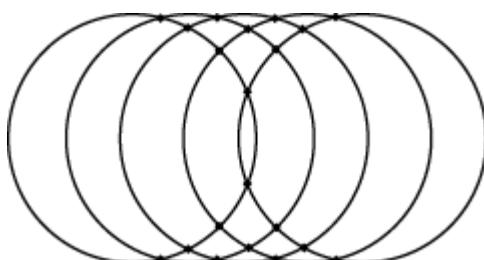
Yechilishi: Yechilishi. Bir nechta berilgan to'g'ri chiziqqa bittasini qo'shsak tekislik qismlari nechtaga ko'payishini aniqlaymiz. Masalan, ikkita o'zaro kesishadigan to'g'ri chiziqqa uchinchi to'g'ri chiziqni qo'shsak, mavjud to'rtta tekislik qismlardan uchtasi yangi to'g'ri chiziq bilan teng ikkiga bo'linadi. Demak, hosil bo'lgan tekislik qismlari soni $7 = 4 + 3$ ga teng bo'ladi.

Umumiyl holda, $n - 1$ ta to'g'ri chiziqqa n -chi to'g'ri chiziqni qo'shsak, mavjud tekislik qismlaridan $n - 1$ tasi yangi to'g'ri chiziq bilan teng ikkiga bo'linadi. Shuning uchun yangi hosil bo'lgan tekisliklar qismlari soni n ga ko'payadi. Demak, n ta o'zaro kesishadigan to'g'ri chiziqlardan xech qaysi

uchtasi umumiy nuqtaga ega bo‘lmasa, tekislikni $\frac{n(n+1)}{2} + 1$ ta qismga ajratadi.

4. n ta aylana eng ko‘pi bilan nechta kesishish nuqtaga ega b’lishi mumkin?

Yechilishi: Ravshanki, n ta aylanalarning kesishish nuqtalari soni eng katta bo‘lshi uchun quyidagi holat bo‘lishi kerak.



- 1) Har bir aylana qolgan aylanalardan har biri bilan kesishadi.
- 2) Xech qanday uchta aylana bitta umumiy nuqtaga ega emas.

Bu holatda har bir aylana qolgan aylanalar bilan $2(n - 1)$ ta kesishish nuqtadagaega. Demak, jami bo‘lib $n(n - 1)$ ta nuqtaga ega bo‘lamiz.

5. n ta aylanadan har biri qolgan aylanalardan har biri bilan kesishib, bunda hech qanday uchta aylana bitta umumiy nuqtaga ega emas bo‘lsin. Bu aylanalar tekislikni nechta qismga ajratadi?

Yechilishi: Bir nechta berilgan aylanaga bittasini qo‘sksak tekislik qismlari nechtaga ko‘payishini aniqlaymiz. Masalan, ikkita o‘zaro kesishadigan aylanaga uchinchi aylanani qo‘sksak, mavjud to‘rtta tekislik qismlari yangi to‘g‘ri chiziq bilan teng ikkiga bo‘linadi. Demak, hosil bo‘lgan tekislik qismlari soni $8 = 4 + 4$ ga teng bo‘ladi. Endi shu uchta aylanaga to‘rtinchisini qo‘sksak mavjud oltita tekislik qismlari yangi to‘g‘ri chiziq bilan teng ikkiga bo‘linadi. Demak, hosil bo‘lgan tekislik qismlari soni $14 = 8 + 6$ ga teng bo‘ladi.

Xulosa: Geometriya aksiomalariga ko‘ra, har bir tog‘ri chiziq tekislikni yarim tekislikka bo‘ladi. Bunda agar ikki nuqta tekislikning turli yarimtekisliklarga tegishli bo‘lsa, u holda ularni tutashtiruvchi kesma shu to‘g‘ri chiziq bilan kesishadi. Agar ikki nuqta tekislikning bitta yarimtekislikga tegishli bo‘lsa, u holda ularni tutashtiruvchi kesmashu to‘g‘ri chiziq bilan kesishmaydi.

To‘g‘ri chizig‘imiz ABC uchburchakni AB va AC tomonlarini kessin. Bu holda A va B nuqtalar turli yarimtekisliklarda yotadi. A va C nuqtalar ham bu to‘g‘ri chiziqdandan turli yarimtekisliklarda yotadi. Shuning uchun B va C nuqtalar bitta yarimtekislikda yotadi va BC kesma bu to‘g‘ri chiziq bilan kesishmaydi.

Umumiy holda, $n-1$ ta to‘g‘ri chiziqqa n -to‘g‘ri chiziqni qo‘sksak, mavjud tekislik qismlardan $n-1$ tasi yangi to‘g‘ri chiziq bilan teng ikkiga bo‘linadi.

Shuning uchun yangi hosil bo'lgan tekisliklar soni $2(n-1)$ ga ko'payadi.

Yuqoridagi misollardan quyidagi xulosaga kelish mumkin. Geometriyaning bu masalalariga kombinatorikani qo'llash misolning javobi aniqligini oshiradi va masalani yanada o'quvchilar uchun tushunarli qiladi.

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