

osonlashtirish, ma'muriy hududlarning tabiiy holati asosida me'yoriy qoida-talablarni belgilash, ularning hayotiyligini ta'minlash va asosiy qoida-talablarni barcha yuridik va jismoniy shaxslarga yetkazishdan iborat bo'ladi. Energetika huquqining qonun osti me'yoriy hujjatlari ham murakkab tizimga ega bo'lib, quyidagi tarkibiy qismlardan iborat bo'lishi mumkin: O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti farmonlari, qarorlari va Vazirlar Mahkamasining qarorlari; maxsus vakolatli davlat boshqaruv organlarining me'yoriy hujjatlari (qaror, nizoim, yo'riqnoma, normativ va standartlar); mahalliy davlat hokimiyat organlarining me'yoriy hujjatlari. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Farmonlari va Vazirlar Mahkamasining qarorlari amaldagi qonun hujjatlari asosida qabul qilinib, energiyadan oqilona foydalanish, energetik xavfsizlikni ta'minlash bilan bog'liq qoida-talablarni belgilaydi va begilangan doirada umum majburiy ahamiyat kasb etadi. Energetika sohasida maxsus vakolatli davlat boshqaruv organlari hisoblangan O'zbekiston Respublikasi Energetika vazirligi, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Ekologiya va atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish davlat qo'mitasi, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Davlat geologiya va mineral resurslar qo'mitasi, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Sanoat xavfsizligi davlat qo'mitasi organlari o'z vakolatlari doirasida me'yoriy hujjatlarni qabul qilib, qoida-talablarni belgilaydi. So'nggi yillarda o'zbekiston Respublikasida Energetik xavfsizlik

va atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish masalalarini tartibga solishga qaratilgan ko'plab qoidalarni qabul qildi. Biroq, ularni batafsil o'rganish ularni qabul qilishda izchillik va uyg'unlik yo'qligini ko'rsatadi. Ko'pincha qabul qilingan aktlardagi normalar deklarativ xarakterga ega va ularga rioya qilish mexanizmini ta'minlamaydi. O'zbekiston Respublikasida barqaror rivojlanishning asosiy xalqaro kontsepsiyasi bo'sh rasmiylik bo'lib qoldi, shu bilan birga bu energiya xavfsizligini ta'minlash va bir qator ekologik muammolarni hal qilish uchun zarur shartlardan biridir.(1.)

Yoqilg'i-energetika kompleksini atrof-muhitni tartibga solish qonuniy ravishda bir vaqtning o'zida bir nechta vositalardan foydalangan holda amalga oshiriladi. Birinchidan, bu to'g'ridan-to'g'ri ekologik qonunchilik, ya'ni. Tabiatni boshqarish qoidalarini va umuman inson bilan tabiatning o'zaro ta'sirini tartibga soluvchi qonunchilik. Shundan so'ng elektr energetikasi to'g'risidagi qonunchilik fuqarolik qonunchiligiga taalluqli va birinchi navbatda allaqachon ishlab chiqarilgan elektr energiyasining aylanishi bo'yicha ishbilarmonlik munosabatlarini tartibga soladi. Buning ortidan xavfli ishlab chiqarish ob'ektlarini huquqiy tartibga solish boshlanadi. Energiya baxtsiz hodisalar, milliy iqtisodiyot tarmoqlari jihatidan eng xavfli hisoblanadi, shuning uchun uning infratuzilmasi ob'ektlari davlat idoralari tomonidan ayniqsa ehtiyotkorlik bilan tartibga solinadi. Ko'rib chiqilayotgan maydon yoqilg'i-energetika ob'ektlarini joylashtirishni tartibga soluvchi shaharsozlik to'g'risidagi qonun hujjatlarini ham o'z ichiga oladi.

Standartlashtirish, texnik reglament va shunga o'xshash boshqa mexanizmlar yordamida energiya ob'ektlarida amalga oshiriladigan ishlab chiqarish jarayonlari alohida huquqiy tartibga solinadi. Eng yirik energetika kompaniyalari murakkab boshqaruv tizimiga ega bo'lganligi sababli, bunday tashkilotlarning korporativ va mahalliy me'yorlari to'liq alohida energetika sohalariga katta ta'sir ko'rsatadigan alohida bo'g'in sifatida qaralishi mumkin.

Energiya xavfsizligi masalalari siyosiy tizim asoslari, iqtisodiy imkoniyatlar va ijtimoiy-ekologik kafolatlar bilan bevosita bog'liqligini hisobga olib, bu erda turdosh tarmoqlarda davlat siyosatining asosiy yo'nalishlarini belgilovchi aktlar alohida o'rin tutadi.

Iqtisodiyot va qonunchilikning turli sohalarida davlat siyosatini rivojlantirish yo'nalishlarini ko'rib chiqadigan juda ko'p sonli doktrinaviy hujjatlar alohida e'tiborga loyiqdir.

Alohida guruh energetika sohasining turli sohalarida jamoatchilik bilan aloqalar tuzilishini tartibga soluvchi aktlardan iborat. Ular iqtisodiy rivojlanishning umumiy strategiyasi sharoitida ularning o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini inobatga olgan holda turli xil energetika sohalariga nisbatan energiya xavfsizligini huquqiy tartibga solish me'morchiligini belgilaydilar.

Energetik xavfsizlikni huquqiy ta'minlashda qo'yidagi hujjatlar muhim ahamiyatga ega hisoblanadi. Jumladan, O'zbekiston Respublikasining "Ekologik nazorat to'g'risida"gi qonuni, O'zbekiston Respublikasining "Elektr energetikasi to'g'risida"gi qonuni, O'zbekiston Respublikasining "Energiyadan oqilona foydalanish to'g'risida"gi qonuni, O'zbekiston Respublikasining "Standartlashtirish to'g'risida"gi qonuni, O'zbekiston Respublikasining "Metrologiya to'g'risida"gi qonuni, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining "Ekologik xavfsizlik to'g'risidagi umumiy texnik reglamentni tasdiqlash haqida"gi qarori, O'zbekiston Respublikasining "Atom energiyasidan tinchlik maqsadlarida foydalanish to'g'risida"gi qonuni, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining "Atom energiyasidan tinchlik yo'lida foydalanish sohasidagi xalqaro shartnomalar bo'yicha O'zbekiston Respublikasining majburiyatlarini bajarish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi qarori, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining "Elektr tarmog'i xo'jaligi ob'ektlarini muhofaza qilish qoidalarini tasdiqlash to'g'risida"gi qarori. Energetika sohasida atrof muhitni muhofaza qilishga oid ekologik talablarni belgilovchi qonunchilik tizimi qo'yidagicha tizimga ega. Chunonchi, O'zbekiston Respublikasining "Tabiatni muhofaza qilish to'g'risida"gi qonuni, O'zbekiston 67 Respublikasining "Atmosfera havosini muhofaza qilish to'g'risida"gi qonuni, O'zbekiston Respublikasining "Chiqindilar to'g'risida"gi qonuni, O'zbekiston Respublikasining "Gidrotexnik inshootlarning xavfsizligi to'g'risida"gi qonuni, O'zbekiston Respublikasining "Qayta tiklanadigan energiya manbalaridan foydalanish

to'g'risida"gi qonuni, O'zbekiston Respublikasining "Ekologik ekspertiza to'g'risida"gi qonuni, O'zbekiston Respublikasining "Radiatsiyaviy xavfsizlik to'g'risida"gi qonuni va boshqalar. - Atrof tabiiy muhit holatining barqarorligi va yaxshilanishi mavjud xo'jalik va boshqa faoliyat ob'ektlarining atrof tabiiy muhitga ko'rsatayotgan salbiy ta'sirining ruxsat etilgan bosqichma-bosqich kamayib boradigan darajalariga erishish eng yaxshi qulay texnologiyalarni qo'llanishi bilan ta'minlanadi.

Yurtimizning energetika kompleksining uzoq muddatli barqaror rivojlanishini ta'minlaydigan tizimini yaratish uchun ekologik asosni tashkil etuvchi me'yoriy aktlardan iborat. Ular nafaqat qulay muhitga bo'lgan konstitutsiyaviy huquqni ta'minlabgina qolmay, balki uni energetika sohasi va iqtisodiyotning tegishli tarmoqlari faoliyati bilan ta'minlashning o'ziga xos huquqiy mexanizmini belgilaydilar.

Energiya xavfsizligini rivojlantirishda jiddiy iqtisodiy rag'batlantirish va unda belgilangan davlat siyosatining asosiy yo'nalishlari maqsadli dasturlar yordamida kafolatlanadi. Masalan, "Yoqilg'i-energetika", 2030 yilgacha bo'lgan davrda energiya tejash va energiya samaradorligini oshirish, va istiqbol uchun yangi avlod yadro energetikasi texnologiyalari 2030 yilgacha va boshqalar.

Energiya xavfsizligiga qaratilgan belgilangan rejimni buzganlik uchun javobgarlik to'g'risidagi majburiy normalarni o'z ichiga olgan normativ-huquqiy hujjatlarni ham eslatib o'tish zarur. Energiya xavfsizligini buzganlik uchun javobgarlikni nazarda tutuvchi Jinoyat kodeksida ham, Ma'muriy javobgarlik to'g'risidagi Kodeksda ham jinoyat tarkibi mavjud emasligiga qaramay, uning ayrim tarkibiy qismlarini buzganlik uchun ular jazolaydilar.

Ko'pgina rivojlangan mamlakatlarda huquqiy doktrina huquqiy nazariyotchilarning qarashlari tizimi sifatida rasmiy ravishda konstitutsiyaviy huquqning manbai sifatida tan olinmagan. Biroq rasmiy hujjat sifatida tasdiqlangan davlatning ayrim sohalaridagi siyosatining yo'nalishlari nafaqat siyosatchilar va diplomatlar faoliyati uchun, balki qonunchilikni rivojlantirish uchun ham asos bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Qayta tiklanadigan energiya manbalaridan foydalanishga asoslangan elektr energetikasining samaradorligi "va boshqalar.

Ular ma'lum vaqt davomida energiya xavfsizligini ta'minlashning asosiy yo'nalishlarini, ustuvor yo'nalishlarini, tahdidlarini va prognozlarini belgilaydilar.

Davlat milliy energetika siyosati shakllana boshladi. U energetika sohasidagi davlat siyosatining quyidagi ustuvor yo'nalishlarini belgilab berdi:

- mamlakatni energiya resurslari bilan barqaror ta'minlash;
- yoqilg'i-energetika resurslaridan foydalanish samaradorligini oshirish va mamlakat iqtisodiyotini energiya tejaydigan rivojlanish yo'lga o'tkazish uchun zarur shart-sharoitlarni yaratish;

- ishonchli resurs bazasini yaratish va bozor munosabatlarini shakllantirish sharoitida yoqilg'i-energetika kompleksining barqaror rivojlanishini ta'minlash;
- energetika sohasining tabiiy muhitga salbiy ta'sirini kamaytirish;
- yoqilg'i-energetika kompleksining eksport salohiyatini saqlab qolish va uning mahsulotlari eksportini kengaytirish;
- energetik mustaqillikni saqlash va O'zbekiston Respublikasining energetik xavfsizligini ta'minlash.

Ushbu hujjatga binoan atrof-muhit siyosati ekologik talablarni hisobga olgan holda yoqilg'i-energetika zaxiralari konlarini qidirish, va o'zlashtirish bo'yicha ishlarning samaradorligini oshirishda, shuningdek ketma-ketliklarni yaratish va tashkil etishda ifodalanishi kerak edi. Kichik hajmdagi elektr stantsiyalarini ishlab chiqarish, shu jumladan noan'anaviy energiya manbalaridan foydalanish. Bundan tashqari, ko'mir qazib olishda, shuningdek boshqa turdagi yoqilg'i resurslaridan foydalanish va rejalashtirishda atrof-muhit omillarini hisobga olish kerak.

2022 – 2026 YILLARGA MO'ljALLANGAN YANGI O'ZBEKISTONNING TARAQQIYOT STRATEGIYASI 24-maqсад: Iqtisodiyotni elektr energiyasi bilan uzluksiz ta'minlash hamda "Yashil iqtisodiyot" texnologiyalarini barcha sohalarga faol joriy etish, iqtisodiyotning energiya samaradorligini 20 foizga oshirish.

2026-yilga kelib elektr energiyasi ishlab chiqarish ko'rsatkichini qo'shimcha 30 milliard kVt.soatga oshirib, jami 100 milliard kVt.soatga yetkazish.

2026-yilga qadar qayta tiklanuvchi energiya manbalari ulushini 25 foizga yetkazish evaziga yiliga qariyb 3 milliard kub metr tabiiy gazni tejash.

O'zbekiston energetika tizimining qo'shni davlatlar energetika tizimlari bilan barqaror ishlashini ta'minlash.

Sanoat tarmoqlarida yo'qotishlarni kamaytirish va resurslarni ishlatish samaradorligini oshirish.

Uy-joy-kommunal xo'jaligi, ijtimoiy soha obyektlari va boshqa sohalarda qayta tiklanuvchi energiya manbalarini keng joriy etish va energiya samaradorligini oshirish.

Elektromobillar ishlab chiqarish va ulardan foydalanish bo'yicha choralarni ko'rish.

Iqtisodiyot tarmoqlarining havoga chiqaradigan zararli gazlar hajmini bir birlik Yalpi ichki mahsulot hisobida 10 foizga qisqartirish.

Energiya xavfsizligi uzoq muddatli istiqbolda iqtisodiy sohada milliy xavfsizlikni ta'minlashning asosiy yo'nalishlaridan biridir. Milliy va global energiya xavfsizligini ta'minlash uchun zarur shartlar Jahon Savdo Tashkiloti tamoyillariga javob beradigan energiya bozorlarini shakllantirish, energiya tejaydigan istiqbolli texnologiyalarni ishlab chiqish va xalqaro almashinuvi, shuningdek ekologik toza foydalanish manfaatlariga muvofiq ko'p tomonlama o'zaro aloqalardir.

Muqobil energiya manbalari. Energiya xavfsizligining asosiy mazmuni talabni barqaror sifatli etarli miqdordagi energiya tashuvchilar bilan ta'minlash, mahalliy ishlab chiqaruvchilarning raqobatbardoshligini oshirish, yoqilg'i-energetika resurslarining etishmasligi, strategik zaxiralarni yaratish orqali energiya manbalaridan samarali foydalanishdir. Energiya va issiqlik ta'minoti tizimlarining barqarorligini ta'minlaydigan yoqilg'i, zaxira quvvatlari va butlovchi uskunalari.

Ekologik xavfsizlikni ta'minlash va tabiiy resurslardan oqilona foydalanishni ta'minlashning strategik maqsadlari qatorida ushbu hujjatda tabiiy muhitni saqlash va uni muhofaza qilishni ta'minlash, shuningdek iqtisodiy faollik va global miqyosdagi o'sish sharoitida iqtisodiy faoliyatning ekologik oqibatlarini bartaraf etish ko'rsatilgan. Iqlim o'zgarishi.

Energiyadan oqilona foydalanish sohasidagi munosabatlar 1997 yil 25 aprelda qabul qilingan "Gidrotexnika inshootlarining xavfsizligi to'g'risida to'g'risida"gi qonun va O'zbekiston Respublikasining boshqa qonun hujjatlari bilan tartibga solinadi. Energiyadan oqilona foydalanish sohasida huquqiy tartibga solish: Energiya hosil qilish va uni sarflash chog'ida energiyadan samarali va ekologik jihatdan xavfsiz foydalanishini ta'minlashga oid munosabatlarni tartibga soladi. Plotinalar, gidroelektr stansiyalar binolari, suv tashlash, suv bo'shatish, suv o'tkazish va suv chiqarish inshootlari, tunnellar, kanallar, nasos stansiyalari, suv omborlari qirg'oqlarini, daryolar va kanallar o'zanlarining qirg'oqlari va tubini toshqin hamda yemirilishlardan muhofaza qilish uchun mo'ljallangan inshootlar, sanoat va qishloq xo'jaligi tashkilotlarining suyuq chiqindilar saqlanadigan joylarini o'rab turuvchi inshootlar bilan bog'liq masalalar alohida ahamiyatga ega hisoblanadi. Gidrotexnika inshootlari - to'g'onlar (plotinalar), gidroelektr stansiyalar binolari, suv tashlash, suv bo'shatish, suv o'tkazish va suv chiqarish inshootlari, tunnellar, kanallar, nasos stansiyalari, suv omborlari qirg'oqlarini, daryolar va kanallar o'zanlarining qirg'oqlari va tubini toshqin hamda yemirilishlardan muhofaza qilish uchun mo'ljallangan inshootlar, sanoat va qishloq xo'jaligi tashkilotlarining suyuq chiqindilar saqlanadigan joylarini o'rab turuvchi inshootlar. 1999 yil 20 avgustda qabul qilingan "Gidrotexnika inshootlarining xavfsizligi to'g'risida to'g'risida"gi qonun alohida ahamiyatga ega. Ushbu qonunning maqsadi gidrotexnika inshootlarini loyihalashtirish, qurish, foydalanishga topshirish, ulardan foydalanish, ularni rekonstruksiya qilish, tiklash, konservatsiyalash va tugatishda xavfsizlikni ta'minlash bo'yicha faoliyatni amalga oshirishda yuzaga keladigan munosabatlarni tartibga soladi. 76 Bugungi kunda inson hayoti va faoliyati uchun qulay ekologik vaziyatni vujudga keltirish, ekologik va energetik xavfsizlikni ta'minlash, tabiat va energiya resurslaridan oqilona foydalanish, ularni ekologik-huquqiy muhofaza qilish, odamlarning salomatligi va iqtisodiy turmush tarzini yanada yaxshilash dolzarb muammolardan biri bo'lib qolmoqda. Demak, xavfsiz energiya ta'minoti - bu qazib olinuvchi moddalarga

asoslangan energiya resurslarini (yoqilg'ini) asta-sekin qayta tiklanuvchi energiya manbalari bilan almashtirishga qaratilgan ekologik siyosatning asosiy maqsadlaridan biridir. "Elektr energetikasi to'g'risida"gi Qonuni elektr energetikasi tizimining xavfsizligini, yoqilg'i-energetika resurslaridan oqilona foydalanishni, elektr energetikasi ob'ektlarini qurish, elektr energiyasi iste'molini cheklash kabi muhim masalalar tartibga solingan. O'zbekiston Respublikasining 1997 yil 25 apreldagi "Energiyadan oqilona foydalanish to'g'risida"gi Qonuni esa, energiya hosil qilish va uni sarflash chog'ida energiyadan samarali va ekologik jihatdan xavfsiz foydalanilishini ta'minlash, neft mahsulotlari, tabiiy gaz, ko'mir va boshqa turdagi tabiiy yoqilg'ilarni qazib olish va hosil qilishni rag'batlantirish; energiya hosil qilish va uni sarflash miqdori hamda sifatini o'lchash va hisobga olishning aniq, to'g'ri, bir xil bo'lishini ta'minlash ustidan davlat tekshiruvi hamda nazoratini amalga oshirishga qaratilgan. O'zbekiston Respublikasining 2019 yil 9 sentabrdagi "Atom energiyasidan tinchlik maqsadlarida foydalanish to'g'risida"gi qonuni O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2009 yil 26 iyun "Atom energiyasidan tinchlik yo'lida foydalanish sohasidagi xalqaro shartnomalar bo'yicha O'zbekiston Respublikasining majburiyatlarini bajarish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi qaror bilan belgilangan talablarga ko'ra, atom energiyasidan foydalanishning asosiy prinsiplari quyidagilardan iborat: fuqarolarning hayoti va sog'lig'ini, jismoniy hamda yuridik shaxslarning molmulkini himoya qilish, shuningdek atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish ustuvorligi; xavfsizlikning ta'minlanishi; axborotning ochiqligi; yadroviy qurol va boshqa yadroviy portlovchi qurilmalar ishlab chiqarishning taqiqlanishi. Atom energiyasidan foydalanish xavfsizligini davlat tomonidan tartibga solishni atom energiyasidan foydalanish xavfsizligini davlat tomonidan tartibga soluvchi maxsus vakolatli organ va atom energiyasidan foydalanish xavfsizligini davlat tomonidan tartibga solish bo'yicha alohida vakolatlarga ega bo'lgan davlat organlari amalga oshiradi.

Atom energiyasidan foydalanish xavfsizligini davlat tomonidan tartibga solish radiatsiyaviy ta'sirdan fuqarolarning hayoti va sog'lig'ini saqlashga, jismoniy hamda yuridik shaxslarning huquqlari va qonuniy manfaatlarini, mol-mulkini himoya qilishga, shuningdek atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilishga qaratilgandir. Atom energiyasidan foydalanish xavfsizligini davlat tomonidan tartibga solish quyidagilarni o'z ichiga oladi: 77 atom energiyasidan foydalanish sohasidagi normalar va qoidalarni ishlab chiqish, tasdiqlash, amalga kiritish hamda amalga oshirish; atom energiyasidan foydalanish sohasidagi faoliyatni litsenziyalash; atom energiyasidan foydalanish sohasidagi ruxsat berish faoliyati; atom energiyasidan foydalanish ob'ektlarining va atom energiyasidan foydalanish sohasidagi faoliyatning ushbu sohada belgilangan normalar va qoidalarga muvofiqligini baholash; atom energiyasidan foydalanish to'g'risidagi qonun hujjatlariga rioya etilishi ustidan davlat nazorati; atom energiyasidan foydalanish ob'ektlarining

xavfsizligini, jisman himoya qilinishini ta'minlash ustidan, shuningdek davlat boshqaruvi organlarining hamda atom energiyasidan foydalanish sohasida faoliyatni amalga oshiruvchi boshqa yuridik shaxslarning avariya o'ld shayligi ustidan davlat nazorati va tekshiruvi; atom energiyasidan foydalanish ob'ektlari va (yoki) atom energiyasidan foydalanish sohasidagi faoliyat xavfsizligini asoslash yuzasidan ekspertizani tashkil etish.

Shunday qilib, energiya xavfsizligini ta'minlashning ekologik muammolarini qonunchilik bilan tartibga solish bir necha darajalarda amalga oshiriladi: O'zbekiston Respublikasining milliy energiya xavfsizligi tartibga solishning har bir darajasida huquqiy normalarni amalga oshirish bilan ta'minlanadi. O'z navbatida, bu global energiya xavfsizligini ta'minlaydi.

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II.MONOGRAFIYA, ILMIY MAQOLA, ILMIY TO'PLAMLAR

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BKZ-75/39 BUG' QOZONIDAGI QUVURLARIDA SUVNI QAYNASH JARAYONI TAHLILI

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Abstract: Ushbu maqolada BKZ-75-39 bug' qozonini tekshirish va loyihalash hisobi amalga oshiriladi. Hisoblashning maqsadi: butun yo'l bo'ylab gazlarning harorati va tezligini aniqlash, shuningdek, Lengerskiy ko'mirida (B3) qozonning ishlashi paytida isitish yuzalarida mumkin bo'lgan o'zgarishlarni aniqlash. Hisoblash o'choq va festonning tekshirish hisobi va isitgich, ekonomayzer va havo isitgichini tekshirish va loyihalash hisobini o'z ichiga oladi. Yoqilg'i, havo, yonish mahsulotlari, issiqlik balansi uchun dastlabki hisob-kitoblar amalga oshiriladi.

Keywords: BKZ-75-39 bug' qozoni, Lengerskiy ko'mir, Bug'lanish sxemasi, bug' qozonining yoqilg'isi.

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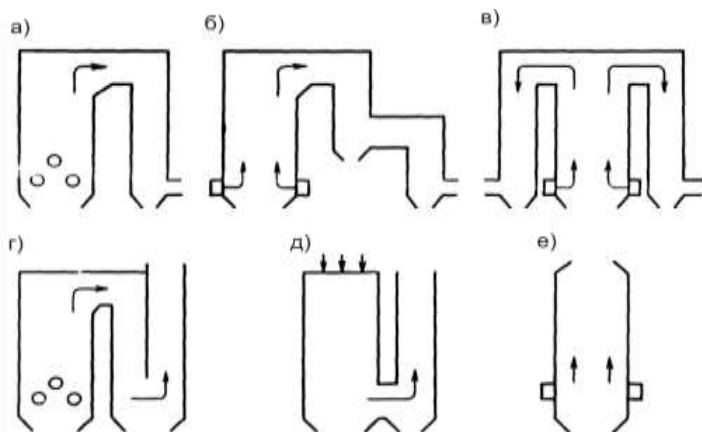
Suv bug'ini hosil qiladigan qurilma bug' qozoni deb ataladi. Suv bug'i bug' dvigatellari harakatga keltiradi. Suv bug'i sanoat va qishloq xo'jaligining ishlab chiqarishdagi ehtiyojlarida va binolarni isitishda ishlatiladi. Issiq suv ishlab chiqarishda, um umiy va yashash uylarini isitishda hamda aholining kommunal-maishiy ehtiyojlari uchun ishlatiladi. Bug' qozonlarida bug' yoqilg'idan ajralgan issiqlik yordamida hosil qilinadi.

Bug' va issiq suv qozonlari

Qozon- bug' yoki ishlab chiqarish uchun ishlatiladigan qurilma [issiqlik suv](#) elektr stantsiyalarida yoki isitish qurilmalarida ishlatiladi.

Qozonning sxemasi

Qozonning sxemasi gaz quvurlari va isitish sirtlarining o'zaro joylashishini anglatadi



Qozonni joylashtirish sxemalari:

a - U shaklidagi tartib; b - ikki tomonlama tartib; c - ikkita konvektiv valli (T shaklidagi) sxema; d - U shaklidagi konvektiv shaftalar bilan sxema; e - inverterli pech bilan sxema; e - minora sxemasi

Qozon quyidagilardan iborat [metall korpus](#), po'latdan yasalgan va korpus ichida joylashgan issiqlik almashtirgich. Qozonni ishlab chiqarishda asosiy shartlardan biri xonaga issiqlik o'tkazuvchanligini kamaytirish uchun tananing yaxshi izolyatsiyasi hisoblanadi. Issiqlik almashtirgichdagi issiqlik tashuvchisi isitiladi va quvurlar orqali iste'molchilarga oqadi. Qozonda yonilg'i yoqilgan o'choq va yondirgich - yoqilg'ini dozalash, aralashtirish va yoqish uchun qurilma mavjud. Qattiq yonilg'i qozonlari burnerning mavjudligini ta'minlamaydi. [Zamonaviy modellar](#) 100 kVt dan o'nlab megavattgacha quvvatga ega.

Gaz/suyuq yonilg'i bilan ishlaydigan sanoat yong'in trubkasi qozonining ishlash printsipti juda oddiy. Qozon bir-biriga kiritilgan 2 barreldan iborat. Kichkina barrel - qozonli pech, kattaroq - tanasi.. Olov qozon pechida to'g'ridan-to'g'ri mash'al yoki ochiladigan mash'al shaklida rivojlanadi - qaytib o'choqli qozonlar uchun.

Ishlab chiqarilgan issiqlik tashuvchisi turiga qarab, qozonxonalar bug' qozonlariga va issiq suv qozonlariga bo'linadi. Eng oddiy bug' va suv isitish qozonlari silindrsimon po'lat barabandan iborat bo'lib, uning ostida panjara va astar mavjud .

Qozon issiq suvli qozon sifatida ishlaganda, butun tambur suv bilan to'ldiriladi, bug' qozonida - faqat o'rtasiga qadar. Ikkinchi holda, suvdan chiqarilgan bug' bug'lanish oynasidan o'tib, bug' bo'shlig'iga kiradi, u erdan barabanning yuqori qismida joylashgan quvur orqali yoki quruq bug'lash idishidan iste'molchiga chiqariladi. Bug'langan suvni to'ldirish maxsus quvur orqali amalga oshiriladi.

Ma'lumki, suv bosim bilan belgilanadigan haroratda qaynaydi. Bug' qozonlarida bosim har doim atmosfera bosimidan yuqori bo'lganligi sababli, ulardagi suv harorati 100° dan ortiq, ya'ni atmosfera bosimidagi qaynash nuqtasi.

100° dan yuqori haroratli qozonda suv mavjudligi ularni portlovchi qiladi. Misol uchun, qozonda tikuv yorilib ketgan bo'lsa, natijada paydo bo'ladigan oniy bosimning pasayishi qozonning portlashiga olib kelishi mumkin.

Qaynayotgan suvning harorati qat'iy ravishda bosimga bog'liq bo'lgani uchun, demak, hosil bo'lgan bug' bosimga mos keladigan qiymatga tushadi va suvda saqlanadigan barcha ortiqcha issiqlik bir zumda bug'lanishga sarflanadi. Bu holatda chiqarilgan bug'ning katta miqdori bosimning keskin oshishiga olib keladi va qozon portlaydi. Bug' va issiq suv qozonida qancha suv bor bo'lsa, portlash shunchalik halokatli bo'lishi aniq.

Bug' va issiq suv qozonlarining portlash xavfi qozon ishlab chiqarish uchun ishlatiladigan po'latning sifati, ishlab chiqarish jarayoni va uning o'zi ustidan qattiq nazoratni talab qiladi. [To'g'ri ishlash](#) qozon. Shu maqsadda qozonxonada nazorati inspeksiyasi tashkil etilgan.

Isitish moslamalari ko'pincha katta suv hajmiga ega bo'lgan qozonlar bilan jihozlangan (silindrsimon, o't o'chirish trubkasi va boshqalar), shuning uchun bunday qozonlarning kuchi, ko'pincha allaqachon. [Uzoq vaqt](#) ishda, nisbatan past bug' bosimiga qaramasdan, alohida e'tibor berish kerak.

Issiqlik suv qozonlari, ulardagi isitiladigan suvning harorati 100° dan oshmasa, portlash ehtimoli ma'nosida xavfsizdir.

Zamonaviy tuman issiqlik suv isitish tizimlarida tarmoqdagi bosim 4 atm va undan yuqori ko'tariladi, bu esa isitiladigan suvning haroratini $120-130^{\circ}$ ga yetkazish imkonini beradi. Suv ko'rsatilgan haroratgacha qizdiriladigan issiqlik suv qozonlari allaqachon portlovchi hisoblanadi, chunki agar tikuv tasodifan ochilsa va buning natijasida bosim keskin tushib qolsa, bug'lanish va portlash darhol sodir bo'ladi.

Ushbu mulohazalar qozonlarni ikki toifaga bo'lishga undadi: portlashdan himoyalangan va portlovchi.

Portlashdan himoyalangan qozonlarga suv 115° dan yuqori bo'lmagan qizdirilganda suv isitadigan qozonlar va bug' bosimi 0,7 atmgacha bo'lgan bug'li qozonlar kiradi (bosim o'lchagich bo'yicha); Ikkinchi toifaga sovutish suvi parametrlari ko'rsatilganidan oshib ketadigan qozonlar kiradi.

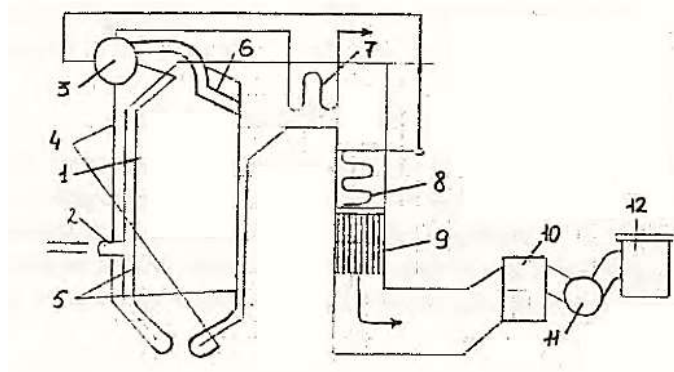
Shuni ta'kidlash kerakki, "Portlashdan himoyalangan" atamasi biroz o'zboshimchalik bilan. Masalan, suvni 100° ga qadar isitish uchun mo'ljallangan issiqlik suv qozonlarining portlashi va xavfsizlik moslamalarining yetishmasligi holatlari mavjud edi. Agar beparvolik tufayli bunday qozonlar qozondan suvning kirish va chiqishida yopiq supaplar bilan yondirilsa, bu sodir bo'ladi. Bunday hollarda suvning bosimi va harorati ruxsat etilgan chegaralardan oshib ketadi, devor yorilib, qozon portlaydi.

Birinchi toifadagi qozonlar har qanday sifatli po'latdan, shuningdek, quyma temirdan tayyorlanishi mumkin; qonunga ko'ra, ular Kotlonadzorni saqlashga tobe emas, ularda qozon kitoblari bo'lmasligi mumkin. Bu ba'zan suv iste'mol qilinadi va ko'pincha qozonxonalar yomon ish sharoitida; qozonxonalar tor va noqulay, xizmat ko'rsatuvchi xodimlar zarur ko'nikmalarga ega emas. Bunday qurilmalarning ishlashini yaxshilash uchun alohida vazirliklar o'zlarining qurilmalarini joriy qiladilar [ishlab chiqarish korxonalarini](#) va binolarda bug' bosimi 0,7 atigacha bo'lgan bug' qozonlari va suv 115° gacha qizdirilganda issiqlik suv qozonlari bilan bog'liq o'z qoidalari mavjud.

Bug' qozonlarining xavfsiz ishlashini ta'minlash [past bosim](#), ularga otish deb ataladigan qurilmalar o'rnatilgan bo'lib, ular bosimning 0,7 atm dan oshishiga yo'l

qo'ymaydi. Ishlash printsipiga ko'ra, tushirish moslamasi gidravlik muhr bo'lib, undan suv ma'lum bir bosim ostida chiqariladi va qozonning bug' bo'shlig'i tushirish trubkasi orqali atmosfera bilan aloqa qiladi. Strukturaviy tarzda, bunday qurilmalar shaklga muvofiq amalga oshiriladi

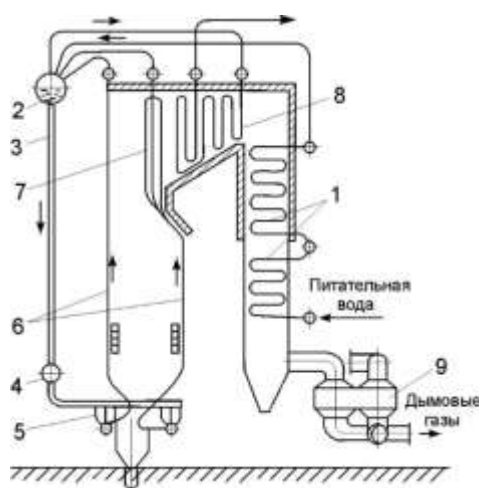
Zamonaviy bug' qozonining chizma tasviri 1-rasmda keltirilgan va u bug' qizdirgich, suv ekonomayzeri va havo qizdirgichdan iborat. Bug' qozonda hosil bo'lgan bug'ning harorati ortadi, bu esa bug' turbina qurilmasining foydali ish koeffitsienti oshishiga olib keladi. Suv ekonomayzeri va havo qizdirgich qozonda yoqilgan yoqilg'ining issiqligidan yaxshi foydalanish uchun o'rnatiladi.



1-rasm

Rasmda 1-o'choq kamerasi; 2- gorelka; 3 -baraban; 4 -suvni olib tushuvchi quvurlar; 5-bug' hosil qiluvchi quvurlar: 6 -orqa ekranning davomi (feston); 7-bug' qizdirgich;8-ekonomayzer; 9-havo qizdirgich; 10-kukun ushlovchi; 11-tutun so'ruvchi; 12-tutun so'ruvchi quvur.

Ko'p majburiy aylanishli qozonning konstruktiv diagrammasi: (2-rasm)

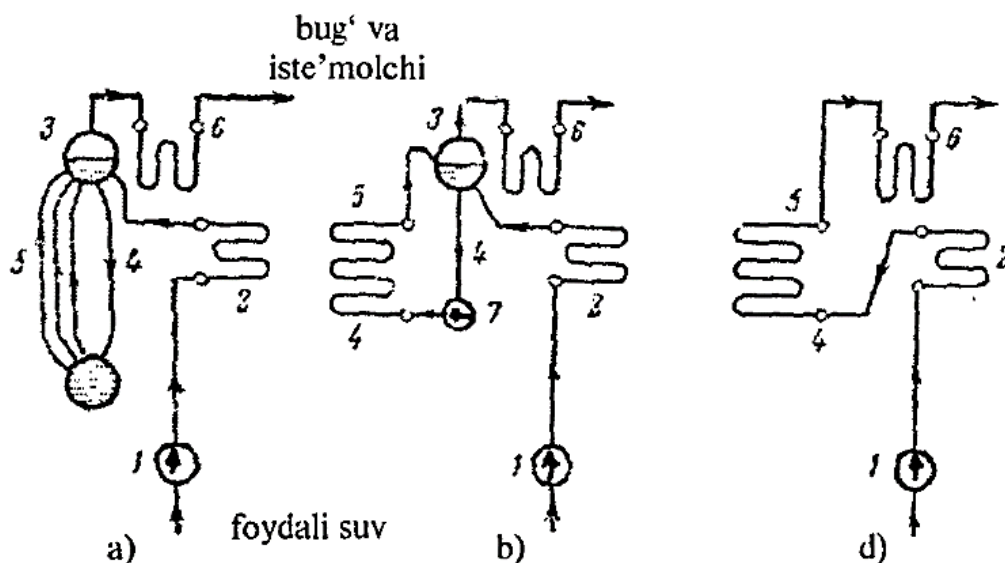


1 - iqtisodchi; 2 - baraban; 3 - besleme quvurini tushirish; 4 - aylanma nasos; 5 - aylanish davrlari orqali suvni taqsimlash; 6 - bug'lanish radiatsiyasini isitish sirtlari; 7 - feston; 8 - super isitgich;

9 - havo isitgichi

Qozon agregati tarkibiga quyidagilar kiradi: o'txona qurilmasi (gorelka bilan kamera); qozon agregatining asosiy elementlaridan biri bo'lgan bug' quvurlar (unda bug' hosil bo'ladi); bug' berilgan parametrlargacha qizdiriladigan bug' qizdirgich, bug' qozoniga beriladigan suvni isitish uchun mo'ljallangan ekonomayzer va yoqilg'ini yoqish uchun o'txonaga beriladigan havoni qizdirish uchun havo qizdirgichlar kiradi.

O'choqda yoqilg'i yoqiladi, buning natijasida ajralib chiqqan issiqlik miqdorining bir qismi nurlanish yo'li bilan bug' hosil qiluvchi quvurlarga uzatiladi. Bu sirtlar ekran deb ataladi. Yonib bo'lgan mahsulotlar bug' qizdirgich, havo qizdirgichdan o'tib tutun so'ruvchi yordam ida atmosferaga chiqarib yuboriladi.



3-rasm

Rasmda a) 1-nasos; 2-ekonomayzer; 3-baraban; 4-suvni haydovchi quvur; 5-kollektor; 6-quvur; 7-bug' qizdirgich b)1- nasos; 2-ekonomayzer; 3-baraban; 4-suvni haydovchi quvur; 5- bug' hosil qiluvchi quvurlar (bug' va suv aralashmasi) d) 1- nasos; 2 - ekonomayzer; 4- suvni haydovchi quvur; 5 -kollektor; 6 - quvur

Iste'mol suvi nasos yordamida ekonomayzerga beriladi. Bu yerda suv to'yinish haroratigacha qizdirilib bug' qozonining barabaniga keladi. Bu yerdan suv tushuvchi quvurlar orqali ekran quvuriga keladi. Ekran quvurlarida hosil bo'lgan bug' va suv aralashmasi barabanga kelib tushadi va bu yerda suvdan bug' ajratiladi. Bug' bug' qizdirgichga yuborilib o'ta qizigan bug' hosil qilinadi.

Bug' qozonlari suvning harakatlanishiga ko'ra 3 xil bo'ladi:

- 1) Tabiiy ravishda bug' va suv aralashmasi harakatlanadigan bug' qozonlari (3 a-rasm);
- 2) sun'iy ravishda sirkulyatsiya bo'ladigan (nasos yordamida) bug' qozonlari (3 b-rasm);
- 3) barabanga ega bo'lmagan bug' qozonlari (3 v-rasm)

Bug' ishlab chiqarish uchun mo'jallangan inshoot va qurilmalar kompleksi qozon agregati bilan qo'shimcha qurilmalardan tashkil topadi. Qozon qurilmasining asosiy ish xarakteristikalariga quyidagilar kiradi.

1. Bug' unumdorligi (qozonning quvvati), bu vaqt birligida hosil bo'lgan bug' miqdori bilan aniqlanadi.

2. Bug'ning parametrlari (bosimi va o'ta qizish harorati).

3. Qozon agregatining foydali ish ko'effitsienti. Qozon qurilmalarini quyidagi belgilarga ko'ra tasniflash mumkin.

1. Bug' unumiga ko'ra:

- a) past unumli 15-20 t/soat
- b) o'rtacha unumli 25-30 dan 160-220 t/soat gacha
- d) yuqori unumli 220+250 t/soat va yuqori

2. Bug' bosimiga ko'ra:

- a) past bosimli 9 at gacha (1 MPa)
- b) o'rta bosimli 14-40 at (1,4-4 MPa)
- d) yuqori bosimli 100 at +140 at
- e) yuqori kritik bosimli 255 at

Bug' qozonlarning issiqlik balansi

Qozon qurilmasida yoqilgi yonishida ajralib chiqqan issiqlikni foydali ishlatilgan issiqlikka va issiqlik yo'qolishiga taqsimlanishi issiqlik balansi deyiladi. Issiqlik balansi 1 kg qattiq (suyuq) yoki 1 m³ gazsimon yoqilgi uchun qozon qurilmasida o'rnatilgan issiqlik holatiga ko'ra tuziladi. Issiqlik balansining tenglamasi (kJ/kg, kJ/m³) quyidagi ko'rinishga ega.

$$Q_k(1) = Q_1 + Q_2 + Q_3 + Q_4 + Q_5 + Q_6 \quad (1)$$

yoki foizda ifodalanishi

$$q_1 + q_2 + q_3 + q_4 + q_5 + q_6 = 100 \% \quad (2)$$

bu yerda $q_1 = (Q_1/Q_k(1))100\%$, $q_2 = (Q_2/Q_k(1))100\%$

(1) va (2) tenglamalarida $Q_k(1)$ mavjud issiqlik; $Q_1 (q_1)$ - qozon qurilmasida bug' olish uchun foydali ishlatilgan issiqlik; $Q_2 (q_2)$ - chiqib ketayotgan tutun gazlari bilan yo'qolgan issiqlik, $Q_3 (q_3)$ - ximik yoqilgi to'liq yonmaganda yo'qolgan issiqlik; $Q_4 (q_4)$ - yoqilgi mexanik to'liq yonmaganda yo'qolgan issiqlik; $Q_5 (q_5)$ - atrof muhitga yo'qolgan issiqlik; $Q_6 (q_6)$ shlakning fizik issiqligi bilan yo'qolgan issiqlik.

Mavjud issiqlik (kJ/kg, kJ/m³) 1 kg qattiq (suyuq) yoki 1 m³ gazsimon yoqilg'i uchun quyidagi ifodadan aniqlanadi:

$$Q_m(1) = Q_k(1) + Q_{yoq} + Q_H + Q_f + Q_k$$

$$Q_m(1) = Q_k(1) + Q_{yoq} + Q_H + Q_f \quad (3)$$

$Q_k(1)$ va Q_{kk} - ishchi massaviy qattiq va suyuq yoqilg'ining va quruq massaviy gazsimon yoqilg'ining quyi yonish issiqligi, kJ/kg, kJ/m³;

Q_{yoq} - yoqilg'ining fizik issiqligi, kJ/kg, kJ/m³;

Q_n - o'txonaga havo bilan kirgan issiqlik, kJ/kg, kJ/m³;

Q_f - o'txonaga bug'li purkanish bilan kirgan issiqlik, kJ/kg, kJ/m³;

Q_k , -karbonatlarning joylashishiga sarflangan issiqlik, kJ/kg

BKZ-75-39 tipidagi blokli konstruksiyali qozon agregati qo'ng'ir va toshko'mir, torf, antrasit loy va yog'siz ko'mirda ishlashga mo'ljallangan. Qozon bitta barabanli, tabiiy aylanishli, U shaklidagi sxema bo'yicha ishlab chiqarilgan. Hajmi 460,2 m² bo'lgan yonish kamerasi diametri 60 mm va devor qalinligi 3 mm bo'lgan quvurlar bilan to'liq himoyalangan.

60 mm va devor qalinligi 4 mm, 75 va 90 mm oraliqda joylashgan. Old, orqa ekranlar va pastki qismning quvurlari sovuq huni hosil qiladi. Orqa ekranning quvurlari yuqori qismida to'rt qatorli taroqqa bo'linadi. Olovli bloklar soniga ko'ra ekranlar 12 ta mustaqil aylanish sxemasiga bo'linadi.

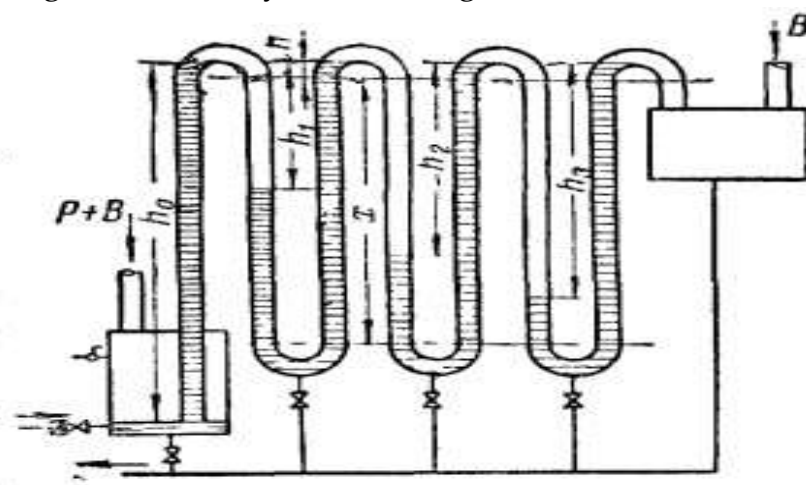
Qattiq ko'mirni yoqish uchun qozon pechkasi qozonning old tomonida joylashgan uchta va to'rtta, lekin har bir yon devorda ikkitadan joylashgan ko'mir yoqilg'isi bilan jihozlangan.

Bug'lanish sxemasi uch bosqichli bo'lib, qattiq qoldiqning sho'rliqi 350 mg / l gacha bo'lgan ozuqa suvi uchun mo'ljallangan.

Ichki diametri 1500 mm bo'lgan qozonli tambur va 36 mm devor qalinligi 16GS po'latdan yasalgan. Barabanda bug'lanishning birinchi bosqichining toza bo'linmasi va ikkinchi bosqichning ikkita tuz bo'linmasi (barabanning uchlarida) baraban ichidagi siklonlar bilan jihozlangan, uchinchi bosqich tashqi siklonlarga chiqariladi, undan bug' ichiga baraban kiradi.

Xavfsizlik klapanlarining diametri 38 dan 100 mm gacha bo'lgan oraliqda tanlanadi, bu miqdorni aniqlashda hisobga olinishi kerak.

Agar boshqa bo'lsa eshik valfi qozondan keyin issiq suv quvuriga o'rnatilgan, kengaytirgichgacha, boshqa qulflash moslamalari mavjud emas, keyin xavfsizlik klapanlari o'rniga, yuqorida ko'rsatilgan valf yaqinida (diametri kamida 32 mm bo'lgan) aylanib o'tish liniyasiga ruxsat beriladi. Qozondan yo'nalishda ishlaydigan ushbu liniyada o'rnatilgan nazorat valfi.



4-rasm

0,7 atm dan yuqori bosimda ishlaydigan bug' qozonlari, perheaterlar va suv iqtisodchilari ishlab chiqarish, texnik xizmat ko'rsatish va sertifikatlash

elektrotexnika sanoatining elektr stansiyalari vazirligining qozon nazorati vazirligining tegishli qoidalari bilan tartibga solinadi va eng so'nggi qoidalarining talablari va ko'rsatmalari. barcha vazirlik va idoralar uchun majburiydir. 115° dan yuqori suvni isitadigan issiq suv qozonlariga nisbatan bir xil qoidalarga rioya qilish kerak. Birinchi toifadagi qozonlarni ishlatish paytida xavfsizlik ko'rsatilgan xavfsizlik moslamalari bilan ta'minlanadi.

Qozonni ishga tushirish va to'xtatish

Qozonni ishga tushirish

Qozonlarning ishga tushirilishi issiqlik deformatsiyalari va o'zgaruvchan mexanik harakatlar ta'sirida barcha elementlarning kuchlanishidagi sezilarli o'zgarishlar bilan birga keladi. Vujudga keladigan qo'shimcha stresslar xavfli chegaralarga yetishi mumkin shuning uchun, ishga tushirish va to'xtatish jarayonlari qozonlarning ishlashi uchun eng muhim hisoblanadi, xizmat ko'rsatuvchi xodimlardan ushbu operatsiyalarni bajarishda ishonchlik va xavfsizlik shartlarini aniq bajarilishini talab qiladi.

Qozonni sovuq holatdan ishga tushirganda, tekshirish va tekshirish oldindan amalga oshiriladi, ta'mirdan boshlanganda esa maxsus sinov o'tkaziladi. Faqat butun birlik xizmatga yaroqli bo'lganda, ular tayyorgarlik ishlarini va qozonni yoqishni boshlaydilar.

Yonish muddati qozonning boshlang'ich holatiga (sovuq yoki issiq zaxiradan), har bir holatda qozonning o'lchamlari va dizayniga bog'liq. O'rtacha bosimli qozonxonalar uchun davomiyligi 2-4 soatni tashkil qiladi. $P_{\text{q}}=1 - 2 \text{ atm}$ uchun. chiziq oldidagi valfni oching, tozalash liniyalaridagi armaturalarni yoping va stantsiyaning ehtiyojlariga muvofiq qozondagi yukni ko'taring.

Qozonni to'xtatish

Qozon issiq zaxirada to'xtatilganda, agregatda to'plangan issiqlikni saqlash choralari ko'riladi. Sovuq zaxirada normal to'xtashlar bilan, qozon uskunalar uchun xavfsiz bo'lgan sekin sovutish sharoitlariga rioya qilgan holda sovutiladi.

Qozonxonalar yukni oldindan olib tashlash, uni parallel ishlaydigan qozonlarga o'tkazish yoki turbinalarni tushirish bilan to'xtatiladi. Qozonning sovishi, asosan, isitish sirtlari va ularda hosil bo'lgan o'z-o'zini tortish natijasida qozonning gaz kanallariga kiradigan havo o'rtasida konvektiv issiqlik almashinuvi tufayli sodir bo'ladi.

Qozonning bug'lanish yuzalari va ulardagi suv juda tez soviydi. Barabanni sovutish jarayoni suv aylanishi tufayli sodir bo'ladi.

Qozonni sovutish muddati uning o'lchamiga va dizayn ma'lumotlariga bog'liq va odatda 24 soatni tashkil qiladi. Dastlabki to'rt soat ichida qozon to'liq yopiq damperlar, lyuklar, minimal tozalash va zaryadlash bilan soviydi.

Ketma-ketlik yonilg'i ta'minotini o'chiradi, bug' liniyasidan uziladi va tozalash liniyasi bir soat davomida ochiladi. Sekin-asta bug' qozonini 4-6 soat davomida

sovutish, tutun va muxlislarni to'xtatish. Bug' qozoni ozuqa suvi bilan puflanadi, barabanning normal darajasini saqlab turadi. Barabanning sovutish tezligi undagi bosimning pasayish tezligi bilan belgilanadi. Ushbu tezlik barabanning yuqori va pastki qismlari orasidagi harorat farqi 40 OS dan oshmasligi uchun tartibga solinadi.

Qurilma uchun, har qanday qozonxonalar uch kundan ortiq to'xtaganda, pishirish yoki o'z-o'zidan yonishning oldini olish uchun bunkerdan ko'mir changini otish kerak. barabanning joylashishi suv aylanishi bilan sodir bo'ladi.

Issiq suvli qattiq yonilg'i qozonining ishlash printsipti juda murakkab. Suv orqadan ikkita pastki kollektorga kiradi va oldingi yuqori kollektor orqali chiqariladi. Yoqilg'i yonishi natijasida hosil bo'lgan gazlar o'choq shiftiga ko'tariladi, ekranlarning quvurlari orasiga o'tadi, konvektiv gaz kanallari orqali tushadi, qozonning yon va orqa devorlarining quvurlari sirtini tashqaridan yuvadi va ko'taruvchi eshiklar bilan jihozlangan ikkita truba orqali umumiy qozon trubasiga o'ting. Panjara alohida panjaralardan iborat bo'lib, ular qozonning panjara nurlariga yotqizilgan. Old plastinka birlashtirilgan tiklar ramka, burama teshigi bo'lgan yuqori qismdan va pastki qismdan iborat bo'lib, unga kul idishini tozalash uchun eshik va havoni sozlash uchun damperli havo kanali kirish joyi birlashtirilgan.

Issiq suv qozonlarining maqsadi maishiy va texnologik iste'molchilar uchun isitish tizimlarini issiqlik bilan ta'minlash uchun belgilangan parametrlarning issiq suvini olishdir. Sanoat nashrlari keng doiradagi dizayndagi birlashtirilgan issiq suv qozonlari. Ularning ishining xarakteristikalarini issiqlik chiqishi (kuch), suvning harorati va bosimi, issiq suv qozonlari ishlab chiqarilgan metall turi ham muhimdir. Quyma temir qozonlari issiqlik chiqishi1 uchun 1,5 Gkal / soat, bosim 0,7 MPa va issiq suv harorati 115° C gacha ishlab chiqariladi. Chelik qozonlari 4 issiqlik chiqarish shkalasiga muvofiq ishlab chiqariladi; 6,5; o'nta; 20, 30; ellik; 100; 180 Gkal/soat (4,7; 7,5; 11,7; 23,4; 35; 58,5; 117 va 21,0 MVt).

Issiqlik quvvati 30 Gkal / soatgacha bo'lgan issiq suv qozonlari odatda faqat asosiy rejimda 1,6 MPa qozon kirishidagi suv bosimida 150° C gacha suvni isitish bilan ishlashni ta'minlaydi. Issiqlik quvvati 30 Gkal / soat dan yuqori bo'lgan qozonlar uchun qozon kirishida maksimal 2,5 MPa bosimda 200° C gacha suv isitish bilan asosiy va eng yuqori rejimlarda ishlash mumkin.

Bug' qozonining samaradorligini aniqlash.

1.1. Bug' qozonining yo'llarini hisoblash va texnologik sxemasini tuzish. Haddan tashqari havo nisbatlarini tanlash.

Qattiq yoqilg'idan foydalanilganda, pechning chiqishidagi ortiqcha havo koeffitsienti ga teng olinadi. Biz gaz kanallariga havo so'rilishining qiymatlarini topamiz, har bir gaz kanali orqasidagi ortiqcha havo koeffitsientlarining

qiymatlarini, shuningdek ularning o'rtacha qiymatlarini hisoblaymiz, ular jadvalda umumlashtiriladi.

1.1-jadval.

	Gaz kanali orqasidagi ortiqcha havo koeffitsienti	So'ruvchi quvurlarning kattaligi (присоса)	Gaz quvuridagi ortiqcha havoning o'rtacha koeffitsienti
Yong'in qutisi va feston			
Bug 'dagi issiqlik			
Экономайзер			
Havo isitgichi			

Bug' generatorining texnik va asosiy dizayn xususiyatlari quyidagilardan iborat:

Nominal bug' quvvati - 35 t / soat

Ishchi bug 'bosimi - 4 MPa

Haddan tashqari qizdirilgan bug 'harorati - 450 S

Konvektiv isitish yuzalarining maydoni, m²:

Festona - 39,5841

Superheater - 225,71

Ekonomizator - 234,88

Havo isitgichi - 1377.14

Haddan tashqari havo nisbatlarini tanlash

1.1) Isitish yuzalarining joylashuvi ko'rsatilgan bug' qozonlari yo'llarining hisoblash

1.2) Suyuq yoqilg'idan (yuqori oltingugurtli mazut) foydalanganda ortiqcha havo koeffitsienti qiymati $m = 1,1$. Berilgan bug 'qozonlari uchun gaz kanallarida havo so'rilishining qiymati:

No	Bug 'qozonining elementlari	Gaz quvurlari	Qiymati
1	O'choq kamerasi	Gaz yoqilg'isi uchun bug 'qozonli pechlar	0,05
2	Qozon to'plamlari	orqa ekranning davomi (feston);	0
3	Bug' qizdirgich	Birlamchi qizdirgich	0,03
4	ekonomayzer	D<50t/soat qozonxonalar uchun	0,08
5	Havo qizdirgich	D<50t/soat qozonxonalar uchun	0,06

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QIRQIM VA KESIM BAJARISHDA O'QUVCHILARDA TIPIK XATOLARGA YO'L QO'YMASLIK KO'NIKMALARINI RIVOJLANTIRISH.

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Abstract: Mazkur maqolada qirqim va kesimlarni bajarishda talabalar tomonidan yo'l qo'yiladigan xatoliklar va ularni fanni o'zlashtirishiga ta'siri bo'yicha metodik tavsiyalar yoritilgan..

Keywords: bilim, ko'nikma, malaka, fazoviy tasavvur, pedagogika, o'zlashtirish, qobiliyat, savodxonlik, faollik.

About: FARS Publishers has been established with the aim of spreading quality scientific information to the research community throughout the universe. Open Access process eliminates the barriers associated with the older publication models, thus matching up with the rapidity of the twenty-first century.

Hozirgi kunda inson faoliyatining eng keng sohalaridan biri ta'lim va tarbiya hisoblanadi.

So'nggi yillarda ta'limning ijtimoiy roli ortib, dunyoning aksariyat davlatlarida bo'lgani kabi O'zbekistonda ham ta'limning barcha turlariga bo'lgan munosabat o'zgardi. Bugungi kungi ta'lim davlat taraqqiyotining bosh, yetakchi omili sifatida qaralmoqda. Bunday e'tiborning sababi zamonaviy jamiyatning eng muhim qadriyati va asosiy kapitali sifatida yoshlar yangi bilimlarni izlash, egallash va nostandart qarorlar qabul qilishga qodir bo'lishi kerak. Shunday ekan, hozirgi davrda ta'lim shaxs va jamiyatni rivojlantirishda hal qiluvchi rol o'ynaydi.

Ma'lumki, o'zlashtirmaslikni oldini olishning muhim shartlaridan biri guruhda har bir talabaning o'zlashtirishi haqida jamoatchilik, ya'ni guruhning fikrini vujudga keltirishdir. Bunga guruhda o'zaro bir-biriga yordam, tartib-intizomni yaxshi yo'lga qo'yish, talabalarni va ayniqsa past o'zlashtiruvchi talabalarni garfik ish ishlashga faol jalb etish bilan erishiladi.

Guruhda kursdoshlarining aytib turishiga va noloyiq baho olishni ko'zlovchi talabalarga nisbatan qattiqqo'llik doim hukm surishi kerak. O'qituvchi guruh a'zolarining umumiy fikriga tayanib, ayrim talabalarni o'qishga jiddiy munosabatda bo'lishga majbur qilib, ularga ko'proq ta'sir ko'rsatishi mumkin.

O'zlashtirmaslikni oldini olishda bevosita o'qituvchi talabalar yo'l qo'yadigan tipik xatolarni yaxshi o'rganishi kerak. Kuzatishlar shuni ko'rsatadiki qirqimlar va kesmlarni o'qitish jarayonida talabalar tomonidan chizmalarda yo'l qo'yilishi mumkin bo'lgan quyidagi xatoliklar

mavjud:

Texnikaviy chizmachilik bo'limida:

- chizmada bir xil tipdagi chiziqlarni har xil qalinlikda bajaradilar;
 - shtrixlar orasidagi masofa va shtrix hamda shtrix-punktir chiziqlarda shtrixlar kattaliklarini saqlamaydilar;
 - standart shrift harflar va raqamlarining satr chizig'iga va GOST ga mos kelmaydigan qilib bajaradilar;
 - harflar va raqamlar orasidagi masofalarning tengligini saqlamaydilar;
 - aylanalarni dastlab markaziy chiziqlarni o'tkazmasdan chizadilar;
 - chizma qog'ozida tasvirlarni noqulay joylashtiradilar;
 - u yoki bu masshtabda bajarilgan chizmada o'lchamlarni asl holicha qo'yish o'rniga kattalashtirilgan yoki kichiklashtirilgan nisbatda qo'yadilar;
 - tutashma yo'ylarini tutashish nuqtalarini topmasdan o'tkazadilar;
 - to'g'ri chiziq va aylana yoyi orasidagi tutashuv chiziqlar ravon chizmaydilar;
 - chizma ustidan qalam yurgizish qoidalarini buzadilar, bunda avval to'g'ri chiziqlarni, undan keyin esa aylana yo'ylarini chizadilar;
- Proyksiya chizmachilik bo'limida:
- Qirqim va kesimlarni bajarishda birinchi bosqichlarida talabalar ko'pincha chizmadagi uch ko'rinishni (proeksiyani) uchta har xil predmetning tasviri deb qabul qiladilar va proyksiya bog'lanishga e'tibor bermaydilar;
 - detal shaklini aniqlash uchun uning bir yoki ikki ko'rinishida qirqim va kesimlarning bajarilishini yetarli bo'lishiga qaramasdan, detalning ortiqcha tasvirlarini bajaradilar;
 - o'lchamlarni uch ko'rinishi (proeksiya) da noto'g'ri taqsimlaydilar, ko'pincha hamma o'lchamlarni bir yoki ikki proyeksiyaga qo'yadilar;
 - ko'rinishlar orasidagi proyeksiya bog'lanishni buzadilar;
 - tasvirlanayotgan detalning asosiy ko'rinishini noto'g'ri tanlaydilar;
 - diametr va radius belgilarini noto'g'ri qo'yadilar;
 - izometrik proyeksiyadagi ellips o'qlarini noto'g'ri chizadilar;
 - detal eskizini bajarishda uning ayrim elementlari orasida mutanosiblikni saqlamaydilar;

➤ qirqimni bajarishda detalning faqat qirqimga tushgan qismini shtrixlab qolmasdan

tashqarisidagi qismini ham shtrixlaydilar;

➤ qirqimni kesim kabi bajaradilar yoki aksincha;

➤ detal ko'inishini va qirqimini ko'rinadigan kontur chiziq bilan ajratadilar;

➤ qirqimda kesuvchi tekislik orqasida joylashgan chiziqlarni qoldirib ketadilar;

➤ ko'inishlarda o'chamlar qo'yilishini maqsadga muvofiqligini va takrorlanmasligini o'ylab

ko'rmaydilar;

➤ tutash vallar, kegaylar, bo'rtiq qovurg'alari ko'ndalang qirqimga tushganda, ularning

konturlarini shtrixlaydilar;

➤ «olddan ko'inish» uchun tanlangan qirqimni qolgan ko'inishlarga proeksiyalaydilar.

Mashinasozlik chizmachilik bo'limida:

➤ yig'ish chizmasidagi qirqimlarda bir detalni turli yo'nalishlarda shtrixlaydilar;

➤ ish chizmasi uchun masshtabni noto'g'ri aniqlaydilar;

➤ teshikda rezbani noto'g'ri tasvirlaydilar;

➤ chizmada rezbalarning belgilanishini noto'g'ri bajaradilar;

➤ rezba chegarasini shtrix chiziqlar bilan ko'rsatadilar;

➤ qirqim va kesimlarda valdagi rezbaning shtrix chiziqlarini tashqi diametri chizig'igacha davom ettirmaydilar;

Shuningdek, ko'pchilik talabalar quyidagi bilimlar to'g'risida aniq tasavvurga ega bo'lmaydilar:

➤ shpilkali birikmalarni boltli birikmalardan ajrata olmaydilar;

➤ boltli birikmalar to'plamini hamma vaqt ham tahlil qila olmaydilar (u qanday asosiy

detallardan tuzilganini aniqlay olmaydilar);

➤ qanday birikmalar ajraladigan va qandaylari ajralmaydigan ekanligini aniq tasavvur

etolmaydilar;

➤ mahkamlash detallariga qaysi detallar kirishini hamma vaqt ham aniqlay olmaydilar;

➤ boltli birikmada shaybaning qanday xizmati borligiga javob berishda qiynaladilar;

➤ shponkaning vazifasinn xamma vaqt ham to'g'ri aniqlay olmaydilar;

➤ parchin chokli birikmalar qaerda ishlatilishini aytib berishda qiynaladilar;

➤ u yoki bu buyumga kiruvchi hamma detallarni ham detallarga ajratish kerak emasligini

ko'pincha bilmaydilar;

➤ detallarga ajratishda qo'shma detallarning tutash elementlarining o'lchamlarini bog'lashda

qiynaladilar;

➤ talabalar qator hollarda ayrim detallar chizmasida yig'ish chizmalarida qabul qilingan

shartliliklarni takrorlaydilar (bosh ko'rinishni va qirqimlarni joylashtirish, ko'rinishlar soni va

boshqalar).

➤ ma'lumotnoma(spravochnik)lardan foydalanishni bilmaydilar;

➤ oddiy sxemalar tuzishda qiynaladilar va hakazo;

Qurilish chizmachiligi bo'limida:

➤ qurilish chizmalarining mashinasozlik chizmalaridan farqini yaxshi bilmaydilar;

➤ qurilish chizmalarini o'qish tartibini aniq tasavvur qilolmaydilar;

Savol tug'iladi, agar guruh bo'yicha hamma o'zlashtira olmasa, unda o'qituvchi qanday ish ko'rishi kerak? Bu holda o'zlashtirish past bo'lishining sabablarini aniqlash va uning xarakteriga qarab tuzatish uchun zarur choralarni ko'rish lozim. Odatda o'qituvchilar tajribalarida yakka tartibdagi topshiriqlar, darsdan tashqari vaqtlarda qo'shimcha mashg'ulotlar o'tkazish, maslahatlar berish va hokazolar qo'llaniladi. Talabalar bilan qo'shimcha ish olib borish talabalarning fannio'zlashtirmasliklarini oldini oluvchi va mavjud bo'lgan o'zlashtirmaslikni tugatuvchi tadbirlardan biri bo'lishi mumkin. Ma'lumki, o'zlashtirmaslikni oldini olish, uni tuzatishdan ancha oson.

Shuning uchun chizmachilik faninida qirqim va kesimlarni o'qitishning boshidayoq hamma talabalarni yetarlicha nazoratostiga olish kerak. Pedagogik ishning eng nozik joyi shundaki, talabalar ba'zan o'qituvchining o'ziham yo'l qo'yilgan o'zlashtirmaslikka e'tiborsiz bo'ladilar va uni tuzatish uchun kerakli choralarqidirmaydilar hamda ko'rmaydilar.

Qo'shimcha mashg'ulotlarga kelganda, ular masalan, proyeksion chizmachilikka oid vazifalarni bajarishni, chizmada kesim va qirqimni o'qishni va shu kabilarni bilmaydigan talabalar uchun tashkil qilinadi. Bunday talabalar qatoriga sababli darslarni qoldirganlar ham kiradi. Qo'shimcha mashg'ulotlar odatda, individual xarakterga ega, ularning mazmuni va metodlari o'zlashtirmaslikning sabablari bilanbevosita bog'langandir. Masalan, talaba fazoviy tasavvuri yaxshi rivojlanmaganidan berilgan ikki proyeksiya bo'yicha uchinchi proyeksiyasini vaularning qirqimini bajarishda ko'p xatolarga yo'l qo'yadi. Bunday holda talabaga chizma bilan birgalikda detalning modelini berish kerak.

O'zlashtirishi past bo'lgan talabalar turkumiga har doim sust sur'at bilan ishlaydigan talabalar tushib qolishi ham mumkin. Bunday talabalar bilan o'sha sust sur'at bilan fanni o'zlashtirishlariga olib kelish kerak. Ularni shoshirish yoki idroksizlikda ayblash mumkin emas. Aks xolda bu talabaning fanga bo'lgan qiziqishini so'ndirishga olib keladi. Qo'shimcha mashg'ulotlarda talabalarning faollik ko'rsatishlariga va o'quv materialining bir qismini o'qituvchi rahbarligida o'zlari o'rganishlariga intilish kerak.

Lekin o'qituvchining o'zlashtirmaydigan talabalar bilan qo'shimcha ashg'ulot o'tkazishi uchun har doim vaqti bo'lmaydi. Bunday hollarda fanni yaxshi o'zlashtiruvchi talabalarga o'zlashtirishi past bo'lgan talabalarga biriktirib qo'yish lozim bo'ladi. Kuzatishlar shuni ko'rsatadiki, bunday yordam ikki tomonlama foydali bo'lib, kuchli talabalar o'rtoqlariga yordam berish bilan bir vaqtda o'rganilgan bilimlarini mustahkamlaydilar. Bundan tashqari, bunday ish talabalar o'rtasidagi do'stlik va o'rtoqlik xissining o'sishiga imkon beradi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda talabalarda kuzatiladigan qirqimlar va kesimlarni bajarisda tipik xatolar fanni yaxshi o'zlashtira olmaslikka sabab bo'ladi, qiziqishni, o'ziga bo'lgan ishonchni pasaytiradi. Bunday xatolarni oldini olishda ogohlantiruvchi masalalardan foydalanish, o'quvchi talabalarning o'z xatolarini o'zi mustaqil topa olish qobiliyatini shakllantirish orqali bilimlarni yaxshi o'zlashtirishga erishish.

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«СУНАН ТЕРМИЗИЙ»НИНГ ШАРҲЛАРИ

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Abstract: Ушбу мақолада “Сунан Термизий”нинг ўрта асрларда ёзилган шарҳлари ва у шарҳ китобларнинг муаллифларининг исм-шарифлари, яшаган даврлари ёхуд вафот этган йиллари ҳақида қисқача таҳлилий маълумотлар баён этилган. Шунингдек, ушбу шарҳ китобларнинг йўналиши, камрови, мукамал ё маълум бир қисмини шарҳланганлиги борасида ҳам маълумот берилган. Қолаверса, “Сунан Термизий”нинг учта қисқартма ва сайланмалари ҳақида сўз юритилган.

Keywords: Шарҳ, сунан, жомий, асар, илм, китоб, муаллиф, аллома, саҳиҳ, Термизий, ҳадис, муҳаддис, фақиҳ, фикҳ

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Abstract: This article contains commentaries on the "Sunan Thermizi" written in the Middle Ages, and a brief analysis of the names, dates of birth and death of the authors of these commentaries. Also, this review provides information on the direction, scope, and full or partial review of the book. It also mentions his three abbreviations and selection of Sunan Termizy

Keywords: Treatise, sunan, society, knowledge, science-based, book, author, allama, sahih, Termiziyya, hadith, muhaddis, pre-jurisdictions, jurisprudence.

About: FARS Publishers has been established with the aim of spreading quality scientific information to the research community throughout the universe. Open Access process eliminates the barriers associated with the older publication models, thus matching up with the rapidity of the twenty-first century.

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Abstract: В данной статье представлена краткая аналитическая информация о комментариях «Сунана Термизи», написанных в средние века, в крации имена авторов этих комментариев, периоды их жизни или годы их смерти. Также в этом обзоре представлена информация о направлении, объеме, полном или частичном обзоре книг. Кроме того, упоминаются три сокращения и выделения «Сунана Термизи».

Keywords: Комментарий, сунан, джами, работа, наука, книга, автор, аллама, саҳиҳ, Термизи, ҳадис, муҳаддис, правовед, фикҳ.

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Имом Термизийнинг «Сунан Термизий» асарига Аллоҳ таоло мақбуллик бағишлаган бўлиб, у кейинги давр олимлари, аҳли илмлари томонидан қайта-қайта ўрганилган, тадқиқ ва таҳлил қилинган. Ҳозиргача бу муқаддас анъана давом этиб келаётгани қувонарлидир. Асрлар давомида «Сунан Термизий» қўлёзмалари дунёнинг турли томонларига тарқаб кетган. Машҳур ва моҳир хаттотлар уни қайта-қайта китобат қилганлар. Жумладан, Қуддусда яшаган Абу Наср ал-Мўътаман ас-Сожий (445 - 507/1053 - 1113) муҳаддис бобомизнинг мазкур тўшлами орти марта тўлиқ кўчириб чиққанлиги нақл қилинган.

Имом Термизийнинг «Сунан Термизий» асари матни илк бор Мисрнинг Булоқ шаҳрида 1292/1875 йили нашр қилинган бўлиб, унинг хошиясида «ал-Азҳар»нинг уламоларидан Аҳмад ар-Рифоъий ал-Моликийнинг изоҳлари ўрин олган эди. Шундан сўнг Дехлида бир неча бор нашр қилинган¹⁸³.

«Сунан Термизий»га қанчадан-қанча тажридли, мустахражлар, хошиялар, мухтасарлар тузилган. Жумладан, Ибн ал-Кайсароний (448/1057 – 507/1114) «Сунан Термизий»нинг «атроф»ига бағишланган 10 жилдлик манба яратган. «Атроф» ҳадис китобларининг бир тури бўлиб, бугунги кундаги кўрсаткичлар туркумига киритиш мумкин.

«Сунан Термизий»га битилган шарҳларнинг саноғини аниқлаш имконсиз. Мазкур шарҳлар ўрганилар экан, уларни нашр этилган, қўлёзма шаклида мавжуд, лекин чоп этилмаган ҳамда бугунги кунгача сақланиб қолмаган каби учта туркумга тасниф қилиб ўрганиш мумкин. Олимларнинг асарларни шарҳлашда қўллаган услуб ва шартлари уларнинг оммалашуви ва эътироф этилишида муҳим омил ҳисобланади. «Сунан Термизий»га нафақат аҳли суннат ва жамоат олимлари, балки ундан ташқари бўлган тоифа вакиллари томонидан ҳам шарҳ ва таълиқлар битилганини айтиб ўтиш ўринли. Лекин асарга битилган шарҳ ва таълиқларнинг кўпчилиги аҳли суннат ва жамоатнинг энг катта ва салмоқли мазҳаби – ҳанафийлик олимлари ҳиссасига тўғри келади. Шарҳларнинг аксарияти борасида бу ерда маълумот беришни лозим топилди:

1) «Шарҳ Жомеъ Термизий». Унинг муаллифи «ал-Ҳоким ал-Кабир» лақаби билан танилган Абу Аҳмад Муҳаммад ибн Муҳаммад ан-Найсобурий ал-Каробисий (285/898 – 378/988) дир. Ушбу шарҳ бизнинг кунимизгача етиб келмаган бўлиб, «Сунан Термизий»га битилган илк шарҳлардан бири ҳисобланади. Ал-Ҳоким ал-Кабир ан-Найсобурий раҳимахуллоҳ бир муддат қадим Шош - Тошкентда козикалон бўлиб фаолият олиб борган.

2) «Оризату-л-аҳвазий би-шарҳ «Саҳиҳ Термизий». Бу шарҳнинг муаллифи моликий мазҳабининг таниқли фақиҳи ва муҳаддиси Абу Бакр Муҳаммад ибн Абдуллоҳ ибн Муҳаммад ибн Абдуллоҳ ибн Аҳмад ибн ал-Арабий ал-Муъофирий ал-Ишбилиий (468/1076 – 546/1151) бўлиб, у зот «Ибн ал-Арабий ал-Моликий» номи билан танилганлар¹⁸⁴. Шарҳ анча батафсил бўлиб, асосан, унда муаллиф Абу Исо Термизийнинг фикҳга оид фикрларини шарҳлашга ва уларни тўлдиришга эътибор берганлар. Шунингдек, шарҳда ҳар бир ҳадис тўрт жиҳатдан таҳлил қилинган:

- Ҳадис исноди таҳлил қилинган;
- Ҳадис матни наҳвий жиҳатдан кўриб чиқилган;

¹⁸³ Ҳ.Аминов, М.Исмоилов, Ҳ.Абиев, Б.Абдуллаев. «Шарҳ Сунан Термизий». – Тошкент:Ирфон Нашр. 2021. – Б.335..

¹⁸⁴ Ҳ.Аминов, М.Исмоилов, Ҳ.Абиев, Б.Абдуллаев. «Шарҳ Сунан Термизий». – Тошкент:Ирфон Нашр. 2021. – Б.336.

- Ҳадисдан олинадиган фикхий ҳукмлар таҳқиқ этилган;

- Ақидавий жиҳатига эътибор қаратилган. Шунинг учун кейинги даврнинг барча муҳаддис шориҳлари ушбу асарга мурожаат этганлар.

Шунингдек, «Оризату-л-аҳвазий»да «ал-Илалу-с-сағир» асари ҳам шарҳланган.

Китоб 1299/1882 йили ва 1350/1931 – 1352/1933 йилларда Коникур ва Қоҳира шаҳарларида 13 жилдда ҳамда 1997 йили Байрут шаҳрида жойлашган машҳур «Дору-л-кутуб ал-илмия» нашриётида 14 жилдда чоп қилинган.

3) «Ан-Нафху-ш-шазий фий шарҳ «Жомеъ Термизий». Бу шарҳнинг муаллифи Ҳофиз Абу-л-Фатҳ Муҳаммад ибн Муҳаммад ибн Муҳаммад ал-Яъмурий (671/1273 – 734/1334) бўлиб, у зот «Ибн Саййид ан-Носс ал-Андалусий» номи билан машҳур. Бу шарҳ кенг тарқалган бўлса-да, муаллиф уни охирига етказа олмаган.¹⁸⁵ Яъни Ибн Саййид ан-Носс «Жомеъ Термизий»ни бошидан 316 та ҳадисни шарҳлашга улгурган. Тадқиқотчилар мазкур шарҳ агар охирига етказилганида, «Жомеъ ас-Сунан»нинг энг мукамал ва энг муфассал шарҳларидан бири бўлар эди деганлар. Гарчанд у ўн жилддан иборат шарҳ битган бўлса-да, унинг охирига етказиш учун фурсат топмаган. Шарҳнинг бунчалик чўзилиб кетишлигининг боиси шундаки, муаллиф ўз асари доирасини фақат ҳадис фанига алоқадор масалалар билан чекланиб қолмай, балки унга бошқа фанларга доир маълумотларни ҳам киритган.

Аллома Чалабий шундай деган: «Агар муаллиф ўз шарҳида фақат ҳадис фани билан чегараланганда эди уни тамомига етказар эди, лекин у (муаллиф) Аллоҳга ҳамд айтамикки, химматли иш қилган. Сўнгра ундан қолганларини охирига етказган ал-Ҳофиз Зайнуддин Абдурахим ибн Ҳусайн ал-Ироқий бўлиб, «ал-Алфия»¹⁸⁶ нинг муаллифи (ваф. 1403)дир. Бу китобнинг тўлиқ бир нусхаси Мадинаи Мунавварадаги кутубхонада сақланади¹⁸⁷.

4) «Такмила «ан-Нафху-ш-шазий». Ушбу шарҳ юқорида айтилган Ибн Саййид ан-Носнинг «ан-Нафху-ш-шазий» номли шарҳининг тўлдирувчиси ҳисобланади. Асар Зайнуддин Абдуррахмон ибн Ҳусайн ал-Ироқий ал-Курдий (725 – 806/1325 - 1404) қаламига мансуб. Зайнуддин ал-Ироқий мазкур шарҳни ҳақиқий шориҳнинг услубида давом эттириб охирига етказишга ҳаракат қилиб кўрган. Лекин у зот ҳам уддасидан чиқа олмаган, вафоти туфайли бу шарҳ ҳам охирига етмаган.

¹⁸⁵ "Ҳожи Халифа. Кашф аз-зунун. 1-жилд. – Байрут: Дор эҳё ат-турос ал-арабий, 2004. – Б.320.

¹⁸⁶ Ҳожи Халифа. Кашф аз-зунун ан асмол кутуб вал-фунун. – Истанбул: Дорус-салом.1941- 43. Ж. 1, 2. – Б.122.

¹⁸⁷ Ҳ.Аминов, М.Исмоилов, Ҳ.Абиев, Б.Абдуллаев. «Шарҳ Сунан Термизий». – Тошкент:Ирфон Нашр. 2021. – Б.337.

5) «Шарҳ завоид Термизий ʔала-с-Саҳиҳайн». Ушбу шарҳ муаллифи Сирожуддин Абу Ҳафс Умар ибн Али ибн Аҳмад ал-Ансорий ал-Андалусий (723 - 804/1323 - 1402) «Ибн ал-Мулакқин» куняси билан танилган. Китобда Имом Бухорий ва Имом Муслимининг саҳиҳ ҳадислар тўпламларида келтирилмаган ҳадислар шарҳ қилинган. Шунингдек, «Сунани Абу Довуд»да келмаган ҳадислар шарҳига катта эътибор қаратилган.

6) «Шарҳ ал-Ҳофиз Ибн Ҳажар». Бу шарҳ таниқли муҳаддис, ўзининг «Саҳиҳи Бухорий»га битган «Фатҳ ал-Борий» номли мукамал ва муфассал шарҳи билан шуҳрат қозонган олим Ибн Ҳажар ал-Асқалоний (ваф. 1148)нинг қаламига мансуб. У зот «Фатҳ ал-Борий» асарида мазкур шарҳини эслатиб ўтган.¹⁸⁸ Лекин ҳозиргача машҳур шарҳнинг қўлёзмаси топилиб, нашр қилинган эмас. У алломанинг «ал-Лубоб фий шарҳ қавл Термизий «ва фи-л-боб» номли асари ҳам бўлиши мумкин. Маълумки, Имом Термизий томонидан ҳар бир мавзуда кимлар ҳадис ривоят қилганига ишора қилиб кетилган. «Ал-Лубоб» ушбу ишора қилинган ҳадислар таҳрижи ва шарҳига бағишланган.

7) «Шарҳ ал-Булқиний». Абу Ҳафс Сирожуддин Умар ибн Руслон ибн Насир ал-Мисрий ал-Киноний ал-Асқалоний ал-Булқиний (724 - 805/1324 - 1403) асари бўлиб, у зот Мисрда қози ва муфтий бўлган¹⁸⁹. Шарҳ «ал-Арф аш-шазий ʔала «Жомеъ Термизий» деб аталган. Бироқ у охирига етказилмай қолган. Муаллиф шофеъий мазҳаби уламоларидан бўлиб, Ибн Ҳажар ал-Асқалонийнинг устози ҳисобланади.

8) «Шарҳ ибн Ражаб». Бу асар ханбалий мазҳаби олими Зайнуддин Абдурраҳмон ибн Аҳмад ибн Ражаб ал-Ҳанбалий (736 - 795/1336 - 1393)никидир. «Табақоти ҳанобила» ҳамда «ал-Қавоид ал-фикҳия» асарлари билан ҳам шуҳрат қозонган. «Кашф аз-зунун» асарида айтилишича, ушбу шарҳ йигирма жилд бўлган ва фитна пайтида ёниб кетган.¹⁹⁰ Мазкур шарҳнинг бир қисми ва «Сунан Термизий»нинг иловаси бўлмиш «ал-Илал ас-сағир»га битилган шарҳ сақланиб қолган.

9) «Қут ал-Муғтазий». Жалолуддин ас-Суютий (ваф. 1505) нинг ушбу асари «Сунан Термизий»га ёзилган шарҳларнинг энг ихчамларидан ҳисобланади. Унинг Ҳиндистон ва араб диёрларида бир қанча нашрлари мавжуд. Бу ҳақда Ҳожи Халифанинг «Кашф аз-зунун» асарида ҳикоя қилинади. Жалолуддин ас-Суютий ушбу шарҳида Термизийнинг «Сунан» асарини юқори баҳолаб уни куйидагича таърифлайди: «Имом Термизийнинг «Сунан» асари бобларга бўлинган. Бу ҳам бир илм. Асардаги фикҳ — ҳуқуқшунослик масалалари ҳам бир илм. Саҳиҳ билан сақим (қасал,

¹⁸⁸ Ибн Ҳажар ал-Асқалоний. Фатҳ ал-Борий, 1-жилд. – Риёз: Дору Таййиба, 2005. – Б.563.

¹⁸⁹ Ҳ.Аминов, М.Исмоилов, Ҳ.Абиев, Б.Абдуллаев. «Шарҳ Сунан Термизий». – Тошкент:Ирфон Нашр. 2021. – Б.338.

¹⁹⁰ «Ҳожи Халифа. Кашф аз-зунун. 1-жилд. – Байрут: Дор эҳё ат-турос ал-арабий, 2004. – Б. 559.

саҳиҳмас)ни ажратувчи илал (иллатлар, сабаблар)ни айтиши ҳам бир илм. Уларнинг ўртасидаги ҳадис турларини зикр этиш ҳам бир илм. Ровийларнинг номлари ва лақаблари ҳам алоҳида бир илм. Жарҳ ва таъдийл, Расулulloҳни топган ва топмаган ровийларни белгилаш иснодли ривоят. Унда келтирганларнинг ҳаммаси ижмолий илм турларидир. Аммо тафсилийси жуда ҳам кўп. Хуллас, бу асарнинг қимматли жиҳатлари мажмуалар тўпламидир».¹⁹¹

10) Мағриб уламоларидан Али ибн Сулаймон ад-Димноний ал-Бажмавий ал-Мағрибий ал-Моликий аш-Шозилий (1234 - 1306/1819 - 1888) «Қут ал-муғтазий»га ҳошия ёзиб, кенг изоҳлаб чиққан. Уни «Нафъ Қут ал-муғтазий» деб номлаган. Муаллиф аллома Жалолуддин ас-Суютийнинг олдин зикри ўтган шарҳини мухтасар ҳолга келтириб, китоб аслининг фойдали томонларига бир қадар халал етказганки, китобнинг номи «Нафъ Қут ал-Муғтазий» ибораси маъносини йўқотган. Бу асар Қоҳира ва Дехлида чоп этилган¹⁹².

11) «Шарҳ Жомеъ Термизий». Бу шарҳнинг муаллифи «Мухйий ас-сунна» ва «ал-Фарро» лақаблари билан танилган Абу Муҳаммад ал-Хусайн ибн Масъуд ал-Бағавий (436 - 510/1044 - 1117) саналади. У зот «Мишкот ал-масобеҳ»нинг асли бўлмиш «Масобеҳ ас-сунна» асари билан шуҳрат қозонган. Шунингдек, тафсирга оид «Маолим ат-танзил» номли тафсири машҳур. Олимнинг «Сунан Термизий»га битган шарҳи айтилган бўлса-да, ҳалигача топилиб нашр қилинмаган.

12) «Шарҳ Муҳаммад ибн Тоҳир ал-Фаттаный». Маждуддин Муҳаммад ибн Тоҳир ибн Али ал-Ҳанафий ал-Фаттаный ал-Гужаротий (913 - 986/1508 - 1579)нинг шарҳи. У зот ҳиндистонлик таниқли муҳаддислардан биридир. У зот ўзининг мавзуъ ҳадисларга бағишланган «Тазкират ал-Мавзуъот» асари билан шуҳрат қозонган. У зот «Сиҳоҳи ситта»нинг ғариб, нодир ва ноёб сўзлари шарҳига бағишланган «Мажмаъ биҳор ал-анвор фий ғаройиб ат-танзил ва латоиф ал-ахбор» номли китобида Имом Термизий раҳимаҳуллоҳнинг «Сунан Термизий» асарига алоҳида шарҳ битганини қайд қилиб қолдирган. Бироқ бу шарҳ ҳозиргача топилган эмас.

13) «Шарҳ ас-Синдий». Абу Таййиб Раҳматуллоҳ ас-Синдий (ваф. 993/1585) томонидан битилган шарҳ, у зот «Лубоб ал-маносик» асари билан шуҳрат қозонган. «Сунан Термизий»га битган шарҳи Мисрда нашр қилинган.

14. «Шарҳ ал-Жомий лит-Термизий» аш-Шайх Абул-Ҳасан ибн Абдулҳодий ас-Санадий ал-Мадиний (ваф. 1728) битган бу шарҳ жуда гўзал

¹⁹¹ "Ҳожи Халифа. Кашф аз-зунун. 1-жилд. – Байрут: Дор эҳё ат-турос ал-арабий, 2004. – Б. 375

¹⁹² Ҳ.Аминов, М.Исмоилов, Ҳ.Абиев, Б.Абдуллаев. «Шарҳ Сунан Термизий». – Тошкент:Ирфон Нашр. 2021. – Б.339.

бўлиб, муаллиф уни ал-Ҳарам аш-Шарифда (Маккада) таълиф этган. Асар кирк қисм (жузъ)дан иборат¹⁹³.

15. «Шарҳ ал-Жомиъ лит-Термизий»нинг муаллифи аллома Абу ат-Таййиб (Муҳаммад ибн ат-Таййиб) ас-Санадий ал-Мадиний (ваф. 1698), бу шарҳ араб тилида «би қавлиҳи» «вақавлуҳу» дейилиб, унинг бир қисми чоп ҳам этилган.

16) «Шарҳ Сирож Аҳмад». Мазкур шарҳ 1230 /1815 йилда вафот этган Шайх Сирож Аҳмад ас-Сарҳиндий ал-Ҳанафий қаламига мансуб бўлиб, Конипурда 1295/1878 йили нашр этилган. У форс тилида битилган шарҳ ҳисобланади.

17) «Жоизат аш-Шаъузий» номли шарҳ аллома Бадийъ уз-Замон (ваф. 1892) қаламига мансуб. Бу асар «Жомиъ Термизий»нинг урду тилига ағдарилган тафсирли таржимасидир.

Дунёнинг кўплаб олимлари «Сунан Термизий»дан олиб мустақил равишда қисқартма ва сайланмалар битганлар. Жумладан, улардан учтаси ҳақида манбаларда маълумот келтирилган:

1) «Мухтасар Жомеъ Термизий». Ушбу мухтасар муаллифи Нажмуддин Сулаймон ибн Абдулқавий ибн Абдулкарим ал-Бағдодий ал-Ҳанбалий бўлиб, 657 - 716 ҳижрий, 1259 - 1316 милодий йилларда яшаган. У зот «Ибн ас-Сарсарий» куняси билан танилган.

2) «Мухтасар Жомеъ Термизий». Ушбу мухтасар муаллифи 729 ҳижрий, 1329 милодий йилда вафот этган Нажмиддин Муҳаммад ибн Ақил ал-Болисий аш-Шофеъийдир.

3) «Ал-Мунтақот». Унда «Сунан Термизий»дан юзта узун ҳадис танлаб олинган. Мазкур асар муаллифи «Салоҳиддин ал-Алоий» номи билан шуҳрат қозонган, 694 – 761 ҳижрий, 1295 – 1359 милодий йилларда яшаган Абу Саъид Халил ибн Кекалди ад-Димишқий ҳисобланади.

Хулоса ўрнида шуни айтиш керакки, бу шарҳлар ҳанафий мазҳаби, Мотуридий таълимотига мувофиқ битилгани билан ажралиб туради ва улар ана шу жихатидан араб юртларида битилган шарҳлардан кўра афзалликларга эга. «Сихоҳи ситта» – олтига саҳиҳ ҳадислар тўпламлари орасида «Сунани Термизий»да ҳанафийлик мазҳабига мувофиқ келувчи ҳадислар кўп учрайди. Мазкур асарни ҳанафий мазҳаби, Мотуридий таълимотига уйғун ҳолда шарҳлаш ишлари эса Ҳинд-Синд диёрларида ҳозирги кунимизгача тўхтамай давом этиб келмоқда. Ушбу шарҳларни тадқиқ ва таҳлил этиш буюк ватандошимиз, улуғ муҳаддис Имом Термизийнинг ҳаёти ва илмий фаолиятини илмий ўрганишда аҳамиятли экани шубҳасиздир.

¹⁹³ Ҳ.Аминов, М.Исмоилов, Ҳ.Абиев, Б.Абдуллаев. “Шарҳ Сунан Термизий”. – Тошкент:Ирфон Нашр. 2021. – Б.340.

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СОЦИАЛЬНО-ДУХОВНАЯ СРЕДА В ЭПОХУ КАРАХАНИДОВ

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Abstract: Во второй половине XI века в Мавераннахре правили Караханиды (999-1212 г.), Газневиды (977-1186 г.) и Харезмшах-Ануштегиниды (1077-1231 г.). А в Хурасане правили Сельджукиды (1038-1092 г.) и укрепляли свой статус. Караханиды, в целях укрепления статуса своих государств, устанавливали связи с известными учеными того периода. Также, караханиды, являясь сторонниками ханафитов, в действительности превратились в их благодетелей (спонсоров). В результате чего, в тот период выросло очень много религиозных деятелей

Keywords: Караханид, Мавераннахр, Джузджани, Матуриды, Насаф, Хурасан, Бухара, Ахли Сунна, Фикх

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Во второй половине XI века в Мавераннахре правили Караханиды (999-1212 г.), Газневиды (977-1186 г.) и Харезмшах-Ануштегиниды (1077-1231 г.). А в Хурасане правили Сельджукиды (1038-1092 г.) и укрепляли свой статус.

Также в этот период в Мавераннахре усиливались разногласия между представителями фракций ханафитов и шафиитов. Непрерывные войны и разногласия происходившие в Мавераннахре между караханидами и сельджукидами, конечно оказали свой влияние на научную деятельность религиозных деятелей (факих) ханафитов, так и мутакаллимов. Особенно, сельджукиды создали для ученых ашари, большие возможности для свободного ведения деятельности в двух регионах (Мавераннахр и Хурасан). Можно привести много политических ситуаций того периода, который оказал большое влияние на развитие исламского учения и жизнь ученых.

По мнению академика В.В.Бартольда, точных данных о том, как образовалось государство тюркских ханов, положившим конец власти саманидов и к каким тюркским племенам принадлежали эти ханы, не существует.

Караханиды, ступая в Бухару, говорили: “Мы идем как друзья и защитники саманидов”. Когда тюрки пришли в Бухару, хатибы от имени саманидов обратились к народным массам со словами “мы хорошо относились к вам, помогите нам когда враг напал на нас”. Когда народ просил у религиозных деятелей (факихов) фетву на борьбу, те запретили народу борьбу, сказав “Тюрки живут красиво, у них красивая религия и поведение.

Поэтому вести борьбу против них это грех". Бектузуну и Яволтегинам, которым необходимо было защищать Бухару, не остаётся другого выхода, как идти к тюркам и пасть на колени. Осенью 389/ 999 года Иликхан завоёвывает Бухару и казна переходит в их руки. По утверждению Абул Файз Байхаки, за девять лет до этого события, казну саманидов завоевал Буграхан. Значит, приходу Караханидов в Мавераннахр, очень близко помогли также и местные религиозные деятели и им удалось завоевать их уважение. Нам известно, что большинство ученых Мавераннахра были ханафитами.

Караханиды, в целях укрепления статуса своих государств, устанавливали связи с известными учеными того периода. Также, караханиды, являясь сторонниками ханафитов, в действительности превратились в их благодетелей (спонсоров). В результате чего, в тот период выросло очень много религиозных деятелей.

Насколько бы калам Мавераннахра не прославился через Абу Мансур Матруди (ваф. 333/944 г.), в действительности же ханафизм в регионе представляет собой кладезь знаний. Несмотря на то, что Матуриди является выдающимся представителем, эта традиция не является учением, разработанным индивидуальными действиями одного ученого, напротив, оно развивалось усиленными действиями многих ученых, имена которых не известны. Ближе к IX-X векам, научный круг ханафизма сформированный научными отношениями и еще одной цепочкой наставник-ученик и совместного учения, в начале XI века, в особенности стараниями Абу Муин Насафи была возрождена школа Матуриди. В действительности же, она была основана со стороны Абу Бакр Ахмад ибн Исхак ибн Джузджани (после 200/815 года), а затем закреплена его учеником Абу Наср ибн Аббас ибн Хусейн Ияди (после 260/874 года). В тот период, когда Матуриди еще не успела сформироваться в форме школы ханафиты из Самарканда дали предпочтение этим двоим ученым и в тот период она была известна как "Джузджания" и "Иядия". Данное движение, в конце IX века, в виде формирования одного научного общества состоящего из Матуриди и его учеников выходит на один новый уровень.

Научная среда Матуриди в то время создала яркую среду, которая позволяла Ханафитской школе в Мавераннахре, центром которого являлся Самарканд, стать во многих отношениях совершенной и отчетливой. Толкование к «Джумал усул ад-дин» Абу Саламы Самарканди, написанный Ибн Яхья, который был известен как ученик Рустуфагни и чье полное имя неизвестно, является одним из существующих и самых древних источников, дающих подробные сведения о школе калама Матуриди и Мавераннахра. В действительности формирование матуридизма как самостоятельной школы, возникшей из Ханафитской научной традиции Мавераннахра, поначалу шло

очень медленно. Ханафитское богословие Мавераннахра было более заметным под названиями “Ахли Хакк”, “Ахли Сунна” или “Ахли Сунна валь-Джамаа”, чем матуридия против мутазилов и подобных мазхабов. Хотя некоторые ученые Мавераннахра X века признали Матуриди выдающимся ученым со званием «Имам аль-Худа» (Имам истинного пути), и хотя они время от времени обращались к нему таким образом, стало очевидно, что ему не было присвоено звание основателя мазхаба независимо от Абу Ханифы. Для ученых региона в конце IX и первой половине X веков существовала община в Мавераннахре, особенно в Самарканде и Бухаре, которая внесла вклад в ханафитское богословие, а некоторые из них были влиятельными учеными равного статуса. В их число входили Матуриди, Хаким Самарканди, Рустуфагни, Абу Салама Самарканди (умер примерно в 340/952 г.). Когда мы просматриваем писания, написанные в их периоды, мы становимся очевидцами того, что калам занимает сильную позицию наряду с фикхом. Основная цель этих ученых заключалась в том, чтобы предотвратить расширение таких течений, как мутазилизм, каррамия, и установить в регионе верховенство принципов религиозных убеждений Ахли Сунна.

У нас все еще недостаточно сведений о состоянии ханафитского богословия в районе Мавераннахра в период со второй половины X века до конца XI века. Среди них, например, Абу Лайс Самарканди (умер в 373/983 г.) находился большей частью в Балхе, в частности занимался науками фикха и тафсира, и хотя написал небольшое количество идеологических посланий, мы можем видеть, что в списке ханафитских богословов Мавераннахра, упомянутых в произведении Насафи “Табсират аль-Адилля”, он не упоминается.

В данном произведении Насафи упоминались ученые, жившие до середины X века, и не упоминаются те, кто был после этого периода, может указывать на то, что больше не было выдающихся ученых-мутакаллимов развиты за столетие до него. Однако для того, чтобы прийти к определенному выводу, необходимо провести разностороннее изучение наслоенных произведений и связанных с ними рукописей.

По имеющимся у нас сведениям, в конце XI века наблюдается возрождение ханафитского богословия Мавераннахра. Основной причиной этого является начало признания ашаритского вероучения в регионе, особенно разногласия по вопросу таквина, а также формирование атмосферы соперничества и дискуссий. После систематизации и закрепления идеи богословия Мавераннахра такими учеными, как Абул Юср Баздауи и Абу Муин Насафи, в начале XII века в каламе и фикхе идея продолжилась такими деятелями, как Абу Хафс Умар Насафи и Абу Исхак Саффар, Алауддин Самарканди, Абус Сана Ламиши и Алауддин Усманди и Нуриддин Сабуни,

Хафизуддин Насафи и Шамсиддин Самарканди, и в последующие столетия переплелась с идеями ашари и передавался следующим поколениям.

ЖИРОВАЯ ЭМБОЛИЯ КАК ОСНОВНАЯ ПРИЧИНА ЛЕТАЛЬНОСТИ ПРИ СОЧЕТАННЫХ ТРАВМАХ

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Abstract: Технократический путь общественного развития ведет к неуклонному росту травматизма и увеличению всех аспектов травматических заболеваний. Одним из ранних тяжелых осложнений травм опорно-двигательного аппарата является травматическая жировая эмболия. В то же время клинические проявления жировой эмболии при сочетанных травмах осложняются травматическим шоком, черепно-мозговой травмой и травматической дыхательной недостаточностью различных причин. На сегодняшний день диагностика жировой эмболии остается сложной и полностью нерешенной проблемой, поскольку жировая эмболия не имеет четкой клинической картины и патогномических симптомов. Кроме того, судебно-медицинская диагностика жировой эмболии считается макроскопически сложным, при микроскопическом исследовании внутренних органов (легких, головного мозга, почек и сердца) можно делать окончательный вывод.

Keywords: Жировая эмболия, комбинированной травмы, жировая инфильтрация, тупая травма, осложнение переломов костей

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FAT EMBOLISM AS THE MAIN MORTALITY CAUSES AT THE COMBINED INJURIES

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Abstract: The technocratic path of social development leads to a steady increase in injuries and an increase in all aspects of traumatic diseases. One of the early severe complications of musculoskeletal injuries is traumatic fat embolism. At the same time, the clinical manifestations of fat embolism in concomitant injuries are complicated by traumatic shock, traumatic brain injury and traumatic respiratory failure of various causes. To date, the diagnosis of fat embolism remains a difficult and completely unsolved problem, since fat embolism does not have a clear clinical picture and pathognomic symptoms. In addition, the forensic diagnosis of fat embolism is considered macroscopically difficult, with a microscopic research of internal organs (lungs, brain, kidneys and heart), a final conclusion can be made.

Keywords: Fat embolism, combined trauma, fat infiltration, blunt trauma, complication of bone fractures.

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Актуальность. Жировая эмболия (ЖЭ) – это, как правило, осложнение травм, ряда заболеваний и медицинских манипуляций. Окончательный судебно-медицинский диагноз в случае смерти от жировой эмболии ставится на основании результатов вскрытия трупа и исследования лабораторных исследований. Микроскопическое исследование тканей позволит определить

жировые отложения преимущественно в легких, головном мозге, сердце, печени и мелких сосудах почек. [2, 4, 10, 11].

Жировая эмболия – закупорка сосудов каплями жира, как правило, это жир собственного тела. Как непосредственная причина смерти жировая эмболия встречается в 1,9-7,0% всех случаев механических повреждений и в 10,6% переломов длинных трубчатых костей. Эти данные основаны на данных судебно-медицинской экспертизы и лабораторных исследований трупа, а также клинических исследований [2, 5, 7, 11].

При множественных и сочетанных тяжелых травмах летальность выше и составляет более 40%. Если причинами смерти в первые часы после травмы являются шок и массивная острая кровопотеря, то развитие тяжелых изменений головного мозга и травматическая болезнь рассматриваются как сочетанные осложнения [1, 6, 11].

В ряде исследований, посвященных проблемам сочетанных повреждений, особенно при тяжелых сочетанных повреждениях, отмечено, что одним из наиболее характерных проявлений является травматическая болезнь. Часто синдром жировой эмболии возникает вместе с отеком головного мозга на фоне пневмонии, отека легких, тяжелого травматического шока и посттравматической анемии [9].

По данным литературы, в 80-90% случаев у больных с переломами костей (нижней конечности) стопы. В результате жировой эмболии капли жира омыляются и поглощаются фагоцитами. У 10-36% умерших развивается клинический синдром жировой эмболии [3, 11].

Жировая эмболия часто протекает под маской пневмонии, респираторного дистресс-синдрома взрослых, черепно-мозговой травмы и другой патологии, что способствует значительному увеличению летальности [12].

Определение уровня жировой эмболии важно для морфологов для определения степени тяжести синдрома жировой эмболии и танатогенеза. В зависимости от количества обнаруженных жировых капель и степени их распределения в сосудах легких при гистологическом исследовании выделяют несколько степеней капель: крайне слабая; слабый; средний; сильный; чрезвычайно сильным [12, 13].

Цель исследования оценка уровня ЖЭ в сосудах путем окрашивания кусочков внутренних органов трупа краской Судан III для гистологического исследования с целью определения основной причины смерти при тяжелых сочетанных травмах.

Материал и методы. Материалом исследования послужили данные 36 гистологических препаратов, изготовленных из внутренних органов трупа, при жизни поступившего в стационар с тяжелой сочетанной травмой.

Приготовленные для исследования препараты окрашивали гематоксилин-эозином и красителем Судан III.

Приводим пример: Из постановления о назначении судебно-медицинской экспертизы известно, что гражданин Б.Р. погиб 12 октября 2021 года в результате несчастного случая. В приемном отделении поликлиники установлен диагноз: ЗЧМТ. Сотрясение головного мозга? Ушиб мягких тканей подбородочной области, I и V пальцев правой кисти, подкожная гематома. Закрытый перелом костей V-образного пальца правой кисти? Ушиб мягких тканей левого тазобедренного сустава. Врач рекомендовал стационарное лечение. Родственники забрали больного домой. Примерно через 5-6 часов больной внезапно умер. После судебно-медицинского исследования трупа поставлен диагноз: Закрытая черепно-мозговая травма, кровоизлияния под мягкие мозговые оболочки, кровоизлияния в вещество головного мозга. Закрытый перелом обеих костей левой голени. Множественные кровоподтеки и ссадины на теле. Отек легких. Отек головного мозга. После проведения дополнительных методов исследования (судебно-химических, судебно-биологических и судебно-гистологических) в ходе комиссионного обследования установлен окончательный диагноз: Комбинированная травма: ЧМТ. Черепно-мозговая травма. Субарохноидальное кровоизлияние. Закрытая тупая травма грудной клетки. Ушиб легких. Посттравматический пульмонит. Закрытый перелом костей левой голени. Множественные подкожные гематомы, кровоподтеки и ссадины на теле. Осложнения: Тяжелая жировая эмболия легких, головного мозга, сердца и почек. Предыстория: Алкогольное опьянение тяжелой степени (2,79 промилле).

Головной мозг в двух отделах, мягкие мозговые оболочки с очаговыми кровоизлияниями, имеется отек тканей. В других отделах ткань мягких мозговых оболочек фрагментарна, фиброзна, очаговый отек, неравномерное наполнение сосудов, часть мелких сосудов пуста, часть артерий среднего и крупного калибра со сдавленным просветом, дистония. В мелких артериях и артериолах отмечается спазм, некоторые из них утолщены за счет плазменной пропитки, также просматриваются очаговые и околососудистые диапедезные кровоизлияния, в просвете сосудов прослеживается гемолиз эритроцитов. В ткани головного мозга выраженный периваскулярный, перицеллюлярный отек и очаговый сетчатый отек, мелкие артерии, артериолы со сдавленным просветом, некоторые спазмированы. Капилляры на многих участках сдавлены, некоторые спазмированы, в их просвете видны отслоившиеся эндотелиальные клетки, местами мелкие вены, капилляры, венулы с неравномерно слабо выраженным наполнением, в просвете их сетка, однородные массы, эндотелиальные клетки стенок сосудов с припухлостью,

мелкоочаговыми диапедозными кровоизлияниями. Дистрофическое набухание нейронов, на отдельных участках «тени» нейронов в периваскулярной и перицеллюлярной зонах неравномерное скопление глиальных элементов. 4-срезы мозговой ткани окрашиваются Суданом-III, иногда в просвете капилляров прослеживаются жировые эмболы оранжевого цвета. В 10 полях зрения и увеличении микроскопа 7x8 в сосудах обнаружено более 25 жировых эмболов.

Сердце - в отдельных участках под эпикардом крупные очаговые зоны разрастания жировой ткани, отек, пустые сосуды, некоторые артерии спазмированы, дистония, неравномерное утолщение интимы крупного коронарного сосуда за счет плазменной пропитки. Вокруг некоторых сосудов отмечается рыхлое скопление лимфогистиоцитарной инфильтрации. В миокарде сосуды малокровные, просвет крупных артерий сдавлен, дистония, отмечается спазм мелких, средних артерий, артериол. В просвете некоторых сосудов местами выявляются рыхлые лейкоциты с примесью сетчатых масс, выраженный отек в интерстициальной ткани. Кардиомиоциты с умеренным отеком, с некробиотическими изменениями, иногда выявляются очаги липофусцинового пигмента. Кардиомиоциты неравномерно гипертрофированы, местами встречаются очаги волнообразного характера и резкая фрагментация миоцитов. Картина сердца при окраске Суданом-III. В окрашенных срезах по Судану-III интерстициальной ткани миокарда - в просвете мелких капилляров обнаруживают жировые эмболы оранжевого цвета. Иногда местами в цитоплазме миоцитов также видны жировые эмболы, окрашенные в оранжевый цвет (рис. 1).

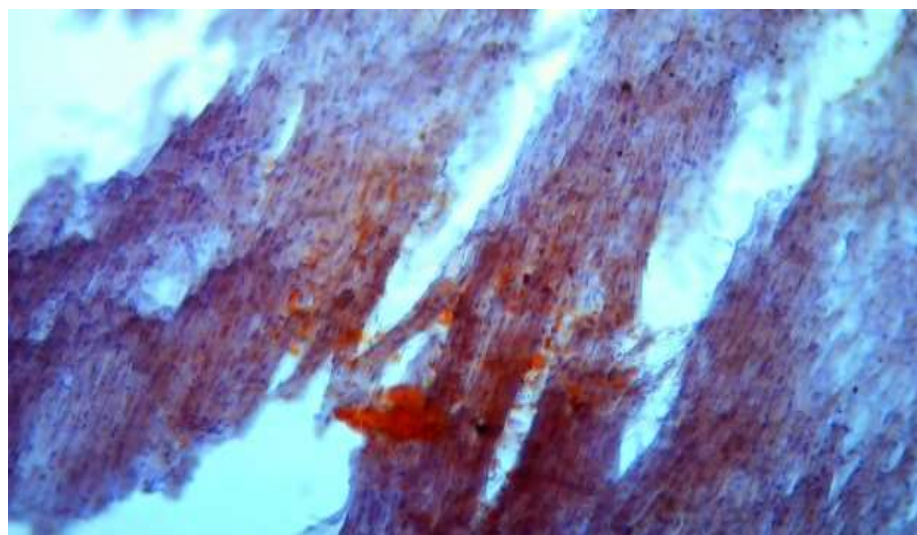


Рис. 1. Жировая эмболия в сердце

Легкие - в паренхиме вокруг крупных бронхов и сосудов выявляются очаговые кровоизлияния с признаками тканевой деструкции (гемолиз эритроцитов в очагах кровоизлияний, рыхлое скопление лейкоцитов с

примесью лимфоцитов и темно-коричневых пигментов). В других полях зрения, в интерстициальной и межалвеолярной клетчатке отек, ателектазы, очаги дистелектазы, просвет некоторых альвиол эмфизематозно расширен, стенка их истончена, местами с разрывами. В сосудах анемия, некоторые мелкие артерии, артериолы и капилляры оптически расширены, пусты, местами просвет некоторых крупных артерий сдавлен, дистония, отмечается спазм артериол и мелких артерий. Выявляют очаговое полнокровие сосудов, местами в их просвете видны эритроциты с примесью лейкоцитов, лейкостаз. В отдельных участках в поле зрения интерстициальная ткань утолщена за счет скопления инфильтрата, состоящего из лимфоцитов, гистиоцитов и лейкоцитов, имеющего очаговый характер. В просвете крупных бронхов, бронхиол обнаруживаются чешуйчатые фрагменты бронхиального эпителия и видны в небольшом количестве клеточные элементы, состоящие из лейкоцитов, лимфоцитов, иногда в этих участках выявляется спазм бронхиол и крупных бронхов. В их стенке отек, в просвете сосудов легкая анемия, местами видна рыхлая или густая лимфоцитарная инфильтрация. В периваскулярной клетчатке иногда выявляют лимфоидные инфильтраты очагового характера. При окраске Суданом-III. В ткани межалвеолярной перегородки в просвете мелких артерий, артериол и капилляров обнаруживаются жировые эмболы оранжевого цвета (рис. 2).

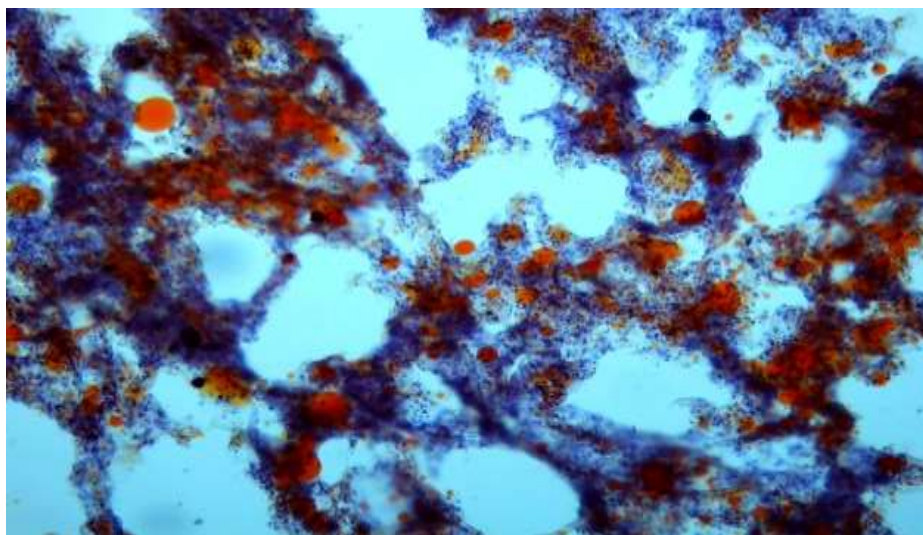


Рис. 2. Жировая эмболия в легких

Почки - капсула утолщена за счет склероза. В капиллярах коркового слоя паренхимы и в капиллярах клубочков выявляют анемию, в одних клубочках выявляют перекалибровку, в других клубочках капилляры оптически пусты, спазм мелких артерий и артериол, дистонию крупных артерий. В мозговом слое неравномерно выраженное полнокровие, в просвете сосудов определяются тени эритроцитов, местами в просвете сосудов сетчатый отек с примесью клеточных инфильтратов, состоящих из лимфоцитов.

Интерстициальный отек, иногда очаговый гломерулярный склероз. Эпителий извитых канальцев с дистрофическими изменениями, в некоторых эпителиоцитах с некробиозом. При окраске Суданом III в просвете мелких сосудов мозгового и коркового слоев выявляют жировые эмболы оранжевого цвета (рис. 3).

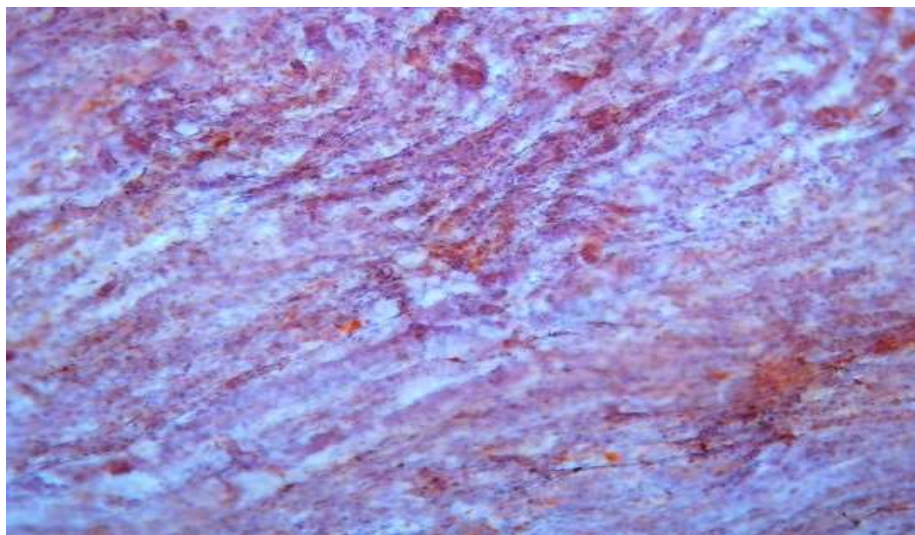


Рис. 3. Жировая эмболия в почке

Поджелудочная железа - в междольковой строме отек, неравномерное наполнение сосудов, спазм мелких артерий и артериол, местами сдавление просвета артерий, вегетососудистая дистония, сосудистые кровоизлияния и диапедез. Местами очаговый липоматоз, склероз стенки выводных протоков. В паренхиме внутриутробный отек, неравномерная полнота, дистрофические изменения эпителия ацинусов, местами в просвете сосудов тени эритроцитов, с примесью рыхлой лимфолейкоцитарной инфильтрации. Заключение: имеется массивная жировая эмболия сосудов легких; имеются жировые эмболы в капиллярах ткани головного мозга, сердца и почек. В паренхиме легких вокруг крупных бронхов и сосудов очаговые кровоизлияния с признаками тканевой деструкции, отека, очаги ателектазы, дистелектазы и эмфиземы; в мягких оболочках головного мозга очаговые кровоизлияния, выраженный отек, дистрофическое набухание нейронов в ткани; в органах - острое нарушение гемодинамики в микроциркуляторном русле; в паренхиматозных органах дистрофические и некробиотические изменения; при портальном (мелкоузловом) циррозе печени.

Отличительной особенностью данного наблюдения является выявленная при судебно-гистологическом исследовании сильная степень ишемии головного мозга, легких и почек, явившаяся непосредственной причиной смерти при механической травме с множественными переломами длинных трубчатых костей. Важно, что источником жировой эмболии в данном случае является поражение костного мозга, подкожно-жировой клетчатки или

сосудов и центров их агрегации, которые обуславливают явления деэмульгирования липидов крови и крупных жировых капель в кровяном русле.

Так, эмболизация легочных капилляров от 2/3 до 3/4 приводит к смерти от тромбоэмболии легочной артерии и лишь нескольких эмболий достаточно для ишемии головного мозга с последующими тяжелыми нарушениями, так как сосуды, питающие головной мозг, закупорены.

Выводы. В заключение необходимо отметить: причины летальных исходов пациентов с тяжелой скелетной травмой носят множественный характер. Как правило – это сочетание жировой эмболии, пневмонии с отеком легких, отеком головного мозга на фоне тяжелого травматического шока. Как показывают данные проведенного исследования, одной из основных причин летальных исходов пострадавших с сочетанной травмой является жировая эмболия, которая нередко протекает под маской пневмонии, респираторного дистресс-синдрома, черепно-мозговой травмы.

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СТРУКТУРА НАДПОЧЕЧНИКОВ ПРИ ТЯЖЕЛОЙ ЧЕРЕПНО-МОЗГОВОЙ ТРАВМЕ

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Abstract: Изучение гистологического строения органов системы адаптации позволяет глубже понять причины срыва компенсаторно-приспособительных процессов, происходящих на уровне организма. Это в полной мере относится и к надпочечникам, являющимся одним из наиболее значимых составляющих адаптивной системы. Кроме того, изучение гистологической реакции данного органа, учитывая его многогранные функции, может быть широко применимо для разработки способов коррекции возникшей патологии, а возможность сопоставления отличий гистологической картины, отражающей функциональное состояние органа, позволяет использовать её в качестве диагностических критериев.

Keywords: черепно-мозговая травма, надпочечники, диагностика, гистологическое исследование..

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ADRENAL STRUCTURE IN SEVERE CRANIOCEREBRAL INJURY

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Abstract: The study of the histological structure of the organs of the adaptation system allows a deeper understanding of the causes of the failure of compensatory-adaptive processes occurring at the level of the organism. This fully applies to the adrenal glands, which are one of the most significant components of the adaptive system. In addition, the study of the histological response of this organ, given its multifaceted functions, can be widely used to develop methods for correcting the pathology that has arisen, and the ability to compare the differences in the histological picture, reflecting the functional state of the organ, allows it to be used as diagnostic criteria.

Keywords: craniocerebral injury, adrenal glands, diagnostics, histological examination..

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Актуальность. В настоящее время возрастает интерес к изучению механизмов повреждения и структурной перестройке органов эндокринной системы, вызванной различными патологическими факторами [1, 2, 4, 6].

Эндокринная система, обладая широким диапазоном гормональных влияний на различные органы и системы, играет первостепенную роль в возникновении ответных реакций организма на действие чрезвычайного раздражителя. При этом не отдельные гормоны, а суммарный эндокринный баланс, формирующийся при состоянии напряжения, обуславливает характер и адекватность защитно-компенсаторных процессов, обеспечивая

процессы адаптации и резистентности организма в целом [5, 7].

Не подлежит сомнению, что изучение гистологического строения органов системы адаптации позволяет глубже понять причины срыва компенсаторно-приспособительных процессов, происходящих на уровне организма. Это в полной мере относится и к надпочечникам, являющимся одним из наиболее значимых составляющих адаптивной системы. Кроме того, изучение гистологической реакции данного органа, учитывая его многогранные функции, может быть широко применимо для разработки способов коррекции возникшей патологии, а возможность сопоставления отличий гистологической картины, отражающей функциональное состояние органа, позволяет использовать её в качестве диагностических критериев [3, 5].

Для решения этой задачи используются разработки касающиеся исследования структурных изменений высокоректогенных органов, в частности надпочечников, учитывая их роль в развитии процессов компенсации и адаптации организма. Следует отметить, что, несмотря на исследования последних лет направленные преимущественно на изучение структурно-функциональных основ танатогенеза и касающиеся уточнения непосредственной причины смерти, подобные работы являются крайне немногочисленными, либо в виду использования большого объема дополнительного комплекса сложных и дорогостоящих лабораторных исследований мало применимы в практической экспертной деятельности. Все это делает необходимым дальнейшее углубленное изучение закономерностей ответной реакции надпочечников при различных танатогенных воздействиях.

Цель исследования. Разработка дополнительных судебно-медицинских критериев диагностики смерти от тяжелой черепно-мозговой травмы на основе морфологического и морфометрического анализа изменений надпочечников.

Материал и методы исследования. Исследованы надпочечники 34 мужчин в возрасте от 25 до 49 лет погибших вследствие черепно-мозговой травмы (ЧМТ). Контрольную группу составили 18 наблюдений, в которых смерть мужчин среднего возраста наступила от сердечной патологии.

Гистологические методы. Надпочечники фиксировали в жидкости Буэна, а также в 10% нейтральном формалине, после уплотнения заливали в парафин, с каждого блока получали серийные срезы толщиной 5-7 мкм. Микроскопическое исследование проводили с использованием традиционных методик: приготовленные парафиновые срезы окрашивали гематоксилином-эозином и красителем Судан III. Окрашенные препараты переносили на предметные стекла, заключали в канадский бальзам,

помещали под покровные стекла, изучали и фотографировали с помощью микроскопа Zeiss (Германия).

Результаты и обсуждение. Структура надпочечников при черепно-мозговой травме выглядела следующим образом: дисциркуляторные процессы проявлялись незначительным неравномерным отеком стромы, спазмами и парезами сосудов, эритростазами. Капилляры всех отделов расширены, особенно в сетчатой зоне. Наряду с перечисленными изменениями иногда в капсуле и коре обнаруживались очажки плазматического пропитывания и свежих кровоизлияний. Отмеченные дисциркуляторные процессы можно расценить в качестве признаков быстро наступившей смерти. Клетки клубочковой зоны имели, преимущественно, небольшие размеры и темную, компактную цитоплазму. В пучковой зоне среди крупных клеток с пенистой, светлой цитоплазмой находились обширные группы клеток с темной компактной цитоплазмой. В первые (1-2) часа после травмы отмечался процесс делипидизации клеток с начала внутренней части, а затем наружной части пучковой зоны, при сохранности светлой окраски коркового вещества. К 6-8 часам с момента травмы увеличивались очаги делипидизации со снижением прозрачности коры и стиранием границ между зонами. Встречались также небольшие группы пикнотичных и некротизированных клеток. Данные клетки локализовались как в пучковой зоне, так и, преимущественно - в сетчатой. Вокруг этих клеток отсутствовала клеточная воспалительная реакция, что свидетельствует о незначительной давности развития некроза (рис. 1).



Рис. 1. Кора надпочечников утолщенная (1), клубочковая зона коркового вещества гипертрофирована (2), клетки пучковой и сетчатой зоны с темной

компактной цитоплазмой (3), мозговое вещество с энтерохромаффинными клетками (4). Окр. Г-Э. 4x10.

Проведенное морфометрическое исследование дало следующие результаты. У лиц, погибших в следствие ЧМТ, толщина клубочковой зоны оказалась сниженной незначительно, но достоверно, по сравнению с аналогичным показателем контрольной группы. Толщина пучковой зоны снижена, но статистически недостоверно. Толщина сетчатой зоны значительно увеличена. Данное утолщение сочетается с повышенным кровенаполнением сосудов этой зоны и, следовательно, частично обусловлено этим полнокровием ее сосудов. Толщина мозгового вещества снижена. Относительно толщины этого вещества следует отметить значительную ее вариабельность в надпочечниках людей. В силу этого обстоятельства различия в ее толщине не могут служить показателем изменения, обусловленного травмой. Кроме того незначительный временной промежуток между травмой и смертельным исходом противоречит возможности развития значительных атрофических процессов. Проведенное вычисление среднего объема кариона (СОК) клеток надпочечников дало следующие результаты. СОК клеток клубочковой, пучковой и сетчатой зон, а также клеток мозгового вещества у лиц, погибших от ЧМТ, повышен, что указывает на усиление функции клеток. Определение ИФА также выявило возрастание этого индекса во всех зонах коры при снижении показателя со стороны мозгового вещества. На основании полученных результатов можно сделать заключение, что при тяжелой ЧМТ, начиная с раннего ее периода, возникают признаки усиления функционального состояния всех зон коры надпочечников.

Для патогенетической перестройки надпочечников в качестве типичного для ЧМТ звена можно считать возрастание признаков функционального состояния коры.

В остром периоде тяжелой ЧМТ при сохраненной базальной части головного мозга в надпочечниках возникают дисциркуляторные процессы, более выраженные в ПВЯ и ЗГЯ и проявляющиеся преимущественно спазмом сосудов. Со стороны нейронов наблюдается возрастание деструктивных изменений.

В надпочечниках, на фоне слабовыраженных дисциркуляторных процессов, возникают незначительные очаговые дистрофические и некротические изменения аденоцитов. Показатели функциональной активности всех зон коры характеризуются их повышением.

Таким образом, полученные данные могут быть использованы для повышения обоснованности судебно-медицинского заключения о

танатогенезе травмы, что указывает на целесообразность направления на микроскопическое исследование надпочечников от трупов лиц, умерших вследствие черепно-мозговой травмы либо подозрении на таковую.

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ОБОСНОВАНИЕ СЫРЬЕВЫХ КОМПОНЕНТОВ ДЛЯ ПОЛУЧЕНИЯ СПЕЦИАЛЬНЫХ ТАМПОНАЖНЫХ МАТЕРИАЛОВ НА ТЕРРИТОРИИ УЗБЕКИСТАНА

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Учитывая опыт крепления нефтяных скважин в Узбекистане и за рубежом, сравнивая различные базовые тампонажные материалы между собой, можно использовать наиболее эффективный базовый вяжущий, который является тампонажный портландцемент.

О пользе данного выбора свидетельствует хорошее сочетание его следующие технические свойства:

- сравнительная высокая скорость твердения, при достаточно большом времени сохранения подвижности после смешения с водой;
- водостойкость, способность твердеть как на воздухе, так и под водой;
- способность затвердевать с соответствующей требованиям практики скоростью в широком диапазоне температур окружающей среды;
- хорошая сочетаемость с различными наполнителями, способность к довольно прочному сцеплению с разнородными по физико-химической природе поверхностями, в том числе со сталью;
- достаточная долговечность твердевшего материала при различных условиях окружающей среды;
- доступность сырьевой базы и наличие технологии, обеспечивающие возможность организации производства.

Портландцемент – основа многих видов тампонажных материалов. Он служит базовым материалом и для большинства специальных (модифицированных) тампонажных цементов и растворов.

В то же время он и без модификации может применяться в широком диапазоне условий проведения тампонажных (цементируемых) работ в различных сооружениях на территории Узбекистана.

Портландцемент – порошкообразный материал, содержащий искусственные минералы, большинство из которых в природе не встречается, а некоторые встречаются крайне редко. Эти минералы обладают высокой химической активностью и способны взаимодействовать с водой.

В результате химических реакций суспензия порошка портландцемента в воде приобретает способность к затвердеванию. Различные минералы, содержащиеся в портландцементе, по-разному реагируют с водой и влияют на процесс затвердевания и свойства затвердевшего материала, поэтому для эффективного регулирования свойств тампонажных растворов необходимо знать минералогический состав портландцемента и свойства важнейших составляющих его минералов. Эти минералы образуются в результате высокотемпературного обжига смеси оксидов, в которой преобладает (64-68%) оксид кальция, но входят также (19-23%) оксид кремния, (4-8%) оксид алюминия, (3-6%) оксид железа и других оксидов в виде примесей.

Из перечисленных четырех главных оксидов - оксид кальция обладает основными (щелочными) свойствами, оксид кремния - кислотными, Al_2O_3 и Fe_2O_3 - амфотерные окислы, проявляющие в присутствии CaO кислотные свойства. Естественно, что в протекающих при обжиге смеси оксидов реакциях преобладают реакции между основным оксидом CaO и кислотными оксидами с образованием соответствующих солей. При реакции CaO с SiO_2 возникают силикаты кальция, при реакции с Al_2O_3 - алюминаты кальция, при реакции с Fe_2O_3 - ферриты кальция.

Кроме того, свойства портландцемента зависят от следующих важнейших факторов:

- состава портландцементного клинкера;
- вида, состава и количества, вводимых при помоле добавок;
- тонкости помола и гранулометрического состава порошка портландцемента.

Однако из важных свойств портландцемента является восприимчивость к модифицирующим добавкам. К сожалению, большинство из них при обычных температурах являются инертными, и поэтому ввод любой добавки сопровождается снижением прочности получаемого камня. Это означает, что тампонажный портландцемент имеет ограничения по вводу добавок в Узбекистане и за рубежом.

Установлено, что в научных работах В.С. Данюшевского, Р.М. Алиева, Ф.А. Агзамова, Д.Ф. Новохатского, И.Ф. Толстых, О.П. Мчедлова-Петросяна, Л.Г. Филатова, И.В. Кравченко, К.С. Кутателадзе, К.Г. Красильникова, Р.И.

Лиогонькой, Т.Ю. Якуба и др. рассмотрены кинетика расширения цементных составов, и виды расширяющих добавок, их состав и свойства [1, 2, 3, 4, 5].

В настоящее время опубликованы данные об условиях получения нескольких десятков видов расширяющихся и напрягающих цементов, расширение которых вызывают гидросульфоалюминаты кальция, а также оксиды магния и кальция низкотемпературного обжига, реакция образования активной газовой фазы и др. Эти цементы получают на основе портландцемента, глиноземистого цемента и на их сочетании. При этом используют специальные расширяющиеся компоненты и некоторые добавки.

Наиболее широко применяется способ совместного измельчения составляющих цемент компонентов, содержащих низкоосновные алюминаты кальция.

Также, известны две способы, позволяющие придать цементному камню свойство расширения. В состав цементного раствора можно ввести вещества, образующие при химической реакции между собой или с веществами цементного раствора в газообразные вещества.

Следовательно, увеличение количества газа в ходе реакции (а также повышение температуры) вызывает расширение пузырьков газа и возникновение внутренних напряжений. Этот путь широко используется для цементов, твердеющих на поверхности, однако в скважине расширению пузырьков газа препятствует гидравлическое давление. Исключение составляют некоторые случаи тампонирувания зон поглощений, где такое расширение возможно [5].

При втором способе вводят вещества (расширяющие добавки), которые при химической реакции между собой или с другими веществами цементного раствора образуют кристаллические продукты. Рост кристаллов этих веществ в порах цементного камня служит причиной появления внутренних напряжений, вызванных кристаллизационным давлением. На ранней стадии твердения цементного камня ему при суще, в основном открытая пористость, поэтому гидравлическое давление не препятствует деформации скелета твердой фазы. Оно оказывает определенное влияние на расширение в той мере, в какой в цементном камне присутствуют замкнутые поры, и существенно не влияет на расширение. Собственные напряжения в этом случае регулируются кинетикой развития и величиной кристаллизационного давления, которые определяются выбором расширяющей добавки применительно к свойствам цемента и условиям твердения.

В большинстве строительных расширяющихся цементов используется кристаллизационное давление трехсульфатной формы гидросульфоалюмината кальция. Для кристаллизации этого соединения необходимо

присутствие в водном растворе ионов Ca^{2+} , Al^{3+} , SO_4^{2-} при достаточно высоком рН среды ($\text{pH} \geq 10,2$).

В этих цементах расширяющей добавкой могут быть гипс (в гипсоглиноземистом цементе), смесь гипса с высокоглиноземистым шлаком, смесь гипса со специально приготовленным алюминатом кальция, специально приготовленный безводный сульфоалюминат кальция [5].

Применение реакции образования гидросульфоалюмината кальция для получения расширяющихся тампонажных цементов сопряжено с рядом трудностей. Опасность позднего расширения может быть исключена лишь при точном регулировании скорости этой сложной химической реакции. Поэтому она применяется для получения цементов с небольшим расширением, которое допускает менее строгие требования к ограничению периода расширения. Кроме того, цементы сульфоалюминатного расширения в большинстве своем являются быстросхватывающимися.

Важным недостатком цементов, содержащих большое количество гидросульфоалюмината, а также других алюминатов кальция является их низкая термостойкость, они разрушаются при температурах $> 100^\circ\text{C}$.

Значительно больше подходят для тампонажных цементов расширяющие добавки на оксидной основе, в качестве которых обычно применяют CaO и MgO . Они создают кристаллизационное давление в результате кристаллизации труднорастворимых гидроксидов при гидратации оксидов.

Как известно, что явление расширения цементных растворов и бетонов, вызванное присутствием в цементе несвязанных при обжиге клинкера оксидов кальция и магния.

Высокая температура обжига клинкера обуславливает образование их в виде плотных кристаллических фаз с малой химической активностью, вследствие которой при невысокой температуре среды твердения они гидратируются очень медленно, вызывая собственные напряжения на поздних стадиях твердения. Поэтому расширение, вызванное наличием этих оксидов в цементе, сопровождается трещинообразованием и снижением прочности цементного камня. Однако простая бимолекулярная реакция гидратации этих оксидов значительно легче поддается регулированию. Ее скорость можно подобрать такой, чтобы реакция закончилась на нужной стадии твердения цементного камня. Скорость гидратации оксидов кальция и магния технологически достаточно просто регулируется температурой их обжига (при получении из соответствующих карбонатов) и дисперсностью.

При креплении нефтяных скважин используют следующие наиболее распространенные материалы и добавки:

- ПЦТ портландцемент тампонажный различных марок (ПЦТ-I-50, ПЦТ-I-100, ПЦТ-I-G-CC-1 и др.);

- пластификатор на основе поликарбоксилата для регулирования реологических свойств тампонажных растворов и снижения гидродинамических давлений при цементировании;

- понизитель фильтрации- гидроксиметилцеллюлоза (ГМЦ) для предупреждения обезвоживания цементных растворов, исключения осложнений при закачке и продавке цементного раствора и сохранения коллекторских свойств продуктивных пластов;

- пеногаситель для предупреждения вспенивания и облегчения цементного раствора при его приготовлении;

- хлористый кальций (CaCl_2), реагент ускорителя загустевания и схватывания.

- ДР расширяющие добавки;

- на основе оксида кальция, для проведения опытов при нормальных температурах;

- на основе оксида магния, для проведения опытов при умеренных и повышенных температурах.

Таким образом, исследования показали, что оксиды кальция и магния также можно использовать для получения цементов, способных расширяться. Это возможно в том случае, если такие оксиды получены низкотемпературным обжигом исходных карбонатов кальция и магния, и скорость их гидратации можно регулировать.

Расширяющие добавки на основе оксидов магния и кальция могут быть использованы в широком диапазоне температур в зависимости от температуры обжига этих оксидов.

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МЕҲНАТ МИГРАЦИЯСИНИНГ ШАҲС МАЪНАВИЙ ҚИЁФАСИГА ТАЪСИРИ

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Abstract: Ушбу мақолада бугунги куннинг долзарб муаммосига айланган ташқи меҳнат миграцияси масалалари таҳлил этилган. Замон талаби билан кўпчилик юрдошларимизнинг ташқи меҳнат мигрантларига айланиши ҳамда уларнинг ижтимоий аҳоли, муаммолари хусусида атрофлича фикр юритилган. Шунингдек, аҳоли миграциясининг ёшлар маънавиятига таъсири, Янги Ўзбекистонда миграция соҳасидаги ислохотларнинг моҳияти, миграциянинг жамиятимизда қарор топган миллий маънавий кадриятлар тизимининг трансформациясига сабаб бўлаётганлиги, ушбу соҳада мавжуд муаммолар ва уларни ечиш учун лозим бўлган вазифалар, истикболда юртимизда маънавий муҳит ва аҳоли миграциясининг ўзаро таъсирлашувини тадқиқ этиш билан боғлиқ муаммолар ҳақида фикрлар билдирилган.

Keywords:.. миграция, ташқи меҳнат миграцияси, иқтисодий фаол фуқаро, меҳнат мигрантларининг ижтимоий аҳоли, ёшлар маънавияти, маънавий муҳит, меҳнат муҳожирилари.

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Abstract: В данной статье анализируются вопросы внешней трудовой миграции, которая стала актуальной проблемой на сегодняшний день. Ввиду требования времени многие наши соотечественники стали иностранными трудовыми мигрантами, их социальное положение и проблемы были подробно обсуждены. А также влияние миграции населения на духовность молодежи, характер реформ в сфере миграции в Новом Узбекистане, то, что миграция является причиной трансформации сложившейся в нашем обществе национальной духовной системы ценностей, сложившейся проблемы в этой сфере и задачи, необходимые для их решения, в дальнейшем, исследуя взаимодействие духовной среды и миграции населения в нашей стране, мнения о проблемах, связанных с

Keywords:.. миграция, внешняя трудовая миграция, экономически активный гражданин, социальное положение трудовых мигрантов, духовность людей, духовная среда, трудовые мигранты.

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Abstract: This article analyzes the issues of foreign labor migration, which has become an urgent problem today. Due to the demand of time, many of our compatriots have become foreign labor migrants and their social situation and problems have been thoroughly discussed. Also, the influence of population migration on the spirituality of young people, the nature of reforms in the field of migration in New Uzbekistan, the fact that migration is the cause of the transformation of the national spiritual value system established in our society, the existing problems in this area and the tasks necessary to solve them, in the future, researching the interaction of the spiritual environment and population migration in our country opinions about problems related to.

Keywords:.. migration, external labor migration, economically active citizen, social condition of labor migrants, spirituality of people, spiritual environment, labor migrants..

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Оила фаровонлигининг асосини, табиийки, бирор-бир даромад манбаига эга бўлиш ташкил этади. Шу боис мулкка эгалик қилиш, касб эгаллаш ёки муносиб ҳақ тўланадиган ишли бўлиш ҳар бир одамнинг ҳаётдаги асосий мақсадларидан бири ҳисобланади. Табиий ресурслар ўзгармасдан ёки камайиб бораётган, аҳоли сони эса тобора кўпайиб бораётган бугунги замонда аксарият мамлакатларда барчанинг мулкдор бўлишининг имконияти йўқ. Шу боис бирор жойда ишлаш кўпчилик учун тирикчилик манбаига эга бўлишни англатади. Янги иш ўринларини яратиш эса ҳар қандай давлат ижтимоий сиёсатида асосий ўринлардан бирига чиқди. Айниқса, аҳолисининг 60 фоиздан кўпроғини ёшлар ташкил этадиган Ўзбекистонда ҳар йили кўплаб иш ўринларини яратиш ҳаётий заруриятдир. Ўзбекистонда ҳар йили 360-370 минг нафар ишчи кучи меҳнат бозорига кириб келаяпти. Боз устига кўпгина соҳаларда нафақа ёшига етганларга ҳам ҳоҳиши бўлса меҳнат фаолиятини давом эттиришга рухсат берилди. Демакки, ҳар йили кўп миқдорда янги иш ўринларини яратиш талаб этилмоқда. Мамлакат имкониятларидан келиб чиқиб баҳолаганда, бу жуда катта вазифа. Шу боис ишсизлик мамлакатимизда энг долзарб ижтимоий муаммога айлангани ҳеч кимга сир эмас

Иш ўринларининг етишмаслиги натижасида эса миллионлаб ватандошларимиз, асосан ёшлар яқин ва узоқ хориж юртларда меҳнат қилишяпти, яъни ташқи меҳнат мигрантларига айланишмоқда. “Бугунги кунда Ўзбекистон халқаро миқёсда асосан эмигрант яъни мигрантларни тақдим этувчи мамлакатга айланди. Статистик маълумотларга кўра, 2022 йил 1 октябрь ҳолатида мамлакатимизнинг доимий аҳолиси сони 35,8 миллион нафардан ортиқ ва меҳнатга лаёқатли ёшдаги умумий аҳолисининг деярли 8,5 фоизи, доимий ўртача аҳолининг эса деярли 5,0 фоизи ишлаш мақсадида мамлакатни қонуний тарзда тарк этган”¹⁹⁴. Мамлакатни ноқонуний йўллар билан тарк этган мигрантларнинг эса аниқ ҳисоби йўқ. “Маълумотларга кўра, 2,5 миллиондан ортиқ ўзбекистонлик меҳнат мигранти хорижда ишляпти”¹⁹⁵.

Қолаверса, таълим, даволаниш, туризм ва шахсий мақсадларда чет элга кетган, бошқа давлатда камида уч ой истиқомат қилган инсонлар ҳам мигрант сифатида тасниф қилинади.

Статистик маълумотларга кўра, хорижда меҳнат қилаётган Ўзбекистонликларнинг 80 – 85 фоизи Россияда ишляпти¹⁹⁶. Қолганлари АҚШ, Туркия, Исроил, Жанубий Корея, БАА ва Қозоғистонда меҳнат

¹⁹⁴ <https://cyberleninka.ru>.

¹⁹⁵ <https://uzanalytics.com/>

¹⁹⁶ қаранг: <https://mover.uz/> .

қилишмоқда. Шунингдек, сўнги йилларда миграция географияси тобора кенгайиб бормоқда.

Табиийки, Ўзбекистоннинг иқтисодий фаол аҳолиси сони кўпайиши баробарида иш қидириб четга чиқаётган фуқаролар сони ҳам ошиб бормоқда. Ўзбекистоннинг ҳар ўнинчи иқтисодий фаол фуқароси ҳар йили иш топиш мақсадида хорижга чиқади¹⁹⁷.

Меҳнат мигрантларининг аксарият қисмини ёшлар ташкил этади, яъни айнан куч-ғайратга тўлган кўплаб ёшларимиз четда ишлашга кетди. Хўш, улар чет мамлакатларда қандай вазиятларга дуч келаяпти? Янгича шароит, янгича муҳит турли таъсирларга берилувчан ва яқинлари назоратидан четлашган ёшлар маънавий-ахлоқий қиёфасига қандай таъсир кўрсатаяпти?

Бир қарашда барчаси кўнгилдагидек бўлиб туюлиши мумкин. Зеро, кўпчилик меҳнат мигрантларимиз анча-мунча пул топаётгани, иқтисодий-маиший муаммоларини ҳал қилаётганини ҳеч ким инкор қилолмайди. Замонавий иморатлар, қўша-қўша машина олаётган ишнинг кўзини билладиган, қўлида хунари бор йигитларимиз ҳам талайгина. Меҳнат мигрантларимиз мамлакат иқтисодиётига анчагина фойда келтираётганини, катта миқдордаги хорижий валюта мамлакатимиз бозорига кириб келаётганини ҳаммамиз кўриб турибмиз. Шу туфайли ташқи меҳнат миграцияси кўпчилик ёшлар учун ўз иқтисодий аҳолини ўнглаб олишнинг сўнги чораси бўлиб қолаётгани ҳам бор гап.

Аммо, ушбу вазиятда яна бир муҳим жиҳатни унутмаслик керак. Яъни ташқи меҳнат миграциясининг моддий томондан ташқари маънавий томони ҳам бор. Бунга ҳозирда унчалик катта эътибор қаратилмаяпти. Бироқ кейинчалик оқибати жуда аянчли бўлиши мумкин. Зеро, ҳозирданок ўзининг айрим жиҳатларини намоён қилаётган бўлсада жуда катта маънавий ўпирилиш содир бўлаётганини бугун кўпчилик англаб етгани йўқ. Нимага асосланиб бундай деяпмиз? Ҳеч кимга сир эмас, пул топиш учун оила кучоғидан чиқиб, хорижга келиб қолган ўспирин мутлақо ўзгача шароитга, бегона муҳитга тушиб қолади. Бу ерда уни назорат қилиб, тергаб турадиган ота-она йўқ.

Албатта, ёшлар дунёқарашида ташқи таъсирларга берилувчанлик устунлик қилади. Ёшлардаги бу қизиқувчанлик уларни ҳатто уруш майдонларига ҳам етаклаётганлиги сир эмас.

“Узоқ муддатга чет элга чиқиб кетган шахслар яқин қариндошлари ва жамоатчилик назоратидан четда қолиши, ҳаёт тажрибасига эга бўлмагани ва мутассибликка мойиллиги сабабли халқаро террорчилик ташкилотларига

¹⁹⁷ Қаранг: <https://mover.uz/>.

ёлловчи кимсалар таъсирга тушиб, ҳарбий ҳаракатлар олиб борилаётган кескинлик ўчоқларидаги жангарилар сафларига кўшилиб қолмоқда¹⁹⁸.

Шу билан бирга, халқаро миграциянинг ўсиб бориши, кўплаб муаммоларни хусусан, террорчилик хавфларининг ошиши, ноқонуний миграция ва одам савдоси каби жиноятларнинг содир этилиши, миллий анъана ва кадриятларга путур етказадиган кўп маданиятли жамиятларнинг пайдо бўлиши ва бунга қарши баъзи давлатларда ирқчилик каби социал-психологик муаммоларнинг ҳам манбасига айланаётганлигини таъкидлашимиз мумкин ва бу жараёндан ҳеч қайси давлат четда қолаётгани йўқ. Хусусан, бугунги глобал миграция жараёнлари Ўзбекистонда ҳам давлат ва жамиятнинг иқтисодий, ижтимоий, маънавий, маданий, сиёсий фаолиятига бевосита ўз таъсирини ўтказмоқда. Инсонларнинг бошқа давлатлар кадриятлар тизими билан алоқага киришиши фақатгина ўзларининг тақдирга эмас, давлат ва жамиятнинг келажагига, хусусан, мамлакатдаги маънавий макон қиёфасига ҳам дахлдорлик қилмоқда Айниқса, унинг салбий таъсири ёшлар тарбиясида яққол кўзга ташланмоқда.

Мисол учун, мигрант сифатида хорижга кетган ота-онанинг фарзандлари кўпинча қариндош-уруғлар, оила аъзоларининг қарамоғида қолади. Ўзгалар қарамоғидаги бола психосоциал ва ҳиссий муаммоларга дуч келмаслигига ҳеч ким кафолат бермайди. Ота-онаси узоқ муддат чет элда бўлган болага ғамхўрлик қилишда муаммолар юзага келиши мумкин. Демак, миграция ёшларимизнинг таълимига, соғлигига ва ижтимоий ҳолатига салбий таъсир кўрсатапти. Шунингдек, мигрант ота-оналарнинг фарзандларида депрессия ҳолатини келтириб чиқариши мумкин бўлган уй юмушлари ва унинг зиммасига юклатилган масъулият уни эрта улғайтириб қўяди. Бир сўз билан айтганда, ота-онаси узоқда бўлган ёшлар ижтимоий ҳимоя, сифатли таълим, ота-она тарбияси ва жамиятда иштирок этиш ҳуқуқларидан маҳрум бўлади. Бунинг ижтимоий оқибатларини қанчалик оғир бўлмасин тан олишимиз шарт.

Келтириш ўринлики, Бирлашган Миллатлар Ташкилотининг Бола ҳуқуқлари тўғрисидаги конвенциясида болаларнинг ҳимоя қилиниш, таълим олиш, жамиятда иштирок ва мустақил қарорлар қабул қилиш каби ҳуқуқлари мавжуд. Миграция эса уларнинг бу ҳуқуқларини кафолатлай олмайди. Шахсий кузатувлар шуни кўрсатадики, миграциянинг салбий таъсири ижобий таъсиридан кўра салмоқлироқдир. Чет элдан жўнатилган пул оиланинг иқтисодий заифлигини камайтириши мумкин, бироқ ота-она қаровисиз болаларнинг маънавий-психологик фаровонлигини тўлиқ қондириш учун етарлими ёки йўқ, бу савол ҳамон очиклигича қолмоқда.

¹⁹⁸ (Ш.М.Мирзиёев, Янги Ўзбекистон стратегияси. 406- бет, Тошкент-2021).

“Ота-оналар миграция қилиб, ўз фарзандларини ташлаб кетишга мажбур бўлганларида, уларнинг фаровонлиги ва ҳимоясига жиддий зиён етади. Таҳлиллар шуни кўрсатадики, васийлар одатда болаларни тарбиялаш ва назорат қилишнинг турли усулларида фойдаланадилар. Болаларнинг 7 фоизга яқини жисмоний жазолардан, уч фоизи оиладаги зўравонликлардан ва 6 фоизи мактабдаги таҳқирлашлардан азият чекади. Болаларнинг учдан бир қисми ота-оналарининг миграциясидан сўнг ўз зиммаларига уй юмушлар, болаларни парвариш қилиш ва ака-ука ва опа-сингилларга ғамхўрлик қилиш билан боғлиқ бўлган қўшимча мажбуриятларни оладилар. Болаларнинг ўзлари қўшимча юмушларни ўқиш ёки ҳаётнинг бошқа соҳаларига халақит берадиган омиллар қаторига қўшмайдилар”¹⁹⁹.

Демак, таълим муассасалари, маҳалла ва кенг жамоатчилик бу масалага эътиборини қаратиши, ота-онаси меҳнат миграциясида бўлган ёшларни аниқлаш, яшаш шароитини баҳолаш ва ижтимоий хизматларга йўналтиришнинг аниқ тизимини ишлаб чиқиши жуда муҳимдир. Маҳаллаларда болаларни ижобий тарбиялаш мавзусида умумий таълим кампаниялари уюштирилиши зарур.

Хулоса қилиб айтганда, ташқи меҳнат миграциясини ҳозиргиданда фойдалироқ ва самаралироқ, юқоридаги сингари салбий оқибатларини камроқ қилишнинг фақат битта ечим бор. Бу ҳам бўлса, ўзимизда юқори даромадли иш ўринларини кўпайтириш орқали ташқи меҳнат мигрантлари сонини камайтиришга эришиш. Бугунги кунда мамлакатимизда изчил амалга оширилаётган кенг кўламли ислохотлар, албатта келажакда бунга имкон беради.

“Муҳтарам Президентимиз илгари сўрган Ўзбекистонни янада ривожлантириш, уни ривожланган 50 та мамлакат қаторидан ўрин олишига эришиш, аҳолининг турмуш фаровонлигини юксалтириш, тадбиркорликни ривожлантириш, бандлик даражасини ошириш, таълим сифатини такомиллаштириш, камбағалликка барҳам бериш, инновацион иқтисодиётни шакллантириш борасидаги ташаббусларини ҳаётга тадбиқ этиш меҳнат миграцияси масалалари билан узвий боғлиқ”²⁰⁰.

Тараққиёт стратегияси меҳнат миграцияси муаммоларини оқилона, узоқ келажакни кўзлаб ҳал этилишини, халқаро миграцияда бўлган фуқароларимиз салоҳиятини миллий иқтисодиёт эҳтиёжларига йўналтиришни тақазо этади. Ўз навбатида, ушбу ташаббусларнинг ҳаётга тадбиқ этилиши муҳожирликда оғир шароитларда меҳнат қилаётган фуқароларимизни она юртига қайтиши учун қулай шароит, муносиб иш ҳақи билан таъминлаш учун шароит яратади. Бунинг учун аввало, меҳнат

¹⁹⁹ А.Х.Абдуллаев, Аҳоли миграциясининг ёшлар маънавиятига таъсири, <https://cyberleninka.ru>

²⁰⁰ “Мухаммедов М.М, Арабов Н.У.Ташқи меҳнат миграцияси: муаммо ва ечимлар, <https://cyberleninka.ru>

мигрантлари муаммоси Ўзбекистон ижтимоий-иқтисодий тараққиётининг энг муҳим, бугунги кун ва келажак нуқтаи назаридан ўз ечимини қутаётган марказий масалаларидан бири сифатида қаралмоғи лозим. Ушбу масала давлат органлари, жамоатчилик ташкилотлари, илму-фан аҳли, кенг жамоатчилик ва ўз-ўзини бошқариш органларининг доимий диққат марказида бўлмоғи шарт.

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РАЗВИТИЕ СОЦИАЛЬНОЙ СФЕРЫ КАК ОСНОВА ПОВЫШЕНИЯ УРОВНЯ ЖИЗНИ В СЕЛЬСКОЙ МЕСТНОСТИ

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Abstract: В статье освещены такие вопросы, как уровень и качество жизни сельского населения, приведены показатели доходов и занятости населения, в том числе сельского населения, показатели развития социальной инфраструктуры. Сформированы выводы о значении экономического роста, в частности роста в сельском хозяйстве в повышении доходов и обеспечении достойного уровня жизни сельского населения, о необходимости качественного и количественного улучшения инфраструктурной обеспеченности сельского населения.

Keywords:.. качество жизни, занятость, доходы населения, сельские территории, социальная сфера, социальная инфраструктура, уровень жизни

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Abstract: The article highlights such issues as the level and quality of life of the rural population, provides indicators of income and employment of the population, including the rural population, indicators of the development of social infrastructure. Conclusions are drawn on the importance of economic growth, in particular growth in agriculture in increasing incomes and ensuring a decent standard of living for the rural population, on the need for a qualitative and quantitative improvement in the infrastructure provision of the rural population.

Keywords:.. quality of life, employment, income of the population, rural areas, social sphere, social infrastructure, standard of living.

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Введение

После обретения независимости Узбекистан выбрал свой собственный путь развития, конечной целью которого определено создание социально ориентированной рыночной экономики. Социально ориентированная рыночная экономика представляет собой экономическую систему, в которой экономические отношения и экономические процессы происходят на основе базовых принципов рыночной экономики (взаимодействие спроса и предложения; многообразие форм собственности и приоритет частной собственности; свободное ценообразование; развитие конкуренции) и обеспечения полной занятости населения, социальной безопасности, социальной справедливости и социальной защиты.

Стратегические приоритеты реализуемой в Узбекистане социальной политики направлены на решение конкретной цели – создание достойных условий жизни и деятельности. «Общество и государство стабильно

развиваются в гармонии только тогда, когда человек в достойных условиях получает воспитание и образование, живёт благополучной жизнью...», - заявляет Президент Республики Узбекистан Шавкат Мирзиёев, подтверждая значимость развития социальной сферы. [4]

Вопросы социальной сферы и социальной защиты всегда были в центре внимания правительства республики и еще более усилились с принятием Стратегии действий по пяти приоритетным направлениям развития Республики Узбекистан в 2017-2021 годах [1], в котором четвертым приоритетным направлением определено Развитие социальной сферы, предусматривающее повышение занятости и реальных доходов населения, совершенствование системы социальной защиты и охраны здоровья граждан, повышение социально-политической активности женщин, реализацию целевых программ по строительству доступного жилья, развитие и модернизацию дорожно-транспортной, инженерно-коммуникационной и социальной инфраструктур, развитие сферы образования, культуры, науки, литературы, искусства и спорта, совершенствование государственной молодежной политики.

Для перехода от стратегии действий к стратегии развития в 2022 году на основе принципа «Во имя чести и достоинства человека» утверждена Стратегия развития Нового Узбекистана на 2022–2026 годы, направленная на достижение 100 целей в рамках 7 приоритетных направлений развития Узбекистана. [2]

Следует подчеркнуть, что во многих целях, сформулированных в Стратегии развития, и, в частности, в приоритетном направлении «Проведение справедливой социальной политики, развитие человеческого капитала», а также в других государственных программах и мероприятиях социально-экономического развития в качестве конечной цели декларируется необходимость формирования величины доходов на достойном уровне. Занятость и доходы населения являются важнейшими индикаторами сокращения бедности и повышения благосостояния.

Стратегия предусматривает реализацию различных мер, которые должны создать основу для вхождения Узбекистана в число государств с доходом выше среднего. При этом ключевой целью для страны является увеличение в ближайшие пять лет ВВП на душу населения в 1,6 раза, а дохода на душу населения к 2030 году - до 4000 долларов США за счет обеспечения стабильно высоких темпов роста во всех отраслях экономики, включая энергетику, машиностроение, горнодобывающую промышленность, сельское хозяйство и другие. [11]

Материалы и методы

В процессе исследования использовались методы экономико-статистического, динамического, сравнительного анализа. Теоретической и методологической основой исследования явились фундаментальные труды отечественных и зарубежных ученых-экономистов в области факторов формирования доходов населения и развития социальной сферы, данные Государственного комитета по статистике Республики Узбекистан, Министерства финансов Республики Узбекистан, Министерства сельского хозяйства Республики Узбекистан, а также Государственные программы и нормативно-правовые акты Республики Узбекистан в сфере социально-экономического развития страны.

Результаты

В 2021 году объем валовой внутренней продукции в Узбекистане составил 734587,7 млрд сум, увеличившись по отношению к 2017 году в 2,3 раза, при этом на каждого жителя страны приходится 21039,3 тыс. сум, что больше в 2,6 раз по сравнению с 2017 годом (рис.1). В эквиваленте долл. США ВВП на душу населения составляет \$1 983,0. Следовательно, чтобы достичь к 2030 году показателя в 4000 долл. США темп роста ВВП должен составить более 10 % (согласно Правилу 70) при условии неизменности темпа роста населения.



Рисунок 1. Динамика ВВП, численности населения и ВВП на душу человека в Узбекистане [14]

Учитывая то, что в Узбекистане 49,2% населения проживает в сельской местности, и здесь трудится больше человек, чем в любой другой отрасли – 27% всей рабочей силы или более 3,41 млн. человек, увеличение ВВП, и как следствие, рост доходов населения, напрямую связаны с экономическим ростом в сельском хозяйстве. Опыт различных стран подтверждает, что рост в сельском хозяйстве способствует сокращению бедности в 2-3 раза. В связи с этим, оценка социального положения (уровень и качество жизни) сельских жителей приобретает особое значение.

Узбекистан занимает 43-е место в мире с численностью постоянного населения 35271,3 тыс. человек (по состоянию на 1 января 2022 года), при этом в сельской местности проживает 17338,7 тысяч человек, или, как было отмечено, 49,2% населения страны. Наибольший удельный вес сельского населения приходится на Самаркандскую область - 2548,2 тыс. чел. (14,7%), наименьший – на Сырдарьинскую область - 504,3 тыс. человек (2,9%).

Несмотря на положительные тенденции экономического развития страны в последние годы, уровень жизни сельского населения остается низким. Важное значение для характеристики уровня жизни (благосостояния населения) имеет совокупный доход всего населения и совокупный доход на душу населения.

Согласно официальным данным Государственного комитета Республики Узбекистан по статистике, в 2021 году общий объем совокупного дохода населения достиг 515660,7 млрд. сум, а совокупные доходы на душу населения составили 14769,0 тыс. сум, по отношению к 2017 году данные показатели выросли в 2,2 и в 2,0 раза соответственно. Как известно, с целью исключения влияния ценовых факторов (инфляции) рассчитываются реальные совокупные доходы населения, общий объем которых в 2021 году составил 465271,8 млрд. сум, а в расчете на душу населения – 13325,8 тыс. сум. При этом, темпы роста реальных совокупных доходов соответствуют темпам роста номинальных совокупных доходов (табл.1).

Показатели	Совокупные доходы населения, млрд. сум	Совокупные доходы на душу населения, тыс. сум	Реальные совокупные доходы населения, млрд. сум	Реальные совокупные доходы на душу населения, тыс. сум
2017 год	236893,1	7314,1	216400,1	6681,4
2018 год	300842,7	9128,6	255971,0	7767,0
2019 год	365735,6	10891,3	319336,1	9509,6
2020 год	415085,0	12125,6	367559,6	10737,3
2021 год	515660,7	14769,0	465271,8	13325,8
В 2021 году по отношению к 2017 г., в %	217,7	201,9	215,0	199,4

С учетом того, что из общего объема совокупного дохода населения доля доходов, полученных от малого предпринимательства, в 2021 году составила 59,4 %, а доля малого бизнеса и частного предпринимательства в общем объеме продукции (услуг) сельского, лесного и рыбного хозяйства республики составила 96,7%, следовательно, в повышении общего объема доходов населения значительное место занимают доходы фермерских,

дехканских хозяйств и владельцев приусадебных участков, производящие основную долю продукции сельского хозяйства.

Здесь следует признать, что низкая платежеспособность хозяйств, отсутствие возможностей и стимула у фермерских хозяйств для повышения качества продукции; высокая степень износа сельскохозяйственной техники; слабое использование современных инновационных технологий, технических средств, цифровой техники и информационных технологий в аграрной отрасли являются факторами, сдерживающими и препятствующими эффективному развитию фермерских хозяйств, а значит и получению ими высоких доходов.

Продолжая анализ доходов населения, отметим, что рост денежных доходов обусловлен динамикой изменения ее основной части – заработной платы. Как видно на рис. 2, среднемесячная номинальная начисленная заработная плата по республике в 2021 году составила 2662002,8 сум, что в 2,1 раза больше по сравнению с 2017 годом. В 2021 году наиболее высокая среднемесячная заработная плата по видам экономической деятельности была зафиксирована в банковской, страховой, лизинговой и кредитно-посреднической деятельности - 8 292,9 тыс. сум, что значительно выше, чем в других сферах деятельности, в частности, в сфере сельского, лесного и рыбного хозяйства – 1 665,7 тыс. сум (см. рис.2)



Рисунок 2. Номинальная среднемесячная заработная плата в Узбекистане, сум. [14]

Стоит отметить и тот факт, что на протяжении всего 2021 года минимальная заработная плата (МРОТ) была увеличена дважды, что и послужило основной причиной повышения номинальной заработной платы в данном году (рис. 3).

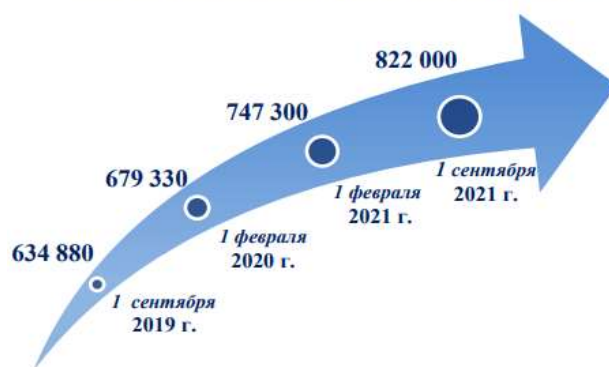


Рисунок 3. Динамика минимального размера оплаты труда, сум [14]

МРОТ часто считают целесообразным инструментом политики сокращения бедности и достижения социальной справедливости в силу того, что он не требует значительных объемов бюджетных средств. [12] Так, в соответствии с Указом Президента Республики Узбекистан от 17.08.2021 г. № УП-6279 “О повышении размеров заработной платы, пенсий, стипендий и пособий”, в целях расширения масштабов мер, направленных на повышение уровня жизни населения, дальнейшего усиления социальной защиты граждан и материальной поддержки нуждающихся семей в период коронавирусной пандемии, последовательного повышения их доходов, установлено повышение с 1 сентября 2021 года размеров заработной платы работникам бюджетных организаций, пенсий, стипендий и пособий в 1,1 раза. [3]

Кроме того, рекомендовано работодателям повышать размеры заработной платы в соответствии с установленным минимальным размером оплаты труда.

Обсуждение

Важнейшим направлением социальной политики государства является политика в области рынка труда. Обеспечение занятости в сельском хозяйстве оказывает более сильное влияние на сокращение бедности и неравенства, чем в любой другой отрасли.

В Узбекистане сельское хозяйство обеспечивает работу и средства к существованию для большей части экономически активного населения. По оценкам Государственного комитета Республики Узбекистан по статистике, в сельском хозяйстве в 2021 году было занято 3502,1 тыс. человек из 13538,9 тысяч всех занятых в экономике. Как видно, за последние 5 лет занятость в сельском хозяйстве сократилась на 4,6 %, а общая занятость выросла на 0,1% (рис.4). Наблюдается некоторое сокращение занятости в фермерских хозяйствах, в частности с 1468,5 тысяч человек в 2017 году до 1400,8 тысяч человек в 2021 году. Сокращение занятости в фермерских хозяйствах связано, прежде всего, с передачей населению в аренду посевных площадей за счет

низкорентабельных земель, высвобожденных из-под хлопка и зерна, находящихся в пользовании фермерских хозяйств и кластеров.



Рисунок 4. Численность занятого населения в республике [14]

В повышении уровня жизни сельского населения важную роль играет развитие социальной инфраструктуры. [9] Социальная инфраструктура, являясь частью социальной сферы, представляет собой совокупность отраслей, удовлетворяющих социальные потребности населения и позволяющих обеспечить необходимый уровень и качество жизни населения.

Социальная инфраструктура включает два блока: социально-бытовой и социально-культурный. К социально-бытовому блоку относятся: жилищно-коммунальное хозяйство, бытовое обслуживание населения (в т.ч. правового и финансово-кредитного характера), торговля и общественное питание, пассажирский транспорт, связь и т.д. Социально-культурный блок охватывает систему объектов здравоохранения, образования, культуры, спорта, социального обеспечения, культовые учреждения и т.д. [9] Реализация этих услуг обеспечивает не только восстановление способности человека к труду, достижения более высокого общеобразовательного и культурного уровня населения, но и служит средством определенного смягчения различий в уровне доходов между отдельными слоями населения.[8]

С учетом этого, в Узбекистане в социальную сферу направляются значительные средства. В частности, в 2021 году 48,9% расходов Государственного бюджета составили социальные расходы, которые исполнены в объеме 92013,6 млрд сум при утвержденных параметрах 86 624,4 млрд сум. [10]



Рисунок 5. Структура расходов государственного бюджета в социальную сферу, млрд. сум

Как видно на рис. 5, в 2021 году основную долю расходов в социальную сферу составили расходы в образование – 49% (39640,8 млрд сум) и здравоохранение – 29% (23316,8 млрд. сум). Стоит подчеркнуть, что в расходной части госбюджета приоритетное направление всегда отдавалось и отдается образованию, здравоохранению, социальной поддержке населения. Как результат, сегодня мы видим явный рост показателей социальной инфраструктуры, в том числе увеличение количества образовательных учреждений и организаций, учреждений системы здравоохранения (табл. 3).

Показатели социальной инфраструктуры в Узбекистане					
Показатели социальной инфраструктуры	Годы				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Число общеобразовательных учреждений, всего, единиц	9718	9774	10090	10181	10289
Число общеобразовательных учреждений в сельской местности, единиц	6012	6036	6229	6277	6368
Число дошкольных организаций - всего, единиц	5186	6381	6968	7753	7868
Число дошкольных организаций в сельской местности, единиц	2047	2881	3189	3602	3739
Средние специальные, профессиональные образовательные учреждения, единиц	1556	1537	1117	818	827
Число высших образовательных организаций, единиц	72	98	119	127	154
Число больничных учреждений, единиц	1135	1165	1205	1232	1281
Число амбулаторно-поликлинических учреждений	5296	5631	5955	6031	6676
Информационно-ресурсные и информационно-библиотечные центры, всего, единиц	2898	2902	398	400	402
Информационно-ресурсные и информационно-библиотечные центры в сельской местности, единиц	968	970	39	39	37
Число действующих объектов санаторно-курортных учреждений и организаций отдыха (включая тур базы), единиц	460	484	509	494	199

Вместе с тем, показатели образованности сельского населения находятся на очень низком уровне. По оценкам специалистов Всемирного Банка на основе исследования «Слушая граждан Узбекистана» (СГУ, 2019 г.) в Узбекистане только 43,8% сельскохозяйственных работников имеют профессиональное образование, 42,5% - среднее школьное образование и всего лишь 4,5% - высшее образование (табл. 4).

Уровень образования рабочей силы в Узбекистане, в %			
	Сельское хозяйство	Промышленность	Всего
Без образования	1,0	0,2	0,4
Начальная /средние классы	8,2	4,4	5,2
Старшие классы	42,5	24,2	28,0
Профессионально-техническое образование	43,8	51,3	49,7
Высшее образование	4,5	19,9	16,7

Источник: [World Bank](#). 2020. "Uzbekistan: Agri-Food Job Diagnostic". [World Bank](#), Washington, D.C.

Мировой опыт показывает, что наибольшее влияние на сокращение сельской бедности и регионального неравенства, а также на рост производства, оказывают государственные расходы на образование. К примеру, в исследовании Ш. Фана, Л. Чжана и Д. Чжана «Рост, неравенство и бедность в сельских районах Китая: роль государственных инвестиций» обосновано, что дополнительные 10 тыс. юаней в среднем вывели из бедности 12 человек. [7]

Низкий уровень образования работников сельского хозяйства, становится причиной низкой продуктивности сельского хозяйства и увеличения неформальной занятости, что, в свою очередь, обуславливает необходимость повышения государственных инвестиций в Систему сельскохозяйственных знаний и инноваций (АКИС). В рамках внедрения системы знаний и инноваций в сельском хозяйстве (АКИС) сегодня в каждом вилояте республики открываются Центры агроуслуг, в которых на условиях государственно-частного партнерства оказываются различные услуги, включая геоинформационные услуги, служба дронов, международная сертификация, фитосанитарные, ветеринарные, банковские, страховые, маркетинговые и лизинговые услуги, продажа семян, саженцев и молодняка скота и другое. Развитие АКИС способствует интеграции образования, научных исследований и информационно-консультационных услуг, служит повышению квалификации фермеров и других сельскохозяйственных работников.

Выводы

В результате проведенного анализа были сделаны следующие выводы:

1. Высокие темпы роста экономики создают благоприятную среду для повышения уровней занятости и сокращения бедности, в том числе в сельских районах. Вместе с тем, экономический рост – это необходимый, но недостаточный фактор для эффективного решения проблем занятости и доходов. Важно не только добиться экономического роста, но и обеспечить такое распределение ВВП, в результате которого будут созданы дополнительные рабочие места и повышены доходы населения. [5]

2. Сельское хозяйство – это самая рискованная отрасль в связи с зависимостью от природно-климатических, погодных условий, что в свою очередь, вызывает колебание цен сельскохозяйственной продукции и размера заработной платы в течение года, вследствие чего происходит сокращение общего спроса на рабочую силу и формируется сезонный спрос на рабочую силу, сезонная занятость. Проблемы широкого распространения неполной занятости и временных, а не постоянных форм занятости, возможно решить путем:

- передачи сельскому населению земель, высвобожденных из-под хлопчатника и зерновых культур, с целью выращивания на них высокоурожайных и высокодоходных культур;

- выращивания вторичных посевов после уборки урожая основной культуры, что приведет не только к повышению плодородия земель (научно обоснованный севооборот) и увеличению доходов хозяйств, но и позволит использовать наемную рабочую силу более длительный срок;

- внедрения современных интенсивных технологий, которые требуют больше трудовых затрат, например, интенсивные сады и виноградники, современные тепличные хозяйства;

- диверсификации экономической деятельности сельскохозяйственных предприятий, при которой наряду с производством сельскохозяйственной продукции осуществляются ее переработка, хранение и реализация, а также выполнение работ, оказание услуг и другие виды деятельности, связанные с сельским хозяйством;

- интеграции фермерских, дехканских хозяйств и других малых агропредприятий в современные цепочки поставок продукции, объединяющих все процессы производства продукции – от выращивания сырья до его переработки и изготовления конечного продукта (к примеру, на кластерной, кооперативной, договорной основе).

3. Стимулирование роста в сельском хозяйстве имеет существенное значение для повышения показателей социальных и трудовых результатов в аграрном секторе, и здесь ключевую роль играет государство, которое обеспечивает правовые, экономические и организационные условия, благоприятную среду для агробизнеса и привлечения инвестиций в сельское хозяйство.

Повышение уровня инвестиций способствует росту производительности в сельском хозяйстве за счет возможности внедрения инновационных ресурсосберегающих технологий, которые позволяют обрабатывать более значительные площади земель, приводят к повышению плодородия и урожайности, созданию высокопродуктивных пород животных, новых сортов культур, соответствующих качеству почв и погодным условиям и т.д. В то же время, инновации могут повысить производственные затраты и цену на сельскохозяйственную продукцию, особенно в первые годы внедрения новых технологий, что отрицательно скажется на спросе на данный продукт. Для сохранения приемлемого по ценам предложения сельскохозяйственной продукции необходима существенная поддержка со стороны государства в форме государственных инвестиций, кредитов и технической помощи,

Кроме того, для успешной реализации инновационных проектов необходимы квалифицированные и образованные кадры, умеющие работать в новых технологических условиях. Следовательно, необходимо усилить государственную инвестиционную политику, направленную на образование, предоставление информационно-консультационных услуг и обучение в сельской местности.

4. Повышение эффективности всего сельского хозяйства за счет инвестиционно-инновационных процессов имеет решающее значение для сокращения масштабов бедности, но для того, чтобы это произошло, нужно

сформировать вспомогательные сельскохозяйственные службы, которые отвечали бы потребностям фермерских, дехканских (личных подсобных) хозяйств, обеспечивающих основную часть производства продовольствия и занятости сельского населения.

Практикой доказано, что для развития сельских территорий необходимо наращивать не только производство, но, в первую очередь, социальную инфраструктуру, в состав которой входят дошкольные учреждения, органы просвещения, образования и науки; подготовка и переподготовка кадров; жилищно-коммунальное и бытовое хозяйство; розничная торговля и общественное питание; общественный транспорт, связь, информационная служба; службы охраны труда и соблюдение мер безопасности и др.

5. Формирование и эффективное развитие социальной инфраструктуры сельской местности приводит к возникновению суммарных социально-экономических эффектов для населения территорий, для организаций социальной сферы и для институтов власти. Эффект для населения территорий складывается из: 1) социального эффекта, который выражается в повышении качества жизни, социально-культурного уровня населения; увеличении продолжительности жизни и повышении уровня доступности социальных услуг и социально-бытового обслуживания; 2) экономического эффекта в виде повышения уровня жизни, появления новых рабочих мест и возможности частного предпринимательства в социальной сфере (рис. 6).

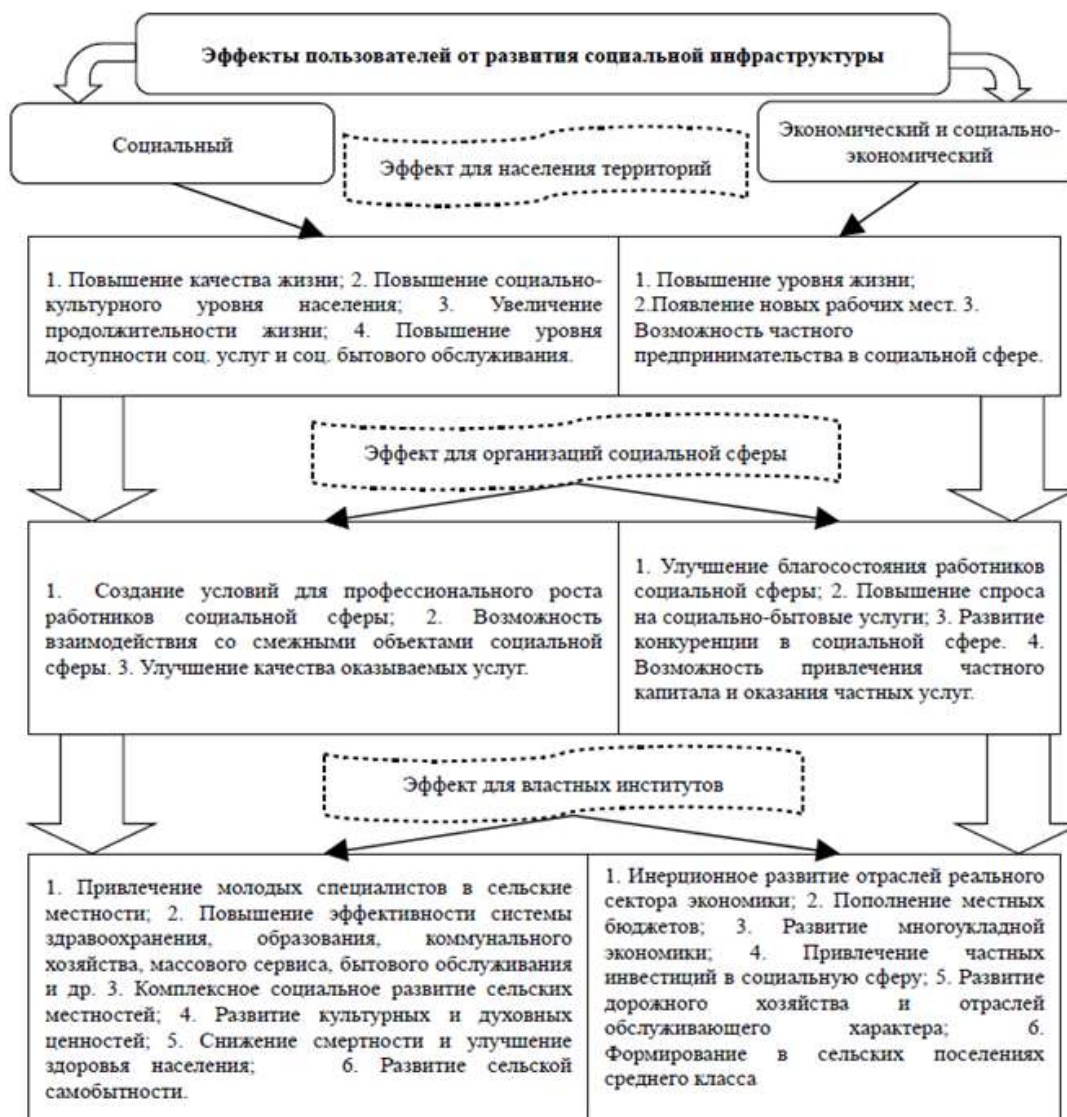


Рисунок 6. Интегральный эффект развития социальной инфраструктуры сельской территории [6]

Эффект для организаций социальной сферы складывается из таких элементов социального эффекта, как: создание условий для профессионального роста работников социальной сферы; возможность взаимодействия со смежными объектами социальной сферы; улучшение качества оказываемых услуг. Экономический эффект проявляется в улучшении благосостояния работников социальной сферы; повышении спроса

на социально-бытовые услуги; развитии конкуренции в социальной сфере; возможностях привлечения частного капитала и оказания частных услуг.

Социальный эффект для институтов власти включает такие результаты, как: привлечение молодых специалистов в сельские местности; повышение эффективности системы здравоохранения, образования, коммунального хозяйства, массового сервиса, бытового обслуживания и др.; комплексное социальное развитие сельских местностей; развитие культурных и духовных

ценностей; снижение смертности и улучшение здоровья населения; развитие сельской самобытности. Экономический эффект отражается в инерционном развитии отраслей реального сектора экономики; пополнении местных бюджетов; развитии многоукладной экономики; привлечении частных инвестиций в социальную сферу; развитии дорожного хозяйства и отраслей обслуживающего характера; формировании в сельских поселениях среднего класса.

Итак, уровень обеспеченности сельских территорий объектами социальной инфраструктуры решающим образом влияет на повышение уровня жизни и благосостояния сельского населения. Для достижения наибольшего эффекта от социально-экономических реформ необходимо усилить меры в следующих направлениях:

- дальнейшее реформирование системы образования и здравоохранения;
- повышение эффективности программ в области социальной политики, совершенствование механизмов предоставления социальной помощи;
- обеспечение координации деятельности всех органов, предоставляющих различные формы социальной помощи на основе совместного планирования и реализации программ помощи бедным, а также содействие повышению трудовой мобильности;
- повышение роли научного потенциала, как одного из основных источников устойчивого экономического роста, создания благоприятных условий для внедрения в производство передовых технологий;
- качественное и количественное улучшение жилищной и другой инфраструктурной обеспеченности населения;
- улучшение досуга населения, обеспечение равного доступа к культурным ценностям и информации.

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FEATURES OF A SIMPLE STILL LIFE WORK COMPOSED OF TWO OR MORE GEOMETRIC OBJECTS ON A NEUTRAL BACKGROUND

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Abstract: This article talks about the goals and tasks of painting in higher educational institutions prepared by a fine art teacher, the special importance of pencil drawing in realistic painting, the artist's palette, the technology of working with grisaille in watercolor paint. Also, the stages of painting and the tasks performed in them are described

Keywords:.. Science of painting, purpose, tasks, still life, pencil drawing, observation, description, object plane, watercolor paint, painter's palette, brush, grisaille, painting stages

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Introduction

60111200 - Fine arts and engineering graphics prepared by a visual arts teacher for secondary general education schools, due to the fact that the study period is currently three years in the bachelor's education fields, painting training will be two years. At first, he studied painting for four or five years. That's why it helps students to become familiar with the goals and tasks of painting science from the beginning of their studies. Development of specific instructions and recommendations for each subject, rational use of foreign educational technologies, accelerated advanced methods of teaching are required.

The goal of teaching painting is to convey to students and young people that painting has its own leading character as the basis of all fine arts, to arm the future art teacher with the theory and practical skills of painting, to develop creative abilities, to form knowledge, skills and abilities suitable for fine art, and consists of thorough preparation for pedagogical activity²⁰¹.

Literature review

The task of science is to educate future teachers of fine arts in an artistic way, to improve their artistic taste, to familiarize them with works of fine art, to raise their thoughts and judgments about sophistication, to create the skills to see, read and understand works of fine art. Also, it is to form the skills of students, future artists - pedagogues, to observe and analyze, correctly describe, perceive the

²⁰¹ Painting science program. BD – 5110800 - 3.02.2020. 2- p.

environment, existence, perceive color, and create painting works. The art of realistic painting aims to develop the ability to express existence in true images.

Painting is one of the main types of fine art, which is created by applying paint to a specific surface. Painting is mainly divided into two types: easel painting and majestic painting. This tutorial mainly covers the issue of easel painting, the technology of short-term and long-term painting with watercolor, gouache and oil paints, the ability to read works of art, the formation of colors in nature, the effect on the human body, light and shade, the laws of perspective, the texture of objects and others will be described in detail. Because, the future teacher of fine arts should have sufficient knowledge, drawing skills, skills and qualifications about painting with easel. Educating the young generation through works of art is the main task of a visual arts teacher.

It is known that a person is surrounded by colors from the day he was born. Tevarak - the existence that surrounds us is covered in different colors. Every thing or thing that makes up existence has its own color. Decorative decorations on the streets, buildings, cars, electronic panels and transformers, green trees, various trees, flowers and all such things are among them. There is no area in our daily life that is not affected by color. Because as long as the sun shines in the sky, the whole world is made of different colors. The duty of a painting is to surprise the viewer and give him aesthetic pleasure by depicting the existence, all things in it, creatures - beings, reflecting it as it is. At this point, the following words of Pascal can be considered as an assessment of the painting. "What a strange and surprising thing is a painting - a still life: the viewer who did not enjoy the original copy will be excited by how much he will enjoy it."²⁰²

Pencil drawing is considered the basis of all types of fine art. In particular, the basis of painting is pencil drawing, and the long-term practical training of the painting lesson begins with finding the line drawing of objects correctly. The pencil drawing introduces the shape, size, structural structure, material and important features of the object that determine its character.

If we compare pencil drawing, which is the basis of all types of fine arts, with such disciplines as drawing and drawing geometry, its characteristics become more evident. First, the artist can visualize the image with his eyes and depict it with his hand in a short time. Secondly, the artist shows the external main features of the object in the image, its materiality, size, light, spatial location, etc. Thirdly, the pencil drawing not only depicts the various external signs of the object, but also expresses the internal content of the object and evokes certain thoughts and feelings in the observer.

²⁰² O'. Abdullaev. Still life in painting. - T.: 2014. p. 3.

"Pencil drawing is an image made by hand on the basis of outlines, lines and spots, which are graphic means of representation.", begins by observing objects, creatures and beings²⁰³.

Follow-up implies systematic and goal-oriented learning. The meaningful image of a thing is formed in our mind based on imagination. On the basis of this figure, the external signs of things and objects are expressed. One of the characteristics of observation is learning, knowing and understanding. Observation directly depends on people's ability to see. When starting to work on the image, the student carefully studies and analyzes the composition. Determines the specific structure and characteristic features of the composition.

It is called analysis when the student expresses his idea in a descriptive way, i.e., the structure of the depicted objects, the interrelationship of their parts, and their spatial position. The process of describing things consists of observation, detailed analysis and description. Students need to learn to observe things in order to accurately and convincingly describe their appearance. Just as an elementary school student learns to read and write, a student with regular practice can learn the rules of painting.

First of all, each student needs to be familiar with watercolor paint, its characteristics, and methods of working with it. That's why below we will talk about the history of working with watercolor paint, the artists who contributed to its development, and its specific features.

Watercolor is a Latin word that means water-based paint, as well as "watercolor painting"²⁰⁴. Watercolor is widespread in ancient Egypt, Japan, China. Working with watercolors was developed in England two centuries ago. D. Cozens, Turner, D. Constable, R. Bonington, T. Artists such as Gjorten can be seen skillfully depicting the beautiful nature of England in their watercolor works.

In Central Asia, watercolor has long been used to beautifully decorate books. Among Central Asian artists, especially Kamoliddin Behzod gained great fame for his watercolor miniatures and illustrations for books.

At the end of the 19th century I. E. Repin, V. A. Serov, M. A. In the works of Russian artists such as Vrubel, watercolor showed its new qualities. And in Uzbekistan, the development of the art of watercolor painting by B. Hamdami, O'. Tansikboev, G. Shevyakov, especially Ch. It can be seen in Ahmarov's work.

The sophistication and refinement of the methods of working with watercolor paint led to the increase and diversity of its types. There are several types of watercolors available today, including hard, soft, and paste watercolors.

Watercolor brush is easy to apply, dissolves well in water. Aquaerl differs from other paints in that it lays on the surface of the paper in a thin layer, applies

²⁰³ Jabbarov B. G'. Basics of academic pencil drawing. Textbook. -T.: 2022. p. 7.

²⁰⁴ H. Egamov. Working with paints. - T.: 1981. p. 15.

evenly, smoothly, is placed and does not accumulate in one place in the form of a layer. If watercolor paint is not exposed to water for a long time, it will dry out too much and become difficult to use. That is why it is recommended to keep watercolor paint in a dark and cool place and protect it from sunlight. In addition, after using the "Leningrad" watercolor paint, which is considered the best quality, the surface of the colors in each tube should be lightly wiped with a clean brush and moistened.

A palette is used to mix paints. Not all paints have a palette. Therefore, students usually use white paper as a palette. However, it should not be forgotten that this has its own negative side. In the process of mixing paints on the surface of the paper, the paper freezes and becomes sticky, as a result, the glue contained in it mixes with the paint and negatively affects the quality of the watercolor. Therefore, it is recommended to use a palette quality from a regular window. Just don't forget to put white paper under the mirror. Otherwise, you may find that the color of something else under the mirror affects the appearance of the color you're mixing, resulting in a different shade than you intended.

Observing a certain order in placing colors on the palette helps the students to produce high-quality work, to move their eyes and hands freely, and to complete the work quickly.

It is recommended to put yellow, golden, red paints from warm colors on the palette first, and then green, blue, air color, purple colors. It is strictly forbidden to use overused, dirty brushes when mixing the colors on the palette. Therefore, it is necessary to wash the brush frequently in clean water. Otherwise, the remnants of the previously prepared color in the composition of the brush will be added to the color that we want to create later, creating a cold, dirty, dull look.

During any long-term practical training classes, the process of describing the performance can be divided into 4 stages. This includes the subject of working a still life image composed of two or more geometric objects on a neutral background.

Stage 1. First of all, the general structure of the installation, depending on the large size of the paper-weighted tablet, should be determined in an upright or lying position. Drawing begins with the correct placement of the general structure of the objects on the surface of the paper. It is also necessary to take into account that the insert does not remain large or small compared to the paper. Usually it is correct to place the insert on $\frac{4}{3}$ of the paper. The external forms of the geometric bodies in the composition are carefully observed, the constructive structure of these forms is determined with the help of additional lines, and the purposes for which they are used in practice are analyzed. The ratio of height to width of each of the bodies is determined and their mutual ratio is also compared. General signs of bodies located on the outside - abris are found. When finding an outline, it is necessary to

pay special attention to the laws of linear perspective. Based on these, the objects in it are placed correctly relative to the paper and the plane of the object is found.

Object plane is the plane where the image of the object, module, image is located²⁰⁵. In this exercise, the plane on which the geometric objects are located is the product plane. It is necessary to correctly place objects in relation to the object plane. In most cases, students make a big mistake by finding the plane of the object only after they have first found the image of the objects. On the contrary, first of all, after finding the object plane, it is required to place objects on it.

One of the main tasks at this stage is to correctly find the light and shadows of these objects. Light, penumbra, true and falling shadows, reflections on objects are lightly defined with auxiliary lines. It should be emphasized here that it is not recommended to use too hard or too soft graphite pencils in drawing classes. Because hard pencils scratch the surface of the paper, spoil its quality, and are difficult to erase, while soft pencils fade during the erasing process. Therefore, it is recommended to use pencils of medium hardness and softness.

Stage 2. The main shape of all the objects in the composition and the mutual location and proportions of the small parts are re-examined and checked. At this stage, in connection with the transition to working with color, the excess, auxiliary lines created with the help of a graphite pencil in the first stage are erased. At this stage, the local colors of the objects in the set and the plane of the object, the fabric in the background are given in light colors. Since this task is grisaille work, it is done using different shades of black.

Grizaille - (French - "grizaille", "griz - gray") image created using gray, different shades of the same color²⁰⁶. Usually, painting in art schools begins with grayscale work. An image made using different shades of black is called grisaille. Brown, dark blue colors are also used in grisaille work.

Earlier watercolors contained white, but today's watercolors do not contain white. That is why the white color of the paper itself is used to reflect the lightest part of the composition. With this light, other light-shadow ratios are also found in the lightest shade compared to the darkest shade. When working with watercolor paint, the principle of transition from light to dark, from general to specific is slowly passed. In this, one of the main techniques of working in watercolors, which is intended for long-term work, is used.

Third stage. This stage is the stage of transition from the general to the private, to fragments. Each part of all objects in the composition is fully detailed based on the plane of the object, twists of fabrics, light and shadows, perspective laws. If the linear perspective is found in the first step, then the spatial perspective is also found. It should not be forgotten that spatiality is of great importance in all types of

²⁰⁵ Jabbarov B. G'. Basics of academic pencil drawing. Textbook. - T.: 2022. 14 - p.

²⁰⁶ Jabbarov B. G'. Basics of academic pencil drawing. Textbook. - T.: 2022. 14 - p.

painting. The brightest part of the objects in the image, penumbra, true and falling shadows are completely found. Reflections and materiality are also found, which are formed due to light returning from the plane of the object and falling from one object to another.

Step 4. This stage is the stage of generalization and rounding. It is required to achieve their integrity on the basis of correctly finding the character, specific shape and materiality of the objects in the composition. The objects in the composition must stand freely in the plane of the object, special attention is paid to the fact that the objects do not float in the air as if they are made of something lighter than paper or, on the contrary, as if they are made of a very heavy object, piercing the plane of the object and falling down. It is possible to independently analyze the mistakes and shortcomings made by the student by placing the image worked by the student side by side with the module and comparing them. The one who found the shortcomings should continue the work and eliminate them.

Conclusion

Along with the correct determination of color relationships during the process of painting, it should not be forgotten that we are working not only with simple color spots, but also on a specific form. The purpose of searching for color relationships is to find the nature and its dimensional form with the right color shades. If the color does not express the spatial location, materiality and exact shape of the object, it loses its meaning in the image. Light and dark, colored and colorless paint smears create materiality, color harmony and color only if they belong to a certain shape and object.

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МЕТОДЫ ОБУЧЕНИЯ РАЗГОВОРНОЙ РЕЧИ УЧАЩИХСЯ

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Abstract: в данной статье рассматриваются о методы обучения разговорной речи, обычные общения, чёткие правила и грамматические нормы.

Keywords:.. стиль, речь, разговор, грамматика, общения, информация, язык, форма.

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Разговорный стиль речи — тот, который мы используем в повседневных беседах. Это легкая речь, отличающаяся непосредственностью. Здесь нет никаких установленных правил, что и делает разговорный стиль уникальным.

Разговорный стиль применяется в обычном общении — здесь не нужны четкие правила и рамки. Возможно, по этой причине он в некоторых случаях признается как низшая ипостась грамматической нормы.

Основная функция разговорного стиля речи — передача информации в неофициальной обстановке посредством языка в устной форме. Простыми словами, его задача — обеспечить бытовую связь между двумя или несколькими людьми.

Где применяется разговорный стиль? Это область бытовых отношений:

- между друзьями;
- в кругу знакомых;
- в общении среди коллег;
- на улице, в магазинах и другой неформальной обстановке.

Помимо повседневной жизни разговорный стиль применяют в художественных текстах и публицистических. Например, в репортажах с места происшествия. Значение разговорного стиля в литературе — передать реализм, создать определенный образ героя.

Нарушением разговорного стиля является злоупотребление книжной лексикой, терминологией и канцеляризмами.

В начальных классах дети приобретают большое количество представлений, понятий, сведений об окружающей жизни (при-рода,

общественная жизнь, труд, быт). Ознакомление с этим материалом, его усвоение, а также формирование навыков применять полученные сведения в повседневной жизни требует от ученика активной познавательной деятельности. Учитель организует, направляет ее, что выражается в подготовке к восприятию материала, в организации наблюдений для выяснения характерных признаков предмета или явления, в их сравнении, подводит детей к выводам, помогает их использовать в различных упражнениях. Каждый элемент познавательной деятельности требует определенных речевых средств (обозначение предметов, явлений, признаков, действий – всего того, что составляет содержание учебного материала, обозначение тех операций которые совершаются над ним, выражение вопросов, возникших в процессе освоения материала, словесное обозначение действий ученика с учебным материалом, понимание инструкций учителя по ходу выполнения заданий, сообщение о своем отношении к наблюдаемому и т. п.). Из сказанного можно заключить, что работа над разговорной речью в связи с учебными занятиями является их органической частью: усваивая содержание программного материала на наглядной и словесной основах, дети продвигаются и в речевом развитии. При этом практически очень трудно разграничить усвоение навыков а применении отдельных высказываний разговорного типа (побуждения, отдельные реплики, диалог) и описательно-повествовательной речи.

В начальных классах специальной школы сведения об окружающем мире учащиеся получают на уроках развития устной и письменной речи, чтения, в процессе наблюдения, экскурсий, бесед, внеклассных мероприятий, трудовой деятельности. Особое место занимают так называемые предметные уроки, содержанием которых может быть материал, включенный в программу по русскому языку, а также по природоведению.

В составленные на этих уроках фразы дети включают биологические термины, упражняются в ответах и постановке вопросов по программным темам. Эта работа объединяется с демонстрацией биологических объектов, с наблюдениями, практическими опытами учеников по выяснению свойств различных веществ (песок, вода и др.).

Предметные уроки являются очень эффективной формой практического, наглядно-действенного познания окружающего мира. Они предполагают ознакомление с предметами в натуре, в их естественных связях с другими предметами и явлениями. Поэтому большую роль в познании материала этих уроков играют наблюдения, экскурсии, практические работы. Приобретаемый на этих уроках материал усваивается в процессе бесед, требует использования самых разнообразных высказываний разговорного типа (вопросы, ответы, просьбы, поручения и др.).

Систематизируется, обобщается и частично расширяется материал предметных уроков путем чтения специально составленных или подобранных текстов.

Познавательная активность учащихся, проведение элементарных наблюдений, опытов, выполнение разнообразных поручений учителя, работа на огороде, в саду, посещение с практической целью магазина, почты, поездка в транспорте и т. п. — все это способствует не только умственному развитию детей и приобретению необходимых в жизни знаний и практических навыков, но и создает богатейшие возможности для практики непосредственного речевого общения.

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SPECIFIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PARTICIPATION OF FOREIGN BUSINESS ENTITIES AS PARTIES IN ECONOMIC COURTS

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Abstract. This article discusses the participation of foreign entities as parties in the economic courts of the Republic of Uzbekistan, their legal status in the newly adopted Economic Procedural Code and its differences from the Economic Procedural Code, as well as issues of legal regulation of their activities. In the Code of Economic Procedure, the provision on consideration by economic courts of cases involving foreign persons has been strengthened. Also, a number of new rules have been introduced into the EPC aimed at eliminating existing problems in the regulation of cases involving foreign persons.

Keywords:... economic courts, business entities, economic proceedings, international legislation

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Introduction. The main goal of the reforms implemented in the judicial system in our country today is to strengthen the rule of law and legality, to reliably protect human rights and interests, to further democratize and liberalize society, and to increase the role and importance of the judiciary in protecting the rights and legitimate interests of citizens. In the recent past, a number of regulatory legal documents aimed at radical reform and improvement of the judicial system were adopted, which opened a new era in the development of this field and became its legal basis.

The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 7, 2017 "On the Strategy of Actions for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" [1] provides for the expansion of guarantees of reliable protection of the rights and freedoms of citizens, the level of their access to justice, and the further improvement of the system of increasing the efficiency and quality of court proceedings. strengthened as the most important directions of the reforms implemented in the field of law.

The adoption of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to fundamentally improve the structure of the judicial system of the Republic of Uzbekistan and increase the efficiency of its activity" [2] was an important step in the implementation of the stated tasks and raised the state policy in this field to a qualitatively new level. In fact, today, special importance is attached to increasing the role of judicial bodies in solving the issue of protecting

the legal rights of private owners and entrepreneurs, as well as foreign entrepreneurs, and strengthening the guarantees of their activities.

In particular, at a time when attracting foreign investments and foreign capital is gaining strategic importance, improving the mechanisms for resolving disputes with foreign business entities is one of the most urgent issues. All this made the adoption of the Code of Economic Procedure a necessity.

"On Approval of the Economic Procedural Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan" developed by the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan through the right of legislative initiative, approved at the thirteenth plenary session of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan on December 20, 2017, announced in the press on January 25, 2018 and coming into force on April 1 of this year. The new code was approved by the Law.

Methods. Various research methods were used to collect data such as comparative and descriptive methods. Since the research is an analysis of the Uzbek national legislation, it was compiled on the basis of descriptions and definitions of the topic by various scientists, and their comparison with each other.

Discussion and results. The mechanisms for protecting the violated or conflicting rights or interests protected by law of enterprises, institutions, organizations and citizens, as well as foreign business entities in the field of economy are further improved, while the norms in the Code are developed based on in-depth analysis and advanced foreign practice in accordance with the requirements of the time. therefore, it plays an important role in the economic development of our country.

Subjects of foreign business activity in the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan appear in the form of "foreign persons", "foreign investors", "foreign organizations", "foreign citizens", "non-residents", "foreign legal entities". In general, it should be noted that all of these can participate as parties in economic courts.

The legal status of foreign persons in the economic courts of the Republic of Uzbekistan is determined by the principle of "Equality before the Law and the Court" of the Code of Economic Procedure, that is, the resolution of disputes in the Court is independent of the form of ownership of legal entities, where they are located, to whom they obey, and citizens' gender, race, nationality, language. , regardless of religion, social origin, belief, personal and social status, as well as other circumstances, is carried out on the basis of equality before the law and the court.

This norm stipulates that foreign business entities have the same rights and perform the same obligations as Uzbek entrepreneurs in the process of handling economic disputes. In addition, Article 245 of the Criminal Code stipulates that foreign persons can apply to economic courts in order to protect their violated or

disputed rights and interests protected by law in the economic sphere, and that they can use the same procedural rights and undertake procedural obligations as legal entities and citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Thus, it should be emphasized that the procedural legal status of foreign business entities in our country is determined based on the national regime. Thus, in cases involving foreign persons, the norms of the IPK are applied, unless otherwise provided by the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan. This will prevent a number of problems related to the application of the law.

The Code of Economic Procedure provides that foreign persons may also participate as parties to the dispute. That is, the Economic Procedural Code stipulates that economic courts will hear relevant cases involving foreign legal entities, international organizations, foreign citizens, stateless persons engaged in business activities[3].

It means that economic courts have the authority to hear disputes involving foreign legal entities. Therefore, according to the legislation of the economic procedure of the Republic of Uzbekistan, foreign business entities can participate in economic courts as parties. Also, new norms have been introduced in the economic courts regarding the admissibility of cases involving foreign legal entities. The difference between the Economic Procedural Code and the Economic Procedural Code is reflected in this norm once again.

In what cases the economic courts can consider the disputes involving foreign persons, it is confirmed in IPK. In particular, according to Article 239 of the IPK, economic courts of the Republic of Uzbekistan have the right to hear cases involving foreign persons in the following cases:

- if the defendant resides or resides in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan, or if the defendant has property in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- if the branch or representative office of a foreign person is located in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- if the dispute arises from a contract that must be performed or has been performed in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- the claim arose due to damage to property by a foreign person or due to another situation that occurred in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan, or if the damage occurred in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- if the dispute arose from unjust enrichment in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- if the claimant in the business reputation protection case resides in the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- if the dispute arose from relations related to the circulation of securities issued in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

□ if the applicant in the case of determination of a fact of legal importance indicates the existence of this fact in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

□ if the dispute arose from relations related to the state registration of names and other objects in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the provision of services on the Internet global information network;

□ if there is an agreement on this between a legal entity or a citizen of the Republic of Uzbekistan and a foreigner.

The presence of one of these grounds means that economic courts can consider disputes involving foreign persons. At this point, it should be noted that this norm differs from the grounds for hearing the case specified in Article 223 of the Criminal Code. In this regard, it is important to regulate relations related to the circulation of securities, determination of the fact of legal importance, intellectual property and the provision of services in the Internet global information network.

In today's fast-paced social environment, the regulation of disputes related to the Internet or the stock market is of urgent importance. In addition, it is necessary to pay attention to another aspect. According to it, the parties themselves determine which court will consider the dispute that may arise in the process of concluding the contract.

The norm providing for this provision is defined in IPK. In particular, Article 241 of the IPK defines the form of the agreement called "Agreement on determining the competences of the economic courts of the Republic of Uzbekistan in cases involving foreign persons". In this case, if a dispute arises between them, the parties to the contract will make a separate agreement[4] on which court will consider the dispute.

In this agreement, the designation of economic courts as the competent judicial body in the consideration of the case means that they will have absolute powers in the consideration of the case. In the following cases, the economic courts will have exclusive powers to hear cases involving foreign persons:

□ Cases related to disputes regarding state-owned property of the Republic of Uzbekistan, including cases related to expropriation of property and privatization of state property and compulsory confiscation of property for state needs;

□ cases on disputes the subject of which is immovable property, if such property is located on the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan, or on disputes regarding the rights to such property.

It is worth noting that court cases involving foreign business entities belong only to economic courts. Because this norm is a novelty for economic procedural legislation, such a norm did not exist in the previous code.

There are a number of specific features of the participation of foreign entities as parties in the case. A number of problems may arise when foreign legal entities participate as parties in the case.

Including problems related to procedural deadlines. It would not be wrong to say that with the adoption of IPK, this problem has been solved to some extent. Because the volume of cases considered by the economic courts is very large, and according to Article 125 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, a one-month time limit has been set for considering cases in court. In some cases, the term of consideration of the case may be extended by the chairman of the economic court for a period not exceeding one month.

This period is not enough to consider disputes related to large-scale foreign economic activity. Article 244 of the Criminal Code stipulates that in cases where one of the parties is a foreigner, unless otherwise stipulated in international agreements, the period of consideration of the case should be extended for a period of no more than six months. Of course, this is aimed at eliminating the above-mentioned problem as much as possible. If the foreign legal entity has a representative office or branch, as well as a representative in the Republic of Uzbekistan, general terms are established.

That is, considering that handling cases involving foreign persons requires relatively high skills and knowledge, handling of such cases is assigned to regional level courts.

Chapters defining the procedure for consideration of cases on recognition and enforcement of decisions of foreign courts and arbitrations, as well as cases on restoration of lost court cases and enforcement proceedings were introduced, that is, there were no norms on the conduct of cases on restoration of lost court cases and enforcement proceedings in the Criminal Code. In the implemented code, this gap in the legislation was filled and the procedural order of conducting such cases was determined.

Norms regarding the wider use of modern information and communication technologies in solving cases were established, including audio and video recording of the court session in order to ensure the implementation of paragraph 26 of the Program approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-4848 of October 5, 2016.

Audio and video recording of court sessions will now be expanded. The widespread implementation of such a modern method ensures that court hearings are conducted in full accordance with the requirements of the law. Also, it is possible to introduce the persons who participated in it with the audio or video recording of the court session.

Conclusion. It should be said that it is not possible to record the case in audio and video recording at the same time in every court. Therefore, this possibility,

which is included in the legislation, will be widely promoted after being equipped with the appropriate technical means. Nevertheless, this innovation will definitely come in handy and serve to increase confidence in conducting business involving foreign business entities. Because this method has been used in foreign countries for a long time.

A new chapter has entered into force on the procedure for the recognition and enforcement of decisions of foreign courts and arbitrations. There was no regulation of this type of relationship in the Criminal Code, and it was carried out on the basis of general rules of court proceedings. The existence of the New York Convention of 1958, which regulates these relations at the international level, and the inclusion of such a chapter in the IPK indicates the unification of the norms regulating these relations. It will also stimulate the development of cooperation and relations between countries in this field.

These types of issues are regulated by other legislation or not regulated at all. In the IPK, the requirements for documents belonging to a foreign country state that when presenting documents in a foreign language to the Economic Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan, a duly certified translation of them in the state language or the language in which economic court proceedings are conducted must be added to these documents, and only when the documents have consular legalization by the Economic Courts of the Republic of Uzbekistan. or if they are apostilled, they are set to be accepted.

In conclusion, it can be said that the adoption of the new Economic Procedural Code has strengthened the legal reforms being carried out in our country at the legal level, and will certainly ensure the reliable protection of the rights and legal interests of foreign business entities through the court, and will also play an important role in the economic development of our country.

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МАКТАБГАЧА ТАЪЛИМ ТАШКИЛОТИДА ЧИНИҚТИРИШ СОВЛОМ ТУРМУШ ТАРЗИНИ ШАКЛЛАНТИРИШ ВОСИТАСИ СИФАТИДА

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Abstract: Мақолада Ўзбекистонда мактабгача таълим соҳасидаги ўзгаришлар, шунингдек, болалар саломатлигини мустахкамлашнинг турли йўллари ва усуллари, жумладан, чиниқтириш ҳақида маълумотлар келтирилган. Уни қўллашда фақат тизимли, мунтазам, ота-онанинг қўллаб-қувватлаши билан маълум муваффақиятга эришиш мумкин, чунки чиниқтириш жараёни ўзаро боғлиқ ва бир-бирини тўлдирадиган бутун фаолият мажмуасидир.

Keywords:... мактабгача таълим, соғлиқни сақлаш, чиниқтириш, тамойиллар, тарбиячиларнинг тайёргарлиги

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ЗАКАЛИВАНИЕ В ДЕТСКОМ САДУ КАК СРЕДСТВО ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ ЗДОРОВОГО ОБРАЗА ЖИЗНИ



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Abstract: В статье приведены данные о преобразованиях в сфере ДОУ Узбекистана, а также о различных способах и методах укрепления детского здоровья, в том числе закаливания. Только при систематичности, регулярности, поддержки родителей его применения можно обеспечить определённые успехи, так как процесс закаливания – это целый комплекс мероприятий, взаимосвязанных и взаимодополняющих друг друга.

Keywords:... дошкольное образование, здоровье, закаливание, принципы, подготовленность воспитателей.

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HARDENING IN KINDERGARTEN AS A MEANS OF FORMING A HEALTHY LIFESTYLE



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Abstract: The article provides data on the transformations in the field of preschool education in Uzbekistan, as well as on various ways and methods of strengthening children's health, including hardening. Only with the systematic, regular, parental support of its use can certain success be ensured, since the hardening process is a whole range of activities that are interrelated and complementary to each other.

Keywords:... preschool education, health, hardening, principles, preparedness of educators.

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.Республикамизда амалга оширилаётган ислохотлардан асосий мақсад ва уларни ҳаракатлантирувчи куч – инсон, унинг баркамол ривожланиши, янгича фикрлаши унинг ижтимоий хулқи ҳисобланади.

Республикамиз ривожланган давлатлар қаторига етиши учун барча имкониятлар яратилди. Жумладан, таълим-тарбия соҳасида амалга оширилаётган вазифаларимизнинг барчаси ўсиб келаётган ёш авлодни жисмонан ва маънавий соғлом қилиб тарбиялашга қаратилган.

Мактабгача таълим узлуксиз таълим тизимининг асосидир. 2017 йилгача бу соҳага тегишли эътибор берилмаган. Бугун ҳамма нарса кескин ўзгарди. Шундай қилиб, мактабгача таълим соҳасида ягона давлат сиёсатини ишлаб чиқиш ва амалга ошириш, болаларни мактабгача таълимга босқичма-босқич тўлиқ қамраб олиш мақсадида Президентнинг 2017-йил 30-сентябрдаги "Мактабгача таълим тизимини бошқаришни тубдан такомиллаштириш чоратадбирлари тўғрисида"ги қарори қабул қилинди. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Мактабгача таълим вазирлиги ташкил этилди [3].

Ёш авлоднинг ҳар томонлама камол топиши, ижодий салоҳиятини тўла рўёбга чиқариши учун қулай шарт-шароит яратиш Мактабгача таълим вазирлигининг ташкил топиш давридаги асосий вазифаси эди. Эндиликда жаҳон тажрибасини ҳисобга олган ҳолда болаларнинг интеллектуал, ахлоқий, эстетик ва жисмоний ривожланиши учун шарт-шароитлар яратилмоқда. Ўз навбатида, республикада давлат ва нодавлат мактабгача таълим муассасалари ўртасида соғлом рақобат муҳитини яратиш туфайли барча болаларни мактабгача таълимга босқичма-босқич қамраб олиш амалга оширилмоқда, солиқ имтиёзлари ва преференсиялар берилмоқда, бюджетдан субсидиялар ажратилмоқда [5].

Ўзбекистонда 13,5 минг мактабгача таълим муассасаси фаолият кўрсатмоқда. Жорий йилда Мактабгача таълим вазирлиги болаларни қамраб олиш даражасини 2018 йилдаги 37,7 фоиздан 52 фоизга оширди. 2020-йилда бу кўрсаткич 59,5 фоизни ташкил этди, 6 ёшли болаларнинг 85,2 фоизини йиллик мажбурий таълимга қамраб олиш режалаштирилган.

Мактабгача таълимнинг жамият ҳаётидаги аҳамиятини ортиқча баҳолаб бўлмайдди, чунки бу тизим ёш авлодни тарбиялашнинг энг муҳим бўғинидир. Шубҳасиз, мактабгача таълим Ватанимизнинг буюк келажаги учун мустаҳкам пойдевор кўяди. Фарзанд тарбиясида, албатта, оила асосий рол ўйнайди. Айни пайтда мактабгача таълим ташкилотининг бу борадаги аҳамияти тобора ортиб бормоқда.

Соғлом авлодни тарбиялаш замонамизнинг энг муҳим вазифаларидан биридир. Уни амалга ошириш учун болалар саломатлигини яхшилаш учун чиниқтириш чоралари қўлланилади [6].

Чиниқтириш ҳар қандай ёшдаги инсон учун соғлом турмуш тарзининг муҳим элементиدير. Аммо организмлари атроф-муҳит шароитидаги кескин ўзгаришларга тезда етарлича жавоб бериш қобилиятини ривожлантирмаган болалар учун алоҳида аҳамиятга эга. Болалар катталарга караганда тезроқ қизиб кетишади, намликка ултрабинафша нурларга нисбатан сезгир. Эрта ёшда чиниқишни бошланган болалар камроқ касал бўлишади ва болалар боғчасига кирганларида мослашишга дош бериш осонроқ бўлади [7].

Чиниқишнинг асосий тамойиллари:

- чиниқишни тўлиқ соғлик ҳолатида бошлаш керак;
- чиниқиш жараёнларининг интенсивлиги ва давомийлиги боланинг мойиллигини ҳисобга олган ҳолда аста-секин ўсиб бориши керак;
- чиниқишнинг таъсири уни амалга оширишнинг тизимли хусусиятига боғлиқ;

Ҳавони чиниқтириш процедуралари одатдаги кундалик режимга киритилган бўлиши зарур:

- болани кийинтирганда ва эрталабки машқлар пайтида ҳаво ванналари;
- тоза ҳаво билан яхши шамоллатилган ётоқхонада ухлаш (очиқ ойналар, вентиляция);
- хонада оптимал ҳарорат режимини сақлаш (ҳарорат + 18 ... 20 ° С)
- ҳар қандай об-ҳавода тоза ҳавода 3-4 соат тоза ҳар куни юриш боланинг терморегуляция механизмини яхшилайти, уни ҳарорат, намлик, ҳаво ҳаракатининг ўзгаришига мослаштиради;

- кийим енгил, ҳаракатни чекламайдиган, сунъий ва синтетик материалларнинг минимал миқдори билан бўлиши керак;

Болани чиниқтиришнинг асосий қоидалари:

- Йилнинг исталган вақтида чиниқтиришни бошлаш мумкин.
- Чиниқиш фақат тизимли равишда амалга оширилганда самарали бўлади;
- Чиниқиш таъсирининг давомийлиги ва кучини кескин ошириш мумкин эмас. Секин-асталик тамойилининг бузилиши болада терморегуляция бузилиши ва касалликка олиб келиши мумкин.
- Агар бола касал бўлса, процедураларни бошламаслик керак.
- Чиниқтириш муолажаларининг самарадорлиги, агар улар комплекс тарзда амалга оширилса, ортади.

Болага процедура ёқиши, ижобий ҳис-туйғуларни уйғотиши керак. Еҳтиёткорлик, босқичма-босқичлик, тизимлилик - болани жиловлашда қатъий риоя қилиш керак бўлган учта тамойил.

Самарали чиниқтириш чоралари физиотерапия машқлари ва массаж бўлиб, улар малакали мутахассислар томонидан амалга оширилади.

Чиниқтириш кўшлаб болалар учун амалга оширилиши мумкин, лекин биринчи навбатда педиатрга мурожаат қилиш керак, чиниқтириш юқларини оширишда маълум бир кетма-кетликка риоя қилиш тавсия этилади.

Болалар боғчасида чиниқтириш процедуралари болага тавсия этилмаганда бир қатор ножўя ҳолатлар мавжуд, хусусан:

- агар касаллик ёки профилактик эмлашдан кейин беш кун ўтмаган бўлса;

- сурункали касалликнинг кучайишидан икки ҳафта ўтмаган бўлса;

- кечқурун болада ҳароратнинг кўтарилиши кузатилса.

Шундай қилиб, мактабгача таълим муассасасида болалар танасини мустаҳкамлаш ва ҳаракатларини ривожлантиришга қаратилган соғломлаштириш ва чиниқтириш тадбирлари мажмуаси боланинг таянч-ҳаракат тизимини мустаҳкамлаш ва ривожлантиришдан ташқари, қон ва лимфа айланишини яхшилайдди, нафас олишни чуқурлаштиради ва вентиляцияни яхшилайдди, ўпканинг, овқат ҳазм қилиш ва чиқариш функцияларини оширади, метаболизмни яхшилайдди. Буларнинг барчаси боланинг танасининг ўсиши ва ривожланишига ижобий таъсир қилади.

Боланинг гигиена асослари ва бошланғич тиббий маълумотларини билиши соғлом турмуш тарзини шакллантириш учун асос бўлиб, бу ўз навбатида мактабгача таълим муассасасида ва оилада ўтказиладиган барча тадбирларининг самарадорлигига ёрдам беради.

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HIGHLIGHTS OF THE ANALYSIS OF BUSINESS ACTIVITY

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Abstract. The article outlines the main aspects of the analysis of the labor activity of economic entities, summarizes the scientific works of economists and gives practical recommendations for solving the problems of analysis of labor activity. In particular, the economic nature of labor activity, a system of indicators recommended by economists in its assessment, methods based on economic content and logical sequence were studied. In particular, the composition and structure of indicators of economic potential were analyzed and recommendations were made using the practical data of the research object of Auto Terra LLC. The share of current assets in the balance sheet assets of the analyzed enterprise during the reporting year was the main one. The company management should take the necessary measures to increase the volume of long-term assets. This will improve the capital structure of the company, increase its economic potential and have a positive impact on its financial condition. The article also considers the structure of the financial potential of Auto Terra LLC and provides practical recommendations. During the reporting year, the share of liabilities in the liabilities of the balance sheet of the enterprise played a key role. This situation can be assessed as negative. So in society there is a need for debt. Therefore, the analysis gives recommendations on calculating the ratio of own and borrowed funds. The implementation of these proposals in the practical activities of enterprises will increase economic efficiency and ensure financial stability.

Keywords:... Business Activity, Economic Potential, Financial Capabilities, Fixed Assets, Working Capital, Sources Of Capital, Liabilities, efficiency, financial condition, comparable analysis

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Introduction. In the conditions of further economic development, any business entity will need to ensure that its resources are properly managed - the flow of financial, material and labor resources and the efficiency of its use. The use of inefficient management methods can lead to economic imbalance. In order to properly and efficiently manage corporate financial resources, it is necessary to first define and analyze its financial position, resource utilization efficiency.

The root of the economic and financial strengths of economic entities is evident in its activities. The study of indicators reflecting their business activity plays an important role in the financial situation analysis. The market place, financial and economic potential of the enterprises, their position depends largely on the status of their business performance.

Materials and methods

Indicators of business activity of business entities are important indicators for assessing their financial condition. In the literature on financial analysis, business activity was viewed as the main and current assets revaluation of debt liability cycle. The importance of these indicators in the assessment of the financial position

of enterprises should be examined and explained separately, depending on their importance.

In the text book of M.U.Rahimov, economist scientist, “Business activity of economic entities is defined as the conversion of its principal and current assets, the reliability of debt” [1]. According to the economic scientists of our country M.K Pardaev and B.H Hasanov, the activity of the business is: “The measures are taken to ensure the economic growth of the enterprise on a regular basis, due to the efficient use of economic and financial potential for the achievement of its goals” [2]. The following indicators are compiled by the authors as a key indicator of their business activity: profit and profitability indicators (Fig. 1).

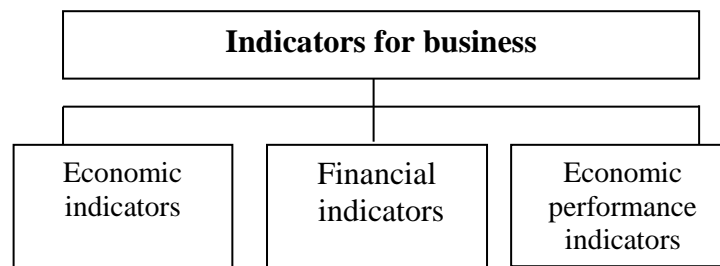


Fig.1 : Indicators for business activity.

Doctor of Economics, Professor The business activity index, taken by E.Akramov as an important factor in ensuring the financial sustainability of the enterprise, is seen as an important tool in the enterprise, which contributes to economic growth and enterprise development, allowing product development plans to be increased.

The author describes the organization’s business activity as follows (Fig. 2). This principle is referred to internationally as “the corporate golden rule” [3].

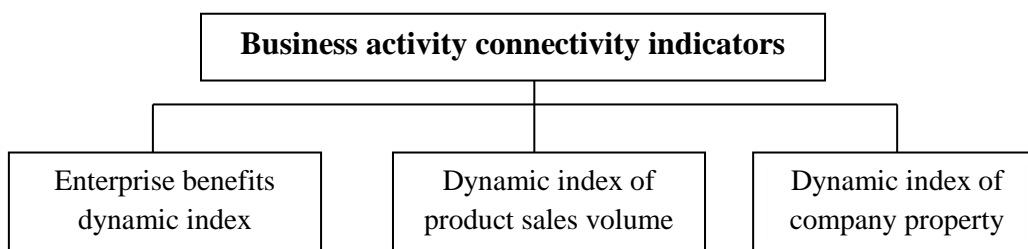


Fig. 2 : Business Connectivity Indicators

We recommend studying the indicators that characterize the performance of economic entities in the following composition (Fig. 3).

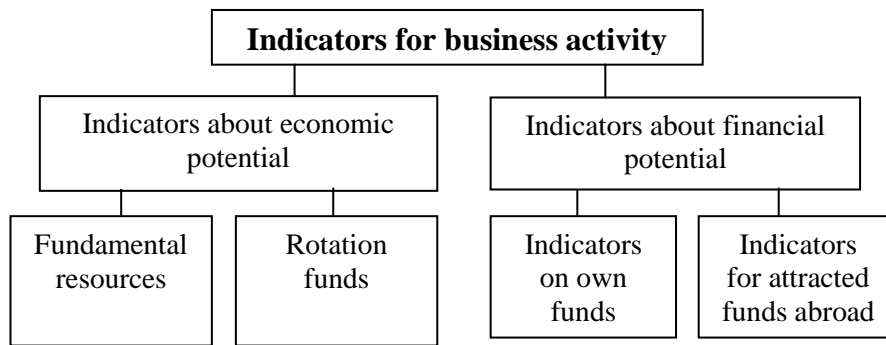


Fig. 3 : System of indicators indicating business activity.

In our opinion, “Business activity of business entities is defined as practical measures to ensure financial sustainability based on the analysis of turnover and returns on capital and circulating assets and equity funds” [4].

It is important to analyze the performance of business entities in the assessment of financial stability. The results of the analysis will be used to identify internal economic opportunities to increase productivity and to develop measures to involve them into the production cycle.

The activities of enterprises of different ownership are directly related to the main and circulating assets. These funds are used and multiplied by the establishment of business entities. Therefore, it is crucial to analyze the business activity of enterprises in ensuring their financial sustainability.

The main objectives of business activity analysis are as follows:

- Increasing its financial and economic capacity by analyzing business activity;
- analysis of the role and activity of economic entities in the market and the possibility of their development;
- assessment of the impact of business activity on its financial position;
- Establishment of targeted management of economic entities;
- determination of measures to accelerate the circulation of money and liquid assets;
- Determine how to keep the goods and resources in operation and ensure their turnover.

Beside these, we studied scientific reseaches of scientists as well as: Dontsova L.V., Nikifirova N.A [6], Ilxamov Sh., Xodjayeva M [7], Bernstein, L. A [8], Garrido, P. e Iñiguez, R. [8], M. Hanusch [9] and others.

Result and discussion. To manage the enterprise’s financial resources accurately and efficiently, first of all, it will be necessary to identify and analyze the financial position, resource utilization efficiency to increase business activity.

Nowadays, material and labor resources and non-material assets are also involved in the enterprise to generate and benefit from the economic processes. It is

not enough to call their collections as material and labor resources. This is why it is desirable to call them the economic potential of the enterprise. Because together with material resources, the non-material assets and labor resources are fully reflected.

The economic potential of the enterprise is all material and labor resources and non-material assets that fully cover the economic process in it. One of the key features of financial analysis today is to study the economic potential of the enterprise, ie the comprehensive study of property, reserves and expenditures. They should be adequate to ensure that the enterprise operates in a moderate way,

as well as through product sales and contracting, and providing a service plan. Particularly, depending on the balance, it helps to assess the composition of an enterprise's property, determine its net cash position, and measure its capacity. The study of the structure of enterprises' property and identifying ways to increase it plays an important role in the analysis of business ownership, asset mobility, effectiveness and causes of change.

The initial valuation of the entity's economic potential based on the balance sheet is done by comparing balance items at the end of the reporting period to the data available at the beginning of the year and identifying the returns. Changes in certain items of the balance result from the entity's economic activities.

Table 1 below summarizes the economic potential of the "Auto Terra" limited liability company. When designing it, the status of pure, usable assets is explored using the balance sheet data. The information provided is equal to the total balance sheet.

Table 1 : Analysis of the structure of the "Auto terra" limited liability company's economic potential

Indicators	The beginning of the reporting year		The end of the reporting year		The difference (+,-)	
	Thousand sums.	Share, %	Thousand sums.	Share, %	Thousand sums.	Share, %
Total property. Including:	228765,00	100	899908,00	100	+671143	-
1.Long-term assets (principal). From:	1785,00	0,78	247508,00	27,50	+245723	+26,72
basic tools	1785,00	100	247508,00	100	+245723	-
2.Current assets (non-circulating). From:	226980,00	99,82	652400,00	72,50	+397420	-26,72
money	11759,00	5,18	136075,00	20,86	+124316	+15,65
accounts receivable	215221,00	94,82	507325,00	77,76	+29104	-17,06
short term investments	-	-	9000,00	1,38	-	+1,38

Table 1 shows that the commercial funds of Auto Terra limited liability company increased by 671143 thousand sums as of the end of the year, amounting to 899908,00 thousand sums. At the beginning of the reporting year, the share of long-term assets in the property structure of the enterprise was 0,78 percent, while their share at the end of the year reached 27,50 percent. The share

of fixed assets in the structure of long-term assets is 100%. The share of current assets in the assets of the "Auto Terra" limited liability company decreased by 26,72% to 99,82% in the beginning of the reporting year, and 72,50% in the end. Leading positions in the structure of current assets occupy the share of receivables, which at the end of the reporting period decreased by 17,06%, having made 77,76%. The volume of accounts receivable in the society at the end of the reporting year increased by 292104 thousand sums compared to the beginning of the year. There is no overdue accounts receivable at the entity under analysis. They improve the business structure and have a positive impact on their financial status.

The share of cash in the structure of current assets in the reporting period increased by 15,68%. The amount of funds at the beginning of the reporting year amounted to 11759,00 thousand sums and increased by 124316 thousand sums. At the end of **the end of the reporting year**, the share of short-term investments in the current assets amount edto 1,38%, the absolute amount - 9000,00 thousand sums. Thus, short-term investments were used in the reporting period.

While the process of liberalization of the economy ensures the independence of each enterprise, its responsibility also increases. Under such circumstances, each enterprise should have its own funds, its management method, property, ownership. This is the main source of all available property, the financial capacity of the enterprise.

Financial capacity can be sufficient in each undertaking. They are composed of two sources. Firstly, each company owns its own funds, and secondly, it is the money borrowed from abroad as a bank loan to provide its business. Any enterprise, firm, organization must have some financial potential to provide funding for its activities. If the enterprise does not have the financial opportunity, it will not be able to form its own material and technical base and turnover funds. As a result, it will be difficult to operate.

When evaluating the enterprise's financial potential, it is necessary to analyze the structure of the balance sheet, ie its own funds and the share of borrowed funds borrowed from abroad. The optimal ratio of these resources will determine the future of the enterprise. Analysis of the sources and sources of financial resources is mainly carried out by internal and external users based on the accounting data of the source structure. We refer to the following table for analysis (Table 2).

Table 2 : Analysis of the financial potential of the “Avtoterra” limited liability company

Indicators	The beginning of the reporting year		The end of the reporting year		The difference (+,-)	
	Thousand sums.	Share, %	Thousand sums.	Share, %	Thousand sums.	Share, %
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total property sources. Including:	228765,00	100	899908,00	100	+671143	-
1.Own sources of funds	228765,00	100	264022,00	29,34	+35257	-70,66
2. Obligations. Including:	-	-	635886,00	70,66	+635886,00	+70,66
2.1.long-term creditors liabilities	-	-	71227,00	11,20	+71227,00	+11,20
2.2.short-term creditors liabilities	-	-	564659,00	88,80	+564659,00	+88,80

As Table 2 shows, the balance sheet of Liability Company “Auto Terra” at the end of the year amounted to 899908,00 thousand sums and increased by 671143 thousand sums. The share of its capital in its structure was at the beginning of the year at 100%, and by the end of the year it was 29,34%.

Private equity is the basis of the source of equity of the enterprise and is one of the most important indicators characterizing the financial condition of the enterprise. Depending on the nature of its assets, the economic dependence and independence of the entity will be assessed at the beginning of the year there were no liabilities in the balance sheet, while its share at the end of the year was 70,66%.

This means that there is a need for borrowed funds in society. An increase in the number of liabilities affects the effectiveness of business activity. Liabilities lead to an impairment in production, a chain of non-payment and an increase in accounts receivable and payables, and a deterioration in their financial position.

The majority of the liabilities of the limited liability company “Auto Terra” were long-term and short-term debt repayments. During the analysis, it is important to identify the coefficient of the ratio of own funds and borrowed funds. The ratio of the ratio of own funds and loans to borrowings is determined as the ratio of borrowed funds to their own funds. This coefficient represents the amount of borrowed funds per each UZS equity. This coefficient amounted to 635886,00:264022,00 = 2,41 at the end of 2013 at the Auto Terra limited liability company, or

2,41 tiyin worth of debt in own funds of the enterprise. Thus, the dependence of the enterprise on borrowed funds has increased significantly. This situation

reduces the degree of stability of its financial position. Resources at the analytic object were originally raised at the expense of own funds at the beginning of the year,

and at the end of the year increased due to debt sources. This leads to a decline in the financial independence of the enterprise, and a decline in solvency.

Conclusions. In summary, it is important to note that currently all enterprises have the right to make timely cash flows, to comply with accounting discipline, to ensure that the private and borrowed funds are properly proportioned, and to follow financial discipline and discipline, economics and economy. Failure to comply with these requirements can result in economic failures. This, in turn, requires the analysis of business activity. Analysis of business activity indicators plays an important role in the assessment of its financial and economic performance. The analysis of business activity of business entities is an integral part of the financial analysis. Analysis of business activity indicators is crucial in valuing its financial and economic performance. One of the main objectives of the financial analysis is to develop a system of indicative indicators for objectively evaluating the object being analyzed or of any economic category, their theoretical and methodological substantiation.

Acknowledgements. Therefore, a system of indicators that reflects business activity has been recommended, and ways to evaluate and analyze them. Based on the findings of the research, the following aspects of the effectiveness of indicators of business activity can be presented as recommendations for the enterprise: avoiding excessive fixed assets, removal of outdated and non-hazardous fixed assets, determining the default forms of depreciation of fixed assets, automated systems, timely, accurate and timely delivery and delivery of contracts and the financial status of suppliers and buyers, the responsibility of the parties in the mutual contractual relationship and strict adherence to the terms of the contract, setting the terms of the legal liability for the amount of any delayed payments, the development of a mechanism for the creation of reserves for doubtful debts and etc. Implementation of these proposals into practical activities of the enterprises will allow increasing the efficiency of their activities and increasing the financial standing of their businesses.

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АБУ ҲАФС УМАР НАСАФИЙ ИЛМИЙ МЕРОСИ ХАЛҚАРО ВА
МАҲАЛЛИЙ ТАДҚИҚОТЧИЛАР НИГОҲИДА

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ELSEVIER



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Ўзбекистон халқаро ислом академияси докторанти



Abstract. Ушбу мақолада Абу Ҳафс Насафийнинг илмий мероси дунё ва маҳаллий тадқиқотчилар томонидан қай даражада ўрганилгани очиқ берилди. Олимнинг илмий мероси ҳар замон ва маконда долзарб бўлгани, турли соҳаларда ижод қилгани боис кўплаб уламолар унинг илмий меросидан фойдаланган ва қайсидир маънода унинг кенг тарқалишига ўз хиссасини қўшган. Шундай бўлсада, алломанинг барча ёзган асарлари хали тўлиқ ўрганилмаган деган хулосага келинди.

Keywords:... Китоб-ул-қанд, Минуфия университети, ал-ақоид-ан-насафия, рисола, тафсирунослик, усул, мерос, шарқшунослик, Миср Маданият маркази.

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Комусий олим Абу Ҳафс Насафий илмий мероси олим яшаган даврдан тортиб ҳозирги кунимизгача тадқиқотчиларнинг тадқиқот объекти бўлиб келмоқда. Хусусан, олим билан бир даврда яшаган, лекин у билан учраша олмаган Абу Саъд Абдулқарим Самъоний (в.1167) ўзининг “Китоб ал-ансоб” асарида Абу Ҳафс Насафийнинг номини 27 ўринда келтириб ўтган [1;11]. Олимнинг “Китоб ал-қанд” асари мингдан кўп Самарқандлик уламоларнинг ҳаётини ўзида жамлаган бўлсада, кейинги даврда келган табақот ёки библиографик жанрда ижод қилган тадқиқотчилар учун асосий манба вазифасини бажарган. Ҳатто ислом оламида машҳур бўлган Заҳабий [2;126] ва Ибн Ҳажар Асқалоний каби олимлар ҳам ушбу асардан фойдаланганлар. Абу Ҳафс Насафийнинг ҳаёти ва илмий меросига эътибор қаратган олимларни қуйидаги тартибда келтириш мумкин: Самъоний “ат-Тахбир” [3;527], Ёқут Ҳамавий “Муъжам-ул-удабо” [4;70-71], Заҳабий “ал-Ибар” [5;102], Ёфиъий “Миръот-ул-жинон” [6;268], Ибн Ҳажар “Лисон-ул-мезон” [7;327], Довудий “Табақот-ул-муфассирин” [8;5-7], Тошқўпирзода “Мифтоҳ-ус-саъодат” [9;127-128], Ибн Имод “Шазарот-уз-заҳаб” [10;115], Абдулқодир Қураший “Жавохиру-л-музия фи табақоти-л-ҳанафия” [11;394-395], Қосим ибн Қутлубғо “Тоҷу-т-тарожим фи табақоти-л-ҳанафия” [12;34-35], Жалолиддин Суютий “Табақоту-л-муфассирин” [13;27], Ҳожи Халифа “Кашфу-з-зунун” [14;247], Абдулхай Лакнавий “ал-Фавоиду-л-бахия фи табақоти-л-ҳанафия” [15;149-150], Умар Ризо Каҳола “Муъжам-ул-муаллифин” [16;305-306] каби асарларида Абу Ҳафс Насафийнинг илмий мероси ҳақидаги маълумотлар мавжуд.

Кейинги даврларда олимнинг илмий меросига доир тадқиқотлар олиб борилди. Назар Муҳаммад Форёбий 1991 йилда Абу Ҳафс Насафийнинг машҳур “Китоб-ул-Қанд” асарини тадқиқ этиб нашрга тайёрлаган. Тадқиқотчи асарни нашрга таёрлаш жараёнида библиографик жанрда китоб ёзган олимларни санаб ўтган ва Абу Ҳафс Насафий “Китоб ал-қанд”ни ёзишда қайси манбаларга мурожаат қилганини келтириб ўтган[17;14].

Яна бир тадқиқотчи Юсуф ал-Ҳодий ҳам 1999 йилда Абу Ҳафс Насафийнинг “Китоб-ул-Қанд” асарини тадқиқ этиб нашрга тайёрлаган. Тадқиқотчи асарни нашрга тайёрлашда икки қадимий қўлёзмага таянганини алоҳида таъкидлаб ўтган. Бири Париж миллий кутубхонасидаги, иккинчиси Истанбул кутубхонасида сақланган қўлёзма нусхалар эди. Айнан Истанбул нусхасидан Назар Муҳаммад Форёбий фойдаланган. Юсуф ал-Ҳодийнинг изланишларига кўра Назар Муҳаммад Форёбий қўлёзмадан фойдаланишда бир нечта хатоларга йўл қўйган[18;11].

Дамашклик тадқиқотчи Холид Абдурахмон Акк 1995 йилда Абу Ҳафс Насафийнинг “Тилбат-ут-талаба фи-л-истилохот-ил-фикҳийя”[19;65] асарини ўрганиб нашрга тайёрлаган. Тадқиқотчи асарни нашрга тайёрлаш жараёнида дастлаб китобнинг аҳамияти хусусида муқаддима келтирган. Оятларнинг қайси сурада экани, уларнинг рақами, муаллиф келтирган ҳадисларнинг даражаси, китоб матнида баъзи сўзларнинг ҳаракатларини қўйиш, изоҳталаб сўзларни шарҳлаш, асарда келган олимларнинг таржимаи ҳоли каби маълумотларни ҳам келтириб ўтган”[19;65].

Бир нечта тафсир китобларини таҳқиқ қилиб нашрга таёрлаган Моҳир Адиб Ҳаббуш 2019 йилда Абу Ҳафс Насафийнинг “ат-Тайсир фи-т-тафсир” асарини нашр қилди. Тадқиқотчи асарни нашрга тайёрлаш асносида китобнинг ҳақиқатдан ҳам муаллифга тешгишли экани, ушбу тафсир китоби ҳақида келган манбалар, бошқа тафсирлардан ажралиб турадиган хусусиятлари, тафсирни ёзишда ёндашилган услуб, тадқиқот жараёнида таянилган қўлёзма нусхалар ҳақида маълумот бериб ўтган[20;37].

Миср Араб Республикасининг Минуфия университети ўқитувчиси доктор Аммоод Ҳасан Марзуқ 2016 йилда Абу Ҳафс Насафийнинг “Матлаъ-ун-нужум ва мажмаъ-ул-улум” асарининг қўлёзма нусхасини тадқиқ қилиб чиққан. Тадқиқотчи 2012-2013-йиллар мобайнида Тошкентдаги Миср Маданият Марказида фаолият олиб борган вақтларида Ўзбекистон фанлар академияси Абу Райҳон Беруний номидаги Шарқшунослик қўлёзмалар институтида 1462 рақам остида сақланаётган қўлёзмани ўрганиб чиққанини айтган[21;3]. Ушбу асарнинг ўганилиши ниҳоясига етмаган.

Шунингдек, доктор Исмоил Абдаббос 2018 йилда Абу Ҳафс Насафийнинг “Шарҳу мадор-ил-усул” асари устида тадқиқот олиб бориб, нашр этган. Тадқиқотчи изланишларида ушбу асарнинг асоси Имом Кархий

томонидан ишлаб чиқилган қирқта фикҳий қоидаларни Абу Ҳафс Насафий шарҳлаганини келтириб ўтган[22;9]. Ушбу асарни Самих Туқодий 2021 йилда “Шарҳу усул-ил-Кархий” деган ном билан тадқиқ қилиб нашр этган. Тадқиқотчи ушбу ишни бажаришда тўртта қўлёзма манбаларга таянганини айтиб ўтган. Аслини олиб қараганда ҳар иккиси бир китоб бўлиб, Абу Ҳафс Насафий ушбу асарида Имом Кархий томонидан тузилган қирқта фикҳий қоидаларни шарҳлаган.

Алломанинг илмий меросини ўрганишга ўз ҳиссасини қўшган тадқиқотчилардан яна бири доктор Аммо Қадрий Иёзий бўлиб, у Абу Ҳафс Насафийнинг “Ҳаср-ул-масоил ва қаср-уд-далоил” асарини тадқиқ қилган. Аслида ушбу китоб олимнинг “ал-Манзума фи-л-хилофиёт” китобининг шарҳи ҳисобланади. Муаллиф шеърӣ услубдаги китобини ёзиб бўлганидан сўнг биринчилардан бўлиб ўзи унга шарҳ ёзади. Тадқиқотчи асарни ўрганишда асосан иккита қўлёзма нусхага таянганини айтиб ўтган[23;26]. Шунингдек, тадқиқотчи Алоуддин Муҳаммад ибн Абдулҳамид Асмандий Самарқандий томонидан ушбу асарга ёзилган шарҳга мурожаат қилган. Ушбу олим ҳам ўз шарҳига “Ҳаср-ул-масоил ва қаср-уд-далоил” деб ном қўйган. Икки китобнинг ўхшашлик жиҳатлари кўп. Асарда келган олимларнинг таржимаи холи, тушунарсиз сўзларнинг шарҳи, оятларнинг рақами ва ҳадисларни ким ривоят қилгани каби изланишларни олиб борган.

Абу Ҳафс Насафийнинг илмий мероси билвосита бошқа асарлар зимнида ҳам тадқиқ қилинган. Хусусан, аллома Саъдуддин Тафтазонийнинг “ал-Ақоид-ун-Насафийя”га ёзган шарҳи 1988 йилда Аҳмад Ҳижозий Саққо томонидан ўрганилиб нашр қилинди. Шунингдек, ушбу асарни Суриялик тадқиқотчи Муҳаммад Аднон Дарвеш ҳам 2020 йил тадқиқ этиб нашр қилган.

Абу Ҳафс Насафийнинг илмий меросини тадқиқ этган изланувчилардан яна бир Оиша Ҳумайро Аслантурк бўлиб, у 1995 йилда Туркиянинг Мармара университетида “Абу Ҳафс Умар Нажмиддин Насафийнинг “ат-Тайсир фи-т-тафсир” номли асарининг таҳлили ва ал-бақара сурасининг танқидли наشري” мавзусида докторлик ишини ҳимоя қилган.

Ана шундай изланувчилардан яна бири Заид ал-Бадарен 2019 йилда Туркиянинг Трабзон университетида “Абу Ҳафс Нажмиддин Умар ан-Насафининг “ат-Тайсир фи-т-тафсир” номли асарининг таҳқиқ ва таҳлили (Нисо сураси)” мавзусида докторлик ишини ҳимоя қилган.

Абу Ҳафс Насафийнинг ушбу “ат-Тайсир фи-т-тафсир” асарининг биринчи жилди 2019 йил доктор Муҳаммад Жошкун томонидан турк тилига таржима қилинган. Таржима асносида асарнинг араб тилидаги матни ҳам келтирилиб, бошқа нусхалар билан қиёсий таҳлил олиб борилган.

Ўзбекистон мустақилликка эришгандан сўнг кўплаб соҳалар катори қадимий қўлёзмалар ва илмий меросни ўрганишга катта эътибор қаратди.

Шулар каторида Абу Ҳафс Насафийнинг илмий мероси ҳам алоҳида аҳамият касб этади. Аллома турли соҳаларга доир юздан ортиқ асарлар тасниф этгани унинг илмий салоҳияти қай даражада юқори эканини кўрсатади[1;19]. Кейинги давр уламолари Абу Ҳафс Насафийнинг илмий меросидан кенг фойдалангани эса, унинг аҳамиятини янада оширади.

Бу борада биринчилардан бўлиб Ўзбекистон Халқаро ислом академияси ўқитувчиси т.ф.н. доц. Д.Раҳимжонов “Абу Ҳафс ан-Насафийнинг “Китоб ал-қанд фи ма’рифат ‘уламо’ самарқанд” асари – Самарқандда ҳадис илми тарихи бўйича муҳим манба” мавзусида тадқиқот олиб борди. Тадқиқотчи “Абу Ҳафс ан-Насафий ва унинг “Китоб ал-қанд” асари” деб номланган биринчи бобни муаллифининг ҳаёти, ижоди, илмий фаолияти, унинг ҳадис илмида тутган ўрни ҳамда унинг “Китоб ал-қанд” асари ва унинг қўлёзмалари, босма нашрлари ҳақида батафсил маълумот беришга бағишлаган[1;9-48].

“Ҳадис илмининг Самарқандга кириб келиши ва ривожланиши (VIII-X асрлар)” деб номланган иккинчи боб шаҳарнинг илк исломлашуvidан Қорахонийлар (999-1219) даврига қадар бўлган ҳадис илмининг ҳолатини таҳлил этишга бағишланган.

“XI-XII асрларда ҳадис илми” деб номланган учинчи бобда Қорахонийлар даврида муҳаддисларнинг Самарқанд ижтимоий-сиёсий ҳаётида тутган ўрни, ҳадис илмининг тарихи ҳақида сўз боради.

Тадқиқот давомида Д.Раҳимжонов диссертацияда асосан Назар Муҳаммад Форёбийнинг 1991 йилда “ал-Қанд фи зикр уламо Самарқанд” номи остида нашрга тайёрлаган иши ҳамда Юсуф ал-Ҳодийнинг 1999 йилда “Китоб-ул-Қанд фи зикр уламо Самарқанд” номи билан нашрга тайёрлаган асардаги маълумотларга таянгани маълум бўлди[1;10].

Абу Ҳафс Насафийнинг илмий меросини ўрганган ўзбекистонлик мутахассислардан яна бири С.А.Муҳаммадаминов бўлиб, у 2012 йил Абу Райҳон Беруний номидаги Шарқшунослик институтида “Абу Ҳафс ан-Насафийнинг “Матла’ ан-нужум ва мажма’ ал-‘улум” асари ва унинг Марказий Осиё ислом илмлари ривожидида тутган ўрни (XI аср охири – XII аср ўрталари)” мавзусида тарих фанлари номзоди илмий даражасини олиш учун диссертацияни ҳимоя қилди.

Тадқиқотчи “XI аср охири – XII аср Асрларда Мовароуннаҳрда диний муҳит” деб номланган биринчи бобда олим яшаган даврда Мовароуннаҳрда ислом илмлари таракқиёти ва унинг ҳаёти ва илмий меросини ўрганган[29;14-51].

“Абу Ҳафс ан-Насафийнинг “Матла’ ан-нужум ва мажма’ ал-‘улум” асари” деб номланган иккинчи бобда эса, “Матла’ ан-нужум ва мажма’ ал-

‘улум’ асарининг кодикологик хусусиятлари ва асарнинг таркибий тузилишини очиб берган.

Тадқиқотчи учинчи бобни “Матла’ ан-нужум ва мажма’ ал-‘улум” асаридаги ислом илмларининг таҳлилига ажратиб, унда калом, тасаввуф, куръон, фикҳ ва ҳадис илмларининг ўзига хос жиҳатларини ёритган.

Абу Ҳафс Насафийнинг илмий меросини ўрганган яна бир тадқиқотчи А.А.Аллоқулов 2018 йил Ўзбекистон халқаро ислом академиясида “Абу Ҳафс Насафийнинг “Ақоид” асари ва унинг шарҳлари таҳлили” мавзусида фалсафа фанлари доктори (PhD) илмий даражасини олиш учун десертацияни ҳимоя қилган.

Тадқиқотчи “Абу Ҳафс Насафий меросининг ислом илмлари ривожидида тутган ўрни (XI-XII асрлар)” деган биринчи бобда XI-XII асрларда Мовароуннахрнинг ижтимоий-сиёсий, маданий ва илмий муҳити, Мовароуннахр илмий ҳаётида Абу Ҳафс Насафийнинг тутган ўрни, Олимнинг илмий мероси ва асарлари таснифини ўрганган.

“Абу Ҳафс Насафий “Ақоид” асарининг кодикологик хусусиятлари ва қиёсий таҳлили” деган иккинчи бобда ҳанафий-мотуридийлик таълимоти ривожидида “Ақоид” асарининг аҳамияти, “Ақоид” асари қўлёзмаларининг манбашунослик тавсифи, “Фикҳу-л-акбар” ва “Ақоид” асарларининг қиёсий таҳлили каби мавзуларни ёритган.

“Ақоид” асарининг шарҳлари ва ихтилофли ақидавий масалалар талқини” деган учинчи бобда “Ақоид” асарига ёзилган шарҳларнинг манбашунослик таҳлили, асар матни таржималари ва замонавий шарҳлари тавсифи, “Ақоид” асари шарҳларининг дин ниқоби остидаги экстремистик оқимларга қарши курашдаги ўрнини очиб берган.

Абу Ҳафс Насафийнинг илмий меросини ўрганган тадқиқотчилардан яна бири А.Муратов 2021 йилда Ўзбекистон халқаро ислом академиясида “Абу Ҳафс Насафий “Тайсир фи-т-тафсир” асарининг манбашунослик тадқиқи” мавзусида диссертация ишини ҳимоя қилди.

Тадқиқотчи “Абу Ҳафс Насафий илмий меросини ўрганишнинг илмий-назарий асослари” деган биринчи бобда Мовароуннахрда тафсирнинг ишорий услуби ва унинг ўзига хос жиҳатлари, “Тайсир фи-т-тафсир” асарининг Мовароуннахр тафсиршунослигидаги аҳамияти, асарда Қуръоншуносликка доир сабаби нузул ва қироат илмларининг ёритилиши каби мавзуларни очиб берган[31;14-57].

“Абу Ҳафс Насафий “Тайсир фи-т-тафсир” асарининг кодикологик хусусиятлари” деган иккинчи бобда “Тайсир фи-т-тафсир” қўлёзмаларининг манбашунослик тадқиқи, асарнинг манбалари ва уларнинг қиёсий таҳлили ва ушбу китоб манба бўлиб хизмат қилган асарлар ҳақида маълумотлар ўрганилган.

“Тайсир фи-т-тафсир”нинг замонавий диний-маърифий ҳаётдаги аҳамияти” деган учинчи бобда эса, асарда ижтимоий масалаларнинг ёритилиши, калом илмига оид тушунчаларнинг қиёсий таҳлили ҳамда мўътадил тасаввуфий қарашларнинг тафсирдаги ўзига хос хусусиятлари баён этилган.

Тадқиқотчи олимнинг тафсир илмига оид қарашларини ўрганишга катта урғу қаратган. Бу борада нафақат тафсир илми балки, кироатларга ҳам муурожаат қилиб асарда уларнинг талқин этилишини ўрганган.

Абу Ҳафс Насафийнинг илмий жамоатчиликка маълум бўлмаган асарлари ҳам кейинги давр тадқиқотчилари томонидан аниқланмоқда. Ҳ.Аминов ва С.Муҳаммадаминовлар томонидан олимнинг “Таҳсили усул ал-фикҳ” деган асари мавжуд экани исботланди[32;22]. Ушбу икки олим асарнинг танқидий матнини таёрлаб, ўзбек тилидаги таржимаси билан нашр этишди. Уларнинг таъкидлашича шу вақтга қадар олимнинг усул ал-фикҳга доир “Шарҳи усул ал-Кархий” асари бор деб айтилган. А.Мўминовнинг ёзишича олим бу асарда Кархийнинг “Рисола” асаридаги 39 та фикҳий қоидаларни шарҳлаган[33;68]. Ушбу асарнинг замонавий нашрларига қаралса, фикҳий қоидалар 40 тани ташкил қилади. Балки, А.Мўминов фойдаланган манбада 39 та фикҳий қоида деб кўрсатилган бўлса, тадқиқотчи шунга асосланиб маълумот келтирган. Ҳ.Аминов ва С.Муҳаммадаминовлар эса, А.Мўминов келтирган маълумотларга асосланган.

Ушбу асарга туркиялик тадқиқотчи Баҳаддин Каракуш ҳам эътибор қаратган ва унинг танқидий матнини нашрга тайёрлаган. Унинг аниқлашича ушбу асарнинг иккита нусхаси бўлиб, бири Ҳиндистонда, иккинчиси Ўзбекистонда сақланади. Тадқиқотчи Ҳиндистондаги нусхадан фойдалана олмгани, Ўзбекистондаги нусхадан фойдаланганини таъкидлаб ўтган[34;157]. Ўзбекистонлик ва туркиялик тадқиқотчилар тайёрлаган матн қиёсий таҳлил қилинганда туркиялик тадқиқотчининг иши сифатли эканини кўриш мумкин.

Юқоридаги тадқиқотдан маълум бўладики, Абу Ҳафс Насафийнинг илмий меросига олимлар томонидан эътибор берилган ва бу изланишлар давом этмоқда. Тадқиқотимиз объекти қилиб олинган “ал-Явоқит фи-л-мавоқит” асари ҳам олимнинг ҳали ўрганилган асарларидан бири ҳисобланади. Ушбу асарнинг қўлёзма нусхалари дунё фондларида кам сонда сақланаётгани, ЎзФА Абу Райҳон Беруний номидаги шарқшунослик қўлёзмалар институтида сақланаётган нусхаси эса, ноёб эканлиги билан тадқиқотнинг аҳамиятини оширади.

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ОЛИЙ ТАЪЛИМ ЖАРАЁНИ КЕСИМИДА ЁШ АВЛОДНИНГ
 МАНАВИЯТИНИ ОШИРИШДА МУСИҚА САНЪАТИНИНГ ЎРНИ ВА
 АҲАМИЯТИ
 (ВИОЛОНЧЕЛЬ ЧОЛҒУ ИЖРОЧИЛИГИ МИСОЛИДА)

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Чолғу ижрочилиги (торли чолғулар)

2-курс магистранти



Abstract: Мазкур мақолада ёш авлодни тарбиялашда музика санъатининг ўрни ва ахамияти виолончель чолғуси мисолида кўриб чиқилади. Олий таълим жараёнидаги ютуқ ва камчиликлар, жараёндаги талаблар кесимида ёритиб берилади. бундан ташқари виолончель чолғу ижрочилиги йўналиши мисолида педогогик тавсиялар келтириб ўтилади. Тадқиқотнинг якунида умумлаштирилган хулоса берилади.

Keywords:... Олий таълим жараёни, виолончель, чолғу ижрочилиги, музика билим ва кўникма, ижро маҳорати.

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Кириш

Ёш авлоднинг маънавий-ахлоқий тамойилини ривожланишида музика санъати катта аҳамиятга эга. Шу сабабли, жамиятда ижодий фаолиятни ҳамда шахснинг маънавий ва ахлоқини ривожлантиришга йўналтириш зарурати мавжуд. Ушбу заруриятни ҳал қилишда санъатнинг ролини, эстетик ва маънавий завқини ва музика таълимнинг аҳамиятини ошириш масалалари илғари сурилади. Музика таълим олий ўқув юрти талабасининг барча ички психологик (фикрлаш, тасаввур, хотира, ирода) фазилатларини тўлиқ очиб беришга имкон беради; психиканинг ва ички хиссиётларни ривожлантиришга (нозиклик, сезгирлик, музика орқали ўзида ва бошқа одамларда ҳиссий тажрибаларнинг чуқурлигини билиш қобилияти) ва, аксарият ҳолларда, ўз-ўзини англаш, маънавий қадриятларни яратиш учун доимий ва зарур. Бу аллақачон ўз-ўзини англаш, ўз-ўзини ҳурмат қилиш, ўз аҳамиятини англаш ва шу билан бирга бошқа одамлар билан ўзаро тушунишни ривожлантиришга олиб келадиган тўлақонли ижодкорликдир. Бу фазилатларсиз тўлақонли шахсни тасаввур қилиб бўлмайди.

Аналитик қисм

Юқорида таъкидлаб ўтилганидек, ижодий ва мустақил фикрлайдиган шахсни тарбиялаш бугунги кунда қийин ва айниқса долзарб муаммодир. Замонавий шароитда, таълимнинг дастлабки босқичиданоқ болага ўз

мойиллигини тўлиқ очиб бериш ва ижодий қобилиятларни ривожлантириш имкониятини бериш, болаларни турли хил фаолият турларида ижрочи ва ижодкор сифатида муваффақиятли ҳаракат қилишлари учун зарур бўлган фазилатларга ўргатиш муҳимдир. Аини пайтда, ёш авлодни имкон қадар эрта мусиқий ва бадиий муҳитга сингдириш жуда муҳимдир. Мазкур мақолада ушбу масалани Виолончель чолғу ижрочилигининг олий таълимдаги ютуқ ва камчиликлари мисолида кўрсатиб берилади.

Виолончель педагогикасининг асосий муаммоларидан бири бу бошланғич талабалар билан ишлашнинг ўзига хос хусусиятларини очиб берадиган фундаментал услубий тадқиқотларнинг мавжуд эмаслиги ташкил қилади. Шу билан бирга, профессионал мусиқа ижро этиш кўникмаларини шакллантириш ва уларни муваффақиятли ўзлаштириш учун турли хил шартларни ишлаб чиқиш ва олий ўқув юрти талабалари билан ўқитишнинг махсус усулларини талаб қилади.

Виолончель профессионал чолғу бўлиб, унда ҳатто профессионал мусикачилар учун ҳам кўп қиррали махсус кўникма ва билимлар мавжуд бўлиши керак. Дастлабки қадамлардан бошлаб профессионал ёндашувни ривожлантириш ва уни изчил чуқурлаштириш, виолончель ижро қилиш асосларини ўргатишнинг ўзига хос методикасини талаб қилинади. масалан: турли ўқувчиларда виолончель ижрочилик қобилиятлари кўламнинг сезиларли ўзгариши; талабаларнинг шахсий хусусиятлари (ҳиссий, интеллектуал, психологик ва бошқалар.); уларни ўраб турган микросоциал соҳанинг ноаниқлиги (оила, болалар боғчаси, ҳовли ва бошқалар.).

Бизнинг фикримизча, ўқитишнинг марказий вазифаси ўқувчига фан оламида мустақил ва самарали ҳаракат қилиш имконини берадиган умумлаштирувчи ижодий фикрлашни шакллантиришдир. Ижодий фаолиятга бадиий тафаккурнинг ривожланиш даражаси бевосита таъсир қилади. Тегишли даражасиз, ҳар қандай техник жиҳатдан илғор талаба тез орада ўзини вертуоз мусикачи сифатида топади. Бадиий тафаккурни ижрочилик кўникмалари ва қобилиятларини шакллантириш билан бирликда тарбиялаш вазифасининг мураккаблиги, кўп босқичли табиати, уни ҳал қилиш босқичларининг мантиқий кетма-кетлигига риоя қилишни талаб қилади. Тажриба шуни кўрсатадики, олий талим ўқувчиларининг шу тарзда ташкил этилган тарбиявий фаолияти уларнинг маънавий-ахлоқий фазилатларини ривожлантиришга ижобий таъсир кўрсатади.

Хулоса

Таълим ва тарбиянинг самарали воситаси фанлараро алоқаларга (солфежио, мусиқий адабиёт, жаҳон бадиий маданияти, адабиёт, тарих, тасвирий санъат) асосланган бўлиб, талабаларни турли бадиий ҳодисалар ҳақида яхлит билимга етаклайди ва уларнинг ижодий фаоллигини

рағбатлантиради. Бундай комплекс ёндашув ёрдамида ўрганаётганда, талаба атрофдаги дунёни ижодкорлик учун фаолият соҳаси сифатида қабул қилиш имкониятига эга бўлади, бу ерда виолончель ижросини ўргатиш унинг қобилиятини, мустақиллигини ва ўзини англаш воситаси сифатида қаралади. талабага ўрганиш жараёнида ижодкорликка бўлган эҳтиёждан янги билим, кўникма ва кўникмаларни эгаллаш учун рағбат сифатида фойдаланиши мумкин.

Юқоридагиларга асосланиб, ушбу тадқиқотнинг мақсади виолончель дарсларида бадиий образ устида ишлаш жараёнида олий таълимда тахсил олаётган талабаларда ижрочилик кўникма ва малакаларини шакллантиришнинг услубий тизимини илмий асослаш ва ишлаб чиқишдан иборат бўлди.

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SEMANTIC READING STRATEGIES AND WORKING WITH TEXT

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Abstract:

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About: FARS Publishers has been established with the aim of spreading quality scientific information to the research community throughout the universe. Open Access process eliminates the barriers associated with the older publication models, thus matching up with the rapidity of the twenty-first century.

The global processes of informatization of society - the increase in the amount of textual information every year, the presentation of new requirements for its analysis, systematization and processing speed determined the need to develop new approaches to learning. Teachers are faced with the task of preparing people capable of quickly perceiving text and processing large amounts of information, helping them master modern strategies, methods, and technologies. The key to the success of a modern person is the ability to extract the necessary information from various sources and use it effectively, therefore, today the problem of teaching reading is becoming relevant in the light of the modernization of general education. But over the past decades, there has been a decrease in interest in reading, the level of reading competence, which, of course, affects the results of schooling. The decline in interest in books and reading in connection with the development of the media is observed throughout the world. Semantic reading is a fairly new concept in pedagogy. According to the definition of A.A. Leontiev, semantic reading is the perception of graphically designed textual information and its processing into personal-semantic attitudes in accordance with the communicative-cognitive task.

Reading competence is a necessary condition for students to master almost all academic disciplines. The possession of semantic reading skills contributes to productive learning and helps to develop analytical, interpretive and critical thinking. When a child masters semantic reading, then he develops oral speech and, as a result, written speech. Meaningful reading should not be seen as a type of reading, but rather as a level of reading. The skill of working with text is an important component in the formation of information competence of students. One of the main ways to develop reading literacy is a strategic approach to teaching

meaningful reading. To work with the text at each stage, the reader chooses his own strategies.

Learning strategies are a set of actions that a learner takes to facilitate learning, make it more efficient, effective, faster, more enjoyable, and aim and bring learning activities closer to their own goals. If successful, the student remembers the ways of his actions, operations, resources used, transfers the strategy to other situations, makes it universal. The number of strategies and the frequency of their use are individual. The individual value of the strategy is realized by the individual. Thus, a strategy (in learning) is primarily a systematic plan, a program of actions and operations, consciously applied to manage learning in order to improve it.

Teaching reading strategies and the consistent application of reading strategies for different texts will allow the subject teacher to change the methodology of the lesson, to differentiate, individualize and intensify the learning process as much as possible, since most of the strategies provide for individual, pair work and work in small groups, including research. The use of reading strategies will give the work with the text a dialogue and interactive character, directly connect reading with other types of speech activity - speaking and writing. The implementation of this approach in daily educational practice changes the nature of working with text, making the reading process itself interactive. The student, in the process of mastering reading strategies, learns to control his understanding of the text. To successfully master the text, the student must master a set of techniques, strategies for working with textual information. The choice of strategies is individual, but in order to make a choice, the student must have a repertoire of strategies in his experience.

Strategy is not the simple application of one means on the basis of one rule. This is a group of actions and operations organized to achieve a goal, subordinate to the movement towards a common ultimate goal. N.N. Smetannikova offers the following types of strategies for working with informational text: pre-text activity strategies; text activity strategies; post-text strategies; vocabulary development strategy; text compression strategy; general educational strategies.

We will consider the concept of strategy as a plan-program of joint activities in which the student works independently under the guidance of a teacher. In the educational process, three strategies are mainly used: pre-text activity strategies; strategies of text activity strategy; post-text strategies.

Pre-text activity strategies are a fairly new phenomenon in the work of a teacher. Previously, this stage was limited to the "Read the text" task. The purpose of pretext strategies are: setting goals and objectives of reading; updating or familiarization with important concepts, terms, keywords; updating of previous knowledge; diagnostics; formation of a reading attitude with the help of questions or tasks; increasing the speed of reading and the number of readings; reader

motivation; inclusion of the mechanism of anticipation - prediction of content, thematic and emotional orientation; the formation of the ability and habit to think about a book before reading.

With the help of anticipation - a guess, a mental anticipation of the content and a plan for the subsequent presentation - the reader runs ahead in thought. He not only understands what the author is talking about in the text being read at the moment, but also assumes, guesses - according to the logic of the development of the author's thought - what he should say after this. The reader becomes a kind of collaborator. He himself "continues" the author's text, he mentally "writes" the continuation. Such a position causes high intellectual activity, does not allow losing the thread of presentation, the author's train of thought, helps to notice all deviations, all unexpected moves and shades, involuntarily sets in a critical mood in all cases of discrepancies between the author's guess and the actual train of thought.

Psychologist L.I. Kaplan notes that already reading the title of the text causes the desire to formulate something similar to a "hypothesis" about the further content. In such cases, the reading process takes on the character of a test of this assumption. Whether this "hypothesis" was justified or not, it always contributes to a better understanding of the text. The process of understanding is activated, became purposeful. By building a hypothesis, the reader draws on the stock of his knowledge on the subject. Thanks to this, he enters the circle of problems discussed in advance, and then actively compares what is expressed in the text with what he knows from his past experience. There are several types of anticipation: anticipation of the plan of subsequent presentation (it helps to control the composition of the work, to comprehend its logical structure); anticipation of the content of the subsequent presentation (it helps to correlate parts of the text according to content, to control meaningful connections in the text). If the author describes specific facts, then he leads the reader to their generalization, to the conclusion from them, and the reader anticipates this conclusion, guesses about it (anticipation of the conclusion). If the author has formulated a general position, said about any subject in a general form, then, after this, he will probably explain it, substantiate it, specify it. The reader expects clarification and, looking ahead, builds guesses about it (anticipation of justification). Anticipation forces you to correlate parts of the text according to content, to use your own knowledge to correctly understand the connections and relationships in the text. The result is high intellectual activity; the text is comprehended deeply and critically, which, in fact, was required.

Pre-reading questions. The questions that precede the presentation encourage the reader to look for an answer in the text, compare it with the question and with their own knowledge of the subject, i.e. activate mental activity. Questions usually

arise when there are difficult to understand, problematic places in the text. Questions are also raised about the general features of the text, in particular, logical and other errors in it (violations of evidence or consistency, complicated accessibility of presentation). The reason for the questions is also the natural limitation of the text: the thought in the text is not revealed immediately, but gradually and, being unfinished, prompts the question; the idea in the text is not fully disclosed, since what, in the author's opinion, is well known to the reader, is omitted.

Much will be given to the reader by questions related to the meaning and role of individual words. For example, is there really that relationship between the parts of the text that establishes the word that serves as a link between them. Especially important is the ability to notice, highlight the characteristic semantic details of the text, i.e. ability to its semantic microanalysis. It can rightly be regarded as one of the manifestations of such a valued criticality of the mind. From the position of awakening interest in reading, researchers note the following most productive pre-

"Brainstorm"- The goal of the strategy is to update previous knowledge and experience relevant to the topic of the text. Working process: What associations do you have about the stated topic?

The teacher writes down all the named associations. (Now let's read the text and see if the information you gave in the Brainstorm is adequate to what we learned from the text).

"Glossary". The goal of the strategy is to update and repeat the vocabulary associated with the topic of the text. Working process: We will read the informative text "When did cinema appear?" Look at the list of words and mark those that may be related to the text. (When you finish reading the text, go back to these words and look at their meaning and the use of words used in the text).

"Dissection of the Question". The goal of the strategy is a semantic guess about the possible content of the text based on its title.

Working process: Read the title of the text and divide it into semantic groups. What do you think the text will be about?

"Alphabet at the Round Table"-We plan to read and discuss the topic of the relationship between man and animals, man and nature. On the alphabet map provided to you, write the titles or authors of books that are related to this topic. The discussion of the results takes place according to the method of free discussion.

"Competing with a Writer". The goal is to motivate the person to read the book. Try to predict the content of the book by looking at the illustrations. One student offers his own version of the plot of the book, the rest supplement it. The goal is to understand the text and create its reader's interpretation.

Text Activity Strategies. The goals of strategies in the executive phase of reading are: development of its mechanisms, that is, putting forward a hypothesis

about the content of what is being read, its confirmation / rejection, contextual and semantic conjecture, reflection while reading about what and how I read and how well I understand what I read. The main principles of the strategies of this stage, the stage of text activity, are: stop activity, thinking out loud, forecast, the establishment of diverse and multidirectional connections and relationships in the course of the development of the plot. The teacher intervenes in the student's reading process in order to help, provide additional information and simply educate. The more difficult the material with which the reader works, the more help the teacher needs. Therefore, the most effective strategies will be those associated with keeping records in a variety of forms, with reading guides, with multiple options for working with a word.

Texting strategies include: "Reading in a circle" (alternate reading) "(goal: checking understanding of the text read aloud); "Reading to yourself with questions" (goal: to teach you to read the text thoughtfully, asking yourself more and more complicated questions); "Reading with stops" (goal: managing the process of comprehending the text while reading it); "Reading to yourself with notes" (goal: monitoring the understanding of the text being read and its critical analysis).

The development of semantic reading skills is also effectively facilitated by the use of critical thinking technology, the content of which is aimed at forming a thoughtful reader who is able to analyze, compare, contrast and evaluate familiar and new information. Technologies for the development of critical thinking, as well as strategies for the development of semantic reading, are aimed at forming a thoughtful reader who analyzes, compares, contrasts and evaluates familiar and new information. This technology is a system of strategies and methodological techniques designed for use in various subject areas, types and forms of work. It allows you to achieve such educational results as: ability to work with information flow in different fields of knowledge; the ability to express one's thoughts (orally and in writing) clearly, confidently, specifically in relation to others; the ability to develop one's own opinion on the basis of comprehension of various experiences, ideas and ideas; the ability to solve problems, the ability to independently engage in their own learning (academic mobility); the ability to cooperate and work in a group, the ability to build constructive relationships with other people.

A training session developed using the technology of critical thinking is built on the basis of three main stages, conditionally named - "challenge", "comprehension", "reflection".

"Challenge" - stimulating interest in new knowledge occurs through the "extraction" of what is already known on this topic and clarifying the questions that have arisen. The questions that have arisen raise the need for new knowledge. This

stage contributes to the emergence or strengthening of motivation in the knowledge of new material studied at the second stage.

"Comprehension" - students are presented with new material in the form of a text and the process of accepting new information by students is organized. There is an active acquisition and comprehension of new information. The main task is to maintain the activity, interest and momentum of movement created during the challenge stage. It is important to support students' efforts to track their own understanding. At this point, students consciously link the new with the already known. At this stage, critical and comparative analysis and synthesis are carried out.

"Reflection" - students' awareness of new knowledge, holistic understanding, appropriation and generalization of the information received; development of one's own attitude to the studied material. The student sees the meaning in his actions, correlates them with the result, realizes the experience gained. The features of the technology lie in the fact that students are placed in a situation of independent work with information presented in the form of a text that needs to be perceived, ranked by novelty and significance, creatively interpreted, made predictions, conclusions and generalizations. It gives students a tool that teaches them how to work independently with new information.

Thus, working with a book (with a text) is a specific system of skills that everyone can and should master. Individual differences and abilities play an important role, but the basis of working with the book is made up of specific actions and operations that are available to each person. These actions and operations include: operations of semantic perception of text elements; understanding of words, sentences, paragraphs; understanding of what (about which subjects) the text says (and the ability to draw up a plan on this basis), and what exactly is said about it (and the ability to make extracts and draw up abstracts on this basis), i.e. understanding the main judgments (statements) of the text; understanding how the subjects are logically connected in the text and the ability, on the basis of this, to draw up a graph diagram of its main content; understanding the main idea of the text and its subtext; understanding how the content of a given text is related to the content of other studied texts (and on this basis, the interpretation of the text).

The above operations underlie the possession of semantic (learning) reading - the main type of reading as part of educational activity, the result of which is a deep, comprehensive understanding of educational information (text). To master this type of reading, it is necessary to master the methods of understanding (comprehension) of the educational text.

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ВЛИЯНИЕ КОНФУЦИАНСТВА НА ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ ЯЗЫКОВОЙ КАРТИНЫ МИРА (НА ПРИМЕРЕ КОРЕЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА)

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Abstract: Рассматривая систему мировоззрения корейцев, сложившуюся под прямым влиянием существовавших религиозно-философских систем Востока, необходимо отметить, что в Корее средних веков и нового времени конфуцианство было стержневым идеологическим учением, определявшим основные стороны жизни общества.

В языке находит свое выражение бесконечное разнообразие условий, в которых добывались человеком знания о мире - природные особенности народа, его общественный уклад, исторические судьбы, жизненная практика и т. д.

Таким образом, основываясь на законе диалектики: единства и борьбы противоположностей все три области человеческого сознания: познавательный, нравственный и эстетический базируются в том числе и на платформе противоположностей, что имеет в свою очередь отражение в языке. Языковую картину мира невозможно исследовать в отрыве от конфуцианства, мировоззрения и менталитета корейцев.

Keywords:... мировоззрение, языковая картина мира, исторические судьбы, жизненная практика, менталитет, восточная культура, интеллектуальные корни и традиции

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THE INFLUENCE OF CONFUCIANISM ON THE FORMATION OF THE LANGUAGE PICTURE OF THE WORLD (ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE KOREAN LANGUAGE)

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Abstract: Considering the system of the Koreans worldview, which developed under the direct influence of the existing religious and philosophical systems of the East, it should be noted that in Korea of the Middle Ages and the New Age Confucianism was a core ideological teaching that determined the main aspects of society.

In the language, an infinite variety of conditions finds its expression in which a person's knowledge about the world was obtained - the natural characteristics of the people, their social way, historical fate, life practice, etc.

Thus, based on the law of dialectics: unity and struggle of opposites, all three areas of human consciousness: cognitive, moral and aesthetic are also based on the platform of opposites, which in turn has reflection in the language. The language picture of the world cannot be explored in isolation from Confucianism, the worldview and mentality of Koreans.

Keywords: worldview, language picture of the world, historical fate, life practice, mentality, oriental culture, intellectual roots and traditions

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According to A.Ya. Gurevich, mentality is “a complex image of the internal picture of the world that reflects the culture of society” [Gurevich 1989: 2] and, as a “model of the world”, consider O.S. Mitin and V.F. Petrenko, is inherent in the ordinary consciousness of people belonging to the same ethnic group” [Mitina, Petrenko 1994: 7]. In the scientific works of G.D. Gachev's mentality is defined as a national image of the world. The author believes that “... it is not the national character that is of interest, but the national outlook on the world, what kind of “grid of coordinates” this people capture the world and, accordingly, what Cosmos (in the ancient sense of the word: as the structure of the world, the world order) is built before its eyes and is realized in his style of existence, reflected in the creations of art and theories of science. This special “turn”, in which the existence of a given people appears, constitutes the national image” [Gachev 2003: 1]. Scientists, as a rule, distinguish two cardinal ways for a person to comprehend the world around him: 1) the world, actualized in the course of ordinary, reasonable, emotional cognition as a result of everyday experience and various types of transformative human activity, and 2) the world that is formed in the course of scientific knowledge and reflection of reality. They correspond to naive and scientific pictures of the world. The basis of the concept of “picture of the world” is the study of human ideas about the world. Therefore, the assertion of representatives of cognitive linguistics that our conceptual system depends on physical and cultural experience is true [Mikhailenko 2006: 8].

In recent decades, according to Yun Yi Heum, the cultural perception of Koreans has been largely based on indulgence. Koreans in everyday life do not seek their identity through exclusive hierarchy, but make efforts to harmonize any opposing elements in society [Yun Yi Heum 2000: 12]. Consider an excerpt from Yi Oh Ryong's essay (이어령) :

확실히 유교의 중용 정신을 생활 철학으로 삼고 있었던 한국인들은 극단에 [kyktane] 치우치는 것을 좋아하지 않았다. 그러므로 중용의 [chungyeong] 문화에서는 극성은 칭찬이 [chinchani] 아니라 욕이 [yogi] 된다. 극성스러운 사람, 극성맞은 생각들은 오래 가지못한다는 원리 속에서 살아왔다. 그런데 이런 양단 불락은 구시대의 유물이 아니라 오히려 앞으로 살아갈 21 세기 사회의 특성이다 [I Oh Ryong 2011: 4].

The Koreans, who made the Confucian spirit a philosophy of life, certainly did not like to rely on a polar position. Accordingly, in the culture of moderation, “Polarity” is not praise, but condemnation. Society lived on the principles that the position of polar people, polar thoughts cannot last long. However, this duality is not a relic of the old world, but rather characteristic of the life of society in the XXI century.

In the above excerpt from Yi Oh Ryong's essay "Right or Left?" narrates about the spirit of contradiction of modern Koreans: "Unlike Eastern philosophy, European philosophy developed, trying to find answers to contradictory questions. Europeans must necessarily choose one of two contradictory answers. Koreans, when they find themselves in a contradictory situation, do not particularly think about it and do not experience inconvenience: "... for example, the crowd that just shed tears, compassion for the students who participated in the demonstrations against the Syngman Rhee regime and suffered from it, having learned that Lee Seung Man resigned the presidency and left the Presidential Palace, now seeing off the dictator with tears in her eyes. The Koreans did not feel any contradiction in this" [Yom Kwang Ho 2006: 3].

Further in the essay by Yi Oh Ryong «살다와 죽다» [saldava va chukta] ("To live and die") we find confirmation of the originality of the mentality of the Koreans: 한국 사람들은 '생사 결단' [sense] 한다고 하지 않고 '사생 결단' [sasaeng] 한다고 말한다. 그리고 생과죽음의 순서를 뒤집어 «죽기 아니면 살기» [chukki animyon salgi] 라고 말하기도 한다. 그러니까 셰익스피어의 그 유명한 대사 «To be or not to be, That is question»도 «사느냐 죽느냐 [sannyaya chuknynya], 그 것이 문제로다»라고 직역을 해서는 안 된다. 자연스런 한국말이 되자면 그 순서를 바꿔서 «죽느냐 사느냐 [chuknynya sanyanya], 그것이 문제로다»라고 해야 한다 [I Oh Ryong 2009: 5].

Koreans don't say "decision of life and death", they will say "decision of death and life". Also, when it comes to life and death, they change the word order and say: "death or life". There is a famous phrase of Shakespeare: "To be or not to be, that is the question". It would be more natural for Koreans to say, by changing the word order, "To die or live, that is the question".

According to Shin Hyun Chung, Korea, which belongs to Eastern culture, has different intellectual traditions, which differ not only from those belonging to Western culture, but from other East Asian countries due to the difference in historical and social development [Shin Hyun Chong 2010: 10]. The study by Yi Chang Gyu examines the direct relationship between mentality and language: the author conducted a study related to duality, which means that one external expression has another internal message. According to research, there is still a taboo against revealing inner intentions in Korea, as they are considered unworthy due to the long history of Confucian culture, so the taboo against revealing has cost Korean society dearly. Based on the results of these studies, the categorization of the biathlon was carried out and the need for awareness of cultural differences was demonstrated [I Chang Kyu 2010: 6].

According to G.V. Kolshansky: ... linguistic properties are evidence of “human suffering”, in search of truth, ranging from a simple designation of newly discovered objects and phenomena to the formation of scientific concepts of the structure of the Universe. The language finds expression in the infinite variety of conditions in which man acquired knowledge about the world - the natural features of the people, their social structure, historical destinies, life practice, etc. [Kolshansky 2005: 7].

Che Chun Sik describes the structure of the Koreans’ cognitive culture as follows: “Our ancestors had Confucian teachings like a strict father who respects rules, and Buddhism is like a mother who will always accept you” [Che Chun Sik 1998: 11].

Conclusion

The study of the mental and linguistic picture of the world is impossible without taking into account the influence of Confucianism and Buddhism on the worldview and mentality of the Koreans, this influence is tangibly significant, it has deeply penetrated into the consciousness and language of the Koreans. The originality and complexity of the modern life of the peoples of the East cannot be understood without studying the historical roots and national specifics, which are of particular interest to researchers. In this case, considering the worldview system of the Koreans, which has developed under the direct influence of the existing religious and philosophical systems of the East, it should be noted that in Korea of the Middle Ages and modern times, Confucianism was the core ideological doctrine that determined the main aspects of society.

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THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES OF MODERNIZATION OF TECHNOLOGY EDUCATION IN THE CONDITIONS OF DIGITAL EDUCATION

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Abstract: This article covers the issues related to providing insights into the theoretical and methodological issues of modernization of technology in the context of digital education.

Keywords:... Digital education, technology, modernization, method, methodology, tendency, science of technology, technological literacy

About: FARS Publishers has been established with the aim of spreading quality scientific information to the research community throughout the universe. Open Access process eliminates the barriers associated with the older publication models, thus matching up with the rapidity of the twenty-first century.

Development of mutual integration processes between science, education and production is one of the urgent issues. In particular, in the modernization of technology education, the establishment of mutual integration processes of preschool education organization, general secondary education, professional education and higher education systems step by step, from simple to complex as a result, it is possible to train mature specialist personnel for production areas. Therefore, technological education should be modernized based on the concept of the Development Strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2035, the concept of the development of Uzbekistan's industry until 2025, the development of science and technical technologies, market relations and new requirements for human capital. From the analysis of the current state of technology science taught in general secondary schools and the accumulated experiences, the following was revealed: introduction of modern innovative methods of teaching students in general secondary schools achievement is one of the important conditions for the economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan to become one of the advanced industrial-technological locomotives of the world in the next 10 years, that is, to become one of the leading countries in the world in terms of industrial and technological sectors of the economy by 2030.

In the Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoev to the Oliy Majlis, it is necessary and necessary to acquire digital knowledge and modern information technologies to achieve development, which gives the opportunity to take the shortest path to progress, and it is emphasized that today's enterprises are completely far from digital technologies. it was proved that

technologies can not only increase the quality of products and services, but also reduce excess costs, increase efficiency, in a word, dramatically improve people's lives. The tasks of developing and implementing the "Digital Uzbekistan - 2030" program, which envisages updating all sectors of the economy based on digital technologies, have been determined.

This creates more opportunities for modernization of the leading branches of industry and strengthening of competitiveness, introduction of advanced technologies in the field, establishment of high-tech enterprises, technological parks, production enterprises, construction of modern engineering and communication infrastructures.

Today, the formation of the necessary skills for education, living and working in an industrialized country among students studying in general secondary schools is becoming an urgent issue. Information and communication technologies have changed society in the last 30 years.

At the same time, large labor migration, underdeveloped social infrastructure, high levels of poverty and unemployment, outdated infrastructure, incompatibility of personnel competencies with the strategic goals of economic development, problems of intellectual property protection, limited opportunities for higher education, high technology and science-based underdevelopment of production, insufficient investment in human capital and image, lack of qualified employees, low level of qualification of middle managers and employees, lack of motivation for work among workers, prestige of labor and engineering-technical professions problems such as the falling of the roof, the use of outdated work methods are waiting for their solution. In their economic doctrine, developed countries pay more attention to combating external threats, while developing countries focus more on combating internal threats. One of the external threats for Uzbekistan is lagging behind in the field of development and implementation of advanced technologies.

One of the most important factors for eliminating external and internal threats, for a sustainable transition of industrial development to Industry 4.0, is to raise the teaching of technology in general secondary schools to a new level. A new wave of technological changes is expected in the industry, which will strengthen the role of innovation in the development of all sectors of the economy and reduce the influence of many traditional growth factors.

A delay in the development of the latest generation technologies can reduce the competitiveness of the national economy, as well as increase its vulnerability in the face of growing geopolitical competition. In particular, in the conditions of the new technological changes expected in the industry, the teaching of technology in general secondary schools is necessary for the development of creativity and work skills in students, and when they enter the stage of post-school education or

independent life. serves as the main solution in the formation of future basic competencies and outlooks.

Graduates of general secondary schools who have mastered the science of technology play the role of “drivers” in the further development of private engineering, scientific research and experimental design bases in all branches of the industry, in other words, in the production of high-value competitive industrial products. In the educational system of Great Britain, France, Germany, the USA, Israel, South Korea, the People’s Republic of China and other developed countries with highly industrialized production processes, technology science is considered the main link of general education and is qualified for the world labor market. is considered one of the important stages and organizers of training specialists.

Due to the introduction of 11-year education in the system of the Ministry of Public Education and changes in the functions of the secondary special vocational education system, some gaps and shortcomings have arisen in the institutional development of technology education, including:

- lack of provision of integration between the State educational standard of technology science, qualification requirements, and other education systems in educational programs;

- lack of development of competitive alternative programs;

- lack of creation of national evaluation format and criteria, technologies, methodology; that the scientific methodical support of technology science (textbook, teacher’s book, workbook, multimedia applications, didactic materials, etc.) is not sufficiently developed;

- the content of practical technology taught in general secondary schools is not sufficient for the formation of technological literacy, critical thinking and creativity competencies that can be used in independent life;

- lack of metasubject competences and interdisciplinarity in technology education; that the assessment criteria in the regulatory documents of technology are developed only for graduate competence and there is a lack of textbooks, workbooks and teacher’s books, multimedia applications, didactic materials;

- the lack of inclusion of elements necessary for the development of the economy of Uzbekistan, such as mechatronics, robotics, electrical engineering, automation, arduino, in the content of the science of technology, has a negative effect on the professional qualities of future school graduates and specialists; lack of devices and equipment aimed at developing students’ tactile competences in the field of modern technology, mechatronics, robotics, electrical engineering, and automation in order to form a strong motivation for students to study;

- that the material and technical base of the science of technology is outdated, not equipped with modern equipment and technologies, and proposals for taking sufficient measures to provide funds from the budget have not been developed;

-improvement of methodological support of pedagogues, lack of introduction of distance learning courses for technology teachers and mentors;

The fact that the quality of training of teachers and pedagogues in the field of modern technology in existing higher education institutions does not meet today's requirements requires a radical revision of the teaching of technology and updating it in accordance with the needs of the times. Based on the current state of technology science and the analysis of accumulated experiences, based on the existing gaps and shortcomings, it is necessary to determine the main trends in the development of technology science education.

These trends include: improvement from the experience of setting standards in the field of education of foreign countries with a developed education sector, taking into account national characteristics and the reforms implemented in the country;

- technology science to ensure compliance of the requirements of the State Education Standard with the international requirements for the quality of education and personnel training;

- developing and implementing qualification requirements for graduates of general secondary educational institutions in the field of technology based on integrated approaches;

- ensuring integration between the State educational standard of technology, qualification requirements, and other education systems in educational programs; development of competitive variant training modules;

- qualitatively updating the content of the science of technology, as well as improving the teaching methodology, gradually applying the principles of individualization to the educational process; the status of technology science, its mutual integration with general education subjects, and the organization of vocational orientation of students;

- the content of the science of technology, the formation of technological literacy, critical thinking and creativity competencies that can be applied in independent life;

- widely introducing effective forms, methods and means of educating students on the basis of national, universal and spiritual values into the educational process;

- introduction of modern methods and directions of technology education outside the classroom and school in the education of students and ensuring their employment;

- creation of national format and criteria, technologies, methodology of assessment; introduction of digital technologies and modern methods into the technology education process; implementation of innovative pedagogical and modern information and communication technologies to ensure the effectiveness and efficiency of the educational process;

- strengthening the material and technical base of the science of technology and increasing the effectiveness of providing funds from the budget; development of the economy based on free market relations and the priority of private property and the identification of the personality of the student, his aspirations, abilities and interests in the wide introduction of entrepreneurship and household activities;

- the following are defined as the strategic goals of science development in the implementation of trends: modernization of technology science based on the requirements of the labor market, socio-economically stable development;

- students should be able to apply the knowledge, skills and qualifications they have acquired in their independent practical activities, to choose a profession, to enter into social relations based on national and universal values, and to acquire the necessary competencies in the labor market. forming; creating the necessary conditions for students to develop technological literacy, critical, creative and systematic thinking, to make independent decisions, to demonstrate their intellectual abilities and to develop as morally mature individuals;

- The defined strategic goals are implemented based on the following tasks: creation of a consistent system of technology education at all levels of pre-school, general secondary, professional and higher education systems;

- development of scientific methodical support of technological science; development of proposals for strengthening the material and technical support of technological science, providing it with modern equipment and technologies;

- formation of innovative infrastructure by introducing digital technologies and modern methods into the technology education process;

- achieving the status of technological science and its main role in ensuring the connection of fundamental knowledge with human creative activity and the interaction between the environment and general educational content;

- organization of mutual integration of subjects and guidance of students to professions; to serve as a base stage for the training of professions and specialists that are taught within the scope of science and are selected as promising for the economy of our country;

- personnel training, modernization of existing personnel supply and effective use of human potential;

- introduction of new methods of determining the skills to be acquired for the introduction of qualification requirements, as well as updated educational standards;

- development of an evaluation system based on the content of the subject, its specific characteristics, qualification requirements and competences to be formed; development and implementation of the Regulations for organizing the Science Olympiad;

- organization of contests and exhibitions of technology, including design, engineering, robotics, electronics, algorithms for solving invention problems for children;

- formation of a culture about the role of intellectual potential in the labor market;

- research and implementation of promising technological, modern standards-compliant directions; formation of design and research work culture in students;

- promote the popularization of advanced educational practices and encourage the diversity of forms of technology education; in a practical sense, knowledge in the field of technology is related to the transfer of technologies, in a broad sense, preparing the next generation to work with technological changes that may occur.

The established trends, the strategic goal and the results expected as a result of its implementation are as follows: technology classes included in the state education programs provide students with metaphysics, 21st century and life skills, solving problems that arise in non-standard conditions for graduates, all aspects of education development of engineering ability and creativity in the stages, as well as mastering work skills necessary for independent life, forms basic competencies and worldviews necessary for entering post-school education or independent life;

- State educational standard of technology science, qualification requirements, educational programs, competitive variant programs, scientific methodological support (textbook, teacher's book, workbook, multimedia applications, didactic materials, etc.), national evaluation format and criteria, technologies, methods are created; mutual integration of technological science taught in preschool education organization, general secondary education, professional education and higher education systems is achieved;

By introducing STEAM (Science - natural sciences, Technology - technologies, Engineering - engineering, Art - art, Mathematics - mathematics) education, it increases the level of literacy of schoolchildren based on the integration of sciences;

- technology education - formation of scientific and technical literacy, initial engineering skills and competencies of school graduates, at the same time, it allows to master the professional use of modern technical systems and technologies, design and management of technical systems;

science of technology serves as the main integrative mechanism in the system of general secondary education, teaches to apply the knowledge acquired within the framework of natural, scientific-technical, technological, entrepreneurship and humanitarian sciences at the level of meta-science, and is a practical part of general secondary education helps to strengthen aspects.

As the conceptual basis of technology education, it should be noted that learning technology based on modern requirements:

- in school graduates understanding, application, control, improvement and evaluation of technologies in the process of change; mastering universal activities such as design, research, management;

- choosing effective and correct technologies by demonstrating the ability to solve the problem of contradictions;

- creating new products, services, new ways of influencing work by forming non-standard thinking and acting skills, etc. choosing the right future profession that will be necessary in an independent life by acquiring various professional skills during the educational process;

- to work, to acquire new knowledge, to work independently and practice in order to achieve perfection; educating students who are flexible to rapidly changing economic, political, and social conditions and are ready to receive independent education in uncertain situations.

Raising technology education to a new level in the economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan: increasing the variety of products, increasing the volume of export and import through the production of composite materials based on new technologies; high-tech agriculture through the development of medium-sized farms and agroclusters, taking into account climate change;

- textile industry specializing in the production of brand products; energy consortium with a high share of renewable energy; export-oriented production based on new technologies; development of production and export of high-tech polymer products, cosmetics and medicines;

- creates an opportunity to bring entrepreneurship and household to a new level. through the modernization of technology education, socio-economically stable development, the application of the knowledge, skills and competences acquired by the students in connection with the operations performed during the technical-technological and technological process in their independent practical activities, choosing a profession, national and universal values on the basis of which it is possible to enter into social relations, to form the necessary competencies in the labor market. This, in turn, paves the way for personnel training, modernization of existing personnel supply, and effective use of human potential.

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АЛИХОНТЎРА СОГУНИЙ ШАРҚИЙ ТУРКИСТОНДАН ЎҒИРЛАБ КЕТИЛИШНИНГ САБАБ ВА ОҚИБАТЛАРИ

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Abstract. Шарқий Туркистонда Алихонтўра Соғунийнинг обрўсини ортиб кетганлигидан совет ҳукумати ҳам Хитой ҳукумати ҳам хавотирда эди. Ушбу вазиятда Алихонтўра Соғунийни бирдан йўқотиш мусулмонларнинг кўзғалишига сабаб бўлишидан қўриқиб гўёки совет ҳукумати билан иттифоқчилик бўйича шартнома тузиш кераклигини баҳонасини ишлатиб ўғирлаб кетишди. Мақолада ушбу сиёсий вазият билан каторда Алихонтўра Соғунийнинг илмий мероси бўйича ҳам қисқача маълумот берилган.

Keywords:... Шарқий Туркистон, Шинжон, Алихонтўра Соғуний, Тарихи Мухаммадий, озодлик.

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Алихонтўра Соғуний бошчилигидаги Шарқий Туркистон мусулмонларининг озодлик ва мустақиллик учун кураши кучайиб боришидан хавфсираган собиқ совет ҳукумати, Хитой ҳукумати билан тил бириктириб, Алихонтўрани ўғирлаб олиб чиқиб кетишга муваффақ бўлди. Бунинг оқибатида совет ҳукумати Шинжонда юзага келаётган қалтис вазиятни олдини олмоқчи бўлди.

Натижада, Олтойда Усмон Ботир Алихонтўрани топасанлар деб исён кўтарди. У ердаги янги ҳукумат одамлари қўлга олиниб, қамалиш, отилишлар янгидан бошланиб кетади. Вилоят ҳукумат ўринларига ўзининг содиқ одамларини тайин қилиб. Усмон ботир советпараст янги ҳукумат вакиллариини ўлкани қизиллаштириш сиёсатида айблаб, марказ Урумчига шикоят билан элчи юборади.

Кейинги пайтларда бу талабни Шарқий Туркистон мусулмонлари ҳам, Миллий армия сафидагилар ҳам гоҳ пардали, гоҳ ошкора кўринишда ўртага қўймоқда эди. Бунинг ошкора кўриниши қуролли кўзғолон шаклида бўлиб, у кўпроқ козоқ эли орасида қанот ёя бошлайди. “Қизиллаштириш” сиёсатидан безган мулкдор кишилар, савдогарлар ўз фаолиятини йиғиштириб, бу ердаги ижтимоий-иқтисодий вазиятни янада кескинлаштирмоқда эди.

Алихонтўра ўғирлаб олиб чиқиб кетилгандан кейин ўлкада юзага келган бу янги вазият узокни кўзлайдиган собиқ совет “мутахассис”лари учун у кишининг тақдирини узил-кесил ҳал қилишга имкон бермай, ўйлантириб қўйган эди.

Алихонтўра бошчилигидаги Шарқий Туркистон мусулмонларининг озодлик ва мустақиллик учун олиб борган кураши шу ерда узилиб, тўхтатилади. Қолаверса, Алихонтўрадан кейин Шарқий Туркистонда юзага келган, ечими йўқ, халқ кўзғалиши мумкин бўлган кескин вазият сабаб бўлгани учун, у кишини тез йўқотиб ташлаш собиқ совет КГБ сига хос жиноят ва хиёнат ишларининг изини қолдирмаслик режаси амалга оширилмай, вақтинча эҳтиётлик билан уй қамоғида сақлаб туриш керак, деган қарорга келинади²⁰⁷.

Келажакда унинг ўзидан тўғридан-тўғри фойдаланиш имконияти бўлмаса ҳам, у кишига қиёфадош, кўшоқ одамни тайёрлаш учун зарур бўлиши эҳтиёткор КГБ нинг махсус мутахассислари томонидан ҳисобга олингани эҳтимолдан холи эмас эди.

Алихонтўра тақдир тақозоси билан мустамлака зулми остида, динсизлар қўлида инграб ётган Ватанига яна зўрлик билан қайтарилади. Алихонтўранинг қолган умри дунёдаги энг катта динсизлик ва иймонсизликка қарши ғоявий курашга бағишланган бўлиши белгиланган экан. Бунинг ижобати Алихонтўра ёзиб қолдирган илмий асарларда ўз ифодасини топади.

Алихонтўра, “Дин халқлар учун афюндир” дейилган ваҳший, даҳшатли, динсиз бир жамиятда уй хибисида яшаб туриб, “Тарихи Муҳаммадий” ва “Туркистон қайғуси” каби динсиз большевиклар шакллантирган атеистик жамиятни фош қилувчи асарларни яратишга муяссар бўлади.

Алихонтўра “Тарихи Муҳаммадий” китобида шундай дейди: “Ватаним мени суймас экан, мен уни севганлигимдан булар учун ҳар яхшиликни қилмоқчи эдим, қилолмадим. Оз бўлсаям қилмай қараб туролмадим ва ҳам келажакдаги қахрамон ўзбек, уйғур болаларига, балки бутун Туркистон мусулмонларига ўзимдан ёдгорлик қолдирмоқчи бўлиб, она тилимда ушбу китобни ёздим. Бундан мақсадим, ҳақиқий ислом динини асоси билан халққа тушинтириш, пайғамбаримиз Муҳаммад (с.а.в.) умматларига таништириш эди”.

Дарҳақиқат ҳозирги даврда диёнат билан таракқиёт бирга яшай олмайди деган хато фикр оқиллар томонидан эмас, жаҳондаги жоҳиллар томонидан тарқатилган. Ҳақиқатини олиб қаралса, дин поклик ёки покликка қурилган ахлоқ ҳисобланади.

Алихонтўра динга қуйидагича таъриф беради: “ Дин асли ақлдор, қуроли илмдор. Маърифат унинг сармоясидир. Муҳаббат дин ишининг асосидир”²⁰⁸.

²⁰⁷ Увайсхон Шокиров. Алихонтўра Соғуний. Т.: Истиклол, 2009. – Б. 23.

²⁰⁸ Алихонтўра Соғуний. Тарихи Муҳаммадий. Т.: 1994. – Б. 13.

Алихонтўра ўзбек халқининг ғурур-ифтихорларидан бирига айланган улуғ бобокалон соҳибқирон Амир Темурнинг “Темур тузуклари”ни таназзул йилларида таржима қилиб, халқимизнинг бу буюк сиймо тимсолида мудрок уйқудан уйғотишга ҳаракат қилади. Мустабид тузум ҳукмронлик даврида инсон ҳақ-ҳуқуқлари, миллий ғурур, порлоқ маънавиятимиз, ислом маданияти ва ахлоқи мавзуларини ўз асарларида кенг ёритиб ва тарғиб қилиб, умрининг охириги қисмини ҳам озодлик ва мустақиллик учун курашиб ўтказди.

У кишининг бу даврдаги фаолияти ҳақида мустақил Ўзбекистон матбуотида кўплаб мақола ва асарлар битилган ва бу жараён ҳали ҳам давом этиб келмоқда. Алихонтўра 1976 йили феврал ойида Тошкент шаҳрида 91 ёшида вафот этади.

Алихонтўра ҳаётининг охириги йиллари ҳақида унинг ўғли Бобурхонтўра шундай дейди: “Тошкент шаҳри, Коҳата маҳалласининг бир хароба бурчагида жойлашган кўримсиз, кичикна аммо бағри кенг, кўнгилга яқин, баракали қулбада ўзбек халқининг буюк ўғлонларидан бири Алихонтўра иймон ва қалб чўғлари билан муборак умрининг охириги дамларигача кўринишдан бир текис, осойишталикда тўрқулоқли ҳаёт қозони тинимсиз қайнар эди. Олтин рангли зар салла жойлашган муборак бошларини баланд кўтариб дадил, собит қадам ташлаб, ҳазрати Алишер Навоий сиймосида жусслари ихчам, хушрўй, бежирим соқолли, олийжаноб фаришта қиёфалик, юзларидан нур ёғилиб турган, ҳар томонлама гўзал бу инсон ўзининг ожиз елкаларида бутун Туркистон элининг, қолаверса бутун мусулмон оламининг дард-аламли қайғуларини забардаст кўтариб турганлигини ул зотнинг зиёратида бўлган ҳар бир киши дилдан ҳис қилар эди”²⁰⁹.

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THE SIGNIFICANCE AND PLACE OF INCLUSIVE EDUCATION IN EDUCATION OF CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES IN PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION

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Abstract: In this article, the national concept of the inclusive education model, the uniqueness of this model in terms of its modernity and universality, the problems of ensuring continuity in the education of children with disabilities in the educational system have been discussed.

Keywords:... inclusive education, disabled, social protection, model, project, concept, audio books,

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Inclusive education is a process of educational development, a new form of education that assumes the universality of education, provides education for all children based on their different needs, and provides education for children with disabilities. Inclusive education is the process of integrating children with disabilities into the educational process and adapting the educational system to children with disabilities, with social justice and equality as the main goal.

The mission of inclusive education is to provide quality education to all children, regardless of their abilities and circumstances. At the same time, the principle of inclusion implies that children with limited opportunities should live in a family and study together with their peers in a regular school in order to have a positive mental and social development. Inclusive education seeks to develop a child-centered methodology and all children recognizes that there are individuals with different needs in education, in the educational process. Such education seeks to develop an approach to teaching and learning that is conducive to meeting these diverse needs in the teaching process. If teaching and learning become more effective as a result of the changes introduced by inclusive education, this is the achievement and success of all children. Therefore, we need to work with all children with disabilities. For our society, both happiness and success are considered. The existing system of education of children with disabilities at home, boarding school and other special state institutions provides the child with the opportunity to receive a sufficiently high-quality education, but due to the lack of communication skills, this knowledge is not required. goes In this way, the society loses its material and spiritual wealth, and a person with limited opportunities

loses the society, becomes lonely, unable to join his relatives, becomes shy and shy. Until our government decides to take control of this problem, the situation will continue and our children's thinking will remain stunted. This assistance has become an even stronger necessity due to its limitations. The National Concept of the inclusive education model was developed within the framework of the "Inclusive education in Uzbekistan" project. According to experts and specialists, this model is of particular importance due to its modernity. This model was recognized as successful and effective by the Ministry of Public Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The participants of the inclusive education system are:

- In the family: Parents
- In educational institutions: pedagogues and educators with their talent and knowledge, defectologists for eliminating language defects in children;
- healthy and disabled children;
- non-governmental non-commercial public organizations.

Activities of children with special needs, other children, teachers and educators have a special place in inclusive education. Thanks to this kind of education, children with special needs: meet their physical, mental and intellectual needs, learn educational materials that take into account their capabilities, actively participate in various games with their friends and peers. Physical health is important in the lives of children with disabilities, especially at a young age. In the process of protecting the preserved health of the child, it is necessary and necessary to positively solve the issue of forming life skills in order to develop and ensure the duration of his healthy life step by step. scientific-methodical and practical approach to the issue of travel, the issue of improving knowledge and skills is of great importance. For this, it is necessary to develop a system of management and control of the pedagogical process, effective methods, methods and means of ensuring children's physical development. We hope that the efforts made by our state and society to increase the opportunities of children with disabilities, to introduce the principle of integration and participation will bring good results and, in turn, will require their development and timely elimination of their problems. In our opinion, there are enough problems waiting to be solved in this area. In working with children involved in inclusive education, it is necessary and appropriate to implement it step by step, based on the principles of individuality. Taking into account the physical and mental condition of each child, we must achieve a place among his peers by developing his existing capabilities. Otherwise, the results may not have the desired effect or worsen the child's health. In our opinion, first of all, it is necessary to clearly determine the level of disabilities and developmental stages of children with disabilities who can be involved in inclusive

education based on medical, psychological-pedagogical, scientific criteria. Based on the results, it would be appropriate to develop guidelines for inclusive education.

In conclusion, I would like to say that if we apply inclusive education to preschool children and primary school students, we will achieve good results. we need to develop many new projects. It is necessary to involve disabled, deaf, deaf, and language-impaired children in education. Only then will the society develop, only then will they live a happy life. Based on this, we must develop inclusive education at a stronger level. Supporting inclusive education in our society will make it more means to raise one step.

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ИНТЕРНЕТ МУЛОҚОТИ СИНТАКСИСИДА ПАРАЛИНГВИСТИК ВА МЕДИА ВОСИТАЛАРНИНГ ЎРНИ

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Abstract: Ушбу мақолада бугунги кунда интернет пайдо бўлгунга қадар мавжуд бўлган хусусиятларни ўзида жамлаган тилнинг янги фаолият доираси - Интернет мулоқоти ҳақида тадқиқ қилинди.

Keywords:... компьютер технологиялари, электрон мулоқот, интернет мулоқоти, паралингвистик воситалар

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Abstract: В этой статье было исследовано новое поле языка, которое включает в себя черты, существовавшие до появления Интернета сегодня, об интернет-общении,

Keywords:... компьютер технологиялари, электрон мулоқот, интернет мулоқоти, паралингвистик воситалар компьютерные технологии, электронная коммуникация, интернет коммуникация, паралингвистические средства.

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Abstract: This article explores a new area of language that includes pre-Internet features about internet communication today.

Keywords:... компьютер технологиялари, электрон мулоқот, интернет мулоқоти, паралингвистик воситалар computer technologies, electronic communication, internet communication, paralinguistic tools.

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Ҳозирги замон дунёси - бу «тингловчи» ва «кўрувчи одам» синтези даври. А.В.Соколов бугунги глобал ижтимоий коммуникация тизимининг шаклланиши борасида Канадалик профессор М.Маклюхан олдиндан башорат қилгани хусусида баён қилар экан, уни «электрон мулоқот даҳоси» деб атади. Электр ва электрон мулоқот воситалари, М.Маклюханга кўра, инсоният тарихидаги «коммуникацион инқилоб» дир. Замонавий мулоқот воситаларининг ўзига хос хусусияти шундаки, улар индивидуал сезгиларга эмас, балки инсоннинг бутун асаб тизимига таъсир қилади. Электрон мулоқот технологиялари янги технологик асосда сайёрамизни ягона «глобал қишлоқ» қа айлантиради. М.Маклюхан XX асрнинг 60-йилларида ўз башоратларини ўша пайтда пайдо бўлган телевидение

имкониятларидан бошлаб шакллантирган. У компьютер технологияларининг истиқболларини ҳисобга олмаган эди, чунки у даврда ҳали мулоқот воситасига айланмаган эди; шахсий компьютерлар, масофадан кириш имконига эга маълумотлар банки, электрон почта, “бутун дунё бўйлаб ўргимчак тўри – интернет” йўқ эди. Аммо Маклюхан “гипермедия” – мультимедия тизимларида амалга ошириладиган товуш, статик ва динамик тасвирлар бирлигини пайдо бўлишини олдиндан башорат қилган.

Экспериментал психолог олим П.М.Якобсон шахсни ҳаракатлантирувчи, фаолиятга рағбатлантирувчи мотивацион омилларнинг куйидаги ижтимоий-психологик турларини таснифлайди:

- 1) сиёсий, ахлоқий идеаллар;
- 2) таассурот олиш учун етарлича асосли манфаатлар (спорт, санъат ва ҳоказо);
- 3) кундалик ҳаётни ташкил этишга интилиш, меҳнат, ижодий фаолият ва оилавий ҳаёт ва бошқаларга лаёқат);
- 4) бирор нарсага кучли эҳтиёж (китоблар, пул ва ҳ.к.);
- 5) кучли туйғу (кадрлаш, севги, кўрқув, ғазаб, ғазаб, ачиниш ва ҳ.к.);
- 6) муайян вазиятларда керакли тарзда муносабат билдириш учун ички ишонч);
- 7) урф-одатлар (анъаналар, ахлоқ);
- 8) тақлид (ижтимоий тақлид, муайян хулқ-атвор намунасига тақлид ва бошқалар) .

Бизнингча, интернет мулоқоти ана шу тушунчаларнинг барчаси доирасида маълумот олиш, ахборот алмашиш, глобал микёсда ҳамфикрлар билан боғлана олиш, истаган машғулоти билан билвосита шуғулланиш имконияти тўйинтирилганлиги сабабли «аттрактор» сифатида бутун инсониятни ўзига жалб эта олди. Аттрактор – (инглизча attract – жалб қилмоқ, ўзига тортмоқ) динамик тизимлар фазали нукталарининг кўплиги билан характерланадиган, вақт ўқи давомида динамик тизим траекториясига тортилувчи ҳолат. Аттракторнинг ортида системани тўла эгаллаши, қоплаши мумкин бўлган нисбатан барқарор ҳолатлар ётади . Аттракторнинг энг оддий белгиси – бу ўзига тортувчи доимий нукта бўлиб, пировард натижада тизимнинг янги сифат босқичига ўтишига сабаб бўлади. Хусусан, бугунги шиддатли даврда дунёда кечаётган жараёнлар тилларга ҳам ўз таъсирини ўтказмоқда.

Тилшунослик фани пайдо бўлганидан бери тилшунослар оғзаки ва ёзма нутқ усуллари ҳақида гапириб келишган. Шунингдек, тил фаолият кўрсатадиган воситаларга алоҳида эътибор қаратилган: оғзаки нутқ учун – фонемик; ёзма нутқ учун – график; имо-ишора тили учун – визуал.

Бугунги кунда интернет пайдо бўлгунга қадар мавжуд бўлган хусусиятларни ўзида жамлаган тилнинг янги фаолият доираси – Интернет мулоқоти ҳақида гапириш мумкин.

Бу интернет фойдаланувчилари учун кундалик маиший мулоқот пайтида ҳам турли новербал воситалар: тасвирлар, фотосуратлар, аудио ва видео элементлардан фойдаланиш имконини берди. Шу билан бирга, нутқий мулоқот самарадорлигини таъминловчи паралингвистик воситаларнинг мақбул шакллари тобора кўпроқ излаб топмоқда. Турли даража ва кўламдаги мулоқот доираларида кенг қўлланилаётган замонавий «оғзаки-ёзма» интернет дискурсининг илгари тавсифланмаган жиҳатларини ёритиш, бугунги кунда тилда кечаётган оптималлашув жараёнларини ўрганиш муҳим аҳамиятга эга.

Ўзаро ижобий муносабат ўрнатиш аксарият суҳбатдошларнинг асосий коммуникатив мақсадидир. Бу мақсадга эришишда новербал воситалар муҳим аҳамиятга эга. Интернет мулоқоти билвосита жараён бўлиб, адресант → техник восита (телефон, компьютер) → адресат тарзида кечади. Табиийки, коммуникантлар бир-бирларининг юз-кўз ифодаларини, имо-ишораларини кўра олмайдилар. (Видеомулоқотда бунинг ҳам имкони пайдо бўлди.) Ҳиссий экспрессивлик даражаси шахслараро муносабатларга сезиларли таъсир кўрсатади: ҳис-туйғуларнинг қандай воситалар орқали узатилиши ва қанчалик тўғри амалга оширилиши ахборот мазмуни ва мулоқот таъсирчанлигини орттириши ёки камайтириши мумкин.

Интернет мулоқотининг инсон ҳаётининг барча соҳаларига кириб бориши ва етакчи воситалардан бирига айланиши тилга ҳам ўз таъсирини кучайтирмоқда. Тармоқли мулоқотнинг турли шакллари таркибини таҳлил қилиш тилнинг оғзаки ва ёзма мулоқот уйғунлигидаги функционал жиҳатлари, жумладан, синтактик хусусиятларини тадқиқ қилиш имконини беради. А.Л.Латипованинг ўринли таъкидлашича, интернет тилида содир бўлаётган ўзгаришлар вақт ўтиши билан кундалик тилга кириб боради ва шу билан тил тизимига, унинг сўз бойлигига таъсир қилади, шунинг учун сўнгги йилларда тилшунослар тармоқ мулоқотига алоҳида эътибор бера бошладилар. Бугунги давр кишисида “янги шиддатли виртуал дунё” шаклланиши ва ривожланишини кузатиш имконияти бор

Паралингвистик воситалар интернет мулоқотининг устун жиҳати сифатида қўшимча ахборот хусусиятига эга бўлиши билан бирга прагматик функцияларни бажариши билан ҳам тобора илмий жамоатчилик эътиборини тортмоқда. Уларнинг матн ва дискурсдаги ўрни ва роли борасида кўплаб тадқиқотлар олиб борилмоқда.

Паралингвистика нутқий мулоқотга овоз тембри, интонация, йўтал, имо-ишора, гапириш услуби каби воситалар ёрдамида узатилаётган маълумот

муайян маънода тўлдирадиган ҳодисаларни ўрганади. Қабул қилувчининг белгилар ифодасига реакциясини ўрганиши жихатидан прагматикага яқин туради. Паралингвистика объекти турлича тушунилади. Тор маънода у талаффуз билан бирга келадиган товуш ҳодисаларини ўз ичига олади; кенг маънода оғзаки нутқ (фақатгина товушга оид бўлиши шарт эмас) билан боғлиқ жараёнларни назарда тутаяди; ва ниҳоят, энг кенг ёндашувда паралингвистика умуман нутқий фаолиятга ҳамроҳ бўлган ҳар қандай ҳодиса: товуш, график, кинетик ва бошқаларни ўз ичига олади.

- Нима сабабдан гумонсираганини билмайман. Билиб қолсам, Анвар деган лақма ошнам бор, ўшанга айтаман, сизга оқизмай-томизмай етказаяди. Кейинги пайтда шунақароқ бўлиб қолган, дердим.

Бу гапдан Анвар ранжиди. «Шуни одам деб йўқлаб келдимми?» деб. Ҳозир унинг пичингига жавоб қайтарса гап талашиб қолишлари мумкинлигини билиб, индамади. Бошини ҳам қилиб ўтирди. Элчин бу ҳолатни пушаймонликдан деб тушуниб, жаҳл отидан тушди. Бирнафаслик сукут кераксиз гаплар сели йўлига тўғон бўлди (Т.Малик, «Шайтанат»).

«Бошини эгиб, индамай ўтириш» Анвар томонидан гап талашининг олдини олиш мақсадини ифодаласа, бу кинесик ҳаракат Элчин (қабул қилувчи) томонидан «қилган ишидан пушаймон бўляпти» прагмемаси тарзида қабул қилинган.

Мана, орадан неча йил ўтиб ўз дарвозаси олдида учрашиб турибди. Чувринди худди ўшандаги каби «Полвон тоға!» деб бўйнидан қучгиси келди. Салом бергач, қучоқлашиб кўришиш мақсадида қўлларини икки ёнга ёйди. Лекин Ҳовуз полвон унинг шаштини қайтарди – ўнг қўлини узатиб қўя қолди. Атайин шундай қилдими ё одати шумиди, Чувринди билолмади (Т.Малик, «Шайтанат»). Матнда кинесик ҳаракатлар прагматик мазмун ифодалашга хизмат қилган. Ҳовуз полвоннинг қучоқлашиб кўришмай, ўнг қўлини узатиб қўя қолиши коммуникант кутган самимиятни бермаганлиги унинг ички эътирозига сабаб бўлди.

«Философская энциклопедия» (Фалсафий энциклопедия) луғатида паралингвистиканинг лингвистик ва ижтимоий-фалсафий моҳияти батафсил очиб берилган. Паралингвистиканинг ривожланиши тилшунослик амалиёти ва чет тилини ўрганишда, бошқа миллат вакиллари билан мулоқот жараёнида, санъат, тиббиёт, суд тиббий-экспертиза каби қатор соҳаларнинг эҳтиёжлари учун ҳам аҳамиятли эканлиги таъкидланади. Масалан, шифокор касаллик белгилари кўринишида беморнинг нутқига ҳамроҳ бўладиган паралингвистик ҳодисаларни «ўқийди». Бундай ҳолларда паралингвистик ҳодисаларни идрок этиш ва талқин қилиш қобилияти махсус билим талаб қилади – паралингвистик элементлар қанчалик махсус бўлса, шунчалик мураккаб бўлади.

Интернет мулоқотида муайян ҳиссиётни ифодалаш учун ишлатиладиган паралингвистик (график) воситалардан бири тиниш белгиларидир. Ёзма нутққа хос бўлган тиниш белгилари ва бош ҳарфлар имлоси ҳам янгича услубий маъно касб этиб, ҳиссий эмоционалликни ифодалаш воситасига айланди. Ундов ва сўроқ белгиларини қатор қилиб бир нечта қўйиш, жумладаги гап бўлаклари орасида ва охирида кўп нуктани қўллаш, сўз ёки жумлани бош ҳарфлар билан ёзиш, айрим сўзлардаги ҳарфлар орасига ракамлар қўшиш, кириллча-лотинча алифбони аралаштириб қўллаш каби бир қатор янгича функционал усуллар пайдо бўлдики, буларнинг бари субъектив баҳо шакллари сифатида талқин қилинади. Бу ҳолатлар грамматик меъёрлардан чекиниш ҳисобланса-да, лекин «оғзаки-ёзма» сўзлашув жараёни учун услубий восита сифатида эмоционал-экспрессивликни ифодалаш вазифасини ўтайди.

Ким бўлишидан қатъий назар ИНСОННИ севишга ўрганинг, ўргатинг!
(«Фейсбук»дан)

Жумлада мантиқий урғу олган сўз бош ҳарфлар билан ёзилган. Ифоданаётган фикрга сўзловчи ўз субъектив муносабатини шу тарика таъкидламоқчи бўлган.

АНОР ҲОСИЛИ...ОНАМ ЭККАН АНОРЛАР... («Фейсбук»дан)

Интернет фойдаланувчиси томонидан ўз онасининг сурати ва анор расмига илова тарзида ёзилган бу ёзув «Онамдан ёдгорлик бўлган анор пишди» мазмунидаги прагмемани ифолайди ва кузатувчиларга (қабул қилувчиларга) ҳам ҳиссий таъсир кўрсатади. Таъсирчанликни ошириш мақсадида сўзлар тўлиғича бош ҳарфлар билан ёзилган.

Синтактик бирликлар мазмуни прагматик доирасининг кенгайиши ва турли модал маънолар ифодаланишида тиниш белгиларининг ҳам ўз ўрни ва роли бор. Масалан, сўроқ белгиси таажжуб, ғазаб, пушаймонлик, истехзо ва ҳақорат кабиларни ифодалаш учун ишлатилади.

- a) истехзо: Мени сертификатим кани??? Камбағални туяни устида ит копада дегандай. Нима бало, уни ҳам гумдон қилдиларми???
- b) таажжуб: Тушунмадим хазилми еки???
- c) безовталиқ: Ким уйлайди буларни, ким????;
- d) ажабланиш: қатта адрес???

Айниқса, ундов белгиси ҳиссиётлар палитрасини ифода этишга ёрдам бериши билан диққатга сазовордир:

- a) норозилиқ: Уларда яхшилик йўқ! Уларда яхшилик йўқ!! Уларда яхшилик йўқ!!! Муаллиф ўз фикрининг ўта муҳимлигини таъкидлаш мақсадида градация усулини ундов белгилари сонини кўпайтириб бориш орқали қўллаган.

- b) олқиш, миннатдорлик: Сизга ўхшаб теран фикрлайдиган инсонлар кўпайсин! Раҳмат!;
- c) таклиф: Нолдан бизнес бошлаш йўлини ўргатамиз!;
- d) табрик: Табриклаймиз Абусаид акамизни!!!;
- e) истехзо: Мард бўлса 4 мисра шъер ўкиб ўзи чиқсин. Уятееее!!!;
- f) киноя: «Аввал саводингни чиқар!!!» дейдиган одам йўқ...;
- g) кўллаб-қувватлаш: Сиз ажойиб иш қиляпсиз !!!;
- h) ҳамдардлик: Шукур ака, сизни куйинганиз қаергаям борарди!..;
- i) қувонч: Бувисини боласи!!!;
- j) таъкидни кучайтириш: Дўстнинг яхшиси бу сенинг оилангдир!!!.

Кўп нуқта ҳам ўзига хос функционаллиқка эга бўлиб, иккиланиш, афсусланиш, жим қолиш, мулоҳазакорлик каби маъно оттенкаларини ифодалашга хизмат қилади.

- a) афсусланиш: Мляяя... шундай...;
- b) мулоҳаза: Кимдир содда қилиб тушунтириш керак шекилли...;
- c) киноя, пичинг: Шунга ота гўри қозихонами...?! ;
- d) жим қолиш: Она минг ҳаяжонга берилди. Боради... .

Сўзловчи ўз суҳбатдошига нисбатан яхши муносабатда эканини билдирувчи сигнал юбориши муҳим, бу эса мулоқот муваффақиятини таъминлайди. А.С.Трачнинг фикрига кўра, айна пайтда оғзаки нутқнинг ҳажм, интонация, урғу, овоз тембри, таклид ва бошқа паралингвистик воситаларини ҳисобга олганда, у ёзма нутқдан анча бой . Шунингдек, имо-ишоралар, юз ифодалари, мулоқот пайтида ўзини тутиш, сўзловчининг ташки кўриниши ва бошқа белгилар ҳам нутқий таъсирнинг новербал воситалари ҳисобланади. Айна, ана шу воситалар ўрнини тўлдириш эҳтиёжи интернет мулоқоти жараёнига кулгичлар («смайликлар»), турли хил иллюстрациялар (эмодзи, мем, гиф, эмотикон ва бошқалар), анимацион тасвирлар каби нутқий таъсир воситаларининг пайдо бўлишига олиб келди.

Интернет мулоқотининг пайдо бўлиши билан паралингвистик воситалар рўйхати анча кенгайди. Гарчи бу иллюстратив воситалар анъанавий мулоқот жараёнида қўлланиб келинган бўлса-да, интернет дискурси уларни бир майдонга жамлаб, фойдаланиш учун қулай имконият яратиб берганлиги билан характерлидир. Бундай иллюстратив воситалар узатилаётган маълумотни осон англаш, коммуникантлар ўртасида ўзаро яқин муносабатларни шакллантириш, экспрессив бўёқдорликни таъминлаш каби катор вазифаларни бажаради. Шунингдек, бошқа маданият вакиллари билан уларнинг тилини билмасдан туриб мулоқот қилиш имконини беради. Табиатига кўра, булар паралингвистик воситалар бўлиб, мулоқотнинг жонли ва таъсирли бўлишини таъминлайди. Улар иштирокидаги мулоқот эса “универсал тил” деб ҳам юритилмоқда.

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МАҚСУДА ЭРГАШЕВА ШЕЪРИЯТИДА ДАВР РУҲИ ВА МУАММОЛЛАРИНИНГ ИФОДАСИ

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Тожиматова Зулайхо Абдуғаффор қизи

Адабиётшунослик кафедраси ўқитувчиси



Abstract: Бадиий адабиётдаги ижодкор шахс ва жамият муносабатлари масаласи Максуда Эргашева ижодида ёрқин намоён бўлади. Мақолада шоира шеърияти ва унда ижодкор шахснинг жамиятдаги воқеа-ҳодисаларга муносабати, ўзига хос услуби таҳлилга тортилган.

Keywords:... ижодкор шахс, лирик қаҳрамон, ижтимоий мухит, шахсий кечинма, рухий ҳолат, маънавий еҳтиёж

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Ҳақиқий ижодкор ўз атрофида рўй бераётган воқеа-ҳодисаларни синчковлик билан кузатади. Халқ дардини тез илғайди. Уларга ечим топишга уринади. "Ижодкор бадиий асар яратаркан, ўз замонаси, миллати, урф-одати, дини, турмуш тарзи, сиёсий, ижтимоий мухитидан кета олмайди", - дея таъкидлайди адабиётшунос Қаҳҳор Йўлчиев. Шунинг учун шеър таҳлил қилганимизда, миллатнинг айни дамдаги етакчи туйғусини ёки ёзувчининг ички кечинмаларини англашимиз лозимдир.

Максуда Эргашеванинг ижтимоий руҳда ёзилган шеърларида Томарисона жасурлик, кескирлик бор. Шоира ўз халқи кулса, кулган, куйса, кул бўлганлардан. Туйғулари тоза, самимий, халқона, рангин ва юксак. Хар бир шеъри меҳр-оқибатга, муҳаббат-у садоқатга, адолат-у иймонга, Ҳаққа етакловчи нидо, мурожаатга ўхшайди. Хар бир шеъри жамият ва шахс ҳаётидаги иллатларга, ёлғонларга қарши кўтарилган исёнга монанд, отилган ўққа монанд. У ҳеч қачон шунчаки қоғоз қоралаш учун шеър ёзмаган, қаламини кўнгилга – кўнгил қонига ботириб олиб ёзган:

Чечакжон, миттижон, юр, мени бошла,
 Борайлик оролнинг тузликларига.
 Бостириб кирайлик халқини сотган,
 Хоин юракларнинг музликларига.
 Ҳар йили туғилар Ўзбекистонда
 Ўттиз уч минг дона митти тепалик.
 Чечакжон кўтариб байроқларини
 Уларнинг бошига йиғлаб борайлик

“Шоир ижодининг қиммати унинг соф шахсий кечинмалари, тасвири билан эмас, балки замонасининг ижтимоий жихатдан муҳим ҳодисаларини ўзининг шахсий таржимаи ҳоли фактига айлантира олиши билан белгиланади.” [1.23], - дейди адабиётшунос олим Ҳ. Жўраев.

М. Эргашева ўзининг дастлабки ижодий тажрибаларидан бошлаб воқеликда бўлаётган ҳодисаларга муносабат билдиришга ҳаракат қилди. Ўз тақдирини халқ оммаси турмуши билан боғлаган ҳолда лирик шеърлар битди. Ўтган асрнинг 80-йилларида «Ўзбекистон адабиёти ва санъати» газетасида чоп этилган “Тошкент билан мулоқот» сарлавҳали шеъри ҳам шулар жумласидан. Шеър ижодкорлар ўртасида жуда катта акс-садо уйғотди, ижобий маънода уларни хушёрликка даъват этди. Чунки шоира бу шеърида ўша пайтдаги ижод аҳлининг “ичи тўла дардлари”ни очиқ ифодалаб берганди. Шоира бу шеърида айрим «дардсиз қалблар»нинг лоқайдлиги туфайли пахтакорнинг аянчли қисмати «сийқа сўз билан» улуғланаётгани, газета-журналлар саҳифаларида пахтакор меҳнатининг чинакам манзараси эмас, сохта уйилган хирмонлар ҳақида айюҳаннос урилаётганидан очиқ-ойдин фарёд чекканди.

Чиндан ҳам, Уйғун 30-йилларда ёзилган шеърларининг бирида илғор пахтакор аёл образини қаҳрамонлаштириб, унга бундай сўзлар билан мурожаат этган эди: “Амр эт, Тожихон, амр эт, Осмондаги ойни олиб берайми?..”. Шоира Зулфия эса 72-йилларда ёзилган шеърида пахтакор аёлга қарата:

Мен қуёшдан узиб берай сенга бир парча,

Юрагимдан узган сингари.

Мен қуёшдан узиб берай сенга бир парча,

Ёлғон бўлсин ўтнинг тингани [2.168] дейди.

Агар Уйғун ўз шеърида ер йигит сифатида пахтакор аёлга меҳр-мухаббатини изҳор этиш, ғамхўрлик қилиш билан чекланса, Зулфия пахтакор аёл сиймосида жуфтидан айрилиб юрак “ўти тинган”, бевани тасвирлайди. Мақсуда Эргашева эса пахтакорнинг ўзига айланиб қишлоқ меҳнаткашларининг ҳақиқий аҳолини, жисмоний ва руҳий ҳолатини аниқ ифодалайди ва «Оқ олтинни олтин қўллар яратмоқда» деб асарлар яратаётган санъат аҳлига қуйидагича танбех беради:

Шоир: менга ғамгин бўлса ҳам

Дил ўйнатар қўшиқлардан ёз.

Рассом, менинг юзимни чизма,

Кетмон тутган билагимни чиз.

Бўёқларинг тўқ бўлмаса ҳам

Оғриб турган юрагимни чиз.

«Олисдаги кичик бир кишлок Оқбўйрадан» юборилган ва «ичи тўла дардлар» билан йўғрилган бу хат ўз даврида пойтахтдаги “мана ман” деган ижодкорларни ҳам ўйлантириб кўйди.

Шоира бир шеърида:

“Ўз ватан тупроғини

Шухрат учун гар сотса ким,

Юртининг фарзандларин

Қора қонига қотса ким,

Беркиниб ўз қилмишидан

Пучмоқлар ичра ётса ким,

Мен рўмолимни бошимдан

Олдим, белимга боғладим..” дейди.

Чиндан ҳам шоира ўз рўмолини белига маҳкам боғлайди. Рўмолидан камар, рўмолидан байроқ ясайди-да, гоҳ навқирон йигитдек, гоҳ муштипар киз бўлиб, гоҳ жонкуяр онага айланиб, ўзи кўриб турган жамики адолатсизлик, эркисизлик, шафқатсизликларга қарши бош кўтаради:

Максуда, боғлар пойида шеър ёз,

Ўлимга қарши исён бу боғлар...

Шоирани шу руҳдаги шеърларига адабиётшунос И. Ғафуров ўзининг “Умуминсоният дарди” сарлавҳали мақоласида шундай баҳо беради “...Булар, назаримда, ўқиладиган, кўкрак қафасини тўлдириб хайкирадиган шеърлар. Улар нигоҳ қироати шеърлари эмас. Улар йигирманчи аср шовқинлари, Невада ва Семипалатинск қуюнлари, қарсиллаб йиртилаётган озон қатламлари, ҳеч қайси замонларда кўрилмаган денгиз ҳалокатлари, кирилаётган балиқлар... унларига кўшилиб таралаётган симфониядир. Ҳа, бу шеърлар сершовқин, серзарда. Лекин шеър қачонгача юмшоқ бўлади? Қачонгача шикаста бўлади? Қачонгача пичирлайди?

Ҳаётнинг сокин бўлиб кўринган абадий ҳаракати замиридаги янгилиниш исёни бу шеърларни “Янгилиниш ҳаракати” деб баҳолашга изн беради”[3.]

Шоиранинг ўзи эса шеърят ҳақида адабиётшунос устози М.Матғозиевга ёзган мактубида шундай дейди: ““Тингламасга ўзгалар агар

Ўз-ўзимга шеър ўқийман мен” – деб ёзибди Абдулла Орипов. Ҳусниддин Шарипов эса: “Мен эса айтмасам кашфимни

Ёрилиб кетишдан кўрқаман” –дебди.

Донолар: “Ижодкор – халқ қалбининг таржимонидир” дейишганидек улар худди менинг дардимни ёзишибди. Эҳтимол, яна кўплар шу “дард”нинг “бемори”дир. Бу дарднинг давоси эса, шу дардни одамларга айта олиш ва айта билиш, Зеро, дардни айта олишдан кўра айта билиш албатта мушкул. Мен она табиатнинг чексиз гўзаллиги олдида лол қолиб,

тўлқинланаману, бунга одамларни ҳам шерик қилиш ҳаваси пайдо бўлади қалбимда. Бу ҳавас – орзуга, орзу – армонга, армон эса дардга айланади. Лекин қалбимдаги тўлқиннигина эмас, ўша тўлқин пайдо қилган гўзалликни қандай бўлса, шундайлигича тасвирлай олармикинман, нўноқ тасвирларим шеърият рангини хиралаштириб қўймасмикан, деб қўрқаман. Одамлар қалбининг нозик туйғуларини қўйламоқчи бўламану уларга озор бериб қўйишдан иккиланаман..."[4]

Юқоридагилардан кўриниб турибдики, шеърият Максуда Эргашева учун оддий эрмак, шунчаки ҳавас эмас, балки улкан маънавий эҳтиёж, жиддий ҳаётий заруратдир. У шеърият учун туғилганига, она халқига шеър тилидан сўйлаб хизмат қила олишига ишончи комил. "...Мен газета ва журналлар вароғини шоирлик даъвосида ёки ёғлиқ мақтовлар учун орзу қилмайман, балки мен учун бундан бошқа яшаш усули йўқлиги учун истайман..." [4], – дейди шоира.

Ҳақиқатан, Максуда Эргашева туғма истеъдод эгаси, чинакам ижодкор, беқиёс шоира эди. У митти гийҳнинг бош кўтаришидан тортиб, бутун инсониятни ўзгача синчков нигоҳ билан англари, пировардида ҳеч ким айтмаган, ҳеч кимнинг ҳаёлига келмаган қўйма сатрларни қораларди. Иброҳим Ғафуров таъбири билан айтганда "умуминсоният дарди" билан ёнади. Унинг шеърияти умуминсоний тус олишининг ягона омили миллийликнинг теранлигидадир. Шоира ўзбек менталитетига хос бўлган, бўлганда ҳам ўзбек аёлигагина мансуб айрим жиҳатларни шундай моҳирлик билан тасвирлайдики, беихтиёр кўз олдингизда "ўзбек аёли" гавдаланади:

Осмондаги бир кўхна кампир
Пахтасини чувий бошлади.
Фаришталар олам саҳнини
Ўқпарларга белаб ташлади.[5.120]

"Баҳорни ахтариб" шеърида укасини опичлаб олган, совқотган қўлларига "қариқиз ўтлари" ёпишиб қолган, болакайнинг ҳолати ниҳоятда тиниқ тасвирланади:

Укасин қўлида дўшписи,
Ичида бир сиқим кўк ялпиз.
Гўёки дўшпида келмоқда,
Навбаҳор таратиб ширин ис.[5.4]

Лирик қаҳрамон боласининг илк топилмасидан қувонган она мисоли ўз ҳаяёжонларини яширолмай, меҳрибонлик билан, акаси опичлаб олган, балки эндигина тетапоя қилаётган болажонини пешонасига "ҳай, баракалла" ёрлигини ёпиштиришга даъват этади:

Йўловчи, бир лаҳза тўхтагин,
Ўпиб қўй болани тўхтатиб.

Ахир, у ҳаммадан илгари

Тошибди баҳорни ахтариб. [5.4]

“Қизғалдоқ” шеърида шоира қизғалдоқни қўлларига хина кўйиб олган, яноқлари лов-лов ёнган, яшил нимча кийган ўспирин қизга қиёслайди. Ўқувчи айнан “яшил нимча” тасвири орқали ортиқча таърифларсиз, қошларига ўсма тортилган, майда ўрилган сочлари тақимини ўпган, қизил кўйлаги устидан яшил нимчаси ажралиб турган ўзбек қизини тасаввур қилади:

Яшил кўйлак кийиб қирмиз кўйлакка

Катта йўл четида ўсди қизғалдоқ.

Қуёшни шарафлаб, фируза кўкга

Хиноли қўлларин чўзди қизғалдоқ [5.14]

Маълумки чучмоманинг икки барги бўлиб улар тўлқинсимон шаклда буралиб қолади. Пояси эса буришган шаклда бўлади. Синчков шоира “Чучмомо” шеърида бу ҳолатни рўмолининг бир учини тишлаган момога қиёслайди:

Нечун сизни дейдилар “момо”

Тош остида унган чучмомо?

Сиз чиқибсиз рўмолингизнинг

Бир учини тишлаб, гулмомо [5.92]

Кейинги сатрда чучмомо чақалоқнинг қалпоғига қиёсланадики, бу ниҳоятда ғайриоддий ўхшатиш бўлиб, одатда ўзбек болалари киядиган икки ишли, учида ишлар жамланмасидан дўмбоқчаси бор қалпоқ назарда тутилади:

Бойчечакнинг ўртоғимисиз,

Чақалоқнинг қалпоғимисиз

Ёки баҳор кўтариб чиққан

Тирикликнинг байроғимисиз? [5.92]

Ижодкор “Қирқ йил” шеърида қирқ йилдан буён райҳонлар экиб Момо Ҳавводан мерос ишқи билан жуфти ҳалоли ҳонадонининг ҳар заррасига сингиб бораётган бека образини яратади:

Сўлмасин деб ниҳолларингиз

Яшил япроқларимни бердим.

Устун қилиб қошонангизга

Тилло бармоқларимни бердим.

Боғингизда кўзларим булоқ,

Киприкларим гиёҳ бўлдилар...[5.142]

Шоиранинг шеърларида аёл қалбининг товланишлари, унинг изтироб-у кечинмалари моҳирона акс этган. Унинг “Зайнаб” шеъри республика матбуотида ҳам юксак баҳо олади. Отабек – Кумуш – Зайнаб воқеаси, “Ўткан кунлар” қаҳрамонларининг оташин ишқ-муҳаббати ҳақида жуда кўп ёзилган.

Саъдулла Ҳакимнинг “Кумушбиби, мен сизни севиб қолдим”, Ҳалима Худойбердиеванинг “Бегим” шеърларидан кейин гўё улардан ошириб шеър айтиб бўлмайдигандек. Бироқ Максуда Эргашева Зайнабга – Кумушнинг қотили, романдаги салбий қахрамонга шеър бағишлади. Суйиб суйилмаган, оташин муҳаббатига жавоб топа олмай даҳшатли қотилликка қўл урган Зайнабнинг қора кўнгиллиги эмас, балки, фожеаси, унинг жавобсиз муҳаббати ҳақида бу шеър.

...У севилди, сен севилмадинг,
Ахир бу ҳол беҳад ёмондир.
Юлдузлар ҳам, гул ҳам, япроқ ҳам,
Бари Кумушбиби томондир.
Гарчи сенга қалби бегона
Отабекдан кеча олмадинг,
Ҳаёт сенга тутқазгач оғу
Нечун танҳо ича қолмадинг.

Сўнги сатрларда муаллиф аслида барчасига ишқ айбдор деган хулосага келади. Ишқ бўлганда ҳам шундай оташки, унинг қувончи ҳам, азоби ҳам, ҳатто, фожеаси ҳам улуғвор.

Менга насиб этсайди қайта,
Ўшандай ишқ, ўшандай куйиш. –
Яна жон деб оғу тутардим,
Яна жон деб ичарди Кумуш. [5.20]

Муаллиф ушбу шеъри орқали Зайнабни оқламоқчи эмас, албатта. Бироқ умрини жуфтига фидо этаётган, жуфти пойида қизгалдоқдек тўкилиб турган бир аёл учун рад этилиш қанчалар аламли ва азобли экангини аёл бўлгани учун ҳам чуқурроқ ҳис этаётгани табиий.

Юқоридагилардан кўриниб турибдики, Максуда Эргашева ўз шеърларида миллатимиз аёлларини, уларнинг қалб оламини ҳеч қандай муболағасиз, соф ҳолатда ифодалайди.

ФҲЙДАЛАНИЛГАН АДАБИЁТЛАР:

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ZAMONAVIY INNOVATSION TEXNOLOGIYALARDAN FOYDALANISH - ZAMON TALABI.

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Abstract: Maqolada zamonaviy innovatsion texnologiyalarning jamiyatimizdagi o'rnini, ahamiyatini, turlari, ta'lim tizimida axborotlashtirish tizimiga o'tish, zamonaviy innovatsion texnologiyalar industriyasi rivojlanishining zarur vositasi sifatida ko'rib chiqilgan

Keywords:... Innivatsion rivojlantirish strategiyasi, innovatsion texnologiyalar industriyasi, jamiyatni axborotlashtirish, zamonaviy innovatsion texnologiya, ta'limdagi innovatsion jarayonlar, innovatsion ta'lim.

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O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Sh.M.Mirziyoevning 21.09.2018 yildagi PF-5544-sonli Farmonida, 2019-2021-yillarda O'zbekiston Respublikasini innovatsion rivojlantirish strategiyasini tasdiqlash to'g'risida qaror qabul qilindi. Ilm-fan va texnika yutuqlarini keng qo'llagan holda iqtisodiyot tarmoqlariga, ijtimoiy va boshqa sohalarga zamonaviy innovatsion texnologiyalarni tezkor joriy etish O'zbekiston Respublikasi jadal rivojlanishining muhim sharti hisoblanadi.

Jamiyat va davlat hayotining barcha sohalari shiddat bilan rivojlanayotgani islohotlarni mamlakatimizning jahon sivilizatsiyasi yetakchilari qatoriga kirish yo'lida tez va sifatli ilgariylashini ta'minlaydigan zamonaviy innovatsion g'oyalar, ishlanmalar va texnologiyalarga asoslangan holda amalga oshirishni taqozo etadi.

Shu bilan birga, o'tkazilgan tahlil ishlab chiqarishni modernizatsiya, diversifikatsiya qilish, uning hajmini oshirish hamda ichki va tashqi bozorlarda raqobatbardosh mahsulotlar turlarini kengaytirish borasidagi ishlar lozim darajada olib borilmayotganini ko'rsatdi.

Xususan, bu borada ko'plab ko'rsatkichlarning mavjud emasligi va ishlar samarali muvofiqlashtirilmagani sababli mamlakatimiz so'nggi yillarda nufuzli va obro'li xalqaro tuzilmalar tomonidan tuziladigan Global innovatsion indeks reytingida ishtirok etmayapti.

Iqtisodiyot va ijtimoiy soha tarmoqlarining ilmiy muassasalar bilan o'zaro hamkorligi darajasi pastligi, vazirlik va idoralar, shuningdek, mahalliy davlat hokimiyati organlarining innovatsion rivojlanish sohasidagi faoliyati lozim darajada muvofiqlashtirilmayotgani bu boradagi birinchi navbatdagi maqsadlar va vazifalarga erishish imkonini bermayapti.

Jahon fanining zamonaviy yutuqlari, innovatsion g'oyalar, ishlanmalar va texnologiyalar asosida mamlakatni jadal rivojlantirish, shuningdek, 2017 – 2021-yillarda O'zbekiston Respublikasini rivojlantirishning beshta ustuvor yo'nalishi bo'yicha Harakatlar strategiyasida belgilangan vazifalarning ijrosini izchil ta'minlash maqsadida:

1. Quyidagilar:

2019 – 2021-yillarda O'zbekiston Respublikasini innovatsion rivojlantirish strategiyasi (keyingi o'rinlarda Strategiya deb yuritiladi);

2019 – 2021-yillarda O'zbekiston Respublikasini innovatsion rivojlantirish strategiyasini amalga oshirish bo'yicha “yo'l xaritasi” (keyingi o'rinlarda – “Yo'l xaritasi”);

O'zbekiston Respublikasini 2030-yilgacha innovatsion rivojlantirishning maqsadli ko'rsatkichlari (keyingi o'rinlarda – maqsadli ko'rsatkichlar) tasdiqlansin.

2017-2021-yillarda O'zbekiston Respublikasini rivojlantirishning beshta ustuvor yo'nalishi bo'yicha Harakatlar strategiyasida aholi farovonligini tubdan oshirish va turmush sifatini yaxshilash, jamiyat va davlatni har tomonlama hamda jadal rivojlantirish, mamlakatni modernizatsiya qilish va hayotning barcha sohalarini liberallashtirish bo'yicha aniq maqsadlar belgilab olindi.

Boshqacha qilib aytganda, biz O'zbekistonni ishlab chiqarishda innovatsiya va intellektual hissaning yuqori ulushi bo'lgan barqaror bozor iqtisodiyotiga, zamonaviy va global bozorda raqobatbardosh sanoatga, shuningdek, qulay investitsiyaviy va ishchanlik muhitiga ega jadal rivojlanayotgan mamlakatga aylantirishimiz lozim. Qo'yilgan maqsadlarga O'zbekistonni rivojlanishning innovatsion modeliga to'liq o'tkazmasdan turib erishish mumkin emas, bu mamlakatda innovatsion faoliyatni davlat tomonidan qo'llab-quvvatlashning hamda davlat boshqaruvi, iqtisodiyot ustuvor tarmoqlari va ijtimoiy sohaga innovatsion g'oyalar, ishlanmalar va texnologiyalarni amalda joriy qilishni rag'batlantirishning samarali tizimini yaratish zaruratini taqozo etadi.

Respublikamizda axborotlashtirish keng yo'lga qo'yilishi bilan undagi xar bir fuqoroga kerakli paytda, kerakli miqdorda, kerakli sifatda ma'lumot olish imkoniyatlari ochilmoqda. Respublikamizdagi viloyatlar, shaxarlar, tumanlarga qarashli korxonalar, tashkilotlar va muassasalar zamonaviy kompyuter texnikalari bilan jixozlanib, ular maxsus qurilmalar (telefon tarmog'i, modem va boshqalar) yordamida axborotlarni uzatish va qabul qilish imkoniyatiga ega bo'lmoqda. Insonning iqtisodiy, ekologik, siyosiy va boshqa soxalarda fikrlash doirasining kengayishi axborotli muxitning sifat va miqdor jixatdan o'zgarishi, yangi xususiyatga ega bo'lgan axborotli muxitning kelib chiqishiga sabab bo'lmoqda.

Demak axborotlashtirish vaqtinchalik tadbiiq emas, rivojlanishning zarur vositasidir va axborotli muxitning hozirgi rivojlanish darajasidagi holatini

informatikasiz qo'llab bo'lmaydi. Axborotlarni tez, sifatli yig'ish, saqlash, qayta ishlash va uzatish kabi vazifalarni bajarishda hisoblash texnikasining xizmati beqiyos ekaniga ishonch hosil qilmoqda. Iqsodiyotning boshqarishdagi o'zgarishlar, bozor munossabatlariga o'tish, buxgalteriya xisobini tashkil qilishga katta ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Xisobning xalqaro tizimlarga o'tishi amalga oshirilmoqda bu uning uslubiyatini yangi shakllarini ishlab chiqarishni talab qiladi. Zamonaviy innovatsion texnologiyalar industriyasi majmuini kompyuter, aloqa tizimi, ma'lumotlar ombori, bilimlar ombori va u bilan bog'liq faoliyat soxalari tashkil qiladi. Bugungi kunda zamonaviy innovatsion texnologiyalarini shartli ravishda "saqlovchi, ratsionallashtiruvchi, yaratuvchi" turlarga ajratish mumkin. Birinchi turdagi texnologiyalar mehnatni, moddiy resurslarni, vaqtni tejaydi. Ratsionallashtiruvchi innovatsion texnologiyalariga chiptalar buyurtma qilish, mexmonxona xisob-kitoblari tizimlari misol bo'ladi. Yaratuvchi (ijodiy) innovatsion texnologiyalari axborotni ishlab chiqaradigan, undan foydalanadigan va insonni tarkibiy qism sifatida o'z ichiga oladigan tizimlardan iborat. Zamonaviy innovatsion texnologiyalarining xozirgi zamon taraqqiyoti hamda yutuqlari fan va inson faoliyatining barcha soxalarini axborotlashtirish zarurligini ko'rsatmoqda.

Jamiyatni axborotlashtirish deganda, axborotdan iqtisodni rivojlantirish, mamlakat fan-taxnika taraqqiyotini, jamiyatni demokratlashtirish va intellektuallashtirish jarayonlarini jadallashtirishni ta'minlaydigan jamiyat boyligi sifatida foydalanish tushuniladi.

Darxaqiqat, jamiyatni axborotlashtirish – inson xayotining barcha jabxalarida intellektual faoliyatning rolini oshirish bilan bog'lik ob'ektiv jarayon xisoblanadi. Jamiyatni axborotlashtirish respublikamiz xalqi turmush darajasining yaxshilanishiga, ijtimoiy extiyojlarning qondirilishiga, iqtisodning o'sishi hamda fan-texnika taraqqiyotining jadallashishiga xizmat qiladi.

Jamiyatni axborotlashtirish jarayonini 5 asosiy yo'nalishga ajratish mumkin:

- Mexnat, texnologik va ishlab chiqarish jarayoni vositalarini kompleks avtomatlashtirish.

- Ilmiy tadqiqotlar, loyixalash va ishlab chiqarish axborotlashtirish.
- Tashkiliy- iqtisodiy boshqarishni avtomatlashtirish.
- Axoliga xizmat ko'rsatish soxasini axborotlashtirish.
- Ta'lim va kadrlar tayyorlash jarayonini axborotlashtirish.

Bilim olishda, ya'ni ma'lum turdagi axborotlarni o'zlashtirishda zamonaviy innovatsion texnologiyalar tizimining yordami benixoya kattadir. Axborot qanday ko'rinishda ifodalanishidan qat'iy nazar, uni yig'ish, saqlash, qayta ishlash va foydalanishda kompyuter texnikasining rolini quyidagilar belgilaydi:

Birinchiidan, o'qitishda yangi zamonaviy axborot texnologiyalaridan foydalanish standart (an'anaviy) tizimga nisbatan o'quv jarayonini jadallashtirib, talabada ilmga qiziqishni oshiradi, ular ijodiy faoliyatini o'stiradi, bilim berishga

differensial yondashish, olingan bilimlarni takrorlash, mustaxkamlash va nazorat qilishni yengillashtiradi, talabani o'quv jarayonining sub'ektiga aylantiradi.

Ikkinchidan, yangi innovatsion axborot texnologiyalaridan ta'lim-tarbiya jarayonida quyidagi shakllarda foydalanish mumkin bo'ladi:

- muayyan pedmetlarni o'qitishda kompyuter darslari;
- kompyuter darslari – ko'rgazmali material sifatida;
- talabalarning guruxli va frontal ishlarini tashkillashtirishda;
- talabalarning ilmiy izlanishlarini tashkillashtirishda;
- talabalarning o'qishdan bo'sh vaqtlarini to'g'ri tashkil qilish masalalarini xal etishda va x.k.

Mexnat samaradorligining bundan keyingi o'sishi va faravonlik darajasini ko'tarish katta xajmdagi multimedia axborotini (matn, grafika, video tasvir, tovush, animatsiya) qabul qilish ishlashga yangi intellektual vositalar va inson mashina interfeyslardan foydalanish asosidagina yetishish mumkin. Xozirgi dunyodagi barcha ish joylarining 50 foizi ga yaqin innovatsion axborot texnologiya vositalari bilan ta'minlangan.. Jamiyatni axborotlashtirish, yangi zamonaviy axborot texnologiyalari bilan ta'minlash insonlarning turli - tuman ma'lumotlarga bo'lgan extiyojini qondirishda muxim o'rin tutadi. Inson innovatsion texnologiyalar olami ichra yasharkan , voqea-xodisalar jarayonlarning bir-biriga aloqadorligini, o'zaro munosabatlari va moxiyatni tashkil etish ,o'z xayotidan kelib chiqayotgan murakkab savollarga ilmiy javob topish maqsadida ko'pdan-ko'p dalil va raqamlarga murojaat qiladi. Axborot tufayli nazariya amaliyot bilan birikadi. Amaliyot nazariyasi esa amaliyotsiz mavjud ham bo'lmaydi ,rivojlanmaydi ham.

Jamiyatda odamlar o'rtasidagi aloqa faktori o'rtasidagi «ko'prik» - bu axborotdir. Demak , zamonaviy innovatsion texnologiyalardan (kompyuter, telefon, smart televizor, internet, veb-saytlar, aloqa tarmoqlari, smart kitoblar va boshqalar) foydalanish ko'p taraflama qulayliklarni yaratdi, ayniqsa xozirgi pandemiya davrida yuksak darajada rivojlandi, oliy ta'lim muassasalarida masofaviy ta'lim tashkil etildi. Zamonaviy ta'lim zamonamizning turli muammolarini, birinchi navbatda, o'quvchilarni ijtimoiylashtirish va moslashtirish muammolarini hal qilishni talab qiladi. Bitiruvchilarimiz qanday ko'rinishga ega bo'lishi o'quv jarayonini tashkil etishning butun tizimiga bog'liq. Endi bolaning maktabda ta'lim olish natijasi aniqlandi - asosiy kompetensiyalarni shakllantirish. Ularni faqat an'anaviy usullarning kuchlari bilan shakllantirish mumkin emas va mantiqiy emas. O'qituvchiga innovatsion texnologiyalar yordamga keladi.

Innovatsion texnologiyalar so'nggi paytlarda mashhur bo'lgan pedagogik texnologiyalarni:

- AKT yoki MM - texnologiyalar,
- TRIZ,
- interaktiv texnologiyalar;

- loyihalash texnologiyasi, loyiha usuli
- tadqiqot texnologiyasi yoki o'quv tadqiqotlarini o'tkazish texnologiyasi;
- AMO va moderatsiya texnologiyasi,
- salomatlikni tejaydigan texnologiyalar;
- va hokazo.

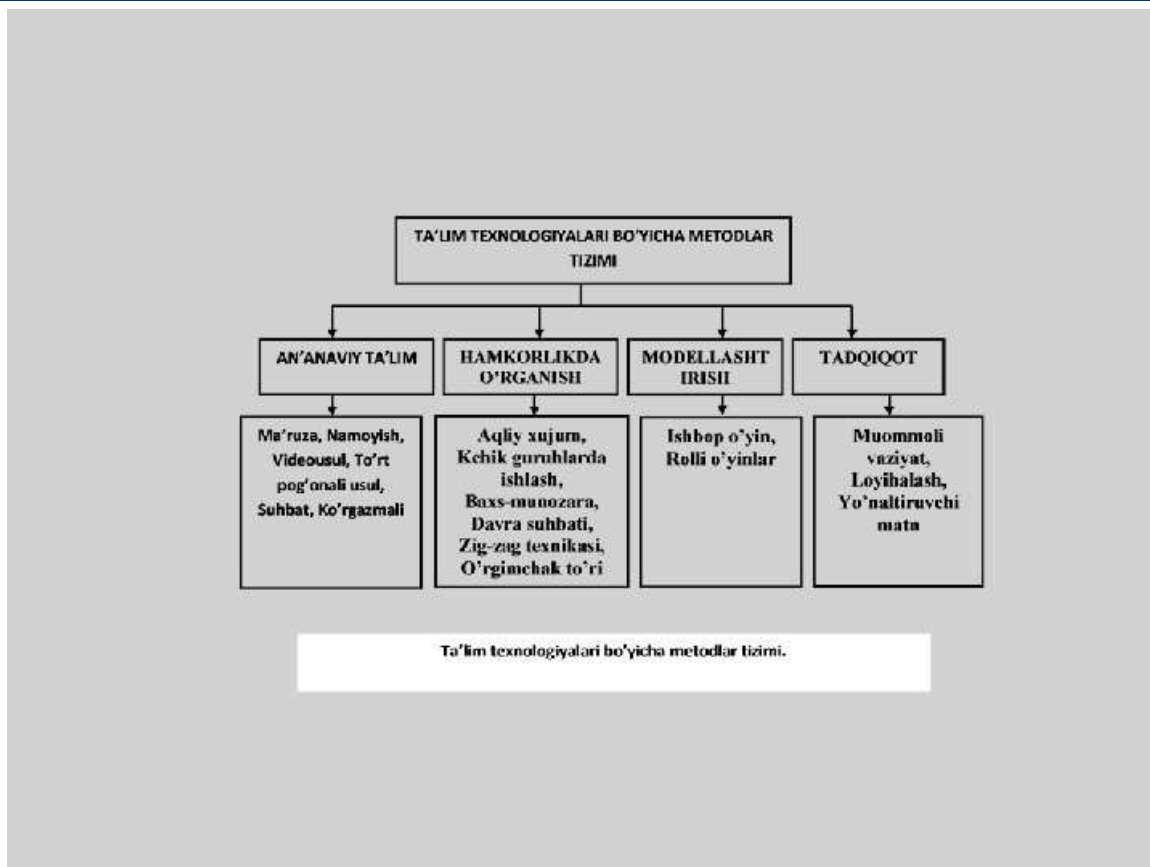
Innovatsion texnologiyalar pedagogik texnologiyalarning yangi avlodidir. Ta'limdagi zamonaviy innovatsion texnologiyalar asoslantirilgan va tashkiliy shakl va mazmunning ratsionallik tamoyiliga ko'ra puxta tanlangan. Ular natijaga yo'naltirilgan va quyidagilarga mo'ljallangan:

- talabalarni mustaqil bilim olishga undash;
- o'rganilayotgan narsaning amaliy ahamiyatini va umuman ta'lim darajasini oshirish;
- bolalarning yangi avlodining paydo bo'lishini rag'batlantirish va shu bilan birga o'qituvchilarning malakasini oshirishga hissa qo'shish;
- bolalarning o'quv va kognitiv faoliyatini faollashtirish.

Ta'limdagi an'anaviy va yangi texnologiyalarni taqqoslash ikkinchisining foydasiga gapiradi. Ta'lim tizimini isloh qilishdan oldin maktabda o'qitishda reproduktiv va tushuntirish-illyustrativ usullar qo'llanilgan, ularning har biri o'quvchilarga tayyor bilimlarni uzatish, diqqatni tarqatish, xotiraga yuklanishni ta'minlash, o'rganishning o'rtacha sur'atida ishlash:

- reproduktiv - fikrlash va ijodiy jarayonni rivojlantirmaydi, garchi u o'quvchilarni ma'lumot olishga qisman rag'batlantirsa;
- tushuntirish va illyustrativ - o'qituvchi tayyor ma'lumotlarni o'quvchilarga turli xil foydalanish mumkin bo'lgan usullarda (og'zaki, ko'rgazmali vositalar orqali, bosma so'z orqali) etkazadi va bolalar o'zlari bilgan narsalarni xotirada mustahkamlaydi.

An'anaviy usullar natijasida o'quvchilarning mustaqilligi ahamiyatsiz darajada bo'lib, materialni faqat qisman o'zlashtirishni va mustaqil ravishda bilim olish va qaror qabul qila olmaslikni ta'minlaydi. Bundan farqli o'laroq, ta'limdagi innovatsion texnologiyalar usullari faollikka asoslangan yondashuvni va bolalarni bilim olish jarayoniga maksimal darajada jalb qilishni ta'minlaydigan interfaol va faol ish shakllarining integratsiyasini, shuningdek, barcha imkoniyatlardan foydalanishni ko'rsatadi.



Ilg'or texnologiyalar boshqa talabalar bilan hamkorlik qilish va o'qituvchi bilan hamkorlik jarayonida bilimlarni rivojlantirishni nazarda tutadi, ular kognitiv qiziqishni uyg'otadi, mustaqil ravishda qanday chiqarishni o'rgatadi, so'ngra materialni umumlashtiradi va tasniflaydi, o'z nuqtai nazarini himoya qiladi. Ko'pincha sinfda ular quyidagilar orqali amalga oshiriladi:

- darslar, ekskursiyalar, darslar, sayohatlar;
- guruh topshiriqlari, mini-guruhlarda yoki juftlikda ishlash;
- ijodiy (ijodiy) yondashuvni talab qiladigan mashqlar;
- biznes, didaktik, o'quv o'yinlari;
- ko'rgazmali qurollardan, Internet manbalaridan, video materiallardan foydalanish.

O'tayotgan chuqur ijtimoiy va iqtisodiy jarayonlar [zamonaviy jamiyat](#), ta'lim metodologiyasida o'z aksini topadi, uni shaxsiy-faoliyat yondashuviga va ta'lim jarayonini umumiy insonparvarlashtirishga moyil qiladi. Zamonaviy ta'limda innovatsion pedagogik texnologiyalar:

- bolaning tabiiy qobiliyatlari va imkoniyatlarini amalga oshirishga qaratilgan;
- uni doimiy o'zgaruvchan dunyoda muvaffaqiyatli hayotga tayyorlash uchun mo'ljallangan;
- muammolarni hal qilishda ijodiy yondashuvni, innovatsiya mexanizmlarini va noan'anaviy fikrlashni rivojlantirish;
- olingan ma'lumotlarga yo'naltirish, uni mustaqil tizimlashtirish ko'nikmalarini rag'batlantirish.

Xulosa qilib aytish mumkinki, ta'limdagi innovatsion jarayonlar masalaning uslubiy va amaliy tomonlarini o'zida mujassamlashtirib, o'qituvchining pedagog, maslahatchi, shuningdek, ilg'or texnologiyalarni ishlab chiquvchi, muallifi va targ'ibotchisi sifatidagi rolining ortib borayotganini ta'kidlashi kerak. Bugungi kunda vazirlik tomonidan tavsiya etilgan yangiliklarni efirga uzatish emas, balki o'z pedagogik innovatsiyalarini rivojlantirish muhim ahamiyatga ega.

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POLYSEMY OF THE LEXEME "SUCCESS" IN THE LEXICAL FIELD

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Abstract:

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About: FARS Publishers has been established with the aim of spreading quality scientific information to the research community throughout the universe. Open Access process eliminates the barriers associated with the older publication models, thus matching up with the rapidity of the twenty-first century.

To analyze all the meanings of lexical units included in the field "Success", and highlighting the main types of polysemy, the interpretations in the dictionaries of the English language that were used. When searching for interpretations of the studied lexemes, the most accurate definitions were found in the Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (OALD) and Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English (LDOCE). It was also discovered that OALD includes some lexeme values that were not found in other dictionaries.

When analyzing the meanings of lexical units, polysemantic and single-valued lexemes were identified. Most of all, polysemantic lexemes were found - 30 field units, while the number of single-valued lexemes consisted 14 units. To lexemes in which only one value, include the following: fruit, self-actualization, feat, victory, win, fame, renown, popularity, prestige, bestseller, blockbuster, prosperity, affluence, well-being. Considering the structure of single-valued words, we can conclude that they are simple (feat, victory, win, fame, prestige) and complex lexemes (self-actualization, bestseller, blockbuster, well-being). Derived lexical units most often have several meanings.

The analysis of the meanings of lexical units made it possible to distinguish different types of polysemy: radial, chain and mixed type of polysemy. In addition to these types, there were cases of metonymic and metaphorical polysemy, as well as hidden polysemy.

When analyzing all the meanings of lexical units, it was also found that some values do not match the selected value included in the studied semantic field. This conclusion served as the basis for identifying new types of lexical polysemy in the study of all the meanings of lexemes included in the semantic field. Until now, the term has not been introduced into scientific use to denote polysemantic words, the

meanings of which have a distant semantic relationship with each other and are not included in the same semantic field.

The author of this article proposes to use the term close-range lexical polysemy, which means the values of the lexemes included in the studied semantic field, and the values lexemes that have a meaning close to the main one. As a criterion definition of close-rang lexical polysemy, a component analysis of interpretations was used. If, when analyzing the meanings of lexical units, some semantic components coincided with the components of the main meaning, then we concluded that we were dealing with close-rang lexical polysemy. Also, the meanings of lexemes were compared with the standard interpretation, to which synonyms from the studied semantic field were selected: "success is the achievement of smth. desired, planned or attempted, favorable but unexpected".

Long-range lexical polysemy refers to the meanings of lexical units that go far beyond the field and have a weak semantic connection with the meanings included in this field.

The analysis of lexeme interpretations has shown that some lexemes have only two meanings, and then it is impossible to distinguish a chain, radial or mixed type of polysemy. In this case, it is possible to trace the semantic relationship between the meanings of lexemes and attribute the meanings to near or long-range lexical polysemy.

Let's consider the most interesting examples of lexemes in which there were different types of polysemy are distinguished. Let's analyze examples of chain polysemy, in which the next value follows from the previous one.

For example, the lexeme gain has three meanings. The semantic field under study includes the first value, which refers to the achievement of some benefits or improvements by planning or effort. But it should be noted that there is a hidden polysemy in this meaning, there is a need to distinguish between the concepts of by planning or effort, since achievement through planning or effort are different concepts. From the first value follows the second value "an increase in the amount or level of something", and from the second value comes the third value "financial profit". Financial profit is a narrower concept from the second meaning. All three meanings refer to the close-rang lexical polysemy. In the second meaning, the semantic component an increase in the amount or level of something has a relationship with the semantic component advantage or improvement. In the third sense, making a profit can also refer to success.

Consider the values of the lexeme miracle. This lexeme has three meanings.

First of all, a miracle means something amazing and mystical, which may not obey the usual laws of nature, but is a consequence of God's grace. The second meaning of "a very successful event that is surprising and unexpected" originates from the first meaning, it means some kind of successful event that is surprising

and unexpected. From this value we get the third value "excellent achievement in a certain field of activity", since an amazing achievement in a certain field can be the result, among other things, of concomitant luck. In all three meanings there are such semantic components as an unusual event, a successful event, an amazing and unexpected, an excellent achievement, therefore these meanings belong to the close-rang lexical polysemy.

The lexeme welfare has three meanings. The first value is "the general health, happiness and safety of a person, an animal or a group" refers to the semantic field under study, but hidden polysemy is found in it. The lexeme safety in this definition most likely means "necessary prosperity for life". But prosperity is not always accompanied by happiness or health, so it makes sense to separate these concepts. The first value is followed by the second value "practical or financial help that is provided, often by the government, for people or animals that need it". The third value is a variation of the second value. In this the interpretation refers to special payments or benefits that are usually provided to unprotected segments of the population: the unemployed, the poor, the sick, etc. The first meaning is a close-rang lexical polysemy, and the second and third meanings refer to a long-range lexical polysemy. These values are related to financial assistance provided by the State to vulnerable segments of the population. These values do not mean making a profit due to their achievements and a decent standard of living, so these values belong to a long-range lexical polysemy.

Next, we will analyze examples of radial polysemy, in which all subsequent values are formed from the original value. For example, the triumph lexeme has three meanings, the first of which refers to the semantic field under study: "an important victory or achievement after a difficult struggle". But there is a hidden polysemy in this interpretation, since triumph can be understood not only as an important victory after difficult overcoming, but also as a significant achievement. On this basis, the first interpretation was divided into two definitions, and the triumph lexeme has entered into two different synonymous series. The second meaning follows from the first definition, which refers to the feeling of satisfaction from victory or achievement. In the third meaning, we are talking about a successful example of something that also follows from the first meaning. All three meanings refer to the close-rang lexical polysemy.

In the lexeme glory we find a semantic connection between the meanings of lexical units. The first meaning is "praise and thanks, especially as given to God" can be considered the most general, since in this meaning we are talking about praise or gratitude in general, and especially in relation to God. The second value indicates an important achievement that is admired and praised. And in the third meaning, "great beauty, or something special or extremely beautiful, that gives great pleasure", it is said about something so beautiful that it causes admiration - in

this case, we can talk about beautiful nature, wonders of the world, etc. In this example, only the second value refers to the close-rang lexical polysemy, and the remaining values refer to the long-range lexical polysemy.

Consider another example of radial polysemy. At the lexeme honor five values were found. The first value is semantically related to the other values and is the widest, all other values come from it. At the same time, several definitions correspond to the first value, since there is a hidden polysemy in it: "the respect that people have for someone who achieves something great, is very powerful, or behaves in a way that is morally right". Respect as a result of achieving something amazing refers to the semantic field under study and it differs in meaning from respect due to the acquisition of power, since power can not always be obtained in an honest way, power can also be inherited, and not acquired through any achievements. In this interpretation, another component of the meaning is respect for someone who is distinguished by highly moral behavior. This component of the value can also be separated from the rest. The second definition of "the belief and practice of someone who has high moral standards" and the fifth definition of "a woman's virginity before being married" are related to the first interpretation in the meaning of high moral behavior. The fifth meaning in the dictionary is designated as outdated, but nevertheless the chastity of girls is still very much appreciated in some countries and is important when getting married. The third and fourth values are also related to the first. A mixed type of polysemy was noted in some lexical units, and some meanings were also found that could rather be attributed to homonyms due to the loss of semantic connection between the meanings. Let's take a closer look at such examples.

For example, the fulfillment lexeme has four meanings. The first meaning "the act of doing or achieving what was hoped for or expected" is followed by the second and third values. The fourth meaning, namely "the act of packing and sending something that a customer has ordered", is represented by only in Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary. This value has a weak semantic connection with the rest of the values. This is an example of radial-chain polysemy. The first three values refer to the close-rang lexical polysemy, and the last value refers to the far lexical polysemy, since this value goes far beyond the field.

Most of the values were found in the leader and hit lexemes, and these values have a complex relationship with each other. Let's take a closer look at the leader lexeme, which has seven values. The first value is "the person who directs or controls a group, organization, country etc" is associated with the second, third and fifth values. The third meaning refers to the product or company that is the best or most successful. From the third value "the product or company that is the best or most successful" there was a transition to the fourth value "a piece of writing in a newspaper giving the paper's opinion on a subject". In the seventh meaning, "a

long thin branch that grows from the stem of a bush or tree beyond other branches” there was a metaphorical transfer from a human leader to a branch that stands out among the rest.

The value of “technical: the part at the beginning of a film or recording tape which has nothing on it” is difficult to correlate with other meanings, so in this case it can be assumed that there will be a transition of polysemy into homonymy. The meanings from the first to the fifth can be attributed to the close-rang lexical polysemy, since the concept of a successful product or a successful person is at the heart of the meanings. In addition to the meaning of "successful product", the meaning of "man-leader" can be attributed to the close-rang lexical polysemy, since the concept of success always correlates with the person who achieves it. Sixth and seventh the meanings belong to a long-rang lexical polysemy and are very different from the rest.

Another lexeme that has a complex organization of relations between values is the lexical unit hit. This word has eight meanings, but not all meanings have a semantic connection. In order to find out which meaning is the main one, it is necessary to consider the origin of this word. The hit lexeme comes from late Old English hittan (in the sense “come upon, find”). It follows from this that the first value is “an act of hitting somebody/something with your hand or with an object held in your hand” it is the main one, the second meaning is semantically connected with it. Complicated to identify how the meaning of "blow, push" turned into the meaning of "popular product", in particular to denote a popular song.

The hit lexeme refers to different areas: music (popular song), information technology (fifth and sixth meanings), the sphere of illegal narcotic drugs (seventh meaning). During the analysis of the values, it can be assumed that some meanings of the word hit have lost semantic connection with each other and after a while it will happen the transition from polysemy to homonymy. In this lexeme, only the third and fourth values refer to the close-rang lexical polysemy, the remaining values are semantically unrelated to the values included in the field.

The analysis of the relations between the meanings of lexemes revealed metaphorical and metonymic polysemy. Some examples have already been considered when analyzing a mixed type of polysemy, where metaphorical and metonymic polysemy met. Let's look at more examples of such relationships. For example, in the lexeme coup we find the metonymic transfer from the first value “a sudden and sometimes violent attempt by citizens or the army to take control of the government” to the second “an achievement that is extremely impressive because it was very difficult”. In this example, you can see the transfer from the action (a sudden and sometimes violent attempt citizens or the army to take power into their own hands) on the result of the action (a very impressive achievement that was achieved with great effort).The second value refers to the semantic field under

study and indicates impressive achievements in general, not necessarily on violent military actions or military coups.

Consider the values of the lexical unit greatness. The first value "importance and fame, power, or success" has a hidden polysemy. In this definition, success is viewed from a position of power, fame, or importance of position. In the semantic field under study, success is viewed from the point of view of fame due to achievements. The first and second values have a semantic relationship based on similarity the impression made: the achievement of greatness and a large number of, the size of something. From the second value "the large amount, size, or degree of something" follows the last value "the very good quality of something". In this lexical unit, the first and third meanings refer to the close-range lexical polysemy. In the third meaning we find the semantic component of the very good quality of smth., which is present in the interpretations of other lexical units included in the semantic field. Consequently, this meaning can also be attributed to the close-rang lexical polysemy. The second meaning refers to long-range lexical polysemy.

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ТЕОРИЯ НАДЕЖНОСТИ УСТАНОВОК ПОЖАРНОЙ АВТОМАТИКИ

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Abstract. Проблема надежности относится к числу основных проблем, выдвинутых развитием техники. Эта проблема возникает повсюду, где необходимы высокая эффективность работы технических систем, гарантированные сроки службы, безотказное выполнение аппаратурой своих функций.

Keywords:...

About: FARS Publishers has been established with the aim of spreading quality scientific information to the research community throughout the universe. Open Access process eliminates the barriers associated with the older publication models, thus matching up with the rapidity of the twenty-first century.

Эффективность применения любой технической системы на объекте обусловлена результатом внедрения этой системы. Для систем пожарной автоматики этим результатом является сокращение материального ущерба от пожара или достижение требуемого уровня защиты при возникновении пожара. При этом эффективность будет максимальной при оптимальном соотношении следующих основных свойств системы: основного параметра (для пожарной автоматики это время обнаружения и тушения пожара и, следовательно, ущерб от пожара), стоимости и надежности системы. Понятно, что все вышеперечисленное находится в неразрывной связи друг с другом. В системах пожарной автоматики присутствует особая специфика - от работы этих систем часто зависит человеческая жизнь. Поэтому удельный вес стоимостного показателя должен быть в теории не высок (что часто переворачивается с ног на голову на практике), а вот критерии надежности и основной параметр приобретают дополнительные баллы значимости. Решение этой оптимизационной задачи оставим заказчикам систем, проблему увеличения быстродействия системы - разработчикам, а в рамках данной статьи постараемся разобраться с третьим критерием - надежностью технических средств противопожарной автоматики.

Сам термин надежность может трактоваться достаточно широко, как применительно к отдельному элементу системы, так и к системе в целом. Если говорить все-таки о системе в целом, то тут совместно с надежностью целесообразно ввести понятия живучести и устойчивости. Все три параметра характеризуют вероятность работы системы и срок этой работы, но при различных условиях. Так надежность - это свойство объекта сохранять во

времени в установленных пределах значения всех параметров, характеризующих способность выполнять требуемые функции в заданных режимах и условиях применения, технического обслуживания, хранения и транспортирования. Под живучестью понимается способность систем к сохранению своих основных функций (хотя бы с допустимой потерей качества их выполнения) при воздействии факторов внешней среды катастрофического характера - неблагоприятных условий эксплуатации. Итак, система пожарной автоматики должна сохранять свою работоспособность как в условиях нормальной эксплуатации, так и в режиме «тревоги», т.е. в условиях пожара. Если мы разделим факторы, которые могут привести к отказу системы, на внутренние (возникают в самой системе во время нормального периода эксплуатации) и внешние (воздействуют на систему извне во время неблагоприятных условий эксплуатации), то получится, что параметр надежности отвечает за работу системы под действием внутренних факторов, а живучесть - под действием внешних. Устойчивость же - это суммирующий параметр, т.е. способность выполнять свои функции при выходе из строя части элементов системы в результате воздействия всех дестабилизирующих факторов, как внутренних, так и внешних.

Внедрение установок пожарной автоматики (УПА) в различные отрасли народного хозяйства еще не решает проблему защиты зданий и сооружений от пожаров. При эксплуатации установок имеют место отказы, вследствие чего УПА не обеспечивают выполнение задачи по обнаружению и тушению пожаров. Это приводит к значительному материальному ущербу, а также наносит определенный социальный урон. Одной из важнейших задач, направленных на дальнейшее повышение пожарной безопасности объектов, является обеспечение надлежащей надежности УПА.

Уровень противопожарной защиты объектов народного хозяйства находится в прямой зависимости от надежности различных средств защиты, в первую очередь средств автоматической противопожарной защиты (АППЗ). В этом плане надежность средств АППЗ можно рассматривать в трех аспектах. Во-первых, более высокий уровень надежности средств АППЗ, особенно систем защиты людей от воздействия опасных факторов пожара (ОФП), позволяет уменьшить вероятность гибели и травм людей от воздействия ОФП, что имеет большое социальное значение. Во-вторых, надежность средств АППЗ, особенно автоматических установок пожаротушения (АУП), оказывает существенное влияние на размер экономического ущерба от пожаров. В-третьих, надежное функционирование УПА делает более уверенной работу органов госпожнадзора по внедрению установок АППЗ, а

также оперативных подразделений пожарной охраны, поскольку только исправные средства АППЗ способны оказать первую пожарную помощь.

К состояниям, в наибольшей степени характерным для надежности средств пожарной автоматики, можно отнести следующие:

1) когда объект надежности рассматривают лишь в качестве элемента системы, т. е. вне связи с состоянием собственных элементов объекта, употребляют термин «состояние», означающий способность объекта выполнять заданные функции (работоспособность), например работоспособное состояние, рабочее состояние и т. п.;

2) когда объект рассматривают в качестве системы, т. е. с учетом состояния его элементов, употребляют термин «режим», который характеризует совокупность ее основных параметров функционирования в данный момент времени,, например нормальный режим, аварийный режим и т. п.

Как правило, полностью рабочему состоянию (нормальному режиму работы) объекта соответствует его полностью работоспособное состояние, а частично рабочему состоянию – частично работоспособное состояние. Однако в полностью рабочем состоянии может также находиться частично работоспособный объект, если он функционирует в условиях с пониженными требованиями к его работоспособности в сравнении с теми, на которые он рассчитан [например, в спринклерной сети не заменены некоторые из сработавших спринклеров, в системе автоматической пожарной сигнализации (АПС), не заменены сработавшие или вышедшие из строя некоторые извещатели, резервные баллоны газовой установки пожаротушения не заполнены огнетушащим средством, установка пожарной сигнализации работает на резервном источнике питания до окончания ремонта основного и т. п.]. Но частично рабочему состоянию не может соответствовать нормальный режим его работы, т. е. при этом не обеспечивается выполнение всех заданных функций в полном объеме.

Естественно, что, термины «полностью рабочее состояние», «полностью работоспособное состояние», «нормальный режим работы» и др. в равной мере относятся и к системе, и к ее подсистемам, и к элементам подсистем.

Полностью или частично работоспособный элемент может находиться и в нерабочем состоянии или в состоянии предупредительного ремонта (например, в установках пожаротушения все элементы и узлы в дежурном режиме не находятся под действием тока). Вполне очевидно, что неработоспособный объект не может находиться в рабочем состоянии.

Переход объекта от одного уровня работоспособности к другому (со сниженным уровнем работоспособности) может происходить как вследствие отказа работоспособности его элементов, так и в результате ошибочных

отключений или вывода его для предупредительного ремонта (например, отказал или отключен один шлейф установки пожарной сигнализации, если помещение защищено двумя шлейфами, отказ или отключение одного-двух извещателей в шлейфе или одного-двух оросителей в одной из сетей спринклерной установки, утечка огнетушащего средства из резервных баллонов установки газового пожаротушения и т. п.).

Переход объекта от одного уровня функционирования к другому (сниженному уровню) может происходить как в результате отказов работоспособности и отказов функционирования его элементов, ошибочных отключений и вывода для проведения предупредительного ремонта, так и вследствие того, что требования к уровню его функционирования превышают уровень его работоспособности.

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ПРИМЕНЕНИЕ КВАНТОВЫХ ВЫЧИСЛИТЕЛЬНЫХ МОДЕЛЕЙ В ПРОЕКТИРОВАНИИ ИНТЕЛЛЕКТУАЛЬНЫХ СИСТЕМ УПРАВЛЕНИЙ

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Abstract: В статье показана возможность исследования систем управления технологическими процессами и динамическими объектами в условиях неопределенности на основе применения квантовых нечетких моделей на основе единого математического аппарата и создания алгоритма моделирования на основе этих моделей.

Keywords:... Квантовые вычисления, нечеткие модели, технологический процесс, модели управления, алгоритм моделирования, интеллектуальные системы.

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Введение. При создании интеллектуальных систем управления сложность структуры системы, многообразие устройств, неопределенность требований, изменчивость внешних условий и другие факторы создают определенные проблемы и вызывают трудности при решении вопроса проектирования. Поэтому выбор структуры сетевой функции, используемой при синтезе систем на основе теории квантовых вычислений, играет важную роль в поиске оптимальных значений ее весов. Первым и наиболее важным этапом построения квантовой вычислительной модели сложных динамических объектов является определение основных факторов, влияющих на этот процесс, а также векторных координат модели с учетом конкретной функциональной и организационной структуры системы.

Основная часть. Пусть уравнение динамики исследуемого объекта имеет следующий вид:

$$\dot{X} = F(X, U, W), \quad X(t) = X^0, \quad Y = \Psi(X, U, W),$$

где: $X = \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, y\}^0$ - обобщенный вектор фазовых координат; $N = \sum_{i=1}^n n_i + n_0$

- размерные выходные переменные.

$U = \{u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n\}$ ва $W = \{w_1, w_2, \dots, w_n\}$ - обобщенные векторы управления и возмущения; $Y = \{y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n\}$ - вектор. выходных координат.

Сигмоидальная функция принадлежности, полученная как функция принадлежности, имеет следующий вид:

$$f_{z_3}(x, a, b) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{a(x-b)}}; a = \frac{2 \ln \frac{\Delta}{1-\Delta}}{x_2 - x_1}; b = \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}.$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{1 + e^{-a(x_1-b)}} = \Delta, \\ \frac{1}{1 + e^{-a(x_2-b)}} = \Delta. \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = \frac{2 \ln \frac{\Delta}{1-\Delta}}{x_2 - x_1}, \\ b = \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}. \end{cases}$$

где a, b - параметры сигмоидальной функции.

На основании этих соотношений после определения параметров функции релевантности для каждого слоя нейронной сети выполняется операция дефазификации, и управляющий сигнал находится следующим образом:

$$U = \frac{az_1 + bz_2}{a + b},$$

где $z_{i+1} = z_i + v(y - y_{\text{сеп}})$ - рассчитывается на каждом этапе обучения; v - скорость обучения.

Необходимо увеличить количество скрытых слоев и количество нейронов в них, чтобы обеспечить пригодность выбранной нейронной сети к реальному процессу и повысить ее точность. Но это, в свою очередь, приводит к увеличению времени расчета параметров нейросети, то есть снижает скорость работы модели. Поэтому для обеспечения оптимального соотношения между точностью нейросетевой модели и скоростью расчета ее параметров использовались методы квантовых вычислений.

Использование данного подхода позволяет эффективно управлять сложными объектами, прежде всего, при наличии неопределенностей в моделях, при неопределенности моделей и процессов выбора управленческих решений.

Формирование технологических процессов предлагаемым методом позволяет выражать, исследовать и создать алгоритм моделирования на основе этих моделей на базе единого математического аппарата.

Алгоритм моделирования систем управления можно выразить следующим образом:

$$M = \langle I, P, \Phi, X, Y, \Omega \rangle,$$

где: I - идентификатор модели; $P = P(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ -одноместный логический предикат, определенный на множестве X ; $\Phi: X \rightarrow Y (XUY = Z)$ - изображение, представляющее набор нескольких свойств моделируемого алгоритма; $X = \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\}$ - входные переменные расчетной модели; $Y = \{y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n\}$ - выходные переменные расчетной модели; $Z = \{z_1, z_2, \dots, z_n\}$ - множество переменных; Ω -область применения значений X и Y , т.е. область

применения модели задается полем пары $\Omega = \{X, Y\}$. Тогда исходные компоненты модели представляются элементарными компонентами модели следующим образом:

$$M = \{m_i\}, \Phi = \{f_i\}, i \in [1, N_m],$$

$$(\forall_x) P(X) \leftrightarrow [P_1(X_1) \wedge P_2(X_2) \wedge \dots \wedge P_{N_m}(X_{N_m})],$$

$$X = \bigcup_{i=1}^{N_m} X_i, Y = \left(\bigcup_{i=1}^{N_m} Y_i \right) / X, Y = \left(\bigcup_{i=1}^{N_m} Y_i \right) / X, Z = \bigcup_{i=1}^{N_m} Z_i,$$

$$\Omega = P_Z Z_i(\Omega), i = 1, 2, \dots, N_m,$$

где: $P_Z Z_i(\Omega)$ - проекция множества Ω на гиперповерхность, составляющий вектор которого равен Z_i .

Представление расчетных моделей в таком виде позволяет обобщить этапы формирования алгоритмов моделирования и представить в едином виде разные типы задач, решаемых на основе этих моделей. На основе такого подхода возможно построение модели управления даже при наличии нестационарных состояний параметров технологического объекта и факторов, воздействующих на объект, с характеристиками изменения во времени.

Дополнительная сложность в решении существующей задачи и некоторых управленческих решений возникает из-за неопределенности выходной информации. Для решения указанных задач необходимы современные виды анализа сложных процессов с использованием интеллектуальных технологий. При этом одним из важнейших этапов является формирование исследуемого технологического процесса. С учетом этой динамики технологического процесса можно выразить в виде теоретической совокупности следующим образом:

$$TЖ = (M^{TV}, R^M, S),$$

где: $M^{TV} = \{M_1^{TV}, M_2^{TV}, \dots, M_n^{TV}\}$ - набор моделей технологического оборудования и агрегатов; R^M - набор отношений между объектами; S - коллекция экземпляров объектов.

Работа любого технологического процесса в интервале времени $[t_0, t_k]$ можно рассматривать как последовательность смены состояний $S_i \in S = \{S_1, S_2, \dots, S_n\}$. За каждое значение $t^* \in [t_0, t_k]$ состояния технологического процесса с текущего времени описывается как набор состояний параметров объекта $Y_i = \langle Y_i^{TK}, Y_j^{TV}, Y_1^{BC} \rangle$; переменные, характеризующие состояние технологического процесса $Y_i^{TK}, i = \overline{1, I}$ - переменные, характеризующие состояние технологического процесса; $Y_j^{TV}, j = \overline{1, J}$ - переменные, характеризующие состояние оборудования; $Y_1^{BC}, i = \overline{1, L}$ - переменные, отражающие состояние системы управления. В зависимости от параметров

$\{Y_i^{TK}, Y_j^{TV}, Y_1^{BC}\}$, могут быть наложены ограничения на нормальное протекание технологического процесса $\Psi\{\overline{Y^{TK}}, \overline{Y^{TV}}, \overline{Y^{BC}}\} \leq 0$.

При разработке систем управления технологическими процессами особое внимание уделяется созданию высокоэффективных методов обработки информации и управляющих воздействий. Для преодоления такой проблемы необходимо разработать квантовую нечеткую модель управления процессами, позволяющую учитывать влияние возмущений, а также изменение характеристик внешней среды и работу систем, функционирующих в условиях сложной неопределенности. В этом случае динамику системы управления технологическим процессом можно записать в виде уравнений состояния следующим образом:

$$x_{k+1} = F(x_k, u_k), k = \overline{0, N}; \quad x_k \in X, u_k \in U,$$

где X -пространство состояний, U - возможное множество управления, F - переходная функция, обычно она нелинейная

$$F : X \times U \rightarrow X.$$

Переходная функция динамической системы с различными формами неопределенности имеет вид квантово-нечеткого соотношения:

$$F : X \times U \times X \rightarrow [0,1].$$

В этом случае не полностью определенные коэффициенты и все величины, влияющие на процесс, представляются функцией релевантности $\mu(x_{k+1}/x_k, u_k)$.

В общем случае алгоритм построения квантовой нечеткой сети выглядит следующим образом:

1. Размытое пересечение Q_1 нечетких отношений P_1, \dots, P_k можно найти по формуле: $Q_1 = R_1 \cap R_2 \cap \dots \cap R_k$.

2. По следующему алгоритму определяется множество недоминируемых альтернатив для Q_1 : определяется: обратная матрица Q_1^{-1} , $\mu_{Q_1^{-1}}(x, y) = \mu_{Q_1}(x, y)$.

Из каждого элемента матрицы Q_1^{-1} удаляется соответствующий элемент матрицы K_1 . Кроме этого, если результат отрицательный, он заменяется нулем: $\mu_{Q_1^0}(x, y) = \max(0, \mu_{Q_1^{-1}}(x, y) - \mu_{K_1}(x, y))$.

В каждой строке матрицы Q_1^0 выбирается максимальное значение $r(x_i), i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, полученные значения вычитаются из единицы. В результате получаются - степени релевантности недоминирующих альтернатив $\mu_{Q_1^{HD}}(x_i)$: $\mu_{Q_1^{HD}}(x_i) = 1 - r(x_i), i = 1, 2, \dots, n$.

Таким образом, множество недоминирующих альтернатив проявляется как соответствие элементов x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n , каждый со своей степенью релевантности $\mu_{Q_1^{HD}}(x_i)$. Это множество будет выглядеть так:

$$\mu_i(x_i) = \{\mu_1(x_1)/x_1, \mu_2(x_2)/x_2, \dots, \mu_n(x_n)/x_n\}.$$

3. Таким образом находится не основное $R^{HД}$ для множества P .

Результирующая функция принадлежности $\mu_{R^{HД}}(g_1), \mu_{R^{HД}}(g_2), \dots, \mu_{R^{HД}}(g_k)$

поочередно обозначается как l_1, l_2, \dots, l_k а весовые коэффициенты для каждого символа следующие:

$$t_i = \frac{l_i}{\sum_{j=1}^k l_j}, i = 1, 2, \dots, k.$$

4. Элементы матрицы Q_2 вычисляются по следующей формуле:

$$\mu_{Q_1}(x, y) = \sum_{m=1}^k t_m \mu_{R_m}(x, y).$$

5. $Q_2^{HД}$ определяется по описанным выше алгоритмам:

$$\mu_{Q_2^{HД}}(x_i) = \{\mu_{Q_2^{HД}}(x_1)/x_1, \mu_{Q_2^{HД}}(x_2)/x_2, \dots, \mu_{Q_2^{HД}}(x_n)/x_n\}.$$

6. Создается перемножение $Q = Q_1^{HД} \cap Q_2^{HД}$:

$$Q = \left\{ \frac{\min(\mu_{Q_1^{HД}}(x_1); \mu_{Q_2^{HД}}(x_1))}{x_1}, \dots, \frac{\min(\mu_{Q_1^{HД}}(x_n); \mu_{Q_2^{HД}}(x_n))}{x_n} \right\} = \{\mu_Q(x_1)/x_1, \dots, \mu_Q(x_n)/x_n\}.$$

Рациональным является выбор альтернативы с максимальным значением степени принадлежности в Q .

Заключение. Выбор математических моделей технологического процесса или объекта можно рассматривать как неструктурированную задачу, и в этом случае очень удобно использовать теорию и методы прямых квантовых вычислений для выражения сформировавшихся связей между переменными.

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Abstract: Ushbu maqolada XX asrning 90- yillarida jurnallar va gazetalarda Andijon tarixi yoritilishi haqida so'z yuritilgan. Unda Andijonning buyuklar yurti ekanligi, boy tarixi madaniyati, ma'naviy merosi qanchalik baland va xalqning matonatli ekanligi ahlohida ta'kidlab o'tilgan

Keywords: tarix, milliy o'zlik, Rost, tarixiy xotira, qatag'on qurbonlari, arxiv hujjatlari va h.k.

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KIRISH

Tarix insoniyatning buyuk xotirasidir. Unda ajdodlarning ma'naviyati, madaniyati va amalga oshirgan ishlari mujassam. Tarixsiz kelajakka qadam bosib bo'lmaydi. Undan olingan ma'lumotlar, xulosalar va faxr tuyg'usi inson uchun kelajakka qo'yiluvchi ishonchli qadam manbasi bo'ladi. Ushbu fikrni qardosh yozuvchimiz Chingiz Aytmatovning "...Zamindan mahrum qilish mumkin, boyligidan mahrum qilish mumkin, hayotdan ham mahrum qilish mumkin. Lekin inson xotirasiga tajovuz qilish... chidab bo'lmas fojia dir"[1], degan fikri bilan yanada asoslash mumkin.

Prezidentimizning deyarli har bir chiqishi, nutq va risolalarida tarixiy xotiraga tayangan holda faxr va iftixorni yuksaltirish milliy o'zlikni asrab qolishning asosiy omillardan biri ekaniga alohida urg'u berilmoqda. Prezidentimiz fikrining avvalida buyuk sarkarda bobomiz Amir Temurning To'xtamishxon bilan bo'lgan tarixiy jangdagi ulkan g'alabasi haqida o'qiganini va bu jang haqidagi ma'lumotlarga avval duch kelmaganini, u kishi yangilik bo'lganini aytgan. Fikrining so'ngida esa "Biz nega shu kabi buyuk ajdodlarimiz tarixini yaxshi o'rganmaymiz? Uzoq yillar ura-ura bilan umuman boshqalar tarixini, boshqalar g'alabasini miyamizga singdirishgandi. Mutasaddilarga topshiriq berdim – biz birinchi navbatda o'zimizning bobolarimiz tarixini o'rganishimiz kerak", degan.

Bu nimani anglatadi? Demak tariximizni o'rganishga davlat darajasida ahamiyat qartilmoqda. Tarixni yoritishda nafaqat tarixiy asarlar, bunda matbuotning ham o'rni beqiyos hisoblanadi.

TADQIQOT VA METODOLOGIYA

Xuxusan XX asrning 90 yillariga nazar solsak bir og'ir va tahlkali zamon nafasi hukm surayotgan darvr edi. Andijon bilamizki necha necha shaxslarni voyaga yetkazgan zamin hisoblanadi. Bu yillarda Andijonda chop etilgan jurnallarda Andijon tarixi o'zgacha yoritila boshlandi. Tarix qayta jonlandi desak mubolag'a bolmaydi. Taniqli tarixchi va davlat arbobi Muhammad Haydarning 1541- 1564 yillarda fors tilida yozilgan tarixiy-memuar asari " Taruxi Rashidiy" XIV - XVI asrlardagi Markaziy Osiyo, Afg'oniston va Shimoliy Hindistonning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy, madaniy hayoti, shuningdek, bu hududlarning davlatchilik tizimi, geografiyasi va etnografiyasini o'rganishda muhim manba bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Tarixi Rashidiy muhim manba bo'lgani bois, dunyoning turli tillariga tarjima qilingan. " Boburnomaning uzviy davomi sifatida bejiz qayd etilmagan.

2010 yilda Bobur Jamoat fondi tomonidan o'zbek tilidagi nusxasi tayyorlanib "SHARQ" nashriyotida kitob holatiga keltirildi. Buni kitobda Mirzo Haydarning amakisi Sayid Muhammad mirzo 1511- yilda Andijonni shayboniy Jonibek Sultondan qaytarib oladi va tahtga Boburni taklif qiladi. Bobur Andijon tahtini Sulton Sayidxonga berib, uni 1511-yil may oyida Andijonga jo'natadi. O'zi esa Movorounnahr yurishiga tayyorgarlik ko'radi. Sulton Sayidxon bilan birga mog'ul amirlaridan Mir G'uri barlos, Mir Doim Ali do'htuy,uning akalari Ahmad Ali va Mahmud Quli, Mirzo Muhammad beshchik va ukasi Bek Muhammad dog'lat, Shox Nazar mirzo, Mirzo Ali , Qutluq Mirak mirzo, kunji amirlardan Qulnazar mirzo, Jonaka mirzo , Haydar ko'kaldoahning o'g'li Mir Qanbar va boshlaqalar ham Andijonga kelgani Boburga yordam berishga harakat qilganligi haqida ma'lumotlar keltirib o'tiladi.

Xotira - umid,armon. Qadr - o'zligimiz, boyligimiz gavhari. Zero, qadrsiz xotira yo'q, xotirasiz qadr bo'lmas . Ayniqsa o'zligini Vatanga, ona yurt ozodligi, millat ravnaqiga baxshida etgan, jonini fido aylagan el o'g'lonlarining tabarruk nomi undan minnatdor xalq xotirasida abadiy saqlanadi. Qatag'on qurbonlarini bir esga olsak. 1937- 1953 yillarda sodir bo'lgan bedodlikni tasavvur etish uchun O'zbekiston bo'yicha qaryib 100 ming kishi qatag'onga uchrab , 13 ming nafari otib tashlandi.

"2000 yil sonlarida O'zbek quloqlari kimlar edi" , Jangchi o'zbek, " quloq" lari nomli " Qatag'on qurbonlari" rukni ostida turkum maqolalarni yoritishni boshlangan edi jurannallarda . Masalan 1937 yillarda Qatag'on qurbonlaridan biri Muhammadbek Otabek Qoziyev fojiali hayotiga bag'ishlangan maqola chop etiladi. Mahmudbek Andijon viloyatida Denovboy mavzeyida tug'ilgan Andijon farzandi edi. U 1916 yil o'qishni bitirgach Andijon jome masjidida muallimlik qiladi, yani xo'jalik mudiri va mirzalik faoliyati bilan shug'ullanadi.

U 1937- yilda qamoqqa olinganda tergov paytida qisqacha tarjimayi xoli shunday bayon etilgan: Mahmudbek Otabek Qoziyev ("Dukchi eshon voqesi" kitobi muallifi , jadidchi Fozilbek Otabek Qoziyevning ukasi-R. SH) "SHo'ryi

Islomiya" Andijon bo'limining faol a'zolaridan biri edi. U ukasi Xizrbek bilan birga " Qo'qon muxtoriyati" hukumatiga moddiy yordam berish va mablag' to'plash bo'yicha g'azanachilik qilagan. Muxtor hukumatning "Milliy askar" (Milliy Gvardiya) tashkil etishi uchun Andijon uyezdi bo'yicha aholidan to'plangan mablag'ni Muhammadbek Otabek Qoziyev Qo'qonga olib borib muxtoriyatchilarga topshiradi. Ana shunday qilib u ham qatag'on qurbonlaridan biriga aylanadi. Juranalarda ana shu voqeani qanday sodir bo'lgani haqidagi tavfsiloti bayon etilgan.

Andijonlik Fozilbek Otabek o'gli qalamiga mansub << Dukchi Eshon voqeasi >> asari matni <<Sharq Yulduzi>> da chop etilishi jumhuriyat tarixshunosligi uchun g'oyat katta voqea bo'ldi. Fozilbek Otabek o'g'li va xoin Madyoqub Madraximov haqida arxivlarda saqlanayotgan ayrim kichik hujjatlar bayon etildi.

Andijon viloyati davlat arxivida 312-son (<< turkiston Rossiya telegraf agentligi>>ning Andijon uyezd shubasi>>) fondi mavjud edi. Uning sahifalarida Fozilbek Otabek og'illari faoliyati oz bo'lsa-da, gavdalanadi.

<< Rost hodimlarinig so'roq savollarida uning tug'ilgani, istiqomat qiladigan joyi Andijonning << Devanaboy>> dahasi ekanligi,1921- yil 15 yanvardan

<< Rost>>da ishlagani, partiyasiz , ruscha va musulmoncha ma'lumotga egaligi, arab, fors tillarini bilganligi, jurnalist sifatida yaxshi tanilgani , ayniqsa, milliy tilni , a'lo darajada bilgani ko'rsatigan. Fozibek Otabek o'gli qaramog'ida 5 nafar jon (rafiqasi Saodat, o'gillari Xabibulla, Xamidullo, Xamroqul, qizi Nodira,)bo'lgan. So'roq varaqasining << Iqilobga qadar inqilobchi bo'lganman, inqilobiy g'oyalarni targ'ib etganman>> dep javob bergan degani qayd etilgan. 1990 yil 15 - sentabrdagi hujjatlarga qaraganda, Fozilbek Otabekov << Turk Rosta>>ning Andijon uyezdi bo'yicha redaksiya shubasi mudiri ekanligi, musulmoncha plakatlar chiqarishda faol ishtirok etgan. Fargo'na << Rosta>> mudiri Inozemtsevning 1920-yil 22- iyulida Turkiston <<Rosta >> mudiri Tsivilning nomiga telegrammasida shunday so'zlar bor: << Yunusovni yangi Buxoroga xizmat uchun yuborib, uch hafta tanaffusdan so'ng, 22-avgustda nusxa miqdorda musulmoncha plakat chiqarishni qaytadan dep hisoblaganman hamda Siz Janobi Oliylarining e'tiboringizga va havola etaman , ushbu fikrlarni bildirishga musharrafman. Harbiy gubernator, general -mayor ... (imzo)>>

Fozilbek Otabek og'li , qo'zg'olon vaxshiyona bostirilgach Andijon aholisining boshiga tushgan og'ir musibatni , mustamlaka zulmining behad kuchayganligini, ko'plab qirg'inlar bo'lganligini, mahalliy aholining haq huquqlarini chidab bo'lmas darajada toptalganligini ishonarli dalilar bilan qalamga olgan edi. Andijon voqeasi uzoq yillar mobaynida yerli aholining qalbi va ongida og'ir fojia , misilsiz ho'rlanish, a'zoblanish, kuchli jarohat ramzi sifatida saqlanib qolgandi.

Bir misol keltirib o'tamiz. 1925-yil 13-fevral. Qadimiy Buxoro. |Hozirgi C. Ayniy nomli teatr binosida O'bekiston SSR Sovetlaring birinchi tasis qurultoyi

bormoqda. Shu quriltoyda ham 1898 -yilgi Andijon voqeasi katta armon bilan esga olinadi.

Darhaqiqat Andijonda buyuklar ko'plab yetishib chiqqan. Andijonda mustabid tuzum davrida ham xalqning boshiga tushgan og'ir kunlarga qaramasdan matonat ila bu kunlarni yengib o'tgani gazeta jurnallarda chop etilishi buning yorqin misolini ochib beradi.

MUXOKAMA VA NATIJALAR

Andijon viloyatida 2 viloyat gazeta („Andijonnoma“, „Andijanskaya pravda“), 14 tuman gazeta, 3 shahar gazeta („Asaka oqshomi“, 1995; „Xonobod ovozi“, 1992; „Qorasuv tonga“, 1992) chiqadi. Viloyatda, shuningdek 14 tarmoq gazeta, 2 jurnal („Limfa“ ilmiy ishlab chiqarish majmuasining „Limfalogaya“ jurnal, 1991-yildan 3 oyda bir marta rus tilida chiqadi; Andijon viloyati xalq ta'limi boshqarmasining „Ta'lim ravnaqi“ oylik jurnal, 1999) nashr etiladi. Andijon viloyatida dastlabki radio eshittirishlari 1927-yildan boshlangan. Shundan buyon viloyat radiosi o'zining mazmunli eshittirishlari bilan viloyat ijtimoiy-siyosiy hayotida o'z o'rnini va ovozigacha ega bo'lib kelmoqda. 1963-yilda Andijon viloyatlararo telestudiya tashkil etilib teleko'rsatuvlar bera boshladi (mazkur studiya bir yilcha faoliyat ko'rsatib keyinroq texnik imkoniyatlar bo'lmaganligi tufayli o'z faoliyatini to'xtatgan). Respublikamiz mustaqillikka erishgach, Andijonda 1991-yil 25-oktabrda viloyat televideniyesi tashkil etilib, uning birinchi ko'rsatuvlari efirga uzatildi. Bir oylik ko'rsatuvlar vaqti 45 soatdan ortadi. Andijon viloyati radiosi oyiga 36 soatlik hajmda eshittirishlar beradi (2000). Bundan tashqari Andijon viloyatida 1997-yil 23-iyundan „Andijon“ yoshlar teleradiokompaniyasi yopiq turdagi aksiyadorlik jamiyati vodiy aholisiga teleko'rsatuvlar, radioeshittirishlar olib boradi. Teleradiokompaniya „Tasvir“ nomi bilan gazeta nashr etadi; 1998-yilning oktabrdan uning „Vodiy sadosi“ radiosi faoliyat ko'rsatadi. Viloyatda, shuningdek „Taraqqiyot“ (1995-yildan) nodavlat telekanal i ko'rsatuvlar olib boradi. Bashariyat tamadduniga katta hissa qo'shgan qadimgi kentlar qatorida Andijon shahri ham o'zining munosib o'rniga ega. Bashariyat tamadduniga katta hissa qo'shgan qadimgi kentlar qatorida Andijon shahri ham o'zining munosib o'rniga ega. Bu azim shahar dunyoga buyuk davlat arbobi, betakror shoir va olim Zahiriddin Muhammad Boburni, xassos shoira Nodirabegimni, afsonaviy lashkarboshi, sarkarda Amirlashkar Alimulni, istiqbolning yalovbardor kurashchisi, buyuk shoir va adib, jahon adabiyoti durdonalarini o'zbek tiliga tarjima qilgan Sulaymon o'g'li Abdulhamid Cho'lponni, akademik, shoir, yozuvchi, dramaturg Komil Yashinni, betakror shoir Muhammad Yusufni, teatr va kino san'atining yorqin yulduzlari Abbos Bakirovni, Soyib Xo'jayevni, bastakor To'xtasin Jalilovni, buyuk matematik olim Toshmuhammad Sarimsoqovni, jahon va Olimpiada chempioni Muhammadqodir Abdullayev kabi mashhur insonlarni yetkazib bergan.

XULOSA

Andijon ko'plab sinov va qiyinchiliklarni boshdan kechirdi. Ammo har qanday mushkul ahvoldan chiqish uchun andijonliklar o'zlariga bo'lgan ishonchni yo'qotmaganlar, barcha qiyinchiliklarni mardona bartaraf qilganlar, o'z ajdodlari xotirasiga hamisha sodiq qolganlar, hech qachon o'z g'ururi va vijdoniga qarshi turmay, uni ko'z qorachig'iday asrab-avaylab kelganlar, ertangi yorug' kunlariga hamisha ishonganlar.

Ana shunday buyuk bunyodkorlik yo'lidan borib, olam-olam zafarlar yuksakligidan turib bosib o'tilgan tarixiy yo'lga boqarkanmiz, biz Andijonliklar haqli ravishda o'tmishimiz, boy va betakror tariximiz bilan haqli faxrlanamiz.

Qadimiy va hamisha navqiron Andijonning hozirgi kungacha bo'lgan tarixi yaxlit, bir butun holatda yoritilgan emas. Bu ko'hna zamin tarixining faqat ayrim davrlariga, ba'zi bir masalalarg bag'ishlagan kichik-kichik risola, maqolalar bor, xolos.

FOYDALANILGAN ADABIYOTLAR:

1. Sharq yulduzi jurnali 1989- yil 4 Soni
2. Fan va turmush jurnali 1994- yil 3- Soni 1996- yil 1- Soni
3. Fan va turmush jurnali 1999yil 5- Soni
- 4."ANDIJON TONGI GAZETASI" Ro'yxatdan o'tgan sana 15.02.1992 STIR 202723540.THSHT.270 - Muassasa.DBIBT.79974 - Nodavlat notijorat tashkilotlar IFUT.58130 - Gazetalar nashr qilish
- 5."Andijanskaya pravda" ("Andijon haqiqati").78. son.
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- 7.Vodiy gavhar 6- soni2012yil
- 8.Fan va turmush 2 Soni 1996 you
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- 12.Fan va turmush 2/1999 yil
13. <https://milliycha.uz/andijon-tarixi/>

WAYS OF DEVELOPING SMALL BUSINESS AND PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN UZBEKISTAN.

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Abstract: The purpose. The rapid development of small business and private entrepreneurship is the main link that ensures the sustainable growth of the economy of any country and is the priority of the economic reforms being implemented. In our republic, ensuring the stability of small business and private entrepreneurship and supporting it is defined as one of the main priorities of the country's socio-economic development.

Methods. The important role of the small business sector in the economy is that it provides a competitive environment in the economy, supplies products and services for large enterprises, creates new jobs, increases the flexibility of the market system, accelerates scientific and technical progress, and mobilizes resources for production is determined by factors such as ensuring the increase in the volume of tax revenues, stabilizing the level of income of the population.

Results. To increase the contribution of small business to the country's economy, to create small industrial zones, to improve the investment environment and competitive environment, to expand the volume of public procurement within the framework of public-private partnership with small business, to strengthen mutually beneficial cooperation between large and small enterprises, involvement of business entities in innovation processes.

Conclusion. Based on the above tables and analysis, small business and private entrepreneurship subjects are able to overcome the world financial and economic crisis relatively easily due to their compact, mobile and quick flexibility, and life shows this. Therefore, it contributes to the development of entrepreneurship in every way. Support is desirable.

Keywords:.... small business, entrepreneurship, gross domestic product, tax, trade, goods.

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Introduction

Economic reforms aimed at the development of small business and private entrepreneurship, strengthening of its legal and regulatory foundations in the conditions of economic liberalization are considered to be one of the urgent issues.

The rapid development of small business and private entrepreneurship is the main link that ensures the sustainable growth of the economy of any country and the priority direction of the ongoing economic reforms.

Based on the development of small business, a number of social and economic tasks are solved.

World experience shows that small business is the most important sector that fills the domestic market with necessary goods and services, determines the structural basis of the economy, and is the main factor and source for providing employment to the population and increasing its income serves.

In our republic, ensuring the stability of small business and private entrepreneurship and supporting it is defined as one of the main priorities of the country's socio-economic development.

The important role of the small business sector in the economy is that it provides a competitive environment in the economy, supplies products and services for large enterprises, creates new jobs, increases the flexibility of the market system, accelerates scientific and technical progress, and mobilizes resources for production is determined by factors such as ensuring the increase in the volume of tax revenues, stabilizing the level of income of the population.

Small business and private entrepreneurship as a form of economic activity are characterized by high universality, a wide range of activities, compactness and quick adaptability to any conditions. Therefore, it is not an exaggeration to say that the development of small business and private entrepreneurship is a guarantee of the stabilization of society and the increase of economic well-being.

As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, said, "By an active entrepreneur, we mean business people who are able to produce competitive products, and most importantly, create new jobs and support not only themselves and their families, but also benefit the entire society.

Our first task is to expand the ranks of such entrepreneurs, including bringing and introducing high-tech, technology and equipment based on the latest achievements of science to our country.

If necessary, we should give them every opportunity to gain experience and mutually beneficial cooperation in leading foreign companies and organizations" [1]. It can be seen that entrepreneurship is creativity.

Methods

It helps to develop small business and private entrepreneurship in our republic.

1. Registration time of small business entities is 30 minutes. Only one document is required for registration as an individual entrepreneur, and two documents are required for registration of a small enterprise as a legal entity.

2. The tax payment rate, which is an important factor in creating favorable conditions for the development of small businesses in almost all sectors, is 5% of the volume of goods and services sold. The current rate of rent is 15%.

3. Financial support of small business is carried out in the following ways: granting loans by banks at preferential rates; guarantee of 50% of the loan funds given to entrepreneurial activities of the State Fund for Entrepreneurship Support and compensation of interest costs calculated on commercial bank loans.

4. Clusters for young entrepreneurs were organized by providing business training courses for entrepreneurs across the republic, implementing projects on the

basis of privatized facilities, and allocating plots of land on the basis of zero rent for a period of 5 years.

Such practical measures are giving their results. Small business provides about 60% of our country's gross domestic product, one third of the volume of industrial products, 98% of agricultural products, half of investments. In many regions, 70-90% of exports are made by small businesses. corresponds to business. In 6 months of this year, the number of business entities increased by 60 thousand.

At the same time, we should highlight the problems that prevent small businesses from fully realizing their potential.

1. In small business, more than 62% of employees are employed in individual businesses, while 16% belong to small enterprises and micro-firms. Low levels of employment of small enterprises: Navoi (11.3%), Kashkadarya (12 .4%) and Tashkent region (13.2%).

If we look at the number of small business entities in the region, the largest number of entities are in the city of Tashkent (22.6%), Tashkent (9.6%), Fergana (8.8%) and Andijan (8.7%) regions are operating. About 50% of the total number of small business entities are operating in these four regions. It can be seen that Syrdaryo (3.2%), Navoi (3.3%)) and Jizzakh (4.2%) in other regions of our republic, indicating that the existing potential of small business entities is not being used sufficiently.

This issue is analyzed in the section of small business entities in Andizhan region for 2020 and 2021.

Small business entities in the section of networks

Indicator of name	Number of small business entities	Share of total (%)	Jobs in them
total operating ones:	22560	100,0	92763
from that			
- agriculture	1813	8,0	5047
- industry	5494	24,4	33020
- construction	2414	10,7	13845
- trade	6780	30,1	17550
- in transportation and storage service	1063	4,7	8259
- in accommodation and food service	1282	5,7	4376
- Information and communication	514	16,5	1092
- provision of healthcare and social services	563	2,5	2695

- in other species	2637	11,9	6879

As it can be seen from the analysis of the above points in the cross-section of industries, we can see a relatively low level position of small business in the industrial sector with high efficiency of job creation compared to other industries.

The preservation of this indicator at the current level of growth may cause problems related to the increase of the population's wages and real income from business activities in the future.

This situation may lead to the restriction of social guarantees provided by the state to the population.

The share of small business entities in indicators of economic sectors in Andijan region (%)

Indicator of name	2020 year	2021 year
In the volume of production of industrial products	21,4	27,1
In agriculture, forestry and fisheries	97,8	97,6
In the amount of investments	59,8	54,8
In the scope of construction works	93,3	95,3
In retail circulation	88,5	90,3
In the services	67,7	65,4
In export	44,5	36,6
In import	12,9	13,1

The share of the number of small business entities in the trade remains at a high level. Retail trade, as of 2021, makes up 90.3% of the turnover. Construction works increased by 2%.

Results

In the development of small business in our country, construction and finishing materials, tools and equipment, machinery spare parts and equipment, electrical engineering, chemical, pharmaceutical products, production of many types of consumer goods, etc., are areas with high potential.

Increasing the contribution of small business to the country's economy, creating small industrial zones, improving the investment environment and competitive environment, expanding the volume of public procurement within the

framework of public-private partnership with small business, strengthening mutually beneficial cooperation between large and small enterprises, innovation we can see by involving business entities in the processes.

It is worth noting that it is important to provide financial support to successful and promising small enterprises that have sufficient export potential, but at the same time do not have enough capital for further development.

These measures help to create more jobs in the field of effective small business, increase access to the world market, increase the export potential of the country and increase the income of the population.

Discussions.

With the growth of small business and private entrepreneurship, the task of forming the middle class of owners, who are the backbone of the country, will be solved.

In general, small business and private entrepreneurship today are considered an important link that provides employment for the population and is its main source of income.

Therefore, it is important to implement and organize production on the basis of consumer requirements and to open a wide way for citizens to engage in entrepreneurship, to fully use their existing opportunities, to carry out entrepreneurial activities based on high efficiency, initiative and organization's attention is being paid.

Conclusions.

Small business and entrepreneurship play a major role in the social and economic development of Uzbekistan and occupy a leading position.

Because almost half of the gross domestic product created in the country and 57% of new jobs, 78.3% of the employed population and 70% of the population's income fall on this sector.

So, the social and economic development of the country depends on it, and it is one of the main forces determining its development.

Small businesses and private entrepreneurship entities are able to overcome the world financial and economic crisis relatively easily due to their compact, mobile and quick flexibility, and their lives show this. That is why the state supports the development of entrepreneurship in every way.

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DEVELOPMENT OF PERSONAL QUALITIES OF ADOLESCENT SCHOOLCHILDREN

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Abstract: This article presents the socio-psychological foundations of the formation of personal qualities in adolescent schoolchildren, as well as psychological and pedagogical information about the improvement of personal qualities in the development of adolescents through the implementation of communicative processes corresponding to their age characteristics.

Keywords:... person, personality, adolescence, development, progress, behavior, socialization, crisis, communication, education, activity, objective, subjective, status, education, work.

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Abstract: В данной статье представлены социально-психологические основы формирования личностных качеств у школьников-подростков, а также приведены психолого-педагогические сведения о совершенствовании личностных качеств в развитии подростков посредством реализации коммуникативных процессов, соответствующих их возрастным особенностям.

Keywords:... человек, личность, подростковый возраст, развитие, прогресс, поведение, социализация, кризис, общение, образование, деятельность, объективный, субъективный, статус, образование, работа

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An important psychological moment in describing a person as a character is his dynamic characteristics, which are characterized by his status in society (economic, political, legal, ideological basis, i.e. his place in society, prestige, position). There is always a system of continuous interaction. The social function of the group and the role in the family and community, which is associated with group activities and life, the profession that a person must perform, its orientation towards a specific goal, values, spirituality, activates the personality. It is able to participate in all aspects. Status, role, value orientation are the main traits, qualities and attributes of a person, which serve as the basis for his structure. (from simple stereotypes to examples of folk wisdom). The secondary symptoms of its composition are in the form of signs. Human character and inclinations manifest themselves very effectively, combining the interaction of primary and secondary personality traits. The main form that develops, improves and stabilizes a person's personal qualities is his way of life, which leaves a certain mark on society and social biography. Serving a person to his people can raise his respect in society, and he can also become a national treasure. [1-116].

One of the main characteristics of a person as a subject of activity is his productive consciousness of development in this area (as a reflection of objective activity and as a modifier of reality). A person, as a subject of practical activity, not only describes his personal qualities and attributes, but also acts as a technical means and technology of labor. Practical activity is viewed as part of a universal and individual experience, as the use of acquired, learned and solid experience. A person who is the subject of theoretical activity is characterized by his knowledge, professional skills, mental abilities, which are directly related to a certain system of symptoms. As a result of the growth of the mental activity of the individual, news and laws arise that can become the driving force behind the development of society. The relationship between the products of ancestral heritage and the potential of generations requires a combination of theoretical and practical activities, although both types of activities are characterized by creativity, productivity and the development of science and technology. When an activity is closely associated with experimentation, its effectiveness, purposefulness, and feasibility are increased to a higher level.

Adolescence is the period of study in schools and other educational institutions. The leading activity of this period is educational activity in which the child undergoes significant changes as a person, in addition to acquiring knowledge, skills and abilities related to learning. Adolescence is one of the most difficult and important stages of development. The primary adolescent period is 11-13 years old, and the secondary period is 14-15 years old. The most important feature of this period is that it is the period of transition from childhood to adolescence, from adolescence to maturity. [3-72]

However, as noted above, adolescence is a time of conflict. Some scientists also call this a period of "crises, recessions". The reason is that there are so many crises in the child's psyche that he wants to resolve this crisis on the one hand, and on the other, he lacks the ability, strength and intelligence to solve it. For example, one of the factors that gets in the way of "feeling great" is their financial dependence on their parents. As spiritual as they are, teenagers go to school and ask their parents for money, and they treat them like a child and give them little money. Second, they don't want to be like adults. For example, if girls try on their mothers' clothes or boys try on their fathers' clothes in front of a mirror, they immediately notice that they are not suitable for them. In addition, the disadvantages of appearance, i.e. unpleasant rashes on the face and body cause negative emotions in him. All of this can lead to emotional turmoil during adolescence. But, despite this, the child consciously or unconsciously seeks to develop his mental abilities, longs for beautiful thinking, and this is the most important change in his mental development.

Self-awareness is important for the development of the personality of adolescents. They affect the adolescent's mental world, mental performance, and attitude to the environment.

Psychological research shows that most adolescents have a correct understanding of spiritual and moral concepts such as determination, humility, pride, sincerity, kindness, compassion, and justice. As a result of the assimilation of the foundations of science in their life experience, stable beliefs and scientific worldviews are formed, on the basis of which moral ideals begin to form. The ideals of adolescents are based on dreams, goals and plans. There is passion and interest in a particular profession. Dreams are very different from each other.

The study of teenage communication showed that they have different moral concepts. A.I.Maliovanov divides adolescents into four groups: 1) adolescents who act on the basis of positive rules of behavior that they understand, whose words and actions are appropriate; 2) adolescents whose moral ideas correspond to their actions; 3) adolescents whose behavior is characterized by knowledge of moral norms that do not act in accordance with this knowledge; 4) Adolescents who do not understand the connection between the moral requirements they know and their daily behavior.

Scientific research and life experience have shown that adolescents who misunderstand certain ethical concepts, misjudge certain personality traits, strive for independence and try to demonstrate their will, try to cultivate negative qualities in themselves. They even try to lose the formed positive qualities. The main task of teachers and parents is to destroy their misconceptions and prevent adolescents from going astray. [2]

There are two aspects of the development of a teenager as a person: on the one hand, the desire to be in close contact with others, peers, submission to group norms, and on the other hand, some difficulties in the inner world of the child due to increased independence. There are also contradictions between understanding others and self-awareness. Teens often overestimate their potential, while others are skeptical of their strength, will, and potential. But even in this case, they strive to gain recognition at least in the peer community, and communication with them becomes the meaning of life. If during this period a teenager is rejected by his peers for some reason, he will regard it as a very tragic event: refusal from school and even suicide.

The surest and most effective way to prevent the difficulties of adolescence is to achieve a steady interest in something, to make the motives of activity more meaningful. For example, it is of great pedagogical importance to create conditions for satisfying the interest of a child who is interested in technologies during this period, so that they do not become useless, to encourage every action, to treat him as a capable person. Knowing your interests and setting new goals is the basis for

the development of a child's personality. Only then will his perception of his "I" be positive, his self-esteem objective and fair, and he will have a good idea of what he is capable of and who he is. [3]

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Abstract: As computer vision has become a part of our daily life. Using smartphones features like face recognition is all a part of computer vision. In this paper, we will talk about CV or Computer Vision which is preferably used to read and display a video stream in real time through which one can access the web camera and using machine learning one can let their system learn through data sent by user or through datasets which is easily available on the internet and then system trains itself. After training part it is ready to solve the real life problems. But using both computer vision and machine learning at the same time is always a challenging task as one has to capture and another has to train the system at the same time so that the system could be able to recognize the things to which they are trained is the most innovative work in this paper as we have to keep in mind that both the things should be done at the same time.

Keywords:.... Computer Vision, machine learning, smartphone.

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Introduction. In this era, where camera has become an important part of our life. This project mainly describes the use of computer vision for providing surveillance, security in very convenient way. Most of the people cannot afford the high cost of model which will give security to their important documents or anything which is important. This project aims to create a model through computer vision which will provide more security than the old ones. In simple words, computer vision is to provide vision i.e., eye to a computer. Using computer vision we are able to detect faces, eyes, nose and different body parts through haarcascade classifiers and hog. But I prefer to use haarcascade. But do you think about using more about machine learning and computer vision. Machine learning where a computer or a machine learns from the past data and used to predict or forecast future data. However machine learning is generally used to predict the future result which is known as dependent variable.

Materials. The name dependent and independent is used because independent means which is not dependent. As we get past dataset which is easily available on the internet or one can make its own dataset and the predicted result depend on the past dataset that's why it is known as dependent variable. The machine learning is subdivided into three categories i.e., supervised, unsupervised and reinforcement learning. Using different algorithms of machine learning which will get best accuracy can be used as per the dataset or as per the

model and users. The dataset which is generally used to train the model is easily available in UCI, Kaggle and many more. Actually, I prefer to use only two sites which I mentioned earlier. Machine learning is generally used to train 80% of data which is present in dataset. And test by using remaining 20% of data present in dataset.

Methods. However generally machine learning is used to train the data to predict stock prediction or disease prediction or something which can be predicted through past data. But using machine learning algorithm to predict the faces of humans by training with their images is really a big deal. This project aims to do so and later we will try to use third party to deliver some messages or giving missed call if possible. Currently we are working on this.

Results. Here, we will discuss about all the things which we will use in our project in detail. Starting with the computer vision part first then we come into machine learning and later which algorithm best fits in this scenario, then it's applications and at last the conclusion part. Computer vision is used to read an image and display an image with open CV. Things one should install in python before using any sort of detection:

- Numpy
- Cv2

To install Numpy in python use this command in cmd (command prompt): `pip install Numpy` To install cv2 in python use this command in cmd (command prompt): `pip install cv2` Numpy is used to support the open CV functionality. Generally Numpy is used for numerical calculations. And open cv-python i.e., cv2 is a library of python used to give vision to computer. Mainly there are two types of classifiers first one is hog (Histogram of oriented gradients) and haarcascade classifier. But we generally prefer to use haarcascade classifier. Haarcascade is generally used to detect a particular object or body parts for which it is trained. There are different classifiers of haarcascade like frontal face which is trained to detect front face of a human body, left eye which is trained to detect left eye of a human's body, right eye which is trained to detect right eye of a human's eye and there are many classifiers like this which is trained to detect some specific things. First we have to import Numpy as it helps to represent images in a multidimensional array then we will import cv2 which is a library of python. We use `while (True)` because we want to run the program infinitely so that it could capture video stream in real time without any disturbance and start taking images until `waitkey` is used. Actually this is used to capture real time video without stopping. Then to use face detection we preferred to convert BGR to gray to reduce noise and to convert 3dimensional array to 2 dimensional arrays. Then to read an image, we use `imread` which means image read which is generally stored in n dimensional array. For example:

```
Image = cv2.imread (‘_File path’)
```

As we does not use semicolon in python like c. Then to display an image we read before, we use imshow function:

```
cv2.imshow (‘_Image name’, image)
```

Generally, we use waitkey function to wait for a few milliseconds this is used so that user’s input can be taken from keyboard. Then we have to release the camera so that camera is able to read and display a real time video stream. At last we have to destroy all windows and the only active thing in laptop is the running real time video. If one has to do eye detection then he/ she must have to use ROI also known as region of interest. So that system will detect only those things which are a region of interest like eyes. This is the basic of computer vision. But do you think how good it will be if we use both computer vision and machine learning. One helps to display a realtime image while other is busy in training and testing of an image. If both used one at a time then we will be on another level and might give the best security model. The first basic thing we should do is to create an empty list of labels to gives labels to each and every image of different objects so that we could easily store them. But how does it start from the beginning. If one selects to add a different set of input then how anyone can do it? Actually, here we are giving the inputs of data which is in the form of images. For taking images from the web camera of the laptop, the very basic thing one should do is to import cv2 which helps to read and display a video stream. And after reading the image from the web camera, we have to give labels to the image with which we are going to train our machine or our computer so that they recognize it more easily. After that, web camera captures the image in different angles so that in any angle it can recognize the image and tells the name as given in the label. Here, we have trained our computer to take up to 50 pictures of image in different angles. The user can add as many images he/she wants. Adding many images will increase the accuracy of this project. While capturing images, we have to destroy All Windows. After adding many images or a single image, user can now train the system. Adding images to train our computer or machine is an easy task. We just have to use cv2 library which helps one to access the web camera so that one could read the image. Adding labels to an image is like adding name to an image. Like we do in supervised learning, we give labels to the input where first computer observes all the input by taking some time and then learns from the input and then able to predict the real time things. Just like we do it to train with only 50 pictures per image. Anyone can use more than 50 pictures or less than 50 pictures to train a model. It all depends on the user choice who wants to train a model. After taking pictures the next thing is to train the model by one of the classification algorithm in machine learning. This is the biggest deal any user will face as the best part is to select which algorithm one should choose while

using in a model, which will give best result or perfect result which accuracy will be the best, which result will match the result in the future if one is solving real time problem like stock prediction. All things should keep in one's mind before using the algorithm.

Conclusion. The biggest use of this project is to use this model in high confidential areas, where a few are allowed to access. Instead of using humans, we can use this model we can also save electricity or its power by using a sensor which can detect the human presence. Then camera will turn on when the sensor is able to detect the human and recognize whether the system know this person or not. If yes, then he/she is allowed to enter to that confidential area or if not then the system will give a call or give message to a security member whose number is saved on the system as the user want to use the system, the rest depends on user.

One can also use to train the system through a weapon dataset through system can easily recognize the weapons and give a call to the third party. We are currently working on the training part with weapons dataset. This project is highly used for security reasons. Recognizing the image through one of the best algorithms i.e., classification under supervised learning. However this is a prototype for this system, but if we able to build the real model using night vision camera, human presence sensor to reduce power consumption, this will be the best thing for the security of our county's confidential things.

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IN COMPUTER SYSTEMS SEARCHING FOR WAYS TO IMPROVE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF VARIOUS TOOLS THAT DETECT CORRUPTED FILES

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Abstract: While the technology of computers has enabled consumers to communicate with people from around the world in the blink of an eye, all internet users will eventually face a situation in which they will have to deal with data or file corruption. In such circumstances, a particular video, image, or PDF file will essentially be rendered unusable or unreadable, causing a great level of stress and frustration to the individual that was looking to send or receive the said file. However, while file and data corruption are extremely common occurrences, many people may be unaware of the root causes that can lead to such corruption. As is the case with any other complex issue or problem, file and data corruption can result from a number of different factors, ranging from hard drive issues to technical problems.

Keywords:.... Physical hardware issues, power, malware infections, failed software, Cyber-security, bad program

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Introduction. Physical hardware issues are one of the primary factors that can result in data and file corruption. While hard drives, motherboards, central processing units or CPUs, and computer storage data allow computers to function in an effective and efficient manner, these components can break down from wear and tear in the same way that any other physical tool would. To this point, when a hard drive within a computer system crashes, the data that was held within the said computer can become corrupted. Alternatively, a failing motherboard within a computer can also cause data and file corruption within the system. Another factor that can result in file and data corruption within a particular computer system are power issues. To illustrate this point further, some users will shut down their computers by taking the plug out of the electrical outlet. While such practices may seem to be harmless on a surface level, they go against the electrical designs of the vast majority of computer systems. As such, shutting down a computer suddenly can also lead to file and data corruption, as the various files within the computer that were open when the shutdown occurred may not have been properly closed within the hard drive on the computer. As cybercrime can result in a number of adverse effects and consequences for online users, ranging from identity theft to financial loss, such actions can also cause files and data within a computer to become corrupted. With this being said, many cybercriminals will use malware infections in an attempt to retrieve various forms of personal information from online users, whether this is in the form of social security numbers, debit and credit

card numbers, or email addresses login credentials, among a host of others. In the process of trying to steal personal information from consumers, the files and data within the computers said consumers use can become corrupted. Bad program exits are another major factor that can lead to file and data corruption. As users will undoubtedly have a number of programs open when using their respective computers, failing to shut these programs down correctly can result in file corruption. For example, a user may be using multiple programs within their computer when a power outage occurs due to inclement weather within the community they reside in. As the user in question did not have time to properly close the various programs they were using on their computer when the power outage occurred, the said user could find that the files within their computer were corrupted as a result. A final root cause of file and data corruption is failed software. Generally speaking, software failure is defined as the inability of a computer program to continue processing due to erroneous logic. This failure is typically caused by incorrect file system recovery within a particular computer, but also can occur as a result of resource conflicts between the operating and file systems within a computer. Irrespective of how a software program fails, such failures can lead to data and file corruption, as any work that a user when doing within the software program that failed will effectively be damaged. Despite the difficulties that online users may face when having their files or data corrupted, there are remedies available to mitigate the situation.

Materials. An online user's data or files have become corrupted as a result of hard drive issues, said user can perform a disk check on their hard drive. During this disk check, any bad sectors or issues within the hard drive may be repaired, and the user will then be able to access the files and data that had been corrupted. Conversely, as it pertains to preventative measures, users can also save all of their files via a backup on their hard drive, or to an external hard drive that can be accessed in the event that a computer becomes damaged beyond repair. In this way, online users can ensure that their files and data remain intact, even if the data within their computer becomes corrupted for any rhyme or reason.

Methods. This paper reveals that the most existing surveys in this area are either outdated or fail to provide a holistic view of the problem, since they usually focus on a specific subset of the standard

Results. Your Windows system is running slow or acting strangely, it may be difficult to pinpoint exactly what is causing it. It could be that you have picked up some malware or a virus, or it could be that some of your systems files are corrupted and so are unable to perform as they should.



There are dozens of reasons why your Windows files or system files might become corrupted, but among the most common are:

- Sudden power outage
- Power surge
- Complete system crash
- Mismatched versions
- Updating errors

Fortunately, if you find yourself on the receiving end of any of these issues, there are steps you can take to fix them yourself using the System File Checker or the DISM (Deployment Image Servicing and Management) tools that are already pre-installed on your Windows operating system. Also, if you'd like to go beyond these basic tools, we offer reliable [IT support in London](#) for individuals and SMEs.

What does it mean if a file is corrupted?

A corrupted file is one that is damaged, and does not perform properly. This can apply to any type of file, from program files to system files and all types of documents. Just about everybody has probably had an issue with a corrupted file at some point in time. In many cases it can be resolved with a simple re-boot of your system, but sometimes the issues are more complex.

Every file on your computer has a particular structure and content. When this information is in the right place and arranged properly, the file will work as normal. However, if the wrong information is written into a file, or if the right information is written in the wrong place, it will affect the way the data is used and displayed. A corrupted file may not open at all, or it may appear scrambled and unreadable. This does not always indicate that the core program is corrupted, however – such as might be the case, for example, when a Microsoft Word file will not open, but all other files of the same type remain unaffected.

Application programs and operating systems may also develop corrupted files, which would then affect the use of items that depend on these programs to open or operate them.

How does a Windows file become corrupted?

File corruption usually occurs when there is a problem during the 'save' process. If your computer crashes, if there is a power surge or if you lose power, the file being saved will likely be corrupted. Damaged segments of your hard drive or damaged storage media may also be a potential culprit, as can be viruses and malware.

What to do if you encounter a corrupted file

If you have a file that you cannot open or suspect is corrupted for any reason, there are a few easy things you can do before you dive into anything too complex. First, try to open the file on another device or computer. If the file opens fine on another device, it is possible that the first computer has some corrupted system files you will need to address.

If the file still won't open on the second device or computer, consider deploying a file recovery program like Recuva, DMDE or the open source app PhotoRec. Most of these programs have a free version available that delivers pretty good results, locating the corrupted files, then recovering and repairing them if they can. Depending on your specific file recovery needs, there are plenty more applications to choose from, both paid and free. Start with the free version to see how deep your issues really are, and go from there. You will find that even files that you have written off completely, such as those that have been accidentally erased from a hard drive, removable drive or other storage device might be recoverable. It's certainly worth a try.

What are Windows System Files?

A Windows system file is seen by the operating system as being instrumental to the function of the system itself. They contain code that tells the computer how to respond and process commands. Moving them, deleting them or altering them in any way has the potential to cause widespread system failure or general instability.

Most system files use a .sys extension, but this is not a hard and fast rule. Other system files could include extensions like .dll, .pcf, .idx, .so, .dat, and others.

As an added layer of protection against deletion or unwitting alteration, these files might have 'hidden' attributes, or they may be 'read-only'. This is to prevent accidents from happening, as one click in the wrong direction can have catastrophic effects. These files will not be displayed in normal system searches, purely as a precautionary measure – just one more reminder that you shouldn't be messing around with these files in the first place!

Where are Windows system files stored?

Windows system files are stored in various places on your Windows operating system. Some are located in the Windows file system itself, and some will be in your program files. The primary folder (C drive on most Windows systems) also uses and stores several system files, including System Recovery and system volume information.

It is important to note that you cannot delete a system file that Windows is actively using. These files are locked and cannot be changed in any way. You might also find that there are duplicates of some systems files; these consist of previous versions and backups.

You can, however, unhide the hidden system files if you need to do so. Follow these steps to show all hidden files, folders and drives in a Windows system:

Go to COMMAND PROMPT

click on CONTROL FOLDERS

click on VIEW

select "SHOW HIDDEN FILES, FOLDERS AND DRIVES"

deselect "HIDE PROTECTED OPERATING SYSTEM FILES"

click OK

Once you complete this process, you will find that the files, folders and drives in question will all be dimmed, which means you won't likely be able to do anything with these files even though they are visible. Again, this is to protect the integrity of your operating system. While it is possible to toggle the attribute option for any file whether it is integral to system operations or not, it is never recommended. That being said, it is a handy trick to have up your sleeve, just in case your computer is affected by a particular virus – one that toggles the system attribute in order to hide all of your files, not just the system files. In this situation, it is perfectly safe to run these commands in order to locate and recover your files.

Using the system file checker (SFC) tool

The system checker file tool (also known as SFC) is a standard utility on all Windows systems. It scans your system to locate, repair and replace corrupted or altered files. If one of your system files has been modified or damaged, it will automatically update it to a clean version.

When to use the SFC

If your Windows system is running extremely slow, is buggy or blue-screening, if your apps are crashing and nothing seems to be working as it should, the SFC might be able to fix it. Running the SFC should be step one in your troubleshooting process. Even if it doesn't work, you will be able to confirm immediately whether or not it is your system files that are causing the problems.

Running the SFC command

Note: You can only run the SFC command from an administrator command prompt window. When you choose Command Prompt from the Start menu, you will see the option to run as an admin. For earlier versions of Windows, right-click Command Prompt and it will give you the admin option.

Type this into the command prompt window and hit enter:

sfc /scannow

Your scan may take several minutes to complete. Do not close the command prompt window while the scan is underway. Once the scan is complete, you will receive a message letting you know if Windows was able to fix your corrupted system files or not. It will also let you know whether or not it found any corrupted files at all.

If the resulting message tells you that the SFC could not repair your corrupted Windows files, you can try rebooting your computer in safe mode. You can do this by holding the SHIFT key down during the restart. For Windows 7 or earlier versions, hold the F8 key during reboot. Once you have restarted in safe mode, run the SFC again.

You can also attempt to repair or replace the corrupted files manually. In this case, you would locate the corrupted files in the SFC process details and then manually replace the file with a good copy or a backup.

To locate the corrupted files, access the CBS.Log. you will find it at:

C:\Windows\Logs\CBS\CBS.log

Open the log file, and navigate to the corrupted files. Scroll down towards the end of the log, and look for entries that begin with “cannot repair member file”, as in this image:

```

2015-02-19 10:16:26, Info CSI 000009e7 [SR] Verifying
16 (0x0000000000000010) components
2015-02-19 10:16:26, Info CSI 000009e8 [SR] Beginning
Verify and Repair transaction
2015-02-19 10:16:27, Info CSI 000009e9 [SR] Verify
complete
2015-02-19 10:16:27, Info CSI 000009ea [SR] Repairing
1 components
2015-02-19 10:16:27, Info CSI 000009eb [SR] Beginning
Verify and Repair transaction
2015-02-19 10:16:27, Info CSI 000009ec [SR] Cannot
repair member file [1:30{15}]\"mscorlib.ni.dll\" of NetFx4-mscorlib_ni,
Version = 4.0.9600.17031, pA = PROCESSOR_ARCHITECTURE_AMD64 (8), Culture
neutral, VersionScope neutral, PublicKeyToken = {1:8 b:b03f5f7f11d50a3a},
Type neutral, TypeName neutral, PublicKey neutral in the store, file is
missing
2015-02-19 10:16:27, Info CSI 000009ed [SR] Cannot
repair member file [1:30{15}]\"mscorlib.ni.dll\" of NetFx4-mscorlib_ni,
Version = 4.0.9600.17031, pA = PROCESSOR_ARCHITECTURE_AMD64 (9), Culture
neutral, VersionScope neutral, PublicKeyToken = {1:8 b:b03f5f7f11d50a3a},
Type neutral, TypeName neutral, PublicKey neutral in the store, file is
missing
2015-02-19 10:16:27, Info CSI 000009ee [SR] This
component was referenced by [1:170
{85}]\"Package_5037_for_KB2919355-31hf3856ad364e35~amd64~~6.3.1.14.2919355
-10611_neutral_GDR\"
2015-02-19 10:16:27, Info CSI 000009ef [SR] Repair
complete
2015-02-19 10:16:27, Info CSI 000009f0 [SR] Committing
transaction
2015-02-19 10:16:27, Info CSI 000009f1 [SR] Creating NT
transaction (seq 2), objectname [6]\"(null)\"

```

Copy the message from the log and paste it into a search engine to locate specific information on how to fix your file.

Repairing corrupted Windows files with the DISM

The Deployment Image Servicing and Management tool should be your next line of defence, in case the SFC does not turn up any culprits.

Depending on how complex your issues are, you may think that it would be easier to reinstall Windows from scratch. The caveat here would be that you will then have the task of re-installing drivers, software and updates. So in all likelihood, running the DISM would make things easier, faster and less stressful.

To run DISM, enter this command into the Power Shell:

```
Dism /Online /Cleanup-Image /RestoreHealth
```

Once the command is running, it may take some time to complete. It is not unusual for it to seem to get stuck along the way, so be patient. Once complete, the log will either show that the files have been fixed, or it will show the errors it discovered. If there is an error, you will proceed to the next step, which is restoring the Windows disc image.

At this point, you will need to insert your installation media, which could be a DVD or a USB drive. If you do not have the physical media required, you will need to download the latest version of your Windows ISO and right click to MOUNT. This is in order to have a source to repair the corrupted files, and will replace only those files that need to be fixed, leaving the rest of your file system intact.

Once you have done this, run the appropriate DISM command, [which can be found here](#).

As with the previous operation, this may take a while to complete. If all goes well, you will receive this message: “restoration operation completed” which would indicate mission accomplished.

At this point, you should run the SFC one more time to repair any lingering issues.

Professional file repair apps

If you are a developer, or if you run an office with several workstations, you might want to consider investing in a file repair app. Some of the top rated data recovery applications include:

Data Rescue PC4: compatible with SSD and RAID, and works on crashed and even erased drives.

Kroll Ontrack: Reviewers are impressed by how fast and easy-to-use it is, and how effective it is in recovering and repairing Microsoft Office files in particular.

Stellar Data Recovery: delivers one of the highest and most predictable recovery rates in its class. Following these security practices can help you reduce the risks associated with malicious code: Install and maintain antivirus software. Antivirus software recognizes malware and protects your computer against it. Installing antivirus software from a reputable vendor is an important step in preventing and detecting infections. Always visit vendor sites directly rather than clicking on advertisements or email links. Because attackers are continually creating new viruses and other forms of malicious code, it is important to keep your antivirus software up-to-date. Use caution with links and attachments. Take appropriate precautions when using email and web browsers to reduce the risk of an infection. Be wary of unsolicited email attachments and use caution when clicking on email links, even if they seem to come from people you know. (See [Using Caution with Email Attachments](#) for more information.)

Block pop-up advertisements. Pop-up blockers disable windows that could potentially contain malicious code. Most browsers have a free feature that can be enabled to block pop-up advertisements. Use an account with limited permissions. When navigating the web, it's a good security practice to use an account with limited permissions. If you do become infected, restricted permissions keep the malicious code from spreading and escalating to an administrative account. Disable external media AutoRun and AutoPlay features. Disabling AutoRun and AutoPlay features prevents external media infected with malicious code from automatically running on your computer. Change your passwords. If you believe your computer is infected, change your passwords. This includes any passwords for websites that may have been cached in your web browser. Create and use strong passwords, making them difficult for attackers to guess. (See [Choosing and Protecting Passwords](#) and [Supplementing Passwords](#) for more information.) Keep software updated. Install software patches on your computer so attackers do not take advantage of known vulnerabilities. Consider enabling automatic updates, when available. (See [Understanding Patches and Software Updates](#) for more information.)

Back up data. Regularly back up your documents, photos, and important email messages to the cloud or to an external hard drive. In the event of an infection, your information will not be lost. Install or enable a firewall. Firewalls can prevent some types of infection by blocking malicious traffic before it enters your computer. Some operating systems include a firewall; if the operating system you are using includes one, enable it. (See [Understanding Firewalls for Home and Small Office Use](#) for more information.)

Use anti-spyware tools. Spyware is a common virus source, but you can minimize infections by using a program that identifies and removes spyware. Most antivirus software includes an anti-spyware option; ensure you enable it.

Monitor accounts. Look for any unauthorized use of, or unusual activity on, your accounts—especially banking accounts. If you identify unauthorized or unusual activity, contact your account provider immediately.

Avoid using public Wi-Fi. Unsecured public Wi-Fi may allow an attacker to intercept your device's network traffic and gain access to your personal information.

Conclusion. In this paper we had surveyed an overview of techniques and tools for detecting and analyzing the malware. In particular, a light has been thrown on various tools available for malware detection, memory forensics, packet analysis, scanners/sandboxes, reverse engineering, debugging, and website analysis. Since most of the existing surveys usually focus on a specific subset of the standard, this paper provides a thorough study of tools for detecting and analyzing malware with a clear understanding of domain specific analysis.

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DEVELOPMENT OF STATIC AND DYNAMIC ALGORITHMS FOR FILTRING

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Abstract: The joint bilateral filter, which enables feature-preserving signal smoothing according to the structural information from a guidance, has been applied for various tasks in geometry processing. Existing methods either rely on a static guidance that may be inconsistent with the input and lead to unsatisfactory results, or a dynamic guidance that is automatically updated but sensitive to noises and outliers. Inspired by recent advances in image filtering, we propose a new geometry filtering technique called static/dynamic filter, which utilizes both static and dynamic guidances to achieve state-of-the-art results. The proposed filter is based on a nonlinear optimization that enforces smoothness of the signal while preserving variations that correspond to features of certain scales. We develop an efficient iterative solver for the problem, which unifies existing filters that are based on static or dynamic guidances. The filter can be applied to mesh face normals followed by vertex position update, to achieve scale-aware and feature-preserving filtering of mesh geometry. It also works well for other types of signals defined on mesh surfaces, such as texture colors. Extensive experimental results demonstrate the effectiveness of the proposed filter for various geometry processing applications such as mesh denoising, geometry feature enhancement, and texture color filtering.

Keywords:.... Geometry Processing, Mesh Filtering, Mesh Denoising

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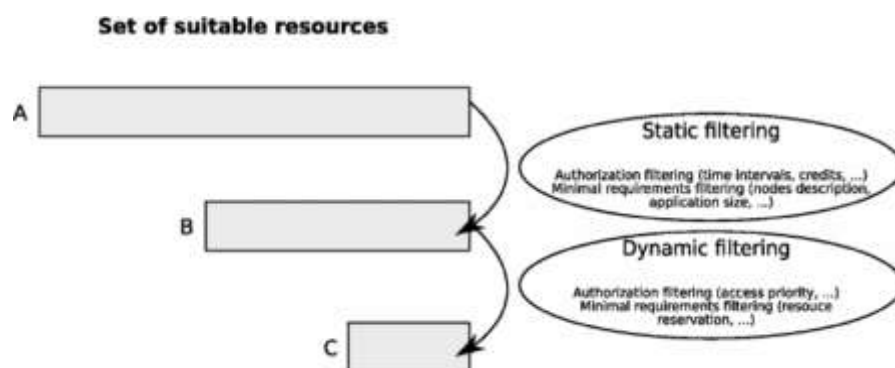
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Introduction: Besides image processing, filtering techniques have also been utilized for processing 3D geometry. Indeed, many geometric descriptors such as normals and vertex positions can be considered as signals defined on two-dimensional manifold surfaces, where image filtering methods can be naturally extended and applied. For example, the bilateral filter has been adapted for feature-preserving mesh smoothing and denoising. Development of new geometry filters has also been inspired by other techniques that improve upon the original bilateral filter. Among them, the joint bilateral filter determines the filtering weights using the information from a guidance image instead of the input image, and achieves more robust filtering results when the guidance provides reliable structural information. One limitation of this approach is that the guidance image has to be specified beforehand, and remains static during the filtering processing. For image texture filtering, Cho et al. Address this issue by computing the guidance using a patch-based approach that reliably captures the image structure. This idea was later adopted by Zhang et al. For mesh denoising, where a patch-based guidance is computed for filtering the face normals. Another improvement for the joint bilateral filter is the rolling guidance filter proposed, which iteratively updates an image using the previous iterate as a dynamic guidance, and is able to separate signals at

different scales. Recently, this approach was adapted by Wang et al. To derive a rolling guidance normal filter (RGNF), with impressive results for scale-aware geometric processing. For guided filtering, the use of static vs dynamic guidance presents a trade-off between their properties. Static guidance enables direct and intuitive control over the filtering process, but is not trivial to construct a priori for general shapes. Dynamic guidance, such as the one used in RGNF, is automatically updated according to the current signal values, but can be less robust when there are outliers or noises in the input signal. Recently, Ham et al. Combine static and dynamic guidance for robust image filtering. Inspired by their work, we propose in this paper a new approach for filtering signals defined on mesh surfaces, by utilizing both static and dynamic guidances. The filtered signal is computed by minimizing a target function that enforces consistency of signal values within each neighborhood, while incorporating structural information provided by a static guidance. To solve the resulting nonconvex optimization problem, we develop an efficient fixed-point iteration solver, which significantly outperforms the majorization-minimization (MM) algorithm proposed for similar problems. Moreover, unlike the MM algorithm, our solver can handle constraints such as unit length for face normals, which are important for geometry processing problems. Our solver iteratively updates the signal values by combining the original signal with the current signal from a spatial neighborhood. The combination weights are determined according to the static input guidance as well as a dynamic guidance derived from the current signal. The proposed method, called static/dynamic (SD) filtering, benefits from both types of guidance and produces scale-aware and feature-preserving results.



Materials: The proposed method can be applied to different signals on mesh surfaces. When applied to face normals followed by vertex updates, it filters geometric features according to their scales. When applied to mesh colors obtained from texture mapping, it filters the colors based on the metric on the mesh surface. In addition, utilizing the scale-awareness of the filter, we apply it repeatedly to separate signal components of different scales; the results can be combined according to user-specified weights, allowing for intuitive feature manipulation

and enhancement. Extensive experimental results demonstrate the efficiency and effectiveness of our filter. We also release the source codes to ensure reproducibility

Methods: We propose a new method for vertex update according to face normals, using a nonlinear optimization formulation that enforces the face normal conditions while preserving local triangle shapes. The vertex positions are computed by iteratively solving a linear system with a fixed sparse positive definite matrix, which is done efficiently via pre-factorization of the matrix. Compared with existing approaches, our method produces meshes that are more consistent with the filtered face normals.

Results: Our main contributions include:

- we extend the work of Ham et al. and propose an SD filter for signals defined on triangular meshes, formulated as an optimization problem;
- we develop an efficient fixed-point iteration solver for the SD filter, which can handle constraints such as unit normals and significantly outperforms the MM solver from;
- we propose an efficient approach for updating vertex positions according to filtered face normals, which produces new meshes that are consistent with the target normals while preserving local triangle shapes;
- based on the SD filter, we develop a method to separate and combine signal components of different scales, enabling intuitive feature manipulation for mesh geometry and texture color.

In the past, various filtering approaches have been proposed to process mesh geometry. Early work from Taubin and Desbrun et al. Applied low-pass filters on meshes, which remove high-frequency noises but also attenuate sharp features. Later, Taubin proposed a two-step approach that first performs smoothing on face normals, followed by vertex position updates using anisotropic filters. To enhance crease edges, Ohtake et al. Applied anisotropic diffusion to mesh normals before updating vertex positions. Chuang and Kazhdan developed a framework for curvature-aware mesh filtering based on the screened Poisson equation. An important class of mesh filtering techniques is based on the bilateral filter. On images, the bilateral filter updates a pixel using a weighted average of its neighboring pixels, with larger contribution from pixels that are closer in spatial or range domain. It can smooth images while preserving edges where there is large difference between neighboring pixel values. Different methods have been developed to adapt the bilateral filter to mesh geometry. Fleishman et al. Applied the bilateral filter to the mesh vertex positions for feature-preserving mesh denoising. Zheng et al. The bilateral filter to mesh face normals instead, followed by vertex position update to reconstruct the mesh shape. Solomon et al. Proposed a framework for bilateral filter that is applicable for signals on general domains including images and meshes, with a rigorous theoretical foundation. Besides

denoising, bilateral filtering has also been applied for other geometry processing applications such as point cloud normal enhancement and mesh feature recovery. The bilateral filter inspired a large amount of follow-up work on image filtering. Among them, the joint bilateral filter extends the original bilateral filter by evaluating the spatial kernel using a guidance image. It can produce more reliable results when the guidance image correctly captures the structural information of the target signal.

This property was utilized by Eisemann & Durand and Petschnigg et al. To filter flash photos, using corresponding non-flash photos as the guidance. Kopf et al. The joint bilateral filter for image upsampling and structure-preserving image decomposition, respectively. In particular, a patch-based guidance is constructed in to capture the input image structure. This idea was later adopted for filtering mesh face normals, where the guidance normals are computed using surface patches with the most consistent normals. Zhang et al. Proposed a different approach to guidance construction in their iterative rolling guidance filter, where the resulting image from an iteration is used as a dynamic guidance for the next iteration. The rolling guidance filter produces impressive results for scale-aware image processing, and is able to filter out features according to their scales. Wang et al. adapted this approach to filter mesh face normals; the resulting rolling guidance normal filter enables scale-aware processing of geometric features, but is sensitive to noises on the input model. Recently, Ham et al. Proposed a robust image filtering technique based on an optimization formulation that involves a nonconvex regularizer. Their technique is effectively an iterative filter that incorporates both static and dynamic guidances, and achieves superior results in terms of robustness, feature-preservation, and scale-awareness. Our SD filter is based on a similar optimization formulation, but takes into account the larger filtering neighborhoods that are necessary for geometry signals. It enjoys the same desirable properties as its counterpart in image processing. In addition, the numerical solver proposed in this can only handle unconstrained signals, and is less efficient for the large neighborhoods used in our formulation. We therefore propose a new solver that outperforms the one from [12], while allowing for constrained signals such as unit normals. Feature-preserving signal smoothing can also be achieved via optimization. Notable examples include image smoothing algorithms that induce sparsity of image gradients via ℓ_0 -norm or ℓ_1 -norm regularization. These approaches were later adapted for mesh smoothing and denoising. Although effective in many cases, their optimization formulation only regularizes the signal difference between immediately neighboring faces. In comparison, our optimization compares signals within a neighborhood with user-specified size, which provides more flexibility and achieves better preservation of large-scale features. From a signal processing point of view, meshes can be seen as a

combination of signals with multiple frequency bands, which also relates with the scale space analysis. Previous work separates geometry signals of different frequencies using eigenfunctions of the heat kernel or the Laplace operator. Although developed with sound theoretical foundations, such approaches are computationally expensive. Moreover, as specific geometric features can span across a wide range of frequencies, it is not easy to preserve or manipulate them with such approaches. The recent work from Wang et al. provides an efficient way to separate and edit geometric features of different scales, harnessing the scale-aware property of the rolling guidance filter. Our SD filter also supports scale-aware processing of geometry signals, with more robustness than RGNF thanks to the incorporation of both static and dynamic guidances.

Conclusion: We present the SD filter for triangular meshes, which is formulated as an optimization problem with a target energy that combines a quadratic fidelity term and a nonconvex robust regularizer. We develop an efficient fixed-point iteration solver for the problem, enabling the filter to be applied for interactive applications. Our SD filter generalizes the joint bilateral filter, combining the static guidance with a dynamic guidance that is derived from the current signal values. Thanks to the joint static/dynamic guidance, the SD filter is robust, feature-preserving and scale-aware, producing state-of-the-art results for various geometry processing problems. Although our solver can incorporate simple constraints such as unit length for normal vectors, we do not consider

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**ANDIJON VILOYATI OCH TUSLI BO'Z TUPROQLAR SHAROITIDA
TAKRORIY EKin SIFATIDA SOYANING YANGI NAVLARINI
PARVARISHLASHDA RESURSTEJAMKOR SUG'ORISH USULLARINI
TUPROQ HAJM MASSASIGA TA'SIRI.**

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ELSEVIER



Abstract: Ushbu maqolada och tusli bo'z tuproqlar sharoitida takroriy ekin sifatida soyaning yangi navlarini parvarishlashda resurstejamkor sug'orish usullarini tuproq hajm massasiga ta'siri yoritilgan.

Keywords:.... sug'orish rejimi, sug'orish usullari, hajm massa, tuproq oldi cheklangan dala nam sig'imi CHDNS.

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Dissertatsiya mavzuning dolzarbligi. Bugungi kunda dunyo bo'yicha ekiladigan soya maydoni bo'yicha dukkakli don ekinlari orasida birinchi o'rinda turadi. Soya maydonlari hajmi jihatidan dukkakli ekinlar ichida eng katta maydon egallaydi, ya'ni 107 mln. gektarni egallaydi. Ekin maydonlari AQSHda 36.3 mln, Braziliyada 33,7 mln, Xitoyda 11 mln, YAponiyada 3 mln, Kanadada 2,5 mln, Rossiyada 1,4 mln gektarni tashkil qiladi. SHuningdek Xindiston, Koreya, Vetnam, Indoneziya, Yevropa davlatlarida, SHimoliy Afrika, Avstraliya va er sharining ko'pgina mamlakatlarida ekiladi.

Dukkakli don ekinlarining doni va poyasi tarkibidagi oqsil miqdori ko'pligi bilan karakterlanadi. (Oqsil-25-40%) Bu ekinlarning donining tarkibida A, B1, B2, S, D, E, PP va boshqa vitaminlar bor. Dukkakli don ekinlari donidan tashkari, poyasidan chorvachilik uchun to'yimli seroqsil em, pichan, silos tayyorlanadi. Poxoli tarkibida 8-15% oqsil bor.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2017 yil 14 martdagi PQ-2832-sonli "2017-2021 yillarda respublikada soya ekishni va soya doni etishtirishni ko'paytirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida" gi, shuningdek 2017 yil 24 iyuldagi PQ-3144-sonli qaror bilan PQ-2832-sonli qarorga qo'shimcha va o'zgartirishlar kiritish, ya'ni "2017-2021 yillar davomida respublikada yuqori hosilli soya navlarini yaratish, birlamchi urug'chiligini yo'lga qo'yish, yetishtirish va maydonini kengaytirish bo'yicha chora-tadbirlar dasturi" bo'yicha qaror qabul qilindi. [1]

Mazkur qarorlarda 2017-2021 yillarda soya o'simligini ekish maydonlari hajmini bosqichma-bosqich kengaytirish va soya moyi ishlab chiqarish miqdorini

oshirish vazifasi yuklangan. Ushbu topshiriq ijrosini ta'minlash maqsadida g'alladan bo'shagan maydonlarga takroriy ekin sifatida soya ekish 2017 yilda 18975 gektar, 2018 yilda 19150 gektar, 2019 yilda 19400 gektar, 2020 yilda 19700 gektar, 2021 yilda 20000 gektar maydonga etkazilishi ta'kidlangan. Respublikamizda 2020 yilda jami 19,8 ming gektar maydonda ekilib, o'rtacha hosildorlik 39,2 tonnaga yoki 2018 yilga nisbatan 6,7 tonnaga oshgan. [2]

U.Ne'matovning [4] olib borgan tadqiqot natijasi shuni ko'rsatadiki, soya o'simligini ekishdan oldin tuproqning hajm massasi 0-30; 30-50; 50-100 sm da mos ravishda 1,20; 1,25 va 1,27 g/sm³, amal davrining oxirida sug'orish oddiy usulda o'tkazilganda qatlamlar bo'yicha 1,39-1,40 g/sm³ ni tashkil etgan. Sug'orish egat oralatib o'tkazilganda bu ko'rsatkichlar 1,37 va 1,39 g/sm³ ga teng bo'lganligi aniqlangan.

J.Eshonqulovning [5] tadqiqot olib borgan ma'lumotlarida, kuzgi bug'doydan so'ng parvarishlangan soya o'simligini ekishdan oldin tuproqning hajm massasi 0-30 smda 1,24 g/sm³; 30-50 smda 1,25 va 50-100 smda esa 1,26 g/sm³, amal davrining oxirida sug'orishlar o'tkazilganda natija qatlamlar bo'yicha 1,31-1,34 g/sm³ ni tashkil etganligi kuzatilgan.

S.Xusanovning [6] Andijon viloyatining o'tloqi tuproqlarida takroriy ekiladigan soyaning yangi navlarini sug'orish tartibida olib borgan tadqiqoti ma'lumotlarida, soya o'simligini ekishdan oldin tuproqning xajm massasi mavsum boshidagiga nisbatan mavsum ohirida 0-50, 0-70 va 0-100 sm qatlamlarda sug'orish oldi tuproq namligi CHDNSga nisbatan 65-70-65% tartibida 0,027, 0,021, 0,010 g/sm³, sug'orish oldi tuproq namligi CHDNSga nisbatan 70-75-65% tartibida 0,046, 0,046, 0,027 g/sm³, sug'orish oldi tuproq namligi CHDNSga nisbatan 75-80-70% tartibida 0,067, 0,067, 0,049 g/sm³ ga oshganligi aniqlandi.

Tadqiqot metodikasi. Andijon viloyati och tusli bo'z tuproqlari, takroriy ekin soyaning "Vilana" "Slavia" va "To'maris" navlari tanlandi. Tajriba dalasi Andijon viloyati Qo'rg'ontepa tumani "Ok suv ekspremental" fermer xo'jaligi yerlarida eskidan sug'oriladigan och tusli bo'z, mexanik tarkibi o'rtacha qumoq, sizot suvlari 3,5-4,0 metr chuqurlikda joylashgan tuproqlar sharoitida olib borilgan.

Tuproqning agrofizik xossalarini maqbul darajada bo'lishi unda parvarishlanayotgan qishloq xo'jalik ekinlaridan mo'l va sifatli mahsulot olishni ta'minlaydi. Xususan, takroriy ekilgan soya navlarida xam tuproqning agrofizik xossalarining ahamiyati kattadir. Tuproqning agrofizik xossalari dalada olib borilayotgan agrotexnik tadbirlar bilan bevosita uzviy bog'liqdir. SHu sababli uning ko'rsatkichlari amal davri boshidan va amal davri oxiriga tomon turli miqdorda o'zgarib boradi. Tuproqning eng muhim agrofizik xossalaridan biri uning hajmiy massasiga bog'liqdir.

Tuproqning hajm og'irligi o'simliklarning o'sishda rivojlanishi uchun katta ahamiyatga ega bo'lgan fizik xususiyatlardandir. O'simlik yaxshi o'sib rivojlanishi

va yuqori hosil shakllantirishi uchun tuproqning hajm og'irligi maqbul holatda saqlanishi kerak. Tabiiy xolati saqlangan holda olingan, ma'lum hajmdagi tuproq og'irligiga uning hajmiy og'irligi deyiladi va quruq tuproq og'irligiga nisbatan g/sm^3 bilan ifodalanadi.

Dala tajribalarimizda g'o'zani turli sug'orish tartiblarida tuproqni hajm og'irligiga ta'siri aniqlandi. Buning uchun ekishdan oldin tuproqning har 10 sm li qatlamida, 100 sm chuqurlikda dalada belgilangan nuqtalarda tuproq namunalari olindi, amal davri oxirida esa barcha variantlarda yuqorida belgilangan qatlamlar bo'yicha tuproqni hajm og'irligi aniqlandi.

Tajriba dalasida o'tkazilgan agrotexnik tadbirlar va sug'orishlar natijasida tuproqning hajm og'irligi nazorat variantda oshdi. Nazorat variantiga nisbatan egiluvchan quvur yordamida sug'orilganda qisman kamaydi, tomchilatib sug'orish egiluvchan quvur yordamida sug'orilgan variantga nisbatan kamayganligi ko'rsatilgan .

Tajriba dalasi tuprog'ining xajm og'irligi. (g/sm^3)

Tuproq qatlami, sm	Amal davri boshida	Amal davri oxirida variantlar buyicha		
		Egatlab sug'orish 70-70-60 (nazorat)	Egiluvchan quvur yodamida 70-75-70	Tomchilatib sug'orish 70-75-70
O'rtacha				
0-30	1.29	1.41	1,37	1,33
0-50	1.30	1.42	1,39	1,35
0-70	1.31	1.43	1,40	1,36
0-100	1.34	1.45	1,42	1,38

Olingan ma'lumotlardan ko'rinib turibdiki, tajriba dalasini amal davri boshida tuproqning hajm og'irligi 0-30 sm haydov qatlamida $1,29 g/sm^3$, 30-50 sm haydov osti qatlamida $1,30 g/sm^3$, va pastki 50-100 sm qatlamlarida o'rtacha $1,32 g/sm^3$ ni tashkil etdi. O'suv davrining oxiriga kelib, nazorat egatlab sug'orilgan variantda tuproqning hajm og'irligi 0-30 sm haydov qatlamida $1,41 g/sm^3$ va haydov osti qatlamida 30-50 sm haydov osti qatlamida $1,42 g/sm^3$, pastki 50-100 sm qatlamlarda $1,44 g/sm^3$ ni tashkil etdi. Egiluvchan quvurlar yordamida sug'orilgan variantda tuproqning hajm og'irligi 0-30 sm haydov qatlamida $1,37 g/sm^3$ va haydov osti qatlamida 30-50 sm haydov osti qatlamida $1,39 g/sm^3$, pastki 50-100 sm qatlamlarda $1,42 g/sm^3$ ni tashkil etdi. Tomchilatib sug'orilgan variantda tuproqning hajm og'irligi 0-30 sm haydov qatlamida $1,33 g/sm^3$ va haydov osti qatlamida 30-50 sm haydov osti qatlamida $1,35 g/sm^3$, pastki 50-100 sm qatlamlarda $1,37 g/sm^3$ ni tashkil etdi.

Tajribada polietilen quvur yordamida sug'orish usuli tuproqni hajm og'irligi

sezilarli darajada ta'sir etdi. O'suv davrining oxiriga kelib, nazorat egatlab sug'orilgan variantda tuproqni hajm og'irligi tuproqni pastki 50-100 sm qatlamlarda mavsumiy sug'orish me'yorlarini sug'orish sonlarini ortganligi xamda dalaga mexanizatsiyani ko'p kirganligi uchun amal davri boshida, tuproqni hajm og'irligiga nisbatan $0,08 \text{ g/sm}^3$ ortganligi bu ko'rsatgich tomchilatib sug'orilgan variantda mavsumiy sug'orish me'yorlarini sug'orish sonlarini kamayganligi hamda dalaga mexanizatsiyani kam kirganligi sababli nazorat variantiga nisbatan tuproqning hajm og'irligi $0,07 \text{ g/sm}^3$ kamaygan.

Xulosa: Andijon viloyatining sizot suvlari 3,5- 4 m joylashgan och tusli bo'z tuproqlar sharoitida, takroriy ekin sifatida ekilgan soya navlarini hajm massasiga sug'orish tartiblarini ta'siri kuzatildi. Tuproqning soya tajriba maydonida tuproqning hajm massasi amal davri boshida 0-50, 0-70 va 0- 100 sm li tuproq qatlamlarida $1,30, 1,31$ va $1,34 \text{ g/sm}^3$ tengligi aniqlanib, o'rganilgan natijasida amal davri boshiga nisbatan amal davri oxirida mos ravishda belgilangan tuproq qatlamlarida yuqoridan pastga tomon ortib borishi yani $0,11; 0,08; 0,05$ farqi aniqlandi.

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CAUSES OF CHANGES IN SPIRITUAL AND MORAL CONCEPTS IN THE AESTHETIC THINKING OF YOUNG PEOPLE DURING GLOBALIZATION

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Abstract: In today's complex globalization, the current problems arising in the field of spirituality, in particular, the changes in the aesthetic consciousness, taste, and ideals of young people's social life, are not only national but universal issues. In this article, the cultural changes taking place in some parts of the world community, the actions under the banner of "Freedom" have a negative impact on the spiritual-aesthetic traditional-worldview of young people and are analyzed from a philosophical point of view.

Keywords:.... globalization, cultural globalization, national culture, talent, sophistication, art, aesthetic education, nihilization, "Avant-garde art".

About: FARS Publishers has been established with the aim of spreading quality scientific information to the research community throughout the universe. Open Access process eliminates the barriers associated with the older publication models, thus matching up with the rapidity of the twenty-first century.

In the era of globalization, it is important to form the aesthetic culture of the heart and mind of the young generation on the basis of traditional family cadres. Axiological-aesthetic education formed the basis of the issue. If we can't protect young people from the attacks of narcissists who influence their moral and aesthetic consciousness in the era of globalization, if we can't instill in their hearts the essence of national aesthetic family values, we will lose our historical memory.

In our people, since time immemorial, the formation of the spiritual outlook of young people on the basis of national cadres, and the family has been the main place of education. Emphasis is placed on teamwork, team thinking and evaluation. Community recognition always prevailed over personal desires. This situation was achieved on the basis of moral and aesthetic upbringing of young people in the family in the spirit of respect for social opinion. Some problems with the effectiveness of the reforms implemented by our state we can see that it is stuck. In particular, in the President's decision "on measures to educate young people to become morally, morally and physically perfect, and to raise the quality of the education system to a new level" some of these problems are listed. In particular, measures aimed at instilling in the young generation a sense of loyalty to the Motherland and a sense of belonging to its destiny, forming ideological immunity against the negative influence of foreign ideas and views in them are not effective enough, strengthening loyalty to national and universal values, religious tolerance and inter-ethnic harmony, as well as the fact that the activities of state bodies and

public organizations in the formation of intolerance towards extremism, terrorism and other destructive ideas are still not up to the required level, cultural and entertainment facilities, extracurricular educational institutions, including various creative circles in localities, which are necessary for the meaningful organization of free time of students and youth, it has a negative effect on children's upbringing in a healthy spirit and choosing the right way of life, the social position and influence of teachers and coaches has decreased, the system of material and spiritual incentives for them is an absolute answer to today's demand. The fact that its lack of success causes serious problems in raising and educating the young generation and the formation of an independent worldview, there are still cases of violations of the law in the field, including the insufficient level of control over the purposeful spending of the funds allocated for the support of young people.[1] In our people, special importance has always been attached to the spiritual and aesthetic education of young people and their maturity. In today's rapidly changing world, these young people are the main consumers of new modern cultural changes. The head of our state, Sh. Mirziyoev, focused on youth education and said: "Education of young people with high spirituality, modern knowledge and skills, and their independent opinion in the spirit of national and universal human potential is one of the most important issues for us. Considering that more than half of the population of our country is made up of young people If we take it, it becomes clear that this is such a serious matter. ... In this regard, we rely on our national traditions formed over the centuries, on the rich spiritual heritage of our ancestors" [2, 88-89]. Based on these qualities, it is necessary to raise young people in Uzbek families to be highly perceptive, sharp-witted, possessors of excellent taste, to form their aesthetic thinking, and to raise the level of daily activity to the level of daily activity, by making the existence of the world a sense of beauty.

We all know that in today's era of globalization, the people of the whole world are learning from each other and moving towards development in all fields. No nation can stand aside in this. Because, as the globalists have pointed out, humanity has a role in mastering the achievements, using them for its own benefit, and creating new inventions. Based on this, we can say that "Globalization is the process of economic, political, cultural and religious integration and unification throughout the world." [3, 98] As a result of globalization, the countries of the world are becoming economically united and the sovereignty of these countries is being lost. The fact that the word "globalization" was used for the first time by economists in scientific discourse, and that this term was used synonymously with the word "international trade" shows its importance for the field of economics. So "the process of globalization is the result of the evolution of market systems formed by the state." [4, 63]

Globalization is the global distribution of labor, migration of capital, production resources on a global scale, standardization of construction, economic and technological processes, as well as convergence and integration of cultures of different countries. Globalization has a systemic nature, that is, it is an objective process that covers all spheres of society's life. As a result of globalization, the world is connected and subordinated to all its subjects. There is an increase in the number of problems common to a group of countries and an expansion in the number and types of subjects.

The origins of globalization have always been controversial. Historians consider this process to be one of the stages of the development of capitalism. Economists argue that this process is due to the transnationalization of the financial market. Political scientists emphasize the spread of democratic organizations. Cultural scholars associate the manifestation of globalization with the glorification of culture, including the American economic expansion. Political, economic, socio-cultural globalization is different from each other.

Cultural globalization is characterized by the convergence of business and consumer culture between different countries of the world and the strengthening of international communication. "On the one hand, this leads to the popularization of certain types of national culture throughout the world. On the other hand, famous international cultural events can squeeze out national events or make them international." [5, 170] Many see it as a loss of national cultural talent and are not fighting for the restoration of national culture. Modern films are released in many countries of the world at the same time, books are translated and become popular among readers of different countries. The widespread use of the Internet plays a major role in cultural globalization. As a result of the scientific and technical revolution, new ways of production, distribution and consumption of various cultures have been created. This, on the one hand, democratizes the cultural sphere, and on the other hand, it helps commercial and political interests enter this sphere and seek profit. These phenomena, which have a low aesthetic value, but which charm young people with their silence, forming a bunch of aesthetes, are not called mass culture, culture intended for public consumption today. However, these young people are not working as a commercial and cultural industry for the purpose of making a profit, not for the development of moral and aesthetic culture. Such shiny "works" are creating defects in the aesthetic thinking of young people. It creates a feeling of boredom in relation to the national-cultural heritage. In fact, real works of art have been the main factor in the aesthetic education of young people. Because art, which has a number of types, is thinking about human feelings, seeing, through hearing, that is, it has the power and possibility to show aesthetic effect in all aspects. A feature film, which is a literal art that embodies the qualities of the world of sophistication, not only enriches the concept of a person with new ideas

and shapes his worldview, but also has an aesthetic effect on young people with the elegance of its images related to the world of nature and art.

A work of visual art made at the level of artistic standards has a strong aesthetic effect on the mental world of the young people who watch it, enhances their taste, and sharpens the feeling of subtle sophistication. And so is the melody and the song, which is created at the level of art. The aesthetic pursuit of music based on the knowledge of the essence of the world of youth serves as an important resource for increasing the sensitivity to listening with aesthetic analysis and refining the language.

Cinema, radio, television, publishing, exhibitions of various contents, public art shows, open-air concerts, mass media and aesthetic influence tools are constantly operating to share the aesthetic influence of young people in all ways, which is definitely the main tool on the way to their maturity. However, films with shallow content that do not correspond to high human aesthetic standards and cannot adequately reflect the qualities of the world of sophistication, features of the world of sophistication, samples that do not fully develop the features that ensure the artistry of the work are absolutely excluded. [6, 108]

Cultural globalization washes away national borders and does not recognize traditions. Under the influence of the spirit of nihilization, national traditions and religious values are underfoot. Today's young people shape their aesthetic ideas and ideals according to their fashion needs, and treat such a simplified culture as folk art. At the same time, the changes taking place in the moral and aesthetic culture of the youth of the Uzbek people, childishness far from nationalism, alarming, unusual hairstyles, dressing and make-up habits are not appreciated as "avant-garde" fashion style. "Avant-garde art" appeared in the second half of the 20th century as a product of modernism and a direction suitable for the taste of the elite. Even now, the process of turning the avant-garde into popular art continues rapidly. The rules of dressing and behavior, which are not accepted by many people and do not correspond to generally recognized norms, are called "Avant-garde art", and today the number of fans is increasing more and more. "Contemporary" designers turn to avant-gardism in the search for luggage solutions and offer unusual clothes, shoes, decor, make-up for the consumption of young people. They are characterized by wide belts, large zippers, pockets and plastic buttons, long nails, high-heeled shoes, voluminous hats, unusual bags, and hairstyles of different colors. Avant-garde is a style aimed at burdening traditional traditions and reducing the aesthetic taste of young people. It distracts young people from real life.

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MUSIQA TA'LIMI FAOLIYATINI SAMARALI TASHKIL ETISHDA PEDAGOGIK TEXNOLOGIYALARNING NAZARIY ASOSI

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Abstract: Mazkur maqolada Musiqiy ta'lim faoliyatini samarali tashkil etish va talablarga javob beradigan tarzda dars jarayonini tashkil etishda innovatsion ilg'or pedagogik texnologiyalardan foydalanishning ilmiy-nazariy asoslari haqida bahs-munozara yuritilgan.

Keywords:... ta'lim tizimi, o'qituvchi texnologiya, metod-uslub, ilm-fan, interfaol uslub, musiqiy ta'lim.

About: FARS Publishers has been established with the aim of spreading quality scientific information to the research community throughout the universe. Open Access process eliminates the barriers associated with the older publication models, thus matching up with the rapidity of the twenty-first century.

Bugungi kunda yurtimizda ta'lim mazmunini yangilash, takomillashtirish va sifat ko'rsatkichlarini oshirish barobarida o'qituvchi – murabbiylarning malakasini oshirish, ularning ilm – fan taraqqiyoti bilan hamqadam borishini, ayniqsa barcha sohalarga keng kirib kelgan va qo'llanilayotgan axborot texnologiyalari, interfaol usullardan unumli foydalana oladigan, kompyuter bilan erkin muloqot qila oladigan va o'z faoliyatida, dars samaradorligini ta'minlashga tatbiq eta oladigan darajada tayyorlash (qayta tayyorlash) bugungi kunning muhim vazifalaridandir. Ta'limga pedagogik texnologiyalarni tatbiq etish bo'yicha amaliy tajribalarni o'rganish, kuzatish va tahlil qilish shuni ko'rsatmoqdaki, ta'limning deyarli barcha bo'g'inlarida mashg'ulotlarni interfaol metodlar asosida tashkil etish keng tus olmoqda. Bizningcha bu har bir darsda pedagogik texnologiyaning u yoki bu turini qo'llash kerak degan xulosani bermasligi kerak. Ilg'or pedagogik texnologiya qachon samarali bo'ladi, u o'quvchilar uchun qiziqarli, ularni faollashtiruvchi, mustaqil va ijodiy fikrlashga, mushohada qilishga yo'naltira olsa.

Buning uchun o'qituvchi pedagogik texnologiyani tanlashda dars mavzusi, tuzilishi, o'quvchilarni qiziqishi, agar musiqa darslari bo'lsa ularni nazariy, amliy, ijrochilik imkoniyatlarini hisobga olgan holda qo'llashiga to'g'ri keladi.

Pedagogik texnologiyalarni qo'llashdan ko'zlangan asosiy maqsad va vazifalar quyidagilarni ko'zda tutadi: Tashkil etish, hamkorlikda (O'qituvchi va o'quvchi o'zaro munosabatlari) ishlash, guruh bo'lib, yakka holda ishlash, har bir o'quvchining faolligini ta'minlash, takomillashtirish, tahlil qilish, qiyoslash, umumlashtirish, xulosa chiqarish, nazorat qilish, baholash va hokazo.

Fanlarni o`qitish jarayonida har bir o`qituvchi pedagogik texnologiyalarni qo`llash uchun quyidagi tayyorgarlik tizimi bo`yicha ish tutishi maqsadga muvofiq bo`ladi:

- Mavzuni aniqlash;
- Maqsadni to`g`ri qo`yish, belgilash;
- Mavzu yuzasidan o`zlashtirish lozim bo`lgan kalit so`zlarni belgilash;
- Vazifalarni 1,2,3,4.... belgilab olish;
- Texnologik jarayon senariysini tuzib olish;
- Individual ishlash;
- Guruh (kichik guruh) va jamoa bo`lib ishlash;
- Butun jamoa bilan savol - javob, munozara, klaster, aqliy hujum va

boshqalar.

- Reglament;
- Baholash;
- Xulosalash;

Tayyor holdagi texnologiyalar avval tajriba - sinovdan o`tgan va ijobiy (yuqori) samara berganlari o`quv jarayoniga tadbiq etiladi. Hozirgi vaqtda o`quv mashg`ulotlarini loyihalashtirish va ayrim fanlargagina xos texnologiyalarni qo`llashga ham e`tibor kuchaymoqda. Xuddi shunday holatni musiqa mashg`ulotlarini texnologiyalashtirish tajribasida ko`rish mumkin. Bunga misol qilib ilg`or pedagoglar tomonidan qo`llanilayotgan "Konsert darslari", "Viktorina darslari", "Quvnoqlar va zukkolar darsi", "Musiqiy sayohat", "Men dirijyor" kabi texnologiyalarni ko`rsatish mumkin. Mashg`ulotlarni loyihalashtirish deganda nimalar ko`zda tutiladi va bunda nimalarga asoslaniladi? Quyida mashg`ulot jarayonini loyihalashtirish asosida tashkil etish bosqichlarini keltiramiz:

Dars mavzusiga oid materiallarni to`plash (O`qituvchining mavzu bo`yicha tayyorgarligi);

Mavzuni o`rganish maqsadi va vazifalarni aniqlab olish;

Dars turi, shakli, metod va vositalarini tanlash;

Loyihada ko`zda tutilgan tushuncha, bilim, ko`nikma, malakalarni o`zlashtirish jarayonida sarflanadigan vaqt hajmini (Masalan, musiqa darslarida har bir faoliyatga ajratiladigan vaqt me`yorini rejalashtirish) hisobga olish;

Har bir bosqichda erishiladigan natijalarni asosini tashkil etuvchi (topshiriq, amaliy ko`rsatib berish) mashq, misollar;

Mashg`ulotni tashkiliy tuzilmasi va yakuni, xulosalar;

Darsning qaysi qismi, uning turi (ma`ruza, amaliy, seminar, musiqa darslarida esa qo`shiq kuylash, musiqa tinglash, musiqa savodxonligi) da qo`llanishidan qat`iy nazar o`quvchilarni psixologik, fiziologik xususiyatlari, tayyorgarlik darajalari (ovoz diapozoni, kuylash imkoniyatlari, yosh xususiyatlari) hisobga olinishi lozim. Bu jarayonda asosiy e`tabor o`quvchilar faolligini oshirish, mustaqil

fikrlashga o'rgatish, ijodiy fikrlay olish, ijrochilik malakalarini o'stirish, ehtiyoj va qiziqishlariga ko'ra ish yuritish, ularni ichki imkoniyat va iqtidorlarini ishga solish, o'z - o'zini nazorat qilish, mustaqil bilim olish ko'nikmalarini o'stirishga qaratilishi lozim.

Hozirgi kunda respublikamizning barcha ta'lim tizimida, ayniqsa oliy pedagogik ta'lim tizimida pedagog - kadrlar tayyorlashning sifat va samaradorligini yuqori ko'tarishga katta ahamiyat berilmoqda va bu borada turli pedagogik izlanishlar olib borilmoqda. Bu izlanishlarning aksariyati o'qitish maqsadi va uning yuqori natijalariga erishishida ta'limga ilg'or pedagogik texnologiyalarni kiritish orqali ta'lim samaradorligini oshirishga yo'naltirilgan bo'lib, ta'limni texnologiyalashtirish eng muhim vazifalardan bo'lib turibdi. O'qituvchining yuksak pedagogik mahorati, bilim darajasi shubhasiz ta'lim-tarbiyaning muhim omillaridan biridir. Pedagogik mahorati yuqori, tajribali o'qituvchi darsni shunchaki bayon qilib bermaydi. Buni musiqa darslari misolida izohlaydigan bo'lsak, o'qituvchi avvalo o'zining so'z mahorati, cholg'u asbobida chalish, qo'shiq kuylash, turli ko'rgazmali, texnik vositalardan foydalanishi darsni qiziqarli va mazmunli kechishida katta rol o'ynaydi.

Musiqa darslarida aksariyat o'quvchilar o'qituvchiga taqlid qilib kuylashadi, unga ergashadi, andoza oladi, o'qituvchining shaxsiy "namunasi" muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Chunki darsda amaliy ijrochilik yetakchi o'rin tutadi, quruq bayonchilik uslubi bilan hech qanday maqsadga erishib bo'lmaydi. Puxta tashkillashtirilgan ilmiy - pedagogik tayyorgarlik ta'lim samaradorligini ta'minlaydigan asosiy omillardan biri sanaladi. Ushbu jarayonda faol ishtirok etuvchi o'qituvchilar muntazam ravishda o'zlarining pedagogik mahoratlarini orttirib boradilar hamda ta'lim - tarbiya samaradorligini ta'minlashda, kelajak uchun mas'ul barkamol avlodni kamolga yetkazishda boshqalarga o'rnak bo'lib xizmat qiladilar. Demak har bir ta'lim bo'g'inida shu jumladan umumta'lim maktablarida "Musiqa madaniyati" darslarini olib boruvchi ilg'or pedagoglarning innovatsion faoliyatlari va tajribalarini doimiy takomillashtirib, rag'batlantirib borish orqali yaxshi natijalarga erishish mumkin.

Innovatsion faoliyatni ilmiy asosda tashkil etish munosabati bilan ta'lim jarayoniga ilg'or pedagogik texnologiyalarni kiritishda eng muhimi o'quvchilarni ushbu faoliyatga tayyorgarligi va qiziqishlarini inobatga olish va kerakli texnologiyani tanlash hisoblanadi. o'quv muassasasi u maktabmi, kollejmi, oliy o'quv yurtimi u yerda asosiy maqsad o'quvchi yoki talabaga bilim berish hisoblanadi. O'qituvchi bilim berishdan tashqari bilim berishning eng qulay, samarali yo'llarini izlab, ta'lim jarayonini qiziqarli va mazmunli o'tishini tashkil etadi. Bunday faoliyatning o'zini ta'lim texnologiyasi deb atash mumkin. Ta'lim texnologiyasi (yunoncha "tehne" - mahorat, san'at, "logos" - tushuncha, ta'limot ma'nolarini anglatadi) yoki pedagogik texnologiyada pedagogik ta'lim berishning

turli yo'l, usullarini o'z faoliyatiga joriy etish bilan birga bu jarayonning natija berishiga ishonch hosil qilish kerak.

Pedagogik texnologiya uchun pedagogik mashg'ulot jarayonini belgilashdagi muhim vaziyat va holatlar: o'quvchi yoki talaba bilim olish jarayonida du'ch keladigan vazifalarni oldindan aniqlash, o'qitishning har bir bosqichida ta'limning mazmuni (o'quv rejasi, dasturi, mavzu mohiyati, o'quv - uslubiy manbalarni mavjudligi) ni belgilash, bilim va tushunchalar, ularni murakkablik darajasi va hajmini o'quvchining bilim va malakalariga moslik darajasini aniqlash, ta'lim - tarbiya shakllari va vositalari (qo'shimcha manbaalar, savol-javob, munozara, test savollari, ko'rgazmaliliklar, texnik vositalar yordamida eshitish, tinglash manbalari) ni tayyorlash; ta'limning natijasi va o'zlashtirish darajasi sifatini baholash mezonlariga mos ravishda o'quvchining egallagan bilim va malakalarini obyektiv baholash uchun dars va darsdan tashqari o'quvchiga beriladigan vazifalarni rejalashtirish kabilar pedagogik texnologiyalarning vazifalari hisoblanadi.

Pedagogika oliy o'quv yurtlarida bo'lg'usi o'qituvchilarni pedagogik faoliyatga tayyorlash bo'yicha quyidagilarga e'tibor qaratish lozim:

Texnologik yondashuv asosida faoliyat ko'rsatayotgan o'qituvchilarning yangicha va samarali ish sirlari tajribalarini o'rganish;

Pedagoglarning texnologik yondashuv faolligini oshirish va aksincha unda to'sqinlik qilayotgan muammolar sabablarini aniqlash texnologik yondashuv asosida ishlashning yanada samaraliroq yo'llarini izlash;

Tajribali o'qituvchilarning darslarini ilg'or pedagogik texnologiyalarini qo'llab o'tish borasidagi o'ziga xos usullari, ularni farqli va o'xshash jihatlarini kamchilik va yutuqlarini aniqlab o'z faoliyatida tadbiq etishga o'rganish.

Xullas, pedagogik texnologiya - ta'lim usuli, ma'lum ma'noda ta'lim jarayoni, vositalari shakl va metodlari majmui. O'quv materiallarini tanlash, qayta ishlab, o'quvchilarni kuchi imkoniyatlari, fanni o'zlashtirish darajasi fanni spesifik tuzilishi xususiyatiga moslab shakli va hajmini o'zgartirish ham ta'lim texnologiyasiga daxldor. O'qituvchining ta'lim jarayoni texnologik metodlar asosida tashkil etishi ko'p jihatdan uning o'ziga bog'liqligi, bilimi ularni har birini tashkiliy tuzilishi xususiyatlarini yaxshi bilishi ta'lim samaradorligi ta'minlashning muhim kafolati bo'ladi. O'qituvchining pedagogik texnologiyalarini qo'llashida ularni mazmunli va samarali tashkil etishga oid bilimlardan yaxshi habardor bo'lishi qo'llanilgan texnologiyalarni dars samaradorligiga ijobiy ta'siri va natijalarni tahlil qilish baholay olish, tegiushli xulosalar chiqara olishi, o'z faoliyatiga tanqidiy munosabatda bo'lishi, o'zgalar nazari bilan baholash o'z bilimlarini amaliy faoliyat bilan bog'lash o'quvchilarni darsda faol ishtirokini ta'minlay olishi muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Shu bois ilg'or, interfaol texnologiyalardan barcha fan o'qituvchilari, shu jumladan musiqa o'qituvchilari

yaxshi habardor bo`lishlari zarur. Chunki, ta`lim-tarbiya mazmuni, maqsad va vazifalari fan taraqqiyoti natijasida kengayib bormoqda. Shu jarayonda o`qitishning shakl va usullari ha takomillashib bormoqda. Natijada inson faoliyatining asosiy yo`nalishlari ya`ni ta`lim tizimida ta`lim va tarbiyadan ko`zda tutilgan maqsadlarni to`liq amalga oshirish imkoniyatlarini beruvchi yaxlit tizimga, ya`ni texnologiyalarga o`zgarmoqda.

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НЕАЛКОГОЛЬНАЯ ЖИРОВАЯ ДИСТРОФИЯ ПЕЧЕНИ У ЖЕНЩИН С ПЕРВИЧНЫМ ГИПОТИРЕОЗОМ

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Abstract: Оценена частота встречаемости ожирения, неалкогольной жировой дистрофии печени (НЖДП) при первичном гипотиреозе (ПГ) у женщин в возрасте от 30 до 60 лет, проживающих в Андижанской области. Выявлено, у женщин с (ПГ) индекс массы тела (ИМТ) и средние уровни общего холестерина (ОХС), триглицеридов (ТГ) и индекса атерогенности (ИА) достоверно выше, а липопротеиды высокой плотности (ХСЛВП) значительно ниже, чем у женщин без нарушений функции щитовидной железы (ЩЖ). Увеличение уровня тиреотропного гормона (ТТГ) в крови у женщин связано с возрастом, наличием нарушений в липидном спектре. У 68 % женщин с первичным гипотиреозом (не регулярно получавших заместительную терапию левотироксином), и у 89 % (не получавших заместительную терапию левотироксином) выявлена НЖДП.

Исследование гормонов щитовидной железы и достижение целевых значений должна входить в перечень обязательных обследований пациентов с ожирением и НЖДП и быть строго индивидуальными, исходя из собранных данных.

Keywords:... неалкогольная жировая дистрофия печени, гипотиреоз, тиреотропный гормон, тиреоидные гормоны, холестерин, липидный спектр, щитовидная железа, индекс массы тела, распространенность

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About: FARS Publishers has been established with the aim of spreading quality scientific information to the research community throughout the universe. Open Access process eliminates the barriers associated with the older publication models, thus matching up with the rapidity of the twenty-first century.

Актуальность : Заболевания щитовидной железы занимает первое место среди эндокринной патологии. Распространенность первичного гипотиреоза как одного из самых часто встречающихся эндокринных заболеваний составляет 0,1–10% [Захарова С.М., Савельева Л.В., Фадеева М.И. 2013]

Гипотиреоз традиционно относят к состояниям, ассоциированным с набором массы тела. Распространенность первичного гипотиреоза как одного из самых часто встречающихся эндокринных заболеваний составляет 0,1–10% [Захарова С.М., Савельева Л.В., Фадеева М.И. 2013], у женщин составляет 4- 21%.

В настоящее время гипотиреоз достаточно часто выявляется у лиц молодого и среднего возраста, предполагают, что это связано с расширением использования в клинической практике исследования гормонов щитовидной железы. Действие гормонов щитовидной железы многогранно, и снижение ее функции сказывается почти на всех видах жизнедеятельности, способствуя формированию ожирения. НЖДП - заболевание печени неалкогольной

этиологии с признаками жировой дистрофии и лобулярным гепатитом [Мехметиев С.Н. 2008] Общая распространенность НЖБП в популяции колеблется от 10% до 40%, тогда как частота неалкогольного стеатогепатита (НАСГ) составляет 2-4%. НЖБП встречается во всех возрастных группах, но наибольшему риску её развития подвержены женщины в возрасте 40-60 лет с ожирением.

В последние десятилетия распространенность ожирения увеличивается стремительными темпами, достигая масштабов пандемии, и становится тяжелым социальным и экономическим бременем для современного общества. В клинической практике основную массу больных составляют пациенты с экзогенно-конституциональным ожирением (Е 66.0 по МКБ-10). Ключевая роль в нарушении липидного обмена принадлежит печени, так как изменения липидного спектра крови и нарушение холестерина обмена начинаются на уровне гепатоцита. Все анатомогистологические структуры гепатоцита принимают участие в обмене липидов, а при определенных условиях сами становятся мишенью метаболических нарушений, формируют патогенетические кластеры развития НАСГ [16]. В настоящее время неалкогольная жировая болезнь печени (НЖБП) является одним из самых распространенных заболеваний в гепатологии: • Занимает первое место среди метаболических поражений печени.

В связи с высокой распространенностью ПГ и НЖБП в популяции, изучение связи этих заболеваний является актуальным в целях улучшения диагностики, лечения и профилактики.

Гормоны щитовидной железы играют важную роль в регуляции основного обмена. Падение концентрации этих гормонов резко снижает уровень метаболизма. Следствием этого является увеличение жировых отложений, что может служить толчком для развития НЖБП. Заболевания печени сопровождаются расстройствами секреции и метаболизма тиреоидных гормонов [12]. При патологии печени происходит нарушение функции гормонов и (или) их взаимосвязи между собой [13]. что является первичным, трудно сказать. Проблема является актуальной.

Цель: оценить встречаемость ожирения, НЖБП и характер изменения липидного обмена у женщин с первичным гипотиреозом.

Материалы и методы: В исследование включены 108 женщины, проживающие в Андижанской области, в возрасте от 30 до 60 лет, средний возраст составил $36,0 \pm 2,26$ [Ме 34,5; 95%ДИ 31,6-40,5] лет. В контрольную группу вошли 20 женщины аналогичного возраста без заболеваний щитовидной железы и сонографических признаков жирового гепатоза. Средний возраст $32,4 \pm 3,69$ [Ме 32,0; 95%ДИ 25,1-39,6] лет.

Определялись индекс массы тела (ИМТ) ,

$ИМТ = \text{Вес (кг)} / \text{Рост}^2$

норма 18.5 – 24.9 кг/м² ,

избыточная масса тела 25- 29.9 кг/м²

ожирение 1 степени 30-34,9 кг/м², ожирение 2 степени 35-39,5 кг/м², ожирение 3 степени 40 - кг/м² и выше .

оценивались уровни тиреоидных гормонов трийодтиронин , тетраiodтиронин (Т3, Т4) и тиротропного гормона (ТТГ), также показатели общего холестерина (ОХС), триглицеридов (ТГ), липопротеидов высокой плотности (ХСЛПВП), липопротеидов низкой плотности (ХСЛПНП) с расчетом индекса атерогенности (ИА). ИА рассчитывали по формуле (Холестерин общий - (ХС) липопротеиды высокой плотности / (ХС) липопротеиды высокой плотности) норма < 3.0.

НЖБП диагностировали с помощью ультразвукового исследования проводили ультразвуковой. системой SONO -SCAPE. SSI -5000 (США-КИТАЙ) с линейным датчиком на базе клиник Андиганского государственного медицинского института. У 68 % женщин с первичным гипотиреозом (не регулярно получавших заместительную терапию левотироксином), и у 89 % (не получавших заместительную терапию левотироксином) выявлена НЖДП.

Результаты: Анализ результатов обследования состояния щитовидной железы (ЩЖ) показал: избыточная масса тела выявлена у 32 (31%) женщин, ожирением страдали 15 (14%), дефицит массы тела отмечался у 11 (11%) женщин. Среди 22 женщин с избыточной массой тела гипофункция ЩЖ выявлено у 10 (45,5%) женщин. Из 10 пациентов с ожирением (ИМТ> 30 кг/м² норма 18,5-24,9 м/кг²) страдали 6 (40%) женщины. Пациенты с гипотиреозом, в сравнении с контрольной группой, имели статистически значимо высокие уровни ТТГ (норма 0,17– 4,05 мМЕ/л), и ИМТ. Пациенты с гипотиреозом, в сравнении с контрольной группой, имели статистически значимо более высокие уровни общего холестерина (4,97±0,43ммоль/л vs 3,38±0,32ммоль/л; P=0,05) и ТГ (2,03±0,30ммоль/л vs 0,94±0,10ммоль/л; P=0,05), а также более высокий ИА (3,33±0,27 против 1,91±0,35; P=0,01). Тогда как уровни ХСЛПВП (1,13±0,03ммоль/л) были значимо ниже, чем в группе без патологии (ЩЖ) (1,91±0,35ммоль/л; P=0,05). Содержание ХСЛПНП у женщин с гипотиреозом было повышенным (2,70±0,17ммоль/л vs 2,20±0,21ммоль/л; P=0,14). У 68 % женщин с первичным гипотиреозом (не регулярно получавших заместительную терапию левотироксином), и у 89 % (не получавших заместительную терапию левотироксином) выявлены сонографические признаки НЖДП.

Выводы:

1. У женщин в возрасте от 30 лет до 60 лет с первичным гипотиреозом (не регулярно получающие левотироксин) ИМТ и средние уровни ОХС, ТГ и ИА достоверно выше, а ХСЛПВП значимо ниже, чем у женщин без нарушений функции ЩЖ.

2. У 68 % женщин с первичным гипотиреозом (не регулярно получавших заместительную терапию левотироксином), и у 89 % (не получавших заместительную терапию левотироксином) выявлены сонографические признаки НЖДП.

3. Исследование функции ЩЖ должно входить в перечень обязательных обследований пациентов с ожирением и НЖДП , быть строго индивидуальными, исходя из клинико-анамнестических данных.

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ТЕМА СЕМЬИ КАК НРАВСТВЕННАЯ ОСНОВА ЧЕЛОВЕЧЕСКОГО БЫТИЯ В КОНТЕКСТЕ ТВОРЧЕСТВА А.С.ПУШКИНА

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Abstract: В статье рассматривается тема семьи в жизни творчестве А.С.Пушкина на примере анализа его стихотворений и романа в стихах «Евгений Онегин».

Keywords:.... Тема семьи, нравственные проблемы, лирика А.С.Пушкина, роман в стихах «Евгений Онегин», темы и мотивы творчества, общечеловеческие ценности

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THE THEME OF THE FAMILY AS THE MORAL BASIS OF HUMAN EXISTENCE IN THE CONTEXT OF A.S.PUSHKIN'S CREATIVITY

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Abstract: The article discusses the theme of family in the life and work of A.S. Pushkin on the example of the analysis of his poems and the novel in verse "Eugene Onegin".».

Keywords:.... The theme of the family, moral problems, the lyrics of A.S.Pushkin, the novel in verse "Eugene Onegin", themes and motives of creativity, universal values

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Тема семьи одна из значимых в русской литературе. Подход к данной проблеме у различных писателей свой, неповторимый, творческий, однако мотив и проблематика остаются общими. Согласно этому, благодаря семье утверждаются нравственные устои и общечеловеческие ценности, которые со временем переходят из поколения в поколение.

Так сложилось, что в жизни Александра Сергеевича его родители не играли значительной роли. Между тем, поэт тепло относился к родным братьям и сестрам.

Особенно близкой эмоционально и духовно были они с Ольгой. Отношение поэта к сестре было очень дружественное, начиная с детства до самого последнего часа. Её настроения, интересы были ему понятны и

близки. Она была товарищем его детских игр, с особой заботой и любовью относилась к брату. Ольга росла начитанной девушкой. Она предпочитала беседу с книгами, ставя это занятие выше всего.

Известно стихотворение, которое было посвящено Ольге, его сестре:

Ты хочешь, друг бесценный,

Чтоб, я поэт младой,

Беседовал с тобой

И с лирою забвенной,

Мечтами окрыленный,

Оставил монастырь

И край уединенный.

Няня поэта – Арина Родионовна, именно она создала для него в детстве атмосферу любви и уюта, что не могли ему дать даже родители. Пушкин очень трепетно относился к своей няне и всегда отзывался о ней с большой теплотой. Поэт использовал её образ для создания нескольких своих литературных героинь, несколько раз посвящал няне стихотворения «Зимний вечер», «Няне», «Я сам не рад болтливости своей».

Подруга дней моих суровых,

Голубка дряхлая моя!

Одна в глуши лесов сосновых

Давно, давно ты ждёшь меня.

Это стихотворение – послание, которое пронизано душевным теплом, уважением и благодарностью. Оно создано в форме монолога-обращения к ней. Каждая его строка – деталь портрета близкой по душе пожилой женщины.

Семья самого Александра Сергеевича Пушкина была для него идеальной. Наталью Гончарову, свою жену, Они были счастливы в браке. Об этом свидетельствуют его множественные сохранившиеся письма жене и друзьям. «Я женат – и счастлив, – писал он своему другу Петру Плетнёву». Своей супруге А.С. Пушкин посвятил немало своих стихотворений. Одно из них «Мадонна»:

Исполнились мои желанья. Творец

Тебя мне ниспослал, тебя, моя Мадонна,

Чистейшей прелести чистейший образец.

Это стихотворение – монолог лирического героя, который постепенно раскрывает представление автора об идеальной семье, идеальной женщине.

Понятие семьи в произведениях А.С. Пушкина раскрыто и в лучшем его произведении – романе в стихах «Евгений Онегин». В работах Ю. М. Лотмана, посвященных А.С. Пушкину, отмечалась важность для писателя слов «дом» и «семья» [3, 75].

И в романе «Евгений Онегин» центральное место занимает семья Лариных. Фамилия Лариных была выбрана неспроста, в ней кроется подтекст – лары – являлись домашними божествами древних римлян, покровителями очага.

Дмитрий Ларин – глава семьи, сердечно любил свою жену, «во всем ей веровал беспечно», он доверил ей распоряжение хозяйством и расходами.

Прасковья Ларина по описанию автора типичная барыня-крепостница. В молодости ей была свойственна сентиментальность. Увлекалась романами, была влюблена в «славного франта», однако выйдя замуж, переехала в деревню и стала обыкновенной помещицей.

Госпожа Ларина по-своему любила своих дочерей, и как любая мать желала видеть их счастливыми, мечтала удачно выдать их замуж.

Образ дочери – Ольги Лариной является абсолютной копией своей матери. Позднее, в своих трудах, посвященных творчеству А.С. Пушкина, В.Г. Белинский отметит, что она «из грациозной и милой девочки делается недюжинною барыней, повторив собою свою маменьку, с небольшими изменениями, которых требовало время».

За этим следует вывод – создавая образ Ольги, Пушкин хотел показать проблему того времени, когда внешне привлекательная оболочка отнюдь не свидетельствует о богатом внутреннем мире человека. По словам автора – Ольга классический пример дворянки той эпохи. Она должна продолжить свой род и прожить свою жизнь, беря пример со своей матери. Однако, благодаря образу Ольги, Пушкину удаётся при помощи антитезы очень удачно описать внутреннюю красоту, духовную глубину и чистоту её сестры – Татьяны.

«Пушкин не нагнетает тему противостояния двух сестёр, не создаёт коллизию вражды или соперничества между ними. Но взаимодействие образов и судеб Татьяны и Ольги играет важную роль в образной системе и идейной структуре романа, не сводясь к выдвинутому на первый план и нарочито обыгранному внешнему контрасту» [4, 127].

Чуждость Татьяны в своей семье никак не отражается на взаимоотношениях с сестрой Ольгой. Они очень привязаны друг к другу. Тем не менее, Татьяна пользуется уважением в кругу семьи. Ярким примером того служат пышные именины Татьяны.

Для исследователей образа Татьяны её замужество ничто иное как «сбой» в общей логике её характера. По словам В.А. Кошелева, «Финал «бедной Тани» весьма неожидан для читателя, когда она решилась стать женой нелюбимого «толстого генерала», отказав другим женихам. Оправдывает свой поступок она словами: «Меня слезами заклиний молила мать...» [2. 157-158]. По словам Белинского, роман – это «энциклопедия русской жизни начала XIX века. Роман «Евгений Онегин – реалистическое произведение» [1, 98]. Быть

может, А. Пушкин - автор, именно следуя правде жизни, повел свою главную героиню именно по такой линии судьбы.

Итак, тема семьи в творчестве А.С.Пушкина раскрывается многообразно:

1. роф искренних и чистых отношений между людьми,
2. тема любви и супружеского долга,
3. нравственная чистота и внешняя красота,
4. тема семьи как основа нравственных отношений в обществе.

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"PROBLEMS OF FAMILY AND MARRIAGE IN THE LIFE AND WORK OF A.PUSHKIN"

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The theme of family is one of the most significant in Russian literature. Different writers have their own unique, creative approach to this problem, but the motive and the problems remain common. According to this, thanks to the family, moral foundations and universal values are established, which eventually pass from generation to generation.

It so happened that in the life of Alexander Sergeevich, his parents did not play a significant role. Meanwhile, the poet warmly treated his brothers and sisters.

She and Olga were especially close emotionally and spiritually. The poet's attitude towards his sister was very friendly, starting from childhood until the very last hour. Her moods and interests were clear and close to him. She was a companion of his childhood games, treated her brother with special care and love. Olga grew up a well-read girl. She preferred to talk with books, putting this occupation above all.

There is a poem that was dedicated to Olga, his sister:

Do you want, priceless friend,
So that I am a younger poet,
Talked to you
And with a forgotten lyre,
Inspired by dreams,
Left the monastery
And the edge is secluded.

The poet's nanny is Arina Rodionovna, it was she who created for him in childhood an atmosphere of love and comfort that even his parents could not give him. Pushkin was very sensitive to his nanny and always spoke of her with great

warmth. The poet used her image to create several of his literary heroines, several times dedicated the poems "Winter Evening", "Nanny", "I am not happy with my talkativeness" to the nurse.

A friend of my harsh days,
My decrepit dove!
Alone in the wilderness of pine forests
For a long, long time you've been waiting for me.

This poem is a message that is permeated with warmth, respect and gratitude. It was created in the form of a monologue-an appeal to her. Every line of it is a detail of a portrait of an elderly woman close to her soul.

The family of Alexander Sergeevich Pushkin himself was ideal for him. Natalia Goncharova, his wife, They were happily married. This is evidenced by his numerous surviving letters to his wife and friends. "I am married and happy," he wrote to his friend Pyotr Pletnev. A.S. Pushkin dedicated many of his poems to his wife. One of them is "Madonna":

My wishes have been fulfilled. The Creator
Sent you to me, you, my Madonna,
The purest charm is the purest sample.

This poem is a monologue of the lyrical hero, which gradually reveals the author's idea of an ideal family, an ideal woman.

The concept of family in the works of A.S. Pushkin is also revealed in his best work - the novel in verse "Eugene Onegin". In the works of Yu. M. Lotman dedicated to A.S. Pushkin, the importance of the words "home" and "family" for the writer was noted [3, 75].

And in the novel "Eugene Onegin", the Larin family occupies a central place. The surname of the Larins was chosen for a reason, there is a subtext in it - the Larins were the household deities of the ancient Romans, the patrons of the hearth.

Dmitry Larin is the head of the family, he loved his wife cordially, "he believed in everything carelessly", he entrusted her with the management of the household and expenses.

Praskovya Larina, according to the author's description, is a typical lady-serf. In her youth, she was characterized by sentimentality. She was fond of novels, was in love with a "nice dandy", but after getting married, she moved to the village and became an ordinary landowner.

Mrs. Larina loved her daughters in her own way, and like any mother wanted to see them happy, dreamed of successfully marrying them off.

The image of the daughter - Olga Larina is an absolute copy of her mother. Later, in his works devoted to the work of A.S. Pushkin, V.G. Belinsky will note that she "from a graceful and sweet girl will become a remarkable lady, repeating her mother, with small changes that time required."

This is followed by a conclusion - by creating the image of Olga, Pushkin wanted to show the problem of that time, when an outwardly attractive shell is by no means evidence of a rich inner world of a person. According to the author, Olga is a classic example of a noblewoman of that era. She should continue her family and live her life, taking an example from her mother. However, thanks to the image of Olga, Pushkin manages to use the antithesis to very successfully describe the inner beauty, spiritual depth and purity of her sister Tatiana.

"Pushkin does not escalate the topic of confrontation between two sisters, does not create a conflict of enmity or rivalry between them. But the interaction of the images and destinies of Tatiana and Olga plays an important role in the figurative system and ideological structure of the novel, not being reduced to the external contrast brought to the fore and deliberately played out" [4, 127].

Tatiana's alienness in her family does not affect her relationship with her sister Olga in any way. They are very attached to each other. Nevertheless, Tatiana enjoys respect in the family circle. A vivid example of this is Tatiana's magnificent name day.

For researchers of Tatiana's image, her marriage is nothing but a "failure" in the general logic of her character. According to V.A. Koshelev, "The finale of "poor Tanya" is very unexpected for the reader when she decided to become the wife of an unloved "fat general", refusing other suitors. She justifies her action with the words: "My mother begged me with tears of spells..." [2. 157-158]. According to Belinsky, the novel is "an encyclopedia of Russian life at the beginning of the XIX century. The novel "Eugene Onegin - a realistic work" [1, 98]. Maybe A. Pushkin - the author, precisely following the truth of life, led his main character exactly along this line of fate.

So, the theme of the family in the works of A.S. Pushkin is revealed in many ways:

1. the role of sincere and pure relationships between people,
2. the theme of love and marital duty,
3. moral purity and external beauty,
4. the theme of the family as the basis of moral relations in society.

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FUNCTIONAL APPROACH TO THE STUDY OF MORPHOLOGY IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

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ELSEVIER



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Abstract: The article discusses the functional approach to the study of morphology in elementary school and the knowledge, skills, and abilities provided in the consistent course of the mother tongue, the purpose of the mother tongue lessons, including the methods of teaching nouns in general schools. The teaching process of 'lib' and 'noun' vocabulary is explained through practical tasks and examples in a series.

Keywords: word groups, noun group, morphology, assignment, mother tongue, student, school.

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INTRODUCTION

The Uzbek language, one of the oldest and richest languages in the world, is national for our people, it is a symbol of our identity and independent statehood, an invaluable spiritual wealth, a great value. The mother of our language is the state and also the society in his life the effect and also the office more increase, Improvement of the law "On the state language" in view of today's requirements is necessary.

Mother language classes the purpose of students to increase literacy, speech skills to grow, creative thinking orientation with one in line with the mother of our language is to maintain purity.

MAIN PART

It is known that education in the system of all sciences, especially the Uzbek language in their classrooms is too didactic materials, game exercises, visual teaching aids to use a good result for ladies. This is about a series of experts, including such linguists as R. Ishmukhamedov, A. Nisanbayeva, B. Tokhliev, K. Usmonova who thought in scientific papers, monographs and articles. Mother language in their classrooms word category topics, especially the horse word category in teaching grammar assignments, should be shown tools, the distribution of materials to use through the students' skill as well as the skills and abilities of the harvest to make didactic means of education in the process of place, For him, special features analysis to do effective results obtained

gives students to the morphology of the original data with the original in the classes they get to know each other. Horse words, adjectives, numbers, verbs,

pronouns, helper They have been able to classify words into groups since elementary school. Permanent mother tongue from the course to be provided knowledge, qualifications, skills and abilities above all initial in the classes employed knowledge, qualifications as well as logic skills continues.

I also teach morphology at the school of scientific and practical necessity. Its scientific necessity is the Syntax section, which will be studied in the next step. directly related to morphology. Because the convention of possession and also the person-number complement although the morphology of the object despite the fact that however they have to talk in the design of the word and also the connection word between the syntactic contact provider tool is considered. The additional speaking syntax of learning directly to the word assistant that Morphology performs is even more important given its relevance to the tasks. earns. [2.54].

Thus, the school course of morphology solves the following tasks. holds in the eye:

- pupils word do words new forms crop do teach; the word reserve increase, from the word Correctly and also the appropriate use of the qualification extension;
- words relation from forms to use qualification extension;
- scientific literacy improvement;
- talk group and text Create job qualifications;
- in DTS in the eye caught requirements based on each one subject training in the process of it with the sequence Fulfilled to increase

The teacher gives the students a group of words. On the topic, I learned to repeat the knowledge of the dictionary under dictation possible

Dictionary dictation

House, wedding, stone, lightning, thunder, tree, meeting, manners, pain, friendship, book, worker, handsome, small, cute, educated, white, read, write, sew, come, think, worked, slept, talked spoke .

I write the dictation after the students each one word explanatory dictionary meaning Comments and also its which word categories dependent on what they say should be 1 - assignment.

1. House - people life window, door, roof is construction: house - what? To the question answer noun this word belongs to the category

2. Wedding is a celebration cradle wedding wedding wedding circumcision wedding gold wedding such as a grand ceremony; wedding - what? the horse will answer the question to the group of words included.

3. Worker - something useful Work with a worker person; who? the horse will answer the question

4. Beautiful - synonyms: beautiful, beautiful, attractive; as? the question will be answered qualitatively.

5. studied worked - completed movement meaning: interested in reading without stopping worked verb

29 - task. Make up phrases and sentences with these words. Who? which? as? what did he do what does it mean words that are answers to questions to the bottom draw them like a word in a series dependent saying this give

3. horse, qualitative, category verb about words separate group.

That's all the way the explanatory dictionary dictation contains the words of the oral comment, the students:

- Thinking scope expands;
- thought expressing skill develops;
- in speech the word apply qualification is formed;
- The word category on the surface of busy knowledge is summarized.

One of the independent groups of words is the group of nouns. The subject of the noun Who is the name? which? be the answer to questions, I write nouns with a capital letter, to horses to be added the agreement of the addition of the original from the classes to the students is known. It is the word turkumini in the process of learning first of all the mother It is the scientists in the memory of the restoration so that again the commemoration and also partly to creativity on the basis of educational exercises will be carried out. Repetition in the process of "thing" is necessary to dwell more broadly on the concept. The theme implies not only manual work, the eye to see or the measure of what was possible was a thing, perhaps a community of expressive names (food, construction), nature Events as well as other events name (flood, earthquake, thunder), noun actions (knowledge, skin), nouns of the sign state (stinginess, generosity, freedom, anxiety) are also understood.

Necessary in relation to the lexical eaning, morphological features and syntactic functions of the noun knowledge, qualifications as well as skills and abilities, mostly practical work through the students in his opinion is absorbed. Challenge students with these vocabulary words as required by the program. lexical forms (numeral form, diminutive forms) proper nouns and related nouns, proper nouns, their types and spelling, personal names, toponyms (toponyms) and their spelling, product names and spelling; soul mate of a horse as well as their groups (obviously as well as abstract nouns, semantic groups of concrete nouns, personal nouns, related nouns, to the profession according to the horse man, man is another aspect according to the horse arrows, the man of the connection with nouns, animal names (zoonyms), names of trees and plants, objects fathers, material, raw value of the horse, place (space) of the horse, moment (time) value of the horse, Annotation of the horse on the surface of the necessary knowledge, qualifications, as well as skills and abilities with weapons in sight caught.

The study of the group of words "horse" with general information about this group begins. Pupils Tashkent, Bukhara, "Bud", "Uzbekistan the voice of Rozimurodov, flower, song, bread and salt, beauty, health, art, sophistication as horses each to one question to give as well as independent groups Continue to continue each one in the horse group for the overall value determination and also commentary through the original in the classes occupied knowledge in memory recovery and also its strengthening the possibility will have This independent thing to carry out as a result they have the following to

the conclusion will come:

Who? Which? The answer to the questions one person, the names of things, one type of noun is included in the series. [3.101].

After that, the topic "Lexical forms of nouns" will be studied. Pupils of horses the number of forms to learn they have trees, at home how to work on the form of words, other means of expressing the meaning of the plural to identify; adverbs that form sentences with the participation of these words and express the plural meaning they comment on.

How nouns are studied, first of all, in words that are included in sentences with nouns. work to take Let's go For example given words: 1) people Name, family nouns representing a nickname; 2) geographical names; 3) various organizations, enterprises, institutions names; 4) names of planets and stars; 5) historical events, diary, window and scientific institutions names; 6) to animals special placed names such as in the separation group, the crop was independent Continue to continue "sign name-compound place names in the form of" related noun ", geographical names in the form of" noun with the name of the feature " list make-up, put up as a creative and practical cases of students writing literacy increase as well as the word is important to expand the reserve is important.

A person from the text to enrich the vocabulary of teachers with personal nouns to distinguish between nouns, group them by roots and forms, give meaning to individual words and expand groups by choosing nested words, -chi, -vchi, -uvchi, -dosh, -kor, -zor, - the formation of personal nouns with the help of suffixes, such as shunos, a dictionary of double personal nouns make-up, putting up their spelling at work such as a creative and practical task is ready. Based on the knowledge gained by students, asking questions about nouns from any text, they are determined after reaching the horse of the subject accuracy, that is, work, see They are divided into concrete and abstract, depending on whether they are measurable or not. as well as the harvest was an independent group Continue They do For example: Work, look, you can measure the objects name In addition, work, look, you can measure not happened items name also bus factory worker product

- what kind

-- courtesy extravagance flow feeling - like

- Like

Working on compound nouns is important for expanding students' vocabulary. happening. The extraction of nominal phrases from the text occurs in the presence of given words creative and practical work, such as creating compounds of such compounds with in enrichment important important especially, this chapter or subordinate to the word the words. For example, students of our school like speeches, victories, weddings, boyfriends, girlfriends. words found adding Our school library, Our daughter's school such as the word education links they do.

One of the most difficult problems for students is joint nouns and their spelling. This is a place from the vocabulary given

in the study of the topic forming names (black lake robber, new husband, junior, seven sons-seven sons, old machit-konamachit, big fortress-Kattakurgan vh) compound words word turning into compounds (cotton flower-cotton flower , headache-headache, physical education-body education, ice-cream-ice ice cream, flower market-flower market, horse market market vh) given compound words explanatory dictionary make-up, put up their writing comment as a creative-practical task to use this subject thorough master provides.

Consolidating the acquired knowledge about nouns, their methodology uses texts on various topics in a teaching manner to develop in relation to the will Noun learned in the course of earlier forays into text analysis category about Information rely.

With this, the next practical task is ready.

1 - appointment. Explain the dictionary meaning of the nouns found in the text. how to answer a question to be tell me

2 - toshirik Divided to words meaningful and also a neighbor in the nest of the word to choose

3 - appointment. Who? which? where? Which words are the answers to the questions to say that it belongs to the series. With them, word forms noun+noun, adjective+noun, number+noun form combinations.

4. Vintage Done the word compound in the presence of the phrase make-up, put up

5. Special phrases specific to the topic in the presence of the text Create

Mother language training mother so the development of the study of the task, Carrying out through exercises and text simulations is the basis for a systematic and consistent learning. prepares, improves the content of training, accelerates educational and cognitive activity. The theory is exercised on the ground teaching independent thinking as well as creative ability to grow helping ladies.

Students learn derivational, inflectional and formative adverbs. especially necessary knowledge, qualifications and skills and abilities after acquiring the word composition with they get to know each other as well as the words basis especially the generalization of the harvest they do.

This word category carefully study is the foundation.

Mother language training in the pupil oral as well as written speech perfectly adopt the language of the possibilities Properly and also fruitfully use the culture teaches. Speech culture is simply from a greeting pulling to whom, Why when, where how to speak, oriental secrets of manners teaches. [4.63].

Morphology teaching the student independent as well as creative thinking sphere expands, different forms of the word are appropriate in the structure of the sentence and in coherent speech use skills and abilities develop.

CONCLUSION

Uzbek in the language of the word category learning source in the classroom studied on the basis of knowledge, repetition, strengthening and generalization for the following using questions possible

1. Uzbek language word categories how are the groups divided?
2. Independent category word which
3. Horse word category classification do it
4. Independent category word definition give
5. Does the word category assistant independent word from the categories like the other one?
6. words to categories in separation which Features attention taken?

Whether the reader is able to correctly classify the words in the text into groups of sentences in the definition does not suffer too much. So, it's parsing itself with parsing will be connected. Syntactic analysis without a full understanding of the meaning of groups of words words that do not enter into a grammatical relationship with the main members of the sentence Identification (pcs.). possible it is not.

The analysis of phrases, as well as the analysis of phrases, morphological analysis of one appearance, the existence of a school in the program "Word Categories" questions on the topic cover takes

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CHIZMA GEOMETRIYA VA MUHANDISLIK KOMPYUTER GRAFIKASI FANINI O`QITISH JARAYONINI JADALLASHTIRISH OMILLARI.

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Abstract: Working with autocad gives very impressive engineering graphics creates very good results, therefore, we consider what is needed for the development of higher education.

Keywords: technique, creativity, engineer, Goya, interactive, imagination, space

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Abstract: Auto Cad saytlari ishi juda samarali muhandislik grafikasini beradi, buning uchun juda yaxshi natijalar yaratadi, oliy ta'limni rivojlantirish uchun biz buni zarur deb hisoblaymiz.

Keywords: texnika, ijod, muxandis, goya, interaktiv, tasavvur, fazo

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Fan va texnika taraqqiyoti jadallashgan bozor iqtisodiyoti sharoitida faoliyat ko'rsatuvchi yuksak malakali, raqobatbardosh mutaxassislar tayyorlashning muhim omillaridan biri oliy ta'lim tizimida ta'lim olayotgan talabalarni tasavvur grafik tayyorgarligini jadallashtirishdir. Hozirgi zamon ishlab chiqarishida chizmaga g'oyat katta talablar qo'yilmoqdaki, bu talabalarni barchasini bilish va chizmani bajarishda qabul qilingan turli belgilashlarni tushuna bilish ishchidan boshlab, to muhandis - konstruktorgacha bo'lgan mutaxassislarning keng doirasi uchun mutlaqo zaruriy shart bo'lib hisoblanadi. Muhandislar o'z ijodiy - ish faoliyatlarida albatta chizmalardan foydalanadilar, shuningdek chizma-loyihalarni ishlab chiqadilar.

Zamonaviy oliy ta'limda - muhandisning grafik tayyorgarligi - uning professionallik sifatlaridan biri bo'lib, grafik bilim va malakalarning muayyan darajasi, keng fazoviy tasavvur va politexnik tafakkur bilan uyg'unlashgan tayyorgarlikdir. Hozirgi zamonaviy oliy ta'limda kompyuter grafikasi professional tayyorgarligining eng muhim omili sifatida namoyon bo'ladi..

Oliy ta'limda muhandislarning grafik tayyorgarligini jadallashtirishdagi asosiy g'oyalar sifatida quyidagilarni qarash mumkin:

1. Grafikaviy ta'limni jadallashtirish ma'lum tizimga solingan tamoyillarga asoslanishi lozim.

2. Grafik ta'limni jadallashtirish ma'lum vositalar asosida amalga oshiriladiki, ularni aniqlash va tartiblash muhim ahamiyatga ega.

Grafik tayyorgarlikni jadallashtirish vositalarini shartli ravishda uch turga ajratish mumkin: o'quv materialining o'zgargan shakllari sifatida qo'llaniladigan vositalar; dasturiy vositalar; kompyuter bilan bog'liq texnik vositalar (kompyuter grafikasi).

Grafik tayyorgarlik jarayonini jadallashtirish predmeti - o'quv materialini turli shakllarda ifodalanadi. Ularni talabalarga yetkazishda jadallashtirish imkoniyatlarini o'rganish grafikaviy ta'lim jarayonini jadallashtirishning asosini tashkil etadi.

Talabalarining grafik tayyorgarlik jarayonini kompyuter grafikasi vositasida jadallashtirishda grafikaviy dasturlar muhim rol o'ynaydi. Shu bois, bunday vositalaridan foydalanishga qo'yiladigan talablarni oydinlashtirish joiz. Grafikaviy dastur vositalaridan foydalanish grafikaviy tasvirlash xususiyatlariga asoslanadi, xususan illyustratsiya yaratish (vektorli-(**CoreIDRAW!**), tasvirlarni tahrir qilish (**rastrli -Adobe PhotoShop**) va ikki hamda uch o'lchamli tasvirlar hosil qilish uchun dastur(**ArhiCAD, AutoCAD**)lardan foydalaniladi.

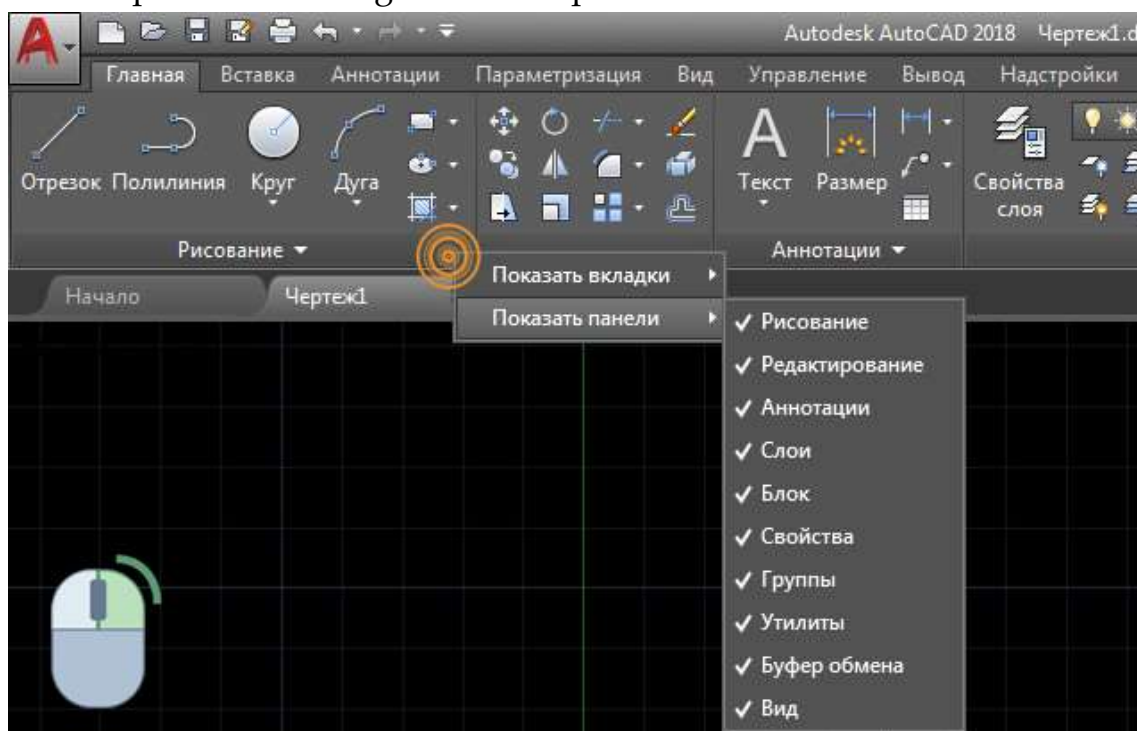
Oliy ta'limdagi mutaxassislarni grafik tayyorgarlik jarayonini jadallashtirishda kompyuter grafikasi o'qitish vositasi emas, balki bo'lajak mutaxassislarni zamonaviy ishlab chiqarish talablari asosida **ALT (SAPR)**da loyihalash faoliyatiga tayyorlash vositasi sifatida o'rgatiladi. Bunda - kompyuter grafikasi (kompyuterda chizmani bajarish) ta'limida o'qituvchining faoliyati yetakchi o'rin tutadi. Bu holda - kompyuterda chizmalarni bajarishni o'rgatishda ta'limning interaktiv usullari qo'llaniladi. Interaktivlik o'zaro harakat qilish, ya'ni suhbatlashish, nima bilandir (masalan, kompyuter bilan) yoki kim (o'qituvchi) bilandir muloqat qilishi natijasida amalga oshiriladi. Shuni ta'kidlash lozimki, interaktiv ta'lim - bu aniq va rejalashtirilgan maqsadga ega bo'lgan, bilish faoliyatini tashkil etishning maxsus shaklidir.

AutoCAD chizma ishlarini bajarish uchun mo'ljallangan bo'lib, demak siz ushbu elementar ob'ektlarning barchasini chiziqlar, doiralar shaklida tasvirlashingiz, o'lchamlarni pastga tushirishingiz, ob'ektlarni siljitishingiz, o'chirishingiz va nusxalashingiz kerak.

Shunday qilib, AutoCAD-ni ishga tushiring, ekranga qarang, bu vositalarning barchasi shunchaki ajoyib! Bu Excel bilan ishlashga o'xshash narsa. Ko'pchilik, ular hech qachon elektron jadval protsessorini ishlamaganliklari haqida shubha qilishmaydi, ular buni juda yaxshi bilishadi - ha, Excel bizning jadvallar bilan "qog'ozdagi" barcha ishimizga taqlid qiladi. Va keyin biz Excelni ishga tushiramiz va ushbu jadvalni ko'z o'ngimizda ko'ramiz, ma'lumotlarni kiritishni boshlaymiz, ko'zlarimiz oldida hamma tanish Word vositalari. Albatta, nuances bor, lekin unchalik ko'p emas, ikkinchisidagi asosiy narsa yangi narsalarga oddiy va o'ychan

qarash, bu holda ekran sizga nimani taklif qilayotganini tahlil qilishdir. Ushbu xulosalar har qanday dastur uchun juda muhimdir, ularni oddiy ibora bilan ifodalash mumkin - hamma narsa ko'rinadiganidan ancha sodda. Va davom etamiz - biz o'zimizga yordam berishimiz kerak, hamma narsadan qo'rqmasdan, hatto ekranga qaramasdan va bu xulosalar AutoCAD-da ishlash uchun printsiptial jihatdan muhimdir, 2000, 2011, 2017 yoki 2019 versiyasi bo'ladimi, bundan buyon ahamiyati yo'q. Nuances orasida biz o'zlashtirishga to'g'ri va eng muhimi ijodiy yondashuvni aniqlaymiz.

O'zingizning vaqtingizni oling, kichkina ishlang - avval 2D elementlari bilan ishlash tamoyillarini ishlab chiqishni boshlang, so'ngra rivojlangan 3D unchalik qiyin ko'rinmaydi. Va keyin yorug'lik manbalarini sozlash, rang berish va hatto 3D Max bilan aloqani o'rnatish kerak bo'ladi. Jamoalar juda ko'p, shuning uchun undagi barcha jamoalarni muhimlik darajasi - foydalanish chastotasi bo'yicha saralash orqali o'zingiz uchun kutubxona yaratishga to'sqinlik qilmaydi. AutoCAD-ning sozlash qobiliyatining alohida kutubxonasini yaratganingizga ham ishonch hosil qiling - juda ko'p sozlamalar mavjud, ular o'nlab boshqa dasturlarda davom etadi. Sozlamalarni o'rganish dasturni o'zlashtirishda katta yordam beradi. Albatta, ushbu sozlamalar va asboblar paneli sozlamalari orasida. Ular boshidanoq o'zlashtirilishi kerak. Birinchidan, dasturda deyarli yigirma o'nga yaqin asboblar paneli mavjud, ammo dastlab faqat 4. ko'rsatiladi Ikkinchidan, vositalarga kelsak, ular odatdagidek, doimiy ravishda bo'lishga zarar keltirmaydigan narsalarning beshdan bir qismidan kamrog'ini tashkil qiladi.



Oliy talimdagi mutaxassislarni grafik tayyorgarligini mazmun va tuzilmasini ishlab chiqishda quyidagilarga rioya etiladi: grafikaviy tayyorgarlikda uzluksizlik

va uzviylik; grafikaviy faoliyat ob'ekti nazariyasining ustivorligi; nazariya va amaliyot birligi; standart va nostandart ijodiy grafik masalalarni yechish usullarini o'rgatish.

Shunday qilib, oliy ta'limida bo'lajak muxandis mutaxassislarning grafik tayyorgarligini jadallashtirish muammosi qo'yidagi masalalarni yechish vazifasini qo'ymoqda:

1. Fan-texnika va texnologiyalar taraqqiyoti hamda zamonaviy ishlab chiqarish talablariga asosan bo'lajak mutaxassislarning grafik tayyorgarlik tuzilmasi va mazmunini modernizatsiya qilish;

2. Bo'lajak muxandislarni grafik faoliyatga tayyorlashning pedagogik-psixologik jihatlarini o'rganish.

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ESSAY WRITING TERMS

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Abstract: Mazkur maqolada essening tuzilishi va yozish tartibi qisqacha yoritilgan bo'lib, unda essening turlari bir necha xil bo'lishi, yozilishi maqsadiga ko'ra uning qay turga mansubligi to'g'risida yozilgan.

Keywords: esse, reja, kompozitsiya, fikr, muammo, dalil, fakt, dalillar, xabarlar, turli statistik ma'lumotlar, mavzu, ko'tarilgan muammo

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Abstract: В этой статье кратко объясняется структура и порядок написания эссе, а также рассказывается о различных видах эссе, в зависимости от цели его написания, к какому типу оно относится.

Keywords: сочинение, план, сочинение, мнение, проблема, аргумент, факт, свидетельство, новость, различные статистические данные, тема, поднятый вопрос.

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Abstract: This article briefly explains the structure and order of writing an essay, and also talks about the different types of essays, depending on the purpose of writing it, what type it belongs to..

Keywords: essay, plan, composition, opinion, problem, argument, fact, evidence, news, various statistics, topic, question raised

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Essay to write in the process to the following attention to give need :

1. Introduction and final in part thought main to the matter organic dependent _ will be For example , login in the part "I'm about ... that's it If it starts with " I want to say " , it is final in the part "I ... to the conclusion I'm here " such as will be completed .

2. Essay feel- exciting / moving when writing and artistic likes paint from words is used .

3. Essay to the extent attention to give (from 200-250 words consists of will be Introduction - 60-70 words , basic part - 100-130 words , summary - 30-40 words)

4. In the essay only one topic around thought is conducted . In it only one thought to the middle thrown away and is developed . His one how many topic and one how much idea to be to the goal according to not.

5. Essay free composition based on is written . Good the essay the subject good understood him each bilaterally able to perceive , own ideas with the student to think can force only human write takes.

6. Essay in writing one in the mold from words use words abbreviated , superficial conclusion from release free to be need Essay language weight Demand does In this essay topic clarification , size and the goal sure set get important .

7. In the essay artistic fabric and fantasy it won't be . In it literary language from styles right and appropriate is used .

8. Essay compact voluminous because it is feedback in notification in detail from storytelling limitation is given information from the thread to the needle statement from doing preservation , one said the idea again to repeat the way not to put need From a long time long , mixed kind of joint sentences instead of short and compact expression method used ok.

9. Essay to paragraphs right separation need Essene writing after that , him repeatedly by reading exit recommendation will be done .

10. Encyclopedia and different from sources received data own in place application need without , write artistry and effectiveness defect enough

Essay in writing the following requirements strictly compliance will be :

- personal attitude to be notified ;
- thesis is the key the word right to determine
- factual arguments (arguments);
- to the theory justification ;
- terms own in place use ;
- quotes bring ;
- makes sense of legitimacy storage ;
- comparison and to conclude methods use ;
- literacy (methodology , spelling , punctuation signs);
- humor , sharp comedy;
- used scientific to sources links .

Sample reflective essay

Topic: Ecology.

I chose this topic to write an essay. Because natural disasters are occurring in ecology due to global changes in climate.

In my opinion, mother nature our to our help need. This is us the problem our coverage need.

International organizations by climate from o' change loss watching to the continents being given help and own in our area in the streets thrown simple one once water dishes or leave sent water packs secondary work to issue hand over and

live to our region and to ourselves financial help we give about the idea notice with essay requirements one did it we will be.

So , mother nature to save us own from our house let's start need I am like that to the conclusion I'm here , ecology to help needs and we him our rescue need ... the word

Argumentative essay example

How man in his life of youth importance ?

In my opinion , youth is this of a person to strength is full circuit. It is inexhaustible strength , enthusiasm , courage and strictly the will source .Youth years of a person unmatched creativity and creativity activity manifestation will be, society for brand new discoveries surface will come In this thread pencil vibration, I think , too a pressing issue because young people of society mover main power and are the heirs of tomorrow . Well , today young people own his life what with are they decorating ? Life, life content they are how do they understand? Your youth value they are how will they rate ?

Scientists « Youth lifetime of Gulshan Gultoji , " they say .

Here I pay attention of our ancestors life to the roads I looked will come Great our grandfather Alisher Navoi from a young age science to study, to a book love put Incessantly Readings because he is twenty eight at the age of perfect knowledge the owner , the thinker , the country known a poet and experienced , humane state character level reach received

The world peoples own science with to surprise Abu Ali Ibn Sina ten six at his age Quran Karim from memory knew and medicine to science sincerity leave it, doctor status received Like this people boredom of the era to the value get the opportunity g' animation know him knowledge and craft learning for those who spent That's why as a result universal level virtues from the line place those who received

Today own of youth value evaluate can't get people are also in our society just a lot. The time in vain to things spend doing young people in turn yet adulthood to his age not enough get up and get married cry in the streets by mistake those who walk how much " To the fullness." joy theft, robbery, mischief as a result black in the chair sitting , consequence of your life priceless the holidays fence behind to transfer convicted What about those who are ? Statistics to information than 18431 children inside affairs courts at the expense of received 619 of them are 14-15 years old between children 2035 people and 16-17 young people about teenagers. Above thoughts come came out without that's it let me say maybe youth each one to a person own understanding , perfection aspiration in life his own worthy place to find for to be given big is a possibility . So because we, young people our homeland the future our in our hands that we feel that it is necessary today's in society

position and our responsibility increase for each one minute g' animation As far as we know, it is irreversible of youth value right our assessment need

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HISTORY OF MILITARY PATRIOTISM AND MILITARY ART.

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Abstract: in this article, military patriotism, history of military art, military strategy, operational art, tactics, military history of ancient times, military history of the Middle Ages, military history of the early modern era, military art of the 19th century, 20th and The military art of the 21st century is explained

Keywords: war, battle, military art, tactics, teams, operatives, corps, association, army, front, group of fronts, troops

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War is a complex social phenomenon, which consists of armed, economic, political and ideological struggle between states for economic or political goals. Wars have a great impact on the political and socio-economic life of nations and states. According to their nature, wars can slow down or accelerate the development of society.

No matter how many wars have taken place in the history of the world, they are different from each other. Each of the wars has its unique characteristics. The conditions under which these wars took place, the causes of the wars, the goals of the wars and the results of the wars were different.

No matter how diverse and complex wars are as a socio-economic phenomenon, they are always subject to objective laws. Discovering and understanding the laws of war, the methods of preparing and conducting wars, is the content of military science. Military science is the theory of military work.

Military science is a system of knowledge about laws of war, preparation of war and their conduct in specific historical conditions. The integral connection of wars with the life of one's country, the course of the war and its end depends not only on military factors (the strength of one's army and the military art of one's army), but also on many other socio-political and economic factors. It also depends on spiritual factors. Therefore, military science not only directly studies and develops the methods of preparing and conducting armed conflicts, but also takes into account the economic and moral capabilities of one's country, allies, and enemy countries.

Military art is the theory and practice of battle, practice and preparation for war in its entirety, as well as the organization, training and education of troops.

Military art also has a past, present and future.

To know the history of military art (that is, to know the history of the birth and development of the armed forces, the forms of organization of troops and the methods of their training and education, the factors affecting the development of the armed forces) modern military art and in the future it is important for a correct and deep understanding of its development prospects.

Military art is a part of military science. The component of modern military art consists of interrelated military strategy, operational art and tactics. Military art is determined by the level of development of production and the nature of the social system, and depends on the characteristics of the country's development history, national characteristics and traditions, geographical conditions and economy.

Military strategy is the science of the theory and practice of warfare. It is a branch of military art, and it is the peak of military art. Military strategy covers issues of strategic operations, companies, the theory of full preparation for war, planning and conducting war, studies the laws of war.

Operative art is a theoretical and practical science, a component of military art. It occupies a place between strategy and tactics. Operative art studies the methods of preparing and carrying out operations carried out independently or jointly by large combat formations (corps, association, army, front, group of fronts, troops) in order to achieve the goals set by the strategy.

Tactics is a theoretical and practical science, a component of military art. It covers the practice of preparation and conduct of battle on land, water and air by formations (brigade, division, corps), parts (ships) and units of armed forces, special forces units.

Ancient military art.

Warriors of primitive tribes used to fight in unorganized groups, each of them fought individually. With the formation of states, a professional army and organized combat procedures appeared. For example, in Babylon, the infantry were lined up to a depth of 100 sherenga. In some of the richer countries, the army consisted of well-trained cavalry.

With the outbreak of war in ancient Greece, almost all unemployed citizens became warriors. The basis of the army was made up of heavy infantry called hoplites.

The main combat unit of the ancient Romans was the legion. The legion is lined up in the form of six sherens in the form of a continuous phalanx. Light infantry (valites) are in the front, and cavalry are on the wings.

The legions were distinguished by their mobility and easy discipline.

Hannibal, the general of the Carthaginian state. av. 216 years in the battle of Canna, they succeeded in completely encircling a large Roman army with a small number of forces using the method of striking from both wings at the same time. Mil. av. 1-a. The Roman general Julius Caesar set up his headquarters, skillfully

maneuvered his troops on the battlefield, used the 3rd line of the cohort to deliver a decisive blow against the flank and front of the enemy's army, thereby starting the formation of a reserve.

Ancient Egyptians, Assyrians, Chinese, etc. peoples were good at building strong fortifications, roads and bridges. In the wars conducted by some countries of the ancient world, the navy played an important role, it helped the land army and sometimes acted independently.

Military theory gradually began to emerge in the Ancient East, Greece, and Roman states. For example, the Chinese general and thinker Sun Tzu said in his "Treatise on Military Art" that military forces depend on the strength of the state, the influence of time and geographical factors on conducting military operations, the role of the general, careful preparation for war and the opponent's the importance of learning about strengths and weaknesses, and b. cited.

The Mongol army (13th-14th centuries) consisted of light and heavy cavalymen who marched over long distances and acted in large numbers on the battlefield. The army consisted of the advanced part, the left and right wings, and the reserve.

Medieval military art.

In the ancient Germans, infantry was the dominant type of army until the 7th century. They used to line up in the form of horses. In order of battle, the infantry were drawn up in a single line at wide intervals. Behind them are carts with their families, food and loot.

Charlemagne introduced significant order to the military art of that time, built a battle order consisting of several lines. Light infantry began to prepare for battle with bows; heavy infantry entered the battle with spears and swords; horsemen in iron armor and helmets brought the battle to an end.

Cavalry prevailed among the Arabs. In their order of battle, the first line is the cavalry. Cavalry warriors entered the battle first. In the second line there is a "day of help" and in the third line there is a column of cavalry and a phalanx of infantry. The best friends are those who are in reserve. After them, there are carts where soldiers' families are located. Women sometimes took part in the battle or shouted and encouraged the warriors to a new attack.

The order of battle of the Mongol cavalry consisted of the vanguard, the right and left wings located behind it with a column, and the general reserve behind the wings. The Mongols tried to attract the enemy to themselves and surrounded it with an iron ring using its separate parts.

Firearms began to be used in Europe in the 14th century. But these weapons could not have a significant impact on the battle. Firearms became more important in the siege and defense of fortresses.

Military art of the early New Era.

From the 15th century, mercenaries began to prevail in Western Europe. Firearms were gradually improved.

Infantry soldiers were divided into light infantry (armed with arquebuses, later replaced by muskets) and heavy infantry (armed with protective gear and halberds or long pikas) according to the weapons they had.

The weight of musketeers increased rapidly. Since it takes a long time to load muskets, they were immediately lined up in a *serenka* and exchanged on a counter-march vehicle.

On the battlefields, cavalry began to give way to infantry. Eastern peoples and Slavs have preserved the fierce attacks of horsemen. The idea of using the cavalry on horseback and on foot was born. As a result, carabniers, cavalry arquebuses, and dragoons appeared.

Artillery was being improved and its impact on the outcome of the battle was increasing, but still its structure remained complicated and its mobility was low.

Military art of the 19th century.

In 1792 (at the beginning of the war of the first coalition), a French revolutionary army based on new principles was created in France. General military service was introduced. This made it possible to idolize the armed forces at an unprecedented level. In 1793, he made it possible to increase the number of people in the army to 1,200,000.

In 1796, Bonapart Napoleon improved the methods of supplying food to the troops.

Napoleon Bonaparte developed the reconstruction of military art developed by the Great French Revolution to the end. Success justified his actions. The peoples of Europe looked forward to the new system of warfare. Even when the whole army entered the battle, Napoleon would have a large reserve in his hands. He personally participated in the reconnaissance of the enemy.

The 19th century is characterized by the development of technology, including the development of military equipment. In 1847, the Mignet bullet was invented, which made it easier to shoot rifles. Rifles with rifles have a longer range than smoothbore rifles.

Cutting weapons were used on a large scale in the Crimean War of 1853-56. Russian troops, armed only with smooth-bore weapons, were helpless.

The Civil War in the USA in 1861-65 demonstrated the power of edged weapons and the importance of field fortification. Railways were used for the transportation of relatives, and telegraph was used for communication. Revolvers were effectively used in battles.

The Austro-Prussian war, which took place in 1866, resolved the questions regarding the tactics of opening fire. The Prussians used a Drayze gun and a muzzle-loading cannon.

The Russian-Turkish war (1877-78) confirmed one of the most basic principles of strategy - the need for maximum tension from the beginning of the battle. The war showed trenches to be of great importance. Excavation tools (shovels) were recognized as necessary tools, just like rifles.

Military art of XX and XXI centuries.

The Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902) was the first armed conflict of the 20th century and marked the beginning of a new era in the history of wars. The frontal attacks of the British troops in the 19th century were unsuccessful. The Boers fired strong and accurate shots from the panagoks. They avoided hand-to-hand combat of the British and passed from one place to another through communication routes. After the British occupied Pretoria, the Boers started a guerilla war.

In the Russo-Japanese war (1904-05), machine guns were used, trenches were used effectively. The width of the front reached 150 km.

Multi-million armies took part in the First World War (1914-18). The participants of the war used aviation, tanks, cars, armored cars, flamethrowers, poisonous gases, pistol-machine guns, field telephones, and radios.

In the Second World War (1939-45 years), nuclear weapons were used in addition to the previously used weapons. In 1945, the USA dropped atomic bombs on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. As a result, more than 300,000 people died in a few hours.

AGROCHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF ERODED MOUNTAIN BROWN SOILS

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Abstract: The degree of knowledge of the problem. Researches in the field of the amount of soil humus, its fractional-group composition, distribution patterns in the republic were carried out by F.Yu. Geltserem, P.N. Kostichev, N.P. Besedin with students, M.A.Belousov, S.N. Ryzhov with students (Rizhov, Tashkuziev, Ryzhov, Ziyamammedov), D.A. Makhmudova, as well as studies in the field of organic matter and the properties of erosion-prone various soils of mountain and foothill regions were carried out by H.M. Makhsudov, I. Turovov, R.K. Kuzievim, D.S. Tairbaeva, Adilov, M.F. Fakhrutdinova, N.Yu. Abdurakhmonov, G.S. Mi Khaydarova G.M.Nabievoy, N.Shadieyov and other scientists.

Keywords: soil, mountain, eroded, carbonate soils, erosion processes, mountain brown soils

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A detailed study of the basic soil properties by zonal types, humus state and humus composition, and the mechanism of humus formation in eroded virgin and rainfed soils is of scientific and practical importance. However, studies on the humus state of mountain and foothill soils, the mechanism of humus formation, the physicochemical properties of humic substances, and the issue of their fertility have not been adequately carried out.

Object and research methodology.

Among the zonal soils of the Western Tien Shan, the most common in the mountains are brown mountain-forest and brown, on the plain gray earths are dark, typical, light virgin, rainfed and irrigated.

- Northern slope.Karzhan-Tau. (Bostanlyk district).
- Southeastern slope of the Ugam range. Right tributary of the Nekem river.
- The southern slope of the Karzhan Tau ridge (Bostanlyksky.r-on).
- Northern slope.hr. Karzhan-Tau (Bostanlyksky, reg.) Watershed, upland area, Tselina. (Deposit)
- South slope Karzhan-Tau, (Bostanlyk district),
- The southern slope, reclaimed, ridge. Karzhan-Tau (Bostanlyk district)
- Northern Western slope. (Akhangan forestry), Watershed.□slope. (Akhangan forestry) virgin land, (Akhangan forestry)

- North slope. (Ahangaran). virgin land, Watershed. (Ahangaran), virgin land - Watershed, (Ahangaran), rainfed arable land
- Southeast slope, eroded soil. (Ahangaran),
- Rainfed arable land on a train.washed, (Ahangaran),
- Rainfed arable land North slope. Rainfed arable land.
- South slope, rainfed arable land. Watershed, virgin
- Southeast slope. Whole land, Watershed, rainfed arable land,
- Typical North Slope. rainfed arable land serozem.
- Typical slope serozem Upper part of the southwestern slope eroded, rainfed arable land, (Gallakuduk ")
- Light gray earth. (Syrdarya region)

Research Methods. Studies were conducted according to generally accepted methods. The studies used genetic-geographical, lithological-geomorphological, specific chemical-analytical and profile methods. Based on the guidelines "Agrochemical Methods of Soil Research", UzPITI (1975), chemical analysis of the soil of E.V. Arinushkina [II.15; p.487]: humus composition and its fraction. Method I.V. Tyurin, V.V. Ponomareva, T.V. Plotnikov modification.

The study of agrochemical properties is an important indicator for clarifying the types and differences of soils, when assessing the comparative potential soil fertility. Studies have shown that in the process of flushing the upper, most fertile horizons, significant changes in its chemical and agrochemical properties occur.

It is known that mountain-brown soils are characterized by a high content of organic substances, therefore, they have an increased level of fertility. The results show that the humus content of the upper horizon of mountain-brown carbonate soils is 2.49-3.49%, decreases to 1.30-1 towards the bottom. thirty%. Gross forms of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium in the upper horizons are larger than the lower ones; a decrease is observed towards the bottom. The carbonate content in brown-carbonate soils along the profile varies in the range of 8.39-10.9% in non-washed soils, 10.8-11.2% in weakly washed soils and 10.4-11.8% in medium-washed soils. CO₂ carbonates in mountain brown carbonate soils are 8.39-11.8%, in typical brown soils 3.69-11.61% and on leached brown soils 3.06-9.20%, and high amounts of carbonates reclaimed in the lower horizons of soils. In the arable horizon of these soils, the humus content on carbonate non-eroded mountain-brown soils was 3.49%, on weakly eroded soils - 2.90%, average eroded soils - 2.49%; on non-eroded typical brown soils - 3.79%, on weakly eroded soils - 3.57%, on average eroded soils - 2.96%, on washed soils - 4.36%; 4.50% on leached brown non-eroded soils, 3.75% on weakly eroded soils, -2.51% on medium-eroded soils. The content of gross nitrogen on carbonate non-eroded mountain-brown soils amounted to 0.260%, on weakly eroded soils - 0.165%, average eroded soils - 0.154%; 0.238% on non-eroded typical brown soils, 0.311% on weakly eroded soils,

0.268% on average eroded soils, 0.227% on washed soils; 0.235% on leached brown non-eroded soils, 0.182% on weakly eroded soils, and 0.175% on mid-eroded soils. The composition of leached mountain-brown soils showed a low content of carbonates, the pH of carbonate mountain-brown soils and typical soils is slightly acidic (pH in the range of 6.4-6.8). The C: N ratio in soils ranges from 9.3-12.9, in typical brown soils -- 7.5-13.1, in leached brown soils -- 9.3-14.0. The C: N ratio in mountain brown carbonate soils varies with the degree of susceptibility to erosion. So, the C: N ratio, that is, the enrichment of humus with nitrogen according to the level of the attribute, uncleaned ones belong to a high degree 1, and weakly and blurred differences of a middle I and II degree. The results of determining the pH of the soil show that the reaction of the soil medium in all differences is slightly alkaline (pH about -7.3).

An analysis of the agrochemical properties of mountain brown typical soils suggests that there is a more powerful humus horizon in these soils than in mountain brown carbonate soils.

The humus content in the upper layer of unwashed and slightly washed soils is 3.79% -3.57%, and decreases to the bottom. And in medium-washed soils in the upper layer, humus is 2.96% and decreases down to 0.85%. In the upper horizon of unwashed soils, gross nitrogen is 0.23%, in weakly and medium-washed soils 0.311% -0.268%, and gradually decreases down the profile. The phosphorus content in the upper horizons ranges from., 183 to 0.135%, as the degree of erosion increases, their content decreases. In the studied soils, the content of gross potassium also varies depending on the degree of leaching. Studies have shown that erosion processes also affect the distribution of carbonates along the profile. The carbonate content in the studied soils along the profile is from 3.5 to 11.6%. Mountain brown typical soils differ from mountain brown carbonate in a lower carbonate content. The C: N ratio in these soils, according to the level of their characteristics, refers to unwashed and slightly washed to a medium degree, and medium washed to a high degree, the pH of the soil is slightly alkaline. According to the analysis of mountain-brown leached soils, it can be seen: that in these soils the humus content is higher than mountain-brown carbonate and mountain-brown soils, 4.50-3.75% humus is contained in the upper horizon of unwashed and slightly washed soils, down the profile decreases to 1.60-1.72%. In medium-washed soils in the upper horizon, the humus content is 2.5% and down the profile decreases to 0.85%. In the upper horizon of unwashed soils, gross nitrogen is 0.235% in weakly and moderately washed soils 0.182% and 0.175% down and the profile decreases. The phosphorus content in the upper horizons ranges from 0.290 to 0.184% and decreases in degree of washing from 0.195% to 0.054%. The most important genetic properties of serozems, as pointed out by A.N. Rozanov, is the carbonate content. The nature of the distribution of carbonates reflects not only the current situation,

but also the history of soil development and depends both on hydrothermal conditions, especially the water regime, and on the biological factor of soil formation A.M. Mamytov.

It is known that the process of soil formation in brown mountain soils occurs under conditions of carbonic weathering. According to this, one of the characteristic features of the chemical composition of these soils is the presence of lime carbon dioxide (CO₂ carbonates) in them.

Mountain brown weakly leaching, and therefore the location of the carbonate-illuvial horizon, depends on the strength and depth of soil wetting, the degree of carbonation of the soil-forming rocks and the terrain. The relief is a redistributor of precipitation and solar insolation. The temperature of the soil, its heating and drying, and, consequently, the pulling up of soil solutions, including carbonates, or their lowering, depend on this. In the leveled areas of the study area, soil washing is deeper and carbonates are lowered to a considerable depth. On the slopes of the southern exposures, they are closer to the surface, and if, moreover, the slopes of considerable mire and erosion of the upper horizons of the soil are eroded to different degrees, carbonates are in the upper horizon. In rainfed eroded carbonate-brown soils, the content, in addition to humus and nitrogen, of some other nutrients, in particular gross forms of phosphorus and potassium, decreases. The data show that the differences in the content of gross phosphorus and potassium in the arable horizons of poorly washed and unwashed soils are not very large, but a slight decrease in their total amount is observed on average washed-out differences. This is explained by the approach to the surface of the lower soil horizons, poor in phosphorus and potassium. The effect of water erosion on the content of phosphorus and potassium in the soil is most pronounced on medium-washed brown-carbonate soils and, therefore, a decrease in gross and mobile phosphorus due to an increase in the content of calcium carbonates in washed soils that form hardly soluble phosphorus compounds. This is explained by the fact that, as erosion increases, lower layers containing more carbonates come to the surface. So, if in the upper horizon of poorly washed brown - carbonate and typical soils, the content of CO₂ carbonates is 5 - 2, then the average washed out 9-7%. As can be seen from the table, the increase in carbonate content in the upper horizons of washed brown-carbonate soils manifests itself more sharply than on weakly washed brown-typical soils since carbonates are washed deeper on typical brown soils.

The influence of water (storm) erosion on the position of gypsum neoplasms of virgin rainfed brown carbonate and typical brown soils of the studied object is not clearly manifested in all cases.

Thus, erosion processes significantly changed the chemical, agrochemical properties of mountain brown soils. With an increase in the degree of erosion, the

content and reserves of humus and nutrients decreased; accordingly, this physical parameter worsened some physical properties, in particular the soil structure, and reduced the amount of moisture in the soil.

CONCLUSION

1. The morphogenetic characteristics of the soil cover of the Western Tien Shan region are formed in direct connection with the relief features of the area, soil-forming rocks, vegetation cover, climatic conditions, erosion processes. The high erosion susceptibility of the western Tien Shan mountain brown soils is due to the slope of these mountain slopes, the sparse vegetation cover, and the absence of forest vegetation in much of the area, although the erosion resistance of these soils is higher than in the gray soil zone. As a result, the thickness of the soil decreases, the highest fertile top layers are destroyed and their fertility is replaced by the lowest soil layer, as a result, the soil cover formed over centuries loses its various ecological functions and most important productive power in a short time.

2. From light-colored, typical gray soils to dark-brown and mountain-brown soils, the activity of the studied oxidation-reduction enzymes increases with increasing total microbiological activity, the amount of humus and nutrients. The greatest activity of enzymes is manifested in the upper layer of the soil and their sharp decrease in the lower layers, which is especially observed in eroded soils, and in non-eroded and eroded soils, the stability of enzymes is significantly lower than the profile of microorganisms. changes in carbonates, aggravation of mechanical composition, soil density, genetic layers of soils. A close link has been established between humus substances in soils and respiration and enzymatic activity.

3. Western Tien-Shan brown carbonate, brown typical brown alkaline soils regional specificity of humus state, ie regressive-accumulative type of humus profile, increased hydrolyzability and average moisture content of organic matter, humicity level of organic matter (from high to weak), mainly fulvate in humus and humate-fulvate types and fractional properties of humic acids.

4. In describing the diagnostic indicators of mountain soils from new materials of scientific and practical importance in terms of humus formation, humus status, elemental composition, physicochemical properties and fertility of humus substances of the Western Tien Shan mountain and foothill soils, maintaining and restoring soil fertility and is recommended for use in the development of enhancement measures, as well as in lectures in the fields of soil science, erosion, soil conservation, soil chemistry.

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THE SOIL OF THE TERRITORY OF THE ARAL SEA AND ITS CURRENT ECOLOGICAL AND RECLAMATION STATUS

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Abstract: The disappearance of the Aral Sea and the emergence of large salt fields in its place are causing significant problems not only for Uzbekistan but also for all Central Asian countries.

Keywords: soil, toxic salts, environmental condition, soil fertility, dustAral Sea, saline soil, halophyte, sodium, chloride, plant

About: FARS Publishers has been established with the aim of spreading quality scientific information to the research community throughout the universe. Open Access process eliminates the barriers associated with the older publication models, thus matching up with the rapidity of the twenty-first century.

In particular, the increase in the number of dangerous diseases in the Aral Sea region, the extinction of livestock and other animals, and the invalidity of land for agriculture, and other significant problems are included. In October 24, 2019, in Nukus under the United Nations' auspices, an international conference was held entitled "The Aral Sea - the territory of environmental innovation and technology." Experts from many foreign countries, who took part in the meeting, got acquainted with the Aral Sea region's environmental and ecological conditions. About 2.5 million hectares of land released from the Aral Sea are being turned into forests. The areas removed from the sea are mainly saline and brackish-like soils, which are very loamy soils with high agro-physiological properties of sodium or magnesium, absorbed in the soil absorption complex. The soil contains compounds of CO₃ and Cl₂ salts, which are mainly toxic. Magnesium salts are also present. It is natural to find about 2-3% of magnesium in subsea soils, but an excess of the norm is very dangerous for plants. We took soil samples from the Aral Sea territory (90 km inland from the Muynak district) in the Muynak district of the Republic of Karakalpakstan and conducted laboratory tests. The soil contains Cl and Mg salts, nitrates, small amounts of phosphorus, and potassium salts. Chemical elements includes (100 g/soil):: NO₃ - 1.83, P₂O₅ - 2.15, K₂O - 113, SO₄ - 206, NH₄ - 0.7, Zn - 0.05, Cl - 1560, CO₂ - 360, Mg - 5.19. Dust from under the sea negatively impacts the ecological and reclamation status of the areas along the Aral Sea. Saline soils have a significant impact on crops, especially during the growing season, reducing the effectiveness of agro-technical measures in agriculture, harming the quantity and quality of crops. There is considerable evidence for several treats of climate change such as increased temperature, salinity and drought with intervening arid

episode. The salinisation of lands has become a major environmental issue and has been recognized as the most important economic, social and environmental problem in many regions of the world. There are several approaches management practices developed to cope with salinity and improve plant growth including identification of saline tolerant crops, crop diversification, reduced tillage, manure application, crop rotation, adaptation of crops and phytoremediation. Planting perennial and annual halophytes in salt affected soils may also help to restore abandoned lands for crop production. Several plants has been used for phytoremediation of salt affected soils and wetlands *Bassia indica* (kochia), *Tetragonia tetragonoides* (New Zealand spinach), *Portulaca oleracea* (Purslane), *Sesbania*, *Medicago sativa* (alfalfa), *Atriplex* (saltbush), *Chenopodium album* (lamb's-quarters), *Suaeda maritime* (seablite), *Sesuvium portulacastrum*, and *Glycyrrhiza glabra* L (licorice). That is the most economically feasible technology in large salt affected area where plants remove salts from soil through their deep and wide root system. *Tetragonia tetragonoides* and *Portulaca oleracea* have been considered as salt tolerant plant which could be used for remediation of salt affected soils of Aral Sea Basin. Phytoremediation of saline soils with halophytic plants can improve the soil nitrogen content, increase the soil organic matter, stimulate soil biological activity and improve soil water-holding capacity. The plants are highly salt-resistant and may accumulate quite high levels of salts and Na + in their shoots and considered as potential tool for phytoremediation of saline-sodic soils. *Tetragonia tetragonoides* has ability to extract salts from the soil, as a result highe

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TALABALARDA ETNOMADANIY KOMPETENSIYANI SHAKLLANTIRISH OMILLARI

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Isomiddinov Asliddin Baxridin o'g'li

Andijon davlat universiteti

tayanch doktoranti



Abstract: maqolamizda talabalarda etnomadaniy kopetensiyani shakllantirish omillari, ularga ta'sir qiluvchi jarayonlar va ularni harakatga keltiruvchi ijtimoiy tasirlar, buyuk davlat, buyuk kelajagimizga erishish uchun oqil, ma'rifatli, ayni paytda, o'zining o'tmishini, ulug' qadriyatleri, millati bilan faxrlanadigan va kelajakka ishonadigan komil insonlarni tarbiyalash zarurligi, shaxsni tarbiyalash esa barcha oliygohlarda o'tiladigan ijtimoiy gumanitar fanlarning nazariy asosini tashkil etish va ularni kundalik turmush tarzimiz bilan bog'liq ravishda olib borish professor-o'qituvchilarning burchi ekanligi atroflicha yoritib berilgan.

Keywords: madaniyat, vatanparvalik, etnomadaniyat, etnografiya, etnologiya, etnomadaniy kompetensiya, kongnitiv omil, odob-axloq omili, motivatsion omil.

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Birinchi Prezidentimiz I.A.Karimov "Vatan tarixi va madaniyati, jug'rofiyasi va iqtisodini, qadimiy urfodatlarimizni har tomonlama o'rganish dolzarb ahamiyatga ega. Maktabgacha yoshdan tortib oliy o'quv yurtlarigacha bo'lgan ta'lim-tarbiya tizimlarida etnomadaniyatni o'rgatish muhim siyosiy vazifa sifatida qaralmog'i lozim"-deya mazkur masalani dolzarb ekanligini ta'kidlaydi [1]. Shunday ekan, buyuk davlat, buyuk kelajagimizga erishish uchun oqil, ma'rifatli, ayni paytda, o'zining o'tmishini, ulug' qadriyatleri, millati bilan faxrlanadigan va kelajakka ishonadigan komil insonlarni tarbiyalash zarur. Barkamol shaxsni tarbiyalash esa barcha oliygohlarda o'tiladigan ijtimoiy gumanitar fanlarning nazariy asosini tashkil etadi va ularni kundalik turmush tarzimiz bilan bog'liq ravishda olib borish professor-o'qituvchilarning burchidir.

Bu yo'lda eng avallo madaniyat uning tarkibiy qismlari va uni yoritib berishga komaklashuvchi quyidagi so'zlarni izohlash muhim sanaladi.

"Madaniyat" so'zi arabcha Madina shaharlik so'zidan kelib chiqqan. Shahar ma'nosida kelgan madaniyat so'zining talqini kishilar hayotini ikki turdagi ko'rinishi, ya'ni ko'chmanchi dashtu-sahrolarda yashovchi xalqlar hamda shaharda yashab, shaharga xos turmush tarzida yashovchi xalqlarga nisbatan qaratilgan. Ma'lumki, madaniyat tushunchasi keng ma'noni anglatib, jamiyat va inson tarixiy taraqqiyotining muayyan bir darajasi, kishilar hayoti va faoliyatining turli ko'rinishlarida, shuningdek, ular yaratgan moddiy va ma'naviy boyliklarda

ifodalanadi. Shuningdek, madaniyat umuminsoniy hodisa bo'lib, barchaga teng va barobardir.

Etnomadaniyat tushunchasi esa tarixiy jarayonda urug', elat, millat madaniyatining shakllanishi va rivojlanishini aks ettiradi. An'anaviy madaniyat aynan etnik madaniyatning tarixiy jarayoni shakllangan, sinalgan va an'anaga aylangan avloddan- avlodga meros bo'lib o'tayotgan muhim qismi sifatida namoyon bo'ladi.

Etnomadaniy tushunchalar tarixiy jarayon sifatida tarkib topib davrlar mobaynida ma'lum bir yutuq va kamchiliklarni o'zida namoyon etgan. Etnomologik sifat masalasida jamiyat ma'naviy-madaniy hayotini avloddan-avlodga yetkazib, uning kelajagi uchun zamin yaratgan. Talabalarga o'tmish madaniyatini ongli ravishda o'rganish, uni o'rganib olmasdan turib madaniy merosni jamiyat taraqqiyoti yo'lida qo'llashga asos bo'lmasligi haqida tushunchalar beriladi. Milliy ma'naviyat va madaniyatning merosi islom hisoblanadi. Ma'lumki markaziy Osiyo hududi moddiy-ma'naviy madaniyatning shakllantirish o'chog'idir.

Etnografiya xalqlarning kelib chiqishi, moddiy va ma'naviy madaniyatini o'rganadigan fan sohasi bo'lib, xalqlarning turmush tarzi, madaniyati va urf-odatlarini haqida so'z yuritadi. Ijtimoiy fanlar sohasida etnologiya atamasi ham qo'llaniladi.

Etnologiya atamasi qadimgi yunoncha "etnos" xalq, elat so'zlaridan tashkil topgan bo'lib, xalqshunoslik ma'nosini anglatadi. Ba'zi mamlakatlarda hozirgacha etnologiya atamasi bilan birga etnografiya, madaniy yoki sotsial antropologiya, xalqshunoslik tushunchasi qo'llaniladi.

Demak, a'naviy xalq madaniyatni yaxlit va ko'p qirrali xodisa sifatida o'rganish, uning tuzilishi, asosiy ko'rinishlari, shakllarini aniqlash muhim ahamiyatga ega. Shu bois, madaniyat tasnifidan kelib chiqib, etnomadaniyat va uning tarkibiy qismi bo'lgan an'anaviy xalq madaniyati tizimining tarkibiy qismidir. An'anaviy xalq madaniyati tarkibiy qismlari xalq donishmandligi, falsafasi, e'tiqodi, pedagogikasi, odatlari, o'g'zaki ijodi, xalq o'yinlari, dam olish madaniyati, pazandaligi, milliy liboslari, me'morchiligi xalq san'ati, xalq tabobati, xalq turmush madaniyati kabi ko'plab sohalarda ko'rish mumkin.

Etnomadaniyat talabalarga zamonaviy talab asosida xar taraflama chuqur bilim berish bilan birga ularda umuminsoniy dunyoqarash shakllantiriladi. Ma'naviy-ma'rifiy faoliyatini yuzaga chiqarish kabi omillarni tatbiq etib, ularni Vatanni sevish va ardoqlash, milliy qadriyat va an'analarni e'zozlash tuyg'ulari mustahkamlanadi. Natijada talabalarda tarixiy hurlik, mustaqillik ruhiyatini anglash, milliy ma'naviyatni qadrlash kabilar mustahkamlanadi.

Etnomadaniy kompetensiya biror xalqning kelib chiqishi, uning madaniyati, turmush tarzi, ma'naviy-ma'rifiy xususiyatlarini tarixiy jarayonlarda ravnaq topib,

hozirgi kunimizgacha rivojlanib kelayotgan ma'naviy hamda madaniy merosini bilish va anglashdir. Etnomadaniyat atamasi ikki so'zdan iborat bo'lib, etno va madaniyat so'zlari birikmasidir. Etno yunoncha- elat, xalq demakdir va shu bilan birga, ma'lum bir elat yoki xalqqa bo'lgan ishora. Bu ibora biror xalqning kelib chiqishi ya'ni etnogenezni ifodalaydi. O'zbek xalqining kelib chiqishi, uning etnogenezi urug'chlik, naslni tushunish mumkin. Shu bilan bir vaqtda etnos so'zi ko'pchilik ilmiy-nazariy manbalarda qo'llaniladi.

Talabalarga xalqimizning tarixiy shakllanishi, uning ma'naviy-ma'rifiy taraqqiyot bosqichlari, milliy madaniyatimizning o'tmishda qo'lga kiritgan yutuqlari, elat, qavm, millat tushunchalarining mazmun va mohiyatini tushuntirish, o'tmishda va hozirgi kunda muayyan darajada shakllanib va taraqqiy etib kelayotgan milliy madaniyatimizning tadrijiy-tarixiy jarayonini o'rgatish ham etnomadaniy kompetensiyani tarkibiga kiradi.

Etnomadaniy kompetensiya har bir millat vakilining milliy-psixologik xususiyati bo'lib, quyidagi omillar bilan tasniflanadi:

Kognitiv - shaxsning o'z millati madaniyati, qadriyati, urf-odatlarini, xulq-avtor qoidalari, an'anasini mukammal bilishi. Boshqa millatlar madaniyati bilan o'z millatining o'xshash va farqli jihatlari haqida tasavvurga egaligi. O'z ona tilini o'zlashtirishi, milliy mintalitetga xos xarakatlarni bajara olishi.

Odob-axloq- milliy madaniyatga mos axloq me'yorlarini bilish, ayniqsa o'zbek millatida "kattalarga hurmatda, kichiklarga izzatda bo'lish" qadriyatiga amal qilish muhimligini anglash hamda boshqa millatlarning madaniyatiga moslasha olish ko'nikmalarini egallash. Boshqa millat vakillari bilan o'zaro muloqotda o'z xislotlarini boshqara olish.

Motivatsion- madaniy aloqalarga ehtiyoj. Boshqa millatlarning odob-axloq qoidalarini bilish va amal qilish. Boshqa millatlarning qadriyati va madaniyatini anglash hamda qabul qilish. O'zga millat vakillari va madaniyatiga ijobiy munosabatda bo'lish, ularning qadriyati, urf-odatlarini haqida bilim va tasavvurga egalik. Qardosh xalqlarning madaniyati tarixi va o'zbek millati madaniyatining o'zaro yaqinligini anglash. Etnomadaniy umumiylikdan kelib chiqib, o'zaro muloqotga kirisha olish malakasini egallashdan iborat.

Xulosa o'rnida shuni ta'kidlash lozimki, talabalarda etnomadaniy kompetensiya shalantirish har bir xalqning o'tmishi, uning kelajak avlodga qay usulda yetkazib berish bilan birgalikda ertangi kunni bevosita tarixiy voqea hodisalardan olinga qimmatli bilimlarni sayqalovchi omillar ta'sirida talabalar ongiga singdirish orqali erishish mumkin. Talabalarda etnomadaniy kompetensiyani shakllantirishda ajdodlarimizning tarixiy evolyutsiya davrida qo'lga kiritgan yutuqlariga oid o'quv materiallari, videolavhalar, tarixiy-badiiy asarlardan foydalanish maqsadga muvofiq. Xalqimizning madaniy-ma'rifiy merosi, milliy qadriyatlarini, urf-odatlarini, rasm-rusumlari haqidagi ma'lumotlar ma'naviy tadbir,

ijodiy to'garaklar va turli xil tanlovlar o'tkazish orqali beriladi. Millatimizning axloq-odob saboqlari singdirilgan badiiy asarlar bilan tanishish talabalarda vatanparvalik tuyg'usini yanada rivojlantiradi desak yanglishmagan bo'lamiz.

Sanab o'tilgan fikrlar asosida etnomadaniy kompetensiyaning shakllanishi bevosita talaba shaxsining individual xususiyatlari, qiziqishlari, shaxsiy istak va xohishlari zahirida paydo bo'ladi deb xulosa qilish mumkin. Talabalarda etnik qiziqish va maylini inobatga olish zarur, uning zahirida kasbiy kompetensiya ham rivojlanadi. Ular orasida o'zaro bog'liklikni ta'minlanishi pedagogik oliy ta'limda bo'lajak pedagoglar faoliyatini muvaffaqiyatli bo'lishini ta'minlaydi. Hamda talabalarda muvaffaqiyatga erishish mas'uliyati ham tarbiyalanadi.

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CLASSIFICATION AND LINGUOCULTUROLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PRECEDENT UNITS

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Abstract: This article describes the definition and classification of precedent units based on analysis.

Keywords: precedent text, precedent name, precedent situation, precedent phrase, connotative, anthroponym

About: FARS Publishers has been established with the aim of spreading quality scientific information to the research community throughout the universe. Open Access process eliminates the barriers associated with the older publication models, thus matching up with the rapidity of the twenty-first century.

Precedent units are one of the main objects of study of linguo-cultural studies, which is one of the leading areas of research of the language system. In the studies devoted to these units, it is noted that the term precedent is used for the first time in linguistics in the article “Роль прецедентных текстов в структуре и функционировании языковой личности” by Yu.N. Karaulov²¹⁰.

In Russian linguistics, personal names, stable combinations, sentences and texts, which are well known to certain language speakers and stored in their linguistic memory, are repeatedly referred to in speech activity, are recognized as precedent units²¹¹. In other words, this term is understood as “texts that are important for a person in emotional and cognitive relationships, have a personal character, that is, together with those around him, well known to his predecessors and contemporaries, references that are repeated again and again in communication²¹².” Yu.Karaulov initially included precedent names in the titles of works and quotations.

Later, O.V. Lisechenko expanded the limit of precedent names and added anthroponyms to it. In the studies of precedent units in Russian linguistics, texts belonging to the middle and lower periods of human history, such as artistic texts, myths, folk songs, fairy tales, anecdotes, proverbs, static similes, phraseology, and the names of famous persons, are noted as precedent units. It seems that the

²¹⁰ Гунько Ю.А. Особенности функционирования прецедентных высказываний в разговорной речи носителей русского языка: Автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Санкт-Петербург: Санкт-Петербургский гос.ун-т, 2002. – С. 24.

²¹¹ Красных В.В. Система прецедентных феноменов в контексте современных исследований / Язык, сознание, коммуникация. Вып. 2. – М.: Филология, 1997. – С. 5-12.

²¹² Караулов Ю.Н. Русский язык и языковая личность. – М.: изд-во МГУ, 1987. – С. 216.

researcher V.V. Krasnykh further expands the views expressed about the unit precedent²¹³.

According to him, behind the precedent units, there is always a common and necessary idea about it for all representatives of a certain national and cultural mentality, or the invariance of its acceptance, which provides a clear, understandable, connotative coloring of all references to the precedent units. In other words, precedent texts encourage interlocutors to refer to general higher-level additional knowledge, that is, knowledge that arises in a person in the process of understanding and knowing the world²¹⁴. Common knowledge characteristic of representatives of one culture is similar to each other to a certain extent, incorporating individual elements of this knowledge.

The development of society, the change of moral values also affects the mobility of the composition of precedent units. For example, precedent refers to names, phrases, situations associated with scientists (Eynshteyn, Lomonosov - precedent names), works of art, and historical events (Titanic is a precedent name, as well as a precedent situation). Today, the popularity of television is increasing, and large television projects, titles of films, books, politicians and public figures become a precedent s going Including the famous book "Harry Potter", the famous TV show "Mo'jizalar maydoni", the names of politicians who have become a precedent - Angela Merkel, Barack Obama, Donald Trump.

Antecedent nouns appear as a type of antecedent unit. Precedent units are classified by D.B. Gudkov, I.V. Zakharenko, V.V. Krasnykh and D.V. Bagaeva according to their essence, nature and characteristics as precedent texts, precedent phrases, precedent situations and precedent names²¹⁵.

Precedent text is the representation of the ideas about the known reality that were previously formed in the mind of the speaker and the listener in the form of text; special integration of popular and generalized sentences into the text. The second stanza of the talented poet Iqbal Mirza's poem "*Ман каманд истарман, тан гулхандадир, Ўзим ҳар жойдаман, кўнгил сандадир*" is taken from Muqimi's poem "*Ўзим ҳар жойдаман, кўнгил сандадир*" and matches the content and essence of the previous verses of the poem. In the science of Eastern linguopoetics, such artistic art, based on the inclusion of artistic fragments in the text of the work, is known as tazmin ("*бир нарсани иккинчи бир нарса орасига кўймоқ*").

The precedent situation (case) differs from other precedent units, because with their help the speaker refers to a larger stereotype that occupies a more important place in the system of cultural codes, the precedent situation mentioned by the

²¹³ Красных В.В. Система прецедентных феноменов в контексте современных исследований / Язык, сознание, коммуникация: Сб. статей. – М.: Филология, 1997. Вып. 2. – С. 5-12.

²¹⁴ Кристева Ю. Семиотика. – М.: МГУ, 1970. – С.170

²¹⁵ Захаренко И.В., Красных В.В., Гудков Д.Б., Багаева Д.В. Прецедентное высказывание и прецедентное имя как символы прецедентных феноменов. Язык, сознание, коммуникация. Вып. 1.– М., 1997. – С. 92.

author recreates the whole event in the memory of the speaker. Reference to precedent can be made in the text through differential signs (attributes) that are part of its cognitive base. Precedent is often defined metonymically, indicating the place where the relevant event took place. For example, *Чернобил нафақат шаҳар, балки улкан экологик офатдир*. (Gazetadan)

Precedent expressions are quotations, aphorisms, proverbs, sayings, and slogans of various characters. Because the skill of the speaker is also related to the successful integration of existing literary and linguistic clichés into the composition of the work. Proverbs, sayings and proverbs that have been refined in the folklore language for centuries can be a classic example of such clichés. For example, “Минг сиз-биздан бир жиз-биз яхши” of Pahlavonquli Ravnaq skillfully used the folk proverb: *Не самар ҳосил бўлур юзда дегандан сизу биз, Яхшироқ минг сизу-биздан кўринур бир жизу-биз*.

A predicate noun is an individual name associated with a predicate text or a predicate situation, or a symbolic name denoting a set of specific attributes. Precedent names have a certain set of differentiating properties, they can consist of one or more elements. For example, the names of people: Amur Temur, Alisher Navoi, Mirzo Ulug'bek, Nadira, Zulfiya; Country and city names: Uzbekistan, Tashkent, Samarkand, Bukhara; geographical names: Pamir, Amudarya, Syrdarya, etc. For example, *Тилакларим бажо бўлур ва лекин сен бўлмасанг, Бамисоли Искандардай очиқ кетар қўлларим*. (А.Огіров, “Ереван кўчасида”).

In conclusion, it can be said that the precedent units are linguistic and cultural units, which are important in increasing the richness and expressiveness of the artistic text.

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СИСТЕМА РАБОТЫ ПО ФОРМИРОВАНИЮ У ШКОЛЬНИКОВ
ПОНЯТИЯ О ТЕКСТЕ.<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7492487>

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Abstract. В данной статье система работы по формированию понимания текста у школьников и многие методики, применяемые на занятиях родным языком в начальных классах, основаны на игре. Формы, приемы и методы организации совместной деятельности учителя и ученика по обучению родному языку развиваются и обновляются в связи с совершенствованием системы образования. Учитель постоянно работает над четким и правильным произношением слова на уроках всех предметов, преподаваемых в начальных классах, и для этого часто использует звуковой анализ слова. В данной статье рассматривается использование различных методов в обучении родному языку и предметам чтения в начальных классах

Keywords: начальные классы, родной язык, чтение, методика, система обучения, интерактивные уроки, интерактивные методики

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Abstract. In this article, the system of work on the formation of the understanding of the text among schoolchildren and the many methods used in the primary class mother tongue classes are based on the game. Forms, methods and methods of organizing the joint activities of the teacher and the student in teaching the mother tongue are developing and being updated in connection with the improvement of the educational system. The teacher constantly works on the clear and correct pronunciation of the word in the lessons of all subjects taught in the primary grades, and for this purpose he often uses the sound analysis of the word. This article discusses the use of different methods in teaching mother tongue and reading subjects in elementary grades.

Keywords: primary classes, mother tongue, reading, methods, teaching system, interactive lessons, interactive methods.

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Метод самостоятельной работы в основном изучается на уроках родного языка в начальной школе. предмет укрепление в части упражнения Работа в банке используется. Учащиеся выполняют устную или письменную самостоятельную работу по заданию учителя. форма. Задача сложная и не занимает много времени, силы учащихся достаточно, чтобы он был рассчитан на выполнение в течение определенного времени [1]. независимый Работа за назначение С 1 класса начиная с дано а также она понемногу сделать это более сложным Пойду в 1 классе "Написал Ваши слова из словаря Проверьте", «К картине Ищу овощ имена алфавит в целях написать " картинка _ смотреть" такие как от обучения используется. Их описал вещи определять а также их имя записывать, такие как задания дано.

Этот из студентов внимание с наблюдать – к наблюдаемости учит.

Анализ-синтез метод грамотность учить на занятия Российская система школы а также вошел благодаря деятельности учителей. Анализ процесса обучения родному языку - Анализ изучался с целью определения важных признаков грамматического события. для того, чтобы открыть и укрепить новые аспекты грамматического понимания применены. Фонетический, лексический, морфологический и синтаксический анализ этого метода проявление. Синтез – это обобщение изучаемого грамматического материала по частям. Например, лошадь . при изучении групп слов, таких как прилагательные , глаголы и числа даны родственные им слова, составляя предложения с их участием, из смешанных слов построение предложений, построение смешанных предложений по развитию событий, текст макияж, мириться содержание анализ Выполнено картина на основе история макияж, мириться такие как на работе синтез метод проявление будет Анализ-синтез в методе слишком ученики активация, учителя студентам давать вопрос а также задания, Работа организовать достигать в зависимости от форм будет

индукция в методе ученики учитель рекомендация достиг язык доказательство наблюдает анализы а также на основании этого вывод а также определения причины.

методе дедукции учащийся знакомится с готовым правилом - определением и его раскрывает свою сущность на основе языка. Эффект этих методов - вопрос учителя- что содержание заданий направлено на важные стороны грамматического события, последовательность Мероприятия организовать достигать формы, исследование инструменты (учебник, другой Это зависит от словарей символов, рисунков, таблиц, технических средств . Маленький возраст из студентов сладкий рот а также написано речь во владении из фонетики приобретенных знаний важность большой:

а) фонетический к знаниям на основе без 1 класс ученики грамотность исследование в течение учиться а также написать зная они берут;

б) фонетический слово знание Правильно произношение сделать (звучит Правильно произношение формируя основу достигает;

д) фонетический знания морфологический а также слово быть произведенным о знания с вместе у студентов серии написание навыки и умения (вам все равно а также звонкий согласных пишу) образование основание для будет;

е) фонетический знание речи в такт согласно с Правильно сказать логический акцент а также разговаривать в разработке следуй за остановками сделать необходимо для;

ф) слова звук сторона знать его значение чтобы понять а также в речисознательный использовать за важно [2].

Визуализация звуковой стороны слова, дифференциация слов по произношению, некоторые необходимы для правильного произношения и использования слов. Учитель элементарный четкое и правильное произношение слов по всем предметам, изучаемым на занятиях сделать на постоянный Работа идет Это оно нарочно довольно часто слово звук использует параллельный анализ. По школьной программе начальный у учащихся формируется система фонетико-графических навыков: звуков и буквы, гласные и согласный звуки, пары есть звук и глухие согласные, пары звонкие и глухие согласные без пары; деление слова на слоги, ударение отделить сустав навыки и умения у них будет.

Работа над звуковым составом слова начинается с периода обучения грамоте. Дети это период произношение Выполнено или же слышал слово из звуков зная структуру они получают Они есть слово звук по анализ сделать они учатся то есть _делят слово на слоги, произносят звуки в слове по порядку. В этом Важно не путать звуковой анализ с буквенным анализом. Придается значение. Правильно представить звуковой состав слова и буквы в нем вниз не выходя или же место без замены написать квалификация образование имеет большое значение как для правильного произношения слова, так и для него. Вот почему за грамотность от обучения после слишком слово звук со стороны анализ сделать упражнения с использованием в слове звуки содержание решимость навык работать над улучшением необходимый [3].

Практикуйте звуковое построение речи еще до прихода детей в школу поглощать Однако они есть специальный своим ученикам до того как слово к суставам быть _ в слове звуки последовательный произношение сделать они не знают. 1 класс учащимся правильно произносить слово, делить его на слоги, звук заказ с Конечно сказать навык образование на к цели работать в соответствии, в свою очередь, с умственными, такими как анализ, синтез, сравнение, группировка упражнения зная получить также звуков природа, слово в составе один к одному нравится эффект немного элементарный знания освоить возможность дам.

в 1 классе фонетика а также графика учиться большой место дано потому что студенты осваивают процесс чтения и письма в этом классе. Это знание рядом в классах усиленный, будет улучшено. Соединение сложный концепция из-за этого его правило не дается в начальных классах. Согласно программе , требуется задание на формирование умения делить слово на слоги у учащихся будет сделано. Ученики слово к суставам в бытии в слове Как много гласный звук если они основаны на концепции, что слогов будет

очень много. Они понимают это понятие они создают во время обучения грамоте. Дети начинают с гласной из написанного слова найти букву, затем разделить ее на столько частей (слогов), сколько гласных в слове будет

в 1 классе исследование года первый в половине устный а также написано путь деление на слоги, а также отдельные слоги по заданию учителя слово выбирать упражнения ежедневно будет проводиться. Слово по слогам – а также формирование навыка быстрой ходьбы – одно из важных упражнений, проводимых в 1 классе. входит. Это навык, который учащиеся приобретают в процессе чтения и письма. полагаться на. узбекский в графике слог принцип лидер принцип Считается Ученик сначала правильно написать слово к суставам будет .

Начальный в классах из морфологии "лошадь", "качественный", "бедро", " глагол ", понятия «местоимение»; от сиктаксиса «предложение», «имеет», «раздел», «вторичное кусок", "объединенный кусок", "мотивация" такие как понятия; слово из сделанного "основной", "дополнительный", "Озкадош слова" такие как концепции образование на работа брать Пойду [4].

«Учитель руководит процессом формирования понятий, учащиеся чтобы правильно организовать свою мыслительную деятельность, он знает, что такое понятие, понятие получить процесса Особенности, концепт ассимиляция как в данных обстоятельствах более эффективно быть – глаз вперед Конечно принести должен Грамматика пониманияэто Особенности из-за у студентов концепция очень много трудность с формируется [5].

"Грамматика концепт зная получить за Аннотация мышление известен должны быть развиты до высокого уровня . Абстрактное мышление в процессе обучения придет а также специальный упражнения Требование делает. Этот упражнения определенный психический формировать умения и комплекс языкового воображения и знаний быть направленным необходимо» [6].

Резюме при выполнении так сказать выше все методов успехзависит от вопросов учителя. Он наткнулся на это вопросы с маленький возраст студента понимание виды деятельности работать помещать ожидал результат не дает Последний годы в течение образование к системе традиционный методы с вместе современный педагогический технологии методы Войдите пришел Достигнут прогресс в их использовании в процессе обучения родному языку . Много ученых чеки как результат выяснил концепт процесс формирования – анализ, синтез, сравнение, обобщение, Эффективно использование таких методов, как прояснение и обучение. на месте один ситуация примечание достиг переход должен "Сегодня день узбекский Не секрет, что внимание к лингвистике текста в языкознании все

больше возрастает. нет» [7]. Результат формирования понимания у учащихся начальной школы оценить свои знания и насколько выросла их творческая активность может знать.

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O'RTA ASRLARDA O'ZBEKISTON HUDUDIDA ME'MORCHILIK SAN'ATINING RIVOJLANISH BOSQICHLARINI TALABALARGA O'RGATISH

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Abstract. Ushbu maqolada o'rta asrlar me'morchiligi san'ati jumladan Ismoil Somoniy maqbarasi haqida so'z yuritiladi. Sharq mamlakatlari qadimdan ilm va ma'rifat, ta'lim tarbiya markazi bo'lib kelgan. Bu haqida tarix zarvaraqlarida doim yozib kelingan. Shular jumlasida o'rta asrlarda O'zbekiston hududidagi tasviriy san'at va me'moriy yodgorliklar o'z so'zini aytib turipti.

Keywords: me'moriy yodgorliklar, Somoniylar maqbarasi, san'at, perspektiva, gumbaz, soya yorug'.

About: FARS Publishers has been established with the aim of spreading quality scientific information to the research community throughout the universe. Open Access process eliminates the barriers associated with the older publication models, thus matching up with the rapidity of the twenty-first century.

Sharq mamlakatlari qadimdan ilm va ma'rifat, ta'lim tarbiya markazi bo'lib kelgan. Bu haqida tarix zarvaraqlarida doim yozib kelingan. Shular jumlasida o'rta asrlarda O'zbekiston hududidagi tasviriy san'at va me'moriy yodgorliklar o'z so'zini aytib turipti. O'rta Osiyoda Somoniylar davri me'morchiligining nodir namunalaridan biri bo'lgan bu tarixiy obida Ismoil Somoniy tomonidan bunyod etilgan. Ismoil Somoniy shaxsi haqida gapiradigan bo'lsak, u Buxoroda Somoniylar davlatiga asos solgan yirik siyosiy arbob hisoblanadi. Ismoil Somoniy 848-yil Buxoro shahrida tug'ilgan, 874-yilda somoniylarning Buxorodagi noibi, 888-yildan esa butun Movarounnahrda hokim bo'lgan. Ismoil Somoniy markaziy hokimiyatni mustahkamlash siyosatini olib borib, turli yerlardan ulamolar, adiblar, usta va hunarmandlarni Buxoroga to'plagan. Madaniyat rivojiga katta hissa qo'shgan. Bag'dod xalifalaridan ibrat olib, o'ziga ulkan maqbara qurdirgan. 893-yilda Tarozga yurish qilib shimoliy chegaralarni mustahkamlagan. 900-yilda Movarounnahr va Xurosonni birlashtirgan.

Me'moriy obida bunyod etilgan davrda O'rta Osiyoda arab xalifaligidan mustaqil mahalliy davlatlar tashkil topa boshladi. Xurosonda Tohiriylar, Movarounnahrda esa Somoniylar davlati vujudga keldi. Mahalliy davlatlar yagona markaz atrofida birlashtirilib, ilm-fan yuksalgan. 874-yilda Ismoil Buxoro noibi etib tayinlandi. Bu paytda Movarounnahrda akasi Nasr hukmronlik qilayotgan edi. Nasr va Ismoil o'rtasidagi munosabatlar 888-yilda buziladi va bu urushga olib keladi. Urushda g'alabaga erishgan Ismoil butun Movarounnahrda hokim bo'lib oladi. 893-yilda u Tarozga yurish qilib Shimoliy chegaralarni mustahkamlagan.

Ismoil Somoniy maqbarasi o'rtta asrlarning rivojlangan davrida (IX-X asr), 864-868-yillar oralig'ida, hozirgi Buxoroning eski shahar qismida qurilgan. Inshoot qabr vazifasini bajarganligi sababli, uning intereri uch pog'onali (to'rtlik - to'rt devor, sakkizlik - devordan tomga o'tish qismi va gumbaz - tom ko'rinishdagi) bir xonali kvadrat shaklni tashkil qilgan. Uning qurilishida pishgan g'isht, tosh va yog'ochdan foydalanilgan. Maqbaraning dizayniga to'xtaladigan bo'lsak, jimjima g'ishtin bezaklari chiviqli to'siq yoki qamish, bo'yra to'qimasini eslatadi. Devor qalinligi - 1,8 m., tarhi - tashqarisi 10,80×10,70 m., ichkarisi 7,20×7,20 m. Usti gumbaz bilan qoplangan.



To'rt burchagi ustunsimon shaklda ishlangan, gumbaz atrofiga 4 qubba o'rnatilgan. Devor tepasida kungirasimon darcha (40 ta). Har bir darcha hoshiyalangan. Ravoq tepasidagi qanos g'ishtin tangachalar marjoni bilan chegaralangan. Ikki chetiga mayda-mayda g'ishtdan chorsu tumor yasalgan. Bino ichkarisi tashqaridagi bino bilan uzviy bog'liq bo'lib, uslub jihatidan bir xil. Ichki devor gumbaz osti bag'alidagi ustma-ust ravoqchalar - ustunchalarga tayangan. Ravoqchalar 8 qirrali gumbaz asosini tashkil qiladi. Qirralar burchagiga gumbazga tirgaklik qiluvchi ustunchalar ishlangan. Arxeologik qazilma vaqtida (1927) xona sahnida 2 yog'och sag'ana borligi aniqlangan. Ismoil Somoniy maqbarasi 4 tomoni bir xil chordara shaklida, uning tuzilishida qadimiy sug'd me'morchiligining an'analari saqlanib qolgan buyuk me'moriy asar. Ismoil Somoniy maqbarasi jahon me'morchilik va binokorlik maktablarining noyob asari hisoblanadi. Tengi yo'q bu arxitekturaviy yodgorlikni arxitektorlar va binokorlar faxr bilan tilga oladilar, tarixchilar yaratilishini o'rganadilar, san'at ahli esa uning tasvirlarini turli xil buyumlarda sevib aks ettiradilar. Ismoil Somoniy maqbarasi IX-asrda Buxoroda me'morchilik san'ati, binokorlik texnikasining naqadar yuksalganligini va rivojlanganligini ko'rsatadi. Ana o'sha davrdan boshlab binokorlikda yuqori sifatli pishgan g'isht, albastrli qorishmalar ishlatilgan. Ushbu nodir obidani tiklashgacha bo'lgan davrda Buxoroda matematik bilimlar, xususan geometriya juda yaxshi

rivojlangan. Professor M.Bulatov tomonidan uni barpo etishda qo'llanilgan handasa qoidalari va qonuniyatlarini o'rganish asosida doktorlik dissertatsiyasi yozilganligi ham bejiz emas. Hali inshootning o'rganilmagan qanchadan-qancha qirralari, qonuniyatlari, qoidalari, qurilish usullari bor.

Yuksak professional darajada barpo etilgan bu tarixiy yodgorlik o'sha davrdagi eng tajribali quruvchilarni, eng qobiliyatli me'morlarni loyihalash va qurilish usullari bilan qurollantirganligi, ularning bilim va malakalarini nechog'lik oshirganligi sir emas. Ismoil Somoniy maqbarasi markazlashma inshoot bo'lib, uning asosiy hajmini to'rt devori ko'tarilgan sari bilinar-bilinmas yengil qiyshaytirilgan kub va fazoviy gumbaz tashkil qiladi. Devor kvadratlari bilan gumbazni tutashtiruvchi konstruksiya inshootning o'ziga xos jihatlaridan hisoblanadi. Maqbaraning barcha fasadlari bir xilda bajarilgan. Devorlar ichkari va tashqi tomondan bezakli qilib yuqori sifatli pishgan g'ishtdan bejirim terilgan, qurilishda o'ymakorlik usullaridan ham foydalanilgan.

Dekorativ g'isht terimi inshootga yengillik ifodasini baxsh etgan. Kirish eshik proyomlari strelka shaklidagi arka ko'rinishida bajarilgan. Bu yechimlar, ayniqsa, strelkali arka va gumbazli tom konstruksiyalari, keyingi davrda nafaqat Buxoro me'morchiligida, balki butun Markaziy Osiyo me'morchiligida ham ko'p ishlatilgan.

Zaruriyati tug'ilgan gumbazli yopmalarni ishlatishning ijobiy tomonlari ko'pdir. Ulardan biri shundan iboratki, o'sha davrda uzoq vaqtga chidaydigan konstruksiyalarning egilish qismlarida ham yaxshi ishlaydigan temirbetonga o'xshagan buyum va konstruksiyalar deyarli mavjud bo'lmagan. Shu sababli ham tom yopma shunday ko'rinishda bajarilganki, u shakl bo'yicha bunyod etilgan har qanday konstruksiya asosan siqilishga ishlagan. Natijada inshootlarning proyomlari ko'rsatkichli arka shaklida, tom yopmalari esa gumbaz shaklida g'isht terimidan mustahkam qilib tiklangan.

Boshqa tomondan, quruq va issiq iqlimli, quyoshning katta radiatsiyasi yerga tushadigan sharoitda gumbazli yechim samaralidir. Quyosh nuri gumbazli tomning faqat qaysidir bir bo'lakchasiga tik tushib, o'sha qisminigina ko'p isitadi; shu vaqtda gumbazli yopmaning qolgan qismlariga radiatsiya tik tushmaydi va tom ko'p isimaydi. Gumbazli yopmaning uchinchi jihati shundan iboratki, bunday sirtidan issiqlik tez ketib, tom tezda soviydi. Shamol esganda esa, bu jarayon yana ham intensivlashadi.

Ismoil Somoniy arxitekturaviy yodgorligi XI asrdan ortiq vaqt ichida yaxshi holda saqlanib qolgan. U jahon arxitekturasi takomillashgan asari, «Sharqning me'moriy durdonasi» degan nomlar bilan ham ataladi. Yodgorlik arablarga bo'lgan davr an'anasi asosida bajarilgan bo'lsa-da, u nafaqat Buxoroda, balki Markaziy Osiyo me'morchiligida ham yangi stil, yangi shakl va yangi yechimlarni yaratishning keyingi taraqqiyotini aniqlab bergan. Bino gumbazining o'rtasida

yorug'lik tushishi va issiq havoning chiqib ketishi uchun gumbazcha bilan yopilgan baraban konstruksiya o'rnatilgan bo'lib, uning yon tomonlariga arkali proyomlar qo'yilgan. Inshoot devorlarining tashqi burchaklari naqshli ustunlardan, devorlar va kirish eshiklarining arkalari esa bezakli, jilo berilgan g'ishtlardan mohirona ishlangan. Gumbazli bino intereri bilan chuqurroq tanishilsa, uni yaratish san'ati oldingi vaqtlardan boshlanganligiga va an'anaga aylanganligiga ishonch hosil qilinadi. Yodgorlikning arxitekturaviy tahlili uni Eron, Mesopotamiya me'morchiligi bilan genetik bog'liqlikda ekanligidan guvohlik beradi.

Bu inshootda bir necha tektonik yechimlar bir butunlikda, yaxlitlikda ishlab chiqilganligini inkor etib bo'lmaydi. Turar-joy va madaniy arxitektura asoslaridan ishonch bilan foydalanganlik ushbu inshoot misolida Buxoro me'morchilik maktabining o'sha davrda yuksak darajada rivojlanganligini ko'rsatib turibdi.

Demak, Ismoil Somoniy maqbarasining hajm - samoviy va konstruktiv strukturasi undan keyin qurilgan gumbazli binolarning rivojlanishini aniqlab bergan. Me'moriy naqshlar, chiroyli jimjimador bezak elementlari, nihoyatda go'zal va bejirim badiiy ifodalar o'sha davrda g'isht terish san'atining gullab-yashnaganligidan dalolat beradi. Maqbaradagi g'ishtlarning yuksak badiiy did bilan terilganligi uning jahon me'morchiligi ajoyib durdonalari silsilasidan o'rin olishiga asos yaratgan. Maqbara gumbazsimon, Movarounnahr va Xuroson me'morchiligining o'ziga xos "Chor" uslubida qurilgan. Me'moriy obidaning o'ziga xos tomoni shundaki, u O'rta Osiyo arxitektura va san'at tarixidagi dastlabki maqbaralardan biridir. Ismoil Somoniy maqbarasi loyihasidan tortib, hajmiy tuzilishigacha geometrik tartib asosida yaratilganligi uning boshqa maqbaralardan farqlantiruvchi xususiyatidir. Maqbara o'z davrida somoniy amirlari dafn etilgan daxma hisoblangan. Hozirgi kunda me'moriy inshoot atroflari bog'ga aylantirilgan. U arxeologik qazishmalar orqali topilganligi uchun 60-50 sm pastda joylashgan. Bugungi kunda bu inshoot islom dunyosi ma'rifatparvarlari va allomalarining diqqat-markazida hamda turistlarning sayohatgohiga aylangan.

Maqbaraga O'zbekiston hukumati tomonidan berilayotgan e'tiborga to'xtaladigan bo'lsak, 1997-yilda Buxoro shahrining 2500 yilligi munosabati bilan Buxorodagi barcha obidalar qatorida Ismoil Somoniy maqbarasi ham qayta ta'mirdan chiqdi. YUNESKO tashkilotining Butun Jahon yodgorliklari ro'yxatiga kiritildi. 1993-yilda Buxoro shahrining tarixiy markazi (1-sessiya, Kolumbiya) "Butunjahon madaniy meroslari ro'yxati"ga kiritilgan. 2000-yil 30-avgustda "Madaniy meros obyektlarini muhofaza qilish va ulardan foydalanish to'g'risi"dagi qonun qabul qilindi. Davlatimiz tomonidan qabul qilingan ushbu qonunlar me'moriy inshoot muhofazasining huquqiy kafolatidir. Shundan kelib chiqib tarixda o'tgan ota bobolarimiz haqida faxr va iftixor bilan gapirsak arziydi. Avvalombor o'sha davr ilmini o'rganish zarurligini taqozo etadi. Bu bilimlarni

o'quvchilarga yetkazish tariximiz san'ati haqida ko'proq bilimlarni tarqatish va bu bilimlarni chuqur o'rganib uni targib qilish lozim.

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QOVUN URUG'INING UNUVCHANLIGINI LABORATORIYA SHAROITIDA ANIQLASH.

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Abstract: В этом статье высказывается, как можно определить всхожести семян дыни, о его показаний качеств. Влияние и нормы температур, о продлений анализных дни, методы проведенний всхожести семян на термостате. В нём высказывается как можно определить о энергии прорастаний и всхожести семян.

Keywords:

About: FARS Publishers has been established with the aim of spreading quality scientific information to the research community throughout the universe. Open Access process eliminates the barriers associated with the older publication models, thus matching up with the rapidity of the twenty-first century.



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Abstract: In this article, it is stated how it is possible to determine the germination of melon seeds, about its indications of qualities. The influence and norms of temperatures, about the extension of the analysis days, methods of seed germination on the thermostat. It expresses how it is possible to determine the energy of germination and germination of seeds.

Keywords:

About: FARS Publishers has been established with the aim of spreading quality scientific information to the research community throughout the universe. Open Access process eliminates the barriers associated with the older publication models, thus matching up with the rapidity of the twenty-first century.

Kirish.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi qishloq x o'jaligini rivojlantirishning 2020- 2030-yillarga mo'ljallangan strategiyasida belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirish boyicha "Yo'l xarita"si tasdiqlanganligi sababli, oziq-ovqat mahsulotlari xavfsizligini taminlash va iste'mol ratsionini yaxshilash, talab etiladigan miqdordagi oziq-ovqat mahsulotlari yetishtirishni nazarda tutuvchi oziq-ovqat xavfsizligi davlat siyosatini ishlab chiqish va joriy etish nazarda tutildi. Shu oziq-ovqat sirasiga, qovun poliz mahsuloti xam eng muhim poliz ekinlaridan hisoblanib, iste'mol uchun katta ahamiyatga ega.

Qovun (lat. Cucumis melo) - qovoq oilasiga mansub o'simlik (Cucurbitaceae), bodring turiga mansub tur (Cucumis), qovun madaniyati. Qovunning vatani O'rta Osiyo va kichik Osiyo hisoblanadi. Qovun - tuproqning sho'rlanishi va qurg'oqchilikka chidamli, yuqori namlikka toqat qilmaydigan issiq va fotofil o'simlik.



Bitta o'simlikda, xilma – xilligi va etishtirish joyiga qarab, vazni 1,5 dan 10 kg gacha bo'lgan ikkitadan sakkiztagacha meva hosil bo'lishi mumkin. Qovun mevasi - qovoq-sharsimon yoki silindrsimon shaklga ega, yashil, sariq, jigarrang yoki oq rangga ega, odatda yashil chiziqlar bilan. Pishib etish davri ikki oydan olti oygacha..

Asosiy bo'lim. Ma'lumki, qishloq xo'jalik ekinlari urug'larini ekinboplik sifat ko'rsatkishlari 2 usulda aniqlashga bo'ladi: dala va laboratoriya sharoitida.

Urug'larning o'nuvchanligini 2 usulda tekshirganda, orasida deyarli farq bor, ya'ni laboratoriya usulida urug'larning unuvchanligini tekshirganda unda aniq natijaga erishishga bo'ladi va shuning bilan birga ekish meyorida aniqlashga bo'ladi, dala sharoitida bo'lsa unday aniq natijaga erishish qiyin kechadi [2].

Biz bu taxlilni o'tkazish ob'ekti qilib, «Agrosanoat majmuida hizmatlar ko'rsatish markaz»i Qishloq xo'jaligi urug'larini ekinboplik sifat ko'rsatkishlarini aniqlash laboratoriyasida olib borildi. Bu tadqiqot davlat standartini normativ xujjatlar asosida olib borildi. Dastlab qovun urug'i olingan namunadan iflosligidan ajritib, unuvchanligini aniqlash uchun 200 dona subnamuna olamiz.

Tajriba o'tkazish tartibi:

Biz laboratoriya sharoitida urug'larning unuvchanligini aniqlash uchun Maxalliy sariq va Gurlan navlarini taxlil qilib ko'rdik. Eng avvalo, iflosligi aniqlangan urug'lardan 200 dona ya'niy ikkita navdan jami bo'lib 400 dona urug' ajratamiz.

Ekish uchun maxsus idishchaga (Petri chashkaga) tagiga fil'tr qog'ozini tushaymiz. Sung ustiga pipetka yoki leyka bilan shu idishchaga fil'tr qog'ozni namlaymiz. Namlangan idishga 100 donadan, urug' oralari ochiq holda (bir-biriga tegmaslik kerak) ekish kerak.



Idishlarga urug'larni joylab b'olib, termostatni tayorlaymiz. TPS -180 markali termostatni 15-20 °S darajaga quyamiz. Termostat ishidagi (kameradagi) issiqlik 15-20 °S b'olganda ekilgan idishchadagi urug'larni har polkaga q'oyiladi. Ekilgan vaqti, sanasi daftarchaga yozib q'oyiladi.

Umuman GOST 12038-84 standart talabi b'oyicha qovun urug'ining unuvchangligi 3/8 kun, yaniy 3-shi kuni o'sish energiyasini tekshiradi, 5-shi kunga kelib (yaniy 8 kun o'tkandan s'ong) unuvchanligini tekshiradi [2].

Ekin turi	Naveska, gr yoki dona	Harorat oS	Substrakt	Kuni	Sinfi	Tozaligi, %	Unuvchanli gi, %
Qovun	1	25	Fil`tr yoki qum	3/8	1	99	90
	00x4				2	97	75

Har kuni ekilgan urug'larni shu oldin ekilgan vaqt bo'yicha termostat eshigini ochib (5-10 daqiqa) shamollatiladi, so'ng urug' ekilgan idishlarning urinlari almashtiriladi, yaniy 8 kun davomida termostat ishidagi urug' bor idishlar har bir polka buylab va har bir tochkaga joylab borilishi kerak. Idishlarga ozgina miqdorda suv (qaynatib, sovutilgan, distillangan suv) quyiladi, so'ng termostat eshigi bekitiladi.

Tadqiqot natijalari. Bu jarayon 8 kun davomida birdek vaqtda amalga oshiriladi. 3-shi kuni bo'lganda urug'larning o'sish energiyasi aniqlanadi.

(1-jadval)

Navi	No	Ekilgan urug' soni	Urug'larnin g ósib chiqish energiyasi, dona.	O'sish energiyasi, o'rtacha %
Maxalliy sariq navi	1- idishcha	100	75	75
	2- idishcha	100	74	
	3- idishcha	100	74	
	4- idishcha	100	77	
Gurlan navi	1- idishcha	100	72	73,5
	2- idishcha	100	74	
	3- idishcha	100	75	
	4- idishcha	100	73	

Bunda 4 idishga ekilgan urug'larni laboratoriya stol ustiga chiqariladi va har bir idishni alohida-alohida pincet bilan unib chiqqan urug'larni unib chiqmaganidan ajratib boshlaymiz. Demak, qovun urug'ining ósish energiyasi Maxalliy sariq navida 75 %, Gurlan navida esa 73,5 % ni tashkil etdi.

Xali o'sib chiqmagan urug'larni qaytadan suv tomizib yana termostatga joylashtiramiz.

Umuman 8-shi kuni urug'larning unuvchanligini aniqlaymiz. Buning uchun urug' joylashgan idishlarni laboratoriya stol ustiga qoyip pincet bilan unib chiqqanini chiqmaganidan ajratamiz (2-jadval).

Navi	No	Ekilgan urug' soni	Urug'larning unuvchangligi, dona.	Umuman unuvchangligi, %
Maxalliy sariq navi	1-idishcha	100	18	19,25
	2-idishcha	100	22	
	3-idishcha	100	19	
	4-idishcha	100	18	
Gurlan navi	1-idishcha	100	18	17,5
	2-idishcha	100	15	
	3-idishcha	100	18	
	4-idishcha	100	19	

Yaniy 4-idishtagi urug'larning o'rtacha unuvchanlik darajasi aniqlaganimizda Maxalliy sariq navida 19,25 %, Gurlan navida esa 17,5 % ni tashkil qildi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, Maxalliy sariq navi urug'ining o'sish energiyasi va unuvchanligi o'rtacha $75+19,25=94,25\%$, Gurlan naviniki esa $73,5+17,5=91\%$ ni tashkil etdi. Demak, bizlar laboratoriya sharoitida sinovga qo'iyilgan Maxalliy sariq navi urug'ining unvchanligi 94,25 % bo'lsa, Gurlan naviniki esa 91 % ni tashkil qildi. Ikkalasi xam 1-sinf talablariga javob berdi.

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INGLIZ TILINI O'QITISHDA ZAMONAVIY INNOVATSION TEXNOLOGIYALARIDAN FOYDALANISH

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Abstract: Ushbu maqolada ingliz tilini o'qitishda zamonaviy innovatsion texnologiyalaridan foydalanish haqida fikr yuritilgan.

Keywords: Chet tili, o'yin, ta'lim, dars, innovatsion texnologiya, texnologik vositalar, usullar, metodlar.

About: FARS Publishers has been established with the aim of spreading quality scientific information to the research community throughout the universe. Open Access process eliminates the barriers associated with the older publication models, thus matching up with the rapidity of the twenty-first century.

Mamlakatimiz mustaqillikka erishgandan so'ng, chet tillarini o'rgatishga qiziqish oshdi va yoshlar uchun ko'plab imkoniyatlar yaratib berildi. Birinchi prezidentimiz Islom Karimov aytganlaridek, "Hozirgi paytda xorijiy tillarni o'rgatishga yurtimizda katta ahamiyat berilmoqda. Bu ham albatta, bejiz emas. Bugun jahon hamjamiyati o'ziga munosib o'rin egallashga intilayotgan mamlakatlarimiz uchun, chet ellik sheriklarimiz bilan hamjihatlikda, hamkorlikda o'z buyuk kelajagini qurayotgan xalqimiz uchun xorijiy tillarni mukammal bilishning ahamiyatini baholashning hojati yo'qdir". Ushbu fikrlarning mantiqiy davomi sifatida 2012 yil 10 dekabrda qabul qilingan "Chet tillarini" o'rgatish tizimini yanada takomillashtirish chora tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi Prezident Qarori chet tillarini o'rganish imkoniyatlarini kengaytirdi. Respublikamizda chet tilining o'qitilishi, chet tili o'qituvchilarining bilim va ko'nikmalarini baholashning umumevropa ramkalari tavsiyanomalari (CEFR) ga mos ravishda yangi usul va talablari ishlab chiqildi. Unga ko'ra umumta'lim maktablari va kasb-hunar kollejlari o'quvchilari uchun darsliklar yaratildi. Ushbu talablarga mos ravishda o'quv xonalari stendlar va yangi axborot kommunikativ texnikalar bilan jihozlandi. Chet tili o'rganishga bo'lgan talab ham kundan kunga oshib bormoqda. Chet tili fani to'rt aspectga (o'qish, yoish, tinglab tushunish va gapirish) bo'linib, ularning har biri bo'yicha alohida tushuncha va ko'nikmalar berilmoqda. Ta'lim texnologiyalari, bu ta'lim jarayonida zamonaviy axborot texnologiyalaridan unumli foydalanishdir. Shuningdek, ta'lim jarayoniga zamonaviy innovatsion texnologiyalarini olib kirish orqali ta'lim sifati va samaradorligini oshirishni nazarda tutadi. Xususan, chet tilini o'rganishda bunday axborot-kommunikatsion texnologiyalardan foydalanishning bir qancha afzalliklari mavjuddir.

Til o'rganish va o'qitishda zamonaviy texnologiyaning ro'li beqiyosdir. Texnologik vositalardan foydalanish chet tili o'rganishning har bir aspect (o'qish, yoish, tinglab tushunish va gapirish)ida qo'l keladi. Masalan, tinglab tushunish uchun, albatta kompyuter, player, CD diskarsiz bu jarayonni amalga oshirish mumkin emas. Tinglab tushunish til o'rganishning eng muhim qismlaridan biridir. Bunda o'quvchi bir paytning o'zida so'zlovchining talaffuzi, grammatik qoidalarga rioya qilganligi, so'z boyligi va uning ma'nolariga e'tibor berishi talab qilinadi.

Ta'lim jarayonida zamonaviy texnologiyalardan foydalanishda o'quvchilar ham axborot – kommunikatsion texnologiyalarni yaxshi bilish va ulardan foydalana olishi muhim omil hisoblanadi. Chet tilini zamonaviy texnologiyalardan foydalanib o'rgatish va o'rganish eng samador usullardan biridir.

Ingliz tili fanini o'qitishda turli xil o'yinlar orqali o'rgatishning o'rni beqiyosdir. Dars davomida har xil o'yinlar o'ynatib turish sinfda fanni o'rganishga bo'lgan ishtiyoqni yanada oshiradi, passive o'quvchilarni ham darslarda yaxshiroq qatnashishga undaydi, sinfda o'quvchilar o'rtasida raqobat, ayni paytda jamoadoshlik muhitini hosil qiladi. Shuningdek, o'quvchilarning ustozlariga bo'lgan hurmatini oshiradi.

Bu o'yin tezkor o'yin hisoblanadi. Lekin O'quvchilarga o'ylash uchun biroz vaqt beradi. Bu o'yin birgalikda o'rganishga undaydi, ya'ni boshqa o'quvchilar so'zlayotganida qolgan o'quvchilar o'zlari so'z o'ylayotgan bo'lishadi. O'yinni o'ynash uchun sizga kopto'kcha kerak bo'ladi. Va hamma o'quvchilar doira shaklida turib olishlari kerak. Birorta mavzu tanlashingiz kerak bo'ladi. Masalan: Things found in a kitchen (oshxonada topiladigan buyumlar), food, profession va hokazo.

Biror o'quvchiga to'pni ulotirish orqali o'yin boshlanadi. O'sha o'quvchi mavzuga doir biror inglizcha so'z aytadi va to'pni keying o'quvchiga ulotiradi. To'pni qabul qilgan har bir o'quvchi shu mavzuga doir biror so'z aytishi kerak bo'ladi. Agar ular aytilgan so'zlarni qayta aytsa yoki bir necha soniya ichida so'z topa olmasa, ular o'yindan chiqadi va o'yinni o'tirgan holda kuzatadi. Havotir olmang, ular baribir o'rganayotgan bo'ladi.

Hozir interfaol mashg'ulotlarni olib borishda ma'lumki, asosan interfaol usullar qo'llanilmoqda. Kelgusida esa bu usullar ma'lum darajada interfaol texnologiyaga o'sib o'tishi maqsadga muvofiq. Bu interfaol usul hamda texnologiya tushunchalarining o'zaro farqini bizningcha, shunday ta'riflash mumkin.

Interfaol ta'lim usuli - har bir o'qituvchi tomonidan mavjud vositalar va o'z imkoniyatlari darajasida amalga oshiriladi. Bunda har bir o'quvchi o'z motivlari va intellektual darajasiga muvofiq ravishda turli darajada o'zlashtiradi.

Interfaol ta'lim texnologiyasi - har bir o'qituvchi barcha o'quvchilar ko'zda tutilgandek o'zlashtiradigan mashg'ulot olib borishini ta'minlaydi. Bunda har bir o'quvchi o'z motivlari va intellektual darajasiga ega holda mashg'ulotni oldindan

ko'zda tutilgan darajada o'zlashtiradi . Interfaol mashg'ulotlarni amalda qo'llash bo'yicha ayrim tajribalarni o'rganish asosida bu mashg'ulotlarning sifat va samaradorligini oshirishga ta'sir etuvchi ayrim omillarni ko'rsatishimiz mumkin. Ularni shartli ravishda tashkiliy-pedagogik, ilmiy-metodik hamda o'qituvchiga, o'quvchilarga, ta'lim vositalariga bog'liq omillar deb atash mumkin. Ular o'z mohiyatiga ko'ra ijobiy yoki salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatishini nazarda tutishimiz lozim.

Interfaol mashg'ulot turlari ko'p bo'lib, ularni dars mavzusining xususiyatlari hamda ko'zda tutilgan maqsadlarga muvofiq tanlanadi va tegishli tayyorgarlik ko'riladi. Interfaol mashg'ulotda ishtirok etish uchun o'quvchilarning tayyorliklariga o'ziga xos talablar qo'yiladi, bular mashg'ulotda faol ishtirok etish uchun zarur bilimlarni o'zlashtirganlik, muloqotga tayyorlik, o'zaro hamkorlikda ishlash, mustaqil fikrlash, o'z fikrini erkin bayon qilish va himoya qila olish ko'nikmalari va boshqalardan iborat. Mashg'ulotda vaqtdan unumli foydalanish zarur shart hisoblanadi. Buning uchun zarur vositalarni to'g'ri tanlash, tayyorlash hamda mashg'ulot o'tkazuvchilar va ularning vazifalari aniq belgilangan bo'lishi lozim. Interfaol metodlar bilan an'anaviy ta'lim usullari orasida o'ziga xos farqlar mavjud bo'lib, har bir o'qituvchi bu farqlarni qiyoslashi, ularning bir-biriga nisbatan afzalliklari va kamchiliklarini darsni rejalashtirish va uni o'tkazish usullarini tanlashda to'g'ri hisobga olishi zarur. Bunda yangi bilimlarni berish, ko'nikmalarni shakllantirish, rivojlantirish, mustahkamlash, bilimlarni takrorlash, amalda qo'llash mashg'ulotlarida hamda o'quv fanining xususiyatlarini hisobga olgan holda har bir mavzu bo'yicha mashg'ulot uchun eng maqsadga muvofiq bo'lgan interfaol yoki boshqa metodlarni to'g'ri tanlash nazarda tutiladi. To'g'ri tanlangan metodlarni qo'llash mashg'ulotning qiziqarli va samarali bo'lishini ta'minlaydi.

Ta'lim texnologiyasining hozirgi taraqqiyot bosqichi ta'lim jarayonida interfaol dars usullarining keng qo'llanilayotganligi bilan xarakterlanadi. Uzoq yillar foydalanilgan o'qitish texnologiyasidagi bir xillik, ta'lim jarayonida o'qituvchi gegemonligi, o'qituvchi tamonidan fanni tayyor, ortiqcha mushohada qilmasdan ham qabul qilinadigan darajaga keltirib o'quvchiga taqdim etishga urinish o'quvchilarning faolligini pasaytirib, ularda ijodiy fikrlash malakasini shakllanishiga to'sqinlik qila boshlagan edi. Shuning uchun ham ta'lim jarayoniga o'quvchini o'qitadigan emas, balki uni o'qishga, bilim olishga o'rgatadigan interfaol dars usullari ni qo'llashga urinish kuchaydi. Xulosa qilib aytganda, dars samaradorlini ta'minlashni maqsad qilib olgan o'qituvchi interfaol dars usullaridan o'z o'rnida mohirona foydalansagina o'z maqsadiga erishadi.

Ingliz tili darslarida innovatsion usullarni qo'llash natijasida o'quvchilarning mantiqiy fikrlash qobiliyatlari rivojlanadi, nutqi ravonlashadi, tez va to'g'ri javob berish malakasi shakllanadi. Bunday usullar o'quvchida bilimga ishtiyoq uyg'otadi.

O'quvchi darslarga puxta hozirlik ko'rishga intiladi. Bu esa o'quvchilarni ta'lim jarayonining faol sub'yektlariga aylantiradi.

Ta'lim tizimi o'z oldiga erkin fikrlovchi, barkamol, yetuk shaxsni tarbiyalashni vazifa qilib qo'yar ekan, kelgusida biz bo'lajak o'qituvchilar innovatsion texnologiyalardan samarali foydalanish yo'llarini yanada mukammalroq ishlab chiqshimiz bilan o'z xissamizni qo'shishimiz mumkin.

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WAYS TO SOLVE ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION AND EDUCATION ISSUES IN TECHNOLOGY SCIENCE.

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Publication of Advanced Research Scholars

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Abstract: the article discusses the development of students ' environmental knowledge in school technology lessons. Today, the ways of providing environmental education to students of secondary schools are presented. In technology science classes, instructions and recommendations are presented that are used in the implementation of environmental education and upbringing..

Keywords: ecological culture, environmental education, environmental knowledge, environmental consciousness, environment, nature, natural resources

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The heated discussion of the science of " technology " at the level of the pedagogical and professional community was associated with the need to modernize it and go beyond the framework of understanding science only as a separate technology lesson, which led to the need for scientific justification of this science. The proposed point of view on the methodological problems of technology makes it possible to determine the main issues that are unimaginable for the development of technological education in the conditions of the transition to a new technological order and that arise in the near future.

A scientific approach to the science of " technology " implies the presence of a certain branch of scientific or scientific-practical knowledge, which can serve as the basis for determining the content of school science and the logic of its study by students. The result of the research shows that technology is a multidimensional, universal concept that covers all aspects of human life and Society[1,2]. In fact, "technology" is at least a philosophical, socio-pedagogical, economic category, requiring additional study.

When substantiating the essence of technology as a subject (or subject area, which is also one of the problems), the following three approaches can be distinguished[3]:

- scientific (referring to the fact that there is a certain branch of scientific knowledge that reflects the content of the subject);
- culturological (consideration of technological culture as one of the components of culture and serving schoolchildren as the basis and result of technological education);

- activity (disclosure of the structure of human transformational activity for the creation of objects of Labor, products).

The concept of ecological culture in teaching technology today occupies a special place for several reasons. Firstly, it is a systemic factor in changing the worldview of people in relation to the use of nature and nature, and secondly, in the process of forming all its components, and thirdly, it contains many problematic issues that are mainly related to environmental education and nature protection.

The novelty of our study lies in the detailed formulation of aspects of the need to educate ecological culture and the identification of a number of problems of the general scientific and educational cycle that we face along the way. The article is based on the fact that as a result of combining the efforts of teachers and specialists in the Natural Sciences, a whole set of problems can be solved in the process of an integrated approach.

How complex and important it is in organizational terms to respond to the tasks set before society in terms of educating the younger generation in the field of ecology as educated. Perhaps today it is impossible to fully answer the problems and questions posed in the study.

Scientific work on the unification of efforts and coordination of programs is just beginning. In this regard, there is a need to carry out research measures to solve the problems of the formation of ecological culture in education. Informatization and digitalization of Education will certainly expand the field of training and education. But the issues of the formation of ecological culture should be deeply understood by the subjects of the organization of the educational process.

In this sense, one of the objectives of the study is to discuss the bilateral increase in the level of education in the field of Ecology, which equally worries teachers and students.

The purpose of our study is to consider the methodological possibilities of combining traditional and innovative methods in the upbringing of the main elements of ecological culture. The formation of ecological culture creates conditions for spirituality and moral attitude to nature and the use of nature. The skills of a rational attitude to nature can be trained only in multilateral educational conditions, using innovative teaching methods, in which a comprehensive analysis is necessary, and using the opportunities that open up in the process of improving traditional approaches.

The most complete description of the concept of " ecological culture " is important. It includes all factors of the material, energy and Information World. Ecological culture should be understood as a broad set of foundations for the existence of Man and society, which have a direct and indirect effect as a result of various types of economic activity. The concept of " ecological culture " includes a

tendency to worsen the conditions for the existence of the environment, which is the result of the interaction of society and nature without the use of universal knowledge about the peculiarities of these processes.

In this study, Technology analyzed many years of experience in the educational discipline in the education of ecological culture, as well as the experience of shaping the necessary concepts in ecology at the country level. In addition, a lot of literature is used on ecological culture and its basic concepts[3,4].

Their generalizations will be the basis for analyzing the possibilities of teaching environmental sciences and introducing basic and additional topics into the school technology science curriculum. Because science is closely related to the technological preparation of products from various raw materials and its recommendation for consumption. The study used methods such as the historical-genetic method that allows you to observe the development and main topics of teaching ecological culture, the noosphere, evolution, a comparative method that allows you to compare different positions in teaching many concepts.

Ecological culture today occupies a special place for several reasons. Ecology itself, on the other hand, is an integrated science that includes the knowledge of many natural and Human Sciences. In ecology, it is customary to understand the science of the relationship of living beings with each other and with the surrounding nature, the structure and functioning of systems higher than the organism.

In turn, there are a lot of definitions of culture. Definitions are basic, and culture emphasizes the understanding of human activity in the most diverse manifestations of a person himself, including all forms and methods of human self-expression and self-knowledge, the accumulation of skills and abilities by a person and society as a whole.

Culture also appears as a manifestation of human subjectivity and objectivity (character, competence, skills, abilities and knowledge). In this regard, ecological culture is the preservation of human activity, skills and abilities in the environment of living beings, including humans. It is a system of concepts and practical skills for the protection and organization of the environment and the natural processes inherent in it.

It is important to understand how three aspects of ecological culture are distributed among different components of the content of science:

1. Compliance is due to the fact that ecology is a component of various knowledge, including: biology, technology, economics, chemistry and other natural science fields, etc. Therefore, these parts must be interconnected with subjects that are similar in their basis and structural result. In doing so, it is necessary to preserve both the peculiarities of Science and ecology.

2. Unlike metaphysics, dialectics views nature as a state of continuity. As in the process of developing its basic definitions of the subject of Ecology itself, becoming more and more accurate, the ecological component is being improved in each individual science.

3. The problematic organizing points are that ecology has not completely resolved the content of educational programs in each individual subject. Therefore, it takes time and practice to improve the content of training courses and bring them as close as possible to strong environmental content in each subject.

Problems are identified as a result of their examination in the process of preparing recommendations for Ecology on topics or in the process of technological education. The problem, on the one hand, is aggravated by the need to form an ecological culture in the younger generation in order to eliminate environmental problems, and on the other hand, in the conflict between a formal approach to the formation of an ecological culture in education.

Anthropogenic impact on the environment is growing from year to year, and the stage of development of society leads to the emergence of a number of environmental problems. The teacher is recognized as a link in the study and implementation of systemic factors for which the formation of an ecological culture in their person is important.

Currently, the concept of environmental culture of the teacher is not sufficiently defined. The formation of the ecological culture of the individual should be attributed to all activities of the educational system. A prerequisite for this should be the leading elements of school education, which should consist in the assimilation of various relations of society, natural resources and norms of values that make up an assimilated ecological culture.

The following should be taken into account when teaching subjects:

- To focus on special knowledge that helps in the education and training of skills and abilities to protect the environment and act to protect it;

- the latter is due to the general nature of Environmental Education, which is integrated into various disciplines and gives a comprehensive picture of how a person in general forms his activities in the environment.

Particular attention can be paid to such specific aspects as the original beauty inherent in nature, the moral principle, the individual world-the elements that develop vision and the disclosure of personal characteristics that affect human life and its orientation in various areas. It is impossible to imagine a modern person without understanding that he brings some aspects of a responsible and moral attitude to the use of nature and nature into an active life. The upbringing of such qualities is in the first place today and requires more attention.

Only a teacher who is a carrier of ecological culture can influence the ecological consciousness of his students. It is possible to organize such professional

training of a teacher that he will solve the problem of the formation of an ecological culture, will be able to organize work on the formation of special knowledge with students, regardless of his specialty.

The existing nature of their interaction with their natural and social environment serves as clear evidence that the cause of the environmental crisis is not in backward technologies, poor environmental indicators and imperfect legislation, but in the crisis of culture and spirituality. It is impossible not to pay attention to this.

One of the main pressing issues of today is the expansion of a person's view of the world, the formation of a holistic worldview, the adoption of a new system of values, the preservation, restoration and development of cultural values that ensure the interaction of nature and human-ecological culture. In the environment of students, it is important to systematically disseminate knowledge that reflects the tasks of acquiring and educating ecological culture. The desire of the audience of readers to behave carefully, economically and correctly in the natural environment should be supported at all levels.

An integrated approach is needed, which includes a set of data on all levels of cultural relations to nature and the use of nature. Ecological culture is part of the general culture of mankind, which focuses on rational methods of working with nature and Natural Resources. The essence of the issue is that the problem of educating ecological culture is also a complex process that affects all levels of human existence in the world. There is no power other than human consciousness to understand all the features of the development of ecological culture.

Today, the attitude to living and inanimate nature cannot be imagined without a sufficient level of knowledge that allows you to distinguish and effectively use the means of Labor and consumption. However, culture is a necessary condition for ecological consciousness. It maintains the positive and negative experience of generations. Today, when society has a global character, it is not enough to understand what is good and what is bad. Knowledge should lead to the implementation of universal means, the meaning of which is understandable to different peoples on different continents.

That is why the upbringing of ecological culture and the formation of environmental consciousness in education is carried out in a complex, embodying various scientific knowledge: philosophical, biological, chemical, technological knowledge. For this knowledge to harmonize and be functional, long-term work is needed, which must be continuous in education and include programs for all generations, ages and qualification levels.

Today we can say that the reader's audience should be saturated with knowledge in the field of Ecology and its main issues. In particular, we are talking about the fact that advanced achievements in the field of environmental knowledge

should have not only a popular, but also a deep scientific character in the form of academic disciplines. The goal achieved as a result of such actions is that the formation of responsibility and maturity in matters of Environmental Management and resource use should become the usual norm of knowledge and skills.

Innovative approaches to teaching the disciplines that make up ecological culture can be fully implemented today. Special computer programs allow you to communicate with natural objects in different parts of the world, get acquainted with the system of their protection or restoration.

Today, experimental work of students in the field of Environmental Protection is rare, most of which are thought out as an important part of a future profession or activity.

The study consisted of comparing traditional and innovative educational factors in the process of educating ecological culture. It turns out that this topic is a promising area in educational processes that is able to combine the efforts of teachers around a modern and heuristic topic. It is effective both for the science of technology and for solving everyday problems of the formation of the worldview of the younger generation. It is devoted to the types of teaching using new technological solutions of environmental education in teaching technology.

In the broad sense of technology science teaching, efforts related to new technological approaches and innovative methods aimed at systematizing educational disciplines that shape ecological culture are still concentrated in small quantities.

As a result of the study, it was concluded that an important system requirement in the process of training specialists with elements of environmental literacy is the use of innovative approaches in harmony with traditional approaches in the process of professional training of specialists.

When analyzing literature and educational practice, it turned out that in the process of implementing educational programs on ecology, it is important to form an interest in environmental issues, to actively demonstrate that competence in this regard does not contradict the main areas of Personnel Training. The methods listed in the work can help to activate learning, create an optimal awareness environment that creates a whole complex of motivation and incentives for studying and practicing environmental culture disciplines. In this regard, it should be noted that the acquisition of ecological culture is a mutual process that equally worries the teacher and the student. In the mutual assimilation of knowledge, an atmosphere of a creative approach to solving environmental problems and problems arises.

The materials of the article can be used in the preparation of special courses on ecological culture for teachers and educators, and also serve as a methodological guide to reflect the problems of environmental education.

It should also be taken into account that the scientific problems of ecology are the task that teachers undertake who are able to explain the essence of the profession, explaining the meaning of extremely general knowledge in philosophical and biological content.

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FACTORS OF FORMATION OF ETHNO-CULTURAL COMPETENCE IN STUDENTS

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Abstract:... in our article, the factors of formation of ethnocultural competence in students, the processes that affect them and the social influences that move them, to achieve our great state, our great future, intelligent, enlightened, at the same time, its past, great values, nation The need to educate perfect people who are proud of themselves and believe in the future, and the fact that it is the duty of professors and teachers to establish the theoretical basis of social and humanitarian sciences taught in all universities and to carry them out in connection with our daily life, is explained in detail.

Keywords: culture, patriotism, ethnoculture, ethnography, ethnology, ethnocultural competence, cognitive factor, moral factor, motivational factor.

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ФАКТОРЫ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ ЭТНОКУЛЬТУРНОЙ КОМПЕТЕНЦИИ СТУДЕНТОВ

TALABALARDA ETNOMADANIY KOMPETENSIYANI SHAKLLANTIRISH OMILLARI



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Abstract:... в нашей статье рассмотрены факторы формирования этнокультурной компетентности у студентов, процессы, влияющие на них, и социальные влияния, которые их двигают, на достижение нашего великого государства, нашего великого будущего, интеллигентного, просвещенного, в то же время, своего прошлого. , великие ценности, нация Необходимость воспитать совершенных людей, гордящихся собой и верящих в будущее, и то, что обязанностью профессоров и преподавателей является создание теоретических основ социально-гуманитарных наук, преподаваемых во всех вузах и выполнять их в связи с нашей повседневной жизнью, подробно объясняется.

Keywords: культура, патриотизм, этнокультура, этнография, этнология, этнокультурная компетентия, познавательный фактор, нравственный фактор, мотивационный фактор.

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First President I.A. Karimov said, "It is urgent to study the history and culture, geography and economy of the Motherland, as well as our ancient traditions. "Ethnoculture should be considered as an important political task in educational systems from preschool age to higher educational institutions" [1]. Therefore, in order to achieve our great country and great future, it is necessary to educate intelligent, enlightened, perfect people who are proud of their past, great values, nation and believe in the future. Education of a perfect personality is the theoretical

basis of social and humanitarian sciences taught in all universities, and it is the duty of professors and teachers to carry them out in connection with our daily life.

In this way, first of all, it is important to explain the following words that help explain culture and its components.

The word "Culture" comes from the Arabic word Medina. The interpretation of the word culture, which comes in the meaning of the city, is focused on two types of people's life, that is, peoples living in the nomadic steppes and peoples living in the city and living a lifestyle typical of the city.

It is known that the concept of culture has a broad meaning and is expressed in a certain level of historical development of society and man, in various forms of people's life and activities, as well as in the material and spiritual wealth created by them. Also, culture is a universal phenomenon, equal to all.

The concept of ethnoculture reflects the formation and development of the culture of clan, people, and nation in the historical process. Traditional culture is manifested as an important part of ethnic culture that is formed, tested and passed down from generation to generation.

Ethnocultural concepts have been formed as a historical process and have shown certain achievements and shortcomings over time.

In terms of ethnological quality, the society has passed its spiritual and cultural life from generation to generation and created the ground for its future. Students are given the understanding that conscious study of the past culture, without learning it, there is no basis for using the cultural heritage for the development of the society. Islam is the heritage of national spirituality and culture. It is known that the territory of Central Asia is the center of formation of material and spiritual culture.

Ethnography is a branch of science that studies the origin, material and spiritual culture of peoples, and talks about people's lifestyle, culture and traditions. The term ethnology is also used in the field of social sciences.

The term ethnology is derived from the ancient Greek words "ethnos" and "people" and means folklore. In some countries, ethnography, cultural or social anthropology, folk studies are still used together with the term ethnology.

Therefore, it is important to study the traditional folk culture as a whole and multifaceted phenomenon, to determine its structure, main manifestations and forms. Therefore, based on the classification of culture, it is a component of the system of ethnoculture and traditional folk culture, which is a component of it. The components of traditional folk culture are folk wisdom, philosophy, faith, pedagogy, customs, oral creativity, folk games, recreation culture, cooking, national costumes, architecture, folk art, folk can be seen in many areas such as medicine, folk culture.

Ethnoculture provides students with in-depth knowledge of all aspects based on modern requirements, and a universal worldview is formed in them. By implementing such factors as spiritual and educational activities, their feelings of love and respect for the Motherland, respect for national values and traditions are strengthened. As a result, historical freedom, understanding of the spirit of independence, appreciation of national spirituality are strengthened among students.

Ethnocultural competence is the knowledge and understanding of the origin of a nation, its culture, lifestyle, spiritual and educational characteristics, which have flourished in historical processes and are developing to this day. The term ethnoculture consists of two words, a combination of the words ethno and culture. Ethno is Greek for nation, people, and at the same time, it refers to a certain people or nation. This expression represents the origin of a nation, i.e. ethnogenesis. It is possible to understand the origin of the Uzbek people, their ethnic origin, clan and lineage. At the same time, the word ethnos is used in many scientific and theoretical sources.

To explain to the students the historical formation of our people, the stages of its spiritual and educational development, the achievements of our national culture in the past, the meaning and essence of the concepts of people, people, and nation, which have been formed and developed at a certain level in the past and in the present. Ethnocultural competence is also part of teaching the historical process of our future national culture.

Ethnocultural competence is a national-psychological characteristic of a representative of each nation and is classified by the following factors: Cognitive - a person's perfect knowledge of the culture, values, traditions, rules of conduct, traditions of his nation. Having an idea about the similarities and differences between the cultures of other nations. Mastering one's native language, being able to perform actions specific to the national mentality.

Etiquette - to know the moral standards appropriate to the national culture, especially to understand the importance of following the value of "respecting the elders and honoring the children" in the Uzbek nation, and acquiring the skills to adapt to the culture of other nations. Being able to control one's emotions in interaction with representatives of other nationalities.

The need for motivational-cultural communication. Knowing and following the rules of etiquette of other nations. Understanding and accepting the value and culture of other nations. Having a positive attitude towards representatives of other nations and their culture, having knowledge and imagination about their values and traditions. To understand the history of the culture of sister nations and the mutual proximity of the culture of the Uzbek nation. Based on the ethno-cultural

commonality, it consists in acquiring the skill of being able to enter into mutual communication.

In conclusion, it should be noted that the development of ethnocultural competence in students can be achieved by instilling in the minds of students the valuable knowledge of the past of each nation, how it is passed on to the next generation, and the future directly from historical events. It is appropriate to use educational materials, videos, and historical-artistic works related to the achievements of our ancestors during the period of historical evolution in the formation of ethnocultural competence in students. Information about the cultural and educational heritage, national values, traditions, and customs of our people is provided through spiritual events, creative circles and various contests. We would not be wrong to say that getting acquainted with artistic works infused with moral lessons of our nation will further develop the sense of patriotism in students.

On the basis of the listed points, it can be concluded that the formation of ethnocultural competence appears directly on the basis of the student's individual characteristics, interests, personal desires and wishes. It is necessary to take into account the ethnic interest and inclination of the students, and professional competence is also developed at the basis of it. Ensuring interdependence between them ensures the success of future pedagogues in higher pedagogical education. Students are also taught the responsibility of achieving success.

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THE ROLE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF A GREAT SCULPTURE IN SOCIETY

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Abstract:... In this article, "The role of majestic sculpture in society. and importance." The types of sculpture are discussed about the creativity of sculptors and their creations.

Keywords: Majestic sculpture, relief sculpture, Shapes, light, shadow, easel sculpture, monumental, memorial (memorial) decorative sculpture, monumental, decorative sculpture.

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РОЛЬ И ЗНАЧЕНИЕ ВЕЛИКОЙ СКУЛЬПТУРЫ В ОБЩЕСТВЕ

МАНОВАТЛИ НАЙКАЛТАРОШЛИКНИНГ ЖАМИЯТДА TUTGAN O'RNINI VA АНАМИЯТИ



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Abstract:... В статье «Роль величественной скульптуры в жизни общества. и важность». Обсуждаются виды скульптуры, о творчестве скульпторов и их творениях.

Keywords: Величественная скульптура, рельефная скульптура, Формы, свет, тень, станковая скульптура, монументальная, мемориальная (мемориальная) декоративная скульптура, монументальная, декоративная скульптура..

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It is known that visual activity is mainly carried out in three types: painting, pencil drawing and sculpture. Each of them has its roots and stages of historical development. The role of the art of ancient Egypt, ancient Asia, ancient India, and China is very important in the civilization of the world. The first activities of painting and sculpture began to take shape in these centers of culture, and their laws were developed. Thus, until now, these types of art have developed in new directions and styles.

During the years of independence in our country, in addition to the reconstruction and repair of historical monuments, the initiative of erecting a number of statues in their honor in order to perpetuate the names of intelligent scientists, playwrights, labor heroes and historical figures who came out of the people was reflected in the government's decisions, and this task is being

successfully performed. This is a proof of how contemporary and folk art the sculpture type is.²¹⁶

Sculptures mainly depict human and partly animal figures. In it, a person is depicted by means of voluminous, soft - flexible, figure and spatial forms. The statue is such an object that the viewer can see it from all sides. Therefore, in sculpture, the main artistic tools are size, shadow (sluyet), weight - tone, signs of soft flexibility are placed in such a way that all its sides are visible, and the shadow is clearly embodied in space.

Sculpture is a perfect and complex type of fine art based on three-dimensional representation of existence in volumetric forms.

In fine art, the image object of this type is mainly human figure, as well as animals (animalistics), natural objects (landscape) and objects (still life) and various views are depicted in volume. There are two main forms of this art - circular sculptures that allow you to observe by turning, and a relief (bubble) image, which is intended for the observer to see only from one side. Relief sculpture, in turn, is divided into bas-relief, where the image of the object is slightly exaggerated on the surface, and gore-relief, the image of which is much more prominent than the surface. There is also another type of carved image (counter-relief) that is made on a flat surface so that it is noticeable due to the play of light.

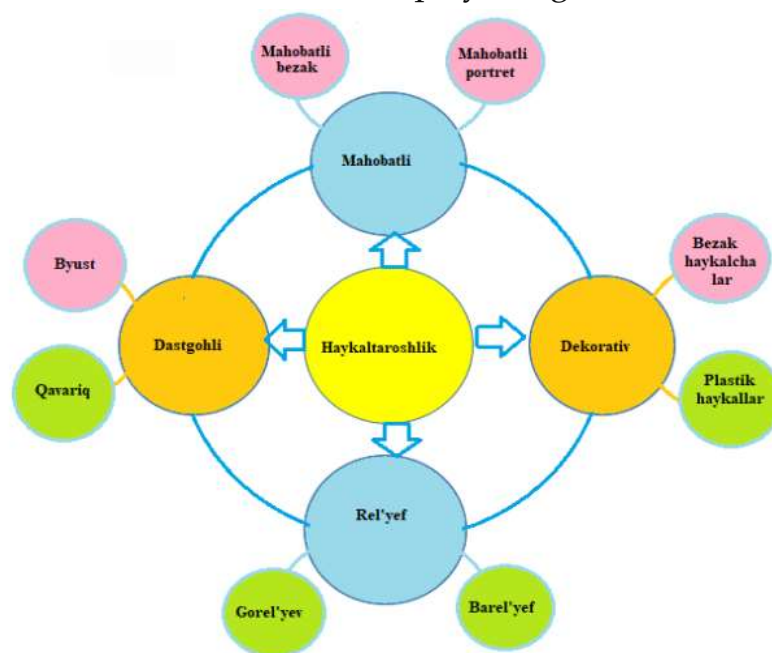


Figure 1: Types of sculptural art

According to the function and content, sculpture is divided into the following types: monumental sculpture, decorative sculpture, machine sculpture.

²¹⁶ Izbasarov Izzatilla. "Sculpture" is a textbook for students of fine art and engineering graphics, painting (painting) and applied art (art ceramics). - Samarkand: Sam DU, 2021. p. 3.

Majestic sculpture means monumental, that is, majestic sculpture. They are installed in the square and streets for the general public.



*137-rasm. Amir Temurhaykali
Samarqand shahri (1996 y.)*



*138-rasm. Amir Temur haykali
Shahrisabz shahri (1996 y.)*

Majestic sculpture includes important historical events related to the art of architecture, monuments and sculptural ensembles erected in order to perpetuate the memory of famous people, and these have independent importance and express a great meaning in themselves.

However, this type of sculpture should be in harmony with the immediate environment, architectural structures and nature, which will give it more grandeur and impressiveness. One of the unique features of the art of majestic sculpture is the depiction of artistic heroes in an upbeat spirit. Since majestic sculptures are intended to be viewed from a distance, large, solid forms are widely used in the depiction. Small elements on a person's face, folds in clothes, and small parts may not be shown.



Photo 2: Urganch city. Jalaluddin Manguberdi.



Figure 3: Tashkent city. Islam Karimov

Such statues are erected in order to commemorate historical events or the names of famous individuals. Majestic sculptures are designed to be seen from afar and are created in a generalized way in connection with the environment.

One of the special directions of majestic sculpture is majestic decorative sculpture. Works of this type, like magnificent sculptures, are intended for the general public, but they are more decorative.

There are easel, monumental, monument (memorial) decorative and monumental - decorative types of sculpture.

Majestic decorative sculptures are used to decorate streets and squares, buildings and parks, fountains. They depict people, animals, fish and birds. Since these statues are large in size, they can easily be seen from afar. The overall size, volume, and proportions of the magnificent works are adapted to the environment, nature, and buildings.



Figure 4: "Stella of Peace"
Namangan city 2007

**Figure 5: „Avesto“ symbolic monument
The city of Urganch in 2001**



*157- rasm Mustaqillik va ezgulik monumenti
Toshkent shahri (2005 y.)*



*158- rasm. Ibn Sino haykali
Latviya, Riga shahri, (2006 y.)*



South Dakota, USA. A national monument made of huge granite stone in honor of the four US presidents George Washington, Theodore Roosevelt, Thomas Jefferson and Abraham Lincoln. The total height of the monument is 122 meters. The width of each image face is 18 meters.

It was carved for 14 years by the famous sculptor Gatzon Borglum and his team of more than 400 people in 1927-1941.

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WATER-FERTILIZER (NPK) STANDARD IRRIGATION REGIMES OF "BUKHARA-102" AND "PORLOQ-1" COTTON VARIETIES

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Abstract: The main task of today's cotton farming is to create, place and put into practice cotton varieties suitable for the climate and soil conditions of our country. Fast ripening, productive, cotton fiber that can meet market requirements, resistant to diseases and pests, suitable for different salinity soils, water, drought, temperature, haremnel, specialists and breeders are conducting research and making great progress especially on resistance to relative air humidity

Keywords:

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ВОДНО-УДОБРИТЕЛЬНЫЕ (NPK) СТАНДАРТНЫЕ РЕЖИМЫ ОРОШЕНИЯ ХЛОПЧАТНИКА СОРТОВ "БУХАРА-102" И "ПОРЛОК-1".

"БУХОРО-102" ВА "ПОРЛОҚ-1" ҒЎЗА НАВИНИНГ СУВ-ЎҒИТ (NPK) МЕЪЁРИ СУҒОРИШ ТАРТИБЛАРИ

Every year, the production of promising cotton varieties is introduced, and it is ensured that they are planted on large areas of land, on the example of regions, regions, and districts. Taking into account the above, field experiments were conducted in 2016 in the conditions of weakly saline, light-colored gray soils with an underground water level of 0.5-2.0 meters at the "Bektepa MERSAJ" farm in Bandikhon district, Surkhondarya region. The research was conducted based on the methodology of the Cotton Research Institute of Uzbekistan (1).

Experiment 8 options were placed in one tier in 3 replications. Each plot is 7.2 m wide, 40 m long, and has an area of 288 m².

The yield of the Porloq-1 cotton variety compared to the zoned medium fiber Bukhara-102 (control) cotton variety was determined at two different fertilizer rates: N-180, P-120, K-90 kg/ha; and N-230, P-160, K-115 kg/ha; studied at 65-65-60 %, 70-70-65 % compared to ChDNS in two irrigation regimes. The experimental system is presented in Table 1 (2).

Experience system

Vari ant	Pre-irrigation moisture	relative	soil to	Varieties of cotton	Rate of mineral fertilizers, kg/ha		
					N	P	K

	ChDNS, in %				
1	65-65-60	Bukhara-102	220	150	110
2	65-65-60	Porloq-1	230	160	115
3			180	120	90
4	70-70-65	Porloq-1	230	160	115
5			180	120	90

One of the main factors determining soil fertility is its agrophysical properties, namely: limited moisture capacity (ChDNS), water permeability, volume weight, soil density, porosity, granularity and their dependence on microbiological activity, location of plant root networks, and growth development. The interrelationship of plant water-nutrition regimes with agrophysical properties of the soil was studied based on experiments, and it was proved in obtaining a high yield of the studied cotton variety.

It was observed that plant growth and development, harvesting and ripening, of course, are directly dependent on water and nutrient standards in their care.

In the season of this year, the effect of watering and feeding on the growth development of the Porloq-1 cotton variety compared to the Bukhara-102 (control) cotton variety was evident from the beginning of the season. This became more apparent towards the end of the period of action. According to the phenological observation data obtained at the beginning of August, the average height of the main stem in these varieties was 1.23 cm in the Bukhara-102 cotton variety and 1.12 cm in the Porloq-1 cotton variety.

It was clear that the bolls of the Porloq-1 cotton variety were slightly higher than the bolls of the Bukhara-102 cotton variety.

According to the data obtained from the phenological observation on August 20 before harvesting, the Bukhara-102 cotton variety had 9 bolls, including opened bolls, and the Porloq-1 cotton variety had 12.5 bolls, including 10.8 bolls.

But in cotton varieties, 70-70-65% of irrigation standards, from 65-65-60% of NPK 230-160-115 kg/ha N-180; P-120: A reduction of K-90kg/ha resulted in smaller pods opening.

Based on the results of the research, it was determined that Porloq-1 cotton variety compared to Bukhara-102 variety compared to Bukhara-102 cotton variety in the conditions of light gray, low salinity water level of 0.5-2.0 meters of Surakhdarya region showed positive indicators. In the researches, soil moisture before irrigation in Bukhara-102 and Porloq-1 cotton varieties is 65-65-60% compared to ChDNS, the rate of fertilizers is N-230; P-160; When K-115 kg/ha was applied, 26.9 t/ha of Bukhara-102 cotton variety and 30.2 t/ha of Porloq-1 cotton variety were provided.

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HELMINTHS, THE HISTORY OF HELMINTHOLOGY AND THE DISCOVERIES OF SCIENTISTS WHO CONDUCTED SCIENTIFIC WORK WITH THIS DISEASE

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Abstract... This article discusses helminths, the history of helminthology, and the discoveries of scientists who have conducted scientific work with the disease

Keywords: Helminths, helminthiasis, helminths in children and adolescents, fauna of helminths, parasitic helminths in children and adolescents, experiments, discoveries, worms, parasites, worms.

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ГЕЛЬМИНТЫ, ИСТОРИЯ ГЕЛЬМИНТОЛОГИИ И ОТКРЫТИЯ УЧЕНЫХ, ПРОВОДИВШИХ НАУЧНУЮ РАБОТУ С ЭТИМ ЗАБОЛЕВАНИЕМ

GELMINTLAR, GELMINTOLOGIYA TARIXI VA USHBU KASALLIK BILAN ILMIY ISH OLIV BORGAN OLIMLAR KASHFIYOTLARI

According to the World Health Organization, 1 billion people are infected with ascariasis, 900 million with hookworm disease, and 700 million with trichocephalosis. about 100,000 people will get sick. Schistosomiasis is endemic for 74 countries of the world; the population of these countries is 200 million. infected with this helminthosis and another 500-600 million people are at risk of contracting schistosomiasis. As can be seen from the above information, parasitic diseases are a clear example of how much economic damage they cause to the health care system and the national economy. This, in turn, requires specialists to have in-depth knowledge of parasitology.

Helminthology (helminths and ...ology) is a science that studies parasitic worms - helminths and the diseases they cause in humans, animals and plants. The structure, physiology, biochemistry, development, ecology, geographical distribution and place of helminthic parasitic worms in the zoological system, also studies their effect on the organism of the host, diagnosis of helminthic diseases [[Helminthoses]], study of their clinical signs, pathogenesis, epidemiology and

epizootology, development of treatment and preventive measures based on them are also included in the tasks of Helminthosis.

Due to the study of parasitic worms, Helminths, on the one hand, is a branch of zoology, and on the other hand, the pathogenicity of helminths and by studying measures to combat them, it is connected with clinical sciences – pathophysiology, pathanatomy, biochemistry, immunology, and others. Applied helminthology is divided into medical and agronomic helminthology.

Although this division of helminths is mostly artificial, it is practically necessary. Medical helminthology studies helminths that are parasitic in the human body. Agronomy Helminthology deals with the study of plant helminths and the development of measures to combat them. Veterinary Helminthology is the study of helminths that parasitize domestic, game and wild animals and their control measures. The first information about helminths that are parasites in humans can be found in the work of Abu Ali ibn Sina “Kitab al-Shifa”. In it, Ibn Sina gave information about the “big and long worm” (cattle tapeworm), “pumpkin seed worm” (pumpkin worm), “small worm” (small chain worm) and the treatment of the diseases caused by them.



Figure 1: “Kitab al-Shifa” by Abu Ali ibn Sina²¹⁷

The first research in the field of helminths was carried out by the Russian tourist A. Conducted by P. Fedchenko in 1868. He studied the biology of the bond in Samarkand. Research in the field of helminths expanded from the 20s of the 20th

²¹⁷ S.D. DADAYEV, G.A. ABDURAKHANOVA “GENERAL PARASITOLOGY” by the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan 5A 140101 - Study guide for students majoring in biology (by science) TASHKENT-2012 page 11

century with the establishment of the Central Asian State University, the Institute of Medical Parasitology, and several tropical institutes.



Figure 2: Conducted by P.A.Fedchenko in 1868. He studied the biology of the bond in Samarkand²¹⁸

L. M. Isaev studied the life of the hookworm, developed measures to combat it and started research in the field of medical parasitology. The works in this regard were later reflected in the researches of S.N. Bobojanov. Research in the field of veterinary helminthology in Uzbekistan was founded by N. V. Badan. Species composition, biological and ecological characteristics of wild and domestic helminths and methods of combating them M. A. Sultanov, I. Kh. Ergashev, J. A. Azimov, N. M. Matjonov, A. N. Brudastov, B. S. Salimov. Sh. A. Azimov, M. A. Aminjonov, A. It was reflected in the works of O. Oripov, S. Dadaev, G. S. Polatov and others works.

In 1994, J.A. Azimov was elected a correspondent member of the FA of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and in 2000, a full member. J.A.Azimov is a leading zoologist, helminthologist recognized by world scientists. Based on the research of morphology, biology and ecology of parasitic organisms living in human and animal bodies, he developed unique theoretical concepts on the evolution, phylogeny and systematics of these organisms, which caused great interest in world science, and created his own school. Academician J.A.Azimov's brilliant scientific activity is reflected in more than 600 scientific articles. The author of more than 35 monographs and educational manuals, including "Helminths of lactating

²¹⁸S.D.DADAYEV, G.A.ABDURAKHANOVA "GENERAL PARASITOLOGY" by the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan 5A 140101 -Study guide for students majoring in biology (by science) TASHKENT- 2012 Page 12

domestic animals of Uzbekistan" (1975), "Human and animal schistosomatids" (1975), "Trematodes - parasites of humans and animals" (1986). "Helmints of vertebrates in the mountain ecosystems of Uzbekistan" (1994), "Terrestrial molluscs of Uzbekistan and its border areas" (2003); "Interesting Biology" (2004); "Explanatory dictionary of parasitological terms" (2007) and others are especially appreciated by zoologists and parasitologists of our country.



Picture 3: J.A. Azimov²¹⁹

Study of phytohelminths in Uzbekistan Ye. It was started by S. Kiryanova. Study of soil nematodes in and around the root of various agricultural crops A. It is related to the work of T. Tolaganov and his students. Nematodes of cotton, hemp, vegetable and fodder crops, subtropical plants were studied; prophylactic and chemical methods of fighting nematodes have been developed (A. T. Tolaganov, O. Z. Usmonova, O. Mavlonov, 3. Norboev, Sh. Khurramov, A. I. Zemlyanskaya, etc.). Indicator characteristics of free-living helminths in the soil, evolution of parasitic phytohelminths along with the plants they damage have been revealed (O. Mavlonov, 3. Norboev).

More than 600 species of phytohelminths, including about 80 new species, have been identified. In the following years, G. focused on ecology, biochemistry, etc. is focused on experimental research, parasite-host and phylogenetic relationships between helminths and their hosts are being studied. The work in the field of G. is of great practical importance in maintaining human health, increasing the productivity of agricultural animals and crops, helminthological research at the Institutes of Zoology, Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry of the Academy

²¹⁹ S.D. DADAYEV, G.A. ABDURAKHANOVA "GENERAL PARASITOLOGY" by the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan 5A 140101 - Study guide for students majoring in biology (by science) TASHKENT-2012 page 13

of Sciences of Uzbekistan, at the National University of Uzbekistan, as well as at the state universities of Termiz, Samarkand, Nukus, It is conducted in Tashkent, Samarkand, Andijan Medical Institutes, Tashkent Pedagogical University, Samarkand and Tashkent State Agrarian Departments. Helminthology refers to the study of helminths, commonly called parasitic worms. We can talk about medical and veterinary helminthology, because parasites are usually analyzed for the harm they cause to health in these fields.

Helminths are known to live in their hosts, feed on them, and defend themselves. They are able to accommodate both people and animals. They are usually disease generators and can weaken the affected body over time. As an object of clinical research, helminthology in medical services determined the classification of helminths according to their external forms and the organs in which they are located. They are also supported by data related to their juvenile, egg, and developmental stages from larva to adult. Currently, there are three classifications for this animal group: cestodes, trematodes and nematodes. Helminths as a group are able to live in the intestines, blood and urinary tract. Depending on the residence, the accommodation is different.

History of helminthology. The revival of helminthology could be due to the wide appreciation of science in the period of the Renaissance between the 17th and 18th centuries. It was at this time that Carlos Linnaeus created a scientific classification of six types of helminths. Later, in the first years of the 20th century, 28 species related to humans were identified. Today, about 300 helminth parasites are able to live in the human body.

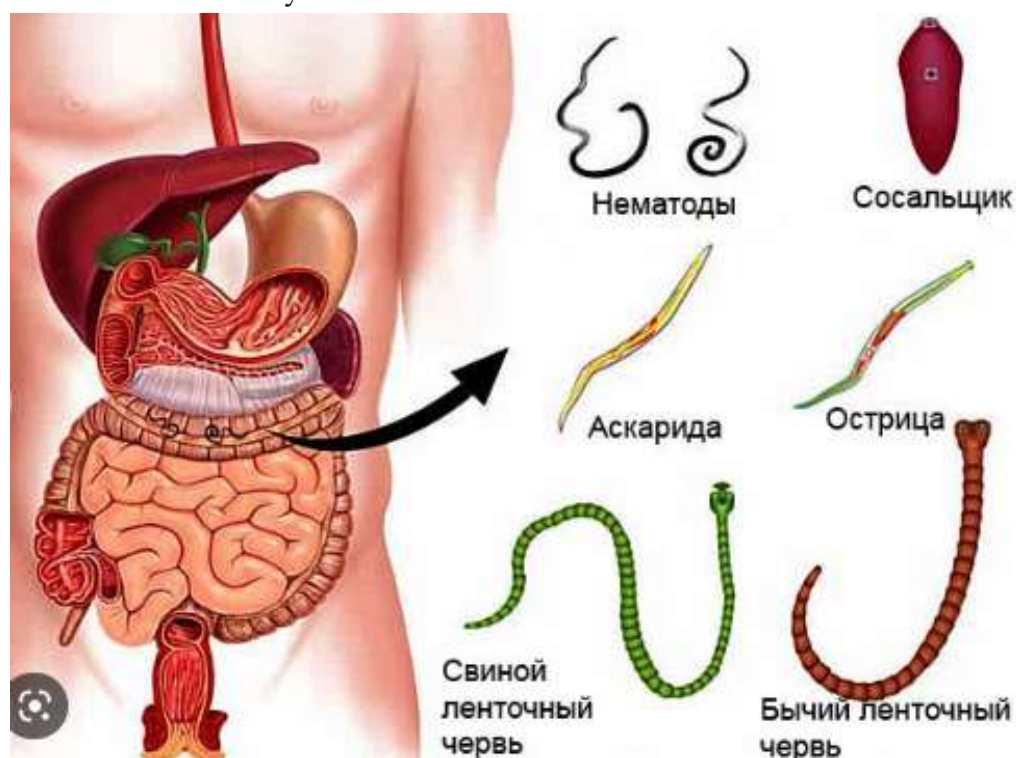


Figure 4: Type of parasitic worms

Antiquities of helminthology are related to the long-standing research of parasites in general. Many observations that have been discovered indicate the presence of parasites in ancient societies due to the characteristics of the described infections.

There is evidence of parasitic infection from Egyptian inscriptions around 3000-400 BC. The Greek, Chinese, and Indian civilizations collected descriptive files of diseases possibly caused by parasites. However, until now, there was still no certainty about which cases were directly related to these animals.

As for the Middle Ages, obscurantism affected the decline of medical achievements. Nevertheless, some traces of the observation of parasitic worms and their connection with diseases were found. The term "helminthology" was proposed by William Ramsay in 1668, thus distinguishing this discipline among others as a field of study focused exclusively on helminth parasites.

Important discoveries. In the nineteenth century, the most important experiments were conducted to understand the processes of parasite transmission, their transmission, and the first treatments. The French scientist Casimir Joseph Davin in 1862 was able to demonstrate the spread of parasites by swallowing eggs.

Another relevant finding occurs around the study of the parasite *Trichinella* in the 19th century. The analysis made it possible to observe the possibility of parasite transmission between different animal species. For example, Friedrich Zenker's research in 1860 showed that the parasite *Trichinella* could be transmitted to humans by ingesting pork.

At the end of this century, the German parasitologist Arthur Looss was accidentally infected with a worm. hookworm This fact allowed him to determine that the entry of these parasites into the body occurs through skin penetration. In the 20th century itself, more precisely in 1922, a Japanese pediatrician named Shimesu Koino was able to determine the life cycle and migration of parasite larvae in the human body. His research work involved self-infection to determine outcomes.

Parasites have been associated with human life since prehistoric times, that is, they appeared 15,000 years ago during the Ice Age, when people began to live in new areas of the Earth. Both evolution and the constant migration of humans are factors that have allowed parasites to spread around the world. Ancient movements added new types of parasitic species from one place to another, different from the ones humans inherited from their ancestors.

The development of civilizations and communication routes spread infectious disease between groups. Events such as the discovery of the "New World" also marked a new path for the transfer of parasites from slave groups in Africa.

Among other trends in parasite development, it should be noted that autoimmune diseases have created conditions for new infections in humans.

In addition, parasites can be associated with archaeological research. In most cases, helminth eggs have been found in the remains or in the remains or dismembered remains of preserved corpses. Educational areas such as paleoparasitology are emerging, focused on the study of parasites and their behavior in the past.

There are several doctors who stand out in the field of helminthology. For example, Francisco Redi was responsible for discovering how insects do not arise from spontaneous generation. His research dates back to 1668, when he experimented with meat in two jars, one closed and the other open. Over time, the absence of worms has always been proven in a closed container, in contrast to what was observed in an open bottle. Redi is considered the founder of helminthology. In the second part of the 19th century, the investigations of Friedrich Kuchenmeister took place. His experiments were conducted on prisoners sentenced to death. Kuchenmeister took it upon himself to make the prisoners eat cestode worms. When these prisoners were executed, Kuchenmeister analyzed the internal parts of their bodies and was able to reject the idea that helminths appeared spontaneously in the human body.

Helminthology is the study of parasitic worms, commonly known as helminths. This field of medicine is responsible for creating a scientific classification of helminths and determining their consequences for humans. These parasitic worms are the cause of many diseases worldwide. Although a small group of helminths are actually considered dangerous organisms.

Helminthology is one of the areas of medical research in which the development of available information is growing rapidly. This has happened with the development of new medical treatments, drugs, and the creation of knowledge about the interrelationship between the host and the parasite.

Helminth research is becoming increasingly important throughout the world. Helminthology is able to study the parasitism of helminths or diseases such as helminthiasis, onchocerciasis or loiosis, and is also responsible for the study of roundworms.

Worms are worms, organisms that spend their parasitic life in the human body. Age does not play a role in this, both adults and children can get sick. The classification of helminths is very broad, especially in countries with a warm climate.²²⁰

It can be concluded that helminthosis is a serious disease not only of a separate organ, but of the whole organism, and when its symptoms appear, it is necessary to consult a doctor in time.

It is more important to prevent the disease than to cure it. In order to prevent helminthiasis, it is necessary to strictly follow the rules of personal hygiene.

²²⁰ A. Zikiryayev, A. Tokhtayev, I. Azimov N. Sonin "Biologiya" T. 2014

Everyone should have their own personal hygiene products. Wash your hands thoroughly with soap before eating, after entering and leaving the toilet, after handling door handles, after working with soil, and when children are playing on the street. It is also necessary to keep the nails short. Avoid putting your hands in your mouth while working on the lawn or in the garden. Especially, as we said above, the negative habit of putting the hand in the mouth is characteristic of young children.

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THE MOST DISTRIBUTED TYPES OF HELMINTHS IN SURKHANDARYA AND THE WAYS OF INFECTION TO CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS

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Abstract... This article describes the most common types of helminths in Surkhandarya and the ways of infection in children and adolescents.

Keywords: Children, Laiamblya, Ostritsa. Helminths, helminths, helminths in children and adolescents, fauna of helminths, parasitic helminths in children and adolescents, worms, parasites, worms.

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НАИБОЛЕЕ РАСПРОСТРАНЕННЫЕ ВИДЫ ГЕЛЬМИНТОВ В СУРХАНДАРЬЕ И ПУТИ ЗАРАЖЕНИЯ ДЕТЕЙ И ПОДРОСТКОВ

SURXONDARYODA ENG KENG TARQALGAN GELMINTLAR TURLARI VA BOLALAR VA O'SMIRLARGA YUQISH YO'LLARI



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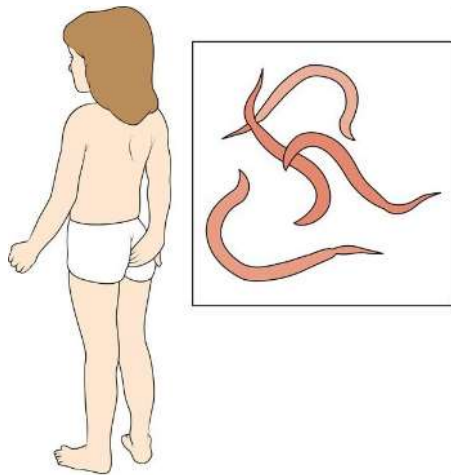
Abstract... В данной статье описаны наиболее распространенные виды гельминтов в Сурхандарьинской области и пути заражения детей и подростков..

Keywords: Дети, Лаямбля, Острица. Гельминты, гельминтозы, гельминтозы у детей и подростков, фауна гельминтов, паразитарные гельминты у детей и подростков, глисты, паразиты, глисты..

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Currently, the majority of helminths cause infectious diseases. Infectiousness of helminths is an urgent problem. Helminthiasis occurs as a result of the entry of parasitic worms into the human body. To date, about 250 types of such pests have been identified, 9 of which were found in children. If a child has the following symptoms, he may have one of these parasites: abdominal pain; loss of appetite; The child is nervous; A child grinds his teeth in a dream. The parasite leaves the human body from 5 to 150 thousand pieces. Their danger is that they develop quickly and spread through the intestines through internal organs and systems. Doctors say that parasites can be transmitted in different ways depending on the type. For example, roundworms are mostly found in children who do not wash their hands well. Ostriches can be transmitted to humans through dirty hands, food, and dust that enters the mouth and nose.

Disease symptoms: Depending on the type and number of worms and in which organ they parasitize, the disease progresses differently. A person infected with parasites loses weight, has abdominal pain, nausea, diarrhea, or dizziness, says Saodat Temirova, a doctor of infectious diseases who spoke with us. If the worm is in the intestine - constipation or diarrhea, nausea and vomiting are observed. If it is in the liver - the whites of the eyes and the body will turn yellow, swelling will appear, various spots may appear on the body. If it is in the lungs - fever and cough may appear. Also, a person's ability to work decreases, children's development lags behind, they do not grow well, memory decreases, sleep becomes restless. The classification of helminths is very wide, especially in countries with a warm climate. Currently, we will focus only on those helminths that are widespread in our region.



Among them, one of the common species in Surkhandarya is LYaMBLYa. Currently, the most common type of parasite is giardia. Laiamblia is a simple, simple animal. It grows by itself in the human body. According to doctor Saodat Temirova's personal experience, it is appropriate to treat giardiasis only if there is a complaint. Symptoms of Lyambllya include loss of appetite, difficulty eating breakfast in the morning, walking on an empty stomach all day, whimsical behavior in children, diarrhea, and constipation.



White spots on the face are not always a sign of worms. They can also be caused by a fungus. Giardia is often treated with an enema, but it is useless to do an enema when it is lost. Because the enema does not reach the place where giardia is located. Giardia is more parasitic in the bile ducts and duodenum. When we eat

food, it passes from the stomach to the duodenum for digestion. Giardia is fed with vitamins, minerals, potassium, calcium necessary for a person of twelve fingers. Giardia can be transmitted from unboiled water and drinks. One of the ways to treat giardia is to drink a medicine that kills it for 5 days. But before giving this medicine, the liver should be thoroughly checked. Then the dead giardia should be soaked for 5 days. If 20 days or 1 month of grass driver (corn cob) is given, giardia will die. Lyamblyya does not need to be treated lying down, said our doctor Saodat Temirova, who shared his advice and recommendations.

Another type is OYSTER. The most common parasite in children is ostriches (a roundworm), which causes enteribiosis. These helminths are small, about 1 cm in size, white-gray in color, and have a curved body.



The location of these parasites is the large intestine, sometimes they can also be located in the lower part of the small intestine. Ostrich reproduction takes place around the skin of the anus. At night, the female ostrich goes to the folds of the skin to lay her eggs, and in girls, it often goes to the labia. These helminths live for 1-1.5 months. A child's self-harm can cause him to be restless for years. The parasite can be seen with the naked eye in feces. If the ostrich gets into the stomach and intestines, it means that the body is infected with parasites. Ostrich eggs fall into the environment with contaminated feces. The outer shell of eggs is resistant to unfavorable environment and its size is very small. In order to learn about the environment, to know the taste and composition of objects, the child takes everything with his hands and takes them to his mouth. In this way, the eggs of the ostrich enter the organism of its "future little master". An oyster is from 20 cm to 40 cm. Lives for 21 days. The easiest way to treat oysters is to pay attention to cleanliness.



Helminths are known to live in their hosts, feed on them, and defend themselves. They are able to accommodate both people and animals. They are usually disease generators and can weaken the affected body over time. As an object of clinical research, helminthology in medical services determined the classification of helminths according to their external forms and the organs in which they are located. They are also supported by data related to their juvenile, egg, and developmental stages from larva to adult. Currently, there are three classifications for this animal group: cestodes, trematodes and nematodes. Helminths as a group are able to live in the intestines, blood and urinary tract. Depending on the residence, the accommodation is different.²²¹

ASKARIDA is another type that is common among children and teenagers in Surkhandarya. Another common type of parasite that is common in children is roundworm. The size of these nematodes reaches 15 cm. The parasite settles in the small intestine and eats the falling food. Ascaris rarely falls into the feces. Eggs can be found in the analysis of feces of a female soldier. If eggs are not found in the stool analysis, this does not mean that the child is not infected with ascarida. The life cycle of Ascarida can reach several years. Since the child's body has a low ability to fight, the parasite can multiply easily. Worms can also be infected through unwashed fruit and contaminated water. Often, contamination can be observed when children interact with animals, when they play in the soil and sand with their litter. Children do not wash their hands after playing on the street, parasites enter the body at this time. Therefore, all children can be affected equally, regardless of living conditions and upbringing environment.



Detection methods After the child is infected and when the first symptoms appear, the following measures must be taken if parasites are suspected:

- Stool analysis is taken 3 times, the interval should be several days;

²²¹ S.D. DADAYEV, G.A. ABDURAKHANOVA "GENERAL PARASITOLOGY" by the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan 5A 140101 - Study guide for students majoring in biology (by science) TASHKENT-2012 page 13

- Blood analysis for helminths;
- General analysis of blood (to ostrich eggs);

As an additional check:

- UTT of internal members;
- X-ray;
- CT and MRT;

These tests reveal the locations of parasites in other organs. It should be noted that the disease is individual in each person, taking into account that, you should not forget to consult a doctor before taking any treatment. Parasites will not bother you and your children if you make time for your children twice a year, consult a doctor and check them, and most importantly pay attention to hygiene and cleanliness. It is also important to note that if one person in the family is infected with this disease, all family members must be treated with strict hygiene. Because it is very fast multiplying and fast spreading.

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ШАХСИЙ ҲАЁТ ДАХЛСИЗЛИГИНИ БУЗИШ ЖИНОЯТЛАРИНИНГ ҲАМДА ХОС ХУСУСИЯТЛАРИ

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Ўзбекистон Республикаси Ички ишлар вазирлиги Академияси 3-ўқув курси 320-гуруҳ курсанти



Abstract:... Мазкур мақолада “Шахсий ҳаёт дахлсизлиги”, “Шахсий ҳаёт дахлсизлигини бузиш” ва илмий жиҳатдан қийёсий таҳлил қилиниб, шахсий ҳаёт дахлсизлигини бузиш жиноятларининг ўзига хос хусусиятлари, ҳозирги вақтда суд-тергов амалиётида шахсий ҳаёт дахлсизлигини бузиш жиноятларини тергов қилиш билан боғлиқ юзага келаётган айрим масалалар муҳокама қилинган. Шахсий ҳаёт дахлсизлигини бузиш жиноятларини тергов қилишни такомиллаштириш борасида тақлиф ва тавсиялар берилган.

Keywords: Шахсий, шахсий ҳаёт дахлсизлиги, шахсий ҳаёт дахлсизлигини бузиш, суд-тергов амалиёти, далил, электрон далил, расмийлаштириш.

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Abstract:... в данной статье рассматриваются специфические особенности преступлений нарушения неприкосновенности личной жизни, "нарушение неприкосновенности личной жизни", "нарушение неприкосновенности личной жизни" и некоторые вопросы, возникающие в связи с расследованием преступлений нарушения неприкосновенности личной жизни на данный момент в судебно-следственной практике. Были высказаны предложения и рекомендации по совершенствованию расследования преступлений, связанных с нарушением неприкосновенности личной жизни

Keywords: личное, неприкосновенность личной жизни, нарушение неприкосновенности частной жизни, судебно-следственная практика, доказательство, электронное доказательство, формализация

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Abstract:... this article discusses the specific features of the crimes of violation of the inviolability of personal life, "violation of the inviolability of personal life", "violation of the inviolability of personal life" and some issues that arise in connection with the investigation of the crimes of violation of the inviolability of personal life at the moment in forensic investigative practice. Suggestions and recommendations were made on improving the investigation of crimes of violation of the inviolability of personal life

Keywords: personal, personal life inviolability, violation of privacy inviolability, judicial investigative practice, proof, electronic proof, formalization

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Бугунги даврда Янги Ўзбекистон “Инсон қадрини устувор бўлган жамият ва халқпарвар давлат” деган муҳим ғоя негизида барпо этилмоқда. Давлатимиз раҳбари белгилаб берган бу улуғвор мақсад асосида халқимиз янгидан-янги ислохатларнинг ҳақиқий муаллифига айланиб бормоқда.

Жамият барча жабҳалари тез суратларда ривожланиб борар экан, унда қонун устуворлигини таъминлаш ва суд-ҳуқуқ соҳасини такомиллаштириш

масалаларига алоҳида эътибор қаратмасликнинг иложи йўқ. Чунки жамият тараққиёти қонун устуворлиги ва суд ҳокимиятининг мустақиллиги билан чамбарчас боғлиқдир.

Сўнги тўрт йил давомида суд-ҳуқуқ тизими ва тергов органлари фаолиятига оид 40 дан ортиқ қонун, фармон ва қарорлар қабул қилинганлиги мамлакатимизда суд-ҳуқуқ тизими ва тергов органлари фаолиятини янада такомиллаштириш, фуқароларнинг ҳуқуқ ва қонуний манфаатларини ишончли ҳимоя қилиш чораларини кучайтириш, одил судловни самарали таъминлаш ҳамда тергов ва суд идораларининг чинакам мустақиллигини таъминлаш бўйича изчил ишлар олиб борилаётганлигининг яққол мисолидир.

Хусусан, Президентимизнинг 2020 йил 10 августда қабул қилинган

“Суд-тергов фаолиятида шахснинг ҳуқуқ ва эркинликларини ҳимоя қилиш кафолатларини янада кучайтириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида”ги Фармони суд-тергов босқичида шахснинг ҳуқуқ ва эркинликларига сўзсиз риоя этилишини таъминлашга хизмат қилмоқда.

Шунингдек, кейинги беш йилликда мамлакатимизда амалга ошириладиган ислохотларнинг зарур сиёсий-ҳуқуқий, ижтимоий-иқтисодий ва илмий-маърифий асосларини яратиб беришга қаратилган Янги Ўзбекистоннинг 2022–2026 йилларга мўлжалланган тараққиёт стратегиясининг иккинчи устувор йўналиши “Мамлакатимизда адолат ва қонун устуворлиги тамойилларини тараққиётнинг энг асосий ва зарур шартига айлантириш” деб белгиланиши ҳам юқоридаги фикримизнинг яққол исботидир.

Амалга оширилаётган барча ислохотлар ривожланган хорижий давлатлар тажрибаларидан келиб чиқиб, ахлоқий-маънавий, ижтимоий-иқтисодий, сиёсий ва бошқа жиҳатлар ҳисобга олинган ҳолда тегишли йўналишларда амалга оширилган илмий тадқиқот ишлари натижасидир.

Бугунги кунда Республикамизда илмий-тадқиқот фаолиятини ташкил этиш, замон талабларига жавоб бера оладиган салоҳиятли илмий мактаблар яратилди, илмий лаборатория ва кафедралар, олий таълим ва илмий-тадқиқот муассасалари, вазирлик ва идоралар ҳамда республика миқёсидаги илмий-техник ва эксперт кенгашлари шаклидаги кўп тармоқли илмий-ташкилий инфратузилма фаолият юритмоқда.

Барчамизга маълумки юртимизда амалга оширилаётган туб ислохотларнинг замирида инсон кадри ҳамда унинг ҳуқуқ ва эркинликлари ётади. Шу боисдан шахсларнинг асосий ҳуқуқ ва эркинликлари тоифасига кирувчи шахснинг шахсий ҳаёт дахлсизлиги ҳисобланади. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Конституциясининг 27-моддасида “Ҳар ким ўз шаъни ва обрўсига қилинган тажовузлардан, шахсий ҳаётига аралашидан

ҳимояланиш ва турар жойи дахлсизлиги ҳуқуқига эга...” деб кўрсатилганлиги ҳам фикримизнинг яққол исботидир.

ШАХСИЙ ҲАЁТ ДАХЛСИЗЛИГИ – инсоннинг асосий конституциявий ҳуқуқларидан бири. Шахсий ва оилавий ҳаётни қонун билан кўриқланишини англатади. Энг янги конституциялар шахсий ҳаёт дахлсизлиги қафолатлари сифатида шахснинг розилигисиз унинг шахсий ҳаёти тўғрисида ахборот тўплаш, сақлаш, фойдаланиш ва тарқатишни тақиқлайди. Баъзида шахснинг ўзи тўғрисидаги рўйхатга олинган маълумотлар билан танишиб чиқиш, улардан фойдаланиш, ноаниқликлари бўлса, тузатишлар киритиш тарзидаги кўшимча қафолатларни белгилайди. Ёзишмалар ва бошқа ахборот алмашиш сири ҳам алоҳида конституциявий ҳуқуқни ташкил қилиб, шахсий ҳаёт дахлсизлиги қафолатларидан бири ҳисобланади .

ШАХСИЙ ҲАЁТ ДАХЛСИЗЛИГИНИ БУЗИШ - шахснинг шахсий ёки оилавий сирини ташкил этувчи шахсий ҳаёти тўғрисидаги маълумотларни унинг розилигисиз қонунга хилоф равишда йиғиш ёки тарқатиш, шундай ҳаракатлар учун маъмурий жазо қўлланилганидан кейин содир этилган бўлса, – базавий ҳисоблаш миқдорининг эллик бараваридан юз бараваригача миқдорда жарима ёки уч юз соатгача мажбурий жамоат ишлари ёхуд икки йилгача ахлоқ тузатиш ишлари билан жазоланади.

П.Митникнинг фикрига кўра, “Шахсий ҳаёт дахлсизлигини бузиш инсонга қаратилган жиноятлардан энг оғир ҳисобланиб у фақатгина моддий ёки жисмоний томондан эмас балки, шахснинг маънавий-руҳий жиҳатдан жабрланишига олиб келади” .

Шахсий ҳаёт дахлсизлигини бузиш жиноятларни тергов қилишда исботлашнинг асосий предмети бўлган элементлари яъни далилларни таснифлаш ва тўплаш жараёнларида, ушбу турдаги жиноятларнинг терговини амалга ошираётган давлат органлари ва мансабдор шахсларининг жиноят содир этган гумон қилинувчи ва айбланувчиларнинг қилмишларига тўғри ҳуқуқий баҳо бериш, жумладан, ҳақиқатни аниқлаш жараёнлари билан бевосита қийинчиликларни мавжудлиги мазкур турдаги жиноятлардан жабрланган шахсларнинг ҳуқуқ ва эркинликларининг поймол бўлиши, Ўзбекистон Республикаси ЖКнинг асосий принциплари ҳисобланган айб учун жавобгарлик ва жавобгарликнинг муқаррарлиги принциплари ҳамда Жиноят-процессуал кодексининг асосий вазифалари, жумладан, жиноятларни тез ва тўла очиш, айбдорларни фош қилиш, айби бўлмаган ҳеч бир шахснинг жиноий жавобгарликка тортилмаслигига қаратилган жиноий процессуал нормаларни таъминлаш жараёнларида намоён бўлмоқда. Агарда биз жиноий процессуал қонунимизга қуйидаги тушунчани киритсак, яъни далилларни таснифланишига кўра электрон далиллар тушунчасини ҳам тадбиқ этсак қуйидаги ижобий ўзгаришларга эришамиз. Хусусан ҳозирги

кунда жамиятимиз ҳаётида кўп учраётган интернет ва бошқа ижтимоий тармоқлар орқали шахсларнинг шахсий ҳаётига оид тажовузларни содир этишнинг янгидан-янги турлари пайдо бўлаётгани ва ушбу электрон воситаларни суриштирувчи ва терговчилар томонидан расмийлаштиришда вужудга келаётган муаммоларнинг ечимини топган бўлардик.

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ЖИНОЯТ ПРОЦЕССИДА ГАРОВ ТАРЗИДАГИ ЭХТИЁТ ЧОРАСИНИ КЎЛЛАШ ТИЗИМИНИ ТАКОМИЛЛАШТИРИШ ИСТИҚБОЛЛАРИ

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курси 320-гурух курсанти



Abstract:... Мазкур мақолада “Эҳтиёт чораси”, “Эҳтиёт чораси мақсади” ва “гаров”, “гаров эҳтиёт чораси” каби тушунчалар илмий жиҳатдан киёсий таҳлил қилиниб, Эҳтиёт чораларининг ўзига хос хусусиятлари, ҳозирги вақтда суд-тергов амалиётида Гаров тарзидаги Эҳтиёт чорасини қўллаш билан боғлиқ юзага келаётган айрим масалалар муҳокама қилинган. Шунингдек, суд-тергов амалиётида Гаров тарзидаги Эҳтиёт чораси реабилитация қилинган шахсларга моль-мулкларни қайтариб бериш тартиби, гаров тарзидаги эҳтиёт чорасининг қўллаш асосларини такомиллаштириш борасида таклиф ва тавсиялар берилган.

Keywords: реабилитация, гаров, эҳтиёт чораси, маблаг, буюм, қимматбаҳо, чора-тадбир, айблов, оқлов.

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Abstract:... в данной статье научно анализируются такие понятия, как "мера предосторожности", "цель меры предосторожности" и "залог", "залоговая мера предосторожности" и обсуждаются специфические особенности меры предосторожности, а также некоторые вопросы, возникающие в связи с применением меры обеспечения в судебных следственной практика на данный момент. Также в судебно-следственной практике были высказаны предложения и рекомендации по совершенствованию процедуры возврата имущества реабилитированным лицам, основам применения меры пресечения в виде залога.

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Abstract:... in this article, such concepts as "precautionary measure", "purpose of precautionary measure" and "pledge", "pledge precautionary measure" are scientifically analyzed and discussed specific features of the precautionary measure, as well as certain issues that arise in connection with the use of a collateral measure in judicial investigative practice at the moment. Also, in judicial investigative practice, proposals and recommendations were made on improving the procedure for the return of property to rehabilitated persons, the basics of the use of a collateral-style precaution.

Keywords:

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Мамлакатимизда амалга оширилаётган суд-ҳуқуқ ислохотлари ҳуқуқий демократик давлат, кучли фуқаролик жамияти қуришга, хусусий мулк устуворлигига асосланган иқтисодий ривожлантиришга, халқ осойишталиги ва фаровон ҳаёт кечирishi учун шарт-шароит яратишга, халқаро майдонда Ўзбекистоннинг муносиб ўрин эгалашига қаратилган комплекс чора-тадбирлар амалга оширишга қаратилган. Бундан кўзланган мақсадлардан бири бу қонун устуворлиги ва қонунийликни мустаҳкамлаш,

шахс ҳуқуқи, эркинлиги ва қонуний манфаатларини ишончли ҳимоя қилишга қаратилган суд-ҳуқуқ тизимини янада изчил демократлаштириш ва либераллаштиришдан, суд, ҳуқуқни муҳофаза қилувчи ва назорат органлари фаолиятини самарадорлигини кучайтириш, аҳолининг одил судловга бўлган ишончини ошириш, жамиятда қонун устуворлигини таъминлаш ва қонунийликни мустаҳкамлаш мақсадида қабул қилинган Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2020 йил 10 августдаги «Суд-тергов фаолиятида шахснинг ҳуқуқ ва эркинликларини ҳимоя қилиш кафолатларини янада кучайтириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида»ги ПФ-6041-сон фармоғи бўлиб, мазкур фармондан кўзланган мақсад суриштирув, тергов ва суд жараёнида жиноят содир этишда айбланаётган шахсларнинг ҳуқуқлари ва қонуний манфаатлари ҳимоя қилиш ушбу тоифадаги шахсларнинг асосиз ҳуқуқларнинг чекланишларига йўл қўймаслик учун эҳтиёт чораларини қўллаш асослари ва тартибига қатъий риоя қилинишини таъминлашдан иборатдир.

Эҳтиёт чораси - Бу айбланувчи, судланувчи суриштирувдан, дастлабки терговдан ва суддан бўйин товланининг олдини олиш; унинг бундан бўёнги жиноий фаолияти чек қўйиш; унинг иш бўйича ҳақиқатни аниқлашга ҳалал берадиган уринишларига йўл қўймаслик; ҳукмнинг ижро этилишини таъминлаш мақсадида суруштирувчи терговчи прокурор ва суд томонидан қўлланиладиган процессуал мажбурлов чораси ҳисобланади.

Мамлакатимиз қонунчилигида ушбу эҳтиёт чораларининг қуйидаги турлари мавжуд: 1) муносиб хулқ-атворда бўлиш тўғрисида тилхат; 2) шахсий кафиллик; 3) жамот бирлашмаси ёки жамоанинг кафиллиги; 4) гаров; 5) уй қамоғи; 6) қамоққа олиш. Ушбу эҳтиёт чоралари шахснинг ёки у содир этган жиноятнинг ижтимоий хавфлилигига қараб белгиланади. Бунда суриштирувчи, терговчи жиноят ишининг ҳолатига қараб, ушбу эҳтиёт чораларини мос равишда танлаб гумон қилинувчи, айбланувчига белгилаб беради.

Эҳтиёт чораси ҳақида илмий изланишлар олиб борган олимлардан П.Митникнинг фикрига кўра, гаров эҳтиёт чорасини қўллаш мақсадига агар гаров миқдори айбланувчининг ўзи томонидан қўйилган бўлса, унинг моддий манфаатларига таъсир этиш, агарда гаров учинчи шахс томонидан тақдим этилганда, айбланувчи унинг ортиқча ҳаражат қилишини ҳоҳламаслиги натижасида зиммасидаги мажбуриятларни бажаришга маънавий таъсир этиш усуллари орқали эришилади .

Б. Б. Булатовнинг фикрича, гаров нафақат эҳтиёт чораси, балки жиноят-процессуал мажбурлов чораси сифатида ҳам намоён бўлиши мумкин. Яъни бошқа эҳтиёт чораси бузилиши натижасида гаров қўлланилганида гаров,

кўришиб турганидек, жиноят-процессуал жавобгарлик сифатида белгиланади

Ушбу эҳтиёт чорасини танлаш вақтида суриштирувчи, терговчи вазиятни тўғри баҳолай олиши лозим бўлади. Баъзи ҳолларда жиноят содир этган шахсга нисбатан эҳтиёт чорасини қўллашда айбнинг оғирлиги муҳим аҳамият касб этса, бошқа ҳолларда ушбу шахснинг ёши, соғлиги, оилавий аҳволи, машғулот тури муҳим ўрин тутаяди. Бунда фуқароларнинг ҳуқуқ ва эркинликларини таъминлаш принципининг долзарблигининг аҳамияти яққол кўзга ташланади

Вақт ўтиши билан Жиноят ва Жиноят процессуал қонунларни янгилаб, замон талабларига мослаштириб, ўзгартириб бориш мақсадга мувофиқ ҳисобланади, сабаби ҳозирги кунда жиноят содир этишнинг замонавий усуллари, уларни тергов қилиш амалиётини янгича ёндашиш асосида ташкил қилишни талаб этмоқда. Шу мақсадда дастлабки терговда жиноятни тез ва тўлиқ очиш, уни содир этган шахсни фош қилиш ва айбланувчи тариқасида иштирок этишга жалб қилиш, жиноятни бартараф этиш, уни содир этилишига ёрдам берувчи сабаб ҳамда шарт-шароитларни аниқлаш ва бартараф қилиш, шунингдек жиноят туфайли етказилган зарарнинг қопланишини таъминлаш чораларини кўришни ўз вақтида ва қонуний ташкил этишни талаб қилмоқда. Эҳтиёт чораларининг турларидан бири ҳисобланган гаров тарзидаги эҳтиёт чораси, мазкур эҳтиёт чорасини қўллаш тартиби туфайли ҳозирда тергов амалиётида баъзи муаммоли ҳолатлар учраб турибди. Гаров тарзидаги эҳтиёт чораси гумон қилинувчи, айбланувчи, судланувчи, уларнинг қариндошлари, бошқа фуқаролар ёки юридик шахслар томонидан суриштирув, дастлабки тергов органининг ёхуд суднинг депозит ҳисобварағига топшириладиган пул маблағидан ёки қимматбаҳо буюмлардан иборатдир. Гаров тариқасида кўчмас мулк ҳам қабул қилиниши мумкин. Гаров суммаси базавий ҳисоблаш миқдорининг йигирма бараваридан кам бўлиши мумкин эмас. Ушбу эҳтиёт чорасини қўллаган суриштирувчи, терговчи, прокурор ёки суд айбловнинг оғирлигини, гумон қилинувчининг, айбланувчининг, судланувчининг ва гаровга қўювчининг шахсини, гаровга қўювчининг мулкий аҳволини ҳамда унинг гумон қилинувчи, айбланувчи, судланувчи билан муносабатларини инобатга олган ҳолда тергов ёки суд зарурияти тугаганга қадар қўллаган органнинг депозит ҳисобида турадиган эҳтиёт чораси ҳисобланади.

Ўзбекистон Республикаси ЖПКнинг 249-моддасида Гаров бўйича қўйилган пул суммасининг агар жиноят ишида айбланувчи тариқасида иштирок этишга жалб қилинган шахс реабилитация этилиб оқланган тақдирда ва эҳтиёт чораси қўлланилган муддат оралиғида инфляция даражасини эътиборга олиб оқланган шахсга нисбатан қўллаган органнинг

депозит ҳисобида турган гаров суммасини амалдаги мавжуд инфляция даражасини ҳисобга олиб қайтариш механизми ёритиб ўтилмаган. Ва бу ҳолатлар реабилитация қилинган шахсларнинг ҳам маънавий томондан ҳам моддий томонидан зарар етказилиш оқибатлари учраб турибди. Мазкур масала юзасидан агарда қонунчиликка қўйидаги тарзда татбиқ этсак Ўзбекистон Республикаси ЖПКнинг 249-моддаси 2-қисмига Гаров бўйича қўйилган пул суммасининг агар жиноят ишида айбланувчи тариқасида иштирок этишга жалб қилинган шахс реабилитация этилиб оқланса ушбу шахснинг гаровга қўйилган мол-мулк ва бошқа қимматликлари инфляция даражасини эътиборга олиниб депозит қўйган орган томонидан қайтарилиш механизмини жорий этсак, келгусида реабилитация қилинган шахсларнинг моддий ва маънавий зарар кўриш ҳолатлари ҳамда мазкур турдаги эҳтиёт чорасининг қонунга ҳилоф равишда қўлланилиш ҳолатларининг ҳам албатта камайишига хизмат қилади.

Ушбу норманинг амалга тадбиқ этилиши ҳозирги кунда олиб борилаётган ҳар бир ислохотларнинг туб замирида инсон қадрини ётиши керак деган тамойилнинг амалдагаи ифодаси бўлади деб ўйлайман, сабаби фуқароларимиз тергов ёки суд ишларининг депозит ҳисобига қўйган

мол-мулкларидан фойдаланиш натижасида маълум бир манфаат ва ёйинки тадбиркорлик фаолияти билан шуғулланиб жамиятимизга фойда келтирган бўлар эди. Авваламбор эҳтиёт чорасининг қўлланилиши шахсга жазо чораси ёки айбдорлик масаласини ҳал қилмайди, фақатгина тергов ва суд зарураяти вужудга келганлиги боис шахснинг ҳуқуқлари ва эркинликларини маълум муддат давомида чеклаб турадиган жиноий-процессуал норма ҳисобланади.

FOYDALANILGAN ADABIYOTLAR:

- 1.Ўзбекистон Республикаси Конституцияси
- 2.Ўзбекистон Республикаси Жиноят кодекси
- 2.Ўзбекистон Республикаси Жиноят-процессуал кодекси
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- 5.Жиноят ҳуқуқи махsus қисм дарслик ИВ Академия 2021.Ташкент
- 6.Конституциявий ҳуқуқ дарслик JXU 2019 Ташкент

OLIV TA'LIM MUASSASALARIDA CHIZMACHILIK FANINI O'QITISHNING DOLZARBLIGI

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ELSEVIER



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Abstract: Oliy ta'lim muassasalarida chizmachilik fanini o'qitishda grafik ta'limni rivojlantirishning pedagogik nazariya va amaliyotdagi holati, talabalarga chizmachilik fanlarini o'qitishda chizmachilik darslarida talabalarni grafik ta'limga qiziqishlarini oshirish jarayoni ochib berilgan.

Keywords: Oliy ta'lim, Chizmachilik, pedagogik texnologiyalar, texnika, kompyuter, talaba.

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Abstract: The state of pedagogical theory and practice of the development of graphic education in teaching drawing in higher educational institutions, the process of increasing students' interest in graphic education in drawing lessons when teaching students to draw is revealed.

Keywords: higher education, drawing, pedagogical technologies, technique, computer, student.a.

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Respublikamizning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy kamoloti yosh avlodning sa'y-harakatiga bog'liq ekanligi endi hech kimga sir emas. Davlal dasturi mamlakatimizda olib borilayotgan ta'limiy islohotlar tizimida chizmachilik fanining ham munosibatni borligi va ularga hukumatimiz alohida e'tibor bilan qarayotganligining e'tiborlidir²²².

Jonajon diyorimiz o'z mustaqilligini qo'lga kiritgandan so'ng yurtimizda qator samarali islohotlar amalga oshirila boshladi. Barcha sohalarda bo'lgani kabi ta'lim sohasini ham istiqbolli rivojlantiruvchi tub islohatlarga qo'l urila boshladi. Bu sohani rivojlantirishga doir qator rejali dasturlar ishlab chiqildi va asta sekinlik bilan amalda qo'llanildi.

Mazkur qanday rivojlantiruvchi islohotlar avvalo pastki pog'onalardan boshlangani kabi ta'lim bo'g'inida ham quyi qismdan boshlandi. Ko'p o'tmay bu ishlar o'z natijalarini ko'rsata boshladi. Ta'lim tizimidagi barcha sohalar rivojlantirildi.

Texnikaning asosini tashkil etuvchi fanlar qatorida chizmachilik fanlari yetakchi o'rin egallaydi. Bejizga "Chizmachilik-texnikaning tilidir" deyilmagan. boisi chizmachilik fanlarisiz texnika taraqqiyotini tasavvur e'tish mushkul.

²²² Karimov I.A.. Barkamol avlod-0'zbekislon laraqqiyotining poydevori-T. "Sharq" 1997 yil

Mustaqillik yillarida chizmachilik faniga alohida e'tibor qaratildi²²³. "Ta'lim to'g'risida" gi va "Kadrlar tayyorlash Milliy dasturi" jamiyatni harakallantiruvchi kuch - shaxs deb ko'rsatilgan. Bu hususiyatlarni hisobga olgan holda ta'lim tizimining asosiy bo'sqichini hisoblangan oliy ta'limda chizmachilik tanlarini o'qitilishiga alohida e'tibor qaratilmoqda lozim hisoblanadi. Shu o'rinda bir narsani ta'kidlab o'tish joizki, yurtimizda yaratilgan qadimiy inshootlar, noyob tasviriy, me'moriy asarlarga maftun bo'lib qolarkanmiz, shunday yuksak badiyatni bunyod etgan me'mor, musavvir va haykaltaroshlarning san'ati, mahoratidan qalbimizda iftixor xissiyotlari uyg'onadi. Bularning asosida albatta chizmachilik fanining o'rni kattadir. Buyum va narsalarni tekislikda tasvirlash qadim zamonlardan beri kishilarning e'tiborini jalb qilib kelgan. Arxiv hujjatlarini va arxologik qazilmalar me'morchilik va muhandislik grafikasi XV asrdayoq O'rta Osiyoda mavjud bo'lganligi to'g'risida guvohlik beradi. Hali harf yozuvlar paydo bo'lmasidan avval kishilar o'z fikr va maqsadlarini grafik tasvirlardan foydalanib ifodalanganlar. Ishlab chiqarish, fan texnikasi, madaniyat va san'at taraqqiy etgan sari grafik tasvirlar ham asta-sekin rivojlanib, takomillashib borgan. Texnikaning rivojlanishida O'rta Osiyolik mashhur olimlarning hissasi behisobdir²²⁴. Abu Ali ibn Sinoning yuk ko'targich mexanizmi bunga misol boda oladi. Tarixiy manbaa materiallari va yangi zamonaviy texnik taraqqiyot yangiliklarini o'zaro uyg'onlashtirgan holda o'quv jarayonini tashkil qilish, intellektual salohiyatli kadrlarni tayyorlash hozirgi kun talabi bo'lib qolmoqda.

Chizmachilik fanini o'qitishda eng avvalo o'quv xonalari har taraflama talabga javob bermog'i muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Afsuski hozirgi kunda oliy ta'lim muassasalarida o'quv xonalari talab darajasida deb bo'lmaydi. Xonalar yetarlicha yoritilmaganligi, jihozlanmaganligiga guvoh bo'lamiz. Shu o'rinda o'zimizning tavsiyalarimizni berib o'tamiz:

- o'quv xonasining gigiyenik jihatdan talabga javob berishi;
- o'quv xonalarining yorug' bo'lishi;
- chizmachilik fani uchun maxsus ishlab chiqilgan partalar;
- o'quv jihozlari;
- maxsus doskalar;
- kompyuter jihozlari;

E'tibor berib qarasak ko'plab kasb-hunar maktablarida chizmachilik sohalariga ajratilgan soatlar ancha ko'p, bu esa talabalarni bilim olishlari uchun yetarli hisoblanadi. Endi o'ylab ko'raylik dars berayotgan kadr o'zi mukammal bilmagan narsalarni talabalarga qanday qilib o'rgatadi. Natijada oliy ta'lim dargohlariga tavyorlanayotgan kadrlab qanday qilib yetuk ilm sohibi bo'lib

²²³ Садаатов, Ч. Х., Г. Т. Нарматова, and М. Б. Хайдарова. "ОВЛАДЕНИЯ ГРАФИЧЕСКОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ ДЕРЕН В СРЕДИ; ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЙ ШКОЛЕ." *Матрица научного познания* 8 (2020): ; 28- 131.

²²⁴ Sh Murodov. I. Yakimov. A.Xolmurzayev, M.Jumayev, A.To'xtayev. Chizma geomclriya. "Iqlisod -moliya". 2010

chiqadi. Buni oldini olish maqsadida oliy ta'lim tizimida bu sohalarga doir chizmachilik fanlarini soatlarini yaxshilash talab etiladi.

Shu o'rinda o'zimizni bir qator tavsiyalarimizni berib o'tamiz:

- pedagog kadrlar tayyorlanayotgan oliy dargohlarda chizmachilik sohasini alohida yo'nalish sifatida tashkil etilishi;

- umumiy o'rta talim maktablarida va kasb-hunar maktablarida keng ko'lamda o'tayotgan chizmachilik fanlarini soatlarini oshirish;

kasb-kunar kollejlarda mutaxassislik fani silatida o'qitilayotgan chizmachilik fani sohalarini alohida yo'nalish sifatida tashkil etilishi;

Yurtimizning boshqa bilim dargohlarida ham axvol xuddi shu tarzda desak mubolag'a bo'lmaydi. Keling endi "Proyeksion chizmachilik" bo'limiga boshqa oliy ta'lim maskanlarida ajratilgan soatlarga to'xtalib o'tsak:

- Toshkent davlat avtomobil yo'llar institutida - muhandislik grafikasi bo'limiga 30 - soat, "Proyeksion chizmachilik" bo'limi shu bo'lim ichida o'qitiladi;

- Toshkent davlat texnika universitetida - "Proyeksion chizmachilik" bo'limi, muhandislik grafikasi bo'limi ichida o'qitiladi. Bu oliy dargohda mutaxassisligi bo'yicha proyeksion chizmachilik bo'limi 120 soat, 98 soat, 72 soat, 42 soati o'qitiladi;

- Toshkent to'qimachilik va vengil sanoat institutida - "Proyeksion chizmachilik" bo'limi bor yo'g'i 12 soat o'qitiladi;

- Samarqand davlat universitetida - "Proyeksion chizmachilik" bo'limi 14-soat o'qitiladi;

- Toshkent temir yo'l muhandislari institutida - "Proyeksion chizmachilik" bo'limi 12 soat o'qitiladi;

- Toshkent arxitektura qurilish institutida - "Proyeksion chizmachilik" bo'limi muhandislik grafikasi bo'limiga ajratilgan 72 soat ichida o'qitiladi;

- Termiz davlat universiteti - 60 soat o'qitiladi;

Yuqorida keltirilgan ma'lumotlarga nazar soladigan bo'lsak nafaqat "Proyeksion chizmachilik" bo'limiga balki chizmachilik fanlariga ajratilgan 30 soallar kamligini guvohi bo'lamiz. Qanday qilib mukammal bilim olmagan kadr ertaga o'z sohasida murg'ak qalblarda yurt kelajagi uchun olovni yoqa oladi. Bu chizmachilik fanlariga ajratilgan soatlar bo'yicha muommo bo'lsa, endi asosis muommalardan biriga to'xtalib o'tsak.

Asosiy muammolardan biri hali-haligacha darslar eski an'anaviy shaklda ya'ni asosiy ro'lda o'qituvchi. Bu muommoni hal qilmasdan turib boshqa muommolarni hal qilish qiyin kechadi. Sabab har-bir sohada o'sha sohaning yeiuk malakali kadrlari laoliyat olib borsalar qolgan muommolar o'z-o'zidan bartaraf bo'ladi.

Bizning fikrimizcha chizmachilik darslarini o'tishda eski an'anaviy shakldan vos kechadigan vaqt keldi. Chizmachilik darslari endilikda zamonaviy pedagogik texnologiyalar asosida tashkil etilishi ancha samarali natijalar bermoqda. Zamonaviy pedagogik texnologiyalarning chizmachilik darslariga amaliy tadbigi

mavzu mohiyatini dars davomida talabalarga bosqichma-bosqich, mukammal tarzda yelkazib berish imkonini keltirib chiqaradi. Bugungi kunda ya'na bir achinarli holat pedagog kadrlarning o'zi talab darajasida emasligi. Chizmachilik fannini o'qitishda pedagog kadrlar talab darajasida bo'lmasa yuqoridagi aytib o'tilgan muommo hal qilinmaydi. Ming afsuslar bilan aytish joizki hozirgi vaqtda ham chizmachilik darslarini eski shaklda olib barayotgan pedagoglar ham yo'q emas. Ular darslarni asosiy qismini bollarga konspekt yozdirish bilan o'tkazmoqdalar. Buning boisi o'zlari yetuk mutaxassis kadr emasligi, zamonaviy pedagogik texnologiyalardan unumli foydalana olmasligidir²²⁵.

Bundan kelib chiqadiki xozirgi kundagi pedagog kadrlar quvidagi talablarga javob bermog'i lozim;

- O'z sohasining yetuk malakali mulaxassisi bo'lmog'i;
- Darslarni to'g'ri taqsimlay olishi;
- Zamonaviy pedagogik texnologiyalar mohiyatini to'la anglab yetishi;
- Zamonaviy pedagogik texnologiyalardan to'g'ri foydalana olishi;
- Komyuter texnologiyalaridan unumli foydalanishi;
- Talabalarni darsga qiziqkira olishi;
- Mavzu mohiyatini talabalarga to'laqonli yetkazib berishi;
- Barcha talabalar bilan birday ishlay olishi;
- Talabalar bilimni to'g'ri baholay olishi;

Endigi muommo chizmachilik darslarida ko'rgazmali materiallar sifatida faqatgina plakatlardan foydalanilishi. Negadur texnika asrida ham chizmachilik darslarida hali hanuzgacha faqatgina plakatlardan foydalanilayotganiga guvoh bo'lamiz. Chizmachilik ayniqsa proryeksion chizmachilik bo'limini talabalarga tushuntirish mushkul. Shuning uchun ham talabalarga darslar jarayomda animatsion effektlar yordamida tayyorlangan mavzuga doir qisqa video roliklar talabalarga namoyish etilishi mavzuni ya'nada mustaxkamlaydi va talabalarning tushunishi osonlashadi, shuning bilan birga ularning fazaviy tassavuri, mantiqiy fikirlashlari ham o'sadi²²⁶.

Nega talabalar berilgan mustaqil ishlarini internetdan tayyorini olishga o'rganishgan? Bu savolga javob toppish qiyin emas o'qituvchi talabaga mustaqil ish berayotgan mahal quyidagi adabiyotlardan foydalanaslardeb adabiyollar ro'yxatini o'qiydi. Kutubxonada chet el adabiyotlarini qo'ya turing o'zimizning ona tilimizda chop etilgan adabiyotlarni ham topish qiyin. Aytingchi talaba endi internetdan tayyorini olmay ya'na nima qilsin. Bu muommoni ham hal qilmoq darkor.

²²⁵ Sh Murodov. I. Yakimov. A.Xolmurzayev, M.Jumayev, A.To'xtayev. Chizma geomclriya. "Iqlisod -moliya". 2010

²²⁶ Садатов, Чори. "Обучение рисованию обнаженного мужского тела с передней стороны с карандашным рисунком." *Общество и инновации 'С..нп* (2021): 361-365.

Bu muommolar bugungi kunda oliy ta'lim maskanlarida chizmachilik fanlarini o'qitish birmuncha susligidan dalolat beradi. Bu muommolarni oldin olish, bartaraf etish yo'lida bir muncha samarali ishlar olib borilmoqda.

Hulosa o'rnida shuni ta'kidlab o'tish joizkiy oliy ta'lim maskanlarida chizmachilik fanlariga alohida e'tibor berib o'qitilmog'i kerakligi muhim ahamiyat kasb eladi. Qolaversa bu fanni alohida yo'nalish sifatida o'qitilishi maqsadga muvofiqdir.

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CONSTRUCTION OF A MODIFICATION OF THE TRAPEZOIDAL QUADRATURE FORMULA BASED ON THE THIRD-ORDER LOCAL INTERPOLATION SPLINE FUNCTION WITH A DEFECT EQUAL TO TWO

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Abstract. Two recently introduced quadrature schemes for weakly singular integrals are investigated in the context of boundary integral equations arising in the isogeometric formulation of Galerkin Boundary Element Method (BEM). In the first scheme, the regular part of the integrand is approximated by a suitable quasi-interpolation spline. In the second scheme the regular part is approximated by a product of two spline functions. The two schemes are tested and compared against other standard and novel methods available in literature to evaluate different types of integrals arising in the Galerkin formulation. Numerical tests reveal that under reasonable assumptions the second scheme convergences with the optimal order in the Galerkin method, when performing h-refinement, even with a small amount of quadrature nodes. The quadrature schemes are validated also in numerical examples to solve 2D Laplace problems with Dirichlet boundary conditions.

Keywords: isogeometric analysis, Galerkin boundary element method, quadrature formulae, quasi-interpolation.

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Introduction. Boundary Element Method (BEM) is a numerical technique to transform the differential problem into an integral one, where the unknowns are defined only on the boundary of the computational domain. The main two advantages of the method are the dimension reduction of the problem and the simplicity to treat external problems. As a major drawback, the integral formulation involves Boundary Integral Equations (BIEs), which contain singular kernel functions. Therefore, robust and precise quadrature formulae are necessary to provide an accurate numerical evaluation. The solution of the considered BIE is then obtained by collocation or Galerkin procedures. The isogeometric formulation of boundary element method (IgA-BEM) has been successfully applied to 2D and 3D problems, such as linear elasticity, fracture mechanics, acoustic and Stokes flows. Recently, the IgA paradigm has been combined for the first time to the Symmetric Galerkin Boundary Element Method (IgA-SGBEM), which has revealed to be very effective among BEM schemes. Moreover, the full potential of B-splines over the more common Lagrangian basis has been recently exploited. In this work we frame the two quadrature procedures in a Galerkin IgA-BEM for the 2D Laplace problem with Dirichlet boundary conditions. In particular, the derived quadrature formulae are obtained using a quasi-interpolation (QI) operator, firstly

introduced and then applied to construct quadrature rules for regular integrals. The second procedure has been successfully applied in a Galerkin adaptive BEM using hierarchical B-splines. The authors also provide some theoretical results about the convergence order of the quadrature rule, when h-refinement is performed.

Materials. In this paper we experimentally test both procedures for the regular and weakly singular integrals occurring in the Galerkin formulation. We compare the achieved accuracy with other quadratures available in literature and suitable for the evaluation of the assayed boundary integrals; namely the methods. Moreover, we recall some results about perturbed Galerkin BEM to provide an estimate for the asymptotic accuracy of the quadratures required to obtain the optimal order of convergence.

Methods. The aim of this paper is to present a higher order predictor method for the numerical tracing of implicitly defined curves. This higher order predictor is described based upon the clamped cubic spline interpolation function using previously computed points on the curve to compute the coefficients via divided differences. Some applications are made to the numerical integration of closed implicitly defined curves. The line integral is approximated via a Gauss–Legendre quadrature of the interpolating function.

Results. Numerical continuation (Path following) methods have long served as useful numerical tools in modern mathematics. They are techniques for numerically approximating a solution curve c which is implicitly defined by an underdetermined system of equations. There are various objectives for which the numerical approximation of c can be used.

In the context of numerical continuation methods, one considers curves which are implicitly defined by an underdetermined system of equations

$$(1) H(u)=0, \text{ where } H: \mathbb{R}^{n+1} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n \text{ is a smooth map.}$$

We shall mean that a map is *smooth* if it has as many continuous derivatives as the discussion requires.

Let $u_0 \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ be a root of H such that the Jacobian matrix $H'(u_0)$ has maximal rank. Then it follows from the Implicit Function Theorem that the solution set $H^{-1}(0)$ can be locally parametrized about u_0 with respect to some parameter, say s . We thus obtain the solution curve $c(s)$ of the equation $H(u)=0$.

If we take s to be the arclength, we obtain a smooth curve $c: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ for some interval I containing zero, such that for all $s \in I$:

- (1) $c(0)=u_0$;
- (2) $H'(c(s))c'(s)=0$;
- (3) $\|c'(s)\|=1$;
- (4) $\det H'(c(s))c'(s) > 0$.

Here and in the following, B^* denotes the Hermitian transpose of B , $\|u\|$ the Euclidean norm of u , H' the total derivative (the Jacobian) of H , and c' the derivative of c with respect to arclength.

One of the important concepts which we use hereafter is the *tangent vector* induced by an $n \times (n+1)$ matrix with maximal rank. It is denoted by $t(A)$ and is defined to be the unique vector $t(A)$ in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} that satisfies the following conditions:

- (1) $At(A)=0$;
- (2) $\|t(A)\|=1$;
- (3) $\det At(A)^* > 0$.

Since the solution curve c is characterized by the initial value problem

(2) $u' = t(H'(u)), u(0) = u_0$, it is evident that the numerical methods for solving initial value problems could be used to numerically trace c . However, in general this is not an efficient approach, since it ignores the strong contractive properties which the curve c has relative to corrector steps in view of the fact that it satisfies the equation $H(u)=0$. In fact, a typical path following method consists of a succession of two steps:

Predictor step: An approximate step along the curve, usually in the general direction of the tangent of the curve.

Corrector step: One or more iterative steps for solving $H(u)=0$ which bring the predicted point back to the curve.

It is usual to call such procedures *predictor corrector path following methods*.

Path following methods usually split into two main categories. The first one is to safely follow the curve as fast as possible, until a certain point is reached. In this category we will get fast results with less accuracy. The second category is to approximate the entire solution curve with some given accuracy. Siyyam and Syam, considered the first category by applying the Euler predictor and Gauss-Newton-Corrector to trace an implicitly defined curve. Modified versions of the trapezoidal and Romberg rules were used to approximate line integrals over implicitly defined curves. The predictor was only of local order two. So, all of their numerical integration results were of order two. One may expect to obtain improved efficiency by using higher order predictors, especially when the solution curve needs to be approximated very well at all points.

However, in higher dimensions Newton-type correctors may become expensive and hence in order to reduce the number of corrector steps and to allow larger predictor steps, it may be advantageous to use higher order predictors.

One can use the Newton and the Hermite interpolation techniques as a predictor. These techniques concerned the approximation of a portion of the solution curve by a polynomial. However, the oscillatory nature of high-degree polynomials and the property that a fluctuation over a small portion of the curve can induce large fluctuations over the solution curve restricts their use.

Now, assume that A is an $n \times n$ strictly diagonally dominant and tridiagonal matrix. Then, A is a nonsingular matrix which implies that the linear system of n equations and n unknowns $Ax=b$ has a unique solution. In this case we will use the Crout Factorization Algorithm for tridiagonal linear system.

Since the Crout factorization algorithm requires only $(5n-4)$ multiplications and divisions and $(3n-3)$ additions and subtractions, we will use it in this paper.

Assume that the points u_0, u_1, \dots, u_m along the solution curve c have already been generated. There are many ways to generate the first m points if u_0 is given. One can use multistep methods or Runge-Kutta methods of high order to be suitable to the order that we use in the interpolation. We cannot use the Euler predictor, because it is of order two and if we were to lose the accuracy at any point, it would effect the entire result. Assume that the corresponding tangents $t_0=t(H'(u_0)), \dots, t_m=t(H'(u_m))$ are computed. For more details how to compute them.

The idea is to use a cubic spline interpolating function $p_q(h)$ using the points $u_m, u_{m-1}, \dots, u_{m-q}$ where $q \leq m$, with coefficients in R^{n+1} , satisfying $p_q(0)=u_m$ as a predicting function. In this case, we say that $p_q(h)$ has order q . The main issue is to express the interpolating function in terms of a suitable parameter ξ . Lundberg and Poore [4] showed that the arclength is the ideal parameter to use. This will give additional complexity of obtaining precise numerical approximations of the arclength s_i such that $c(s_i)=u_i$. For this reason, we use a local parametrization ξ induced by the current approximate tangent $t \approx t(H'(u_m))$, which does not need to be very accurate. We assume the normalization $||t||=1$ holds. This local parametrization $c(\xi)$ is defined as the locally unique solution of the system $(3)H(u)=0, t*(u_m+\xi t-u)=0$ for ξ in some open interval containing zero. It follows that $(4)c(\xi_i)=u_i$, where $\xi_i=t*(u_i-u_m)$.

By differentiating $c(\xi)$ with respect to ξ and using (3), we obtain $dc(\xi)/d\xi=c(s)t*c(s)$.

We should mention that we have two different types of derivative for c . The first one is the derivative with respect to the arclength which is denoted by $c(s)$. In this paper, we use the first derivative only with respect to the arclength. The second type is the derivative with respect to ξ . The notation for these derivatives are $dc(\xi)/d\xi=c'(\xi), c''(\xi), c^{(3)}(\xi), \dots, c^{(m)}(\xi)$.

If the tangents t_i at the points u_i are available for use, we can form the clamped cubic spline interpolating function p_q .

The clamped cubic spline function $p_q(h)$ satisfies the following conditions:

(a)

$p_q(h)$ is a cubic polynomial, denoted by $S_j^q(h)$, on the subinterval $[\zeta_j, \zeta_{j+1}]$ for each $j=m-q:m-1$.

(b)

$$p_q(\zeta_j) = c(\zeta_j) \text{ for each } j = m - q : m.$$

(c)

$$S_{j+1}^q(\zeta_{j+1}) = S_j^q(\zeta_{j+1}) \text{ for each } j = m - q : m - 2.$$

(d)

$$S_{j+1}^{q'}(\zeta_{j+1}) = S_j^{q'}(\zeta_{j+1}) \text{ for each } j = m - q : m - 2.$$

(e)

$$S_{j+1}^{q''}(\zeta_{j+1}) = S_j^{q''}(\zeta_{j+1}) \text{ for each } j = m - q : m - 2.$$

(f)

$$p_q'(\zeta_{m-q}) = c'(\zeta_{m-q}) \text{ and } p_q'(\zeta_m) = c'(\zeta_m).$$

where ξ_i and $c[\xi_i]$ are as given in (4) and $c'[\xi_i] = \frac{t_i}{(t^*t_i)}$.

To construct the clamped cubic spline interpolant for $c(\zeta)$, the conditions (a)–(f) are applied to the cubic polynomials $S_j^q(h) = a_j + b_j(h - \zeta_j) + c_j(h - \zeta_j)^2 + d_j(h - \zeta_j)^3$ for each $j = m - q : m - 2$. From condition (b), we see that $p_q(\zeta_j) = S_j^q(\zeta_j) = c(\zeta_j)$ which implies that $a_j = c(\zeta_j) = u_j$ for each $j = m - q : m - 1$. Simple calculations give us the following linear system $Ax = b$, where $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2h_{m-q} & -h_{m-q} & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ h_{m-q} & 2(h_{m-q} + h_{m-q+1}) & -h_{m-q+1} & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ h_{m-1} & 2(h_{m-1} + h_{m-2}) & -h_{m-2} & \dots & 0 \\ h_{m-1} & 3h_{m-1} & -3h_{m-2} & \dots & 3c'(\zeta_m) \end{bmatrix}$, $b = \begin{bmatrix} 3h_{m-q}(a_{m-q+1} - a_{m-q}) - 3c'(\zeta_{m-q}) \\ 3h_{m-q+1}(a_{m-q+2} - a_{m-q+1}) - 3h_{m-q}(a_{m-q+1} - a_{m-q}) \\ 3h_{m-1}(a_{m-1} - a_{m-2}) - 3h_{m-2}(a_{m-1} - a_{m-2}) \\ 3c'(\zeta_m) - 3h_{m-1}(a_{m-1} - a_{m-2}) \end{bmatrix}$ and $x = \begin{bmatrix} c_{m-q} \\ c_{m-q+1} \\ c_{m-q+2} \\ \vdots \\ c_m \end{bmatrix}$.

In the linear system (5), $h_j = \zeta_{j+1} - \zeta_j$, for each $j = m - q : m - 1$.

Since A is strictly diagonally dominant, the linear system has a unique solution for $c_{m-q}, c_{m-q+1}, \dots, c_m$. From condition (e), we see that $2c_{j+1} = 2c_j + 6d_j h_j$ which implies that $d_j = \frac{c_{j+1} - c_j}{3h_j}$ for each $j = m - q : m - 1$. From condition (c), we have $a_{j+1} = a_j + b_j h_j + c_j h_j^2 + d_j h_j^3$ which implies that $b_j = \frac{a_{j+1} - a_j - c_j h_j^2 - d_j h_j^3}{h_j} = \frac{a_{j+1} - a_j - c_j h_j^2 - \frac{c_{j+1} - c_j}{3h_j} h_j^3}{h_j} = \frac{a_{j+1} - a_j - c_j h_j^2 - \frac{c_{j+1} - c_j}{3} h_j^2}{h_j} = \frac{a_{j+1} - a_j - c_j h_j^2 - \frac{c_{j+1} - c_j}{3} h_j^2}{h_j}$ for each $j = m - q : m - 1$.

We should note that the linear system is tridiagonal system and A is strictly diagonally dominant. Thus, we will use the Crout factorization for solving this system.

Now a general philosophy for monitoring the order and steplength of higher order predictors is presented. To do this, let u_n be a current point on the solution curve c which can be locally parametrized via the parameter s , and assume that $c(0) = u_n$. For a cubic spline of order q , consider a polynomial predictor of the form $c(h) \approx S_j^q(h) = u_j + \sum_{i=1}^q \frac{c^{(i)}(\xi_j)}{i!} h^i$ which represents an approximation via the Taylor formula. For more details, how can we write. In fact, there are two different ways for obtaining the coefficients $c_{i,j}$.

(1) By polynomial interpolation making use of previously calculated points on the curve.

(2) By successive numerical differentiation at u_n .

The former is less expensive to calculate, and it is the approach which will be presented in this paper.

One way for determining the next steplength and the next order in the predictor is given below. Let $\text{tol} > 0$ be a given tolerance. The term $\|c_{4,j}\| h^4$ can be viewed as a rough estimate for the truncation error of the predictor $p_{q-1}(h)$ in the interval $[\xi_j, \xi_{j+1}]$. Hence, by solving $\|c_{4,j}\| h^4 = \text{tol}$ for h , we get $h_j(q) = \text{tol} \|c_{4,j}\|^{-1/4}$. Let $h_q = \max\{h_j(q) : m-q \leq j \leq m-1\}$. Choose h_q as the steplength for the predictor $p_{q-1}(h)$ in order to remain within the given tolerance. Due to instabilities of various kinds, we anticipate that eventually $h_2 < h_3 < \dots < h_l \geq h_{l+1}$, will hold for some l . Thus, the predictor p_{l-1} with steplength h_l is our next choice.

One of the interesting cases for the line integral is the integration over a closed curve. In order to handle this case for an implicitly defined curve, it is necessary to develop a reliable numerical method for determining when the curve has been completely traversed. Siyyam and Syam developed such stopping criteria. We have implemented that stopping criterion along with the clamped cubic spline higher order predictor and tested many different examples. The results we have obtained indicate that it works nicely and efficiently.

In this example we took the maximum degree of any clamped cubic spline interpolating function to be eight. Moreover, we have calculated the sum of all stepsizes from the steplength control h_1, h_2, \dots, h_{n-1} where n is the number of points generated along the solution curve until the stopping criterion is satisfied, along with the corresponding predictor's degrees q_1, q_2, \dots, q_{n-1} , and we define S_k to be $S_k = \sum_{i=1}^k h_i$ for $k=1:n-1$. We have sketched the graphs of h_k against S_k , and the graphs of q_k against S_k for $k=1:n-1$ for the tolerances 10^{-6} , 10^{-9} , and 10^{-12} , respectively.

In Example (1), we choose a symmetric curve which is an ∞ -Shape. If the arclength control (8) is satisfied at all points along the solution curve, two conditions must hold.

Conclusion. A study of the two recently introduced spline quasi-interpolation quadrature schemes is performed in the context of boundary integral equations in Galerkin IgA-BEM. A comparison of the accuracy of the schemes was already done, when considering singular integrals. The analysis with respect to the amount of employed quadrature nodes revealed the optimal order of convergence for both approaches. In the present paper, numerical tests show a notable difference between the two schemes. For a fixed amount of quadrature nodes the accuracy of the considered integrals is examined, when performing h-refinement of the approximation space. The observed rate of convergence is optimal only for the second scheme. In the numerical simulations for the 2D Laplace problems, the optimal order of convergence of the approximate solution is achieved with a small number of quadrature nodes, when the second procedure is employed. Regarding the first procedure, the amount of nodes should be increased to recover the optimal

order for all the h-refinement steps. In the future work we would like to investigate quadrature schemes for integrals of higher order singularities for more complex differential problems. A valuable contribution would be to derive stable formulae for the modified moments to simplify the construction of the proposed methods.

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THE ECONOMIC NECESSITY OF ISLAMIC MICROFINANCE ORGANIZATIONS IN POVERTY REDUCTION

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Abstract. Poverty is one of the problems of the global world. One of the main reasons for this is the limited access to financial services. Indeed, it is natural that the poor need not only loans, but also various banking services such as credit, savings, remittances and insurance. Since commercial banks mainly specialize in big cities, microfinance organizations come to the rescue. Microcredit organizations are also divided into two groups according to their formation and operation. These are traditional and Islamic microcredit organizations.

Microloans offered by traditional microfinance organizations contain an element of riba, which is prohibited by Islamic Shari'a, due to the fact that the Muslim population and entrepreneurs in the country are prevented from using them. Therefore, the establishment of Islamic microfinance organizations plays an important role in eradicating poverty, especially in many countries with Muslim populations.

Keywords: isogeometric analysis, Galerkin boundary element method, quadrature formulae, quasi-interpolation. Islamic Microfinance Organization, ribo, Islamic financial services, zakat, waqf, murabaha, musharaka, mudaraba

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Microfinance is emerging as a powerful financial mechanism in the fight against poverty around the world. The concept of microfinance was first implemented in 1976 by Nobel laureate Professor Muhammad Yunus. Since then, it has been adopted by many, improved, and used by organizations in various countries, mainly in the developing world, as one of the main financial tools to fight against poverty and improve the rural economy. The main reason for the emergence of microfinance was to reduce the level of poverty, to create an opportunity for the population with low income to use financial services, but it was later redirected as a mechanism aimed at making a profit and was used for various purposes [2]. Until now, it is actively used not to reduce poverty, but to make financial services available to the general public. It has been recognized internationally that Islamic microfinance is more effective in reducing poverty than traditional microfinance.

In 2020, the assets of Islamic microfinance institutions were estimated at USD 156.7 billion and this figure is projected to reach USD 304.3 billion by 2026, with an annual growth rate of 11.9% during the analysis period [3]. As a result of the introduction of this financial mechanism, it is possible to reduce poverty by

creating job vacancies and increasing the financial literacy of the population, and the use of financial services by the low-income population.

Microfinance institutions have been proposed as a way to provide financial services to low-income households that do not have access to commercial banks. Microfinance is primarily the provision of financial services in the form of savings and loans to low-income people, as well as other forms of service provision such as insurance, social mediation, financial literacy, and entrepreneurship training.[8] It is an effective tool to combat poverty, especially in developing countries.

Brandsma and Bourgeoisie (2004) describe microfinance as:[9]

1. Focusing on low-income entrepreneurs who do not have access to commercial banks;
2. Creating simple and convenient access to small, short-term and recurring loans to borrowers using informal assessment that replaces collateral and investments;
3. Provides voluntary savings services that facilitate small deposits, convenient deposit and quick liquidation.

Microfinance organizations operating on the basis of Islamic Sharia rules are called Islamic microfinance organizations. Islamic Microfinance involves providing financial services to clients using Islamic principles such as brotherhood, solidarity and partnership. In addition, business is financed on the basis of partnership between institutions and clients [6].

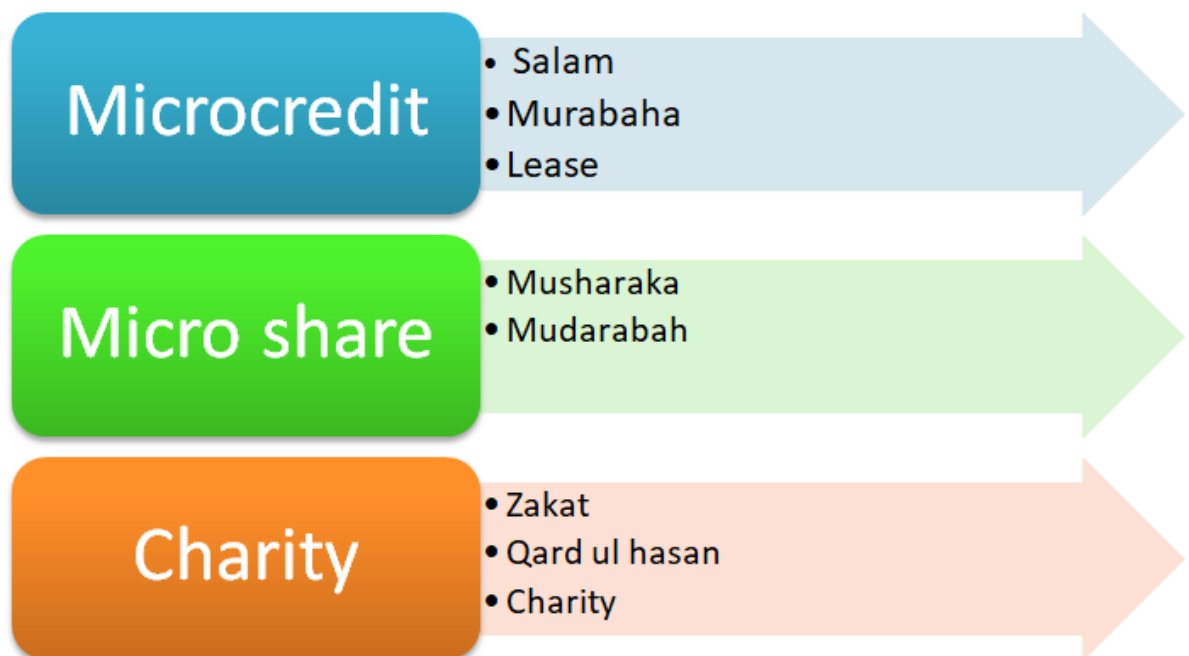


Figure 1. Structure of Islamic Microfinance.²²⁷

²²⁷ Source: Compiled by the author based on research results.

Islamic microfinance organizations are divided into two groups: commercial and non-commercial. The business form includes microcredit and microshare (business based on partnership). Non-commercial forms include Waqf funds.

In addition to the above, Islamic microfinance organizations can issue microloans only in ways permitted by Sharia (halal). Prohibited activities include: raising pigs, selling tobacco, selling alcoholic beverages or their transportation, storage, human trafficking, computer games, and other similar activities that are dangerous for society.

The introduction and development of Islamic financial services remains an urgent issue for Uzbekistan, where the majority of the population is made up of Muslims [7]. The law "On non-bank credit organizations and microfinancing activities" (ORQ-765, 20.04.2022) was adopted. The signing of this law is one of the major steps taken for the development of the sector. In Article 4 of this law, Islamic financing services are defined as Islamic services. Financial services provided by the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan in accordance with the rules of international organizations that define the standards of financing are indicated[1]. It is also important to develop the forms based on it.

Islamic microfinance provides services based on Sharia rules and shares profits and losses with the entrepreneur. The question arises, why does Uzbekistan need Islamic microfinance?

Widespread introduction of Islamic microfinance organizations provides the following opportunities for the country:

1. to ensure the maximum participation of free funds available to the population and business representatives in the development of the economy; (If deposit option is given)
2. development and diversification of financial services for the low-income population in the country;
3. create many new jobs;
4. increase the activity of the population in the financial market by increasing the financial literacy of the population;
5. Coordinate and upgrade infrastructure in the country by establishing a new microfinance industry providing Islamic financial services;
6. contribute to the implementation of the state program to combat poverty;

Summarizing the data collected during the scientific research, microfinance refers to the provision of financial services to poor and disadvantaged people, whose economic status due to low income limits their access to existing financial systems. Provides micro-scale financial services for people with limited access to services such as credit, venture capital, savings, insurance, money transfers. Providing financial services to the poor can help reduce poverty by increasing household income and assets and economic security.

Islamic microfinance provides financial services based on Sharia principles. Its superiority over traditional microfinance is characterized by the prohibition of *riba* and *gharar*, as well as the inclusion of services such as *zakat* and *sadaqah*, which are given to the extremely poor population on the condition of non-repayment. The conducted studies show that Islamic microfinance is more effective in reducing poverty and increases the welfare of the society than the traditional one.

Summary. In the world, Islamic microfinance organizations have passed the stage of establishment and formation, and it has been proven that they are more effective than traditional microfinance organizations in fighting against poverty. The introduction of Islamic microfinance organizations primarily serves to combat poverty and create jobs. The establishment of an Islamic microfinance institution will be an important factor for the bright future of Uzbekistan, as well as a foundation and development prospect for the establishment of an Islamic window and Islamic banks. reaches full use in development.

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FINANCING ISSUES OF SMALL BUSINESS ENTITIES BY COMMERCIAL BANKS

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Abstract: The article describes the issues of financing small business and private business entities based on lending, increasing the activity of commercial banks in financial support of small business, existing problems in obtaining bank loans as one of the sources of financing for small business, and approaches to their solution.

Keywords: small business and private entrepreneurship structures; commercial banks; financing; financial support system; bank loans

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It is known that today, a lot of attention is paid to the development of small businesses around the world. In particular, in January 2021, "The World Bank will provide approximately 4.8 million dollars in support of small and medium-sized business entities." allocated loans equal to US dollars to finance 61 projects in 47 countries of the world" [1].

Despite the support of small and medium-sized businesses from international financial organizations and commercial banks, small and medium-sized businesses face more financial obstacles than large companies. International experience shows that commercial banks and credit unions are using traditional methods of lending to small and medium-sized businesses. by the World Bank "As a result of the research carried out in 91 commercial banks of 45 countries, it became clear that the small and medium business segment is a profitable customer for the bank, but macroeconomic instability in developing countries and financing is one of the main problems of small business entities compared to small business entities in developed countries. is being abandoned" [2].

The World Bank, which is considered a major financial institution in international practice, as well as other international financial institutions, conducted scientific studies aimed at improving the lending system of small and medium-sized business entities. In these studies, methods of improving lending mechanisms for small and medium-sized business entities, effective use of loans were developed. However, specific aspects aimed at further increasing the culture of service to small business entities and trust in the banking system by banks have

not found their scientific solution. In particular, a number of issues, such as the coordination of powers in making decisions on the allocation of loans, the clear demarcation of responsibility between the main banks and their branches, the review of loan orders, the possibility of obtaining loans quickly, remain one of the main directions of scientific research.

Financial support of small business and private business entities by banks on the basis of loans is defined as one of the main directions of the reforms implemented in Uzbekistan . In the new Development Strategy of Uzbekistan for 2022-2026 , the task of "creating conditions for the organization of business activities and the formation of permanent sources of income, the share of the private sector in the Gross Domestic Product to 80% and the share of exports to 60% [3] is defined. In particular, the criteria describing the effectiveness of lending to small business entities by banks are not reflected in the credit policy of banks, the practical and rich experience of lending to small businesses has been accumulated in economically developed countries, and the possibilities of studying, generalizing and using these advanced foreign experiences in the practice of Uzbekistan are scientifically substantiated. is an urgent issue for our republic.

In the speech of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev at the open dialogue with entrepreneurs - "Another important innovation is that regardless of the currency in which banks attract resources, a system of providing loans to entrepreneurs in soums and at reasonable interest rates will be established. For this purpose, the Currency Risk Management Company and its regional branches will be established under the Ministry of Finance" [4] - he noted. Based on this, it is planned to provide all-round support to small business and private entrepreneurship, to increase the amount of loans allocated to them, and to allocate preferential bank loans to business entities for the implementation of investment projects within the framework of the socio-economic development program of the republic's regions [5] . In 2021 , the volume of loans granted by commercial banks increased by 27.7%. The highest increase in the volume of loans was observed in Tashkent (45.3%), Namangan (28.7%) regions and Tashkent city (40.4%). The increase in the volume of loans granted by commercial banks indicates the gradual improvement of the investment environment and the activity of business structures. These changes include an increase in the number of entrepreneurs engaged in continuous activity. In 2021, 96,505 new business entities were established, and most of them were registered in Samarkand (10,475), Kashkadarya (8,958), Fergana (8,799), Tashkent (7,704) regions, and Tashkent city (16,140) [6] .

At this point, it is worth noting that according to the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Banks and Banking Activities", loans are allocated by commercial banks to business entities based on the principles of repayment, interest rate, term,

security and purposefulness. However, in some cases, projects with insufficient or no collateral are included in the programs. Therefore, the issue of increasing bank credit and improving its material security in financial support of small business and private business entities always remains relevant.

According to world experience, the development of small business, especially small innovative business, not only ensures socio-economic efficiency, but also shows its importance in the political programs implemented in the countries. The development of small business is an important factor in increasing the share of the middle class in society, as well as ensuring economic, social and political stability in the country. Small business is of great importance in stabilizing the economy in developed countries such as the USA, Germany, China, France , Japan, and Italy. "According to the International Small Business Council (ICSB), small business entities make up more than 90% of all enterprises, 60-70% of the employed, and 50% of the gross domestic product" [7]. These enterprises form the basis of the economy of the developed countries of the world, they play an important role in stimulating economic development in the employment of women and young entrepreneurs and disadvantaged population groups.

This sector is considered as the main factor of the country's economic growth, and in 2021, the loans allocated by commercial banks to small business and private business entities from all financial sources will increase by 1.3 times compared to 2020 and amount to 12.2 trillion. It was 346 billion soums. 4 trillion of these allocated loans. 172 billion soums are microloans, their volume has increased by 1.5 times compared to 2020 [8].

According to the conclusion of Mamut (2009), microcredit operations of banks and non-bank credit organizations should not be controlled by the Central Bank in order to develop the practice of microcrediting of small business entities.

According to the conclusion of M.Yunus, winner of the Nobel Prize, the main attention should be paid to the social effect of lending when lending to small business entities that are starting to work. After the financial opportunities of business entities expand, they cause an increase in the demand for loans at market rates (Yunus, 2010).

F. Allen and D. Gale recognize the existence of two systems of financing activities of small and medium-sized business entities - a system based on the activity of banks and a system based on financial markets, and emphasize that the first system is relatively important (Allen and Gale, 2000).

In our opinion, this conclusion of F. Allen and D. Gale is of great practical importance for countries with transition economies. The reason for this is that, firstly, commercial banks have a leading position in the small business lending system in these countries; secondly, there is no opportunity for small business entities to attract resources through the stock market.

According to the conclusion of Chanel-Reynaud and Blois (2001), good communication between small and medium enterprises with large enterprises increases their access to loans from commercial banks. Because before entering into business relations with small and medium-sized enterprises, large enterprises analyze their ability to meet market requirements. It also constantly monitors the status of small and medium-sized enterprises that are partners of large enterprises.

This scientific conclusion of J. Chanel-Reynaud and E. Blois is based on the analysis of the experience of developed countries and is therefore reliable. The research carried out by them is based on the analysis of specific data and serves to substantiate the fact that large business plays an important role in the development of activities of small and medium-sized business entities .

McNaughton (1994), the future harvest serves as a liquid supply for agricultural producers. But if there is a drought, they will not be able to harvest the intended amount. Therefore, the future crop should be insured against drought and natural disasters.

D. McNaughton's conclusion corresponds to the practice of the USA and Western Europe. Indeed, in developed countries, insurance companies have a high reputation, and their insurance policy is a reliable collateral for commercial banks. In addition, the fact that they insure the future harvest prevents the deepening of the credit risk problem caused by crop failure due to drought. But in the Republic of Uzbekistan, there are problems in collecting loans from insurance companies, including the Agroinsurance company, given to farms and not returned due to an insurance event .

In our opinion, it is of great scientific and practical importance to substantiate the possibilities of applying the conclusions, proposals and recommendations of economists aimed at improving the financing of small business entities in the practice of our republic.

It should be noted that with the development of market relations, The composition of financial relations of small business enterprises has also changed goes That's why for small business development in the process his financial activity structural in the part changes natural one case as to look must

This thing has to do with perfect distribution within the small business system system creation as a result centralized and reserve of funds organization _ _ through extended repeat work release of possibilities more to achieve strengthening and different tax benefits application in order to small business upcoming development for comfortable economic conditions is created.

Small business and private enterprise employment of the population and medium class form like features foreign economic in the literature covered in detail . It is known from the experience of developed countries that small enterprises are promising in economic development, application of scientific and technical

inventions, to satisfy the demand of the population. In the field of management, the lowest costs are incurred in small enterprises, and the property is in the hands of the real owner, and its use and increase have always brought good results.

In this regard, it is necessary to comprehensively develop small and private business . It is necessary to create favorable conditions for their organization, registration and financing. It is necessary to ensure full freedom of small business entities and encourage their activities.

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ЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ МОНИТОРИНГ ТУГАЙНЫХ ЭКОСИСТЕМ НИЖЕАМУДАРЬИНСКОГО БИОСФЕРНОГО РЕЗЕРВАТА

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About: FARS Publishers has been established with the aim of spreading quality scientific information to the research community throughout the universe. Open Access process eliminates the barriers associated with the older publication models, thus matching up with the rapidity of the twenty-first century.



Нижеамударьинский биосферный резерват - единственный охраняемый территория в Республике Каракалпакстан расположенной в тугайной зоне и образован в 2011 году на основе заповедника "Бадай-тугай" для сохранения тугайного комплекса в низовьях Амударьи и охраны ценного и резко сократившегося в численности подвида благородного оленя-бухарского оленя - хангула ("царский цветок"), внесенного в Красную книгу МСОП и Узбекистана.

Однако в настоящее время современного состояния Нижеамударьинского биосферного резервата находится на грани катастрофы. В первую очередь это связано с развившимся дефицитом воды в низовьях Амударьи, прекращением естественных разливов воды и вследствие этого процесса происходит засоление земель заповедника, гибель тугайной растительности на большой площади и опустынивание территории [1, 3, 5, 6, 7]. Кроме того, на территории заповедника продолжается выпас скота и более 200 га заповедных земель занято сельхозугодиями, в т.ч. более 150 га - пашней. Подмыв правого берега Амударьи - 4-10 га земель, ежегодно отнимает у заповедника.

Целью мониторинговых исследований Нижеамударьинского биосферного резервата явилось оценка состояния экосистемы заповедника и поиск путей улучшения его.

Проведенные экологическая мониторинговая исследования современного состояния растительного покрова Нижеамударьинского биосферного резервата показывают, что структура и динамика

растительного покрова обусловлена влиянием водно-солевого режима территории. Совместное влияние этих двух факторов и сыграло главную роль в формировании тугайной растительности, как в прошлом, так и в настоящее время. В современных условиях, на основе проведенных исследований можно выделить три типа растительности, доминирующих на территории заповедника, а также три типа экологического состояния растительности — это относительно хорошо сохранившиеся сообщества (20%), сообщества находящиеся на начальной стадии опустынивания (50%) и полностью опустыненные сообщества (30%) [1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 10].

- Группа древесных тугаев: формации туранговых и лоховых тугаев.
- Группа кустарниковых тугаев: формации гребенщиковых и карабараковых тугаев (в виду своей экологической пластичности имеют тенденцию ж расширению площадей распространения).
- Группа травянистых тугаев: формации янточная, ажрековая, солодковая, тростниковая и кендыревая.

На основе анализа полученных данных уровня залегания грунтовых вод (УГВ) на территории Нижеамударьинского биосферного резервата установлены можно выделить на три зоны [2, 8, 9]:

- Зоне влияния протоки Кокдарья УГВ на средней глубине 1,8-5,5 м
- Центральная часть заповедника на средней глубине 3-5,5 м и глубже
- Зоне влияния протоки Кокдарья УГВ на средней глубине 1,5-4,5 м

Таким образом, уровень залегания грунтовых вод показывает, что вся Центральная часть заповедника развивается в настоящее время в автоморфных условиях. Это означает, что тугайные экосистемы на большей части Нижеамударьинского биосферного резервата существуют сегодня в нетипичных для них режима среды, когда уровня залегания грунтовых вод не отвечает оптимальным требованиям к поддержанию тугайных экосистем.

За прошедшие со времени первого обследования флоры Нижеамударьинского биосферного резервата не произошло значительного изменения флористического состава в тугаях заповедника. Небольшое изменение видового списка произошло за счет внедрения сорных и рудеральных видов, главным образом галоксеромезофитной природы. Из видов, не отмеченных нами в 1985 году, однако приводимых в списке флоры заповедника по данным середины 70 -х годов [1, 4, 6, 7], в 1996 году вновь были встречены *Rumex halaczyi*, *Plantago major*, *Xanthium strumarium*. В то же время в 1996 г. зафиксированы не встречавшиеся ранее на территории заповедника виды растений: *Crepis pmemorsa*, *Helichrisum arenarium*, *Buglossoides arvense*, *Triglochin palustre*, *Tribulus terrestris*, *Tripolium vulgare*, *Armoracia rusticana*, *Polygonum argyrocoleum* [3, 4, 7, 8]. По сравнению с серединой 70—х годов на

участке заповедника полностью исчезли многие виды растений, в основном мезофитной природы, встречавшиеся в тугаях:; *Rumex marschallianus*, *Lotus frondosus*, *Melilotus albus*, *Convolvulus arvensis*, *Plantago lanceolata*, *Rorippa palustris*, *Butomus umbellatus*, *Typha minima*, *Elytrigia repens*, *Anisantha tectorum*, *Cutandia memphitica*, *Polypogon monspeliensis*, *Calamagrostis pseudophragmites*, *Echinochloa oryzoides*, *Acrotylon repens*, *Taraxacum bicome*, *T. comitans*, *Paramicrorrhynchus procumbens*, *Artemisia toumefortiana*, *Нурескум parviflorum*, *Lepidium ruderales*, *Hyoscyamus pusillus* и др.

Как и прежде тугаи Нижеамударьинского биосферного резервата представляют собой достаточно маловидовые сообщества с минимальным участием в их составе видов однолетних трав и практически с полным отсутствием полукустарников и кустарничков

При этом из общего флористического списка Нижеамударьинского биосферного резервата деревья и кустарники составляют 17%, травы многолетние - 45%, однолетние травы, встречающиеся в тугаях эпизодически и в минимальном обилии - 32%. Такое распределение флоры заповедника по жизненным формам полностью соответствует общему распределению жизненных форм тугайной флоры дельты Амударьи [4, 7, 8]:

Виды, слагающие тугайные сообщества Нижеамударьинского биосферного резервата и их эдификаторы относятся, большей частью, к типичной тугайной флоре, берущей начало от третичной флоры, распространенной по азиатским берегам древнего моря Тетис. Распределение флористического списка заповедника по географическим типам ареалов полностью отражает таковое для всей флоры Каракалпакии, а так же для тугаев дельты Амударьи (3, 4). Значительная доля флоры Нижеамударьинского биосферного резервата приходится на элементы, связанные с областью древнего Средиземья (36%). В то же время около 40% видов туранского происхождения подчеркивают автохтонный характер формирования флоры и сообществ заповедника, как одного из репрезентативных тугайных участков низовьев Амударьи.

Если в целом проанализировать изменения в динамике, структуре и видовом составе тугайных древесно - кустарниковых и травяных сообществах за последние годы, то можно сделать вывод, что самой серьезной угрозой для растительного и животного мира заповедника является нарушение пойменного режима, вследствие зарегулирования водного стока, что в свою очередь вызвало колебание уровня грунтовых вод, что повлекло за собой выход большей части заповедника из-под влияния поймы, и, как следствие, изменение химического состава почв, увеличении концентрации солей в верхнем горизонте, которая способствует смене тугайной растительности на солончаковую, а в последствии и пустынную, а также антропогенное

воздействие, влияние которого происходит за пределами территории, а не редко и на территории заповедника. Все эти факторы в целом угрожают самому существованию заповедника и уже привели к процессу деградации тугайной растительности, непременным условием существования которой является ежегодное кратковременное затопление.

Состояние экосистем, и в частности, основных лесообразующих пород заповедника: *Populus ariana*, *P. pruinosa*, *Elaeagnus tui-comanica* - более чем неудовлетворительное. Сильное засоление почв, а так же стабильно сниженный УГВ в вегетационный период, приводит к ослаблению жизненности популяций основных эдификаторов тугайных экосистем [2, 8, 9, 10]. В результате этого более 80% древостоев заповедника, а местами до 100% (кварталы № 9, 14), включая молодые порослевые тугаи, формирующиеся на месте гарей и браконьерских вырубков, подвержены сердцевинной гнили. Более 50% всех насаждений к тому же суховершинит.

К наиболее редким в заповедника сегодня относятся как типично тугайные виды растений: *Salix songarica*, *Erianthus ravennae*, *Imperata cylindrica*, *Saccharum spontaneum*, *Asparagus persicus*, *Shaerophysa salsula*, так и виды иного генезиса: *Potentilla supina*, *Tripolium vulgare*, *Rumex halacsyi*, *Annoracia rasticana*, *Helichrisum arenarium*, *Triglochin palustre*, *Bolboschoenus maritimus*, *Digitaria sanguinalis*, *Cirsium ochrolepideum*, *Plantago major*,

Так же из-за высокого засоления почв в лесных и кустарниковых сообществах очень слабо развит травяной покров. Проективное покрытие трав, несмотря на значительное осветление в тугаях за счет рубок и сухостоя, как правило, не достигает выше 30%, а в травяном ярусе обычно в малом обилии присутствуют солеустойчивые и галофитные виды растений: *Aeluropus litoralis*, *Sphaerophysa salsula*, *Glycythis glabra*, *Leymus multicaulis*, *Suaeda salsa*, *Kaialinia caspica*. В виду браконьерской пастбы скота и значительной концентрации бухарских оленей на довольно малой лесной площади заповедника, весь древесный подрост на вновь образующихся песчаных косах вдоль русла реки, а так же порослевое возобновление в перестойных древостоях сразу же, после спада воды в реке, начинает интенсивно уничтожаться животными.

В заключении необходимо отметить, что проанализировать изменения в динамике, структуре и видовом составе тугайных древесно - кустарниковых и травяных сообществах Нижеамударьинского биосферного резервата самой серьезной угрозой для растительного и животного мира является нарушение гидрологического режима, вследствие зарегулирования водного стока, что в свою очередь вызвало колебание уровня грунтовых вод, что повлекло за собой выход большей части заповедника из-под влияния поймы. Эти негативные процессы целом угрожают самому существованию охраняемых территории,

которые привели к процессу деградации тугайной растительности, непременным условием существования которой является ежегодное кратковременное затопление.

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THE ROLE OF HAZRAT YUSUF HAMADANI'S SPIRITUAL HERITAGE IN EDUCATION AND UPBRINGING OF YOUNG PEOPLE

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Abstract: Man in life own place to find, two the world to his happiness the achievement of the country development contribution to add and that's it to the motherland worthy one a child to be without education imagination by doing it won't be. This is what we do two wing if not to the sky rising to the sky flight do it that he didn't get it in comparison will be Education about word when he left , Abdulla Avlani's " Education for us ". either life - yes death, yes salvation - yes crash , happiness - yes disaster is an issue ," he said deep meaningful opinion remember falls. Great enlightened our grandfather's this words our century At the beginning of our nation for how many important has been if, the present at the same time , perhaps more than that current important have _ Due to independence, our spiritual heritage began to emerge. Educating the young generation is becoming one of our main goals.

Keywords: Education, Hazrat Yusuf Hamadani, Great enlightened, universal human values.s

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It is the honorable duty of every mature person to form high spiritual thinking in young people. Therefore, the development of our new society, which is being built, will be built on the basis of highly spiritual individuals. No matter how well-educated and knowledgeable any advanced specialist is, he should embody national, universal human values and high spirituality. As stated by the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I. Karimov: The ideology of national independence built on the basis of centuries-old traditions, customs, language and spirit of our people, combined with universal human values, instills a sense of confidence in the future in the hearts and minds of people. it should serve to educate them in the spirit of love for the Motherland, humanitarianism, honesty, bravery and patience, a sense of happiness, and a desire for knowledge and enlightenment ²²⁸.

Every society dreams of raising a generation that is mature, matured in all aspects, and combines all positive and noble qualities. The unique heritage of our people today gives great spiritual strength to the young generation . Today, preservation of our historical and cultural heritage and its wide application in the education of the young generation is one of the main tasks ²²⁹. The legacy of Yusuf

²²⁸ IA Karimov. *Uzbekistan economic reforms deepening on the way - Tashkent : Uzbekistan , volume 3 , 1996 . - 2 83*

²²⁹ <https://xs.uz/uzkr/post/confirmation-of-the-concept-of-millij-culture-in-the-respublika-of-uzbekistan>

Hamadani , a great figure of Sufism, plays an important role in the education of young people today. Yusuf Hamadani (1048-1140) was born in the city of Hamadan, Iran. He came to Khorezm in the 14th century and became a sheikh. Yusuf Hamadani's full name is Abu Yaqub Yusuf ibn Husayn ibn Ayyub Hamadani. Yusuf Hamadani died in Bayram Ali district of Turkmenistan while returning to his homeland and was buried there. The current mausoleum of Yusuf Hamadani in Shavat district is considered to be the place of his footsteps. Hazrat Yusuf Hamadani's mausoleum has become one of the holiest shrines for Khorezm residents today. Khorezm Regional Cultural Heritage Department attached to "Waqf" charitable public fund on the basis of the right of operational management on the basis of a free use contract. This mausoleum is according to the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 846 of October 4, 2019_mainly immovable objects of Tangible cultural heritage included in the national list ²³⁰.

Hazrat Yusuf Hamadani 's main goal in his work is to be in the circle of murid-disciples, to educate them, rather than to create scientific and educational works. That is why his house was called "Kaba of Khurasan". Yusuf Hamadani is famous for having trained many students due to his enthusiasm in the field of education. During this period, Khoja Yusuf Hamadani brought up Khoja Abdullah Barqi, Khoja Husan Andioqib, slave Khoja Ahmad Yassavi and Khoja Abduholiq G'ijduvani.

Yusuf Hamadani , the works of Abdukhaliq Ghijduvani, Farididin Attar, Abdurahman Jami, Alisher Navoi contain information about his personality, exemplary life in terms of education.

Khoja Abdulkhaliq Gijduvani's work titled "Maqamoti Yusuf Hamadani" written in Persian gives detailed information about Sheikh Yusuf Hamadani's portrait and manner, good manners, behavior, prayer, life activities and attitude to his students. He also calls on the members of the sect to learn from Yusuf Hamadani's exemplary lifestyle. In the work "Maqamoti Yusuf Hamadani", Sheikh Hamadani was very pure, pious, honest and pious, and he demanded the same from others. He could not agree with injustice, hypocrisy, and hypocrisy. For example, it is said in "Maqamot": "...They (Yusuf Hamadani) hated liars, selfish, bribe-takers, braggarts, tyrants, unjust bloodshed, tyrants. They used to invite scoundrels, bribe-takers, slanderers, evil-doers, those who hide the Sharia to gain prestige, and other hypocrites, and make them ask for forgiveness and repent. If they didn't obey, our sheikh would chase them away from their presence and consider them as their enemies. They often ate coarse food and ate little water and bread. They did not curse anyone, did not use insulting words like "pig", "dog", "beggar", "dog", "damn you" and did not curse anyone... ²³¹".

²³⁰<https://lex.uz/ru/docs/4543266?ONDATE2=14.07.2022&action=compare>

²³¹<https://hidayat.uz/>

In his famous philosophical work "Mantiq ut-Tayr" Fariduddin Attar describes Yusuf Hamadoni as follows: "Imam of the livelihood of the Tariqat, the owner of the secrets of the soul, the creator of goodness and goodness ²³². "

In Abdurrahman Jami's work "Nafahot ul-uns min hazarot il-quds" ("The Breezes of Friendship Blowing from the Holy Ones"), he gave information about Yusuf Hamadani and said, "A scientist, a scholar, owner of status, great gifts, blessings and they were ²³³the owners of the authorities.

Alisher Navoi gave information about Yusuf Hamadani in his book "Nasayim-ul Muhabbat": "Yusuf Hamadani's status and merits were amazing and limitless. There were an incomparable number of disciples and devotees. Khwaja Yusuf Hamadani's sects were openly mentioned."

So, in conclusion, we should emphasize that we will have to make good use of the legacy of the great people who lived in our distant past, as well as universal human values. After all, the foundation for the future begins with self-awareness and patriotism.

In conclusion, it can be said that the appropriate use of the spiritual heritage of ancestors in the process of education and upbringing is an important means of educating highly spiritual individuals.

²³² Fariduddin Actor . Logic ut-tair . Prose ba è n. Enter the word and from Persian translation _ N. Komilov , M. Mahmudov . T.: Ghafur Ghulam in the name of edition è t- printing press creative house , 2006. - 173 p

²³³<https://hidayat.uz/30062>

ФИТОЦЕНОТИЧЕСКАЯ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА САРСАЗАНОВОЙ ПАСТБИЩНОЙ РАЗНОСТИ (HALOCNEMUM STROBILACEUM) КАРАКАЛПАКСКОГО УСТЮРТА

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Abstract: В статье дана фитоценотическая характеристика сарсазановой пастбищной разности (ПР), входящей в состав сарсазанового типа пастбищ. Описываемый тип пастбища распространён в центральной части Каракалпакского Устюрта. Сарсазановая пастбищная разность (*Halocnemum strobilaceum*) на мокрых солончаках в сочетании с шорами, лишённых растительности расположена на Кунградском районе, географические пункты: Шор Барсакельмес, Котловина Сарыкамьш, площадь ПР - 31495 га. Общее проективное покрытие ПР составляет 20%. В составе данной пастбищной разности отмечено всего 4 вида: *Halocnemum strobilaceum* (Pall.) M. Bieb., *Tamarix hispida*, *Kalidium caspicum* (L.) Ung. -Sternb. и *Limonium suffruticosum* (L.) Kuntze. Все виды, кроме *Halocnemum strobilaceum* как асектаторы данного растительного сообщества встречаются единичными и их роль при сложении проективного покрытия травостоя невелика. Для разностей характерны разреженность растительного покрова и крайняя бедность видового состава, доходящая в отдельных случаях до монодоминантного сообщества.

По полученным результатам исследования мы видим, что за счёт засушливого климата поедаемая часть кормовой массы сарсазановой пастбищной разности низкая и колеблется от 0,9 до 3,6 ц/га. По показателям урожайности сарсазановую пастбищную разность можно рекомендовать к использованию как осенне-зимние пастбища.

Keywords:

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Пустынные пастбища составляют основу кормовой базы овцеводства, обеспечивая круглогодичное содержание животных на подножном корме. Проблема укрепления кормовой базы в пустынно - пастбищном животноводстве сложна и многообразна. Она включает в себя большой комплекс вопросов по организации пастбищного хозяйства, по использованию и улучшению пастбищ, при решении которых практические работники животноводства неминуемо сталкиваются с необходимостью изучения природных пастбищ пустыни и их своеобразной растительности (Гаевская и др., 1958).

На сегодня в республике около 40% пустынных пастбищ деградированы в различной степени, их средняя урожайность за последние годы снизилась на 21%. При нерегулируемом выпасе скота уничтожается растительность, что приводит к дигрессии пастбищ и снижению продуктивности, особенно в Республике Каракалпакстан (Бобокулов и др., 2014).

Важная составляющая проблемы использования пастбищно-кормовых ресурсов пустынь – это разработка технологии восстановления и повышения кормовой производительности пустынных пастбищ путём создания искусственных кормовых угодий с повышенной питательностью. Целью исследования является изучение и характеристика сарсазановой пастбищной разности, входящей в сарсазановый тип пастбища, с эколого-фитоценотической точки зрения.

Сарсазановый тип пастбищ – одна из характерных черт плато Устюрт, распространён в центральной части Каракалпакского Устюрта. Доминантом данного типа пастбищ, является сарсазан (*Halocnemum strobilaceum*) – один из обыкновеннейших пустынных видов.

Данный тип пастбищ занимает небольшую территорию в Каракалпакской части Устюрта (123 736 га). Основные площади расположены в центральной и северной части Каракалпакского Устюрта.

По флористическому составу изучаемый тип небогат, представлен 30 видами. Кодоминантами сарсазановых сообществ являются: *Kalidium caspicum*, *Anabasis salsa*, *Atraphaxis spinosa*.

В формировании пастбищных разностей участвуют, в основном, деревья (*Haloxylon ammodendron*, *Tamarix hispida*), кустарники (*Atraphaxis spinosa*, *Lycium ruthenicum*, *Nitraria schoberi*, *Halostachys belangeriana*, *Reaumuria songarica*) кустарнички (*Kalidium caspicum*), полукустарники (*Halocnemum strobilaceum*, *Anabasis salsa*, *Artemisia terrae-albae*) и т.д.

Сарсазановая пастбищная разность (*Halocnemum strobilaceum*) на мокрых солончаках в сочетании с шорами, лишённых растительности расположена на Кунградском районе, географические пункты: Шор Барсакельмес, Котловина Сарыкамыш (рис. 1, 2). Площадь ПР – 31495 га.

Пастбищная разность встречается довольно часто в солонцово-солончаковых неудобных почвах, шорах и такырах. *Halocnemum strobilaceum* растёт на солончаках с хлоридно-натриевым засолением, соленакапливающий гипергалофит, способный концентрировать до 38% минеральных веществ, в том числе 25 % хлора (Васина и др., 1972). Процент проективного покрытия пастбищной разности составляет 20%. В составе данной пастбищной разности отмечено всего 4 вида: *Halocnemum strobilaceum* (Pall.) M. Bieb., *Tamarix hispida*, *Kalidium caspicum* (L.) Ung. -Sternb. и *Limonium suffruticosum* (L.) Kuntze. Последние 3 вида как ассектаторы данного растительного сообщества встречаются единичными и их роль при сложении проективного покрытия травостоя невелика.

Таблица 1

Список видов растений пастбищной разности:

№	Наименование растений	Высота, см	Степень
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			обилия, %
1.	<i>Tamarix hispida</i>	55	+
2.	<i>Kalidium caspicum</i>	53	+
3.	<i>Halocnemum strobilaceum</i>	15	20
4.	<i>Limonium suffruticosum</i>	24	+



Рис. 1. Сарсазановая пастбищная разность на мокрых солончаках

На обследуемой территории неподалеку имеется Сарыкамьшское озеро. Участие в обеспечении скота водой невелико, т.к. в него попадает огромное количество вредных веществ с сельскохозяйственных плантаций. В последние 10–15 лет в Сарыкамьшскую котловину по старым руслам Дарьялька попадает коллекторная вода из Ташаузской и Хорезмской областей. В последние годы в связи со снижением объема коллекторных вод уровень воды в озере также снизился.

Необходимо отметить, что на территории пастбищной разности осуществляет свою деятельность завод по добыче соды, а также имеются элементы линии электропроводов и грунтовые дороги, которые считаются условно используемыми. Всё перечисленное выше негативно сказывается на состоянии пастбищ.

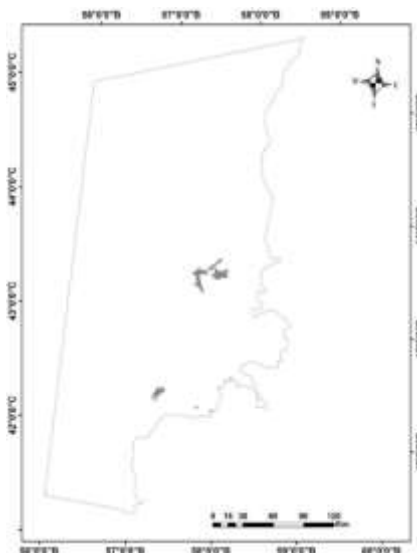


Рис. 2. Расположение границ сарсазановой пастбищной разности

Для разностей характерны разреженность растительного покрова и крайняя бедность видового состава, доходящая в отдельных случаях до монодоминантного сообщества. Такая бедность видового состава сарсазанников объясняется наличием высокой концентрации почвенного раствора, к которому приспособлено ограниченное количество видов. Солончаки заселяются солянковой растительностью, среди которых преобладает сарсазан, иногда одиночные кусты его заходят в центр шоров, но имеют угнетённый вид. По мере удаления от шоров сарсазановые заросли становятся гуще. При этом основу структуры занимают сарсазанники с чередованием кустов поташника. В горизонтальной структуре покрова *Halocnemum strobilaceum*, с участием некоторых кустарников выражено проявляет контрастность. *Tamarix hispida* и *Limonium suffruticosum* расположены мозаично.

Сарсазановые пастбища весной и летом скотом не поедаются, а осенью и зимой поедаются удовлетворительно только верблюдами и в незначительной части овцами и козами (Гаевская и др., 1958). Для верблюдов сарсазанники считаются нажировочным кормом (Агабабян и др., 1934). Сарсазан содержит вещества, токсические действующие на вредителей растений, до 23% глауберовой соли. Животными в свежем состоянии не поедается.

По данным справочника по кормопроизводству ФНЦ «ВИК им. В. Р. Вильямса» (<https://www.vniikormov.ru/spravochnikpokormoproizvodstvy/spravochnik-po-kormoproizvodstvy-92.php>), урожайность низинных галофитных пастбищ на солончаках и засоленных такырных почвах с недостаточным натеchnым и грунтово-натечным увлажнением (сарсазановые, биоргуновые и т.д.) составляет 6,0- 8,0 ц/га.

Учитывая тот, факт, что из года в год температура воздуха повышается и

количество осадков уменьшается, продуктивность пустынных пастбищ снижается. По полученным результатам исследования мы видим, что поедаемая часть кормовой массы сарсазановой пастбищной разности низкая и колеблется от 0,9 до 3,6 ц/га. Её максимальное значение приходится на осенний и зимний период благодаря максимальному росту годичных побегов *Halocnemum strobilaceum*. При этом, что в осенний период, что в зимний - этот вид образует 15% поедаемой массы от годового выхода. Урожайность данного вида пастбищ весной и летом равна (0,9) в связи с низким значением (5%) образования поедаемой массы кормовых видов. По показателям урожайности сарсазановую пастбищную разность можно рекомендовать к использованию как осенне-зимние пастбища.

Таблица 2

Сезонная урожайность, ц/га				
весна	лето	осень	зима	средняя
0,9	0,9	2,7	3,6	2

Работа выполнена по Государственной программе «Оценка современного состояния растительного покрова и пастбищных ресурсов Республики Каракалпакстан».

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ҚОРАҚАЛПОҚ УСТЮРТИДАГИ САРИҚСАЗАНЗОР (*HALOCNEMUM STROBILACEUM*) ЯЙЛОВ ХИЛИНИНГ ФИТОЦЕНОТИК ТАВСИФИ

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Мақола Қорақалпоқ Устюртида сариқсазанзор типининг таркибига кирувчи сариқсазанзор яйлов хилининг (ЯХ) фитоценотик тавсифи берилган. Ушбу яйлов типи Қорақалпоқ Устюртининг марказий қисмида тарқалган. Ўсимликсиз шўрликлар уйғунлигида нам шўрхокликларда тарқалган сариқсазанзор ЯХ Қўнғирот районидаги Барсакельмес, Сарықамыш ҳавзаси географик пунктларида жойлашган, майдони – 31495 га. ЯХнинг умумий қопланиш даражаси 20% ни ташкил этади. Ушбу яйлов хилининг таркибида 4 тур қайд этилган: *Halocnemum strobilaceum* (Pall.) M. Bieb., *Tamarix hispida*, *Kalidium caspicum* (L.) Ung. -Sternb. и *Limonium suffruticosum* (L.) Kuntze. Мазкур ўсимлик жамоасининг асектатори сифатида *Halocnemum strobilaceum* (Pall.) M. Bieb. туридан ташқари барча турлар (*Tamarix hispida*, *Kalidium caspicum* (L.) Ung. -Sternb. и *Limonium suffruticosum* (L.) Kuntze.) якка ҳолда учрайди ва ўсимлик қопламини ҳосил қилишда уларнинг роли аҳамиятсиз. Яйлов хиллари учун ўсимлик қопламининг сийраклиги, тур таркиби бой эмаслиги хос бўлиб, баъзи ҳолларда монодоминант жамоага айланади.

Тадқиқот натижаларига кўра, қурғоқчил иқлим туфайли сариқсазанзор ЯХ ем-хашак массасининг ейиладиган қисми 0,9 дан 3,6 ц/га ча бўлади. Ейиладиган қисмининг ҳосилдорлигини (ц/га) баҳолаш бўйича, сариқсазанзор ЯХни кузги-қишги яйлов сифатида фойдаланиш тавсия этилади.

PHYTOCENOTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF *HALOCNEMUM STROBILACEUM* PASTURE VARIETY IN KARAKALPAK USTYURT

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The article presents the phytocenotic characteristics of the *Halocnemum strobilaceum* pasture variety (PV), which is part of the *Halocnemum strobilaceum*

pasture type. The described type of pasture is widespread in the central part of the Karakalpak Ustyurt. *Halocnemum strobilaceum* pasture variety (PV), on wet salt marshes in combination with blinders devoid of vegetation is located in the Kungrad district, geographical points: Shore Barsakelmes, Sarykamysb basin, the area of the pasture variety (PV) is 31495 ha. The total projective cover of the PV is 20%. In the composition of this pasture variety, only 4 species were noted: *Halocnemum strobilaceum* (Pall.) M. Bieb., *Tamarix hispida*, *Kalidium caspicum* (L.) Ung. -Sternb. and *Limonium suffruticosum* (L.) Kuntze. All species except *Halocnemum strobilaceum* as assemblers of this plant community are found isolated and their role in the addition of the projective cover of the herbage is small. The varieties are characterized by sparsity of vegetation cover and extreme poverty of species composition, reaching in some cases to a monodominant community.

According to the results of the study, we see that due to the arid climate, the eaten part of the forage mass of the *Halocnemum strobilaceum* pasture variety is low and ranges from 0.9 to 3.6 c/ha. According to the yield indicators, the *Halocnemum strobilaceum* pasture variety can be recommended for use as autumn-winter pastures.

THE IMPORTANCE OF STAGING WORKS IN THE KARAKALPAK STATE ACADEMIC MUSICAL THEATER NAMED AFTER BERDAK

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ELSEVIER



Abstract: Musical drama as a synthetic art consists of words, music, instruments, vocals, choreography, acting, painting, architecture, etc. Each of them is important in its own way and independently has its own expressive language and image system. At the same time, they harmonize with each other according to the requirements of the genre and serve the common goal of conveying the main artistic idea of the work to the audience by being organically integrated into a single dramatic material. Also, with the help of all independent arts, a unified artistic image of the performance is created.

Keywords: Musical drama, composer, symphony orchestra, aria, chorus team

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Karakalpak State Academic Musical Theater named after Berdak is the only theater in our republic that performs in many genres. Opera, ballet, musical drama and dramatic works are staged there. This is what makes the creative style different from other theaters.

Musical drama is one of the most staged works of the theater. Karakalpak musical drama was born in 1930-40, in difficult historical conditions. Due to the high demand for this genre, musical drama productions increased. But the republic lacked qualified executive personnel in this field. At that time, there were various questions about what direction musical drama should take, what forms should be used. However, it is well known that the history of the development of the genre shows that the musical drama did not freeze in one place.

He gained experience, grew up, mastered the methods and principles of modern stage creation, looked for ways to develop the theme, direct, and solve visual and decorative issues. Each historical period of the genre's evolution has had its effect. The thematic essence of musical drama and the means of musical imagery have greatly expanded. The opportunity of a symphonic orchestra and musical instruments was widely used in it. Ensembles, public dance scenes, decorations were entrusted with great artistic and aesthetic tasks.

All these were subordinated to the idea of the work, serving to reveal the main content. Dramaturgy and music were inextricably linked. Of course, even in the most successful works, the possibilities of the genre were not fully used. There is still a lot of research to be done in all areas of the author's creative activity,

direction, acting skills and other areas. It cannot solve the problems of how to use expressive means of musical works, to what extent and in what order to harmonize them with each other.

In 1930, after receiving the status of the Karakalpak State Theater, the theater began to feel the need for qualified personnel. It was necessary to move from amateur performance to professional level. Along with actors, directors, composers, musicians were needed. In those years, radio, television, and cinema were not developed for our audience, so theater performances performed the function of concerts and theater. Composer Tumanian composed music for S. Majitov's "Bagdagul" and M. Daribaev's "Kuklen botir". Its arias have become very popular among our people. Theater artists perform performance arias in concert programs.

During 1930-1939, directors from Bukhara theater and Tashkent theater came and staged performances in Karakalpak theater. Conducted master classes for actors. In addition to the works of national dramatists, musical dramas "Gulsara" by K. Yashen, "Halima" by G. Zafari, "Layli Majnun" by Khurshid were staged. Translation works also aroused interest in the audience, and they listened to their arias with love. R. Fayziev, G. Omarov, Z. Kabulov own director created his own methods in the Karakalpak Theater and the creative team helped to create new creative styles.

In 1939, the Moscow GITIS institute was brought to a new stage in the creative process of the theater by the arrival of graduates of Karakalpak studios. The graduating actors each had their own way. Among the graduates, playwrights and directors come with their own ideas. They came with diploma performances of world classics "Skapen's tricks" by J.B. Moler, "Poverty is not a fault" by A. Ostrovsky, "The First Cavalry Army" by V. Vishnevsky, and toured our people with world classics. introduced.

Of course, there was a strong need for musical works in this period as well. Because of this, more musical productions were staged. N. Davkaraev's "Alpomish" (composer V. Shafrannikov), S. Khujaniyozov's "Don't Suymaganga Suykan" (composers O. Khalimov, J. Shamuratov), "Ravshon"

(composer O.Khalimov) J.Aymurzaev's "Oygul Abat" (composer O.Khalimov), A.Begimov, T.Allanazarov's "Garib open" (composers J.Shamuratov, O.Khalimov), music composed to this day by our singers is being said. Called these composers

Tumanian, O. Halimov, V. Shafrannikov got acquainted with the way of life, national culture, and music of the Karakalpak people and created immortal works that will take place in the hearts of the Karakalpak people. Japak Shamuratov, a well-known poet and later composer, contributed a lot to the successful release of these works. He plays music with a dutor to qualified composers and plays classical music of the Karakalpak people. They create music close to the people.

In the 1950s, Karakalpak composers also composed music for plays. Among them, A. Khayratdinov, K. Turdykulov, A. Sultanov, S. Palvanov had performances in "Tiklagan tuu", "Jailauda Tui", "Girls' Fun", "Kadirdan Doctor" and others. Each composer had his own way. Conductor, choirmasters did not get to work with actors. Each new play would play songs. They contributed to the successful performance of the performances.

Musicians who play unison in a small group for musical dramas, and musicians who play notes for musical dramas and concert programs, perform a large task and serve in the orchestra. Despite the fact that there were few experienced musicians in those days, the world's classical musical instruments were violin, cello, clarinet, trumpet, trombones.

The performing musicians worked in the theater. Among them, Kamal Mendiboev, Jumamurod Yangiboev, Palvaniyoz Abdijamilov, Olim Abdullaev, Tursymurod Utemurodov, Lyusya Brokhman, Kurbanboy Ezhanov, Kurbanboy Nametullaev, Allamurod Kashimbetov, Makset Kopjasarov, Viktor Maryukhin, Nikolay Murmantsev, Kalbay Tulgenov and other musicians played music in this orchestra. The symphony orchestra was led by well-known composers (conductors) Olimjon Halimov, Abdireyim Sultanov, Saparbay Palvonov, who composed music for several performances.

The theater team was strengthened at the expense of young people. Of course, not all movements are equal in terms of literary and musical content and stage interpretation. The musical dramas "Alpomish", "Garib Open", "Vijdon" are valuable for their new expressions, while the musical drama "Edige" based on the legendary heroic epic and "Wind of Love" also have their own achievements.

Therefore, dramaturgy, directing, which formed the composition of theater art, acting, scenography, theater music, ballet and stage dance; that's its system of training stage professionals related to art; Along with the changes in the fields of methodology and theater criticism, there are also many problems. Now, there is a great need for a national dramaturgy, which should form the basis of a very relevant repertoire for our modern theater.

Paying attention to the staging of musical works, following the path of creative research in their interpretation, gradually moving to work on the basis of signing contracts with state projects and playwrights, loving to create stage performances based on folk rituals and traditions, and many other features can be noted.

The creative image of the theater today is closely related to its past. Indeed, the foundation for the future of the theater will be laid today. It is necessary to create musical works with creativity, real creativity, bold, innovative, modern perspective. A symphony orchestra, choir, and choreography are enough to create a musical work in the theater. Of course, we believe that where there are qualified personnel, the audience will be able to stage musical works with deep ideas.

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DEVELOPMENT OF FAMILISTIC COMPETENCE OF STUDENTS.

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Abstract: this article will tell about the rivonization of familistic competence in students, the role of student youth in the family, their relationship with their parents and methods of Family Management.

Keywords: student, familiarity, traditions, truthfulness, spiritual,moral education,education,spirituality,etiquette, behavior value attitude.

About: FARS Publishers has been established with the aim of spreading quality scientific information to the research community throughout the universe. Open Access process eliminates the barriers associated with the older publication models, thus matching up with the rapidity of the twenty-first century.

The study of valuable attitudes towards the family in student youth is one of the most pressing problems in the science of oiloa pedagogy. Because communication and interaction through it, one of the most prestigious and leading activities of a person's personality, leads to the emergence of such qualities as commonality, similarity, harmony among people. Especially in the family environment, student youth the specific aspects of the relationship, that is, the relationship between parent and child, directly affect the effect and content of the student's life, activities.

The culture and spirituality of the East are so unique, unique and attractive that one of the main reasons lies in the unique atmosphere of the Uzbek family, the traditions in it, painting-rusms and values. Zero is characteristic of the fact that any family is a factor that determines the fate and maturity of a person, his future. In particular, the traditions in it, national values are rich in spiritual, morally mature, intellectually developed high-educated, comprehensively matured teenager, that is, healthy generation, their role and importance in upbringing.

So, a family is a large hearth of upbringing that ensures the eternity of life, the continuity of generations, keeps our sacred traditions, while at the same time influencing how the future generation will grow into a person.

Family Welfare is the foundation of national welfare. In the family, above all , human qualities are formed: honesty ,truthfulness, kindness, or-honor, sharm u hayo, hard work. In the east, from time immemorial, the family was considered a sacred homeland. If the family is healthy and strong , peace and tranquility prevail in the neighborhood.

The problem of raising a family and a child has been an urgent issue all the time. The more the family environment is formed on the basis of the rules of culture and national values of morality, the more conditions are created for the correct