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Euro Asian Conference on Analytical Research (Germany) aims to bring together leading academic scientists, researchers, and research scholars to exchange and share their experiences and research results in the field of Natural Processing and Information Retrieval. This conference is planned to be held in Germany on 15th October, a city with marvelous sceneries and profound cultural heritage. Although against the background of Covid-19, the conference may change to an online conference, while sharing the experience and excellence of the academic world.



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## **МЕТОДЫ ПОВЫШЕНИЯ ДОЛГОВЕЧНОСТИ МАШИН И МЕХАНИЗМОВ.**

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**Аннотация:** В данной статье рассматриваются методы повышения долговечности машин и механизмов.. Предлагается основные направления и методы повышения долговечности рабочих органов землеройных машин. Рассмотрены особенности и эффективность применения указанных способов для повышения износостойкости рабочих органов землеройных машин. Даны конкретные рекомендации по повышению износостойкости рабочих органов землеройных машин.

**Ключевые слова:** Износостойкость, повышения, износ, землеройная машина, упрочнения, режущий часть, форма, зуб, ковш, экскаватор.

Повышение износостойкости и срока службы машин весьма важная задача науки и производства, особенно в современных условиях, когда оборудование практически всех предприятий существенно изношено, а перспективы его замены на новое в ближайшее время нет в связи с общим падением производства в современных условиях и отсутствием средств на оплату заказов на изготовление или покупку других машин и механизмов.

Повышение износостойкости и срока службы машин - весьма актуальная проблема науки и производства и её решение может быть достигнуто одним из следующих методов, конструктивные, технологические эксплуатационные.

Повышение износостойкости рабочих органов землеройных машин имеет своей целью обеспечить сохранение и восстановление первоначальной



их формы, обеспечивающей оптимальные режимы работы машины с точки зрения ее производительности и расхода энергии. [1]

Основными направлениями повышения долговечности рабочих органов являются: конструктивные, технологические и эксплуатационные .

Рассмотрим особенности и эффективность применения указанных способов.

Конструктивные методы во многих случаях оказываются эффективным средством увеличения долговечности деталей, подвергающихся абразивному износу. Однако изучение источников научнотехнической и патентной информации показало, что применение конструктивных методов повышения долговечности режущих элементов землеройных машин до настоящего времени не дало ощутимых результатов. Оценку достигнутого уровня эффективности можно сделать по наиболее известным решениям, доведенным до стадии экспериментального исследования .

Повышение долговечности рабочих органов возможно путем придания им слоеного строения с различием слоев по износостойкости, обеспечивающего стабилизацию работоспособной формы (самозатачивающиеся органы).

Самозатачивающиеся органы в процессе изнашивания сохраняют достаточную по прочности и износостойкости толщину режущей кромки и оптимальный профиль, допустимые для выполнения технологических операций. Срок службы может быть удлинен восстановлением работоспособности по мере износа. В этих случаях увеличение запаса на изнашивание обеспечивает пропорциональное повышение срока службы деталей. [2]

Технологические методы. В отечественной и зарубежной практике широкое применение нашли различные технологические методы повышения износостойкости деталей машин. Технологические методы разделяются на методы объемного и поверхностного упрочнения. К методам объемного упрочнения относятся: объемная закалка деталей с целью придания их материалу заранее заданной структуры и применение новых материалов с повышенными противоизносными характеристиками для изготовления деталей в целом или их фрагментов.[3]

Методы объемного упрочнения деталей предполагают проведение каких - либо технологических операций, в результате которых материал деталей по всем рабочим сечениям приобретает повышенные противоизносные свойства. Общеизвестным и широко применяемым на практике методом объемного упрочнения является, например, объемная закалка деталей.

Зубья ковшей экскаваторов в большинстве случаев изготавливаются из средне или высокоуглеродистых и легированных сталей, поддающихся объемной закалке. Так, высокомарганцовистая сталь 110Г13Л, из которой



изготавливаются зубья ковшей карьерных экскаваторов, после объемной закалки приобретает структуру мелкозернистого аустенита. Сталь 110Г13Л,

В работе для повышения абразивной износостойкости отливок из стали 110Г13Л предлагается путем специальной термической обработки превращать карбиды в мелкодисперсные глобулярные включения, располагающиеся не по границам аустенитных зерен, а внутри них. Этот режим состоит из двукратного отжига отливок при 800-8300 С и медленного охлаждения со скоростью не более 25 град/ч. После отжига производится закалка в воде с температурой 1050-11000С. Авторы [3] работ указывают, что при двойном отжиге аустенит распадается на феррито-карбидную смесь. При последующем нагреве под закалку в результате фазовой перекристаллизации происходит измельчение первоначального зерна до балла 4-5. Закалка после отжига разбивает, а затем устраняет карбидную сетку по границам зерен, способствует коагуляции мелких и разложению крупных и средних карбидных частиц цементного типа внутри зерна.

В результате образуется структура, состоящая из аустенита и мелкодисперсных включений карбидов округлой формы внутри зерен. Производственные испытания, проведенные авторами показали, что износостойкость стали 110Г13Л с такой структурой в 1,5-2 раза выше по сравнению со сталью, прошедшей обычную термообработку.

Методы поверхностного упрочнения разделяются на два основных типа. К первому типу относятся методы упрочнения поверхностных слоев материала детали: термическая обработка (поверхностная закалка), химико-термическая обработка (цементация, азотирование и т.д.) и упрочнение пластическим деформированием (обработка роликами, наклёп механической чеканкой и т.д.). Ко второму типу относятся методы нанесения на изнашивающуюся поверхности износостойких материалов (наплавка).

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## **ПРИМЕНЕНИЕ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИХ ТЕРМИНОВ В ФОРМИРОВАНИИ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНЫХ КАЧЕСТВ СТУДЕНТОВ В СИСТЕМЕ ВЫШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ.**

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**Аннотация:** В статье отмечается, что данные категории и концепции дидактики очень эффективны при формировании педагогических кадров в системе высшего образования.

Развитие теории учебных словарей имеет свою древнюю историю и шло вплоть до создания терминологического словаря, в котором в первую очередь отражена специфика той или иной науки.

К теории словарей Л. В. Щерба, С. Г. Бархударов, В. Г. Гак, П. Н. Денисов, Ю. Н. Караулов, В. В. Морковкин, Л. А. Новиков, И. В. Рахманов; В Узбекистане значительный вклад внесли Т. Н. Кори-Ниязов, А. К. Боровков, В. В. Решетов, С. Ф. Акабиров, З. М. Магруфов, Г. Н. Михайлов, Р. Данияров и другие.

Для определения дидактической основы двуязычного узбекско-русского словаря для высшей школы мы рассматриваем: общие дидактические правила, дидактические системы, их структуру, факторы, задачи, принципы, учащихся, в первую очередь, дидактику, её сущность: основные категории дидактики; общая дидактическая система; структурная и содержательная составляющие дидактического процесса; задания дидактики, их разделение на группы; основные принципы дидактики, их свойства; факторы и движущие силы обучения, влияющие на эффективность дидактического процесса; дидактическая система учебного процесса; его условия, оптимизирующие этот процесс; общие звенья дидактического процесса; успешная дидактика, включая мотивационный процесс, содержание обучения и учебный процесс; дидактические требования к организации учебного процесса; способы совершенствования дидактической базы.

Эти категории и понятия дидактики рассматриваются в трудах известных дидактиков М. Н. Данилова и Б. П. Есипова, И. Ю. Лернера, М. Н. Скаткина, Ф. Р. Юзликаева, Б. Ходжаева и других.

Дидактика - это раздел педагогической науки, изучающий теорию преподавания и обучения. Студенты изучают законы преподавания и обучения по всем учебным дисциплинам (общая дидактика). «Дидактика - это изучение



преподавания и обучения, их целей, содержания, методов, инструментов, организации, результатов» (И. П. Подласий).

Основные категории дидактики: преподавание, узнавание, обучение; знания, навыки, умения; цель, содержание; организация обучения, виды, формы, методы, инструменты, результаты (продукт). Эти категории взаимосвязаны и рассматриваются как ключевой элемент всей системы преподавания и обучения, как составная часть всего дидактического процесса - дидактической системы в целом.<sup>1</sup>

Мотивационные, семантические и операционные компоненты - самые общие и самые важные компоненты дидактического процесса.

- I. Мотивационная - охватывает все аспекты и задачи обучения, реализуемые через разговорные и эффективные формы деятельности. Важную роль в этом играет индивидуальный подход, особенно при выполнении самостоятельных творческих заданий.
- II. Содержательный компонент включает дидактический учебный материал, описания вопросов и различные задания. Это знания, навыки и умения, необходимые студентам.
- III. Оперативность - это набор определенных навыков, умений использовать учебный материал на практике.

Таким образом, перед нами предстает ряд функций дидактики:

- 1) теоретическая (в основном диагностическая и прогностическая) и практическая (нормативная и инструментальная). Следующая задача соответствует методике. Таким образом, дидактика является основой специальных методик, основанных на практике преподавания конкретных дисциплин и обогащенной ее данными, изучении существующих законов в области конкретных дисциплин;
- 2) мобилизационная, информационная, гностическая, реферальная, развивающая, практическая коммуникативная;
- 3) учебно-развивающая и педагогическая. Основные принципы дидактики систематизированы И.И. Подласием по степени важности: сознательность и активность, демонстративность, систематичность и последовательность, надежность, научность, доступность, связь теории с практикой. Мы изменили эту систему принципов следующим образом: сознательность и активность, научность, понятность, демонстрация, систематичность и

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<sup>1</sup> Дидактическая система как целостная система по определенным определениям была разработана немецкими философами и педагогами И.Ф. Герберта, а затем У. Райна и Г. Циллера, разработанные Дерпфельдом, американским философом, психологом и педагогом Джоном Данном, а также Джеромом Брукнером.



последовательность, последовательность, связь теории с практикой.<sup>2</sup>

Факторы, влияющие на эффективность дидактического процесса обучения: учебная мотивация; интерес к предмету познавательной деятельности, навыки чтения; интересность и сложность учебного материала; оригинальная форма его повествования; разнообразие методик обучения, их новизна; творческий характер учебной деятельности; эмоционально-психологическая среда; инновационные учебные пособия; педагогическая перспектива; мотивировать студентов. Совместное действие этих факторов положительно сказывается на эффективности дидактического процесса.

В дидактике обучение, выполнение заданий, изучение существующих уровней знаний, навыков и способностей, а также преодоление противоречий, выявленных в процессе умственного развития учащихся (если они осознают необходимость преодоления противоречий), являются движущей силой.

В современной трактовке дидактической системы образовательного процесса выделяются этапы приобретения и формирования знаний, навыков и умений, анализируется качественное и количественное развитие знаний, навыков и умений, приобретаемых на каждом этапе обучения.

Таким образом, обучение - это многомерная, целенаправленная, динамичная, постоянная, управляемая, продуктивная, сложная, принципиальная среда, то есть трудоемкое мероприятие, активирующее мотивы, информационную, интеллектуальную, практическую деятельность и другие возможности учащихся. Обобщая такие связи дидактического процесса, можно сосредоточить внимание на мотивационных, значимых, рабочих связях. Следует иметь в виду, что практические, общие, образовательные и развивающие цели преподавания «Педагогических терминов» в вышеупомянутых звеньях дидактического процесса опираются на «Концепцию непрерывного образования», которая рассматривается в нашем исследовании.

Мотивационный фактор является основой формирования личностноценностного отношения к преподаванию науки, потребности в ее изучении и совершенствовании. Содержание мотивационного компонента в первую очередь охватывает эмоционально-ценностные и нуждающиеся стороны личности студента. Вот психологические и этические аспекты организации тренировок; создавать атмосферу творчества, взаимного доверия, доброты во всех видах деятельности; важным фактором является понимание социальноличностной, субъективной, практической значимости знаний и навыков, полученных в данной учебной дисциплине. При выявлении

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<sup>2</sup> Поправки к систематизации динамических принципов основаны на диалектике и психологии познания, восприятия и мышления, личном опыте изучения дидактической интерпретации практики прямого обучения.





мотивационного фактора психологи Л.С. Выготский, А.К. Дусавинский, А.А. Леонтьев, А.К. Марков, Т.А. Матис, А.Б. Орлов, П.М. Якобсон, Ф. Использованы работы Юзликаева.

Мотивация - это поле личности, сложная и динамичная система. Одно действие может происходить с разными раздражителями (внутренними и внешними).

Внешние: престиж профессии, желание четко выражаться, влияние личности учителя, стремление избежать плохих оценок.

Внутренние - связанные с произведением, интерес к его содержанию. Основное - внутренняя мотивация - показать перспективность учебной деятельности, совместимость индивидуальности; - необходимая постоянная внутренняя мотивация, через сознание студентов (здесь целесообразно использовать принцип дедукции - от общего к частному, ведущему к системному). Устойчивый мотив ведет к осознанному любопытству. Если терминологический материал усвоен сознательно - минимум терминологии, необходимой для теории образования, теоретические знания, важность упражнений, необходимость изучения слов, их формы, фраз и структуры предложений, правил орфографии и пунктуации - содержание прочитанного и услышанного станет лучше и сильнее.

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## **RISKS OF FUNCTIONING OF INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL CENTERS IN GLOBAL FINANCE SYSTEM**

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**Annotation.** The article analyzes the current position of international financial centers (IFC) in the world economy as one of the essential institutions and factors for financial globalization, Risks of functioning of IFC, their classifications and meaning. The article also highlights the methods of managing risks to improve country's financial and economic potential and its global competitiveness.

**Key words:** international financial centers, exogenous risks, inflationary risks, foreign policy risks, the reputational and image risks, information and operational risks, strategic risks, country and sovereign risks.

Since the end of the XX century, international financial centers (IFC) have become an integral part and mechanism of the international financial system. As the processes of globalization of the world economy unfold and deepen the role of the MFC, its significance and influence increase significantly.

At the same time, the activities of some MFCs are becoming more complex, they focus not only on the functions of the international loan capital market, but also on related activities in the field of servicing international monetary and financial relations, credit relations, as well as insurance, audit and other services. Others show a tendency to differentiate and specialize their activities.

Many countries are interested in creating their own MFCs, as these centers are involved in the creation and re-distribution of global financial income, contribute to a significant inflow of capital into the country, bring significant income in the form of taxes, including on the income of highly paid employees, and ensure employment growth. The MFC also affects the state of the currency of the host country and allows it to accumulate significant income on the balance of payments items.

In modern conditions, the share of the fifteen largest financial centers accounts for about 11% of the world's wealth, or 24.0 trillion US dollars<sup>1</sup>. Their economic superiority is based on the strength of the financial sector. The volume economy in MFC, such as Tokyo (1.6 trillion dollars. USA), New York (1.5 trillion dollars. USA), Seoul (903 billion. USA), London (831 billion. USA) and Paris (819 billion. USA), comparable to the GDP of a number of developed countries: Canada (1.6 trillion dollars. USA), Australia (1.1 trillion us dollars. USA), the Netherlands (840

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<sup>1</sup> J. Desjardins. Mapping the richest cities in the world / J. Desjardins // Visual Capitalist from 16.02.2018.-URL: <http://www.visualcapitalist.com/top-15-cities-globally-hold-24-trillion-wealth>



billion USA), Malaysia (817 billion USA) and Switzerland (518 billion. USA)<sup>2</sup>. Competitive financial centers give economic entities advantages in information, knowledge, and access to capital. External and internal investment opportunities contribute to the growth of national wealth and the well-being of citizens, and have a beneficial effect on various aspects of business. In particular, one of the leading MFC's currently – London – generates 39% of total foreign direct investment<sup>3</sup>, 23% of gross value added<sup>4</sup> and 17% of all employed in the country<sup>5</sup>.

The MFC includes various structures, but the leading place belongs to banks and other entities that are part of the network of international economic relations, providing financial services. MFC's are gradually becoming powerful information and analytical, organizational and management complexes with significant credit potential. Firms that serve their needs, including international legal and audit firms, as well as management firms, have strong positions in the MFC consultants. In addition, the MFC attracts a wide range of experts in comparative economic and legal analysis and other specialists. The importance of analytical centers that can provide interdisciplinary research, prepare indices and ratings of financial centers is increasing. Leading MFC's are engaged in the analysis of the state and prospects of development of the world economy and the economy of the world. In recent years, one of the main functions of the MFC is to develop and implement, together with international financial organizations and leading Western states, a long-term strategy for the reorganization of the world financial system that developed at the end of the XX century. The "rules of the game" in the financial markets are being developed, and it is planned to create an institutional and legal system for the activities of financial institutions to ensure the most free access to the financial services markets.

Countries without developed domestic financial markets and corresponding financial centers will in the future be highly dependent on foreign capital attracted, while at the same time its outflow from the country. In order to ensure the international level of competitiveness of the national financial market and maintain a sufficiently stable position in the global financial system, the country should be focused on the creation of an MFC with a certain degree of comprehensive coverage of financial transactions, or with an emphasis on their specialization. To ensure the

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<sup>2</sup> Florida R. The economic power of cities compared to nations / R. Florida // City Lab of 16.03.2017 – URL:<https://www.citylab.com/life/2017/03/the-economic-power-of-global-cities-compared-to-nations/519294>

<sup>3</sup> Gregory M., Varley S. Time to act / M. Gregory, S. Varley // Research on the attractiveness of Great Britain EYMay 2017. - URL ADDRESS:[https://www.ey.com/Publication/vwLUAssets/2017-UK-AttractivenessSurvey/\\$FILE/EY-UK-Attractiveness-Survey2017.pdf](https://www.ey.com/Publication/vwLUAssets/2017-UK-AttractivenessSurvey/$FILE/EY-UK-Attractiveness-Survey2017.pdf)

<sup>4</sup> Regional gross Value Added (Revenue approach): Data for 2017 // Office for National Statistics URL:<https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/grossvalueaddedgva/datasets/regionalgrossvalueaddedincomeapproach> (accessed: 16.03.2019)

<sup>5</sup> Rosario D. Update of the London labor market for January 2017 / D. Rosario // London Data Warehouse. - URL ADDRESS: [https://data.london.gov.uk/apps\\_and\\_analysis/london-labour-market-update-for-london-january-2017/](https://data.london.gov.uk/apps_and_analysis/london-labour-market-update-for-london-january-2017/) (date of request: 16.03.2019)



confidence and dynamism of the development of the Russian economy, the issue of creating its own MFC is extremely relevant in modern conditions. This conclusion is confirmed by the attention paid by the President of the Russian Federation and the Government of the country to the process of creating an MFC in Russia.<sup>6</sup>

The current significance of the MFC lies in the fact that financial centers are the most important subject and factor of the world economy. These are institutional entities that take part in the processes of developing and implementing long-term strategies for the functioning of the global financial system. MFC is an integral part of the integration of global financial markets. The functioning of financial centers became the basis for the formation of financial globalization, which is one of the most characteristic features of the modern world economy.

The past decades have shown the deepening of the processes of economic globalization, which is expressed in the strengthening of the economic interconnectedness of national economic systems and the integration of various international markets. In the current conditions of increasing uncertainty and financial turbulence, the impact of the processes of financial globalization is significant, which is characterized by a number of circumstances. They are aimed at creating a single market by blurring the boundaries between national markets.

The processes of financial globalization are taking place with the active participation of the MFC. They act as supervisors of cash and capital flows, attract the main financial resources for further directing them to the implementation of the most profitable global projects<sup>7</sup>. Traditionally, it is the MFC that is considered as the basis for the innovative development of the national economy, the modernization of financial market instruments<sup>8</sup>. All this leads to the growth of the country's GDP. At the same time, threats and risks to the home countries of the MFC are growing due to sustainable integration processes, increasing uncertainty and financial turbulence. With all the variety of literature on financial risks and financial markets, there are practically no works devoted to the study and assessment of risks associated with the functioning of modern MFC.

The risks of the functioning of the MFC are the risks and threats that manifest themselves during the formation and direct operation of the MFC in conditions of uncertainty and financial turbulence. These risks may lead to the failure to meet specific goals and objectives of national economies, worsen the attractiveness of

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<sup>6</sup> Klimachev V. V. International financial centers and financial globalization / V. V. Klimachev // Problem analysis and state-management design: Political Science, Economics, Law. - 2010. - Vol. 3. - No. 5. - p. 127-128

<sup>7</sup> Russian President Dmitry Medvedev first announced the task of turning Moscow into a powerful global financial center. Medvedev in early July 2008

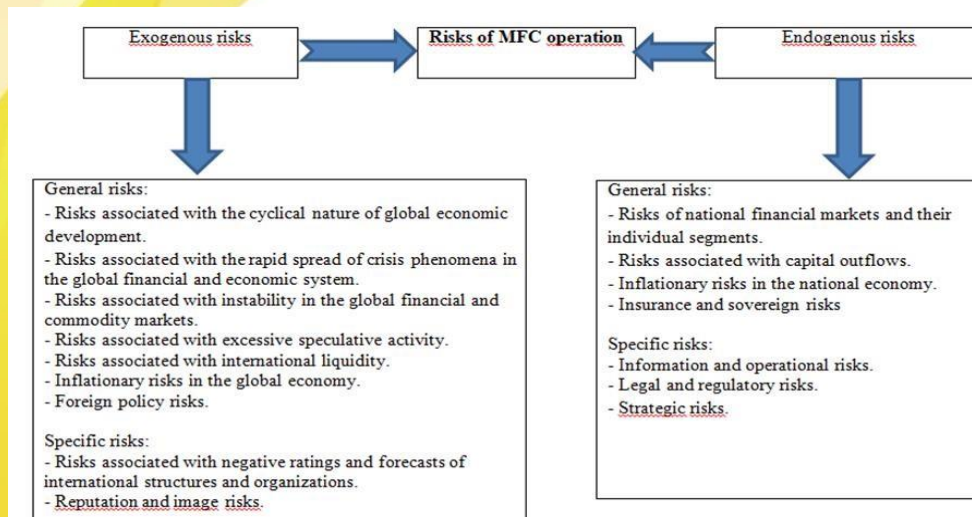
<sup>8</sup> Bolvachev A. I., Ekimova K. V. On the conditions for creating a world financial center in Russia / A. I. Bolvachev, K.V. Ekimova // Bulletin of the Plekhanov Russian University of Economics. - 2012. - No. 5. - p. 52<sup>9</sup>  
Hayrapetyan A. A. Risks of functioning of international financial centers in the conditions of financial globalization / A. A. Hayrapetyan // Financial Risk Management. - 2016. - № 2 (46). - P. 152





national financial markets, and destabilize the international and national financial systems<sup>9</sup>.

The risk system of the functioning of the MFC can be divided into two groups – exogenous and endogenous risks (Figure 1), caused by the influence of external and internal factors.



**Figure 1-Risks of MFC functioning in modern conditions<sup>9</sup>**

Exogenous risks are risks that arise because of the negative impact of the external environment and do not depend on the activities of the MFC itself. Exogenous risks to the functioning of the IFC include: risks that associated with the cyclical nature of world economic development, with a quick crisis in the global financial and economic system volatility in global commodity and financial markets excessive speculative activity, international liquidity key world currencies, with negative ratings and forecasts international structures and organizations, as well as inflationary risks in the global economy, foreign policy, reputation and image risks<sup>10</sup>. One of the main exogenous risks of the functioning of the MFC is the risks associated with the cyclical nature of global economic development. They arise from the continuous natural fluctuations in the world economy, which are accompanied by the expansion (growth) and contraction (recession) of the system.

The risk of a global economic recession is noteworthy, which consists in a slowdown in economic activity at the global level, when macroeconomic indicators such as GDP, fixed and working capital investments, corporate profits and household incomes deteriorate, and the number of bankruptcies and unemployment increases.

<sup>9</sup> Compiled by author

<sup>10</sup> Hayrapetyan A. A. Risks of functioning of international financial centers in the conditions of financial globalization / A. A. Hayrapetyan // Financial Risk Management. – 2016. – № 2 (46). – P. 152





The cyclical nature of global economic development is determined by the peculiarities of scientific and technological progress and is reduced to changes in the structure of aggregate demand, world imports and exports. Changing trends, the global scientific and technological development is caused by the formation of new technological structures in some countries and negative phenomena in others<sup>11</sup> In addition to long-term cycles (long waves), there are medium- and short-term cycles. Within the medium-term cycles, the main source of volatility is the abrupt development of key markets and segments of the economies of certain states.

So, during the XX-XXI centuries, many strong cyclical fluctuations were observed. In 2000-2002 and in 2007-2009 they led to the collapse of major stock indexes, a wave of bankruptcies of major financial and credit institutions and companies, which accelerated the transformation of the global financial and economic system and had a significant impact on the functioning of financial markets. As a result, competition between MFC's has increased further, leading to changes in their hierarchy.

Risks associated with the rapid spread of crisis phenomena in Russia the global financial and economic system is determined by the probability of a crisis situation in the global financial and economic system, which is not directly caused by cyclical fluctuations as a macroeconomic phenomenon<sup>12</sup>.

At the same time, the close interconnectedness of various sectors of the financial and economic system causes a sharp spread of crisis processes. The apparent advantages expressed by strong and well-established relationships between specific elements of the system, with strong external shocks, turn into their key disadvantage-exposure to systemic risk<sup>13</sup>.

In the world practice, a sufficient number of economic shocks were noted, which were a systemic risk for individual regions and oblasts<sup>14</sup>. In modern conditions, there are shocks associated with crisis trends in the economy. The European Union. In particular, a 1% shock change in economic growth in Western Europe leads to a change in economic growth in Central, Eastern and SouthEastern Europe of about 1%<sup>15</sup>. This suggests that in crisis situations, a high level of interdependence negatively affects the functioning of national economies and

<sup>11</sup> Slepov V. A., Arslanov A. F. Risks of national financial policy / V. A. Slepov, A. F. Arslanov // Financial Journal. - 2014. - No. 2. - p. 77

<sup>12</sup> Hayrapetyan A. A. Risks of functioning of international financial centers in the conditions of financial globalization / A. A. Hayrapetyan // Financial Risk Management. – 2016. – № 2 (46). – P. 152

<sup>13</sup> Slepov, V. A., Gryadovaya, O. V., Dorofeev, M. L. Conceptual model of integration of financial market sectors / V. A. Slepov, O. V. Gryadovaya, M. L. Dorofeev; edited by V.A.Slepov. - M.: OLMA Media Group, 2015. - p. 145.

<sup>14</sup> Biryukova E. A. System risk in the process of financial integration in the stock market / E.A. Biryukova // Bulletin of the Chelyabinsk State University. Series: Economics. – 2013. – № 15 (306). – Pp. 51-52

<sup>15</sup> Malashenkova O. F., Markvarda A. Yu. Modern trends in the development of the Euro Zone: the European debt crisis of 2013 and its consequences for the world economy / O. F. Malashenkova, A. Yu. Markvarda // Journal of International Law and International Relations. - 2014. - No. 2. - p. 83



financial institutions. Systems of the countries of these regions, leading to the destabilization of their financial centers.

Currently, the activities of the MFC are highly exposed to the risks associated with instability in the global financial and commodity markets. They are characterized by the volatility of the international currency, credit and insurance markets, securities and derivatives markets, energy markets, precious and nonferrous metals. Based on this, these risk groups include a system of currency, credit, interest rate, stock and commodity risks.

The risks associated with excessive speculative activity correlate with the volatility of the global economy and uncertainty about the direction of technological development. High speculative activity provokes the formation of speculative bubbles and the emergence of market imbalances, which are caused by the difference between the real and market value of assets, and can also lead to the destabilization of national financial systems and the consumer sector of the economy.

There are examples in economic history of the fatal effects of high speculative activity. The phenomenon of the "Japanese economic miracle" that took place in the 1950s and 1970s deserves attention. The economic boom in the late 1980s transformed into a "bubble economy" 54, when stock prices and real estate prices jumped to record highs. The collapse in the national market and the further fall in interest rates resulted in a sharp deterioration of the investment and business climate, the outflow of financial resources and capital from the country, in particular to the US economy. The country experienced a serious financial crisis and fell into a period of prolonged economic stagnation, known as the "lost decade"<sup>16</sup>. The financial and economic center of Japan – Tokyo-became the largest holder of foreign currency and became, along with New York and London, one of the most important MFC. At the same time, difficulties in the national financial and economic system in the 90s of the twentieth century significantly weakened Tokyo's competitive position and slowed its development at the international level.

Uncertainty and financial turbulence are among the reasons for the risks associated with international liquidity.

International liquidity is the money supply in the world's leading currencies, which is traded outside the borders of the issuing states themselves – on the international financial market. The sufficiency of its volume is recognized as the basis for the effective functioning of the financial and economic system. Its excess or lack leads to shocks and stagnation of the system. Monetary liquidity in major world currencies contributes to the high activity of speculative capital, so its inflow into the country determines the need for central banks to implement foreign

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<sup>16</sup> Airapetyan A. A. Risks of functioning of international financial Airapetyan A. A. Risks of functioning of international financial centers in the conditions of financial globalization / A. A. Airapetyan // Financial Risk Management. – 2016. – № 2 (46). – P. 152



exchange operations, interventions and operations that are aimed at preventing the overvaluation of the national currency. The subsequent expansion of the monetary base provokes an increase in monetary aggregates and monetary inflation.

The risks associated with negative ratings and forecasts of international structures and organizations play a key role in the activities of the MFC. In modern conditions, ratings, rankings and indexes developed by leading international structures and organizations have earned the trust of the leadership of almost all countries of the world, central banks, financial and financial institutions. Investment institutions in planning and making a set of investment decisions, as well as have an impact on the movement of international capital flows and financial resources. In this regard, any changes in investor sentiment, in the forecasts of international structures and organizations have an instant effect on the functioning of certain MFC.

Inflationary risks in the global economy are caused by an unforeseen increase in production costs and consist in the possibility of depreciation of monetary assets and income in the home country of the MFC due to inflationary processes that are rapidly spreading in the global economic system.

Foreign policy risks consist in the probability of changes in the political, economic and financial situation in the country due to the impact of unfavorable political and other related factors formed outside the country where the MFC is located. In most cases, they acquire regional or global in nature.

The reputational and image risks of the functioning of the MFC are determined by the possibility of losses or loss of profit as a result of a reduction in the inflow of foreign capital and financial resources due to the formation in the global financial and economic community of a negative view of the activities of the MFC.

It should be noted that the competitiveness of the MFC directly depends on its image, brand and reputation. They act as a certain quality mark, which is recognized by the world business community, confirms stability functioning and expectations of further growth of the capital market and attraction of additional investments. For example, daily mentions in the media about London, New York, Hong Kong, The Tokyo or Frankfurt stock Exchanges strengthen the competitive position of London, New York, Hong Kong or Frankfurt, respectively.

Endogenous risks are risks that arise as a result of the negative impact of the internal environment and are associated with the activities of the MFC itself. The endogenous risks of the functioning of the MFC include: risks of national financial markets and their individual segments, risks of capital outflow, information and operational risks, inflationary risks in the national economy, as well as legal, regulatory, country, sovereign and strategic risks[18].

The risks of national financial markets and their individual segments are characterized by the probability of crisis phenomena in the country where the MFC is based due to the historical features, specifics and directions of development of





national financial markets and their specific sectors. These include the following types of financial risks: currency, credit, stock and interest rate risks. In modern conditions, MFCs are exposed to risks associated with capital outflows. The effective functioning of the MFC is facilitated by a developed business environment, a favorable investment climate, a low level of corruption and bureaucracy. Negative trends cause a shortage of resources due to the outflow of national capital and a reduction in foreign investment. This leads to a deterioration of the country's balance of payments, a reduction in tax revenues to the country's budget system, and a curbing of the country's economic growth and GDP growth rates.

Information and operational risks in the activities of the MFC are a group of risks associated with damage caused to them due to inadequate or erroneous internal processes, personnel actions, failures in information systems and technical systems, as well as the dissemination of negative news and information.

Inflationary risks in the national economy are determined by high the pace of the inflationary process in the country where the MFC is located, causing an increase in uncertainty about the future state of the economic environment and leading to an outflow of capital abroad and a decrease in foreign investment.

Legal and regulatory risks are the risks of loss of capital and income in the Russian Federation. MFC in connection with changes in the regulatory sphere or their non-compliance with advanced international standards, as well as with the tightening of the system of regulation of financial markets and the sphere of financial servants.

One of the most important directions in the formation of an effective the legal environment in the MFC is the fight against financial fraud and money laundering. With the increasing globalization of financial markets, the risks of conducting such transactions in the MFC significantly increase, forming a bad reputation and image.

The impact of legal and regulatory risks on the activities of the MFC is difficult to overestimate. Therefore, in the middle of the XX century, New York was the main financial center of the world, but its position was sharply shaken due to the adoption of the authorities in 1963, the interest equalization tax was introduced. It was aimed at restricting the purchase by citizens of the country of foreign securities issued by foreign states and organizations and traded on the national market, through the taxation of interest income by 15% and reduction of lending to non-residents of the country. This contributed to the elevation of London as a global financial center.

Country and sovereign risks are caused by changes in the current or future political, economic and financial situation in the country of location MFC in view of the actions and decisions of the sovereign government, political difficulties, and the deterioration of the economic situation. They have a significant impact on the activities of national and international economic entities (including TNCs and TNBS).





The complexity of these risks is explained by their nature, since the analysis of this group should take into account various factors: political and economic stability, the structure of the national economy, the availability of resources (including natural, labor and financial), solvency, the level of debt burden, and a number of others.

*Strategic risks* are the risks of negative trends in the country and the MFC due to errors or imperfections in development strategies and concepts, as well as nonaccounting or insufficient accounting risks that threaten the stability of the national financial system and the national economy. Therefore, the state of national security and the vital activity of the state directly depend on the management of these risks.

Thus, it can be concluded that in modern conditions, MFCs are one of the connecting links between national and international financial markets. They provide a harmonious complex aimed at the free movement of financial resources and capital both within and outside the home countries. At the same time, uncertainty and financial turbulence make adjustments to the activities of MFCs operating in national financial and economic systems, exposing them to a system of exogenous and endogenous risks caused by the impact of a combination of external and internal factors.

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## **ИНГЛИЗ ТИЛИ ДАРСЛАРИДА ЎҚУВЧИЛАРНИНГ МУСТАҚИЛ ВА ИЖОДИЙ ФАОЛИЯТЛАРИНИ РИВОЖЛАНТИРИШ**

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***Аннотация:*** Мазкур мақолада ўқувчиларнинг мустақил ва ижодий фаолиятларини ривожлантириш ҳақида маълумотлар келтирилган. Шунингдек, мустақил ишлаш методлари ва унинг вазифалари ҳамда ижодий изланиш босқичлари ёритиб берилган.

***Калим сўзлар:*** ўқув, амалий, кўникма ва малакалар, таълим-тарбия, педогогика, метод, технология, фаолият, тажриба, ижодий фикр.

***Аннотация:*** В данной статье представлена информация о развитии самостоятельной и творческой деятельности студентов. Также рассматриваются методы самостоятельной работы и ее задачи, а также этапы творческого исследования.

***Ключевые слова:*** преподавание, практика, навыки и компетенции, образование, педагогика, методика, технология, деятельность, опыт, творческое мышление.

***Abstract:*** This article provides information on the development of independent and creative activities of students. Methods of independent work and its tasks, as well as the stages of creative research are also covered.

***Key words:*** teaching, practice, skills and competencies, education, pedagogy, method, technology, activity, experience, creative thinking.

Ватанимиз мустақиллиги даврида таълим тизимида рўй бераётган улкан ўзгаришлар иқтидорли ўқувчилар, талабаларга бўлган муносабатни ҳам тубдан ўзгартирди. Республикаимизнинг жаҳон ривожланган мамалакатлари даражасида тараққий этиши шу жамият аъзоларининг, айниқса ёшларнинг эркин фикрлай олиш даражаси, мустақил ижодий фаолиятлари натижалари билан белгиланади.

Ўқувчиларнинг инглиз тилини ўзлаштириши, малака ҳосил қилиши ва кўникмага эга бўлиши, фанга бўлган қизиқишини рағбатлантириш ва математикавий маданиятини шакллантиришда мустақил фикрлаш қобилиятини фаоллаштириш масаласи алоҳида аҳамият касб этади. Бу масалаларни ҳал қилишда тил ўрганиш усуллариини ўзлаштириш, тинглаш, сўз ёдлаш, тинглаб тушуниш муҳим қисмларидан биридир. Тинглаб тушунишда ўқувчи бир пайтнинг ўзида сўзловчининг талаффузи, грамматик қоидаларга риоя қилганлиги, сўз бойлиги ва унинг маъноларига эътибор бериши талаб қилинади.



Мамлакатимизда замонавий педагогик ва ахборот-коммуникация технологияларидан фойдаланиш орқали инглиз тилини ўқитишнинг илғор услубларини жорий этиш асосида бўлажак мутахассисларни тайёрлаш тизимини тубдан такомиллаштириш, уларнинг жаҳон цивилизацияси ютуқлари ҳамда дунё ахборот ресурсларидан кенг фойдаланишлари, халқаро ҳамкорлик ва корпоратив хизматларда иштирок этишини таъминлаш учун имкониятлар яратиш вазифалари етакчилик қилмоқда.

Инглиз тилининг ўқитилиши, инглиз тили ўқитувчиларининг билим ва кўникмаларини баҳолашнинг умумевропа рамакалари тавсияномалари (CEFR) га мос равишда янги усул ва талаблари ишлаб чиқилди. Ушбу талабларга мос равишда ўқув хоналари стендлар ва янги ахборот коммуникатив техникалар билан жиҳозланди. Инглиз тили фани тўрт аспектга (ўқиш, ёзиш, тинглаб тушуниш ва гапириш) бўлиниб, уларнинг ҳар бири бўйича алоҳида тушунча ва кўникмалар берилмоқда. Хусусан, инглиз тилини ўрганишда ўқувчиларнинг мустақил ва ижодий фаолиятларини ривожлантириш мақсадида ахборот-коммуникацион технологиялардан фойдаланишнинг бир қанча афзалликлари мавжуддир. Бу жараёнда, жумладан:

- компьютерлардан фойдаланганда ўқувчи инглиз тилидаги видео роликларни, намоёишларни, диалогларни кино ёки мультфильмларни ҳам кўриши ҳам эшитиши мумкин;
- инглиз тилидаги радио эшиттиришлар ва телевидениедаги дастурларни эшитиш ва томоша қилиш мумкин;
- анча анъанавий усул ҳисобланадиган магнитофон ва кассеталардан фойдаланиш;
- CD плеерлардан фойдаланиш мумкин. Бу техник воситалардан фойдаланиш ўқувчиларнинг инглиз тилини ўрганишлари жараёнини қизиқарлироқ ва самаралироқ бўлишини таъминлайди. Ҳозирги кунда ҳаётимизни интернетсиз тасаввур қилиш қийин. Инглиз тилини ўрганиш ва ўқитиш жараёнида интернетдан унумли фойдаланиш энг самарали усуллардан ҳисобланади. Интернет орқали инглиз тилида сўзлашувчилар билан мулоқот қилиш имконияти пайдо бўлади, бу эса ўқувчининг мустақил ва ижодий фаолиятини юқори даражада ривожлантиради. E-mail орқали хат ёзиши билан ёзиш машини такомиллаштириш мумкин.

Бинобарин, таълим соҳасида туб ислоҳатлар амалга оширилаётган бугунги кунда таълим шакли ва мазмунига қўйилаётган талаб бутунлай ўзгарди. Шунинг учун инглиз тили ўқитувчиси инглиз тили назарияси ва амалиётидан ўқитиш методларини билган ҳолда билимларни ўзлаштиришнинг педагогик-психологик қонуниятларини, малака ва кўникмаларини шакллантириш ҳамда ривожлантириш, ўқувчиларга мустақил фикрлашни ўргата билиши лозим.





Шу ўринда Ўзбекистон Республикаси биринчи Президенти Ислом Каримовнинг қуйидаги фикрларини келтириш жоиз: “Шуни унутмаслигимиз керакки, келажагимиз пойдевори билим даргоҳларида яратилади, бошқача айтганда, халқимизнинг эртанги куни қандай бўлиши фарзандларимизнинг бугун қандай таълим ва тарбия олишига боғлиқ...”.

Инглиз тили дарси мазмунининг маълум таркибий қисмини ижодий фаолият тажрибалари ташкил этади. Бу фаолиятни таркиб топтириш учун аввало ўқувчиларда мустақил ва ижодий фикр юритиш кўникмаларини таркиб топтириш ҳамда тил ўрганиш жараёнида уларнинг мустақил ва ижодий фикр юритиш кўникмаларини ривожлантириш зарур.

Ўқитувчи ўқувчиларнинг мустақил фаолиятларини ривожлантиришга уларнинг дарсда мустақил ишлашлари учун ўқув топшириқлари тузиш, турли хил объектлар, табиатдаги мавсумий ўзгаришларни ўрганиш мақсадида тажриба ва кузатиш ўтказиш юзасидан кўрсатмалар тайёрлаш, уларнинг қизиқишларини ҳисобга олган ҳолда, мустақил таълим учун кўшимча адабиётлар ва мультимедиаларни танлаш асосида эришади.

Ўқувчиларнинг мустақил ва ижодий фикр юритиш кўникмаларини ривожлантириш учун, таълим-тарбия жараёнида ривожлантирувчи таълим технологиясини ҳамда мустақил ишлаш методларини қўллаш зарур. Ривожлантирувчи таълим технологиясининг асосий ғояси – ўқувчиларни ҳар томонлама ривожлантириш саналса, мустақил иш методлари эса дарслик, кўшимча ўқув адабиётлари, кўргазма воситалари устида мустақил ўтказилган кузатиш ва тажриба натижалари, тинглаш ва ёдлаш машқлари билим манбаи ҳисобланади.

Мустақил ишлаш методлари таркибига мустақил иш топшириқларини бериш, ўқув фаолиятида мустақилликни ривожлантириш, ўқув меҳнати малакаларини таркиб топтириш, намунага мувофиқ мустақил ишларни ташкил этиш, ижодий топшириқлар бериш услублари киради.

Барча методлар каби мустақил ишлаш методининг таълимий, тарбиявий ва ривожлантирувчи вазифаси мавжуд.

*Таълимий вазифаси сифатида* – ўқувчиларнинг билим ва кўникмаларни мустақил эгаллашлари, билимларни чуқурлаштириш, мустаҳкамлаш ва такрорлашни таъминлашини қайд этиш мумкин. Улар ўқувчи-ёшларнинг амалий ўқув кўникма ва малакаларни яхши ўзлаштиришларида муҳим аҳамиятга эга, чунки мустақил ҳаракатсиз кўникмаларни автоматлашган ва ижодий характердаги малака даражасига кўтариб бўлмайди.

*Тарбиявий йўналишдаги вазифаси* – ўқувчиларда мустақиллик, билиш фаоллиги, маънавият, фаол ҳаётий позицияни эгаллаш, меҳнатсеварлик ва инсоний фазилатларни тарбиялайди.





*Ривожлантирувчи йўналишдаги вазифаси* – ёшларнинг илмий дунёқарашини, тафаккури, кўникма ва малакаларини ривожлантиришга ёрдам беради, иродани чиниктиради.

Ўқувчиларда мустақил ва ижодий фикр юритиш кўникмаларини ривожлантиришнинг муҳим шарти, ўқувчиларнинг ўз фикрларини далиллаш ва асослаш саналади. Шу сабабли, ўқувчиларнинг мустақил ва ижодий фикр юритиш кўникмалари асосан, ўқув мунозаралар ва баҳслар орқали ривожлантирилади.

Хулоса қилиб айтганда, инглиз тилини ўрганишда ўқувчиларнинг мустақил ва ижодий фаолиятларини ривожлантириш замонавий таълим ёндашувларига асосланиш ҳамда ўқувчи шахсини компетентлигини таъминлашга қаратилган таълим технологияларидан фойдаланиш таълимтарбия самарадорлигини оширишга хизмат қилади. Ўқитиш жараёнининг асосини ўқувчиларнинг ўқув топшириқларини бажариш орқали вужудга келтириладиган мустақил фаолият ташкил этади.

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## HARMONY OF COLORS WITH A FRIEND "SAB'AI SAYOR"

**Muattar Hirojiddinova,**  
independent  
researcher

**Annotation:** In this article the reason of Alisher Navoi's "Xamsa" is the cannnotation of colorrepresenting qualities in the epic of the "Sabbai sayyor" and the harmony of colors are described.  
**Key words:** lingoepics, linguistics, color representing words, denotation, cannnotation, own meaning, extra meaning, marking, positive, negative, psyche.

**Аннотация:** мазкур мақолада Алишер Навоийнинг "Хамса"сидан ўрин олган "Сабъаи сайёр" достонидаги ранг билдирувчи сифатларнинг коннотацияси ҳамда рангларнинг гармонияси ҳақида сўз боради.

**Калит сўзлар:** лингвопоэтика, лингвистика, ранг билдирувчи сўзлар, денотация, коннотация, ўз маъно, кўчма маъно, таъсирчанлик, баҳолаш, ижобий, салбий, руҳият. **Аннотация:** в данной статье речь идёт о цветообразующие прлагателные в поэме "Семь планет" и гармонии цветообразующие прилагателных.

**Ключовые слова:** лингвопоэтика, лингвистика, цветообразующие слова, денотация, коннотация, собственные значение, коннототивные значеные, значение, влияние, оценовать, положительные, отрицательные, психика.

Алишер Навоий "Хамса"сининг тўртинчи достони "Сабъаи сайёр"да етти хил рангни дoston мазмуни ва қаҳрамонлар руҳиятини ёритишда бағоят унумли фойдаланган. Тўғри, бундай усул, яъни рангларни денотатив ва кўпроқ коннотатив маънода асар сюжетининг ишонарли ва ранго-ранг чиқишида истифода этиш хамсачилик отаси Низомий ва Амир Хусравдан ўтган. Бироқ уларда ранглар кўпроқ зоҳирий маъно касб этиб, асарнинг умуммазмуни билан чамбарчас боғланиб кетмайдик, бундан рангларни ифодаловчи сўзларга юклатилган алоҳида маъноларни тафаккур қилиш бирмунча мураккаб. Қолаверса, зикр қилинган асарлар форс-тожик адабиётининг меваси бўлганидан улардаги рангларнинг коннотациясини (иккиламчи, учламчи ва ҳоказо маъноларини) илғаб олиш ҳам бирмунча қийинчилик туғдиради. [1, 59]

Алишер Навоий ранглар галареясини шу тарзда изчил тизимга соладик, бу изчиллик асарнинг барча ҳужайраларига таъсир қилиб, бир томондан, ўз маликасини йўқотиб, икки йил давомида бемор ётган Баҳромда соғайиб кетишга умид учқунларини алангалатади. Иккинчи томондан, қолипловчи ҳикояларнинг ҳар бирида ранг билдирувчи сифатлар ҳам бир дору каби Баҳромни даволаб боради. Учинчидан эса, Баҳром руҳиятини тўлақонли очишга хизмат қилади. Ва ниҳоят, маликаларнинг либослари, қасрлар ранги (Низомийда ҳам бор), ичимлигу қадаҳлар жилваси, уйларга тутилган пардалар ранг-туси ҳам қолипловчи ҳикоялар мазмун-руҳига мос



тушади. Айни чоғда, топохронос (макон ва замон) рангининг мутаносиблигини таъминлаб беради. Шунингдек, дostonда етти сайёра ранги билан кунлар, қасрлар, айтимчининг қайси манзилдан келганлиги (масалан, қора қасрда ҳикоя айтган сайёҳ ҳинд (бу сўзнинг қора маъноси ҳам бор), сариқ қасрда ҳикоя айтган сайёҳ румлик (оврўпалик) – овропаликлар сарғиш тусда бўлади ва ҳоказо.) учун танланган ранглар яқинлигидаги маънолар силсиласи дoston ва ундаги етти ҳикоят сюжетининг ишонарли чиқишини таъмин этганини таъкидлаш ўринли бўлади.

Гап аввали, рангларнинг тизмаси ва уларнинг силсиласи ҳақида. Баҳром ҳафтанинг етти кунида етти ҳикоя тинглайди. “Шанба куни учун шу куннинг хомийси Зуҳал (Сатурн) сайёрасининг рангига мос қора қаср, якшанба учун унинг хомийси Қуёш сайёрасининг рангига мос сариқ ранг, душанба учуншу кун хомийси Ой сайёрасининг рангига мос келувчияшил қаср, хомийси Мирриҳ (Марс) бўлган сешанба куни учун Мирриҳ рангини ифодаловчи қизил қаср (шуниси таажжубки, бугунги кун фалакшунослари бу сайёрани “Қизил сайёра” деб атайдилар. Бунинг сабаби шундаки, энг улкан телескоплар ва Марс атрофига учирилган сунъий йўлдошлар унинг ранги қизил эканлигини яқин вақтлар ичида исботлаб, фанга маълум қилган. - М.Х.), чоршанба куни учун унинг хомийси Уторуд (Меркурий) рангига мос мовий қаср, пайшанба учун Муштарий (Юпитер) рангига мос келувчи сандал қаср ва жума учун унинг хомийси Зуҳра (Венера) рангига мос оқ қаср барпо қилинган эди”. [2,140]

Шуни алоҳида таъкидлаш ўринлики, муаллиф ана шу рангларнинг силсилавий коннотациясини чуқур ҳис этган ҳолда, қорадан оққа қараб поғонама-поғона боради. Ҳатто уларнинг ўрнини алмаштириш ҳам асар марказига қўйилган воқелик ва Баҳром руҳиятини тўлақонли очиб бермаслиги мумкин эди. Навоий Аллоҳ таоло ато этган буюк заковат билан ранглар уйғунлигини бир-бирига пайвандлаб, мунтазамлик, маром ва мувозанатни таъмин эта билган. Зеро ҳар бир рангнинг жилваланиши бутун бир асарга сингдирилган муаммо моҳиятини очишга, ундаги мусибатнинг яхшилик томон силжишига хизмат қила олган. Қора ранг – мусибат. Қора рангни оқ рангга айланиши эса, ўз-ўзидан бўлмайди. Қора ранг бирданига оқ рангга айланиб қолмайди. Тасаввур қилайликки, матокаш қора рангли матони оқ рангга бўямқда. Аввал сариқ, кейин яшил, сўнг қизғиш, сандалиий, яшил, ва ниҳоят, оқ тусга киради. Лекин гап бунда ҳам эмас.

Шоир дастлабки ҳикояда мусибат ва қайғуда дард чекиб ётган Баҳром руҳиятини ифодалаш учун қора рангни танлайди. Зоҳиран қараганда, қора ранг кўпроқ салбий баҳо оттенкасига эга. Лекин бу дегани қора ранг фақат киши ҳаётидаги қайғули ҳолатларни акс эттиради, деган хулосани бермайди. Қора рангнинг ижобий маънолари ҳам мавжуд. Мумтоз шеърятда қўлланиб келинган “қора соч”, “қора кўз”, “қора қош” сингаи бирикмаларда мазкур





бўлган сўз ижобий баҳо бериш вазифасини ўтайди. Булардан ташқари, тасаввуф шеърлятида “қора” сўзининг “сир”, “Аллоҳнинг сиру асрори”, “Аллоҳ маърифатининг сирини” каби маъно қирралари ҳам ижобий маъно англатади. Ижтимоийда “қора” ўзаги (асоси)дан ҳосил бўлган “қорахонийлар”, оғзаки ижодда кўп учрайдиган Авлиёйи Қорахон, Қорахон подшо сингари ижобий тимсоллар, бу сўзнинг “улуғ”, “буюк”, “катта” сингари маънолари, топонимларда кўп учраши (Қоратепа, Қорабулоқ, Қорақамиш каби) шундай хулоса чиқаришга изн беради. Яна шуни кўшимча қилиш даркорки, Навоийгача ҳам “қора” сўзи яқка ҳолда ёхуд кўшма отлар, бирикмалар таркибида нейтрал, ижобий ва баъзан салбий оттенкалар билан ишлатилиб келинган. Б.Бафоевнинг ёзишича, “қора” сўзи М.Кошғарийнинг “Девону луғатит турк” китобида аллома яшаган даврда “қора” сўзининг қора ранг маъносидаги “қара” [3,46], ҳар бир қора нарса маъносида ҳам “қара”[3, 240] шакли ишлатилганини кўрсатиб ўтган. Шу билан бирга, Хоқоний шоҳлар “Буғро Қара Хақан” [3,III,240] дейилган экан. Ўрхун-Энасой битикларида ҳам шундай. Юсуф Болосўғунийнинг “Қутадғу билиг” ида ҳам хоқон “Тавғоч Улуғ Буғро Қорахон” шаклида келади. Қорахонийлар даврининг яна бир ёдгорлиги “Ҳибат ул-хақойиқ” (Адиб Аҳмад Югнакий) асарида, Лутфий, Гадоий, Сайфи Саройи, Атойи, Саккокий асарларида ҳам бу сўз турли хил маъноларда истифода этилганини кузатиш мумкин [4,187188]. “қора” сўзининг (ва барча ранг-тус билдирувчи сифатларнинг – М.Х.) истеъмол коэффициенти Навоийдан кейин ҳам ўз мавқеини йўқотмаган. Бунга мисол қилиб ушбу фикрни ҳавола этишимиз ҳам мумкин. Сифат сўз туркумини чуқур таҳлил этиб, бу юзасидан “Ҳозиги ўзбек тилида сифат” номли монография битган М.Содиқова ранг-тус билдирувчи сифатлар ҳақида сўз юритар экан “...улардаги муҳим томонлардан яна бири фразеологик ифодалар, мақол-матал, идиома, кўшиқ, топишмоқлар, афоризмлар таркибида жуда кўп қўлланишидир”, деган хулосага келади ва М.Исмоилийнинг “Фарғона тонг отгунча” романида “қора” сўзи (Қорабулоқ топонимидан ташқари) 163 ўринда келганлигини ҳам кўрсатиб ўтган [5, 9]. Муддаога ўтайлик. Биринчи ҳикоятда шоир қайғуга ғарқ бўлган Баҳромнинг руҳий ҳолатини тасвирлаш ниятида барча воқеа ҳамда ҳодисаларни қора рангга бўяйди. Айни шу ўринда шеърлятда кўпроқ ижобий маънода қўлланиб келинган “қора гесу” (“қора соч”) сўз бирикмаси салбий мазмунда истифода қилинади:

Бошиға солиб ул қора гесу,  
Ҳар туки сою бир қора қайғу. [4, 83]

Айни ўринда Баҳром учун қора ранг мотам ва қайғу нишонаси бўлиб кўзга ташланади. Бироқ бошқалар учун бундай эмас. Шоир буни ушбубайт орқали алоҳида таъкидлаб ўтади:

Қора ранг элга тожи торақдур,  
Ким бу ранг ичрадур – муборақдур. [4, 83]





Барчага маълум бўлган ов воқеаси ва Дилоромдан айрилган кундан эътиборан қора ранг Баҳромнинг қайғули ҳамда мусибатли кунларининг рамзи сифатида намоён бўлади. Аммо дастлабки ҳикоядаги Ахий ҳамда Фарруҳ учун бу ранг ёшлик, соғломлик, бахт-саодат рамзи сифатида воқеликка ўзгача руҳ бағишлайди. Эсланса, Фарруҳ айна қора либос кийиб, дарвешваш юрган кунларнинг бирида тушида кўрган нозанини топади. Жону жаҳонини Фарруҳдан аямаган Ахий ҳам айна қора либос кийиб, қаландар қиёфасида (Фарруҳдан олиб қолган қора либос) Халабга бориб қолади ва Фарруҳдан ўзи кутмаган ажрларни топади. Қисқаси, қора ранг икки дўстга бахту саодат келтиради. Гўёки қора ранг икковининг бахт нишонаси сифатида ҳикоя ғоясини очи беришга хизмат қилади.

Навоий наздида сариқ ранг тиниқлик, бебаҳолик, олижаноблик ва кувонч рамзи эканлиги борасида кўп ёзилган. Сариқ (олтин) ранг туфайли унинг соҳиблари ҳам улуғ мартабаларга эришади. Бироқ олтин рангнинг бир оз ўзгариши кишини шармандалик ва нафрат уйғотувчи рангга айлантиради. Иккинчи ҳикоятда сариқ рангга алдов ва хиёнат аралашгани боис Зайд Заҳҳоб (Зайд заргар) бошидан кўп машаққатлар кечади. Бу ранг Баҳромнинг бетоблигини англатиш учун қўлланган. Беморлик рамзи маъносида шоирнинг кўп шеърларида бу ранг коннототив маънода истифода қилинган:

Фурқатингдин заъфарон узра тўкармен лолалар,  
Лолалар эрмаски, бағримдин эрур парголалар. [2, 448]

Байтда истиора вазифасини бажарган “заъфарон” (сариқ) сўзи айна касал, бемор юзининг ранги маъносида ишлатилган. Айна чокда, Рум шохининг саройида рўй бераётган мунофиқлик, ўғрилиқ, бевафолик маъноларини ҳам ифодалаб келади.

Яшил ранг тасаввуфда улуғ ранглардан бири саналади. Шарқ халқларининг тасавурида бу ранг ҳаёт рамзи ҳисобланади, у самовий мавжудотлар билан боғланади. Шунингдек, яшил ранг ўтмиш ва келажакни, умрбоқийликнинг тимсоли вазифасини ҳам бажаради ( Хизр алаҳиссаломни Яшил пайғамбар деб улуғланишининг сабаби ҳам шундан. – М.Х. ). Учинчи ҳикоя яшил қасрда айтилади. Барча ашёлар яшил рангда. Ҳикоят қахрамони Саъднинг курашлар туфайли қўлга киритган бахт-иқболини шоир ана шу ранг воситасида ёритиб беради. Яшил ранг Баҳромда Дилоромни топиш учун умид учкунларини алангалатади.

Кейинги ҳикоят гулгун қасрда айтилади. Гулгун қизил, демакдир. Қизил ранг Баҳром бетоблигининг ҳадди аълоси сифатида намоён бўлади. Сўнги кўк, сандалиий (кўнғирга мойил) ва оқ ранглар Баҳромнинг бетобликдан халос бўлиш даврини ифодалайди. Айна пайтда рангларнинг ёрқинликдан сўна бориши Баҳром ҳаётининг сўнги дамлари яқинлашганини ҳам ифодалашга хизмат қилади [4, 84]. Қизил ранг асос бўлган ҳикоятларда кўнли курашлар олдинги режага чиқса, кўк (мовий) ранг асос бўлган ҳикоятда



эзгулик хийла-найрангу босқинчилик устидан эришилган ғалабани тасвирлаш баробарида бош қахрамонлар Мехр ва Суҳайлинг оталари Навдар ҳамда Нуъмонларнинг вафотлари туфайли кўк (аза) либосини кийганлигига ҳам ишора қилади. Сандал ранги орқали шоир дoston қахрамонлари руҳий ҳолатидаги ноқисликларни ифодалайди. Бу нуқсонлар батамом йўқотилмас экан муаммо муаммолигича қолаверади. Бунинг учун кучли ирода керак. Шоир қахрамонлар руҳиятидаги ўзгаришни, айниқса Баҳромнинг тузалишга бўлган иштиёқ, умид ва қувончининг юзага келишида асосий восита бўлган кучли иродани кўрсатиш учун айна шу рангни танлайди. Навоий яна сандал ранги орқали Баҳромнинг соғайганлигига ишора қилади ҳамда оқ рангга – поклик, софлик, шаффофлик рамзига беради.

Айни шу ранг асос бўлган ҳикоятда Баҳром руҳан ҳам, жисмонан ҳам соғаяди ва Дилоромни топади.

Бир сўз билан айтганда, Алишер Навоий асарда истифода қилинган етти хил рангнинг номини тилга олиш билангина кифояланиб қолмайди. Балки ҳар бир ранг ўз ўрнида шоир ниятини рўёбга чиқаришга тўлақонли хизмат қилади. Тўғрироғи, дostonда рангларнинг бу тарика рамзий хусусиятлар касб этиши, асл маъносидан ташқари коннотатив маъноларда қўлланилиши Шарқ адабиётига хос бўлган бош мезон - зулмаънайликни таъминлаган. Ушбу ҳолат эса мумтоз адабиётда ранг билдирувчи сифатларнинг турли тимсоллар яратиш, уларнинг ўз ва кўчма маъноларидан самарали фойдаланиш, уларнинг гармониясини бера билиш муваффақиятларга олиб бориши мумкинлигини кўрсатиб берганлар.

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## OLIY TA'LIM JARAYONIDA LOYIHALASH METODINI QO'LLASH.

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### **Annotatsiya**

*Ushbu maqolada muallif tomonidan loyihalash metodidan foydalanishning yangi yondashuvini oliy ta'lim muassasasi bitiruvchisining zarur kompetentsiyalari va fazilatlarini shakllantirish usuli sifatida ko'rib chiqilgan, o'quv jarayonida loyiha usulini qo'llash tajribasini tasvirlangan.*

**Kalit so'zlar:** loyiha, loyihalash usuli, loyiha faoliyati, baholashning innovatsion vositasi, elektron axborot-ta'lim muhiti.

Bugungi kunda ta'lim olishning samarali vositalarini izlash va oliy ta'lim darajasida ta'lim jarayonining sifatini oshirish o'qituvchi va murabbiylarni foydalanib kelinayotgan metodlarga boshqacha nuqtai nazardan qarashga majbur etmoqda. Oxirgi yillarda ta'limda foydalanilayotgan metodlar, o'qitish usullari oliy o'quv yurtining ta'lim muhitiga axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalarini faol joriy etish orqali salohiyati oshganini ta'kidlab o'tish joiz.

Oliy ta'limning davlat ta'lim standartlarini o'rganish shuni ko'rsatdiki, bitiruvchi talabalar tayyorlanishi kerak bo'lgan faoliyat turlari orasida (ilmiytadqiqot, ishlab chiqarish-texnologik, pedagogik, tashkiliy-boshqaruv, ijtimoiy-pedagogik, axborot-analitik) loyihalashtirish faoliyati ham muhim rol o'ynaydi. [1].

Masalan, bitiruvchilar ega bo'lishi zarur bo'lgan o'z-o'zini boshqarish, o'zo'zini tarbiyalash, elektron kataloglarda va tarmoq resurslarida kerakli ma'lumotlarni topa olish kabi qobiliyatlar to'g'ridan-to'g'ri loyihalarni amalga oshirish jarayonida shakllanadi.[5] Oliy o'quv muassasalari tomonidan o'tkaziladigan bitiruvchilarga bo'lgan talabning monitoringi ham shuni ko'rsatadiki, iqtisodiyotning ma'lum sektorlariga nafaqat professional faoliyatni, balki turli xil loyihalarni ham amalga oshirishga qodir bo'lgan kadrlar talab etiladi. Bitiruvchilarni ishga qabul qilishdagi muhim talablardan biri loyiha shaklidagi konkurs shartlarini muvaffaqiyatli bajarish ekanligi ham bejizga emas.

Loyihalash faoliyati, albatta, O'zbekiston ta'lim tizimi uchun mutlaqo yangilik emas. Odatda, ishlab chiqarish sohasida loyiha tushunchasi zamirida aniq muhandislik va texnik ishlanmalar tushuniladi. Bugungi kunda esa vaziyat o'zgargan: biz gumanitar va ijtimoiy, ijodiy va biznes loyihalari bilan shug'ullanmoqdamiz. Bugungi kunda tashabbuskorlik, ijodkorligi, mustaqil fikrlash va muvaffaqiyat tushunchalari loyihalash faoliyati bilan uzviy bog'liqdir. Shunday qilib, agar bitiruvchilarning kasbiy faoliyatida loyihalashtirish katta o'rin egallasa, ularni bu faoliyatga tayyorlash ham to'g'ri tashkil etilishi kerak. Qisman, bu vazifa





kurs ishlari (loyihalar) va bitiruv malakaviy ishlari yordamida bajariladi. [2] Biz "Ta'lim loyihalari" yoki "Loyihalashtirish asoslari" kabi fanlarning asosiy professional ta'lim dasturlariga kiritilishi loyiha faoliyati asoslarini o'qitish muammolarini muvaffaqiyatli hal qilishi mumkin deb hisoblaymiz. Shu bilan birga, loyihalashtirish o'quv ishlarining shakli va o'quv faoliyati natijalarini baholashning innovatsion vositasi sifatida ham qo'llanilishi mumkin. Loyihalashtirishmetodi bugungi kunda maktab sharoitida keng tarqalgan bo'lib, oliy ta'limda ushbu usul asosan texnologik, telekommunikatsiya va boshqa loyihalarni ishlab chiqishni maqsad qilgan fanlarda foydalaniladi. Shu bilan birga, biz oliy ta'lim bosqichida tashkil etilgan ta'lim loyihalashtirish faoliyati davlat ta'lim standartlari talablaridan biri bo'lgan umummadaniy va kasbiy malakalarni shakllantirishi mumkin deb xisoblaymiz. Oliy ta'lim muassasasida loyihalashtirish metodidan foydalanish samarali bo'ladimi? Ushbu metodni amaliyotda faol qo'llash va uning natijalarini tahlil qilish bu savolga aniq javob berishi mumkin.

Shubhasiz, talabalar turli xil, shu jumladan, ta'limdagi muammolarni ham hal qilish uchun universal qobiliyatga ega bo'ladilar. Albatta, bu foydalanilayotgan metod va texnologiyalarga muqobil emas, balki auditoriyada ham, auditoriyadan tashqari ham samarali qo'llanilishi mumkin bo'lgan qo'shimcha komponentdir. Bu o'quvchilarning mustaqilligini, tanqidiy fikrlashni, olingan bilimlarni amalda qo'llash, jamoada ishlash va jamoaviy qarorlar qabul qilish qobiliyatini rivojlantirish uchun yana bir imkoniyatdir. Loyihalashtirish faoliyati ta'lim oluvchilar uchun muhim maqsadlarga erishishga qaratilganligi va ularga qiziqarli faoliyat uchun kerakli tajriba berishi bilan ham boshqa usullardan ajralib turadi. [3]

Ta'lim amaliyoti bizga turli yo'nalishdagi loyihalarni taklif qiladi, ammo har qanday loyiha, shubhasiz, turli xil ko'nikmalarni shakllantirish vositasidir.

Loyihalash metodi ta'lim oluvchilarni quyidagilarga:

- fanning turli sohalaridagi bilimlarni bir butun holga keltirib, muammolarni topish va yechish, axborotlar oqimida mo'ljal olish;
- faoliyatni tanlash huquqidan foydalanib, turli taxmin, g'oyalarni ilgari stjirish, tadqiqot o'tkazish, tahlil qilish iqtisodiy jihatdan maqsadga muvofiqligini aniqlash;
- o'z faoliyati natijasiga mas'ul bo'lish, mustaqil qaror qabul qilish, yutuqlar va kamchiliklarni aniqlash, uning sabablarini qidirish, xatolarni topish va to'g'rilash;
- turli yechim. takliflarning natijalarini ilmiy taxmin qilish (prognozlash);
- jamoada ishlash, turli nuqtayi nazar, fikrlarning muhokamasida qatnashishga rag'batlantiradi. [4]

Loyihalash metodini qo'llab, dars o'tish jarayonida o'quvchi, talabalarning vazifasi: – iqtisodiy jihatdan maqsadga muvofiq, ijtimoiy ahamiyatga ega ishni bajarish, mahsulot ishlab chiqarish, ilmiy-texnik, iqtisodiy va boshqa muammoni



belgilangan vaqt davomida yechish yoki yechish uchun takliflar ishlab chiqish. O'qituvchining vazifasi: – o'quvchi, talabalarni mustaqil ijodiy faoliyatlarini unumli bo'lishi uchun sharoit yaratish. Bu metodni iqtisodiy fanlarni o'rganishdagi muhim ahamiyati shundaki, talabalar biznes-reja tuzishni, turli tanlovlarda qatnashish uchun loyihalar ishlab chiqishni o'rganadilar. Nazariy va amaliy mashg'ulotlarni qanday tashkil etishning texnologik xaritasini ishlab chiqish, ya'ni darsni qanday o'tkazishni mufassal rejasini ishlab chiqishni, umuman olganda, o'z faoliyatlarini rejalashtirishni o'rganadilar. Shu bilan birga mazkur metodning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari mavjudki, ularni, albatta, hisobga olish zarur. Birinchidan, bu metodni mavzular, alohida predmetlar bo'yicha qo'llash juda qiyin. Chunki, bir muammoning kelib chiqish sabablari nihoyatda xilma-xil. Ularni bir fan doirasida hal qilish qiyin. Ikkinchidan, barcha talabalar ham loyiha tayyorlab, qo'yilgan muammoni yecha olmaydi. Uchinchidan, bu metod o'qituvchidan chuqur bilim, tajriba, o'z ustida tinimsiz ishlash, turli loyihalarda shaxsan qatnashishini talab qiladi. [5]

Loyihalash metodini qo'llash uchun birinchi navbatda loyihalash ob'yektini aniqlaymiz. Qanday masala, muammo mavjudki, uni yechib loyihaning natijasini qanday bo'lishini belgilaymiz.

1. Bu o'tilayotgan mavzu bo'yicha qo'yilgan savol yoki yechimini kutayotgan dolzarb masala bo'lishi mumkin. Loyiha talabalarining o'z xohishlari, qiziqishlariga ko'ra tanlagan ilmiy izlanishlari bo'lishi mumkin yoki o'qituvchi taklif qilishi mumkin. Har ikkala holda ham talabalar zarur axborotlarni to'plashlari, ularni tahlil qilishlari zarur. Tahlil asosida qaror qabul qilib, loyiha ishlab chiqishdan maqsad qo'yiladi va qanday natijaga erishilishi belgilanadi.

2. Maqsadni aniqlagach, loyihaning mazmunini belgilaymiz.

3. Reja asosida amalga oshirish uchun vazifalar belgilanadi, ya'ni faoliyat rejasini ishlab chiqiladi. Loyihaning umumiy tavsifi o'z dinlashadi. Aniq faoliyatga asos yaratiladi. Loyihani amalga oshirish uchun tuzilgan reja aniq bo'lishi, haddan tashqari murakkab bo'lmasligi kerak. Umumiy rejadagi tashqari haftalik va oylik rejalar tuziladiki, uning asosida talaba bajaradigan ishlarni yanada oydinlashtiradi.

4. Loyiha qatnashchilari belgilanadi

Loyiha qatnashchilari o'z qiziqishlari, fikr doiralari bilan bir- birlariga yaqin, yordam beruvchi o'quvchi, talabalar bo'lib, ularni loyihada qo'yilgan maqsad birlashtiradi.

Ularni yoniga keyinchalik boshqa qatnashchilar ham qo'shilishi mumkin. Lekin qatnashchilar haddan tashqari ko'payib ketishi salbiy oqibatlarga olib keladi. Shuning uchun loyihada har bir qatnashuvchining bajaradigan vazifasi aniq yozib qo'yiladi.



5. Loyihani amalga oshirish muddatlari belgilanadi. Agarda u bosqichlarga bo'lsin, uni harr^muddatlari bilan ko'rsatiladi.

6. Loyihalash va uni amalga oshirishning bosqichlari:

**1-bosqich.** Loyihani ishlab chiqish. Unda loyihani amalga oshirish shakllari va vositalari, bosqichma-bosqich natijalari ham ko'rsatiladi.

**2-bosqich.** Loyihada belgilangan vazifalar bajariladi. Bu bosqichda talabalar mustaqil ravishda individual va guruh bo'yicha qo'yilgan vazifalarni bajaradilar. Material, axborot to'playdilar. To'plangan ma'lumotlarni muhokama qiladilar. Jadvallar, grafiklar ishlab chiqadilar. Namoyish etiladigan, illyustrativ materiallar tayyorlashadi.

**3-bosqich.** Loyihaning barcha qatnashchilari tomonidan tayyorlangan ishlar bir butun qilib birlashtiriladi. Avval loyihaning xo'niaki varianti yozib chiqiladi. So'ngra yakuniy variant tayyorlanadi. Rasmiy talablar asosida taxlanadi.

**4-bosqich.** Loyihaning so'nggi varianti ekspertga, taqr ga beriladi. Bunda matn aniq asoslangan bo'lib, bajarilgan ishlarning mazmuni va erishilgan natijalarni gavalantirishi kerak. Matilda, albatta, jadvallar, grafiklar, chizma, dasturlar va boshqa shunga o'xshash materiallar bo'lishi shart.

**5-bosqich.** Ish taqrizga beriladi. Loyihaga ekspert xulosasi olinadi, tashqi taqriz natijasini elon qilingach, lugallangan hisoblanadi.

**6-bosqich.** Loyiha taqdimoti. Taqdimot loyihada bajarilishi belgilangan mezonlar asosida jyiiri yoki komissiya a'zolari tomonidan baholanadi. Jyuri a'zolari tarkibi loyiha ishlab chiqilayotganda aniqlanadi. Tayyorlangan" loyihani ko'rib chiqib, tanlanib, so'ngra tayyorlangan hisobot ko'rib chiqiladi. [4]

Hay'at ishni baholashi uchun baholash mezonlari ishlab chiqiladi. Bu mezonlar muammoni o'rganish darajasi, matnni aniq. tushunarli tarzda bayon qilinishi, o'ziga xosligi, rasmiylashtirish sifati, ko'rgazmali, namoyish materiallardan foydalanilgani, berilgan takliflar va ularni muammoni yechishga yordam berishi va boshqa jihatlarini mujassamlashtirilgan bo'lishi kerak. Dars jarayonida kichik guruhlar tayyorlagan loyihalarni o'qituvchi boshchiligida talabalardan tuzilgan hay'at baholashi mumkin.

Talabalar loyiha ustida ishlash jarayonida olgan bilimlaridan, bilish jarayonida xizmat qiladigan amaliy maslahatlardan foydalanishsa, mustaqil tahliliy fikr yuritishga o'rganadilar. Ularda yangi g'oyalar topish, ijodiy fikrlashga, to'g'ri strategiya tanlash, aniq masala-muammoiarni yechish ko'nikmasi hosil bo'ladi. Bunda o'qituvchi ularning ishini kuzatadi. maslahatlar beradi, qo'llab-quvvatlaydi.

Boshqa hech qaysi metod o'quvchitalabalarda bu metodchalik mas'uliyatni his qilishni shakllantirmaydi, tarbiyalamaydi.

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## **The importance of studying physics in general and secondary special education institutions.**

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**Annotaciya:** This article discusses the importance of studying physics, which is taught from general and secondary special education institutions.

**Keywords:** Physics, education, nature, engineering, technology.

Yangi O'zbekistonning istiqboli bo'lgan yosh avlodga zamonaviy, sifatli ta'lim-tarbiya berish hozirgi kundagi mamalakatimiz siyosatining asosiy maqsadlaridan biridir. Chunki kelajak avlodga berilgan mukammal ta'lim vatanimizning har tamonlama rivojlanishiga asos bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Shunga asosan Prezidentimizning 2019-yil 29-apreldagi "O'zbekiston Respublikasi xalq ta'limi tizimini 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to'g'risida" gi farmonida O'zbekiston Respublikasida umumiy o'rta ta'lim va maktabdan tashqari ta'limni tizimli isloh qilishning ustuvor yo'nalishlarini belgilash, o'sib kelayotgan yosh avlodning ta'limiy salohiyatini rivojlantirishni sifat jihatdan yangi darajaga ko'tarish, o'quv-tarbiya jarayoniga ta'limning innovacion shakllari va usullarini joriy etish maqsad qilingan.

Bunda albatta ta'lim oluvchi yoshlarga o'rganilayotgan predmetning chunonchi, fizika darsining ahamiyati haqida kengdan tushuncha berib o'tish, ularga kelajak kasblarini to'g'ri tanlashga, qiziqishini ortirishga, tabiat qonunlarini tushunishga va undan to'g'ri foydalanishga, zamonaviy texnologiyalar bilan ishlashni o'rganishga turtki bo'ladi. Hozirgi texnika va texnologiya sohaları rivojlanayotgan bir davrda texnika fanlari qatoriga kiradigan fizika fanini o'rganish zamon talabidir. Fizika fani sanoat, qishloq xo'jaligi, medicina, transport, arxitektura, qurilish va shu kabi ko'plab sohalarining rivojlanishiga asosdir. Shundan ko'rinib turibdiki ta'lim oluvchilarning fizika fanini o'rganishi kelajak kasblarining mohir ustasi bo'lishiga bundan tashqari uy-ro'zg'or buyumlarining (televizor, muzlatgich, telefon va boshqalar) ishlash faoliyati haqida bilimga ega bo'lishiga zamin yaratadi

Fizika fanini o'rganish bizga nima beradi? Degan savolga biz quyidagicha bir qancha javoblarni bersak bo'ladi:

Olam haqida keng ma'noda umumiy tushunchaga ega bo'ladi;



Tabiat qonunlaridan oqilona foydalanishga o'rgatadi; Zamonaviy texnikalarning ishlash principlarini o'rgatadi;  
Fizika fanidagi masalalar bilan ishlash, mantiqiy, ijodiy fikrlash qobiliyatini rivojlantiradi;

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## **THE FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION IN HISTORY APPEARANCES AND THEIR SIGNIFICANCE**

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**Annotation:** This article provides insights into how corruption has originated in history and what methods kings have used to combat it.

**Keywords:** state, bribe, material value, Uruinimgina, Lagash city-state, "Artha-shastra", Bharat, etc.

The historical roots of corruption seem to go back to the habit of giving gifts to arouse a tendency in someone. The precious gift distinguished the man among the other beggars and served to fulfill his request. For this reason, in primitive societies it became customary to pay a priest or tribal chief. With the complexity of the state apparatus and the strengthening of the central government, professional officials emerged who, in the opinion of the rulers, had to be content with only a fixed salary. In practice, however, these officials sought to use their position to increase revenue concealment. Only Uruinim, who is remembered as a ruler who fought corruption, is the Sumerian king of the city-state of Lagash in the second half of the 24th century BC. Despite exemplary and often brutal punishments for corruption, the fight against it has not yielded the expected results. At best, dangerous crimes were prevented, but at the level of petty shortages and bribery, corruption was widespread. The first work to discuss corruption - Artha-shastra - was published in the 4th century BC by one of the ministers of Bharat (India) under the pseudonym Kautilya. In it, the author concludes that "the king's property, even in small quantities, cannot be appropriated by those who govern it."

According to historical records, the fight against corruption first began in the XXIV century BC in the city-state of Mesopotamia called Lagash, but, unfortunately, all efforts were in vain. There have been many fights against corruption in recent times, but they have failed.



In the history of mankind, the ways and legal basis for ending corruption have been created in India. Written 2,500 years ago, Arthashastra or the Science of Politics was devoted to the subject of public administration and management, and was born as the political and economic encyclopedia of the time. This work can also be considered as the legal basis for the formation, management and development of the state. The name of the Brahman Kautila (he is also known as Chanakya) is mentioned as the author of the book. Section 26 of the Arthashastra is dedicated to corruption. In the section, corruption is explained by the phrase "appropriation": "Appropriation of the king's personal or other property is appropriation. In this case, it is necessary to impose the death penalty for the misappropriation of high-value items, to collect them for the misappropriation of medium-priced items, to impose penalties for the misappropriation of low-value property. The Arthashastra classifies forty types of bribery. It is said that the official in charge of preventing corruption should periodically address public gatherings and markets as follows: "If there are any victims, let us know."

Similar problems were faced by the ancient Egyptian pharaohs, who created a bureaucratic apparatus of officials who used arbitrariness and violence against free peasants, artisans, and even military nobles, and who committed atrocities. Itaxotel, who has survived to the present day, advises in his sermons: "Bow your head to the chief, and your house will be in order, and your wages will be in order. it will be easier to live. " The betrayal of judges was of particular concern, as it led to the illegal distribution of property and the resolution of disputes outside the jurisdiction. It is no coincidence that among all forms of corruption in all religions, bribery of judges is not condemned in the first place: "Do not accept gifts, for gifts blind the blind and change the work of the righteous." - Exodus 23: 8, Deuteronomy 16:19; "Do not misappropriate one another's property, and do not bribe the judges with the intention of deliberately seizing a portion of other people's property" (Qur'an, 2:18) and so on. In ancient Roman law, the term "corrumpere" began to be used to mean "bribery of a judge" and "bribery of a judge": do you think?) ».

The earliest evidence of corruption is found in ancient Babylonian cuneiform. According to translated texts from the 3rd millennium BC, the Sumerian king Urukagin was faced with the problem of fighting judges and officials who illegally demanded monetary rewards. He remained the first person in history to fight corruption, implementing state reforms to prevent abuse of the horn administration, to reduce and simplify fees for judges, horn building staff, ceremonies, and to impose severe penalties for bribery of officials.

Similarly, on the orders of the Persian king Cambyses, the new judge sat on a leather-covered chair of a judge accused of bribery before him.

Cicero's speech in the 70s BC in the Roman Senate against the governor of Sicily, who was greedy by the population and embraced cultural heritage, is very famous. The famous speaker had a moral right to accuse him. Cicero himself was



governor of Sicily from 51 to 50 BC, and is known for his honesty and legitimate income during his tenure.

Gay Julius Caesar, on the other hand, was able to impose severe penalties on officials for bribery and giving gifts. For example, mayors are prohibited from accepting gold wreaths from lower cities. Caesar expressed his strict attitude to all forms of flattery. He saw a "half-god" inscription on a statue dedicated to Caesar and presented by the senate, and ordered it to be removed from view.

The sources of the history of our country up to the VII century have not reached us completely. According to the surviving sources, in the ancient Qang state, "Turkish law" was in force and was kept in the temple. At the time of sentencing, the law was seized and a sentence imposed accordingly. The whole seed for serious crimes, and for lesser ones, the perpetrator himself was executed. His leg was amputated for theft. Based on this information, many historical works provide information about a special set of laws "Crime and Punishment" during the Turkish Khanate. But this statute has not reached us in full or has not yet been found. So it's hard to think about its full content.

Corruption can be included in the list of the most dangerous and negative phenomena that penetrate into all spheres of social life, it threatens national security, the consequences of which are felt in any state, regardless of its power structure and culture. It is not possible for any state to completely eradicate corruption, but its influence in society can be reduced.

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## **Customs and tradition of the people Uzbekistan formed over thousands of years and the peculiarities of the culture of different peoples living in it.**

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**Annotation:** The Republic of Uzbekistan scientifically substantiates the fact that the coexistence of citizens with other nationalities, in harmony, in the same neighborhoods has completely changed from previous times. It demonstrates the aspiration of citizens of the past and present to the future and science.

**Key word:** Includes a letter from the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan and a collection dedicated to the 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Independence and new strategy of Uzbekistan.

President of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov said in his book "High spirituality – invincible power" that "there is no future for a nation that forgot its history yesterday". They also stressed the need for a deeper understanding of the path. After all, without it, the necessary lessons cannot be learned from the experiences of historical development. In addition, the new era is characterized by a developed urban culture, a great interest in the history of antiquity, its idealization, the rapid revival of art. In fact, it was not the wars, uprisings, and revolutions that in most cases led to tragic consequences, but the creative activity of the people, the constant search and aspiration that led to great positive changes in spirituality and culture, social life and economic growth. As a result of these changes, which began in the 16<sup>th</sup> century, a new society, originally formed in Western Europe and North America, began to be called a capitalist society. The homeland is the land where we were born and raised, the land where our umbilical cord blood was shed, the traces of our ancestors, the heritage of our descendants.

There is no feeling in the world stronger than love for the Motherland and stronger than its longing. The homeland evokes an alluring, magical feeling like national pride that elevates the nation.

Owing by and large to this, the peoples that used to live in the territory of modern day Uzbekistan many centuries ago made remarkable achievements in cultural development. Suffice it to say that this land is known for the emergence of the earliest samples of script, including the Bactrian, Sogdian, Orkhon, and Khorezm ones. This part of the world became a cradle of ancient civilization, which gave rise to a unique culture known well beyond its borders. It is glorified in the anthems of the Zoroastrian sacred text, Avesta, and it is described in History by the ancient Greek Chronologist Herodotus who traveled extensively in the 5<sup>th</sup> century BC.



Scores of data on the history and culture of the local peoples in the late 1<sup>st</sup> century

BC is cited in the work Geography by Strabo, while the Chinese historian Sima

Qian (late 2<sup>nd</sup> – early 1<sup>st</sup> century BC) describes the prospering ancient states in this

land in his Historical Notes. Research confirms that as early as in the 2<sup>nd</sup> millennium BC, highly advanced cities started to emerge in the territory of the present-day Uzbekistan, followed by historical-culture areas and states like Bactria, Sogd, Dawan, Chach, Khorezm, among others.

The fact that these lands have been inhabited with people from time immemorial is confirmed by both written sources and archaeological discoveries. Numerous remains of the ancient man have been found on such sites as Selengur in the Fergana valley, Amankutan and Uchtut in the valley of the Zarafshan River, Khojiktent, Obirahmat, Kulbulak and Bozsu in the valleys of Chirchik and Ahangaran rivers, as well as the celebrated cave Teshiktash in the Boisun Mountains that contained the remains of the Neanderthal. Also, evidence comes from the surviving numerous cave drawings, including those in the gorges Zarautsai and Sarmyshsai. Across all the ages, the people living in this land loved it, and knew how to keep it and use its natural riches rationally, and renew them. The traditions of high agriculture thriving across centuries, of nurturing every offspring, of caring attitude to the soil and water as the source of life – all this has come to be organic part of the wise philosophy of the Uzbek people

From the very origins of its ages-old history, the region has been cradle of civilization, of science and culture, a center of trade, a place of birth of the unique folk crafts. A potent impetus to its development was afforded by the Great Silk Road that functioned from the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC through to the 15<sup>th</sup> century AD as an international artery of antiquity that linked China, India, and central Asia, the Middle and Near East, and the Mediterranean. The route provided not only for the advancement of commercial ties, but also for the information dialogue, and served as a conveyor for the dissemination of knowledge and technologies, cultural values thus opportunities for intercivilizational exchange that was crucial for common progress. A vigorous rise of culture and education, medical science, literature, arts, architecture, emergence of scientific schools, inflow and generation of talents were possible in general thanks to the accelerated economic development, the high level of handicrafts and trade, construction of roads and layout of new caravan routes and, crucially, the maintenance of relative stability.

This land continues to surprise and delight the world with its national exceptionality, customs and traditions, as well as bright arts that have come into being in peculiar historical, geographical and cultural environment. This area is home to a people who gave the world civilization a great number of thinkers,





scientists and poets who left magnificent scientific and cultural legacy to the entire humanity.

Our region became a source of unique academic-cultural phenomenon, the Eastern Renaissance, which exerted a positive influence on the Renaissance in other regions and countries. A brilliant corroboration of the highest level of scientific advancement here was the activities of Mamun Academy set up in Khorezm in the 11th century and which left a deep trace in the intellectual history of the human race. Having united a whole pleiad of ingenious scholars and thinkers, it facilitated the intellectual development not only of the contemporaries, but also of the subsequent generations.

Today, there is hardly anyone who does not know of Muhammad Khorezmi recognized by right as "the greatest scientist of all times". As early in the 9th century he decimal system of calculation, the sign of zero and polar coordinates – a turning point in the evolution of mathematics and astronomy. The name and discoveries of al – Khorezmi, the only one among peers in the east, were perpetuated in the titles of modern scientific terms like "algorithm" and "algebra". It is no accident that the 11th century is referred to around the world as the "age of Abu Raihan Beruni", a resourceful encyclopedist scholar and experimentator, founding father of the science of geodesy, author of more than 150 fundamental works in geology, mathematics, philosophy, astronomy mineralogy. He was first to propose an original theory of the seas and a spheric globe of the seas and a spheric globe of vacuum, predict the existence-500 years before Christopher Columbus of a continent beyond the Atlantic and the Pacific. Among the greatest individuals whose service to the humankind is difficult to overestimate, is Beruni's contemporary, Abu Ali ibn Sina (or, as the Europeans call him, Avicenna) who left for his descendants more than 450 essays on a wide range of Medical Science, referred to by the science of the East and West as the treasury of knowledge for many centuries. His works were admired by Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo, Francis Bacon and many other eminent individuals of various epochs.

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4. The first work of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoev Miromonovich we will resolutely continue our path of development and bring it to a higher level.



## Technologies of production and hanging productivity eco-friendly meat from Karakul lambs.

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Breeding and Ecology of deserts. Uzbekistan.

**Annotation.** In this article, the state and efficiency of cattle-breeding in the Bukhara Oasis, as well as the problems of the cultivation of ecologically clean manure from cattle-breeding lambs are discussed.

**Keywords.** Karakol sheep, breed, environmentally friendly, meat, cultivation, economic efficiency

**KIRISH.** Qorako'lhilik- qo'ychilikning o'ziga xos tarmog'i bo'lib, O'zbekiston va Markaziy osiyo respublikalarida alohida o'ringa ega ekanligi bu maqolada aks etgan bo'lib, qo'ylarni homiladorlik davrida qo'shimcha oziqalar bilan oziqlantirishning afzalliklari va uning qo'zilagan qo'zilarning hayotchanligi hamda iqtisodiy samaradorligi haqida fikr yuritilgan bo'lib kelgusida qishloq xo'jalikdagi aholisining turmish faoliyatini yaxshilashning mohiyatini tajribada aniqlangan. Arzon go'sht etishtirish borasida qilingan tadqiqotlardan cho'l hududi sharoitida faoliyat ko'rsatayotgan xo'jaliklarga tavsiyalar berilgan. Ma'lumki, bozor iqtisodiyoti sharoitida aholini arzon va sifatli oziq ovqat mahsulotlari bilan ta'minlash asosiy muammoga aylandi, buning uchun fanning yangi ilmiy asoslangan texnologiyalarini qo'llash, sharoitini yaratish, muommosi vujudga keldi. Buning uchun chorvachilikning barcha sohasini rivojlantirish zaruriyati orqali muammoni echishni davlatimizning qator farmon va qonunlari tasdiqlaydi. Qorako'lhilik chorvachilikning asosiy tarmoqlaridan bo'lib sut, go'sht etishtirish uchun muhim o'rin egallaydi.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi. Qorako'lhilikda sifatli go'sht etishtirishning bir qancha afzalliklari mavjud bo'lib ayniqsa yosh qo'chqorchalardan sifatli ekologik toza va tan narxi arzon go'sht etishtirishning o'ziga xos usullarni o'rganish maqsadida, Buxoro viloyati, Shofirkon tumani hududida joylashgan „Galaba,, qorako'lhilikka ixtisoslashgan MCHJ da qorako'l qo'ylarning urchitish, homiladorlik davrida boqish, qo'zilatish va yosh qo'zilardan go'sht etishtirishning iqtisodiy samaradorligini aniqlash maqsadida tajribalar o'tkazdik. Tajribamizni 2017 yil oktyabr oyida yani qochirish mavsumi boshlangandan boshladik. Tajribani o'tkazishda uch guruh qo'ylarni tanladik, har bir guruhda 100 boshdan dag'al konstitusiyali



, 3,5 yoshdagi sur rangli qo'ylar bo'lib, 20 -27 oktyabrgacha barcha tajribadagi qo'ylar mustahkam kostitusiyaga ega bo'lgan 3,5 yoshli nasilli qo'chqorlar bilan qochirildi. «Galaba» MCHJ „, Qizilqum „, cho'lining janubiy - g'arbiy qismida joylashgan bo'lib, sharqdan „, ko'kcha „, g'arbdan „, A. Temur „, MCHJ i bilan shimoldan Navoi viloyati Zarafshon shahri va janubdan Shofirkon tumani xo'jaliklari bilan chegaradosh bolib, iqlimi o'zgaruvchan quruq issiq yozda +45 gradus, qishda -- 30 gradusgacha quruq sovuq bo'lib, yaylovlarida tuproq - iqlim sharoitiga qarab har xil o'simliklar o'sadi. Tajribadagi qo'ylarning homiladorlik davrining 1 –chi yarmigacha yani 5 –chi yanvar 2018 yilgacha faqat yaylovda boqilib, homiladorlikning 76 –chi kundan boshlab qo'shimcha ravishda 1 –chi guruh qo'ylarga 150 gr, 2 - chi guruhga 200 gr dan va 3 –chi guruhga 250 gr dan arpa doni bilan oziqlantirib borildi. Homiladorlikning 106 –chi kuniga borib har guruhning rasionoga yana 100 gr dan arpa qo'shildi va 136 kunga borib barcha guruhdagi qo'ylarning rasionidan qo'shimchalar to'liq olindi va faqat yaylovda to'liq qo'zilaganicha boqildi va qo'zilarning 7 - 10 kunligida banitirovka o'tkazildi va qo'zili qo'ylar bir oy boqilgandan so'ng yana qo'zilar tirik vazni aniqlanib onasidan ajratguncha boqildi 4,5 oyligidagi tirik vazni aniqlanib, ma'lumotlar 1 –chi jadvalga ko'rsatildi.

Tajribadagi qo'zili qo'ylarning yakuniy bonitirovka ma'lumotlari  
1 –jadvai.

G U ru	Gru. Qo'y soni	Q	O'	Ylar	Q	O'	Zo'ilar
		Qochirilg . Vaqti.	Homilad o Vaqt.o sarfi	Qo'zila gan vaqti	Tugil. Vaqti.t.v	Bir.oylik vaqtd t.v	Onasidan Ajrat.tir.v
1chi	100boh	20 -25 oktyabr	600 –kg arpa	20 -25 Mart	4,1`+0,2	10,8+0,5	27,6+0,04
2chi	100boh	20 -25 Oktyabr	750 –kg arpa	22 -27 Mart	4,6+0,04	12,2+0,6	29,8+0,03
3chi	100bosh	20 -25 oktyabr	900 –kg Arpa.	24 -29 Mart	4,9+0,06	14,5+0.4	30,1+0,6





Jadval ma'lumotlaridan ko'rinadiki, homiladorlik davrida qo'shimcha oziqa ko'p ekan qo'ylarning qo'zilar tug'ilgan vaqtida ham, bir oyligida va onasidan ajratgan vaqtida ham yirikroq tirik vaznga ega bo'lgan. Qo'shimcha oziqani ko'p ekan qo'ylarning homiladorlik muddati ham cho'zilganligi jadval ma'lumotlarida namoyon bo'lgan. Homiladorlik muddati cho'zilsa qo'zining tirik vazni oshishi qorako'lshunos olimlarning tajribalaridan va adabiyotlar tahlilidan ma'lum. Onasidan ajratilgan qo'zilarni urg'ochilari hamda mustahkam kohstitusiyaga ega bo'lgan teri sifati elita navidagi erkak qo'zilar alohida, qolgan erkak qo'zilar alohida go'sht etishtirish maqsadida ajratildi. Ajratilgan qo'zilar barcha zoogigienik talablar asosida tadbirlar (maxsus hovuzchalarda yuvish, junini qirg'ish, molxonasini dezinfeksiyalash, har xil kasalliklarga qarshi emlash va ichki yuqumli parazitlarga qarshi tabletkalar berish) o'tkazildi. Go'sht etishtirish uchun ajratgan erkak qo'zilar barchasi mustahkam va dag'al konstitusiyali 29-30 kg tirik vaznda bo'lib, yani homiladorlik davrida qo'shimcha oziqani ekan 2-chi va 3-chi guruh qo'ylarning qo'zisi edi. Bu qo'zilarni onasining guruhlariga qarab ikki guruhga bo'ldik. Birinchi guruhga 37 ta, ikkinchi guruhga 52 ta 4,5 oylik qo'chqorcha tanlab maxsus rasion asosida boqishni boshladik. Tajribadagi qo'chqorchqlarni bir oy dovomida yani 10sentiyabrgacha to'liq yaylovda boqib, 10 – sentiyabrdan 10 – oktiyabrgacha 100 gr dan arpa yormasi berildi, 10 – oktiyabrdan boshlab kechki payt har biriga 150 gr dan arpa yormasi berib 10 – hoyabrgacha boqilib, 10 hoyabrdan 10 - dekabrgacha har biriga 250 gr arpa yormasi berib borildi. Oxirgi oyda yaylolashtirish jadallashtirilib 11 – dekabrda yakuniy nazorat o'tkazilib, qo'chqorchalar 8,5 – oyligida sifatli qilib so'yidi va quyidagi ko'rsatkichlar aniqlanib 2 –chi jadvalga ko'rsatildi.

Tajribadagi qo'chqorchalarning yakuniy nazorat ma'lumotlari. (II .12.2018 Y ).

## 2 – JADVAL

BAJARADIGAN TADBIRLAR	1 - GURUH	2 - GURUH	JAMI
Guruhdagi qo'chqorlar soni, bosh	37	52	89
Arpa yormasi sarfi, kg	481	676	1157
Arpa yormash narxi, so'm	1500	1500	
Arpa yormasi summasi, so'm	240500	338000	578500
Har xil xarajatlar, so'm	148000	208000	356000
Jami xarajatlar, so'm	388500	546000	934500
Qo'cho'rchaning so'yish oldi o'rtacha tirik vazni, kg	38	40	
So'yim chiqimi, %	48	49	
Xar bir qo'chqorning toza	18	19	1654



go`shti,kg	666	988	
Guruh bo`yicha jami go`sht,kg	35000	35000	8.270000
Go`shtning narxi ,so`m	3.330000	4.940000	7335500
Go`sht summasi, so`m	2941500	4394000	
Talriba davomidagi sof foyda,so`m			

Tajriba natijalari shuni ko`rsatadiki, qorako`l qo`zilardan sifatli va tan narxi arzon go`sht etishtirish uchun qo`ylarning homiladorligining ikkinchi yarmidan boshlab konsentrat oziqalar bilan ozqlantirish natijasida homilaning yaxshi rivojlanishi, homiladorlikning mudati 1 – 2 kunga cho`zilishi, sog`lom tug`iladigan qo`zilarning tirik vazni yuqori bo`lib, kuchli hayotchanlikka ega bulishi kuzatiladi va tashqi muhit ta`surotlariga chidamliligi ortadi. Yosh qo`zilar yaylov sharoitiga tez moslashib 8 – 10 kunligida o`simliklar bilan oziqlanadi. Bir oylikka etganda bemalol yaylovda oziqlanib organizmini o`simlikka bo`lgan talabini qondiradi. Oshqozon ichak kasalliklari va parazitlarga hamda mikroblarga qarshi immunitet hosil qilishi kuchayadi. Onasidan ajratgan vaqtda ham yaylovga mustaqil hayot kechirishga tez moslashadi va tashqi muhit ta`surotlarini yengib o`tadi.

Xulosa. Xulosa qilib aytganda, qorako`l qo`zilardan sifatli va ekologik toza go`sht etishtirish maqsadida qo`ylarning homiladorlik davridagi qo`shimcha oziqlantirish, yosh qo`zilarning normal rivojlanishini ta`minlash bilan birga tovar etishtiruvchi xo`jaliklarda rentabellikni oshiradi va etishtirilgan mahsulotning tannarxi arzon bo`ladi.

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## Issues of digitalization of the banking system in the development of the market of banking services in Uzbekistan

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**Annotation:** The digital economy is a system of economic, social and cultural communication based on the use of digital technologies. It is sometimes referred to as the Internet economy, the new economy, or the web economy [1]. Digital and traditional economies are merging with the development of technology and the process of globalization. It is no exaggeration to say that the introduction of this concept into the banking system has led to a radical change in this system. The economic processes that we face in our daily lives, from access to a computer or mobile device to cashless transactions in trade, show the advantages of digital banking, and this is happening now, not in the future.

**Keywords:** business management, economics, innovation technologies

Digital banking, including online and mobile banking, is creating more opportunities than ever for people to perform the tasks they need to regulate their financial situation. The importance of digital banking services is growing dramatically, especially during the Covid-19 crisis, when there was a need to maintain social distance.

When the Internet appeared in 1983, the UK created the Homelink system, which allowed depositors to check their deposits, pay bills and make money transfers by connecting their phones to a bank computer. In the same year, a similar Pronto system was launched in the United States. At first, people were skeptical of this innovation, but with the advent of the mass Internet, there has been a major shift in the established concept, including in banking institutions.

In 2001, Bank of America became the first successful bank in the field of ebanking, providing more than \$ 1 billion in online services, setting an example to banks around the world to accelerate the development and spread of e-banking. About the Internet. In 2017, the same Bank of America opened three bank branches, which were called "automated terminals for banking services". The latter has become prototypes, now called digital banking or virtual banking / neobank.

Internet-banking means access to banking products and services from a computer through the bank's website. You can check your balance or get information about your account to pay for electricity. You can use additional banking services at many banks, such as applying for a loan or credit card through an online banking portal.

Mobile banking is the use of an app to access certain banking services via mobile devices such as a smartphone or tablet. These apps are the property of the





bank where you opened your account and usually use the same login information as your online banking portal.

With the digitization of our economy, the term Neobank (in ancient Greek - "new") came into circulation. The term first appeared in foreign media in 2017 as a new entrant in the banking sector that has only begun to provide banking services remotely. There is no single recognized explanation for it today, so you can find names like "digital banking", "virtual banking", "online banking" and "neobank". It should be noted that digital banks are divided into 2 types:

- licensed, operating independently under its own brand;
- It cooperates directly with existing traditional banks and has become a kind of online subsidiary of these banks, but at the same time they have their own name and brand.

For example, in 2020, the digital bank of Georgia TBC Bank was opened in Uzbekistan, which has its head office and full branches in Georgia, as well as a digital branch called Space, which is located as a licensed digital bank of TBC Bank.

There are two digital banks in Uzbekistan - the first local commercial digital bank of Anorbank, as well as the above-mentioned branch of the Georgian digital bank.

It is noteworthy that the Resolution of the President of Uzbekistan "On measures to radically improve the activities of the Central Bank" in 2018 created favorable conditions for the opening of digital banks in Uzbekistan.

It is noteworthy that due to the resolution of the President of Uzbekistan "On measures to radically improve the activities of the Central Bank" in 2018 created favorable conditions for the opening of digital banks in Uzbekistan. Apparently, the number of digital banks is now much lower compared to "traditional" banks. However, it is possible to assess the advantages of digital banks over "traditional" banks and predict that their number will increase significantly in the near future.

Advantages and disadvantages of digital banking. The advantages of the new banks over the traditional ones are: service to new customers without queues and corruption; Customer support is available 24/7/365; most online banking transactions are inexpensive, all processes are based on blockchain technology, and loan rates and deposits are often offered to the customer at a greater benefit.

Digital banks focus on the target audience (advanced youth and business people) adapted to modern technologies and online banking services. The main source of income for such banks is transaction fees, paid subscriptions to VIP or premium services, and commissions for third-party services (e.g., an online store that adds a banking app and pays a "rent" to be digital) banking platform).

Some of the disadvantages of digital banking are that it involves a narrow audience. For example, most retirees and the elderly, who are not familiar with modern technology, do not have full access to neobank services. In addition, digital banks are "sharpening" mainly for money transactions within the network and



without their terminals (or a small part of them), and sometimes even without plastic cards (for virtual cards and e-wallets). For some, this may be the deciding factor in choosing a traditional bank.

In addition, the factors slowing down the spread of digital banking in Uzbekistan are the lack of harmonization of the regulatory framework and the lack of technological capabilities (data centers, experienced IT specialists, the coverage and speed of the Internet, etc.).

It is well known that money is equal to the value of goods and services. Their forms vary: from ordinary coins and banknotes to digital and information sources of their issuance. There are currently 157 currencies in circulation in 193 countries. According to the information portal FinFocus, 80.9 trillion. including long-term deposits, of which 5 trillion. - in coins and banknotes, the rest - in electronic form. Among them, the most popular are 5 national currency units (US dollar, British pound sterling, Japanese yen, Swiss franc and Australian dollar) and 1 interstate - the euro. There are also gold and foreign exchange reserves, without which no state can do. They are valued at \$ 7.8 trillion. The IMF and the central banks of the participating countries account for about 17 percent of all gold reserves. It is also worth mentioning cryptocurrencies - virtual money. The total value of cryptocurrencies in the world is estimated at \$ 196.5 billion, according to the international journal Global Finance. The top three in terms of market capitalization by 2020 include Bitcoin (\$ 156.5 billion), Ethereum (\$ 17.5 billion) and Ripple (\$ 9.8 billion).

But that is only part of the total money supply. The rest, and that's a pretty big share, cashless. When asked how much electronic money is in the accounts of different e-wallets, no research provides accurate data. According to various experts, the global volume of e-money and securities could fluctuate and reach \$ 1.28 trillion. (or \$ 1,280 trillion), that is. we can say with certainty that almost all money in the world today is cashless. Thus, in developed countries, the amount of cash does not exceed 10%, ie. about 90% of all money in developed countries is electronic. For example, according to the National Association of E-Commerce Participants in the Russian Federation, e-money turnover is 1.7 trillion rubles a year. rubles, and the e-wallet is used by more than 10 million Russians. Today, the leaders of the Russian electronic money market are WebMoney and Yandex.Money, whose total share is about 46%.

According to the UK's specialized resource LearnBonds, the global digital payment market in 2020 was a record \$ 4.7 trillion, up 15.3% from the previous year. Analysts predict that the market will continue to grow in the coming years and reach \$ 6.7 trillion by 2023. According to a statistic study by Finista Technology, the global digital payment market will grow by an average of 14% per year in 2017-2023. The market is growing mainly due to online commerce. Over the next three years, digital payments in this segment will account for 67 percent of the total



number of digital payments. However, mobile payments show the most significant growth: if in 2019 their volume was \$ 745 billion worldwide, in 2023 it will reach \$ 2.1 trillion. Currently, China is the world leader in the volume of digital payments, which by 2023 will account for 49% of the total world volume (\$ 3.1 trillion).

In February 2020, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Payments and Payment Systems" came into force, including regulating the use of electronic money and payment systems. There are so many electronic money in Uzbekistan, only its circulation is carried out in an electronic system. From them you can buy goods and services from individual entrepreneurs and system entities. For them, special electronic wallets are formed, which receive electronic currency for goods sold or services provided for the subsequent transfer of the amount equivalent to the current accounts of the bank.

In February 2020, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Payments and Payment Systems" came into force, including regulating the use of electronic money and payment systems. Today, there are three such systems in Uzbekistan - Click, Payme and Easy Payment. The first was the Brio Group, which registered the Easy Electronic Money System. Turkiston PJSCB was the issuer of the electronic money system. In August 2020, LLC Inspired (E-Card) and LLC Click (Click) registered electronic money systems. The issuers were AKB Universal and AKB Agrobank, respectively. Currently, about 500,000 wallets have been created in the Click system, more than 140,000 in Oson, and more than 100,000 in Payme.

It is important to know that e-wallets for consumers in Uzbekistan are mainly for those who do not have a bank card, but want to use electronic payments. However, the capabilities of such wallets are limited compared to classic plastic cards, and fully electronic wallets are not yet able to replace the cards. You can use them only in places where contactless payment is accepted (for example, using a QR-code). It is also not possible to withdraw cash from an e-wallet at an ATM.

The expansion of electronic circulation is paying special attention to cybersecurity issues. According to a survey of IT directors of companies in Uzbekistan in 2019, 55% of companies in the country are exposed to internal cyber threats, and 72% - to external threats. 'Idi. For example, spam and malware have become the most common cyber threats. Also, 18 percent of respondents said their companies were harmed by the spread of random data, and 10 percent by intentional damage. The most important entrepreneurs in Uzbekistan pay attention to financial data: 75% of companies say they need special protection against cyberthreats, 48% - information on operational activities, 45% - partners and customers. 25% - personal data of employees.

Sberbank, Russia's largest bank, began the digital transformation process in 2017, initially moving from four leased data centers where bank data is stored to a new, bank-owned data center. Today, Sberbank, despite its huge market share, compares its activities with technology companies rather than other banks to

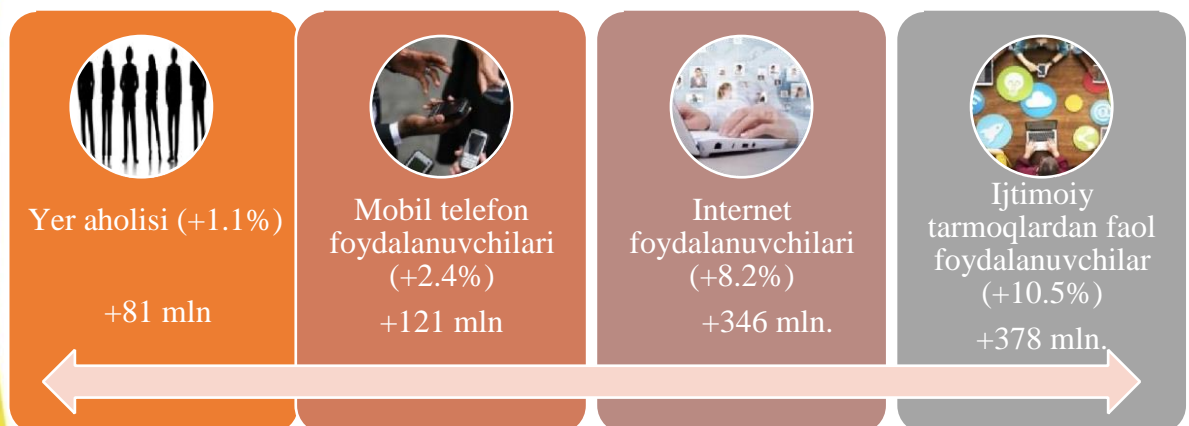




respond quickly and targeted to changes. Sberbank Online has become the largest payment system for bank cards with 40 million monthly users. By partnering with financial technology startups, investments and joint stock companies around the world, Sberbank hopes to create an interface in the market. For example, Apple and Android are planning to enter the market with new solutions for using and creating apps for other institutions.

To understand how comprehensive digital banking technology is, we will try to analyze it on the example of the United Kingdom. As of 2021, a quarter of British citizens (27%, 14.0 million people) preferred to open an account in digital banks. This means that while the number of digital banking customers has tripled since January 2019, by the end of 2021, 38% of Britons (20.0 million people) will be digital banking customers. 4 out of 5 British citizens use one of the digital banking services. Today, about 9.5 million individuals in Uzbekistan use this service.

At the same time, it should be noted that despite various negative factors, the use of digital banking and technology in the world is growing day by day (Figure 1).



**Figure 1. The dynamics of the use of digital technologies in the world in January 2020**

*Source: Compiled by the author.*

Statistics show that the digitization of the banking system is a direct requirement of the times. In short, there are a number of factors to consider when digitizing banks in Uzbekistan:

1. It's a common sense

If a bank chooses to create a digital economy as a direction of development, it must first become a digital organization. For example, the Development Bank of Nigeria (DBN Digital Bank) started operations in 2018. He started the banking business by developing a digital system that enables the adoption of digital technologies, cloud services, and a solid foundation for digital growth. 2. Understand key “users” and improve their user interface.

It means thinking through the digital interface and the experience of applying, paying and monitoring / reporting for partner funds. Of course, the process of



understanding the needs of users - whether they are borrowers or other financial institutions - is not the same. It is important to have clear goals and change as needed.

3. Help businesses develop digital skills. Many organizations offer training programs to help start-ups. Programs can include business planning, accounting and financial management, marketing and more.

4. Use policies aimed at building a strong digital ecosystem. Developed banks are located in areas that are at the peak of politics, financial markets and economic development. Usually their board members are members of the government. Employees, especially managers, can vary between government and commercial banks. They are mainly independent agencies under the main ministries of finance, agriculture, trade and others. They are not usually regulated like a commercial bank, but are often in close contact with regulatory authorities under independent legislation. Together, these attributes mean that state-owned banks occupy a single political position. They have the opportunity to sit in the political arena and advocate for better services that improve financial services and economic development and financial inclusion.

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## BALETDA ROMANTIZM VA IJROCHILAR IJODI

**Muxamedova Madina Ashurovna**  
O'zDXA "San'at nazariyasi va tarixi"  
kafedrası o'qituvchisi

**Annotatsiya.** XIX asr boshida baletning rivojlanish bosqich, ya'ni romantizm davri boshlanadi. Romantizm davrida erkak raqqoslarning ijro mahorat cho'qqisi yuqori darajaga chiqadi. Romantizm davri xoreograflari yengil, havoyi va erkin ko'rinishga ega bo'lib, real bo'lmagan baletlar yerdan osonlik bilan ko'tariladigan va huddi havoda suzayotgandek ko'rinadigan ayollarning nafis mavjudot ekanligini tasvirlashi lozim edi. Balerinalar ko'tariladigan yubkali liboslarini kiya boshladilar.

**Kalit so'zlar.** Balet, xoreografiya, romantizm

Salvatore Viganoning eng yaxshi o'quvchilaridan biri Italiyalik xoreograf Carlo Blasis (1795-1878) o'sib kelayotgan avlodga ilgarigi avloddan yanada tajribaliroq bo'lishi uchun ularga baletning nozik sirlarini o'z o'quv qo'llanmalarida yozib ketdi. Oldiniga Italiyada so'ngra Angliyada chop ettiradi. 1820 yilda Karlo Blazis "Raqs san'atining nazariyasi va amaliyoti bo'yicha boshlang'ich ta'lim" asarini yozadi. 1830 yilda XIX asr raqs texnikasi haqida u "Terpsixora kodeksi"da yozadi. U mashhur haykaltarosh Djambolonya Djovanni da Bolonyaning yengilgina chap oyog'ida muvozanatini ushlab turuvchi Merkuriy xudosining haykalidan ilhomlanib, attitude holatini yaratuvchisi ham hisoblanadi.







## Merkuriy



Romantizmdan oldingi davrdan boshlab balet raqqoslari ilk bor oyoq uchida raqsga tusha boshlaganlar. Eng erta oyoq uchida raqs tushayotgan ayollar tasviri Fanni Bias (Fanny Bias-1789 yilning 3 iyunida Parijda tavallud topgan va 1825 yilning 6 sentabrida Parijda vafot etgan) bo'lib, uning sur'ati 1821 yilda tasvirlangan. Jenevyeva Gosselin (Geneviève Gosselin- 1791-1818 yilning 17 iyunida Parijda vafot etgan) oyoq uchida 1815 yilda raqsga tushgan degan taxminlar ham bor. Lekin ilk oyoq uchida raqsga tushgan professional raqqosa sifatida italiyalik Mariya Talyoni (Marie Taglioni-1804-1884) e'tirof etilgan. U 18 yoshida oyoq uchida turtib raqsga tushgan deb sanaladi. Ammo uning oyoq uchida turish san'ati tryuk, ya'ni makkoralik deb sanalgan. Talyoni uchun esa bu balet san'atini ifodalovchi vosita hisoblangan.



## Fanni Bias

**Romantizm ijodkorlari.** XIX asr jamoa orasida katta o'zgarishlar davri bo'ladi va bu baletda ham o'z ta'sirini ko'rsatadi.

Balerinalar Jenevyeva Gosselin, Mariya Talyoni va Fanni Elssler yangi texnikalar bilan tajriba almashina boshladilar. Oyoq uchida raqslar tushdilar. U sahnada qomatini yanada chiroyli ko'rinishiga olib keldi. Libretto yozuvchi professionallar baletlar uchun hikoyalar yozishni boshladilar. Karlo Blazis kabi o'qituvchilar ushbu shakl asosida balet texnikasini yozib borishdi. Oyoq uchida raqsga tushish uchun maxsus "Puanta" oyoq kiyimi ishlab chiqildi.



*Genevieve  
Gosselin*



**Mariya Talyoni**

**Філі про Талоні**

**Paolo Nikolaus Talyoni**







**Fanni Cherrito**



**Karolina Rozati**



**Marius Petipa**

**Karlota Grizi**

**Fanni Elssler**

Romantizm davri xoreograflari Jan Korrali va Jyul Perrolar kompozitor Adolf Adan tomonidan 1841 yilda yaratilgan “Jizel” baleti ham muhim o’rinni egallaydi. Balet taqdimoti Parij operasida bo’lib o’tgan. Jizeli rolini Italiyalik yosh balerina Carlotta Grisi (1819-1899) ijro etgan. Jizelda insoniyat va hayoliy hayot orasidagi farq va uning ikkinchi parda ko’rinishidagi “wilit” nomli hur qizlar bo’lgan. Silfida (“La Sylphide”) baletidan kirib kelgan va mashhur bo’lishga ulgurgan oq yubkalarni kiyishgan. Romantizm baleti hayoliy mavjudotlar bilan chegaralanib qolmagan, albatta.

1845 yilda Londonda Oliy hazratlari teatrida Jyul Perro “Pas de Quatre” (“To’rt”) baletini sahnalashtiradi.



Ushbu baletda oyoq uchida raqsga tushish ancha mustahkamlanadi, ayol raqqosalar romantizm davrida ancha ko’zga ko’rinarli darajaga erishishadi. Bir qancha erkaklar baletlarda o’z chiqishlarini namoyish etadilar. Ularning biri Jyul Perro, virtuoz Lyusen Petipa (1815-1898), Artur Sen Lion (1821-1870) lardir. Artur Sen Lion nafaqat yetuk raqqos, balki zo’r “violonchelist”<sup>1</sup> ham bo’lgan.

<sup>1</sup> Violonchel-cholg’u asbobi





**Jyul Perro**

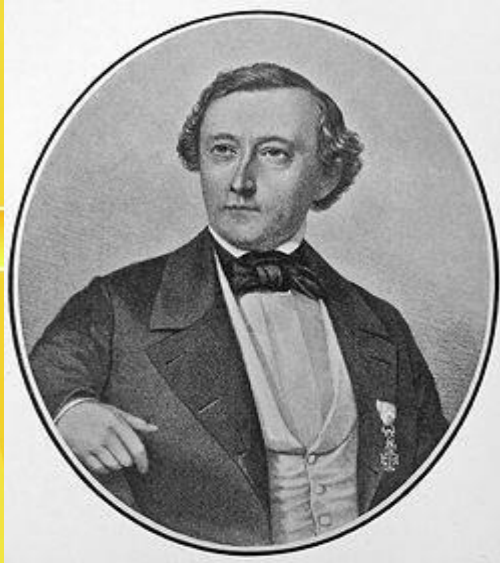


**Lyusyen Petipa**



**Artur Sen Lion**

Rossiya va Daniyada erkaklar va ayollar ijrosi yanada rivojlandi. Shu qatorda Daniyalik baletda o'z izini qoldirgan Avgust Burnonvil (Auguste Bournonville 1805 yilning 21 avgustida Daniyaning Kopengagen shahrida tavallud topib, 1879 yilning 30 noyabr Daniyaning Kopengagen shahrida vafot etgan)ni e'tirof etish mumkin. Daniya va Parijda o'qib bo'lgandan so'ng, Parij operasida raqsga tushgan. Avgust Burnonvil Daniyaga qaytib keladi. U yerda u 1836 yilda yangi musiqa va xoreografiya bilan o'z talqinida "Silfida" baletini qo'yadi. 16 yoshlik Lyusil Gran (Lucille Grahn) "Silfida" rolini ijro etadi.



**Avgust Burnonvil**



**Lyusil Gran**

Yevropada romantizm adabiyoti XVIII asrning oxiri va XIX asrning boshlarida shakllandi. XIX asrning tanqidiy-realist yozuvchilari voqeylikni kengroq, chuqurroq aks ettirishda romantiklar to'plagan ijodiy tajribaga suyanadilar. Romantizm adabiyotining barkamol xarakterlar yaratish hayot ziddiyatlarini yirik kontrast obrazlar to'qnashuvida ko'rsatib berish kabi xususiyatlar yirik yozuvchilar realizmning shakllanishiga o'z hissasini qo'shdi. Nemis adabiyotida romantizm davrida ertak janri nihoyatda rivojlanadi. Xalq og'zaki ijodining boy xazinalaridan to'plagan aka-uka Grimmlar hamda Gofmanning ertaklari alohida o'rinni egallaydi.



Gofman ijodi uchun xarakterli narsa san'at va san'atkor mavzui bo'ldi. Yozuvchining Kresler tarixiga oid ocherklari uning nomini adabiyot olamiga tanitdi.

Ingliz adabiyotida romantizm Yevropa inqilobiy harakati davrida shakllangan bo'lib, ingliz romantiklari mavzuni qaysi davrdan olishlariga qaramay, o'z zamonasiga murojaat qildilar. Bayron ijodida davrning barcha ziddiyatlari aks etgan. Sharq dostonlarida shoirning adolatsiz jamiyatga nisbatan munosabati ko'rsatilgan. "Don juan" asarida shoir zamonasidagi muhim ijtimoiy voqealarga, masalalarga o'zining tanqidiy munosabatini bildiradi. Ingliz romantiklaridan Shelli poemalar, hajviy va ishqiy mavzudagi lirik she'rlar muallifi. V. Skott esa tarixiy romanlar muallifi sifatida adabiyotda nom qoldirdi.

Fransuz adabiyotida romantizm yo'nalishining negizida inqilob tufayli yuzaga kelgan tartiblar yotadi. Ilg'or fransuz romantiklari J. Sand, V. Gyugolar ilg'or romantiklardir. Bular mavzuni o'z xalqi tarixidan, milliy tarixdan axtardilar. Bu yozuvchilar o'z asarlarida fransuz xalq tilining boyliklaridan unumli foydalanadi, fransuz she'r tuzilishini yangi vaznlar, xilma-xil qofiya, milliy kolorit keng xalq lug'ati bilan boyitdi.

Fransiyada romantizmning qaror topishiga asosiy sabab XVIII asr oxirida sodir bo'lgan birinchi fransuz burjua revolyusiyasidir. Bu revolyusiya Yevropaning bir qancha mamlakatlarida juda murakkab g'oyaviy kurashni yuzaga keltirdi.

Viktor Gyugo Fransiyaning zo'r iste'dodli shoiri, dramaturgi, romannavisi. U ijodining takomili davomida fransuz taraqqiyparvar romantizmning yuksak cho'qqisiga ko'tarilgan yirik san'atkordir.

XVI asr oxirida paydo bo'lgan balet atamasi, balet paydo bo'lgan davrida u spektakl bo'lib emas, shunchaki biron bir kayfiyatni beradigan raqs epizodlari bo'lgan edi. Ushbu baletlar oddiy o'zaro kichik bir chiqishlarni, asosan Yunon mif qahramonlaridan tashkil topgan edi. Bunday chiqishlardan so'ng umumiy raqs – "bolshoy balet" boshlanadi.

XVIII asr oxirida baletga o'zining kuchli ta'sirini o'tkazgan romantizmda yangi yo'nalishi paydo bo'ldi. Romantizm davrida balerina ilk bor puantalarga turadi. Ilk bor puantalarga turgan Mariya Talyoni balet tushunchasini tamomila o'zgartirdi. "Silfida" baletida u boshqa dunyodan kelgan nozik jonzot qiyofasida namoyon bo'ladi. Muvaffaqiyat katta bo'ldi.

Ushbu davrda ko'pgina ajoyib baletlar paydo bo'ldi. Lekin baxtga qarshi romantizm balet oqimi raqs san'atining G'arbdagi gullash davrining oxiri bo'ldi. XIX asrning ikkinchi yarmidan boshlab, o'zining asl ma'nosini yo'qotgan balet operaning qo'shimcha qismiga aylandi. XX asrning 30 yillariga kelib, rus baleti ta'sirida ushbu san'atning Yevropada qayta tug'ilish davri boshlandi.

Fransuz baletida romantizm katta yutuqlarga erishdi. Bu eng avvalo raqs san'atida yuqori mahoratli texnika shakllanishida aks etdi (xususan, ayollar ijrosida). Birinchi romantik oqimida ijod qilgan baletmeyster sifatida Filippo Talyonining 1832 yilda sahnalashtirgan "Silfida" baletini ta'kidlash lozim (bosh rolda uning qizi





Mariya Talyoni). Mashhur romantik xoreograflar qatoriga Jan Koralli, Jyul Perro va Artur Sen-Leonlarni kiritishi lozim.

Silfida baletning bosh qahramoni Kelt va German folklorining persanajlari, Silfida va o'rmon ruhi Villis edi. Raqqosa qiyofasining ko'rinishini fransuz rassom-kostyumerlaridan Lekont, Lami hamda Lormyelar yaratishdi. Bir necha vaqtdan so'ng baletda "oq", "oq tyunikli balet" atamasi paydo bo'ldi. Bu davrda kordebalet raqsning roli o'sib bordi. Raqs va pantomima, yakkaxon, kordebaletli va ansamblli raqslar bir butunlikni namoyon etdi. Texnikaning rivojlanishi tufayli yangi raqs uslubi - xarakatlarning yengil parvozi paydo bo'ldi.

#### *"Esmeralda" "Korsar" "Jizel"*

Romantizm baleti ko'p darajada adabiyot namunalariga asoslanadi: Masalan, V.Gyugo asari asosida - "Esmeralda" (1844), S.Puni asari asosida "Katarina qaroqchi qizi" (1846) va Dj.Bayron asari asosida "Korsar" 1856yillar shular jumlasidandir.

Romantik baletda musiqaning o'rni ham o'zgaradi. Mualliflik asarlar paydo bo'la boshlaydi. Oldiniga balet musiqasi to'plam bo'lib, raqs harakati uchun faqatgina oddiy fon va ritmik jo'rlik vazifasini bajargan holda spektakl kayfiyatini ushlab turgan bo'lsa, endilikda musiqaning o'zi dramaturgiyani yaratib qahramonlarga musiqiy tavsif beradi.

Romantizm baletining eng yuqori namunasi Parij operasida sahnalashtirilgan "Jizel"(1841) bo'ldi. Bu asar T.Gotye librettosi, A.Adan musiqasi, Koralli va J.Perro xoreografiyasiga asoslangan. "Jizel"da musiqa, pantomima va raqs uyg'unligiga erishilgan. Adolf Adandan balet musiqasini simfonizatsiyalash jarayonini boshlab berdi. Balet musiqasi simfonik musiqaga xos ifodaviy vositalar bilan boyitildi.

Mariya Talyoni va Fanni Elsler romantik baletining yirik namoyondalari va o'zaro raqobatchilari hisoblanishadi, ularning individualligi romantizm oqimining ikki yo'nalishda, ya'ni irratsionalizm (fantastik) va qahramonli-ekzotik yo'lda ijod qilishida o'z aksini topadi.

Italiyalik Mariya Talyonining raqslari shoirona va go'zal parvozliylilik xarakteriga ega bo'lib, romantik baletining fantastik tarmog'ini aks ettirdi. U yaratgan Silfida obrazi romantik baletini timsoliga aylandi.

Avstriyalik Fanni Elsler raqslari temperamentli, jo'shqin va virtuoqli ijro etilgan bo'lib, romantik baletni qahramonona-ekzotik tarmog'ini yorqin vakilasidir. U xarakterli raqqosa bo'lgani uchun ispan kachucha raqsini, polyak krakovyak raqsini va italyan tarantella raqsini mohirona ijro etgan.

Romantizm baletini yana bir qator mashhur balerinalari-Karlotta Grizi, Fanni Cherrito, Lyusil Granlarni ta'kidlab o'tish ham joizdir. Jizel partiyasini birinchi ijrochisi Karlotta Grizi, S. Puni yaratgan "Esmeralda" asarini ijrochisi sifatida ham shuhrat qozondi. 1845 yili Perro o'zini mashhur Pa de katr divertissementini (S.Puni musiqasi) yaratadi. Unda Talyoni, Elsler, Grizi va Fanni Cherrito birgalikda raqs ijro etdilar.





Romantik balet tarixida daniyaliklar tarmog`i alohida turib, Avgust Burnonvil ijodida namoyon bo`ladi. U 1836 yilda Shneyxoffer musiqasiga “Silfida” baletini o`z variantini yaratadi. Datsk romantik baleti hayotiy, kamer yo`nalishda, folklor motivlariga asoslangan bo`lib, pantomimaga muhim rol yuklanadi, katta e`tibor erkaklar raqsiga, kamroq ayollar raqsiga va barmoqlar texnikasiga qaratilgan. Burnonvilning erkak raqsi texnikasi Yevropada juda mashhurdir.



## **O'zbekistonda saylov tizimida amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlar.**

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Xalqaro huquq 1-kurs talabasi

**Annotatsiya:** Saylov tizimi — saylov o'tkazish tartiblarining hamda ularni o'rnatuvchi huquqiy normalarning majmui. Saylov tizimi davlat vakillik organlarini shakllantirish yuzasidan mavjud bo'lgan va fuqarolarni saylovga jalb etish, saylovlarni tashkil qilish va deputatning saylovchilar bilan o'zaro munosabatlarini belgilaydigan tartibini, fuqarolarning barcha saylov huquqlaridan iborat. Yangi O'zbekistonda ochiq oshkora yangi saylov tizimini shakllantirishda har bir aylovchidan o'z pozitsiyasiga ega bo'lishlari talab etiladi. Ushbu maqolada, bugungi kunda mamlakatimizdagi saylov tizimida amalga oshirilayotgan yangi islohotlar xususida atroflicha fikr va mulohazalar yuritiladi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Saylov jarayoni, saylov tizimi, islohotlar, qonun loyihalari, rivojlanish, yangilik, demokratiya.

Saylov tizimining majoritar, proporsional va aralash turlari jahon mamlakatlarning davlat qurilishi tajribasida keng qo'llaniladi. Shunday qilib, majoritar saylov tizimi - vakillik organlariga saylovlarda ovoz berish natijasini aniqlash usuli. Ya'nikim, bunda qonun bilan belgilangan tartibda ko'pchilik ovozni olgan nomzod muayyan okrugda saylangan deyiladi. Bundan tashqari, Konstitutsiyaviy huquqiga ko'ra, mutlaq va malakali ko'pchilik ovoziga asoslangan majoritar saylov tizimlariga tayanadi. Misol tariqasida, AQSH, Buyuk Britaniya, Hindiston, Meksika va bir qator mamlakatlarda mutlaq yoki ko'pchilik ovoziga asoslangan majoritar tizim asosida haqiqiy deb topilgan ovozlarning umumiy soni bo'yicha (ya'ni 50% +1 ta ovoz) olgan nomzod saylangan deyiladi. Mabodo, nomzodlardan birontasi ham yetarlicha ovoz olmasa, natijada saylov qayta ovoz berish o'tkaziladi. Ya'nikim, nomzodlar ro'yxatida nisbatan ko'p ovoz olgan 2 ta nomzod qoldiriladi.

Ma'lumki, O'zbekiston Respublikasining konstitutsiyasi va saylov to'g'risidagi tegishli qonunlar bilan saylov tizimi tartibga solinadi. Bunda asosan, yurtimizda majoritar saylov tizimi asosida saylovlar o'tkazilib, natijalar aniqlanadi. Jumladan, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy Majlisi Qonunchilik palatasi deputatligiga nomzod saylov okrugi bo'yicha ovoz berishda ishtirok etgan saylovchilarning yarmidan ko'pining ovozini olishi lozim. Masalan, saylovchilarning ro'yxatiga kiritilganlarning yarmidan kami saylovda ishtirok etsa, saylov bo'lmagan deb hisoblanadi. Qonunga ko'ra, O'zbekiston Respublikasida Prezident saylovi, hokimiyatning vakillik organlari saylovi umumiy, teng, to'g'ridan-to'g'ri saylov huquqi asosida yashirin ovoz berish yo'li bilan o'tkaziladi. Ya'ni, O'zbekiston Respublikasining 18 yoshga to'lgan fuqarolari saylash huquqiga egadirlar.

Xo'sh, sira o'ylab ko'rganmisiz, sizningcha saylov insonlarga nima uchun kerak, savolni to'g'riroq beradigan bo'lsak demokratik jamiyatda saylovning o'zni



qanday? Barchaga ma'lumki, demokratiya bu teng huquqli insonlar guruhidir, shunday ekan har bir saylovchining saylovda qatnashishi ham, ularga ovoz berish yoki bermaslik ham teng huquqli va ixtiyoriydir. Eng asosiysi esa hech qanday korrupsiya va boshqa illatlardan holi bo'lishi zarurdir. Har bir o'z mamlakati, farzandlari taqdiriga befarq bo'lmagan inson, o'z fuqarolik pozitsiyasiga ega bo'lgan holatda saylovda ishtirok etiahi kerak.

2021-yil 24 -oktyabrda mamlakatimizda bo'lib o'tadigan muhim ijtimoiysiyosiy voqealardan biri — O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti saylovi. Shuningdek, O'zbekiston, balki butun Markaziy Osiyo mintaqasining yaqin va uzoq muddatli istiqbolda yana-da barqaror rivojlanishi uchun ulkan ahamiyatga egadir. Oxirgi yillar davomida demokratik, tashqi dunyo uchun ochiq va raqobatbardosh yangi O'zbekistonni qurish doirasida fuqarolarning vakillik organlariga saylash hamda saylanish bo'yicha konstitutsiyaviy huquqlarini ta'minlash sohasida keng qamrovli ishlar amalga oshirildi. Demokratik huquqiy davlatning ajralmas belgisi bo'lgan umumiy, teng, to'g'ridan-to'g'ri, yashirin ovoz berish tamoyillariga tayangan holda saylov huquqini ta'minlash, saylovlarni erkin va adolatli, ochiq hamda oshkora o'tkazishga oid huquqiy asoslarini mustahkamlashga, jumladan, zamonaviy demokratik saylov tizimini rivojlantirishga qaratilgan izchil choralar ko'rildi. Shu bilan birgalikda, O'zbekiston saylov qonunchiligi shu davrgacha bo'lib o'tgan saylovlar davomida to'plangan milliy tajriba, ilg'or xorijiy saylov amaliyoti, shuningdek, xalqaro standartlar, fuqarolarning siyosiy ongi hamda elektoral madaniyatining o'sishi, amalga oshirilayotgan demokratik islohotlarning borishi va talablarini hisobga olgan holda jadal takomillashib bormoqda.

Shunday qilib, Saylov kodeksining qabul qilinishi, shuni bildiradiki, yangi O'zbekistonni demokratlashtirish va liberallashtirish, pluralizmni qo'llabquvvatlash hamda ko'p partiyaviylik yo'lidan barqaror rivojlanish ifodasi sifatida namoyon bo'ldi. Eng muhimi, milliy saylov qonunchiligida parlamentning kamida bitta palatasi a'zolarini to'g'ridan-to'g'ri saylashni nazarda tutuvchi saylovlar to'g'risidagi xalqaro hujjatlarning asosiy qoidalari o'z aksini saylov kodeksining eng muhim xususiyatlaridandir.. Qonunchilik palatasidagi deputatlik o'rinlari sonini saqlab qolgan holda (150 o'rin), parlament quyi palatasi uchun O'zbekiston Ekologik harakatidan deputatlikka nomzodlarni ko'rsatish va saylash talablari qonunchilikdan chiqarib tashlandi. Shu jumladan, saylovchilarga saylovlarda bir nechta partiyalarning ishtirok etishini qo'llab-quvvatlash imkoniyati berildi — saylovchilar bir yoki bir nechta siyosiy partiyalarni qo'llab-quvvatlab imzo qo'yish huquqiga ega ekanligi belgilandi hamda siyosiy partiyalar Prezidentlikka va Qonunchilik palatasi deputatligiga nomzod ko'rsatish huquqiga ega ekanligi qonuniy ravishda belgilab qo'yildi. Shu bilan birga, siyosiy partiyalar o'z partiyasi a'zolarini yoki partiyasizlarni nomzod sifatida ko'rsatish huquqiga ham egadir.

Shu bilan birga, katta jamoat xavfini tug'dirmaydigan va uncha og'ir bo'lmagan jinoyatlarni sodir etgani uchun ozodlikdan mahrum qilish joylarida





jazoni o'tayotgan shaxslarning saylovlarda ishtirokini cheklovchi qoida chiqarib tashlandi. Faktlarga asoslangan holda aytadigan bo'lsam, saylovlarning ochiqligi va demokratikligini ta'minlashda siyosiy partiyalardan kuzatuvchilar roli kuchaytirildi. Ular ovozlarni sanash natijalari bo'yicha saylov komissiyasining bayonnomasi tuzilgach, saylov natijalari to'g'risidagi hujjatlarning ko'chirma nusxalarini darhol olishi mumkin. Saylov komissiyalari tomonidan jismoniy va yuridik shaxslarning saylovlarni tashkil etish, o'tkazish hamda uning natijalarini chiqarishga oid murojaatlarini ko'rib chiqish tartibi takomillashtirildi. Shu qatorida, nomzod yoki kuzatuvchi saylov jarayonining har qanday jihati (shu jumladan, qayta hisoblashni talab qilish yoki saylov natijalarini bekor qilish) to'g'risida shikoyat qilish huquqiga ega. Shuningdek, Saylov kodeksida siyosiy partiyalar va ularning nomzodlari tomonidan olib borilayotgan tashviqot turlari, shakllari hamda usullari aniq belgilab qo'yildi.

Yana bir yaxshi tomonlaridan biri kuzatuvchilar, partiyalarning vakolatli vakillari va ommaviy axborot vositalariga alohida e'tibor berilgan. Saylov kodeksi yuqoridagi saylov jarayoni ishtirokchilarining huquqlari doirasini belgilab qo'ydi. Ularning ishtiroki tufayli saylov jarayonining shaffofligi ta'minlanadi. Saylov komissiyasining majlislarida siyosiy partiyalar, ommaviy axborot vositalari vakillari, fuqarolarning o'zini o'zi boshqarish organlari, xorijiy davlatlar va xalqaro tashkilotlarning kuzatuvchilari ishtirok etishlari mumkin. Saylov komissiyalarining yig'ilishlari ochiq o'tkaziladi. Saylov komissiyalarining qarorlari ommaviy axborot vositalarida e'lon qilinadi yoki Saylov kodeksida belgilangan tartibda hammaga ma'lum qilinadi.

Shuni alohida ta'kidlash kerakki, saylovchilar — fuqarolarning doimiy va vaqtincha yashash joylari to'g'risidagi ma'lumotlarni o'z ichiga olgan davlat axborot resursi bo'lgan O'zbekiston Respublikasining yagona elektron saylovchilar ro'yxati yaratilishi nazarda tutilgan. Bunda tizimga raqamli texnologiyalar qo'shilishi natijasida rivojlanish va zamonaviylashish, eng muhimi esa bu ham saylovlarning adolatli bo'lishiga albatta hissasiga ega. Tizimga samara olib kiradi deb aytish mumkin. Saylov jarayonidagi har bir yangilik muhim ahamiyatga ega. Boisi saylovlar mamlakat taqdiriga, xalq hayotining yaxshilanishi, iqtisodiyot o'sishi umuman olganda jamiyat taqdiriga uzviy bevosita bog'liq jarayon hisoblanadi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, yangi O'zbekistonda saylov qonunchiligi va amaliyotini demokratlashtirishning uch bosqichi jamiyatimizning siyosiy, iqtisodiy, huquqiy, ijtimoiy hamda ma'naviy yangilanishi va mamlakatni modernizatsiya qilishning keng ko'lamliligi hamda dinamik jarayonlari bilan birgalikda, haqiqiy ko'p partiyaviylik tizimini yuqori darajada rivojlantirish hamda mustahkamlashga. Mamlakatda sog'lom partiyalararo raqobat va barcha partiyalarga saylov kompaniyasini o'tkazish uchun teng shart-sharoitlar yaratilgan hamda saylovga tayyorgarlik ko'rish va uni o'tkazish uchun ajratilgan byudjet mablag'larini adolatli taqsimlash, ovoz berishning halol va qonuniy bo'lishini ta'minlash yuzasidan zarur



choralar ko'rilgan. Boshqacha aytganda, navbatdagi Prezident saylovi ko'p partiyaviylik, nomzodlar raqobati, ochiqlik, fikr erkinligi va -chinakam tanlov sharoitida o'tkaziladi, deb ta'kidlash uchun barcha asoslar mavjud. Bu borada barcha saylovchilardan faol fuqarolik pozitsiyasiga ega bo'lishlari va saylov jarayonini, nomzodlarning dasturlari bilan yaxshilab tanishib chiqishlari kerak bo'ladi. Bu borada barcha saylovchilardan faol fuqarolik pozitsiyasiga ega bo'lishlari va saylov jarayonini, nomzodlarning dasturlari bilan yaxshilab tanishib chiqishlari kerak bo'ladi. Saylovlarning ahamiyati xalq va mamlakat taqdirida muhim ahamiyatga ega hisoblanadi. Bu borada qilinayotgan yangi va innovatsion islohotlar har doim bizning diqqat e'tiborimizda bo'lishi va eng muhimi, har bir saylovchi o'z pozitsiyasiga ega bo'lishi zarur. Shundagina yangi saylovlar va tizimdagi yangiliklar ham o'z samarasini beradi. Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxati:

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## O'ZBEK TILINI O'QITISHDA ZAMONAVIY YONDASHUVLAR

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**Annotatsiya:** Mazkur maqolada ta'lim jarayonidagi zamonaviy yondashuvlar, ilg'or pedagogik texnologiyalar, interfaol, innovatsion usullardan, kommunikativ-axborot vositalaridan foydalanish, darslarni zamonaviy texnik vositalar yordamida tashkil qilish haqida ma'lumotlar keltirilgan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Ta'lim-tarbiya, pedagogika, texnologiya, faoliyat, ona-tili, ijodiy fikr, nutq.

**Аннотация:** В статье представлена информация о современных подходах к образовательному процессу, передовых педагогических технологиях, использовании интерактивных, инновационных методов, коммуникативных медиа, организации уроков с использованием современных технических средств.

**Ключевые слова:** Образование, педагогика, технология, деятельность, родной язык, творческое мышление, речь.

**Abstract:** This article provides information on modern approaches to the educational process, advanced pedagogical technologies, the use of interactive, innovative methods, communicative media, the organization of lessons using modern technical means.

**Key words:** Education, pedagogy, technology, activity, mother, tongue, creative thinking, speech.

Ma'lumki, o'qitish (ta'lim berish) jarayoni – bu o'quvchining ma'naviy va aqliy qobiliyatlarni tizimli rivojlantirib borish, bilim va tushunchalarni shakllantirish hamda olingan bilimlardan foydalana olish qobiliyatini tarkib toptirishdan iborat jarayon hisoblanadi. Hozirgi axborot asri davrida yurtimiz ta'lim tizimini isloh qilish va takomillashtirish ustuvor vazifalardan biridir. Bu esa yuqori malakali mutaxassislar zimmasiga tegishli o'quv fanlari bo'yicha o'quv adabiyotlarini hozirgi davr talabi va ilm-fanning so'nggi yutuqlarini hisobga olgan holda yangilab borish, ta'lim jarayoniga kreativlik, innovatsiya va ta'lim texnologiyalarini joriy etishni talab qilmoqda.

Ta'lim sohasida tub islohatlar amalga oshirilayotgan bugungi kunda ta'lim shakli va mazmuniga qo'yilayotgan talab butunlay o'zgardi. Shuningdek, o'qitish jarayonida kreativ kompetentlikni rivojlantirish uslublarini ishlab chiqish davr talabi hisoblanadi. O'quvchilarning kreativ kompetentligini o'stirishning o'ziga xos xususiyati shundan iboratki, ular boshqa qobiliyatlar singari faoliyat davrida rivojlanadi. Demak, bu muammoni hal etishda o'qituvchining asosiy vazifasi ona tili fanini o'qitish jarayonida o'quvchilarning kreativ kompetentlikni rivojlantirish faoliyatini tashkil etish shakllari, yo'l va vositalarini qidirish hisoblanadi.





Ona tilimiz respublikamizda nafaqat muomala, aloqa vositasi, balki ilmiy, badiiy, rasmiy til sifatida ham keng miqyosda qo'llana boshladi. O'zbek tilini o'rganish, o'qish-o'qitish, ilmiy, badiiy asarlarni, o'quv adabiyotlarni o'zbek tilida chop etish keng yo'lga qo'yildi. Bir so'z bilan aytganda, ona tilimiz "mustaqil davlatimizning bayrog'i, gerbi, madhiyasi, Konstitutsiyasi qatorida turadigan, qonun yo'li bilan himoya qilinadigan muqaddas timsollaridan biri"ga aylandi. Ona tili farzandlarimizga nafaqat o'qish-yozishni, balki yuqori nutq madaniyatini, ijodkorlik va suxandonlikni egallash, ilm-fanning turli sohalarini amaliy egallash va turli sohalarda ixtirolar qilish imkoniyatini ochib beruvchi sirli kalitlarga ega bo'lish huquqini beruvchi ulkan xazinadir. Ona tili ayni vaqtda milliy ma'naviyat va mafkura, madaniyat va qadriyatlarimizning, milliy tafakkurni shakllantiruvchi eng asosiy vosita hamdir.

Hozirgi kunda o'zbek tili respublikamizning davlat tili sifatida uzluksiz ta'lim tizimining barcha asosiy bosqichlarida asosiy fan sifatida o'qitiladi.

Ma'lumki, til bu - insonlarning kundalik hayotdagi asosiy aloqa vositasi. Uning vositasida insonlar bir-birlari bilan muloqotda bo'lib, o'zlarining holahvollari, kayfiyat, histuyg'ulari va hokazolar haqida ma'lumot almashadilar. Xursandchiliklarini o'z yaqinlari bilan bo'lishib, mahzun chog'larida kishining daldasiga muhtoj bo'ladilar. Til shunday bir mo'jizaki, uning sehri bilan mehrga tashna qalb chanqog'i qonishi, rishtalar yaqinlashishi, munosabatlar iliqlashishi mumkin. Ammo uning zahri bilan, qalb oynasi sinishi, kulfat-u balolar kishi boshidan nari ketmasligi mumkin. Til xususida ajdodlarimiz, yetuk mutafakkir-u allomalarimiz o'zlarining juda ko'p qarashlari, fikrlari, pand-u nasihatlarini bizga adabiy meros sifatida qoldirganlar. Til nafaqat insonni, balki kishilik jamiyatini ham barpo etgan, uning taraqqiyotiga sabab bo'lgan va hozirgi kunda ham turli mamlakatlarni bir-biriga bog'lab turgan buyuk ne'mat, qudratli kuchdir. Shuning uchun tillarni o'rganish, til ta'limining eng samarali intensiv metodlarini ishlab chiqish masalalariga hamisha katta e'tibor qaratib kelingan, til o'qitish metodlari muntazam takomillashtirib borilgan.

Ilg'or pedagogik texnologiyaga asoslangan dars turlari til ta'limi samaradorligini oshiribgina qolmay, uning tarkibiy qismiga aylanib bormoqda. Dars mashg'ulotlarini rang-barang zamonaviy texnik vositalar ishtirokida tashkil qila olgan o'qituvchi qisqa vaqtda o'quvchilarning egallagan bilimi, do'stlariga munosabati, muomala madaniyati, fikr doirasi, so'z boyligi, nutqiy salohiyati haqida aniq tasavvurga ega bo'ladi, natijada o'quvchi va o'qituvchi o'rtasida teng, do'stona munosabat qaror topishiga sharoit yaratiladi. O'quvchi darsda o'zini erkin his qiladi, mashg'ulotlarga qiziqishi, so'z san'ati bilan shug'ullanishga, ijodga rag'batlari ortadi.

Demak, ta'lim jarayonida ilg'or pedagogik texnologiyalarni joriy etish, darslarda kommunikativ-nutqiy tamoyilni tadbiiq etish, texnik vositalar: audiovideo apparatlar, o'quv videofilmlaridan foydalanish, o'qituvchilarga darslarini texnik vositalar bilan to'liq ta'minlangan auditoriyalarda o'tkazish uchun to'liq shart-



sharoit yaratish zarur. Biroq barcha o'zbek tili o'qituvchilarining ilmiy salohiyatini yuqori darajada deb bo'lmaydi. Bugungi kun o'qituvchisi uchun o'z sohasi bo'yicha chuqur nazariy bilimga ega bo'lishning o'zi yetarli emas, u zamonaviy ta'lim shakllari, innovasion va axborot texnologiyalaridan foydalana oladigan, muammolarni aniqlashga, g'oyalarni regeneratsiya qilishga, qarorlarni qabul qilishga qodir, pedagogik boshqarish uslublari va vositalarini yaxshi biladigan mutaxassis bo'lishi ham kerak.

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## MANAGEMENT ELEMENTS OF FINANCIAL ASSETS

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Comparing credit instruments as an alternative to investing in real and financial assets, investors note that if they buy company securities, the latter will use the funds raised in this way to pay for real assets such as factories, equipment, technology or inventories<sup>1</sup>. Hence, the source of income for the holders of securities is, ultimately, the profit generated by the use of real assets acquired at the expense of the proceeds from the issue of these securities. Here, the right to generate income for securities holders is expressed in context. Therefore, it cannot be ruled out that the increase or decrease in the value of the financial assets we purchase depends, ultimately, on the performance of the real assets.

Empirical methods were also used, such as logical and comparative methods of analysis, generalization, grouping, comparative analysis, statistical analysis, prospective forecasting, and other methods.

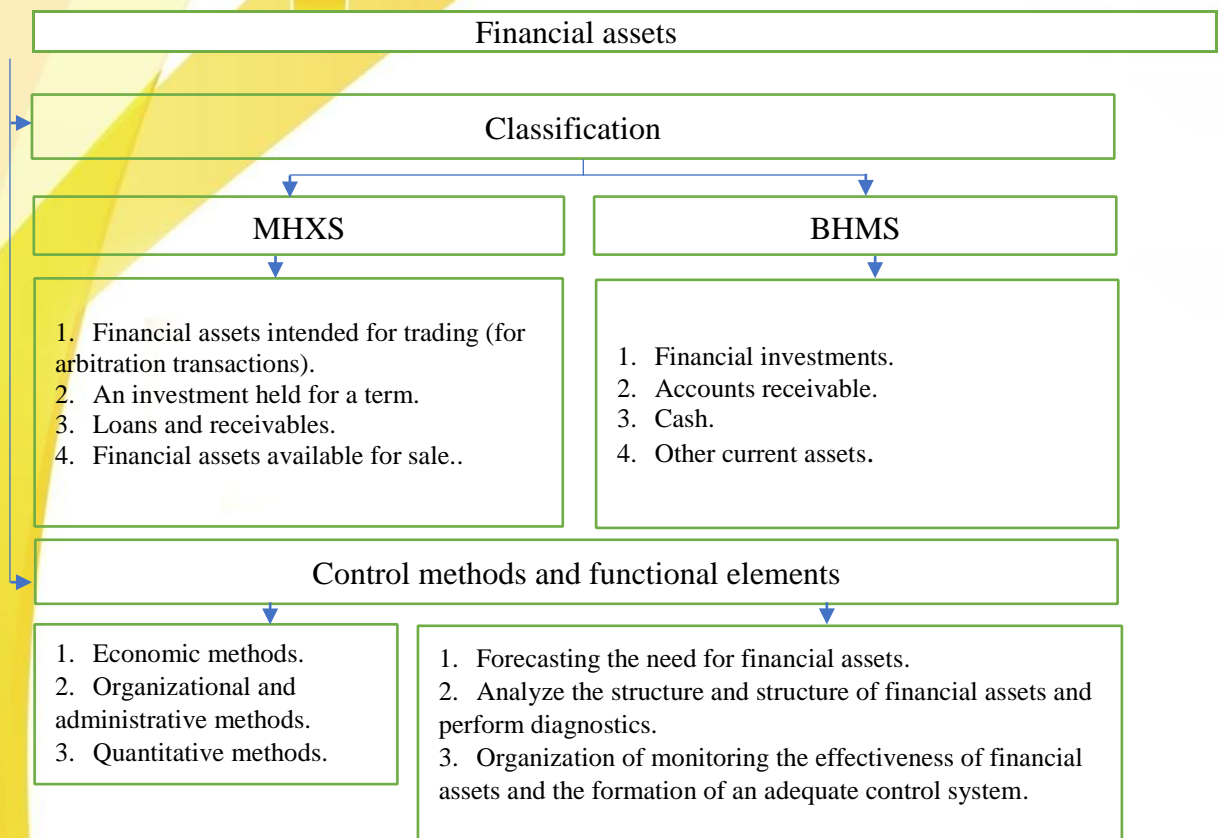
Financial assets intended for trading. This category of financial assets is a financial asset formed by short-term current investments without an investment description. Such assets are short-term financial assets formed for the purpose of earning temporary cash flows through arbitrage transactions at the expense of exchange differences. At the initial stage of recognizing these assets as financial assets, they are recognized as part of the portfolio. It may also include derivative instruments (including derivatives) as financial guarantee agreements or effective hedging instruments. Therefore, these financial assets are not recognized as primary investment instruments.

Financial assets in the form of hold-to-maturity investments are financial assets that do not provide for speculative income from arbitrage transactions and are acquired for strategic purposes. These financial assets are primarily long-term financial assets and are intended to be used in management or to generate a steady income (in the form of interest or dividends) through their acquisition.

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<sup>1</sup> Gershman, John and Jonathan Morduch, 2015, "Credit Is Not a Right", in *Microfinance, Rights and Global Justice*, Tom Sorell and Luis Cabrera (eds.), Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 14–26.  
doi:10.1017/CBO9781316275634.002.





**Figure 1. Comparative analysis of financial assets and management methods<sup>2</sup>.**

As can be seen from Figure 1, financial assets can be recognized as part of any group, depending on the financial intentions of the enterprises and the financial portfolio formation policy.

An International Financial Reporting Standard defines whether financial assets or financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss are financial assets or financial liabilities that meet one of the following conditions.<sup>3</sup>

Loans and receivables are one of the main instruments of corporate credit policy. These financial assets are the main tool for organizing trade relations with counterparties on a credit basis.

Financial assets (including loans, receivables, investments in debt instruments and deposits in banks) that are fixed in accordance with International Financial

<sup>2</sup> Developed by the author.

<sup>3</sup> See International Financial Reporting Standards (IAS) 39 «Financial Instruments: Recognition and Assessment», 4 p..



Reporting Standards<sup>4</sup> or that do not have any derivative characteristics based on payments over time may be considered loans and receivables. However, a financial asset quoted in an active market (e.g., quoted debt instruments) is not classified as debt or receivable. Financial assets that do not meet the definition of loans and receivables may be classified as held-to-maturity investments if they meet the conditions of this classification.

Upon initial recognition of a financial asset classified as a loan or receivable, an entity may designate it as a financial asset measured at fair value through profit or loss or available for sale.

Cash flow forecasting is also necessary in developing a business plan, justifying investment projects and required loans.

Given the first checkpoint, the entity must consider two opposing situations: – maintain current solvency at the required level; – get additional benefits from investing free funds.

Hence, optimization of the functional elements of financial asset management ensures overall development in the commonality of target indicators such as ensuring financial stability and increasing profitability.

Like other objects of financial management, the main role in the management of financial assets depends on ensuring their balance in terms of types, volumes, time intervals and other important features. Only the end result of effective management of financial assets in the joint of these functions will ensure the liquidity and solvency of the enterprise.

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<sup>4</sup> Look at here



## **XIX АСР ИККИНЧИ ЯРМИ – XX АСР БОШЛАРИДА САМАРҚАНД ВИЛОЯТИДА ПИЛЛАЧИЛИК РИВОЖИНИНГ АРХИВ МАЪЛУМОТЛАРИДА ЁРИТИЛИШИ**

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**Аннотация.** Россия империяси томонидан Бухоро амирлиги протекторатга айлантирилиб, Зарафшон водийси бўйлари тортиб олинди ва алоҳида Зарафшон округи маъмурий бирлиги тузилди. Округда асрлар давомида шаклланиб келган иқтисодий тизими ўзгаришларга учради. Мақолада 1868-1917 йилларда Самарқанд вилоятида пиллачиликнинг аҳволи, у билан боғлиқ ислохотлар ва ўзгаришлар ҳамда мазкур хўжалик турининг иқтисодий ҳаётда тутган ўрни статистик маълумотлар асосида тадқиқ этиб чиқилган.

**Калит сўзлар:** статистика, статистик маълумот, округ, пилла, ипак, волост, генералгубернатор.

Самарқанд вилоят аҳолиси азалдан пиллачилик билан шуғулланиб келишган. Пиллачилик вилоят аҳолиси учун ғаллачилик, пахтачилик ва боғдорчиликдан кейин асосий қишлоқ хўжалига соҳаларидан бири пилла етиштириш ҳисобланган. 1868 йилда Самарқанд руслар томонидан истило қилиниб, Самарқанд, Каттақўрғон бўлимлари ва Тоғли туманлардан иборат таркибда Зарафшон округи тузилди. Округ иқтисодий ҳаёти ижтимоийсиёсий ва маданий соҳаларда бўлгани каби ўзгаришларга учради. Эндиликда пилла етиштириш жараёни ҳам бевосита рус маъмурияти назоратига ўтди. Вилоят статистика бўлимининг статистик тўпламларидаги маълумотлар орқали мазкур соҳанинг қай тарзда ривожланиб борганлиги тўғрисида хулосаларга келишимиз мумкин.

Пиллачилик Туркистон ўлкаси бўйича қуйидаги жойларда айниқса ривожланган эди: Горчаково, Ваиновской, Хўжанд ва бошқа темирўл бекатлари. Ўлканинг Сирдарё ва Амударё вилоятларида ипакчилик билан кўчиб келтирилган рус аҳолиси шуғулланишган [1].

Архив маълумотларига кўра 1869 йилда Зарафшон округи Самарқанд бўлимининг Самарқанд, Дахбед, Даул, Янгиқўрғон ва Челак туманларида пилла қурти етиштириш билан шуғулланишган ва ҳар бирида биттадан жами 5 та бозорда сотишган [2]. Улардаги етиштирувчилар сони қуйидагича бўлган: Самарқанд туманида 400 нафар, Дахбедда 75 нафар, Даулда 24 нафар, Янгиқўрғонда 8 ва Челакда 8 нафар. Жами 515 нафар. Шунингдек, архив ҳужжатларида 1869 йилда Самарқанд бўлими бозорларига Шаҳрисабздан 405





пуд ипак қурти олиб келиб сотилгани ҳам келтириб ўтилган. Мазкур йилда юқоридаги 5 та бозорда қуйидаги миқдорларда пилла қурти сотилган: Самарқанд тумани – 381 пуд; Дахбед тумани – 72 пуд; Даул тумани – 23 пуд; Янгиқўрғон тумани – 7 пуд; Челақ тумани – 7 пуд. Жами Шаҳрибабздан келтирилган 405 пуд билан биргаликда 895 пуд пилла қурти сотилган.

Самарқанд бўлимидаги деярли барча аҳоли боғларида пилла боқиш билан шуғулланган. Аҳолига етиштирган пилла қуртларини бошқа бозорларда сотишга 25 майдан 22 июнгача бўлган давр оралиғида рухсат берилган. Ипак қурти етиштирадиган бинолар фақат Самарқанд туманида бўлиб, уларнинг сони 15 тани ташкил этган ва бошқа қишлоқларда мавжуд бўлмаган [2, с 31]. Руслар истилосидан кейин вилоятда пиллачиликнинг ривожланишида 1871 йилда Тошкент шаҳрида ташкил этилган пиллачилик мактаби ва лабораторияси бериб борган тавсиялар муҳим ўрин тутган. Мазкур мактаб 10 йил фаолият кўрсатгач, генерал-губернатор М.Черняев даврида ёпилади. 1885 йилдан ва ундан кейинги йилларда генералгубернатор Розенбах яна ўлкада ипак қуртини боқиш учун чоралар кўрган. Ушбу мақсадда 1885 йилда Тошкент шаҳрида гренажная станция очилади ҳамда соғлом ва яхши сифатли ипак берувчи Европа зотларини етиштириш бошланади [3]. 1886 йилда генерал-губернатор томонидан Туркистоннинг бошқа вилоят шаҳарларида ҳам шундай станцияларни очиш масаласига эътибор қаратилди ва 1888 йилда Янги Марғилон, Петро-Александровск ва Самарқанд шаҳарларида ҳам шундай станциялар очилади. 1890 йилдан кейин Самарқанд вилоятида пиллачиликнинг янги даври бошланди ва пилланинг европа навларини етиштиришга киришилди. Вилоятга пилланинг европа нави кириб келгач, пилла нархи тушиши бошланди ва пилла қуртларини етиштиришда маҳсулдорликка эришилди. Бунинг натижасида пилланинг сифатида ошиб бориши баробарида аҳолига қулайлик учун унинг нархлари олдинги йилларга нисбатан тушиб борган. Жумладан, 1890 йилда Самарқанд бозорларида ҳам ипак нархи бир пуди учун 300 дан 280 рублгача, 1892 йилда эса 220дан 240 рублгача, 1894 йилда эса 112-140 рублгача бўлган.

1896 йилда Хўжанд уездида ипакчилик қуйидаги шаҳар ва волостларда етиштирилган: Хўжанд шаҳрида, Унжин, Гуликандоз, Наус, Урал, Костакоз волостлари ва Ўратепа участкаси. Олинган пилла миқдори – 44795 пуд 26 ф, очилмаган пилла миқдори – 2245 п 23 ф, ҳам ипак нархи бир пуди – (Хўжанд шаҳрида 178 рубль, Унжин волостида 175 рубль) [4].

1910 йилда Туркистон ўлкаси бўйича пилладан қуйидагича ҳосил олинган: Фарғона вилоятида 163972 пуд; Самарқанд вилоятининг Хўжанд уезидида 23753 пуд; Сирдарё вилоятида 1921 пуд. Жами – 189646 пуд ҳосил олинган [1, с 21]. Мазкур статистик маълумотлардан ўлка бўйича пилла етиштиришда Фарғона вилояти етакчи бўлиб, Самарқанд вилояти иккинчи ва Сирдарё вилояти охириги ўринда турганлигини кўришимиз мумкин. Бу эса



ўз навбатида, вилоятларнинг табиий шароити ва имкониятлари билан боғлиқ бўлган.

Туркистон ўлкаси бўйича пилла етиштирувчиларнинг умумий муаммоси арзон ва сифати паст пиллада эди. Яъни, ўлкада мавжуд бўлган пилла сифати анча паст ва нархи ҳам шунга мувофиқ арзон бўлган. Шу билан биргаликда ўлка бўйлаб пилла қуртини боқиш учун зарур бўлган тутзорларнинг етишмаслиги кузатилган.

Қишлоқ хўжалигининг бошқа соҳаларида бўлгани каби юқорида ипакчилик соҳасида ҳам аҳолига агрономлик хизматлари кўрсатилган. Ипакчиликдаги агрономлик хизматининг 2 та асосий мақсади бор эди: 1) яқин келажакда етарлича ипак қурти боқишлари учун аҳолини тут плантациялари билан таъминлаш ва оқилона ипакчилик усуллари билан таништириш; 2) пилла билан шуғулланмайдиган жойларда аҳолини пиллачилик бўйича инспекторлар раҳбарлигида илҳомлантириш ва етиштиришга даъват этиш [5]. 1913 йилда вилоятда Ипакчилик бўйича инспектор Николай Ефимович Егоров бўлиб, Самарқанд шаҳридаги Александровская деган жойда қароргоҳи бўлган [5, с 17]. Инспекторнинг вазифаси пилла етиштиришдан тортиб ҳосилини олгунча бўлган давр оралиғида аҳоли таклиф ва тавсияларини брийб бориш бўлган. Юқоридагилардан келиб чиққан ҳолда, XIX асрнинг иккинчи ярми – XX аср бошларида вилоятда пиллачилик ҳолати бўйича қуйидагича хулосага келишимиз мумкин: пилла етиштириш билан маҳаллий аҳолидан ташқари кўчириб келтирилган рус аҳолиси ҳам шуғуллана бошлади; рус қишлоқларининг аксарияти Хўжанд уезида бўлгани сабабли, ўша ҳудудда истиқомат қилувчи рус аҳолиси шуғулланишган; Самарқанд вилояти бўйича асосий пилла етиштирувчи ҳудудлар Самарқанд ва Хўжанд уездлари бўлган; рус маъмурияти томонидан пиллачиликни ривожлантириш учун бир қатор тадбирлар белгиланганлигига қарамадан, ундаги асосий муаммолар сақланиб қолаверди; вилоят ипакка бўлган эҳтиёёжини қоплаш учун кўшни Бухоро амирлигининг Шаҳрисабз беклигидан ипак хариб қилиб турган; пилла етиштиришда маҳаллий навадан ташқари яхши ҳосил берувчи европа навларини ҳам етиштириш йўлга қўйилди.

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## АЪЗАМ ЎКТАМ ВА МИНҲОЖИДДИН МИРЗО ШЕЪРИЯТИДА АНТИТЕЗА

Тўмарис Бутунбаева,

ЎзДХА “Санъат назарияси ва тарихи” кафедраси ўқитувчиси

**Аннотация.** Мақолада Аъзам Ўктам ва Минҳожиддин Мирзо шеъриятидаги антитеза, қарама-қаршилик образлари ва контраст акс этган

**Калит сўзлар.** Антитеза, сўз бирикмаси, антономик бирликлар

“**АНТИТЕЗА.** (юнон. antithesis — қарама-қарши қўйиш) — асосий поэтик фигуралардан бўлиб, у турли воқеа-ҳодисалар ёхуд алоҳида бир воқеа-ҳодиса ичидаги зиддиятни очишга қаратилган сўз бирикмасидан ташкил топади. Антонимлар, контраст картиналар, қарама-қарши образлар ва вазиятлар антитезанинг асосини ташкил қилади. Чунки антитезада ҳодисалар бир-бирига қарама-қарши қўйилади, қиёсланади; қарама-қарши қўйиб тасвирлаш эса объектнинг моҳиятини тушунишга қулайлик туғдиради: қиёслаш жараёнида тасвир объектнинг моҳиятини конкрет ва чуқур очиш мумкин.”<sup>1</sup> *Боболарим*

*Уларда ҳар не оқ, ҳар не  
нуроний, Қоралаган демай қалам  
тек қолар.*

*Дуо бирла суяб турар  
дунёни,*

*Пайгамбар ёшини ОҚЛАГАН чоллар.* (Аъзам Ўктам)

Минг йилдирки, шоир ва ёзувчиларимиз бадий дискурсада сўз маъноларининг янги қирраларини кашф этиб, тил таракқиётига, сўз бойлигининг ортиб боришига ҳисса қўшиб келадилар. Нутқимизда “*ёшни қораламоқ*” бирикмаси “*фалон ёшга кирмоқ*” маъносини ифодалашда қўлланади. Маълумки, “*қора*” сўзи отлашганда, ундан феъл ясалганда ҳам, эпитетли бирикма таркибида келганда ҳам ўзининг манфий оттенкалари билан актуаллашади, лирик қаҳрамон ички оламидаги нохуш кайфиятлар ифодаси сифатида тасвирийлик касб этади.”<sup>2</sup> Аъзам Ўктам ўзбек чолларининг оқ соқоли, оқ кийимлари, оқ - беғубор тилакларини умумлаштирган ҳолда, “*ҳар не оқ, ҳар не нуроний*” дея таърифлар экан, уларнинг умр йилларини ифодалаш учун “*фалон ёшни қоралаган*” иборасидаги “*қора*” сўзи муносиб эмаслиги, тўғри келмаслигини таъкидлаб, “*фалон ёшни оқлаган*” дейишни маъқул кўради. Қора - оқ зид маъноли сўзлари орқали ўзбек чолларининг пок

<sup>1</sup> Бобоев Т. Адабиётшунослик асослари. Т., Ўзбекистон, 2002. –Б. 450.

<sup>2</sup> Умирова С. Ўша жойда. – Б. 115.





ниятли, фақат яхшилиқ умиди билан яшаб келган инсонлар эканлиги ҳақидаги фикрларини янада бўрттириб, тавсифлаб ифодалашга ҳаракат қилади.

*Ҳаёт неъматлари гоҳ  
ширин, тахир, Чаёндан бол кутиб  
бўлмас-ку ахир.*

*Дунёнинг ишлари қизиқ экан-  
да,*

*Гоҳо саховатдан дарс берар бахил!* (Минҳожиддин  
Мирзо) Ёки:

*Бир зум ёнган бу дил лов  
этди, ўчди,*

*Уйгонган хотира кўз юмди  
яна.*

*Армонлар, соғинчлар  
кўнгилга кўчди,*

*Ҳамон азобларга юрак бошпана.* (Минҳожиддин  
Мирзо) Ёки:

*Бир кун гофилликка солиб  
ўзини,*

*Дард-у дунёмизни огоҳ унутди.* (Минҳожиддин  
Мирзо) Ёки:

*Хазонларнинг йиғиси унут,  
Ғунчаларнинг шивири дилда.*

*Лек, ёшлигим баёт-қўшиғи,*

*Қайтмай кетган ўша булбулда.* (Минҳожиддин Мирзо)

*Ширин-тахир, ёнмоқ-ўчмоқ, гофил-огоҳ, хазон-ғунча* зидликлари айнан антоним лексемалар орқали ифодаланган бўлса, *уйгонмоқ-кўз юммоқ* зидлиги лексема-фразема орқали ифодаланган. Одатда антонимлик бир сўз туркуми доирасида содир бўлади: *яхши-ёмон, тез-секин, ўтирмоқ-турмоқ* каби. *Саховат – бахил* карама-қаршилигида эса антитеза от – сифат тарзидаги ифода орқали юзага келган: “*ўзи бахил бўлгани ҳолда саховатдан дарс бериши*” таърифланаётган салбий қаҳрамоннинг янада тубанлигини таърифлашда қулай восита бўлган.

*Бу кўргилик ўйлаб  
кўргулик: Уриб-сўкиб, ҳуриб  
юриб юксалди-ку пасткашлар.*

*Майдалашиб ўтар энди бу  
“катталар” умрбод.* (Аъзам Ўктам)

Ёки:



*Гоҳ тупроқдай яшадинг  
хоксор,*

*Гоҳ қоядай мағрур турдинг сен.* (Минҳожиддин Мирзо)

Ушбу шеърӣй парчаларда эса антитеза сўз бирикмаси орқали юзага келиб, биринчисида ижтимоӣй жамиятдаги нопок, зўравон кимсалар фош этилса, иккинчисида инсон руҳиятининг зиддиятли ҳолатларини қисқа, лўнда ифода орқали қабарик ҳолда тасвирлашга хизмат қилади.

*Бош эғиб кирганинг ул  
остонадан,*

*Бош эғиб қайтмагин ҳеч қачон, омин.* (Аъзам Ўқтам)

Нутқимиздаги бош компонентли сўз бирикмаси ва фраземалар анчагина бўлиб, улар инсоннинг турли физиологик ва руҳий ҳолатларини ифодалашга хизмат қилади. Уларнинг асосий қисми структурал жиҳатдан от+феъл тузилишига эга бўлган икки ҳамда уч компонентли феъл иборалардир: *бош ирғамоқ, бош эғмоқ, бош қўшмоқ, бошидан соқит қилмоқ, бош олиб кетмоқ, бир ёқадан бош чиқармоқ, бошига етмоқ, бош қотирмоқ* каби.

“Ўзбек тили изоҳли луғати”да *бош эғмоқ* бирикмасининг куйидаги маънолари изоҳланган:

1) бошини туширмоқ, ерга томон пасайтирмоқ. *Кўшиқ тамом бўлди-ю, у бояғидай табассум билан оҳиста бош эғиб қўйди.* (Ў.Ҳошимов. Қалбингга қулоқ сол.) *Аҳмад Ҳусайн бошини сал эғди, унинг туси ҳам алланечук ўзгарди.* (Ойбек. Нур кидириб);

2) бўйсунмоқ, итоат қилмоқ, тиз чўкмоқ; сажда қилмоқ. *Қачонгача энди биз ётларга бош эғамиз, пора бериб кун кўрамиз.* (Н.Сафаров. Танланган асарлар). *Амирга бошини эғмаган кекса шоирни отга боғлаб, қуриб ётган ўт устида ёқиб юборишган.* (Газетадан) *Кимдир тош отса ҳам гоҳо ортимдан, Қошимда бош эғди, келиб сўнги дам.* (А.Орипов. Йиллар армони);

3) ёлвормоқ, ялинмоқ. *Эркак бошимни эғиб қайтиб бораманми, унақада хотиним бўйнимга чиқиб олади, дерди.* (С.Аҳмад. Уфқ);

4) мотам тутмоқ, мотамсаро бўлмоқ. *Мунгли дўппайган қабрлар устида бағри қон қизгалдоқлар бош эғди.* (Ў.Ҳошимов. Қалбингга қулоқ сол) *Балки у кун бошим узра Дўстлар бош ҳам эғадир.* (А. Орипов. Йиллар армони).

Шавкат Раҳматуллаев эса *бош эғмоқ* иборасининг итоаткор бўлмоқ, бўйсунмоқ маъноларини изоҳлар экан, “*бош(и)ни букмоқ*” фраземасини “*уятномусдан бош кўтара олмайдиган ҳолатга туширмоқ*”<sup>2</sup> маъносини ифодаловчи алоҳида бирлик сифатида таърифлайди ва синонимлари қаторида “*бошини ҳам қилмоқ*”, “*юзини ерга қаратмоқ*” шаклларини кўрсатади. Бизнингча, ЎТИЛдаги изоҳларга қўшимча бешинчи маъно сифатида айнан шу ҳолатни киритиш мумкин.

<sup>2</sup> Раҳматуллаев Ш. Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли фразеологик луғати. –Т.: Ўқитувчи, 1978. –Б. 50



Юқорида келтирилган шеърий парчанинг биринчи мисрасидаги *остонадан бош эгиб кириш* ушбу изоҳлардан биринчисига тўғри келади, яъни ўзбекона хурмат, ҳаё-ибо белгиси сифатида келинчак янги уйи остонасидан бош эгиб кириб келиши гўзал удумларимиздан бири. Иккинчи мисрадаги *бош эгмоқ* фраземаси эса салбий бўёқдорликка эга бўлиб, Шавкат Раҳматуллаев изоҳига тўғри келадиган “айбдор бўлиб”, “юзи шувут бўлиб”, “уят-номусдан бош кўтара олмаслик” маъноларини берадики, иборанинг бу маъноси ЎТИЛдан олинган юқоридаги изоҳларда қайд этилмаган. Ўз қизини узатаётган ота тимсолидаги лирик қаҳрамон янги хонадонга бош эгиб бораётган қизининг у ердан айбдор ҳолда қайтадиган иш қилмаслигини, яъни тўғри ҳаёт кечиришлигини насиҳат қилмоқда. *Бош эгиб* бирлигининг сўз бирикмаси – ибора шаклдошлиги асосида қарама-қарши қўйилиши орқали ана шундай прагматик маъно юзага келиб, бу ибора поэтик сўз мақомини олган. Шу икки мисрагина шеърда анафора билан бирга мантикий антитеза, яъни ҳолат қарама-қаршилиги фикрнинг сиқик, ихчам ифода орқали баён этилишига хизмат қилган. *Асалари бўл*

*Ҳаёт ҳикматидан лолмисан,  
дўстим, Икки зот қўлида икки  
ўтқир тиг. Бири – жоҳил эрур,  
шайтон сийрати, Бири – жарроҳ  
эрур эзгу нияти.*

*Бирининг тигидан дунё  
вайрона, Авж олар адоват, қаҳр  
ва ситам. Бирининг тигидан дунё  
ҳайрона, Ортга чекингайдур  
айрилиқ, мотам. Назар сол, ҳар  
икки ҳол эрур ибрат, Жаҳолат  
тигидан мудом нари бўл.*

*Чаённинг нишида йўқ эзгу  
қудрат,*

*Эй дўст сен яхшиси асалари бўл!* (Минҳожиддин Мирзо)

Бу шеърда антитеза синтактик фигураси энантиосемия (лисоний бирлик маънолари ўртасидаги зидланиш)<sup>3</sup> ҳодисаси туфайли ҳосил бўлган зидлик асосида юзага келиб, шоирнинг тафаккур кўлами кенглиги, тилимизнинг нозик табиатини англай олиш қобилияти даражаси юқори эканлигидан далолат берувчи поэтик образлилик яратилган. **Энантиосемия** термини юнон тилида en – “ичдаги”, anti – “қарама-қарши”, sema – “белги” маъносини

<sup>3</sup> Одилов Ё. Ўзбек тилида энантиосемия Ўзбек тили. Ўзбек адабиёти (филология фанлари) докторлик дисс... автореф. Т., 2016 й. –Б.7





англатади.<sup>4</sup> Бу “лексик сатҳнинг ўзига хос ҳодисаси бўлиб, бир сўз ёки фразеологизмдаги икки маънонинг зидланишига асосланади.”<sup>6</sup>

Минҳожиддин Мирзо ушбу шеърда “*тиг*” ва “*ниш*” сўзларининг турли маънолари ўртасидаги зидлик тушунчасидан ижодий фойдаланади. Маълумки, айрим сўз ва ибораларнинг маъно тараққиёти натижасида кўп маънолилиқ ҳодисаси юзага келади. ЎТИЛда *тиг* сўзининг маънолари куйидагича изоҳланади: “1. Қилич, ханжар, пичоқ, найза каби совуқ қуролларнинг умумий номи. *Тиг яраси тузалар, тил яраси тузалмас*. Мақол.

2. Кесувчи асбоб, қурол-яроғ ва ш.к. нинг кескир қирраси, дами; турли машина,

механизм ва ш.к.нинг кескич қисми. *Болтанинг тиги*.”<sup>5</sup>

### **Биринчи маъно асосидаги салбий баҳо:**

*Бирининг тигидан дунё вайрона,  
Авж олар адоват, қаҳр ва  
ситам.*

### **Иккинчи маъно асосидаги**

**ижобий баҳо:** *Бирининг тигидан дунё  
ҳайрона, Ортга чекингайдур айрилиқ,  
мотам.*

Шоир инсоният тарихидаги мангу зиддият – эзгулик ва ёвузлик ўртасидаги курашни *жоҳил қўлидаги вайронкор тиг - жарроҳ қўлидаги шифобахи тиг* образли ифодалари орқали баён қилиб, лирик қаҳрамонни эзгулик томонида бўлишга чорлайди. Ниш сўзидаги худди шундай зидлик асосида ўз фикрини яна бир бор далиллайди: *чаён ниши – салбий баҳо, асалари ниши – ижобий баҳо: Чаённинг нишида йўқ эзгу қудрат, Эй дўст, сен яхшиси асалари бўл!*

Демак, тилшунослигимиздаги янги илмий тушунчалардан бири бўлган энантиосемия ҳодисаси ҳам луғат бойлигимизнинг лисоний хусусиятларини далиллаш учун муҳим асос бўла олади.

Аъзам Ўктам шеърлари бошқа шоирларникига нисбатан ўзгача оҳангда жаранглар эди. Шеърларига ўзгачалиқ бахш этган омиллардан энг асосийси — унинг табиатига хос бўлган самимийлик, беғуборлик, эътиқодлилиқ, хушчақчақлик, ҳақгўйлик каби хусусиятлардир.

Аъзам Ўктам антитеза усулидан жуда унумли фойдаланган. “Бадий адабиёт тилидаги антитеза усули (мумтоз адабиётда бу усул тазод деб юритилган) бир-бирига нисбатан қарама-қарши маънолар берадиган сўзларни, ибораларни баёнда ёнма-ён қўллаш орқали образлилиқни

<sup>4</sup> Ахманова О.С. Словарь лингвистических терминов. –М., 1969. <https://classes.ru/grammar/174Akhmanova>

<sup>6</sup> Одилов Ё. Ўша жойда. – Б.12.

<sup>5</sup> Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. 5 жилдлик. IV жилд. –Б. 124.



келтириб чиқаришга асослангандир”.<sup>6</sup> Шеърийда антитеза бадий нутқнинг ифодалилиги, таъсирчалигини таъминлашда қўл келувчи ифода имкониятидир. Бадий нутқ, айниқса, шеърийнинг ифодалилиги, таъсирчанлигини оширишда антитеза жуда кенг қўламли ифода имконияти ҳисобланади. Чунки антитеза орқали қаҳрамон руҳиятидаги контрастлик, муаллиф ҳис-туйғулари бўрттириб тасвирланади. Антитезани вужудга келтирувчи асос антоним сўзлардан, коррелятив сўзлардан, инкор сўзшаклидан, оксюморон кўринишидаги бирликлардан, бир синонимик қатордаги сўзларни контекстуал ҳолда иккинчи бир синонимик қатордаги сўзларга маъно жиҳатдан зидлашдан иборат.

Дунё қарама-қаршилиқлар курашидан, инсон умри ҳам курашлардан иборат эканлиги Аъзам Ўктамнинг “Нега” шеърида ифодасини топган.

*Кун узун, кун иссиқ – малоллар  
келур,*

*Тунлари қоп-қора саволлар  
келур,*

*Тонг чоғи мусаффо хаёллар  
келур, Ақлим менинг тиниқ  
тортмади ҳануз. Етди оқ-қорани  
ажратиш они, Бу умр, бу ўлим  
кимнинг эҳсони?*

*Ҳар лаҳза шу қарзни узиш  
имкони, Билдим, чин сарватни  
ийгмадим ҳануз.*

Сутканинг ёруғ ва қоронғи қисмини ифодаловчи *тун* ва *тонг чоғи* қаршилантеририлиши билан бирга, ўзига хос қўлланиши билан ўқувчи ёдида қолади. Келтирилган мисолда *тун–тонг чоғи* бирликлари орқали антитеза ҳосил қилинган: *тун* “сутканинг кун ботишидан кун чиққунгача, оқшомдан тонг отгунгача бўлган қисми”, *тонг* “кун чиқиш пайти, субҳидам, саҳар, азон” пайти эканлигини назарда тутсак, бу ерда шоир ушбу икки сўз иштирокида антитезани, шунингдек, қаршилантеририш орқали кетма-кетликка кўпроқ эътибор берган, яъни “бедор ўтган тундан сўнг отаётган тонг” антитеза ҳосил қилади. *Оқ-қора* сўзлари орқали зидлик муносабати ифодаланса ҳам, асосий эътибор умумлашма, яъни яхши- ёмон маъносини англатиш учун қаратилган. Антонимик жуфтликни ёнма-ён қўллаш орқали “умумийлик” семасига эга бўлган сўз билан шоир фикри ифода қилинади. “Тобора” шеъридаги

*Ҳар кун бир ҳис учар  
вужуддан, дилдан, ҳар тун бир*

<sup>6</sup> Каримов С. Ўзбек тилининг бадий услуби: Филол. фанлари д-ри....дис. – Самарқанд, 1993. – Б. 219-220



*туйғунинг ўчар қораси. Тобора  
юракнинг тириклик бирлан очиқ  
бўлаётир ораси*

мисралари кун ва туннинг рамзий маъно (яъни «ёруғлик» ва «қоронғулик» маъноси)да қўлланиши ҳам мумкинлигини эътиборга олсак, у ҳолда тўлиқ қаршилантириш ҳосил бўлади. “Тувакдаги гул” шеъридаги кундуз ва тун қарамақарши тушунчаларни ифодаловчи сўзларни биргаликда қўллаш натижасида кучли бадий тасвир юзага келтирилган. **Кундуз** эсламадим ва лекин **тунлар** ожиз шивирлашинг маҳв этди буткул: “Наҳот менга Ватан бир парча тупроқ, нечун шохларимга қўнмайди булбул?”

“Назорат” шеъридаги

*Қай ишим чиндандир, қай  
сўзим ёлгон, Мен қайда, менинг чин  
йўлим қайдадир?*

*Эътиқод йўлинда тўкким  
келур қон,*

*Жанггоҳ қай ердадир, ўлим қайдадир?* мисраларида ҳаётнинг бутун силсиласи, драматик, поэтик кўриниши, оқ-қора ва турфа ранглардаги ифодасини идрок қилганлиги муҳим ўрин тутади. Ёки: **Ҳақ** йўлида энди тинмаюр, **Ёлгонларга** учмас, қўнмаюр, **Эгилади**, балки синмаюр, **Ўзбекларни кару** кўр деманг. Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғатида “ёлгон” сўзи – “ҳақиқатга зид, уйдирма, чин эмас, сохта, қалбаки” каби тушунчалар орқали изоҳланган.

Аъзам Ўктам шеърларида ер-осмон контекстуал антонимларини жуда кўп қўллаган. “Ишонч” шеъридаги осмон-ер зидлиги қуйидагича ифода этилган:

***Осмон** беҳад яқин, **Ер** эса  
юмшоқ, Ёшлик қайтиб кетмас, у  
мангу қолар. Бўзчиман - боғлайман  
ҳар кун бир белбоғ, Сафарим  
қаримас, яшариб турар.*

“Қаноат” шеъридаги макон ва вақт билдирувчи сўзлар ўртасидаги антитезани шоир ўзбек тилининг синонимик имкониятлари кенглигидан фойдаланган ҳолда ер-осмон контекстуал антонимик жуфтлигининг ер-кўк синонимларини келтириб, уларни ҳам зидлаб қўллаган.

*Асл айбим —*

*Текис йўлда қоқинмоқдир.*

*Асл бахтим —*

*Ўзинг кўрмай  
согинмоқдир. Еру кўкдан*





*мудом излаб Хато  
қилдим.*

*Сени топмоқ йўли – Доим  
топинмоқдир,*

Шунингдек, изламоқ-топмоқ лексемалари зидлиги шеърга ўзгача рух бағишлаган. “Англадим” номли шеърда шоир дўст-душман антонимик жуфтлигидан ажойиб поэтик образ яратган:

*Гарчи дунё кенг ва ёруғ, Иқрор ўлмоғим  
керак – Ўзимдан ўзга душман йўқ, Дўст йўқ  
ўзимдан бўлак.*

“Тилим” шеърда ҳосил қилинган антитеза учун *бол* ҳамда *аччиқ* сўзларининг кўчма маънолари асос қилиб олинган.

*Тилимдан бол томмас, аччиқ  
ҳам эмас, ярайди қалбдагин изҳор  
этишига. Узунмас унчалик, қисик ҳам  
эмас, етади бўйнимдан тортиб  
кетишига.*

Қисик сўзи орқали сўз ўйини ҳосил қилинганлигини ҳам таъкидламоқ жоиздир. Бу сўз ҳам ўзига хос қаршилантирилган. Шунингдек, инсоннинг турли рухий ҳолатларини англатувчи антонимларни шоир шеърларида кўплаб учратиш мумкин.

Шоир асарларида тилдаги тайёр антонимик бирликлардан фойдаланмасдан, бадий асарда тасвирнинг таъсирчанлигини оширишга хизмат қиладиган контекстуал антонимлардан ҳам ўринли фойдаланганини учратдик: *Хаёлимда гулхан ловулар / кул остида милтирайди чўғ* мисраларида аслида кул ва гулхан бирликлари антоним эмас, аммо матн ичида қарама-қарши фикрларни ифодалаб, фикрий таъсирчанликни оширган. *У бирла умр хуш, у бирла ўлим* мисраларида ҳам шартли антонимни кўрамыз. Умр бу яшаш маъносини ифодалаётган бўлса, ўлим эса ўз маъносида қўлланган. *Кетмай туриб қарғалар ҳали, қалдирғочлар келганин кўрдим* (91) мисраларида ҳам шартли антоним бўлиб, бу фақат матн ичидагина қарама-қаршилиқни билдиради. Қарғанинг кетиши киши келганидан далолат берса, қалдирғочнинг келиши баҳор келганини билдиради. Шоир мана шу ҳолатни шеърда олиб кириб қутилмаган ва ўзига хос антонимик фикр ифода этган. Бундай ҳолатларда шоир келтирилган тушунчаларни контекстуал антонимик муносабатга кириштирган. Бу эса нутқий таъсирчанликни оширишга хизмат қилган.



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## КОЛЕБАНИЕ СВОБОДНОЙ РОВНИЦЫ В ЗОНЕ ВЫПУСКА ОТРИФ ЦИЛИНДРА ДО ГОЛОВКИ РОГУЛЬКИ НА РОВНИЧНОЙ МАШИНЕ

Бабаджанов С.Х., Джурабекова Н.Р.

### Аннотация.

В данной статье приводятся теоретические выкладки по методике расчета свободных колебаний ровницы на ровничной машине на участке цилиндр -головка рогульки. Предложена подробная методика расчета свободных колебаний провисающей ровницы, проанализирован механизм взаимодействия размеров рабочих органов на форму колебаний для первого и второго рядов выпуска на ровничной машине. Предложена методика расчета свободных колебаний стренги выпускаемой ровницы в зависимости от её расположения по ряду выпуска и длинны участка отриф цилиндра до головки рогульки.

Рассмотрим растяжимую ровницу, натяжение которой  $T$  значительно превосходит по модулю действующие на нее силы, так что последними можно пренебречь. Очевидно, что такая ровница, закрепленная в двух точках, принимает в положении равновесия форму прямой линии. Составим уравнение равновесия для точки  $M$  и построим оси естественного трёхгранника, обозначив через  $\tau$ ,  $\nu$ ,  $\beta$  орты касательной, главной нормали и бинормали соответственно как показано на рис 1.

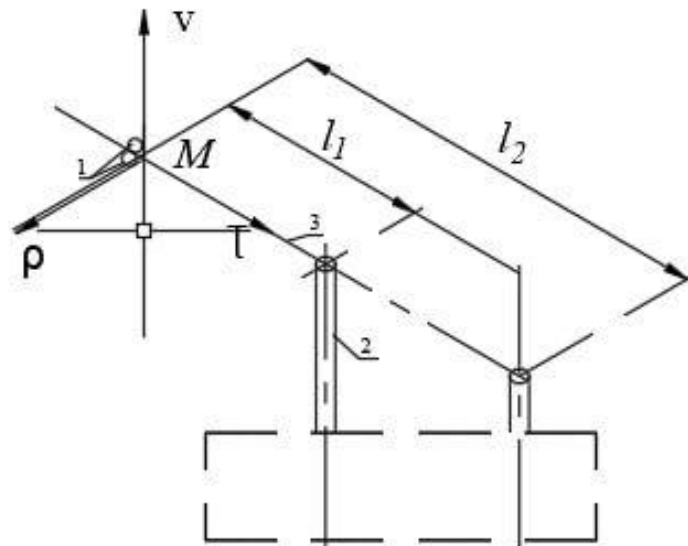


Рис. 1.

Проектируя на касательную, главную нормаль и бинормаль получим:

$$\frac{dT}{ds} + P_\tau = 0 \quad \frac{T}{\rho} + P_\nu = 0 \quad P_\beta = 0 \quad (1).$$

Действительно, при  $P = 0$  и  $T \neq 0$  из второго уравнения (1) следует



$p = \infty$ , что соответствует прямой линии. Такую ровницу называют обычно струной.

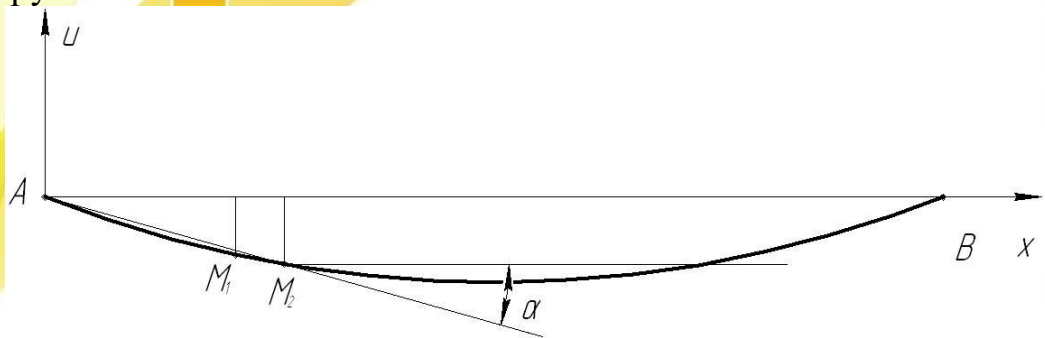


Рис 2.

При поперечных колебаниях ровницы, что каждая ее точка  $M$  может перемещаться только в направлении, перпендикулярном равновесному положению, т. е. оси  $x$  (рис. 2).

Предположим, что поперечные перемещения  $u(x, t)$  всех точек ровницы лежат в одной плоскости и малы.

В соответствии с общей теорией малых колебаний перемещения  $u$  и производные  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$  и  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}$  считаются величинами первого порядка малости. Покажем, что в сделанных предположениях с точностью до членов высшего порядка малости при колебаниях ровницы ее натяжение будет все время одинаково во всех точках. Действительно, пусть  $ds$  и  $ds_0 = dx$  — длина элемента  $M_1, M_2$  ровницы в момент времени  $t$  в положении равновесия соответственно. Тогда

$$ds = \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^2} dx \quad (2)$$

или, пренебрегая квадратом производной  $d_u/d_x$  по сравнению с единицей,

$$ds = dx = ds_0$$

Это означает, что при колебании ровницы растяжение с принятой точностью не изменяется и, следовательно, оно не вызывает с течением времени  $t$  изменения ее натяжения в рассматриваемой точке.

Составим дифференциальные уравнения движения ровницы (3), считая, что в

$$\begin{aligned} \mu &= \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial t^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( T \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \right) + P_x \\ \mu &= \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial t^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( T \frac{\partial y}{\partial s} \right) + P_y \\ \mu &= \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial t^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial s} \left( T \frac{\partial z}{\partial s} \right) + P_z \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

сделанных предположениях внешние силы равны нулю, колебания ровницы происходят в одной плоскости и что перемещения точек ровницы перпендикулярны оси  $x$  (рис. 1). Из последнего следует, что  $\frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial t^2} = 0$ , и, следовательно, первые два уравнения (3)





принимают вид (переменная  $x$  заменена на  $u$ )

Имеем 
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial s} \left( T \frac{\partial x}{\partial s} \right) = 0, \quad \mu \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial s} \left( T \frac{\partial u}{\partial s} \right). \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial s} \cos a = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \tan^2 a}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial s} \right)^2}}$$

Теперь первое уравнение (4) можно записать следующим образом:

$$\frac{dT}{ds} = 0$$

Так как, согласно установленному ранее, натяжение в точке  $M$  ровницы не зависит от времени  $t$ , то из последнего равенства находим, что натяжение ровницы одинаково во всех ее точках, т. е.  $T = T_0 = const$ . Это полностью доказывает сделанное ранее утверждение.

Подставив во второе уравнение (4) значение  $T_0 = const$ , получим дифференциальное уравнение свободных поперечных колебаний ровницы

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial s^2} \quad (5)$$

где постоянная величина  $a$ , имеющая размерность скорости, определена равенством

$$a = \sqrt{\frac{T_0}{\mu}} \quad (6)$$

Уравнение (5), называемое волновым уравнением, должно удовлетворять двум начальным и двум граничным условиям. Начальные условия имеют вид при  $t = 0$

$$u = f(x); \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = F(x); \quad (0 \leq x \leq l) \quad (7)$$

Первое из этих уравнений определяет форму, а второе характеризует распределение скоростей точек ровницы в начальный момент времени  $t = 0$ ; обе функции  $f(x)$  и  $F(x)$  должны быть заданы.

Граничные условия

$$u(0, t) = 0, \quad u(l, t) = 0 \quad (8)$$

показывают, что перемещения точек закрепления ровницы равны нулю в любой момент времени.

Волновое уравнение хорошо изучено [2]. Приведем две формы его решения в очень кратком изложении для двух стренгровницы для первого ряда рогулек решений в форме Даламбера. Подстановкой

$$\xi = x - at, \quad \eta = x + at \quad (9)$$

уравнение (5) приводится к виду



$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} = 0. \quad (10)$$

Запишем это уравнение следующим образом:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \right) = 0$$

Отсюда

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} = \theta(\eta)$$

Где  $\theta(\eta)$  — произвольная функция  $\eta$ . Интегрируя полученное уравнение по  $\eta$  рассматривая  $|\xi$  как параметр, найдем

$$u = \int \theta(\eta) d\eta + \varphi(\xi)$$

Где  $\theta(\eta)$  — произвольная функция  $\eta$ . Обозначив теперь

$$\int \theta(\eta) d\eta = \psi(\eta)$$

и возвращаясь к старым переменным  $x$  и  $I$ , найдем общее решение волнового уравнения (5) в форме Даламбера

$$u = \varphi(x - at) + \psi(x + at) \quad (11)$$

где  $\varphi$  и  $\psi$  — произвольные, дважды дифференцируемые функции.

Структуру функций  $\varphi$  и  $\psi$  найдем, подчинив полученное решение начальным условиям (7). Подставляя в (11)  $t = 0$ , получим

$$\varphi(x) + \psi(x) = f(x) - a\varphi'(x) + a\psi'(x) = F(x). \quad (12)$$

Проинтегрируем второе равенство

$$-a\varphi(x) + a\psi(x) = \int_0^x F(z) dz + C. \quad (13)$$

Пользуясь (13) и первым равенством (12), найдем

$$\varphi(x) = \frac{1}{2} f(x) - \frac{1}{2a} \int_0^x F(z) dz - \frac{C}{2}.$$

$$\psi(x) = \frac{1}{2} f(x) + \frac{1}{2a} \int_0^x F(z) dz + \frac{C}{2}.$$

Такова структура функций  $\varphi$  и  $\psi$ . Внося полученные выражения в (11), получим

$$u(x, t) = \frac{f(x - at) + f(x + at)}{2} + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-at}^{x+at} F(z) dz \quad (14)$$

Непосредственным дифференцированием легко проверить, что полученное выражение для  $u(x, I)$  представляет решение волнового уравнения (5),



удовлетворяющее начальным условиям (7).

Решение (14) можно записать и в следующей форме:

$$u(x, t) = u_1(x, t) + u_2(x, t) \quad (15)$$

где

$$u_1(x, t) = \frac{1}{2}f(x - at) - \frac{1}{2a} \int_0^{x-at} F(z)dz = \varphi(x - at) \quad (16)$$

$$u_2(x, t) = \frac{1}{2}f(x + at) + \frac{1}{2a} \int_0^{x+at} F(z)dz = \varphi(x + at)$$

Рассмотрим случаи достаточно длинной ровницы (для второго ряда рогулек в теории говорят иногда о бесконечно длинной струне, которая будет рассмотрена ниже). Пусть в начальный момент времени  $t=0$ , где-то в середине струны, небольшому ее участку дали начальное отклонение  $u(x, 0)=f(x)$  и каждой точке этого участка сообщили скорость  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = F(x)$ . Предположим далее, что в частном решении

$$u(x, t) = \varphi(x - at), \quad \psi = 0$$

независимые вообще говоря переменные  $x$  и  $t$  связаны соотношением  $x - at = c_1 = const$ , следовательно,  $\frac{\partial x}{\partial t} = a$ . Физически это означает, что движению точки  $M(x)$  с постоянной скоростью  $a$  в положительном направлении (слева направо) отвечает постоянное смещение, равное  $u = u_1(c_1)$  (рис. 3, а). Такое смещение точек струны называется прямой волной.



Рис. 3. Смещение точек струны.

Аналогично, частному решению

$$u(x, t) = \psi(x + at), \quad \varphi = 0$$

отвечает обратная волна  $u = u_2(c_2)$  (рис. 3, б), при которой  $x + at = c_2 = const$  и  $\frac{\partial x}{\partial t} = -a$

Постоянное число  $a$ , определяемое равенством (6), называется скоростью распространения поперечных волн по натянутой ровнице.

На рис. 4 показан процесс распространения волн. На рис. 4, а изображено начальное отклонение струны, на участке  $(-x_0, x_0)$ , (для простоты предполагаем, что  $F = 0$ ). На рис. 4, б и в показаны прямая и обратная волны в начальный момент времени, при этом учтено, что, согласно





(16), при  $F=0$  и  $t=0$  обе волны имеют одинаковую конфигурацию, определяемую равенствами  $u_1(x, 0) = u_2(x, 0) = f(x)/2$ . На рис. 4, а, б показано положение прямой и обратной волн в момент времени  $t = \frac{x_0}{a}$ , а на рис. 4, в их положение при  $x > \frac{x_0}{a}$ .

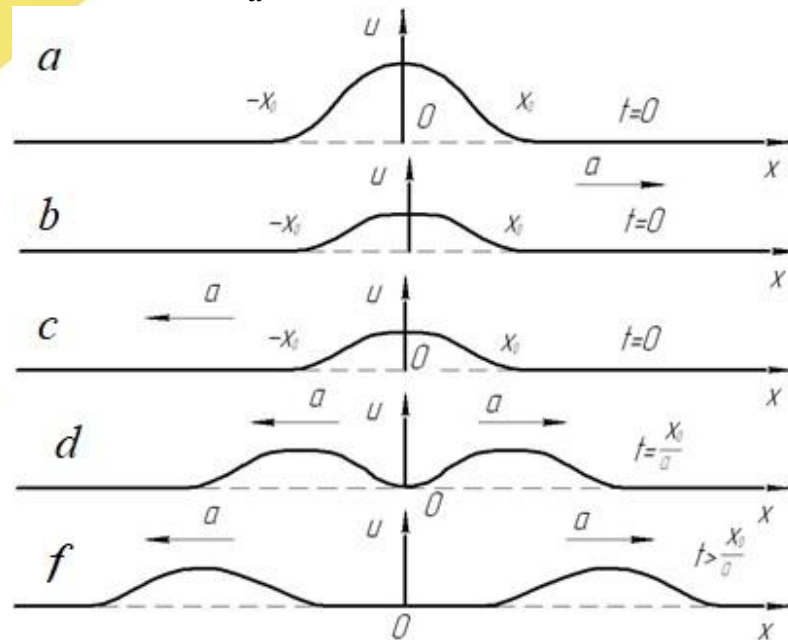


Рис. 4. Процесс распространения волн

Не останавливаясь на процессе отражения волн от точек закрепления, перейдем к рассмотрению второго метода решения волнового уравнения для второго ряда рогулек.

2. Метод Фурье. Будем искать решение уравнения (5) в форме произведения двух функций

$$u(x, t) = X(x)T(t) \quad (17)$$

из которых первая зависит только от  $x$ , а вторая — от  $t$ .

Имеем

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{d^2 X}{dx^2} T, \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = X \frac{d^2 T}{dt^2}$$

Внесем эти выражения для производных в уравнение(5)

$$X \frac{d^2 T}{dt^2} = a^2 \frac{d^2 X}{dx^2} T,$$

или

$$\frac{1}{a^2 T(t)} \frac{d^2 T}{dt^2} = \frac{1}{X(x)} a^2 \frac{d^2 X}{dx^2}$$

Левая часть этого равенства зависит только от времени  $t$ , а правая — только от  $x$ . Это возможно только в том случае, если оба отношения



представляют постоянное число.

Обозначим его через  $-\lambda^2$ ). Теперь последнее равенство примет вид

$$\frac{1}{a^2 T} \frac{d^2 T}{dt^2} = \frac{1}{X} \frac{d^2 X}{dx^2} = -\lambda^2$$

Отсюда

$$\frac{d^2 T}{dt^2} = a^2 \lambda^2 T = 0 \quad (18)$$

$$\frac{d^2 X}{dx^2} = \lambda^2 X = 0 \quad (19)$$

Запишем общее решение уравнения (2.16) в следующей форме:

$$X(x) = C_1 \cos \lambda x + C_2 \sin \lambda x = 0 \quad (20)$$

Воспользуемся первым граничным условием (2.5) и равенством (17).

Имеем

$$u(0, t) = X(0)T(t) = 0$$

При любом  $t$  это равенство возможно только при  $X(0) = 0$ . Теперь из (20) найдем, что  $C = 0$  и, следовательно,

$$X(x) = \sin \lambda x \quad (21)$$

(не нарушая общности, можно положить  $C_2 = 1$ ).

Пользуясь вторым граничным условием и (17), получим

$$\sin \lambda l = 0$$

Это уравнение имеет бесчисленное множество корней

$$\lambda_k = \frac{\pi k}{l} \quad (k = 1, 2, 3, \dots) \quad (22)$$

Внесем значение  $\lambda_k$  в уравнение (18). Тогда общее решение его будет иметь вид

$$T_k = a_k \cos \frac{\pi a k}{l} t + b_k \sin \frac{\pi a k}{l} t$$

где  $a_k$  и  $b_k$  — произвольные постоянные.

Учитывая значение  $\lambda_k$  из (22), получим одно из частных решений волнового уравнения (5)

$$u_k(x, t) = \sin \frac{\pi k}{l} x \left( a_k \cos \frac{\pi a k}{l} t + b_k \sin \frac{\pi a k}{l} t \right)$$

Так как уравнение (5) линейное, то общее решение будет складываться из частных решений

$$u(x, t) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \sin \frac{\pi k x}{l} \left( a_k \cos \frac{\pi a k t}{l} + b_k \sin \frac{\pi a k t}{l} \right) \quad (23)$$

Введя новые постоянные по формулам

$$A_k = \sqrt{a_k^2 - b_k^2}, \quad \varepsilon_k = \arctg \frac{a_k}{b_k} \quad (24)$$

общему решению (23) можно придать следующую форму:



$$u(x, t) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} A_k \sin \frac{\pi k x}{l} \sin \left( \frac{\pi a k t}{l} + \varepsilon_k \right) \quad (25)$$

Это решение показывает, что движение каждой точки струны можно рассматривать как наложение бесконечного числа гармонических колебаний (в практических задачах ограничиваются обычно первыми несколькими колебаниями).

Продифференцируем (23) по  $t$ :

$$\frac{\partial a}{\partial t} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\pi k x}{l} \sin \frac{\pi k x}{l} \left( -a_k \sin \frac{\pi a k t}{l} + b_k \cos \frac{\pi a k t}{l} \right) \quad (26)$$

Вспользуемся теперь начальными условиями (7). Для этого подставим в (23) и (26) ( $t = 0$  и одновременно правые части заменим на  $f(x)$  и  $P(x)$ ) соответственно. Имеем

$$f(x) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k \sin \frac{\pi k x}{l}, \quad F(x) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\pi a k}{l} b_k \sin \frac{\pi k x}{l} \quad (27)$$

Умножим первое равенство на  $\sin \frac{\pi n x}{l}$  и проинтегрируем его от 0 до  $l$

$$f(x) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k \sin \frac{\pi k x}{l}, \quad F(x) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\pi a k}{l} b_k \sin \frac{\pi k x}{l}$$

$$\int_0^l f(x) \sin \frac{\pi n x}{l} dx = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k \int_0^l \sin \frac{\pi k x}{l} \sin \frac{\pi n x}{l} dx \quad (28)$$

Учтем теперь формулы ортогональности тригонометрических функций (их можно проверить непосредственным интегрированием)

$$\int_0^l \sin \frac{\pi k x}{l} \sin \frac{\pi n x}{l} dx = \begin{cases} 0, & k \neq n \\ l/2, & k = n \end{cases} \quad (29)$$

Пользуясь равенствами (20) и (21), найдем

$$d_k = \frac{r}{l} \int_0^l f(x) \sin \frac{\pi k x}{l} dx$$

$$b_k = \frac{r}{\pi a k} \int_0^l f(x) \sin \frac{\pi k x}{l} dx \quad (30)$$

(формула для  $b_k$  получается из второго равенства (27) аналогичным





методом).

Полученные формулы полностью решают задачу о колебании ровницы: зная натяжение ровницы  $T_0$ , ее линейную плотность  $\mu$  и длину  $l$ , а также начальные условия (7), по формуле (6) находим параметр  $a$  скорость волны, затем по равенствам (30) вычисляем коэффициенты  $a_k$  и  $b_k$ , после чего закон поперечных колебаний любой точки  $M$  ровницы определится по (23) или (25). Каждый член ряда (25) называется  $k$ -й гармоникой или стоячей волной, точки струны  $k$ -й гармоники совершают гармонические колебания с одинаковой начальной фазой  $\epsilon_k$ , одинаковой частотой

$\omega_k = \pi a k / l$  и амплитудой  $A_k \sin(\pi k x / l)$  Основная частота  $\omega_1$  получается при  $k = 1$ :

$$\omega_1 = \frac{\pi d}{l} = \frac{\pi}{l} \sqrt{\frac{T_0}{\mu}}$$

Остальные частоты получаются умножением ее на 2, 3 и т. д. Точки, в которых стоячая волна пересекает ось  $x$  называются узловыми, они определяются из равенства  $\sin(\pi k x / l) = 0$ . В практических расчетах колебание ровницы обычно определяют величины не зависящие от начальных условий.

При всех  $l$ , называются узловыми — они определяются из равенства  $\sin(\pi k x / l) = 0$ . В практических расчетах

на колебания нитей обычно  $l_1 = 1/3$

определяют величины, не зависящие от начальных условий  $x_1 = l/3$  и  $x_2 = 2l/3$ -----

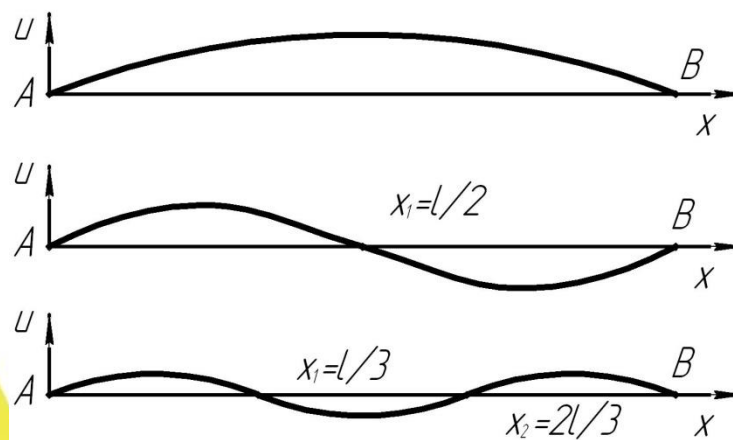


Рис.5

Для натянутой ровницы это скорость распространения волны параметр  $a$ , основная частота  $\omega_1$ , формы колебаний и узловые точки. На рис. 5 показаны



формы трех первых колебаний. Основная первая гармоника не имеет узловых точек, вторая имеет одну узловую точку  $x_1=l/2$ , третья- две узловые точки:  $x_1=l/3$  и  $x_2=2l/3$ .

#### **Выводы.**

Выходящая ровница и выпускные пары с определенной скоростью в течении времени подвергаются колебаниям. При поперечных колебаниях ровницы, натянутая между цилиндрами и головкой рогульки нагрузки на стренгу, что является причиной появления скрытой вытяжки ровницы в данном участке.

Полученные формулы полностью решают задачу о колебании ровницы и изменениях нагрузки в стренге ровницы.

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## **The downfall of human life is human trafficking.**

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**Annotation:** This article deals with human trafficking, which is a transnational crime that has shaken the world, its dire consequences and the work being done in the Republic of Uzbekistan to combat human trafficking, as well as the adoption of regulations.

**Keywords:** child trafficking, fraud, human trafficking, abduction, insecurity, global problem, modern slavery, child trafficking.

Since the dawn of time, humanity has been using various means to meet its needs. Among the problems is such a savagery that the whole world is shaken by this evil. This terrible evil is "human trafficking." This depravity, which has become the problem of the century, attracts thousands of people every year.

In the current process of globalization, our country is one of the leading developing countries. Uzbekistan, along with other countries in the world, is systematically working to combat human trafficking and has adopted a number of legal acts. The basis and core of these laws is the Constitution. In particular, it is necessary to recognize the importance of the Law "On Combating Trafficking in Human Beings" adopted on August 17, 2020. According to the new version of this law, July 30 is designated as the International Day against Trafficking in Human Beings. The chapter consists of 17 articles, and according to Article 3 of the law, human trafficking is defined as follows:

Trafficking in human beings is the payment of threats or the use of force or other forms of coercion, theft, fraud, deception, abuse of power or the use of risk of the situation, or for the consent of another person in control or interest to hire, transport, hand over, conceal, or receive people for the purpose of exploiting them by means of extortion. The exploitation of people is the exploitation of the prostitution of other persons or other forms of sexual exploitation, such as forced labor or services, slavery or slavery-like habits, a state of liberty, or the segregation of human organs, tissues, and (or) cells;

There are almost no countries in the world that are involved in human trafficking in any way - this is a global problem: some countries act as a starting point, some as a transit or final destination. According to United Nations statistics, people are trafficked from at least 127 countries and exploited in 137 countries. It is estimated that between 20 and 40 million people become victims of modern-day slavery each year. Therefore, there are no exact statistics. At the international level, only 0.04% of victims of human trafficking are identified.





The question arises as to why this problem still exists. Trafficking in human beings is a very lucrative business, but the risks are not as great as in the illicit arms trade (victims often do not talk about themselves, and buyers do not advertise their activities). The number of criminal prosecutions against traffickers is extremely low because it is difficult to find and prove the facts of their guilt. In 2016, 14,894 lawsuits were filed worldwide. And only in 9,071 cases were the perpetrators convicted.

How do people sell?

Victims can be of any age, race, gender, or ethnicity. Traffickers can use violence, manipulation, promises of paid work, or even romantic relationships to seize a "product." They find people's weakest points. Victims are often uneducated, impoverished, or raised in unemployed families who have experienced violence. These may include the homeless, runaway children, or the disabled.

To answer the question of how to combat human trafficking, according to international standards, human trafficking is classified as a serious crime and a gross violation of human rights - countries set their own penalties for this. The Law on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings was adopted in Uzbekistan in 2008. Twelve years later, the law no longer meets the requirements. In the new edition on August 17, 2020

The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Combating Trafficking in Human Beings" was adopted.

The law sets out important principles in the fight against human trafficking and provides clear definitions of key concepts. This, in turn, provides a legal basis for the prosecution of traffickers, as well as for the protection of the rights and legitimate interests of victims of trafficking.

An important aspect of the prevention of trafficking in minors is the fact that the concepts of identification and redirection of victims of trafficking in human beings, which did not exist before in national legislation, are reflected in a separate chapter.

The law serves to protect the rights and interests of victims of trafficking, to increase the initiative of government agencies in this regard, and to ensure the interaction of the competent authorities under the leadership of the National Commission against Trafficking in Human Beings and Forced Labor. Importantly, it helps to provide the general public and the international community with objective and accurate information about the work being done in the fight against human trafficking.

The new law also seeks to strengthen cooperation between government agencies and non-governmental organizations in the fight against human trafficking. There are currently more than 9,000 non-governmental non-profit organizations in the country, about 100 of which work to combat human trafficking. The law defines non-governmental non-profit organizations as one of the



organizations that assist government agencies in carrying out activities in this area, and clearly defines their powers and responsibilities.

One of the key areas in the fight against human trafficking is the trafficking of infants. Cases of child trafficking have either not been reported before or are on the rise. In 2020, the whole world struggled with the pandemic. Due to this, the local media covered the events in the country. According to investigators, trafficking in human beings, particularly infants and children, has been uncovered in various parts of Uzbekistan.

If we look at the criminal law of the Republic of Uzbekistan, according to Article 135 of the Criminal Code, human trafficking, ie hiring, transporting, handing over, concealing or accepting a person for the purpose of human trafficking, is three to five years. shall be punishable by imprisonment for a term of 3 to 5 years or, in case of recidivism, by imprisonment for a term of 5 to 8 years. The crime is punishable by eight to twelve years in prison with grave consequences or death. It should be noted that the victims of this crime were called to the hotline of the

Prosecutor General's Office of the Republic of Uzbekistan 1007, the hotline of the Department of Internal Affairs "102" and (0372) 223-94-81, the Regional Interdepartmental Commission on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings (0372) 226-26. 12, NGO hotlines (0372) 222-94-01. Helpline operators provide comprehensive information on migration issues, including illegal migration and human trafficking.

In conclusion, people must always be vigilant and vigilant so as not to fall into the clutches of various unclean people and illegal groups. It would be expedient to go abroad through the registration.

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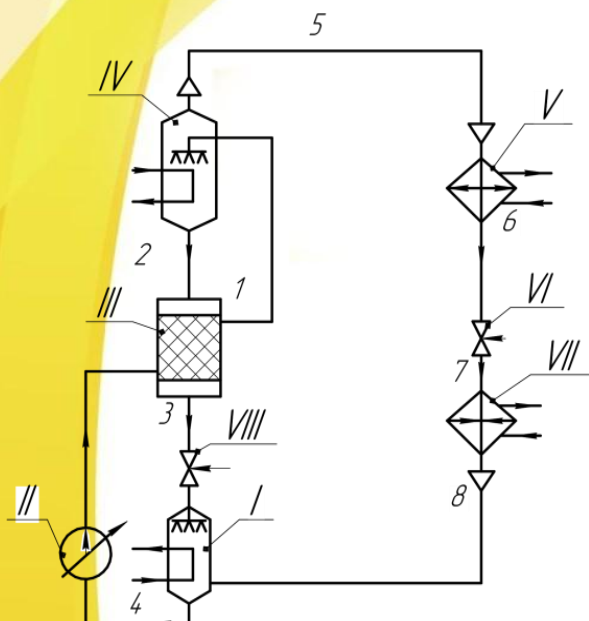


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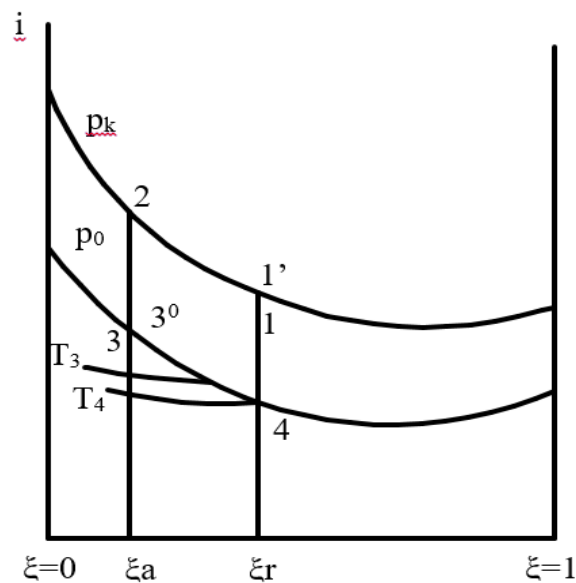
## ABSORBSION SOVUTISH MASHINASINI HISOBLASH METODIKALARI

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2.1- jadvalda sovutish mashinasining berilgan sxemasi uchun, siklning asosiy nuqtalaridagi parametrlar keltirilgan.



a) mashina sxemasi

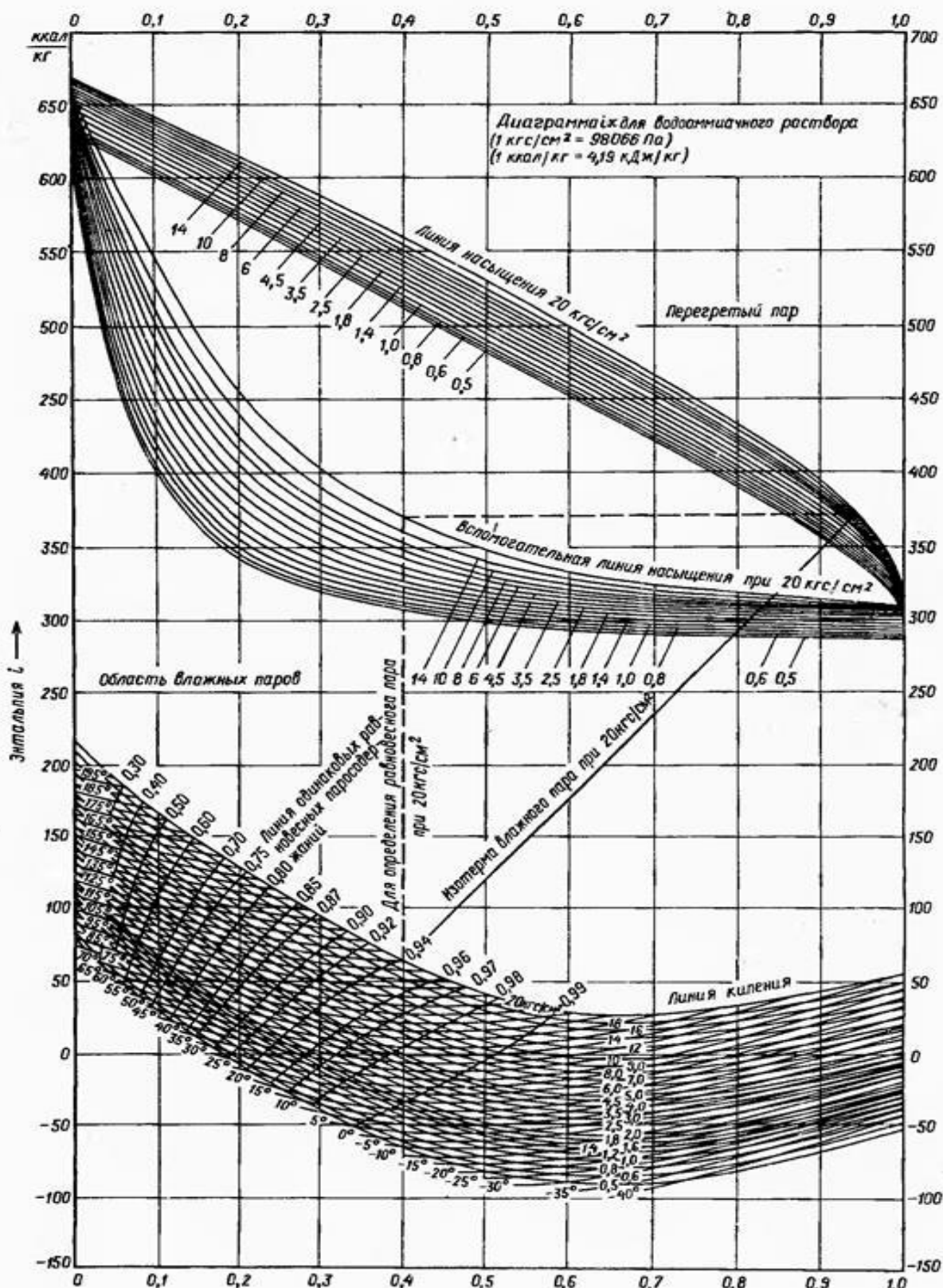
b) eritmaning suyuq fazasi uchun  $\xi$ -i diagrammadagi jarayon

2.1-rasm. Issiqlik almashinish apparatli absorbsion sovutish mashinasi

1 – absorber, II – eritma nasosi, III – issiqlik almashinish qurilmasi, IV – generator, V – kondensator, VI – sovutish agentining drossellovchi ventili, VII – bug'latgich, VIII – eritmaning drossellovchi ventili



$1 \text{ кгс/см}^2 = 98066 \text{ Па}$ ;  $1 \text{ ккал/кг} = 4,19 \text{ кДж/кг}$



2.2 - rasm. Entalpiya – konsentratsiya diagrammasi.  
Absorbtsion sovutish mashinasini hisoblash metodikasi.

Berilgan kattaliklar:

Generatorda eritmaning eng yuqori qaynash temperaturasi quyidagi formula orqali aniqlanadi.

$$T_2 = T_h - \Delta T \quad (1)$$



Kondensatordagi eritmaning past kondensatsiyalanish temperaturasi quyidagi formula orqali topiladi.

$$T_6 = T_{w_1} + \Delta T \quad (2)$$

Generator va kondensatorda bosim bir xil qabul qilinadi va toza amiakning kondensatsiya temperaturasi bilan aniqlanadi.

$$T_k \text{ va } P_k$$

Kondensator va absorberga paralel suvlarni uzatish shartida, absorberdagi eritmaning past absorbsiya temperaturasi quyidagi formula orqali ifodalanadi.

$$T_4 = T_{w_1} + \Delta T \quad (3)$$

Bug'latgichda eritmaning yuqori qaynash temperaturasini hisoblash formulasi quyidagicha keltirilgan.

$$T_6 \approx T_{s_2}$$

Bug'latgichda eritmaning past qaynash temperaturasi ( $\xi_{70} < \xi_d$  bo'lgan shartda) quyidagi formula orqali topiladi.

$$T_0 = T_1 = T_{s_2} - \Delta T \quad (4)$$

Bug'latgich va absorberdagi aerodinamik qarshiliklar bo'lmagan shartdagi bosim quyidagicha topiladi.

$$P_0 = P_{0'} - \Delta P_0 \quad (5)$$

bu yerda,  $P_{0'}$  - to'yingan amiak bug'ining bosimi.  $T_0 = 253 \text{ K}$

Barcha parametrlar  $\xi - i$  diagramma bo'yicha, suv-amiak eritmasining, boshlang'ich ma'lumotlari asosida aniqlangan.

Eritmaning sirkulyatsiya karraligi quyidagi formula bilan aniqlanadi.

$$f = \frac{\xi_d - \xi_a}{\xi_r - \xi_a} \quad (6)$$

Generatordan olinayotgan issiqlik quyidagi formuladan topiladi.

$$q_r = i_{5'} - i_2 + f(i_2 - i_4) \quad (7)$$

Kondensatordan olinayotgan issiqlik quyidagicha aniqlanadi.

$$q_k = i_{5'} - i_6 \quad (8)$$

Bug'latgichdagi issiqlik quyidagi formula bilan aniqlanadi.

$$q_0 = i_8 - i_6 \text{ bu yerda} \quad (9)$$

$$i_8 = i_k - \frac{(i_k - i_{8'}) (\xi_k - \xi_d)}{(\xi_k - \xi_8)}$$

Absorber issiqligi quyidagi formuladan topiladi.

$$q_a = i_8 - i_2 + f(i_2 - i_4) \quad (10)$$

Issiqlik balansi:

Berilgan issiqlik quyidagi formula orqali aniqlanadi.

$$\sum q_{ber} = q_r + q_0 \quad (11)$$

Olib ketilgan issiqlik quyidagi formula orqali aniqlanadi.

$$\sum q_{ket} = q_k + q_n \quad (12)$$

Issiqlik koefitsiyenti quyidagi formula orqali aniqlanadi.

$$\zeta = \frac{q_0}{q_r} \quad (13)$$

Kuchli eritma nasosining ishlashi quyidagi formula orqali aniqlanadi.

$$l_h = v f (p_k - p_0) \quad (14)$$

Bu yerda,  $v$  - kuchli eritmaning solishtirma hajmi

$$v = \frac{0,001}{(1 - 0,35\xi_r)} \quad (15)$$



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UDK 551.510.534

**ABSORBSION SOVUTISH MASHINALARINI ISHLASHINI TAHLIL QILISH.  
ENERGETIK SAMARADORLIK KRITERIYLARI VA ULARNI QO'LLASHNING  
IQTISODIY SHARTLARINI ANIQLASH.**

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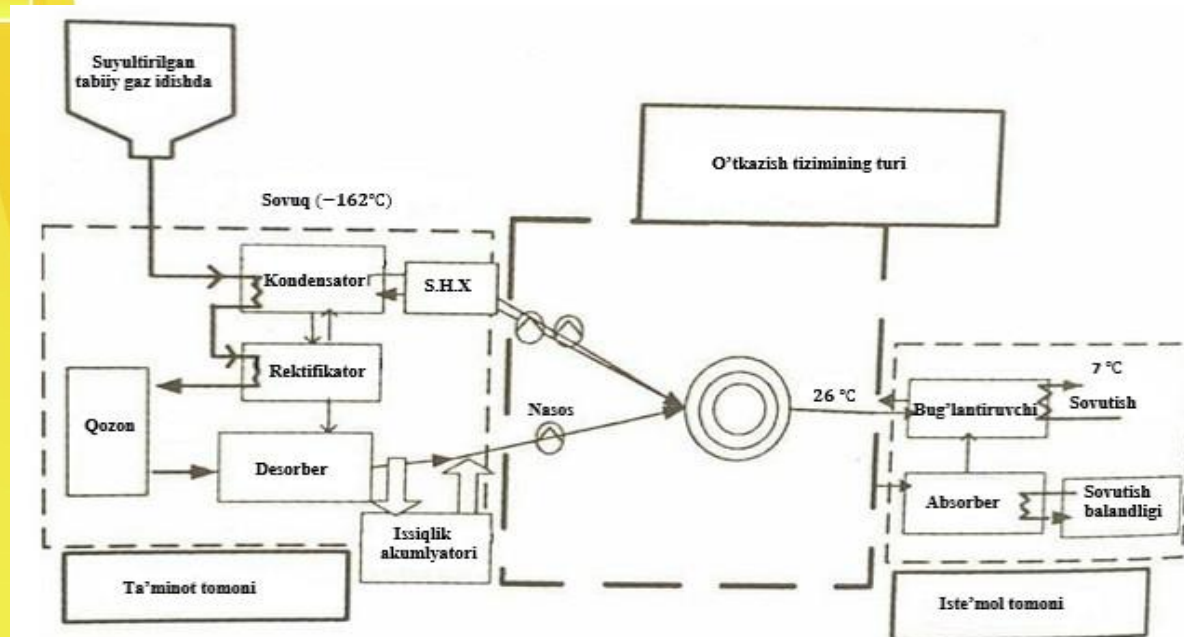
ass. **Xasanov B.B.** TDTU OF.

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Energiya inqirozi bilan bog'liq bo'lgan muammoni yechish uchun, qayta ishlatilgan energiyadan foydalanish bo'yicha ko'p urinishlar bo'ldi. Shuningdek [1] ishning mualliflari tashlab yuboriladigan tabiiy suyultirilgan gazni, sovutish tizimida ishlatib ko'rishdi. Suyultirilgan tabiiy gazning sovuqligi, II-tipdagi (II-tip eritmali absorbsion tizim) absorbsion tizimda qo'llanilgan. Shu sababli ta'minot tomon odatda, iste'mol tomondan uzoqda joylashganligi bois, STA eritmali absorbsion tizimdan foydalanish tavsiya etiladi. Shuning uchun II-tipli tizimda sovuqlikni qo'llash sohasi uchun, uzatishning yangi tizimi rivojlandi. 1-rasmda eritmali tizim sxemasi ko'rsatilgan.

Desorber va kondensator ta'minot tomonida va bug'latgich, absorber iste'mol tomonida joylashgan. II-tipdagi tizimda  $t = -162^{\circ}\text{C}$  temperaturali suyultirilgan tabiiy gaz sovuqligi kondensator va rektifikatordan chiqqan sovutish agentining, kondensatsiya issiqligini olish uchun, sovituvchi resurs sifatida qo'llaniladi. Uzoq masofaga issiqlik izolyatsiyasini, transportirovka qilishni amalga oshirishib bo'lmaydi, iste'molchi tomonidagi ichki temperatura, atrof-muhit temperaturasiga teng deb qabul qilinadi. Energiyadan yaxshi foydalanish uchun yangi sikllar, samarador issiqlik almashinish qurilmalari va absorbsion sovutish mashinalarining avtomatikasi rivojlandi. Ayniqsa bozorda katta qismni egallagan gaz yoquvchi, brom litiyl suvli eritmali samarador mashinalar bilan, ko'p sonli izlanishlar olib borildi.



rasm. STA II-tip Absorbsion mashina

1-



Issiqlik-energetik karakteristikalarni oshirish, yordamchi issiqlik almashinish qurilmalarini qo'llash, kuchli va kuchsiz eritmalar orasidagi konsentratsiyalar farqini oshirish imkonini beradi [3]. [4] ishda litiyl bromid suvli eritmaning ikki karrali absorbsiya effektining sovutish mashinasi karakteristikasiga tas'viri ko'rsatilgan. Tajriba stendi o'z ichiga yuqori temperaturali generator (HTG), past temperaturali generator (LTG va HC), absorber (ABS), bug'latgich (EVA), kondensator (CON) va eritmali (HSX va LSX) ikkita issiqlik almashinish qurilmalarini oladi. Kuchsiz eritma absorberdan yuqori temperaturali generatorga so'rib olinadi va issiqlik (LSX va HSX) eritmalariga qaytadi. Yuqori temperaturali generatorda suv bug'i hosil bo'ladi va litiyl bromidning konsentratsiyasi ortadi. Past temperaturali suv bug'ining kondensatsiyalanishi natijasida, eritma konsentratsiyasi ortadi.

Past temperaturali generatorda hosil bo'lgan suv bug'i, kondensatsiyalanadi va bug'latgichga tushadi. Bug'latgichda sovutish effektiga erishiladi va bug'langan bug' absorberda eritmaga yutiladi. Tajribalar shuni ko'rsatadiki eritmali issiqlik almashinish qurilmalarining samaradorligini oshirishda kondensator, absorber, bug'latgich va past temperaturali generatorga qaraganda mashinaning karakteristikasiga ta'sir ko'rsatadi.

Umuman olganda absorbsion sovutish mashinasi haqida ma'lumot beradigan bo'lsak, uning ichida kompressor bo'lmaydi. Uning ishchi moddalari suv, amiak, bromitsilin hisoblanadi. Amiak asosan  $-20^{\circ}\text{C} \div -10^{\circ}\text{C}$  temperaturada olib boriladi. Bromitsilen ko'proq gidroprovodlarda ishlatiladi. Jarayonda suv amiakni yutadi, suvni bromitsilen yutadi mana shu tarzda absorbsion sovutish mashinasi ishi olib boriladi. Issiqlik almashinish qurilmalarining o'zgarmas samaradorligida konsentratsiyalar farqini 6 % dan 10 % gacha oshirishda, sovutish koefitsiyentining 1,147 dan 1,191 gacha oshirishga olib keladi. Tajribalar shuni ko'rsatadiki eritmali issiqlik almashinish qurilmalarining samaradorligini oshirishda kondensator, absorber, bug'latgich va past temperaturali generatorga qaraganda mashinaning karakteristikasiga ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Eritmali issiqlik almashinish qurilmalarining effekti va konsentratsiyalar farqi 1-jadvalda keltirilgan.

Konsentratsiyalar farqining jadvali

		Asosiy sikl	Yaxshilangan sikl	
Konsentratsiyalar farqi		6%	6%	10%
LSH ning samaradorligi		0,74	0,90	0,9
HSX ning samaradorligi		0,77	0,90	0,9
Issiqlik uzatish koefitsiyentlari nisbati	LSH	1	2,37	1,08
	HSX	1	2,29	1,11
	CON	1	0,97	0,96
	ABS	1	0,95	1,44
	EVP	1	1,00	1,87
	LTG	1	1,04	1,06



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## CLIL METHODS IN TEACHING ENGLISH TO PRIMARY CLASS PUPILS

**Madaminova Mohlaroyim Rustambek qizi, student, Namangan State University, English philology faculty, Uzbekistan**

**Abstract:** The article discusses the essence of developing writing skills in learning foreign language, the ways in which it is formed.

**Keywords:** Writing skills, calligraphy skills, spelling skills, lexical and grammatical skills, phonetic, morphology, hieroglyphic criteria, listening comprehension.

### INTRODUCTION:

Out of the 6500 spoken languages in the world today, why choose to learn English? As the third most widely spoken and taught in over 118 countries and is commonly used around the world as a trade language or diplomatic language. It is the language of science, aviation, the computers, diplomacy and tourism. Last but not least, it is the language of international communication, the media and the internet. Whether it is for professional or personal reasons, understanding the importance of English will help you reach your goals.

Although English is not the most spoken language in the world, it is the official language in 53 countries and is spoken as a first language by around 400 million people worldwide. But that is not all, it is also the most common second language in the world. According to the British council, by 2020 about two billion people in the world will be studying English.

Therefore, it is highly likely that if you meet someone from another country, you will both be able to speak English. It gives you an open door to the world and helps you communicate with global citizens.

Nowadays, many films, TV shows, books and music are published and produced in English. By understanding English, you won't need to rely on translations and subtitles anymore.

As a type of speaking activity and a skill, writing differs from the types of speaking activities in a foreign language (speaking, listening, comprehension, reading) that are taught at school. The terms "writing", "writing derived from "to write" (Turkish stem) require explanation. The second category includes "written speech", "written communication", "writing techniques", "written exercise", "writing skills" and the Greek "writing", "graphics", "grapheme", "calligraphy", "spelling" and Latin (dictare-to write) "dictation", from Arabic "bayon" in terms such as The third issue reflects the terms related to "letter" (letter symbol, letter combination, digraph, alphabet, etc. It is known that most of the terms related to foreign language teaching methods in Uzbek schools have been borrowed from Russian literary sources for various reasons. At the same time, we know that some Russian terms are in fact confusing:

1. Record
2. Written speech

### 3. Writing

#### 4. Letter

Apparently, one term is used in several senses, so the Uzbek language was also affected (polysemy is a natural phenomenon, but the term usually has to have one meaning). We will summarize and analyze the terms listed in the list for teaching writing from a methodological point of view. Writing in a foreign language means expressing ideas in writing using these language tools. The linguistic tools used in written speech are, firstly, graphemes and lexical and grammatical units in written form, and secondly, their use (writing) is a technique of writing written speech. Thus, 283 graphic tools and their technical process were discussed. The material and its application are understood. Writing communication occurs when an idea is expressed in writing in a foreign language using a writing technique. According to Wilga M. Rivers, a professor at Harvard University and one of the leading exponents of foreign language teaching method in the United States, literacy means reading and writing. Reading and writing are two "phases" of written speech, the first of which reads the written material, and the second of which expresses in writing the ideas that are usually learned in reading. There are two ways to convey information in writing:

- 1) to write down one's own opinion
- 2) to express the speech of another person in writing. In both cases, a written text is created.

The term "Teaching writing" used in the title of this theme refers to two concepts, namely the writing technique. By writing technique we mean graphics (sound-the relationship of letters and the function of the meaning of the letter), calligraphy (spelling), spelling (spelling). The term written speech, on the one hand, encompasses the meanings of the graphically represented information and speech communication process. Graphics are closely related to the concepts of reading and writing techniques. The letter-sound relationship is implied. The concepts of calligraphy includes a set of writing instruments (letters, letter combination, upper and lower case marks) that describe sounds and sound combinations in writing. Spelling is a set of rules for writing words (sentences) and their rules. Writing is taught on the basis of letters, letter combinations on the basis of words, spelling on the level of morfema, word (sentence), and written speech on the basis of sentences, paragraph and conjunctions. Written speech is formed on the basis of introduction to another type of reproductive speech activity, that is, within the framework of its linguistic material and topics. Private skills related to written speech. Writing skills consist of the following skills:

- 1) calligraphy skills;
- 2) spelling skills;
- 3) the ability to compose (attach sentences to express a written opinion);
- 4) lexical and grammatical skills of writing.

#### THEORETICAL BASIS

In order to teach orthography, a teacher must know certain criteria in linguistics.



1.phonetic criterion:the spelling of a word corresponds to the sound it expresses(eng.pen:isp,dama:nem,kurz;fr.trou);

2.morphological criterion:regardless of the phonetic position,the semantic part of the word (prefix,stem,suffix) remains unchanged(for example,the spelling of the last letter(t) in the German word Hand does not change);

3.traditional (historical) criteria: does not follow the rules of phonetic and morphological spelling,writes in a historically accepted way(eng.door:nem.vier;fr.aube);

4.hieroglyphic(ideographic) criteria:the same words in pronunciation have a different appearance in writing (here-hear;German.Saite-Seite;fr.Lant-temps)

The object of training is the selection of language phenomena such as sound-letter relations,letters, spelling,which,as noted,are the technical skills) written opinion is expressed, speaking skills are formed.In short,"writing" and writing linguistics differ in the scope of the tactical term concepts.Both Western European languages and Uzbek use Latin script.Depending on the level of difficulty in sound-letter relations,the order of their acquisition is determined by writing.Graphics are relatively easy to learn (DN Bogoyavlensky's recommendation).It is difficult for a sound to be represented by more than one letter ,or for one letter to represent more than one sound:sound-we have to teach using letter or syllable analysis.In this case,it is not a matter of deep theoretical reasoning,but of a simple statement of the nature of the phenomenon.If cryptography (a sign of sound in writing)is entered,it can be used in moderation.If there are enough examples that do not distort the rules of reading the abstract generalization will be revived.Learning the names of the letters in the alphabet prepares the ground for the practice of spelling the word.In order not to confuse uppercase and lowercase letters,the practice of teaching English in time and space has been justified.Written and typed letters are given in a balanced way in the lesson.Excessive use of the shear alphabet gives effective results in the initial stage.Colligraphy is taught in a foreign language based on language experience.The spelling of the letters is studied as shown in the textbook.Hard-to-learn letters are written on the blackboard and in student's notebooks.It is not enough to demonstrate a blindfolded weapon.It is a good idea for the teacher to write beautifully and correctly.Therefore,the calligraphy skills,even the art of a writing teacher must be high.Learning spelling is a more important learning task.Than spelling of words learned in oral speech is a minimum.Vocabulary that occurs only in reading and listening is not included in the spelling minimum.This means that it is not necessary to write the spellings of all lexical-grammatical events studied in the school,that is,only the spelling minimum is observed.Spelling events include "spelling unit":letter,letter combination ,word,word-forming element,form-forming element , sentence structure,internal change and immutability of a word.

The concept of writing exercises includes all written work that students do in class and at home.Writing exercise refers to the operations of writing (expressing an idea in a written work) and writing(converting a sound code into a graphic symbol).The first involves written speech, that is,the ability to convey one's or another person's thoughts in writing,and the second involves exercises in writing techniques (sounds-letters, handwriting, spelling.

Written exercises in the pages of methodical literature are classified according to a number of criteria:





- 1) according to the task-ready-made and basic;
- 2)receptive and reproductive depending on the nature of speech activity;
- 3)in terms of learning activities-imitation, modification,attachment of language structures in speech;

Methodological sources devoted to teaching writing also provide a general classification of exercises(E.I.Passov)

- 1)copying;
- 2) listening comprehension (spelling dictation);
- 3) independent and creative dictation;
- 4)real writing exercise (letter,writing an article for the poster , describing an event);
- 5)game-exercise(crossword,chain word,finding);

Writing exercises: Writing letters that represent so-and-so sound from the text -copying words that represent a letter relationship;copy the text and underline words whose sounds and letters do not match;

-grouping the reading rules that occur in the words in the text(eg,unreadable letter words, compound words,sound-words with the same number of letters ,etc);

-find examples from the text that a sound can be conveyed through multiple letters and letter combinations;

-copying words with similar morphemes from the text;

-compose words(using the truncated alphabet that contain such and such a sound.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Developing the ability to write in a foreign language is one of CEFR requirements that every languages learner should have.First of all,it is important to determine why writing is important.Studies show that writing skills are very significant for the following situations:

-due to communicative needs (such as writing emails , official letters, greeting cards ,forms, homework);

-due to needs of the lesson (for homework,tests, grammar and vocabulary work,notes);

-due to psychological research related to learning (such as learning through more perceptual channels and developing memory through it);

what to look for when writing:

-Vocabulary ,syntax and formality in writing are different than in oral speech ;imaging options will be limited;



- It is not possible to ask again;
- the ability to speak does not mean the ability to write;
- writing skills are inextricably linked with planning;
- to correct and process typographical errors;
- the formation of writing skills helps to solve problems such as spelling, vocabulary, pragmatics;
- writing is slow,non-automated.Although there is a lot of debate about writing skills ,many books do not pay enough attention to exercises aimed at developing it.Textbooks for language learning pay special attention to exercises and tasks aimed at developing listening comprehension and speaking skills.Untill the 1980s,the focus on writing skills in foreign language classes was very weak,and writing official letters, formulas etc. had little place in the language.But with the development of the internet,the impetus for the development of writing skills began to grow.

The neuropsychological research reflected in the new area of research emphasizes that all language skills.It is stated that the development of writing skills in foreign language classes consists of two stages.

The first stage-distribution, preparation, management of exercises, assessment of other skills(listening comprehension, reading comprehension, speaking, grammar, vocabulary, pronunciation).

The second stage is just the stage of developing writing skills.Through writing,the writer materializes his thoughts and imagination as text and finds little reflection through letters,pen paper, typewriter,or computer.The blackboard is another way to display notes during the lesson.The best information about him can be found in Cast's *Fertigkeit Schreiber*.

According to him:

1.Preparatory exercises-such exercise are not specifically designed for writing skills,and will serve to develop future writing skills.For example:working on vocabulary, expanding it,consolidating it, activiting existing knowledge, reinforcing phrases,doing correct writing exercises.Such exercises can also be done as a game

In conclusion,5 easy ways to improve writing skills.

Many people struggle with writing in English,and this may seem like a real challenge to improve.But don't worry.Here are some simple steps to improve your written English and impress people with your writing skills.

Increase Vocabulary.To express yourself clearly ,you need a good active vocabulary.It's not just about recognizing a lot of words,it's about using them correctly.Do this by learning with example phrases with new phrases,not just with a list of words.Advice:When learning a new word,try to learn all the forms of that word and the prefixes used with it.



You need to know how to pronounce these words correctly. Incorrect spelling changes the meaning of your speech. For example: bare and bear sounds the same, but "bare" means naked "bear is a big animal. Also, incorrect spelling makes it difficult for the reader to understand what you are writing. Advice: Practice spelling using flash cards and test yourself when you have free time.

Read Regularly. People often say that we learn to write well by reading. Reading in English is useful in many ways. It's a great way to get an idea of the different styles of writing and know how to use words correctly. Advice: Choose books or articles that have topics that interest you. Learning should not be boring. Read each text several times to make sure you understand how to use new words and phrases in the text.

Improve your grammar. Grammar is very important because it improves the quality of your writing. Always use the appropriate time and remember to use pronunciation. Punctuation is a great way to make your writing smooth and fluent. Advice: First, look for common mistakes and, second, look for mistakes in the specific grammatical context you are currently learning. Just do it. Be prepared to write multiple versions of each text, because even for professional writers, the first draft will never be perfect.

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## **QIZ BOLALARDA VULVIT KASALLIGI – SABABLARI, BELGILARI, TURLARI VA DAVOLASH USULLARI.**

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**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqolada ko'proq yosh qizlarda uchrashdigan yallig'lanish kasalligi hisoblangan vulvit kasalligi, uning kelib chiqish omili, klassifikatsiyasi, klinik sabablari, davolash va profilaktikasi haqida fikr yuritilgan

**Kalit so'zlar:** Vulvit, tashqi jinsiy a'zolar, UBN, vaginoskopiya, mikroflora, infeksiyon, noinfeksiyon, siydik chiqaruv teshigi, antibiotiklar.

Qiz bolalarda vulvit – tashqi jinsiy a'zolar shilliq qavatining o'tkir yoki qaytalanuvchi yallig'lanishi. Vulvit qiz bolalarda jinsiy a'zolar sohasida qichishish va achishish, jinsiy lablar, uni o'rab turgan terining shishi va giperemiyasi, hamda jinsiy yo'llardan turli xil ajralmalar kelishi bilan namoyon bo'ladi. Qiz bolalarda vulvit kasalligi diagnozi umumiy ko'rik, vulvoskopiya va vaginoskopiya, surtma mikroskopik tekshiruvi, jinsiy a'zolaridan kelayotgan ajralma bakterial tekshiruvi va boshqalarga asoslangan holda qo'yiladi. Vulvit davosida mahalliy vannalar qabul qilish, UBN (ultra binafsha nurlanish) jinsiy a'ozlar sohasida, turli xil mazlar qo'llash, tizimli davoda esa yallig'lanish jarayonini keltirib chiqaruvchi omilga qarshi kurashish kabi chora tadbirlar o'tkaziladi.

Qiz bolalarda vulvit – tashqi jinsiy a'zolar yallig'lanish jarayoni bo'lib, bunda uyatli lablar, klitor, siydik chiqaruv kanalining tashqi qismi hamda qinning kirish darvozasida muammolar kelib chiqadi. Bolalarda ayniqsa, qin va vulva sohasida yallig'lanishning birgalikda kechishi ko'p kuzatiladi (vulvovaginit). 1 yoshdan 8 yoshgacha bo'lgan qiz bolalar orasida vulvit va vulvovaginit ginekologik kasalliklar ichida eng ko'p qayd etiladigan patologiya hisoblanadi. Bolalar ginekologiyasida yallig'lanish bilan kechadigan kasalliklar barcha patologiyalarning 65-70 % qismini tashkil etadi. Qaytalanuvchi vulvit va vulvovaginit qiz bolalarda kelajakda hayz siklining buzilishi, jinsiy hayot, farzand ko'rish qobiliyati kamayishiga sabab bo'lishi mumkin. Bundan tashqari, uzoq davom etuvchi yallig'lanish jarayoni gipotalamo-gipofizar-tuxumdon tizimida ham o'zgarishlarga olib keladi.

Qiz bolalarda vulvit kelib chiqish sabablari.



Kichik yoshdagi qiz bolalarda vulvit kelib chiqishi – ularning jinsiy a'zolari anatomik-fiziologik o'ziga xosligi bilan bog'liq. Eng avvalo, yangi tug'ilgan qiz bolalar jinsiy yo'llari steril holda bo'lishini qayd etib o'tish lozim. Qiz bola dunyoga kelganidan so'ng 5-7 kun o'tib jinsiy a'zolarida shartli-patogen mikroflora paydo bo'ladi. Bola hayotining 1 yilida qin muhiti kuchsiz ishqoriy yoki neytral (pH 7,0) bo'ladi, surtma olib tekshirilganda leykotsitlarning mikroflora bilan aralash holda aniqlanadi. Jinsiy yetilish boshlanadigan yoshda (8-9 yosh) qinda laktobakteriyalar kelib joylashadi, qin epiteliysi glikogen ishlab chiqara boshlaydi, qinda kislotali muhit kelib chiqadi (pH 4,0-4,5). Qiz bola hayz ko'rishni boshlagandan so'ng, jinsiy a'zolar mikroflorasi katta yoshdagi ayollar kabi bo'ladi. Jinsiy yo'llarga infeksiya tushishi mahalliy himoya funksiyani pasayishi (immunoglobulin A, lizotsim, fagotsitar, koplement tizim sintezi kamayadi), terining bakteriosit xususiyati susayishiga olib keladi.

Qiz bolalarda vulvit kelib chiqishida infeksiyalar – nospetsifik (shartli-patogen aerob va anaerob flora, viruslar, zamburug' va sodda hayvonlar) yoki spetsifik (gonokokk, xlamidiya, mikobakteriya, sil tayoqchasi, bo'g'ma tayoqchasi va boshqalar) bo'lishi mumkin

Spetsifik infeksiya kichik yoshlarda turli xil yo'llar bilan jinsiy yo'llarga kirishi mumkin: xo'jalik-maishiy yo'l (gigiyenaga rioya qilinmaganda, umumiy foydalanilgan vositalar orqali), yangi tug'ilgan qiz bolalarda esa platsenta (yo'ldosh) orqali tug'ruq jarayonida, ona jinsiy yo'llari zararlangan bo'lsa yuqishi mumkin.

Gijjalar invaziyasi sababli qiz bolalarda vulvit kelib chiqishi ham ko'p uchraydi (enterobioz), bundan tashqari yot jismlar (chang, qum, hasharotlar) kirishi, ikkilamchi infeksiya ta'sirida organizm himoya funksiyasining pasayishi (masalan, bo'g'ma, surunkali tonzillit, kariyes va boshqalar) natijasida ham vulvit yuzaga chiqishi mumkin.

Zamburug'lar ta'siri natijasida kelib chiqadigan vulvit ko'p hollarda – uzoq muddat davom etuvchi antibiotik davo, gipovitaminoz, immun tanqis holatlar, endokrin tizimidagi o'zgarishlar (birinchi navbat qandli diabet) oqibatida rivojlanadi. Qiz bolalar jinsiy a'zolari – gripp, gerpes, paragripp, adenovirus, sitomegalovirus, papillomavirus va boshqa viruslar ta'sirida ham yallig'lanishi mumkin. Kam hollarda allergik (atopik) vulvit ham uchraydi, bunda organizm ayrim mahsulotlarga (sitrus mevalar, shokolad va boshqalar), gigiyenik sovun va yuvuvchi vositalar, hamda tagliklarga sezgirliги oshib ketadi. Ko'krak yoshidagi qiz bolalarda esa dermatit ham jinsiy a'zolari zararlanishiga sabab bo'ladi. Vulvit kasalligi kelib chiqishiga moyil qiz bolalarda jinsiy a'zolarida ba'zi anomaliyalar uchraydi – siydik chiqaruv teshigining pastda joylashishi, jinsiy oriқning torligi, tashqi jinsiy a'zolar tug'ma nuqsonlari kabi. Bundan tashqari vulvit kelib chiqishida doimiy tagliklar kiyib yurish, tor kiyimlar kiyish, jinsiy a'zolar gigiyenasiga rioya qilmaslik va qiz bolani noto'g'ri cho'miltirish ham muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.



Kichik yoshdagi qiz bolalar jinsiy a'zolar shilliq qavatlari juda nozik va jarohatlanishga moyil bo'lganligi sababli, ko'p marotaba jinsiy a'zolarini yuvish, ayniqsa sovun yordamida tozalash epiteliy qoplamalarini jarohatlab qo'yishi, mahalliy immunitet funksiyasining pasayishi va vulvit rivojlanishiga olib kelishi mumkin.

#### Qiz bolalarda vulvit klassifikatsiyasi

Vulvit kechishi bo'yicha: o'tkir (1 oy davom etuvchi), o'tkir osti (3 oygacha davom etuvchi) va surunkali (3 oydan ortiq davom etuvchi) shakllariga bo'linadi.

Kelib chiqish sababiga ko'ra: infeksiyon va noinfektsion bo'lishi mumkin.

Infeksiyon vulvit o'z navbatida: nospetsifik (shartli-patogen mikroflora ta'sirida rivojlanuvchi) va spetsifik (gonoreya, xlamidiya, trixomanada, gerpetik, ureoplazma, bo'g'ma, sil tayoqchalari ta'siri natijasida) kabi shakllarga bo'linadi. Birlamchi infeksiyon vulvit: yot jismlar kirishi, gijjalar invaziyasi, onanizm, qandli diabet, ichak disbakteriozi, allergik kasalliklar, viruslar ta'siri oqibatida shakllanadi. Maktab yoshigacha bo'lgan qiz bolalarda ko'pincha nospetsifik etiologiyali, surunkali kechuvchi vulvit uchraydi. Qiz bolalarda vulvit belgilari

Kichik yoshdagi qiz bolalarda o'tkir vulvit belgilariga jinsiy lablar va klitorning shishi, hamda qizarishi kiradi. Bu jarayon jinsiy sohadagi teriga, so'ngra va oraliqqa ham o'tib ketishi mumkin. Qiz bolalarni jinsiy sohalarda qichishish, achishish, ayniqsa peshob ajratgan vaqtda bu belgilarning kuchayishi bezovta qiladi. Kichik yoshdagi qiz bolalar bu kabi holatlarda bezovta va injiq bo'lib qoladi.

Kattaroq yoshdagi qiz bolalar esa jinsiy sohasini doimo qichishi va qo'llari bilan tegishi, hamda diskomfort his qilishiga shikoyat qilishlari mumkin. Ayniqsa, vulvitning spetsifik shakllarida jinsiy a'zolar shilliq qavatlari eroziyalar va yaralar paydo bo'ladi. Qiz bolalarda vulvit va vulvovaginitga xos bo'lgan belgilardan yana biri – jinsiy a'zolarida keladigan ajralmalardir. Ajralmalar turli xil xarakterga ega bo'lishi mumkin: ko'pincha ajralma shaffof bo'ladi, kam hollarda yiringli va qonli bo'lishi ham mumkin. Ichak tayoqchalari keltirib chiqargan yallig'lanish jarayonida ajralma rangi sarg'ish-yashil, hamda najas hidi kelib turishi mumkin, kandidoz vulvitda ajralmalar – oqish, quyuq, tvorogsimon xususiyatga ega bo'ladi.

Ayrim holatlarda vulvit umumiy simptomatik belgilar bilan namoyon bo'lishi ham mumkin – tana harorati oshishi, limfa tugunlarining kattalashishi, bolaning injiqligi, uyqu buzilishi, qo'zg'aluvchanlik, yig'loqilik ham kuzatilishi mumkin. Qiz bolalarda surunkali vulvitda shish va giperemiya kamayadi, ammo qichishish va jinsiy yo'llardan keladigan ajralmalar saqlanib qoladi. Qaytalanuvchi vulvit ko'pincha asoratlar shakllanishiga olib keladi: qin atreziyasi, uretrit, sistit, bachadon bo'yni eroziyasi, imbibitsiya (vulva rangining o'zgarishi) kabi patologiyalar.

#### Vulvit kasalligi diagnostikasi

Qiz bolalarda vulvit pediatr tomonidan aniqlanishi mumkin, ammo keyingi tekshiruvlar va davo muolajalari bolalar ginekologi tomonidan amalga oshiriladi.





Vulvit kelib chiqish sababini aniqlab olish uchun anamnez yig'ish (yondosh kasalliklar) va shikoyatlar e'tibor qaratish lozim.

Jinsiy a'zolar ko'ruvida – jinsiy lablar shishi va giperemiyasi, shilliq qavat qalinlashishi hamda jinsiy a'zoldan kelayotgan ajralamalar aniqlanadi. Instrumental tekshiruvlardan – vulvoskopiya va vaginoskopiya usullari aniq tashxis qo'yishda muhim rol o'ynaydi. Ayniqsa, qinga kirib qolgan yot jismlarni olishda vaginoskopiya usulining ahamiyati katta.

Vulvit keltirib chiqaruvchi omilni aniqlash uchun – qindan surtma olinadi va ajralmani bakteriologik va mikroskopik tekshiruvlardan o'tkaziladi. Qo'shimcha sifatida umumiy peshob va qon analizi, qondagi qand miqdori, IgE ga sezuvchanligi, peshob bakteriologik ekmasi, najas gelmentologik tekshiruvi ham o'tkaziladi.

Zaruriyat tug'lsa qiz bolalar boshqa mutaxassis tekshiruvlaridan ham o'tishlari mumkin: bolalar endokrinologi, allergolog, gastroenterolog va boshqalar. Qiz bolalarda vulvit davosi

Qiz bolalarda vulvit davosida asosiy o'rinni – yallig'lanishni bartaraf etish va kasallik sababini yo'qotish o'ynaydi. Katta e'tibor jinsiy a'zolar gigiyenasiga qaratiladi: dorivor o'simliklar eritilgan o'tiruvchi vannalar qo'llash ( romashka, kalendula), tashqi jinsiy a'zolari antiseptik vositalar bilan yuvib turish ( margansovka eritmasi, furatsillin) kabi muolajalar buyuriladi. Achishish va qichishish hissini kamaytirish maqsadida yallig'lanishga qarshi maz, shamchalar va sedativ vositalar qabul qilinadi.

Qiz bolalarda bakterial vulvit davosida antibiotiklar, zamburug'larga qarshi – mahalliy va umumiy zamburug'ga qarshi vositalar qo'llaniladi.

Umumiy immunitetni mustahkamlash maqsadida polivitaminlar, immunomodulyatorlar, eubiotiklar ham buyuriladi. Kuchli qichishish va allergik reaksiyalarga qarshi antigistamin preparatlar qabul qilish mumkin.

Fizioterapiya muolajalaridan – UBN bilan jinsiy a'zolari nurlash, ultrafonoforez, dorsenvalizatsiya kabi muolajalar yaxshi samara beradi. Qiz bolalarda vulvit profilaktikasi

Vulvit profilaktikasida katta e'tibor – yosh onalarga farzandlari jinsiy a'zolari gigiyena qoidalarini o'rgatish, hamda qiz bolalarning o'zlariga ham gigiyena chora tadbirlarini tushuntirishga qaratiladi. Qiz bolalar hojatidan so'ng va yotishdan oldin doimo jinsiy a'zolari yuvish va quritish, bunda oldindan orqa tarafga yuvishga e'tibor berish lozim. Bolalar sovuni ( pH 7,0) dan haftada 2-3 martadan ortiq foydalanish tavsiya etilmaydi. Qiz bolalar alohida shaxsiy buyumlardan foydalanishlari kerak (sochiq, mochalka va boshqalar).

Qiz bolalar tor va sun'iy matolardan tayyorlangan ichki kiyimlar kiymasligi, gigiyenik tagliklarni tez-tez almashtirib turishi, ovqatlanish ratsionida vitaminlarga boy bo'lgan mahsulotlardan iste'mol qilishi va yondosh kasalliklarni o'z vaqtida davolashga e'tibor qaratish zarur. Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:



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### **Planning of Progressive Stamping Constructions.**

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**Abstract:** For mass production of stamped parts requiring complex press operations, it is always recommended to use set of progressive stamps. It is difficult to select a set of progressive dies if the stamped parts need to be deep drawn, especially if they are asymmetrical. Since asymmetrical deep-drawn parts are very sensitive to the effects of weight during movement to the next step, they are difficult to accurately identify on the face of the matrix. The car seat side cushion panel has a height of about 80mm, It is asymmetrical and has a low edge that requires folding, so it is difficult to make, even with a progressive die. In the current paper was examined by progressive stamping on the side cushion panel. Five belt bridges were considered strong. enough to move on to the next stamp, as CAE analysis predicts.

**Key Words :** Unsymmetrical Progressive Stamping, Planning Bridge

#### **Introduction**

Recently, the adoption of high-strength steel plates has increased to reduce vehicle weight and improve collision safety performance [1], and body parts are also being changed to highly difficult shapes for reasons of simplification of parts [2]. Most automobile body and chassis parts are manufactured by thin plate press molding, but in the case of parts with a deep drawing depth and complex curved shape, it contains complex deformation conditions that combine various individual processes, so a high-level press forming method is required.

The progressive method is a technology that can combine various processes within a single mold, and can realize unmanned operation through automation as well as reducing production time and increasing efficiency through mass production [3, 4]. However, the applied parts are simply symmetrical or limited to small parts, and high-level process design and mold making technology are required to secure stable quality for complex parts.

The car seat side cushion panel of Fig 1 supports the structure of the seat frame and is a major part that is repeatedly affected by the occupant's riding comfort and irregular behavior to be.





Fig. 1 3D model of seat side cushion panel

The automobile seat side cushion panel is molded from a thin plate of 0.8t, and has a drawing depth of 80 mm or more and a complex curved shape asymmetrically. Therefore, in order to apply the progressive method, it is necessary to solve the problems such as twisting, shaking, and jamming of the panel during the strip transport process due to the asymmetric shape and high height [5].

In this study, in order to apply the progressive method of automobile seat side cushion panel products, which are body parts with asymmetric deep-drawing complex curved shapes, the product was formed by preventing the product from shaking up and down when attaching and detaching the product during the strip transfer process between each process. We would like to present a design proposal for a strip bridge with better rigidity so that it can be accurately seated in the mold of the next process.

#### 1. Drawing process molding analysis

For the bridge design for the progressive molding of the seat side cushion panel, which is an asymmetric deep-drawing product, a self-weight deflection analysis was performed after the drawing process forming analysis. When transferring the panels between processes, the strength for stabilizing the mold and maintaining the balance of the panel. In order to derive a design for a reinforcing bridge, the amount of panel deformation after molding and self-weight deflection analysis was compared.

##### 1.1 Forming analysis condition setting

For molding analysis, after one-step blanking, two-step drawing analysis was performed. Fig. 2 shows the analysis model of the panel and drawing process after the blanking process.

For the drawing process mold, the upper mold is the master, the panel material is SPRC440, the panel thickness is 0.8t, and the molding type is drawing. The friction coefficient between the panel and the mold was 0.1, and the element was set to 1 mm from the initial size of 8 mm to the final 1 mm by applying the 4-step adaptive mesh [6].



In the forming order, the upper die comes down first to hold the holder, and the final product is formed by forming as much as 70 mm of punch stroke while maintaining the holding force of 3 tons.

## 2.2 Forming analysis result of drawing process

### 2.2.1 Initial Bridge Forming Analysis Results

Fig. 3 shows the molding process of the drawing process, and as a result of the molding analysis, the bridge part is molded and the flesh is insufficient

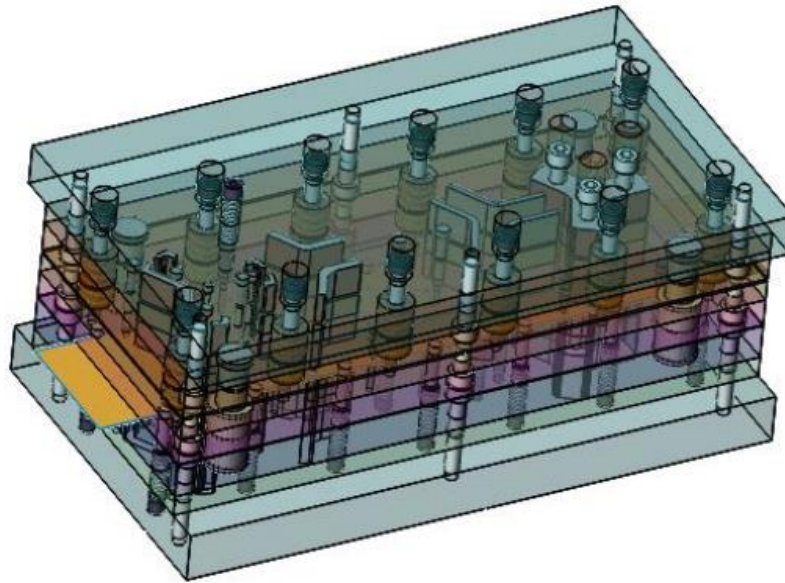


Fig. 2 Blanking shape and tool setting for stamping

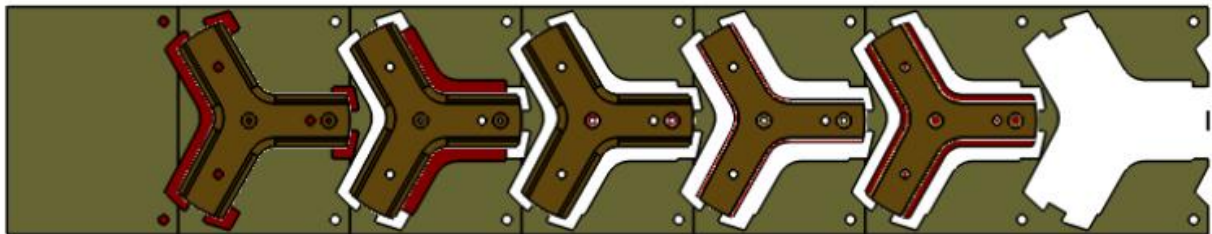


Fig. 3 Drawing processes with initial bridge

The load could be checked, and as a result of the formability analysis through the Forming Limit Diagram (FLD), it was possible to predict that the burst would start 50 mm before the completion of forming. Therefore, the bridge was modified and designed to secure the initial flesh and rigidity.

### 2.2.2 Design of the shape of the bridge for securing and reinforcing strength

To secure the flesh of the bridge part, Fig. As in Case 1 of 4, the bridge shape was modified and designed.

For comparison of deformation amount, molding analysis and self-weight deflection analysis were performed on the shapes of Cases 2 to 4, in which the front and rear bridges of Case 1 were separately arranged.

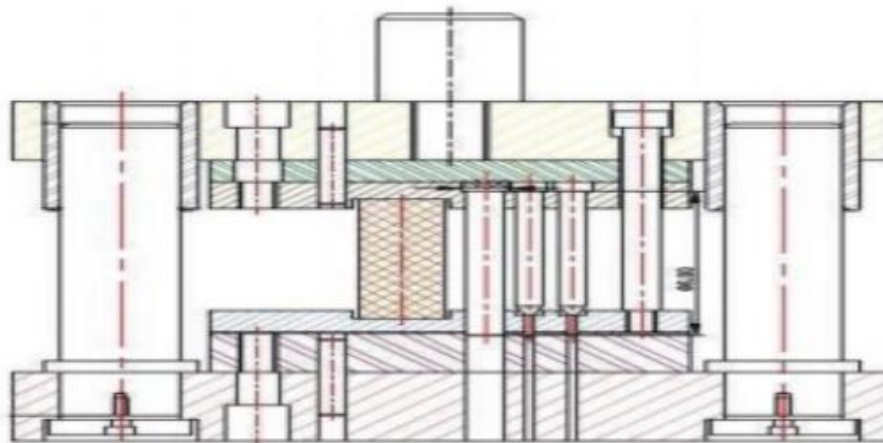


Fig. 4 Bridges for the comparison of panel deformation

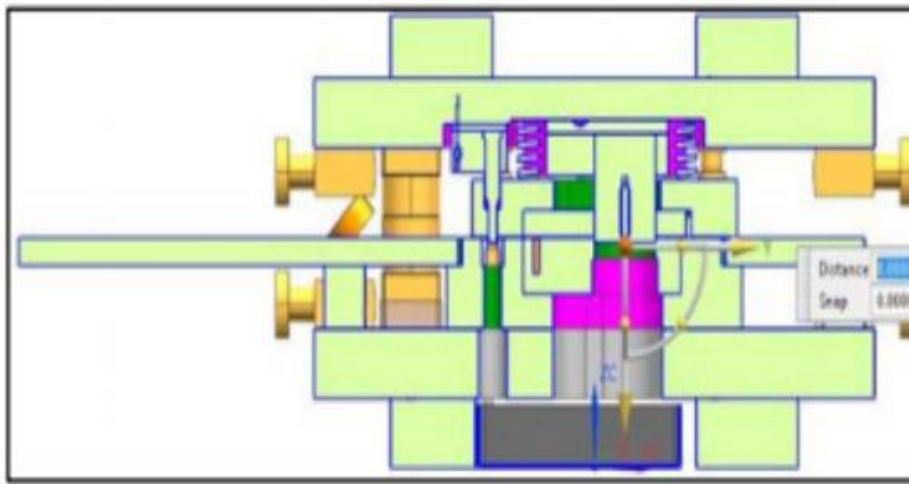


Fig. 5 Drawing processes with the bridge of case 1

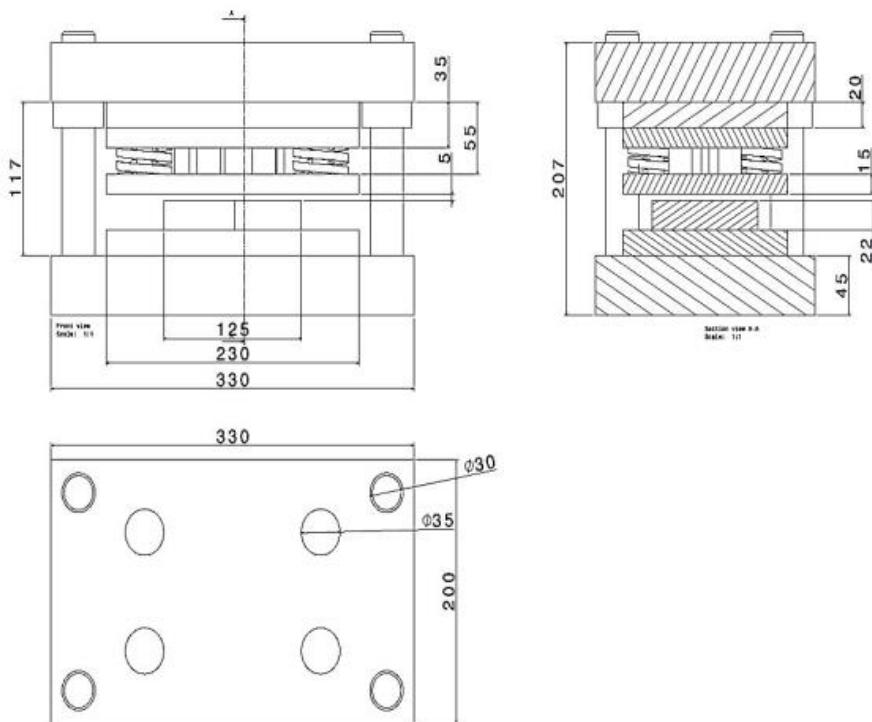






Fig. 6 Boundary conditions for gravity simulation

### 2.2.3 Drawing process forming analysis after bridge reinforcement

Fig. 1 shows the drawing process forming process for 4 is shown.

During the drawing process after reinforcing the bridge, there was no cracking of the panel on the molding limit diagram, and it was found that the shape of the bridge was twisted 40 mm before final molding.

#### 2. Analysis of panel deformation through self-weight deflection analysis

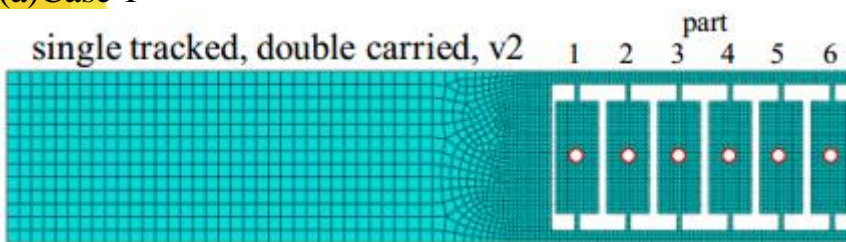
After the drawing process, self-weight deflection analysis [7] for 4 bridge cases was performed to verify the shape of strips and bridges that can be balanced during the process of moving up and down, moving the panel, and forming the product in the progressive mold. did.

The boundary conditions for self-weight deflection analysis are shown in Fig. As shown in Fig. 6, both rotation (R: rotation) and transfer (T: translation) movements were fixed in the same way as the constraint conditions of the panel in the actual progressive process.

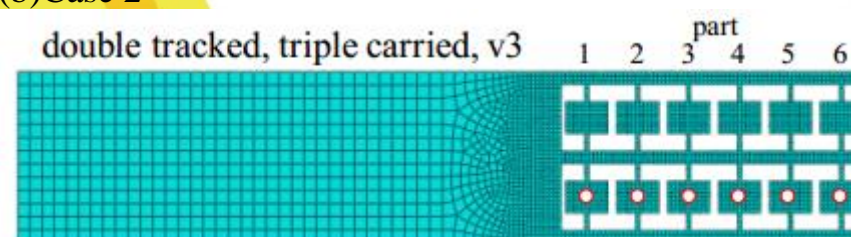
The results of the self-weight deflection analysis for the five bridge shape cases are shown in Fig. As shown in 7, in the progressive gradual forming process of a car seat side cushion panel with an asymmetric deep-drawing complex curved surface, when transferring, dismounting, and seating between processes, -2.93 to 2.89 mm in Case 1, -5.06 to 7.63 in Case 2 mm, Case 3 was 7.97~32.60mm, Case 4 was -9.60~15.30mm, and Case 5 was -12.87~56.30mm.



(a) Case 1



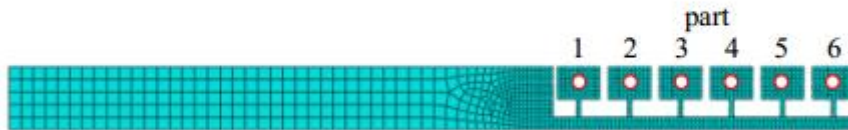
(b) Case 2





(c) Case 3

single tracked, single carried, v4



(d) Case 4

Fig. 7 Results of the deflection analysis by gravity in 4 cases of belt bridge.

### 3. Conclusion

When press-molding asymmetric deep drawing products such as automobile seat cushion side panels by the progressive method, due to excessive inflow of panels due to deep drawing and an asymmetric center of gravity, a typical strip bridge is used to remove the upper and lower parts of the product from the mold and provide stable separation. It is difficult. In this study, a bridge with flesh reinforcement and strength reinforced on the existing bridge was designed through the analysis of the drawing process.

- (1) As a result of drawing forming analysis, it was found that the existing strip bridge started to burst 50 mm before forming completion.
- (2) The modified strip bridge with flesh reinforcement and strength reinforcement did not burst during the drawing process analysis, and it was found that the twisting phenomenon occurred 40 mm before the completion of molding.
- (3) As a result of performing self-weight deflection analysis with the same boundary conditions as the constraint conditions in the progressive forming process of the actual panel, the maximum deformation was 2.89 mm and the minimum -2.93 mm in Case 1 (a bridge shape that holds both left and right). In case 4 (a shape that holds only the left side in a plan view), the maximum deformation was 56.30 mm, and the minimum deformation was -12.87 mm.
- (4) Therefore, in the case of the seat side cushion panel, which is an asymmetric deep-drawing body part, it was confirmed that a strip bridge with a shape that holds both left and right sides when press-molding with the progressive method is most suitable.

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## **FACTORS OF AMIR TEMUR'S MILITARY MARCH TO CHINA AND THE INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL SITUATION**

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**Annotatsiya:** It led to Amir Temur's march against China in late 1404. The reasons for this march, which was organized with the aim of completely destroying the Ming Empire, are interpreted differently in different historical literatures. The reason for this is to look at historical sources from different perspectives.

**Keys words:** China, diplomatic, example, Kublai Khan (1259-1294), Mongols, differently, conducting.

The deterioration of diplomatic relations between the state of Amir Temur and the Ming Empire has been evident since the late 1990s. The emergence of a hostile mood in foreign policy relations between the two countries. It led to Amir Temur's march against China in late 1404. The reasons for this march, which was organized with the aim of completely destroying the Ming Empire, are interpreted differently in different historical literatures. The reason for this is to look at historical sources from different perspectives. The root causes of tensions in diplomatic relations should also be taken into account when conducting research in this regard. It is an important task for today's historians to study when Amir Temur came up with the idea of organizing a military campaign against the Chinese state, to study the factors that led to it and to interpret it on the basis of real historical facts. Some Western historians believe that Amir Temur's military campaign against the Ming Empire, if carried out, could have led to the complete destruction of several millennia-old Chinese civilization. For example, according to R. Grusse, this failed war was different from the military campaigns of the Mongol emperor Kublai Khan (1259-1294), who had a high devotion to the teachings of Buddhism and Confucianism. From the thoughts of the French scholar, it is clear that he interpreted Amir Temur as a fanatical fan of Islam. However, we think it is preferable not to overlook some historical possibilities before drawing such a conclusion.

One aspect of this issue that needs to be taken into account is that Western historians interpret Amir Temur's military campaign as a religious war that did not take place. In fact, Muslim sources claim that the purpose of the war was to destroy the temples and fireplaces in China, the land of the infidels, and to build mosques and khanaqahs in their place, and to convert the population to Islam. A report



received by Amir Temur in Karabakh in 1399 also states that the Ming emperor massacred Muslims. However, we have not encountered similar information in the historical literature based on Chinese sources. On the contrary, the opinions of various historians note that the Chinese emperors were friendly to Islam. This shows that it is not right to give a full religious tone to the issue. After all, most of Amir Temur's lifelong military campaigns were directed against his rivals in Muslim countries. None of these wars had religious purposes. The news of the massacre of Muslims in China, mentioned in sources on the history of Amir Temur, may have been rumored to ensure the goodwill of the people and the army for a future war. Of course, this is just a guess. But if this is probably accepted as true, it turns out that religious conflicts have been tried to be used as an excuse for war. In fact, Amir Temur, like Genghis Khan, pursued a policy of religious tolerance, in which representatives of different religions freely worshiped their beliefs. The essence of the matter can be traced, first of all, to the political situation in the Far East and to the early activities of the Ming emperors. As a result of the revolt of the Mongols against the Yuan dynasty in China under the leadership of Zhu Yuanchjan in 1351-1368, the Ming dynasty was founded, and Zhu Yuanchjang (Emperor Hun'u) became the founder of this dynasty. However, the Mongols did not succeed in completely destroying the Yuan state. In 1372, the Ming army attacked the Mongols and burned their capital, Karakorum. This war lasted until 1388. Some scholars believe that Amir Temur's blows to the Mongol khans facilitated the Chinese military action. However, some historical events should not be confused. The armies of the Ming Empire pursued the Mongols of the former Yuan state and waged war against their Northern Yuan state in what is now Mongolia. Amir Temur's military operations on the eastern borders were directed against the state of East Turkestan and the Eastern Chigatay Nation in Ettisuv. The use of the name "Mongolia" in reference to the Eastern Chigatay Nation confuses the country with the Northern Yuan. At the time we were studying, these two states did not even have common borders.

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## DESIGNING CLASSROOM ACTIVITIES INVOLVING PRACTICE IN SPEAKING.

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### Annotation:

This article is about methods of teaching and developing speaking skills in English, and also about designing classroom activities involving practice in speaking.

**Key words:** learners, foreign languages, games.

Many people feel that speaking in a new language is harder than reading, writing, or listening for two reasons. First, unlike reading or writing, speaking happens in real time: usually the person you are talking to is waiting for you to speak right then. Second, when you speak, you cannot edit and revise what you wish to say, as you can if you are writing. In language teaching, the four skills are described in terms of their direction. Language generated by the learner (in speech or writing). Teaching speaking is sometimes considered a simple process. Spoken language and written language differ in many significant ways. Here are some key contrasts:

Spoken language	Written language
Auditory	Visual
Permanent; delayed reception	Temporary; immediate reception
Punctuation	Prosody (rhythm, stress intonation)
Immediate feedback	Delayed or no feedback
Planning and editing limited by channel	Unlimited planning, editing, revision

Given these differences between writing and speech, you can see why people who learn a foreign language largely from textbooks often sound bookish when they speak. 48pp

According to Jeremy Harmer there are three main reasons for getting students to speak in the classroom. Firstly, speaking activities provide rehearsal opportunities - chances to practise real-life speaking in the safety of the





classroom. Secondly, speaking tasks in which students try to use any or all of the language they know provide feedback for both teacher and students. Everyone can see how well they are doing: both how successful they are, and also what language problems they are experiencing. And finally, the more students have opportunities to activate the various elements of language they have stored in their brains, the more automatic their use of these elements become. As a result, students gradually become autonomous language users. This means that they will be able to use words and phrases fluently without very much conscious thought. For many years people taught speaking by having students repeat sentences and recite memorized textbook dialogues. Audiolingual repetition drills were designed to familiarize students with the sounds and structural patterns of the target language (the language which learners are aiming to learn). People supposedly learned to speak by practicing grammatical structures and then later use them. If we believe that people learn languages by interacting, then learners should interact during lessons. As a result, a method called communicative language teaching arose. Two versions of communicative language teaching emerged. The weak version says teachers should teach the components of language but include communication activities. They should put them in conversation.

The strong version says since students learn through interacting, lessons should consist of opportunities to communicate in the target language. In this method, teachers often downplay accuracy and emphasize how students communicate when they speak the target language.

However, in order to communicate well in another language, we must make ourselves understood by the people we are speaking with, and this is not an easy task especially at the beginning and intermediate levels.

To illustrate that the suprasegmental phonemes carry meaning, consider the sentence, “I think I know.” It can convey four different meanings, depending on the stress:

*I* think I know. I think *I* know. I *think* I know. I think I *know*.

In these four utterances, the bold italic typeface shows which word is stressed. If you say these sentences aloud, you will hear the sound and meaning differences among them. The differences are related to the context where the utterances occur. Consider these interpretations:

I think I know. (You may not think I know the answer, but I’m pretty sure I do.)

I think I know. (I’m not entirely sure, but I think I know the answer.)

I think I know. (You may not know the answer, but I think I do.)

I think I know. (I am not unsure—I am quite confident that I know the answer.)

You can ask a friend to explain the difference in meanings in the following utterances:

It **was** Jane who missed the bus.

It was Jane who **missed** the bus.



It was **Jane** who missed the bus.

It was Jane who missed **the bus**.

See if your friend's interpretations match your predictions.

Good speaking activities can and should be extremely engaging for the students. If they are all participating fully - and if the teacher has set up the activity properly and can then give sympathetic and useful feedback - they will get tremendous satisfaction from it. Scott Thornbury, in his book *How to Teach Speaking*, calls speaking-as-skill, where there is a task to complete and speaking is the way to complete it. In the same way that 'writing-for-writing' is designed to help the student get better at the skill of writing

When we talk with someone outside the classroom, we usually do so for interactional or transactional purposes. Interactional speech is communicating with someone for social purposes. It includes both establishing and maintaining social relationships. Transactional speech involves communicating to get something done, including the exchange of goods and /or services.

Surveys: surveys can be used to get students interviewing each other. For example, they can design a questionnaire about people's sleeping habits with questions like 'How many hours do you normally sleep?', 'Have you ever walked in your sleep or talked in your sleep?', 'Have you ever fallen out of bed?', etc. They then go round the class asking each other their questions. A variation of this is a popular activity called Find someone who... In this activity, students list activities (e.g. climb a mountain, do a bungee jump, swim in the Pacific, act in a play, etc) and they then go round the class asking 'Have you ever climbed a mountain?', 'Have you ever done a bungee jump?', etc. Both activities are good for getting students to 'mill about' in the class, talking and interacting with others in a way that is different from many other activities.

Information gap is a useful activity in which one person has information that the other lacks. They must use the target language to share that information. For instance, one student has the directions to a party and must give them to a classmate.

Balloon debate: a group of students are in the basket of a balloon which is losing air. Only one person can stay in the balloon and survive (the others have to jump out). Individual students representing famous characters (Napoleon, Gandhi, Cleopatra, etc) or professions (teacher, doctor, lawyer, etc) have to argue why they should be allowed to survive.

It will probably be necessary for teachers to correct mistakes made during speaking activities in a different way from those made during a study exercise. When students are repeating sentences, trying to get their pronunciation exactly right, then the teacher will often correct (appropriately) every time there's a problem.

Many teachers watch and listen while speaking activities are taking place. They note down things that seemed to go well and times when students couldn't make themselves understood or made important mistakes. When the



activity has finished, they then ask the students how they thought it went before giving their own feedback. They may say that they liked the way Student A said this, and the way Student B was able to disagree with her. They will then say that they did hear one or two mistakes, and they can either discuss them with the class, write them on the board or give them individually to the students concerned. In each case, they will ask the students to see if they can identify the problem and correct it. Perhaps the best way of correcting speaking activities appropriately is to talk to students about it. You can ask them how and when they would prefer to be corrected; you can explain how you intend to correct during these stages, and show them how different activities may mean different correction behavior on your part.

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## **EFFECTIVE METHODS OF LEARNING FOREIGN LANGUAGES**

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**Abstract:** The article is devoted to the consideration of various, in our opinion, effective ways of learning foreign languages. The publication discusses the possibilities of using the author's methods tested for effectiveness.

**Keywords :** Foreign language, learning a foreign language, methods of learning a foreign language, author's methods of learning a foreign language.

Today every profession requires knowledge of at least one foreign language. However, when learning a language unfamiliar to us, we face various obstacles, especially the ones connected with time. This requires us to "not study hard, but study smart" and learn a foreign language in a short period of time. Therefore, we often, first of all, go to various language learning organizations for help. But, alas, not all educational organizations can lead by an effective method of learning English, so we decided to introduce the most effective ways of learning a foreign language.

First of all, we will focus on the five most popular methods of learning foreign languages.

**1. Traditional (lexical and grammatical).** This method is familiar to everyone from school. The main meaning is based on the constant repetition of the studied and constant practice. Most likely, this method is not very effective for those who often have urgent matters and regular study is impossible. If a person purposefully learns a foreign language, then this method takes place.

**2. Immersion in the environment.**

This means being directly among people who speak the language being studied. For example: a person is learning German and the point is for a person to move to Germany for a while in order to deal with native speakers in everyday life. The downside is that not everyone can afford such an expensive method. After all, this method includes at least: teachers abroad, flights and accommodation in a foreign country. And this requires a lot of money. So we can assume that this method is for a limited number of people.

**3. The communicative method.**

It is very similar to the method of immersion in the environment as it concludes on interaction with other people in the language being studied. It has a couple of limitations in terms of effectiveness: 1- it is most useful when learning English because it is



international and in any country it is one of the mandatory foreign languages for general study. 2- inferior in practice as other people may also not speak your foreign language very well or not speak it at all.

#### **4. The method of physical response.**

This method is quite interesting due to the fact that its essence is that a foreign language is remembered reflexively and in a way of repetition. What does reflex mean? And the fact that a foreign word is accepted as a certain action, for example: with the word sit down, the student must sit down and at the same time he remembers that with sit down it is necessary to sit down. It seems to me that this is an extremely inconvenient method, since it is good to study only verbs with it, this becomes the main disadvantage of this method.

#### **5. Audiolinguiistic method.**

It consists in the fact that the student crams information on the principle of "heard - repeated". It is believed that it is not suitable for everyone, since the perception by ear is well developed in a few. Despite this, it can be called one of the effective methods.

The author of this method is the Doctor of Applied Linguistics Paul Pimsler<sup>1</sup>. Each lesson lasts no more than half an hour, because it is believed that a long duration tires the student and reduces his level of motivation. In addition, scientists believe that this is the very period during which the brain assimilates new information most effectively. The training involves one lesson per day, so the entire course is designed for about 3 months. Lessons according to the method of Dr. Pimsler involve constant repetition of information obtained during past lessons, later there are also tasks involving the translation of previously memorized phrases. Thus, memory training takes place and the formation of persistent patterns for certain situations. Advantages: Like any audiolinguiistic approach, Dr. Pimsler's method immediately forms the correct pronunciation and teaches you to understand foreign speech by ear<sup>2</sup>. The disadvantages are that a person's phrases are formulaic in nature and the lexicon is limited to elementary phrases.

In addition to the above, there are also other more modern methods that help people around the world every day.

The methodology of Inna Maksimenko, the founder of the author's English language courses, is also very popular for its super-efficiency. She divides her methodology into strategies.

**Strategy 1. "Use the power of emotions".** The author advises to associate English words with something important and positive for you. For example, let's take the moment when we are learning a topic on the topic of "Travel". If we imagine that this is OUR journey, then we will make it much easier for ourselves to memorize. If you

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<sup>1</sup> English by the Pimsler method. URL: <https://englishfull.ru/kursy/metod-pimslera.html>

<sup>2</sup> Aziev, D. L. Effective methods of learning foreign languages / D. L. Aseev, N. V. Tagieva. - Text : direct // Young scientist. — 2019. — № 3 (241). — PP. 346-347. - URL: <https://moluch.ru/archive/241/55659>



memorize aimlessly, because it is "necessary", then it will not be easy to do it at all. Thus, Inna Maksimenko advises: "Before you remember a word, think about how important and necessary it is for you. Would you like to use it further in your vocabulary?" Be able to filter out the information you don't need in the future.

**Strategy 2. "Believe in your capabilities".** Do you have a good memory? Is it easy for you to memorize English words? Thoughts are material. Stop convincing yourself that languages are difficult for you or it's not yours. The main thing in gaining knowledge is to believe in yourself, Maksimenko is sure.

**Strategy 3. "Remember forever".** Many people today are concerned about the question that "Will I forget what I have learned if I do not have the opportunity to reinforce knowledge? Can I postpone self-study and wait for the moment when the language will be useful to me in practice?" The answer to this question also largely depends on the beliefs and motivation of the person himself. People who are successful in learning languages usually believe in their ability to quickly restore knowledge. "When I have such a need, I will quickly remember everything I need," they say. Our beliefs affect the brain's ability to store information. It is advised to set a time bar for what period of time knowledge will be able to recover.

**Strategy 4. "Remember the goal".** Scientists have repeatedly proved that people who have a good reason to learn a language are able to master it much faster than others.

**Strategy 5. "Learn unconsciously".** It's no secret that our unconscious assimilates new material much better and faster than the conscious one. For example, when you are driving a car, your attention is completely focused on the road, while the unconscious learns new words from the lyrics of a song playing in the radio. Try to read interesting books, stories more often, listen to audio materials, video materials and communicate with people in English. Then your consciousness will be occupied with the plot, and the unconscious will be able to easily learn new words and expressions.

And, perhaps, the most effective, in our opinion, Maksimenko's strategy is to "embed" a new word in his experience. If we pay attention to a small child for whom everything is new, we will notice that when a child meets a new word, he begins to notice it in a variety of situations, environments, contexts. For example, when a child first hears the word "white", he begins to repeat it when he sees white snow, white paper, white sugar. And this is the key to correct, fast and easy memorization of a new word.

I also want to introduce you to the step-by-step effective memorization of words and expressions from Sergey Grigoryevich Khalipov (who is a polyglot who has knowledge of about 40 languages and easily remembers new languages using his own methodology).

Stage one. Always try to write down a new foreign word you have heard with the help of transcription (thereby you compensate for the effort expended with the accuracy of articulation).





The second stage. It represents the construction of associations and visual images associated with the studied word, expression. For example, we visually represent the same girl (thus we once again fix the word we heard).

At the next third stage, we bring our pronunciation to the state of "comfort" (philologists call it "articulatory comfort"). This means that when learning a new phrase, we should not experience discomfort in pronunciation.

At the fourth stage, it is advised to pronounce the phrase with acceleration, bringing it to the state of tongue twister. Do not hesitate to help yourself with gestures. The last fifth stage is the return to the usual pace of pronouncing. After the "tongue twister", we will immediately notice the difference between the beginning of the consolidation and the current pronunciation of our new phrase. So, by using these simple steps according to the Khalipov method, we can easily master new words, expressions, sentences, texts, and in the future, new foreign languages<sup>3</sup>.

We will not get tired of reminding you about the limitless list of tips for learning English. However, each person is individual and must choose the most suitable method for himself. The main thing today is to have a great desire and perseverance in achieving the goal.

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<sup>3</sup> Polyglot Sergey Khalipov's seminar - Access mode: <http://poliglots.ru/strategy/modelirovanie-strategiysergeya-halipova.htm>



## **THE CONCEPTS OF "PROVERB", "SAYING " AND "PAREMIA".**

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**Abstract.** This article deals with the concepts of proverb, saying and paremia. Different aspects of proverbs, sayings and paremia are discussed.

**Keywords:** Paremia, term, proverb, sayings, the Bible, Church, Old Testament, linguistics, philology, folklore.

In linguistics, the issue of different aspects of the concepts of proverb, saying and paremia is still being discussed.

It is important to note that these terms have extensive and complex preterminological history: they arose outside the scientific vocabulary, like many words that came into science from the vocabulary of general popular use or from the vocabulary of special words in other areas of knowledge.

In modern science, there is no single definition of the concept of a proverb, which is understandable. This concept is historically polysemantic and in common use, nowadays the proverb is an object of study in various sciences (for example, in linguistics, poetics, folklore), which deal with various aspects of its essence and therefore give different definitions of the concept.

In the language of the 11th-15th centuries, the word proverb, according to I.I.Sreznevsky, had the following meanings: "verbal agreement"; "agreement"; "Delusion"; "Harmony, peace"; "Saying, proverb". Probably, the words proverb, saying were synonyms and were quite interchangeable. (Срезневский 1989: 1236).

In the preface to the collection "Russian folk proverbs and parables" I.M. Snegirev speaks about the evolution of the semantics of the word proverb from the ancient Russian meanings "condition", "engagement", "meeting", "consent" to the meaning "which has lat. proverbium and French. proverbe, that is, what is attached, prays to the word, which is in accordance with the word and deed ... that is in accordance with the truth. (Снегирев 1995: 27–28). As you can see, the word proverb itself had a number of meanings in the Old Russian language, similar in terms of the semantic feature of "utterance".

Apparently, the word paremia was the semantic equivalent of the word proverb. This borrowing from the Greek language at first corresponded to the Russian words parable, saying, proverb in their ancient Russian meanings.

An indication of this can be found in the "Etymological Dictionary of the Russian

Language" M. Fasmer. (Фасмер 1986: 206).



I.I. Sreznevsky presents the word *paremia* as a lexical unit of limited use associated with church literature, and identifies three of its meanings: "parable", "dictum"; "Selected passages from the Holy Scriptures read at the service"; "A church book containing *paremias*". (Срезневский 1989: 881, 1482). In church usage, the semantics of the word was rather narrow: it meant a special type of sayings selected from the Holy Scriptures for reading during divine services. It is not for nothing that in V. I. Dahl's dictionary *paremia* is defined as a "moralizing word", that is, a text of a didactic, edifying nature. (Даль 1882:18).

Thus, instructiveness (didactics) and prevalence are two features that semantically bring together the concepts of proverb, *paremia* in the history of the linguistics.

VI Dal in the preface "The Way" to the collection of "Proverbs of the Russian people" defines a proverb as a short saying, "a judgment, a sentence, a lesson, expressed bluntly and put into circulation, under the coinage of the nationality." At the same time, the author clearly defines the structure of the proverb, which, like a parable, consists of two parts: "from a bluntness, a picture, a general judgment and from an application, interpretation, teaching; quite often, however, the second part is omitted, left to the sharpness of the listener, and then a proverb is almost indistinguishable from a saying. "Also indicated is such a sign as the logical form of thought ("judgment" and "bluntness"), which makes it possible to use proverbs in a figurative sense and distinguishes them from other small forms. (Даль 1996:15).

A.A. Potebnya considered the figurative, metaphorical meaning of the utterance and its generalization the most important features of proverbs as a kind of "algebraic formulas", placing them at the center of the proverbial system. In the sphere of interests of the scientist - the genesis of the proverb, the "reduction" of the fable to the proverb. (Потебня 1990:105).

For philology of the XIX century, a proverb is a concept that includes signs of generalization, imagery, logical complexity, didactics and well-known.

It is important to note the fact of the correlation of proverbs with sayings in the works of many scientists. MA Rybnikova in the article "Russian Proverb" (1939) suggests that "some sayings are fragments of proverbs ("miracles in a sieve"), and some proverbs are created as the deployment and further design of sayings ("ours and yours we will dance for a penny)". (Рыбникова 1958: 208,155). However, the author notes that not all sayings are based on proverbs, therefore, the decision of the question of whether a proverb is formed from a proverb or vice versa is often controversial.

Currently, dictionaries capture the meanings of terms saying and proverb, established in the philology of the XIX century. Thus, the dictionary of the Russian language of the USSR Academy of Sciences, edited by A. P. Evgenieva, defines a proverb as "a well-aimed figurative saying that summarizes various phenomena of life and usually has an edifying meaning"; a saying as "a well-known expression,





usually figurative, allegorical, not constituting, unlike a proverb, a whole sentence and having no edifying meaning".(Евгеньева 1981–1984: 317,167).

The twentieth century saw the specialization of the term *paremia*; it is gradually disappearing from philological reference books and academic dictionaries.

So, the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Russian Language" edited by D. N. Ushakov fixes it with the mark "lit. and the church. " in the meaning of "reading, a passage from the Old Testament", the etymological reference indicates the Greek origin and provides the translation of the corresponding Greek word as "parable", without mentioning the proverb. (Ушаков 1939: 44). The "Dictionary of Foreign Words" edition of 1949 also devotes a dictionary entry to this word, although not coinciding in semantization with the previous source: "PAREMIA [<gr. paroimia proverb] - teaching, parable, saying ". (Словарь иностранных слов 1949: 476) The concept of *paremia* means the common name of proverbs and sayings in linguistics. For example, in the "Dictionary of linguistic terms" by OS Akhmanova this term is not assigned a separate article, it is referred to as a generic name for the terms proverb and proverb. (Ахманова 1966:421). Direct confirmation of this understanding of the term is contained in the monograph of V.N. Telia, where the term *paremia* is explained in brackets: "proverbs and sayings" (Телия 1996: 58). Modern philological and encyclopedic dictionaries do not mark the semantic identity of the words proverb and *paremia*, at the same time there is no unambiguous definition of *paremia*, which can be defined as an anonymous didactic dictum that is stable in language and reproduced in speech, which includes proverbs, sayings and idiomatic expressions. (Мокиенко 2007: 12).

Based on the above, we come to the following conclusions:

- A proverb is an anonymous generalizing saying that is stable in language and reproduced in speech, usually two-term, having both a literal and a figurative plan (or only a figurative / or only a literal one) and suitable for didactic use.
- Saying is an anonymous generalizing saying that is stable in language and reproduced in speech, which does not have a complete inference, is singleterm in structure, usually devoid of generalizing instructive meaning.
- We consider the term *paremia* as a generic name, proverbs and sayings are units of the *paremiological* space.

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## **Census of the Russian Empire in 1897 on the demographic situation in Turkestan.**

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**Annotation:** In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, works, books, pamphlets and articles on the issues of socio-economic life in Turkestan have expressed their views on the purpose of this event.

**Keywords:** Turkestan, St. Petersburg, Population, Akmolinsk, Caspian, Samarkand, symipalatinsk, Yettisuv, Syrdarya, Turgai, Ural, Fergana regions.

**Kirish** Tarixiy tadqiqotlarda Rossiya imperiyasining 1897-yilda aholini ro'yxatga olish tadbirlari va unda keltirilgan ma'lumotlardan foydalanilgan. Ayniqsa, XIX asr oxiri XX asr boshlarida Turkistondagi ishtimoiy-iqtisodiy hayot masalalariga bag'ishlangan ishlarda, kitob, risola va maqolalarda ushbu tadbirni o'tkazishdan ko'zlangan maqsad bilan bog'liq fikir-mulohazalar bildirilgan. Biroq, bevosita 1897-yilda aholini ro'yxatga olish bilan bog'liq birlamchi manbalar hisoblangan hisobot, ma'lumotnoma, ro'yxatga olish natijalariga qaratilgan hujjatlar to'plamidagi raqam va dalillar hanuzgacha ilmiy muomalaga olib kirilmagan. Yuqorida qayd etilgan hujjatlar qatoriga "1897-yil 28-yanvardagi aholini ro'yxatga olishning uyezdlar bo'yicha Imperiya aholisi" (С.Петербург–1897. 29стр). "1897-yil 28-yanvardagi aholini ro'yxatga olishda shaharlar aholisi" (С.Петербург-1897. 41 стр). "Imperiya aholisini jinsiga qarab mashg'uloti guruxlarining foizdagi taqsimoti" (С.Петербург–1905. 24 стр). "Uyezdlar bo'yicha Imperiya aholisi sonining yakuniy natijalari" (С.Петербург–1905. 29 стр). "Shaharlar bo'yicha aholi sonining yakuniy natijalari" (С.Петербург – 1905. 42 стр) kabilarni kiritish mumkin.

Ushbu rasmiy hujjatlardagi ma'lumotlar bilan tanishish, ularni tahlil qilish asnosida olingan, tarixiy tadqiqotlarda Turkiston mintaqasi, aholisi, musulmon aholi soni haqidagi ma'lumotlarda tafovudlar mavjud.

Tarixchi olim Z.Choriyev professor H.Tursunov ma'lumotlariga tayanib, 1897 yil aholi ro'yxatiga ko'ra Rossiya chegarasi hududlarida istiqomat qiluvchi turkiymo'g'ul guruhiga mansub aholi, ya'ni musulmonlar, umumiy hisobda 16mln kishini tashkil etgan. Shulardan 5 mlndan ziyodrog'i Rossiyaning Evropa qismida, 1 mlnga yaqini Sibirda, 3 mlnga yaqin Kavkaz orti va shimoliy Kavkazda 7 mlndan ortig'i Turkiston o'lkasida istiqomat qilgan. Shuningdek, bu davrda vassal Buxoro amirligida 2.5 mln va vassal Xiva xonligida 500 mingdan ortiq musulmon aholi yashagan<sup>1</sup> deb qayed qiladi.

<sup>1</sup> Qarang. Чориев З. Туркистон мардикорлари: Сафарбарлик ва унинг оқибатлари. – Т.: Шарқ, 1999. – Б. 4142.





Biroq, 1897 yil aholini ro'yxatga olish hujjatlarida Rossiya imperiyasi gubernalari, viloyat va uyezdlaridan so'ng "O'rta Osiyo" viloyatlari haqidagi dalil ma'lumotlari keltirilgan. O'rta Osiyo viloyatlari sifatida 9 ta viloyat (81-89 raqamlarda) qayd etilib, Akmolinsk, Kaspiyorti, Samarqand, symipalatinsk, Yettisuv, Sirdaryo, To'rg'ay, Ural, Farg'ona viloyatlarida 7 mln 746,718 kishi istiqomat qilib, shundan 4 mln 164,551 nafari erkaklar, 3 mln. 582,167 nafari ayollar bo'lganligi ko'rsatilgan ushbu ro'yxatda shahar aholisi mintaqada 934,370 kishini tashkil etganligi qayd etilgan<sup>3</sup>. Biroq 1897 yil ro'yxatga olishning dastlabki ma'lumotnomasida O'rta Osiyo aholisi 7mln 721,684 kishi, shahar aholisining umumiy soni 932,662 kishi ekanligi haqidagi raqamlar mavjud. Ma'lumki, hozirgi O'zbekiston hududiga Turkiston general-gubernatorligidagi Samarqand, Sirdaryo, Farg'ona viloyatlari kirib, aholini ro'yxatga olish ma'lumoticha, Samarqandda 857,347 kishi (shundan erkaklar 472,915 ta, xotin-qizlar 384,932 ta, shahar aholisi – 135,568 ta). Sirdaryo viloyatida 1mln 479,848 kishi istiqomat qilib (shundan 804.134 tasi erkaklar, 675.714 tasi xotin-qizlar, 206.322 tasi shahar aholisi). Farg'ona viloyatida – 1mln 560.411 kishi (shundan 853.270 tasi erkaklar, 707.132 tasi xotin-qizlar, 286.369 ta kishi shahar aholisi) yashagan. Agar uchta viloyat aholisini jamlash zarurati bo'lsa, ular soni 3mln 494, 106 tani tashkil etadi. Ta'kidlash joizki, Turkiston o'lkasining yuqoridagi uchta viloyatida aholi zich va ko'p sonli bo'lib yashagan. Holbuki, aholi ro'yxati bo'yicha kaspiorti viloyatida jami: 372.193 kishi, To'rg'ay viloyatida 453.123 kishi istiqomat qilgan holda, birgina Yettisuv viloyatida 990.107 kishi nisbatan axoli ko'psonli ekanligi ayon bo'ladi. Rossiya imperiyasi axolisini 1897 yilda ro'yxatga olish ma'lumotnomalari taxlil qilishar ekan, butun imperiyada 126 mln 368.827 kishi istiqomat qilib (shundan 63 mln 216.563 tasi erkaklar, 63.152.264 tasi xotin-qizlar, 16 mln 280,976 tasi shahar aholisi) turganligi ayon bo'ladi. Ta'kidlash joizki, imperiyaga vassal bo'lgan Buxoro amirligi va Xiva xonligida aholi to'liq ro'yxatga olish tadbirlari amalga oshirilmay, bu xonliklardagi rus axolisi manzilgohlaridagina ro'yxatga olish tadbirlari o'tkazilgan. Ushbu ro'yxat ma'lumoticha, Buxoro amirligi rus manzilgohlarida ja'mi: 12.150 kishi istiqomat qilgan. Ushbu aholining 9.144 tasi erkaklar, 3.006 tasi xotin-qizlar bo'lib, 8.203 tasi shaxarlarda yashagan. Xiva xonligida 3.937 rus fuqorosi istiqomad qilib shundan 2.212 tasi erkaklar 1.725 tasi xotin-qizlar bo'libgan xonligdagi shahar aholisi soni haqida esa ma'lumotlar keltirilmagan.

1897 yil aholi soni ro'yhatga olish bilan bog'liq manbaviy ahamiyatga ega bo'lgan statistik ma'lumotlarni tahlil qilish quidagicha yakuniy xulosalarni keltirib chiqaradi.

- Ushbu hujjatlar orqali XIX asr oxirida Turkiston mintaqasi va o'lkasida aholining soni bilan bog'liq aniq ma'lumotlar olish mumkin.



- 1897 yil aholining ro`yhati ma`lumotlari Turkiston aholisining jinsi va yoshi bo`yicha, soni, demografik holati haqida yaxlid tasavur hosil qilishga yordam beradi.
- Aholi ro`yxati materiallari orqali Turkistonda aholining mashg`uloti ularning foizlar bo`yicha taqsimoti, diniy mansubligi to`grisida keng ma`lumot olishga imkoniyat mavjut.

<sup>3</sup> 1897 yilgi aholini ro`yhatga olish hisoboti, S. Peterburg – 1905. – B. 29.

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## **FORMATION OF THE FIRST IRRIGATION FARMING IN ANCIENT FERGANA**

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**Annotation:** this article covers the analysis of the formation processes of the first artificial irrigation-based farming in ancient Fergana, as well as the establishment of the first settlements.

**Key word:** irrigation, evolution, anthropogenic landscape, urbanization, antiquity, fan like-shaped

From the archaeological, geographical, paleogeographic scientific research carried out in the following years, it is known that from the Neolithic period to the millennia BC, the main part of Central Fergana, the areas from Sirdarya, consisted of lakes. Since the millennia BC, most of the lakes have dried up, and in their place appear "islets", consisting of dry and barren lands. From the beginning of BC, some areas in the Delta part of Margilonsoy and Isfayramsoy were mastered. By the V-VI centuries BC, hundreds of hectares of land were cultivated on these lands and specific micro-oases appeared [1.37p.].

The development of urbanization is directly related to the restoration of large-scale irrigation facilities in the valley in the middle of the 1st millennium BC, as a result of which several dozen settlements and fortifications were restored along the sides of each new irrigation facility. According to the research, fortresses with strong defences were built every 4-5km along the banks of the canals, to which they were assigned the task of controlling and defending the necessary water distribution to this area. Of course, such large-scale creative work is determined by the prosperity of the state, on the one hand, if it is associated with demographic growth of the population, on the other.

The first settlement of ancient peasants revered in the lower layers of Chust in the XXV-XXI centuries BC on the basis of the first peasant created the anthropogenic landscape. From the middle of the II millennium BC, the irrigated farming zones expanded. Agricultural fields irrigated in the basins of karadarya, Kosonsoy, akbura and Sokhsoy have been mastered[2.89p.].

Since the end of the bronze and Iron Age of the first, The Plain zones of the Right Bank of the Sirdarya have developed widely. With the emergence of canals in these zones, irrigation farming in the first millennium BC intensively developed, and accordingly the anthropogenic landscape areas expanded.





An extremely important process associated with the emergence of irrigation farming was the construction of water structures and artificial canals. Fergana irrigator B.A. In the opinion of Latinin, the ancient irrigation farming went through 3 stages:

1-stage the emergence and development of irrigation in the simplest lime method. in it, farming was carried out on natural irrigated lands from seasonal flooding. In the Fergana mountain formations, in the pictures of Soymalitos and Yangiariksoy rock near the Soh, "the human influence driving the animal" was described.

During the 2<sup>nd</sup> stage of harvesting on natural irrigated lands, the construction of preliminary irrigation facilities on the basis of skills of regulating them in farmers.

3<sup>rd</sup> stage begins the extraction of effluent from the channels, the irrigation system "fan like-shaped" in the Fergana Valley was widely installed. From the main channels, water was extracted through the shadows, the first settlements were formed on the banks of these shadows. If we compare this process with the south-western part of Uzbekistan, then the ancient Khorezm was based on artificial irrigation, which brought water to each fortress through canals. Therefore, we can also study the location of the monuments of the Right Bank of Amudarya through the channels [3.74p.].

According to archaeological observations, in the early stages of the Fergana peasant culture, people from the XII century BC began to cultivate lowland on the banks of the river, on lands that are easy to irrigate.

Until the 80-ies of the last century V.I.Sprishvsky and yu.A.Zadneprovsky, Chust, Dalvarzin, Ashkaltepa carried out research work in such monuments. As a result of this research, the types of settlements and monuments of material culture related to the Chust culture were analyzed deeply and introduced into science. In addition, taking into account the local characteristics of the Chust culture, they were divided into groups. Also, on the basis of material cultural items found in the monuments of the Chust culture, specific aspects of the history of the Fergana Valley of the last Bronze Age farming, cattle breeding and craftsman have been revealed, the role and role of the Chust period defense structures in the middle Asian fortification have been determined [4.73p].

The chronology of the Chust culture is marked by periods from the XII-VII centuries BC, Ferganian archaeologist Zadneprovsky said that this period could become antiquated[5.70p],. however, it was later confirmed by radio carbon analysis XX-XIV and IX-VIII centuries BC [6.77p.]

More than 80 monuments of the Chust culture have been identified, among which the largest are such monuments as Dalvarzin and Chust. Representatives of the same culture have taken the first steps towards the emergence of urbanization processes, and later, having taken care of the buds of the first Oasis statehood,



develop the signs of the first statehood. Chust addresses were found naturally fortified, surrounded by a pond on one side, swamps on the other side, accessible only on the other side. Monuments are located in the delta of rivers and shadows. The indigenous population of the first settlements in dalvarzin is located in the ancient delta of the Black Sea[7.11p.], this tradition is also observed in other monuments.

Excavations with the participation of an archaeologists took place in 2003-2005 in Dalvarzin, the central city of Chust culture. The monument is located in Jalakuduk District of Andijan region, the area is 24, 3-5m above modern land level. It was found that the topography of the city of Dalvarzin consisted of three stages. The Ark part of the city is connected by its gate in the south-eastern slope, that is, the "main residence" area of the city. The third part of the city is protected by the swamp, which is part of the "animal sanctuary".(8.21p.)

### **Conclusion**

In conclusion, it should be noted that the entire chain of population punks and cities in the Karadarya Valley determines the direction of trade routes, and the results of historical and archaeological research carried out in the Valley make it possible to preserve the history of the development of cities. Cities have passed the evolutionary path from a small population residence address to the status of a large city. Archaeological material culture is a mute witness of the history of the past.

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## APPLICATION OF DERIVATIVES OF DIATOMIC PHENOLS AS CORROSION INHIBITORS

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**Annotation:** it is known that many surface active substances, especially those containing aromatic, unsaturated hydrocarbon chains, polar and polar fragments, as well as compounds with sufficient molecular weight, have an inhibitor effect.

**Key words:** diatomic phenols, inhibitor, surface active substances, corrosion inhibitors.

One of the ways to increase the surface activity of aryl vinyl ether compounds is to include groups of cation or anion type corresponding to their composition. It is also known that sulfonylated derivatives of alkylphenols of various structures have high antioxidant and anticorrosive properties [1-5]. Based on this, the study of the sulfomethylation reaction of vinyl ethers of diatomic phenols in terms of the formation of corrosion inhibitors has aroused great interest. The rational fight against corrosion in most cases depends on the individual properties of the metal and the corrosive properties of the environment [6-8].

Currently, two steps have been proposed to explain the sulfomethylation reaction process. In the first stage, the initial preparation of the oxymethylated product of the substrate, followed by interaction with sodium bisulfite. In the second stage, the substrate interacts with a bisulfite derivative of formaldehyde - oxymethanesulfonate ( $\text{HOCH}_2\text{SO}_3\text{Na}$ ). In the second stage of sulfomethylation of phenols, formaldehyde and sodium bisulfite are used as sulfomethylation agents [9-12]. The structure and reaction conditions of phenol are decisive factors in this process.

The reaction proceeded at a sufficiently high yield in an alkaline environment at a temperature of 80–95 ° C. Prolonged duration of the process resulted in increased solubility and anticorrosive properties in alkaline media. The loss of insoluble compounds in the reaction medium indicates the completion of the process. The formation of the sodium salt of 2-hydroxy 5- (1-methylene allyloxy) phenyl 1-methylenesulfonic acid was proved by IR spectroscopy. Based on the experimental data obtained, it has been proved that the sulfomethylation of vinyl

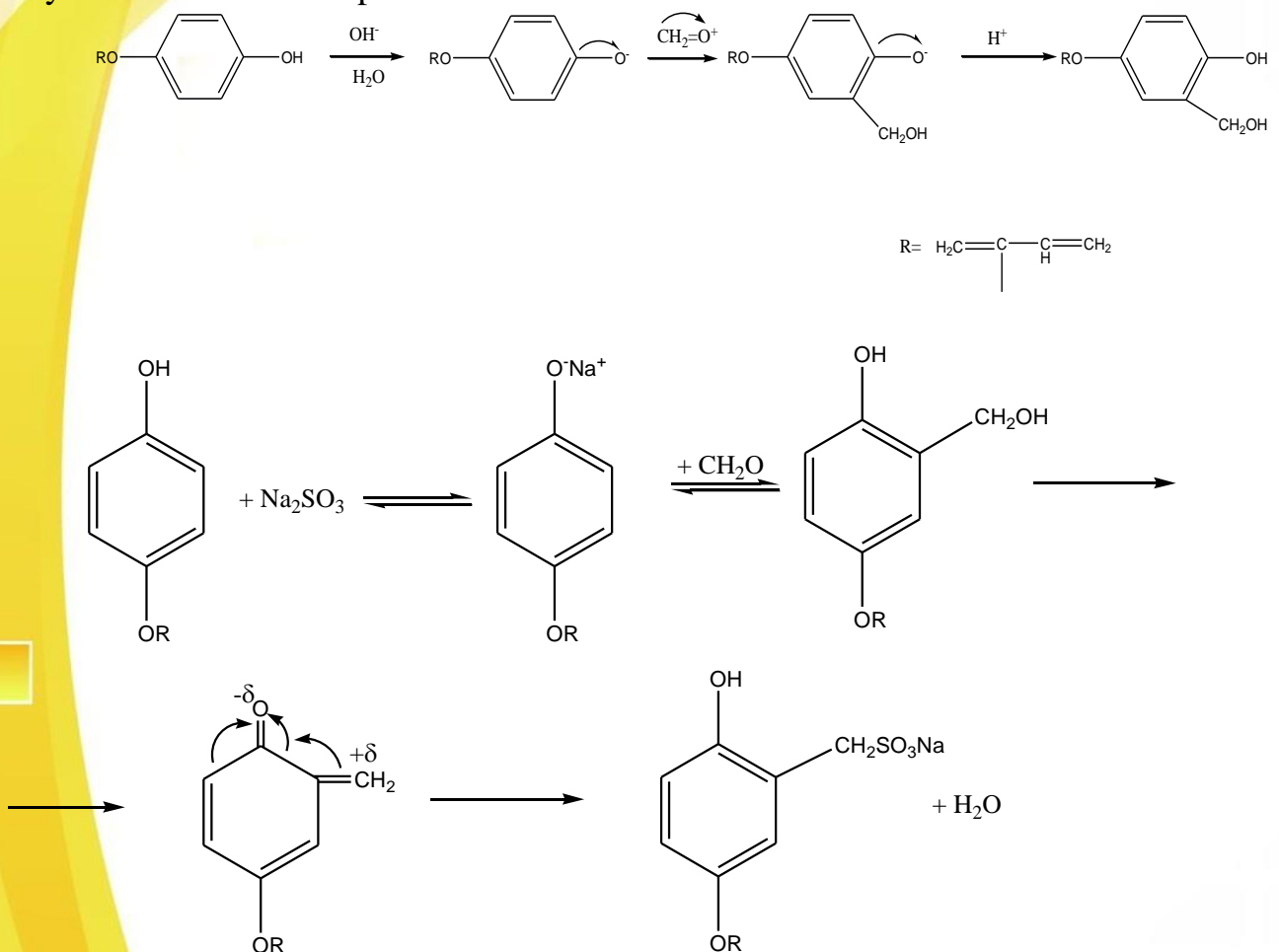




esters of diatomic phenols takes place only in an alkaline medium. Sodium sulfite in alkaline media is associated with partial hydrolysis when dissolved in water:



In this case, the primary product of the reaction is an oxymethyl derivative of vinyl ethers of diatomic phenols:



Sulfomethylation of vinyl esters of diatomic phenols occurs only in the presence of water. For the formation of phenoxyl ion, the aqueous phase is a necessary condition for the interaction of diatomic phenols with vinyl ethers with sodium bisulfite. In this case, formalin (40% aqueous solution of formaldehyde) acts not only as a reserve of formaldehyde, but also as an aqueous medium. Maximum protective effect - 93.5% was obtained at a temperature of 90-95 ° C for 24 hours. The resulting compound exhibits anionic surfactant properties and has anticorrosive activity at the level of standard components.

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## YAPONIYALIK YOSHLARNING PSIXOLOGIK RIVOJLANISHI VA TA'LIMGA BO'LGAN E'TIBOR

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**Annotatsiya.** Ushbu maqolada Yaponiyalik yoshlarning psixologik rivojlanishi, ta'lim tizimining xususiyatlari, boshlang'ich va o'rta ta'lim, ularning mazmuni, oliy ta'lim va ilmiy faoliyat, ta'limning muammolari va rejalari haqida so'z yuritilgan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Yaponiya, ta'lim tizimi, psixologiya, tafakkur, ilmiy rivojlanish, taraqqiyot, boshlang'ich ta'lim, dorilfunun.

**Annotation.** This article discusses the psychological development of Japanese youth, the characteristics of the education system, primary and secondary education, their content, higher education and research, problems and plans for education.

**Key words:** Japan, education system, psychology, thinking, scientific development, progress, primary education, dorilfunun.

**Аннотация.** В статье рассматривается психологическое развитие японской молодежи, особенности системы образования, начального и среднего образования, их содержание, высшее образование и исследования, проблемы и планы в области образования.

**Ключевые слова:** Япония, система образования, психология, мышление, научное развитие, прогресс, начальное образование, дорилфунун.

Iqtisodiy rivojlanish darajasi jihatidan Yaponiya Amerika Qo'shma Shtatlaridan keyin ikkinchi o'rinda turadi. Jahonning ko'zga ko'ringan ruhshunoslari va iqtisodchilari Yaponiya rivojlanishidagi bu ulkan parvozni mamlakatda ta'lim tizimlari taraqqiyotiga berilgan yuqori darajadagi e'tibor samarasi, deya qayd etadilar. Bu bejiz emas. Kun shiqar mamlakati sanalgan bu yurtda ta'lim tizimlarini takomillashtirib borilishiga hukumat, xususiy kompaniyalar, jamoat tashkilotlari, ota-onalar qanchalik omilkorlik bilan yondashayotganliklarini hisobga olsak, jahon ilmiy tadqiqotchilarining yuqoridagi xulosalari asosli ekanligining guvohi bo'lamiz.

Tabiiyki, Yaponiya ta'lim tizimlarining yuksak parvozi o'z-o'zidan bo'lgani yo'q. Uning ham o'ziga xos inqirozi va muammolari bo'lgan. Bularni to'liqroq tasavvur qilish uchun mamlakat pedagogik tamoyillari va maorif taraqqiyotining tarixiy bosqichlariga nazar tashlash maqsadga muvofiqdir.

Yapon ta'lim tizimlarining mumtoz shakllanishi 1867-1868 yillardagi mamlakat hukmdori Meydzi tomonidan amalga oshirilgan islohotlarga borib taqaladi. Bu hukmdorning o'z oldiga qo'ygan ikki qat'iy shiori bo'lib, biri «Fukoku kioxsi» - boyish, mamlakatni mustahkamlash va harbiylashtirish, ikkinshisi esa «Siokusan kogio»- ilg'or G'arb ishlab shiqarish texnologiyasi asosida mamlakat iqtisodiyotini





rivojlantirish edi. Meydzi ikki maqsadni amalga oshirishning bosh omili ta`lim tizimlarini tubdan o`zgartirish va yangilashda deb hisoblardi.

Davlat boshlig`ining bu xulosalari Yaponiyada 1872-yilda «Ta`lim haqida Qonun» qabul qilinishiga olib keldi. Qonunga muvofiq tez orada eski uslubdagi ta`lim tizimi o`rnida mamlakat rivojlanishini ta`minlashga samarali xizmat xizmat qiluvchi yangi yo`nalishdagi 53750 ta boshlang`ich, 256 ta o`rta maktab, 8 ta dorilfunun tashkil etildi. Bu o`quv yurtlaridagi ta`lim shakllari ma`rifatli G`arb ta`lim uslublari bilan uyg`unlashtirildi. 1890-yilga kelib ilgarigi 3-4 yillik boshlang`ich maktablar qat`iy 4 yillikka aylantirildi va u bepul amalga oshirila boshlandi.

1908-yildan boshlab Yaponiyada boshlang`ich ta`lim majburiy 6 yillikka aylantirildi. O`quv-tarbiya ishlari bepul amalga oshiriladigan bo`ldi. 1893-yildan e`tiboran Yaponiyada kasb yo`nalishidagi dastlabki kollejar paydo bo`la boshladi. Birinshi dorilfunun 1886-yilda Tokioda tashkil etildi. Lekin bu dorilfununga oliy tabaqali aslzodalarning bolalari qabul qilinardi. Asr boshida mamlakatda ayollar uchun ham dorilfununlar tashkil etildi. Bu bilim maskanlarida xotin-qizlar ushun faqat xo`jalik yuritish, oila iqtisodiyotidagina ta`lim beriladi. 1897-yilda Kiatoda ikkinchi dorilfunun ochildi. Ikkinshi jahon urushida Yaponiya mag`lubiyatga uchragandan keyin mamlakat maorifi tizimlariga Amerika Qo`shma SHatlari ta`lim tamoyillari kirib kela boshladi.

1946-yilda qabul qilingan Konstitutsiya Yaponiya fuqarolarining ta`lim sohasidagi huquq va burchlarini belgilab berdi. Unda «Layoqatiga ko`ra barcha fuqarolar bilim olish huquqiga ega. Barsha bolalar bepul umumiy ta`lim olishlari shart» ekanligi belgilab qo`yilgan.

1947-yilda qabul qilingan «Ta`lim haqidagi Qonun» Yaponiya Konstitutsiyasi ruhiga uyg`un bo`lib, mamlakatda ta`limning maqsad va vazifalarini to`la ifoda etadi. unda, jumladan, shunday deyiladi: «Biz shaxsiy g`ururi bor, o`zining qobliyat va imkoniyatiga ishonuvchi, haqiqat va tinshlikni sezuvshi odamlarni tarbiyalaymiz, toki ular ko`p qirrali madaniyat sohibi bo`lsinlar». Shunday qilib Yaponiyaning ta`lim, fan va madaniyat vazirligi boshqaruvida hozirgi paytda qat`iy markazlashgan, ilg`or xalqaro standartlar darajasida yapon ta`lim tizimi qaror topdi. Yaponiyalik bolalar jahon miqyosida hisob-kitob va savodxonlik borasida ko`proq qobiliyatga ega. Shu o`rinda savol tug`iladi ho`sh Yaponiya maktab ta`limining yagonaligiyu uning noyob tizimi siri nimada ekan? 25 ni 36 ga ko`paytirishingiz uchun qancha vaqt kerak bo`ladi? Bir daqiqa, ehtimol. Va, taxminan, 123 ni 321 ko`paytirishgachi? Bir daqiqadan ortiq vaqt kerak, albatta. Xo`sh, yapon bolalari ushbu vazifalarni bajarishi uchun qancha vaqt kerak? Yaponiyada har qanday bola, hatto besh yoshda ham buni amalga oshira oladi. Ular raqamlarni yoddan bilishmaydi. Buning o`rniga ular o`yin usulidan foydalanadi. Buning siri oddiy, mamlakatda o`qitish, miqdorga emas, balki darslarning sifatiga bog`liq.

Hozir sizlarga oddiy matematika darsini misol sifatida keltirib o`tamiz: Sinf o`qituvchisi odatiy salomlashish bilan darsni boshlaydi va talabalar oldingi darsdagi masalalarni qanday yechishni bilgan bilmaganliklari so`raladi. O`tgan darsda



tenglamalarni bir nechta funksiyalar bilan qanday hal qilish o'rganilishi kerak va beshinchi sinf o'quvchilariga bu matematik muammolarga qanday munosabatda bo'lish o'rgatiladi.

Yaponlar shuni ta'kidlaydiki, siz o'zingiz o'rgangan narsalarni o'rgatsangiz, 90 foizini eslab qolasiz. Agar o'qituvchilar o'rnida turib faqat ma'ruza o'qisa, o'quvchilar ancha kamroq – masalan, 40 foiz ma'lumotni eslab qoladi, shuning uchun muammolarni muhokama qilish va bir-birlariga o'rgatish juda foydali. Bundan tashqari, juda kam dam olish vaqti ajratiladi va ularni doimiy ravishda ushlab turib band qilish muhim ahamiyatga ega.

Yaponiyalik ota-onalar farzandlariga barcha belgilarni o'rganish va ularni yozma muloqotda ishlatish qanchalik qiyin bo'lishi mumkinligini biladi. Biroq, o'qitishga yuqori sifatli yondashuv tufayli, boshlang'ich maktabdan chiqib ketish vaqtida, yapon bolalari allaqachon 1.000 kanji(iyeroglif) belgilarini bilib oladi. 15 yoshida, majburiy ta'limini tugatganlarida ular qo'shimcha 1,130 ta (iyeroglif)ni biladi. Kanji bilan bir qatorda, Yaponiyada ikkita alifbo turi hiragana va katakana mavjud. Har bir to'plamda 46 ta belgilar mavjud. Original tovushlarni o'zgartirish uchun ishlatiladigan aniq nuqtalar bilan birlashgan holda, bu belgilar zamonaviy yapon tilining barcha tovushlarini ifodalash uchun yetarli. Hiragana oddiy Yaponcha so'zlarni yozish uchun kanji bilan birgalikda ishlatiladi. Katakana boshqa tillardan olingan so'zlarni, begona odamlar va joylar, tovushlar va hayvonlarning hayqiriqlarini yozish uchun ishlatiladi. Yaponiya davlat ta'lim tizimi bu mamlakatda milliy g'urur bo'lib, Yaponiyalik o'quvchilarga butun dunyodagi hamkasblarini osonlikcha, yaxshiroq bajarishga yordam bergan an'anaviy uslubdir.

Yaponiya maktab tizimi quyidagilardan iborat:

- 6 yillik boshlang'ich maktab,
- 3 yosh o'rta maktab,
- 3 yillik oliy va o'rta maktab
- Universitetning 4 yilligi.

Gimukyoiku (majburiy ta'lim) muddati 9 yil: shougakkou (boshlang'ich maktab) da 6, chugakku (o'rta maktab) da – 9 yosh. Ularning ta'lim tizimi juda yaxshi bo'lgani sababli, O'rta maktab (koukou) majburiy bo'lmasa-da, o'rta maktabni ro'yxatga olish hali ham juda baland: shaharlarda 96% dan ortiq va 100% ga yaqin. Maktablar ko'pchiligi har aprel oyidan boshlab yangi maktab yillari bilan uch muddatli tizimda ishlaydi. Boshlang'ich maktabning quyi sinflari bundan mustasno, kunduzgi o'rta maktab kuni 6 soat davom etadi, bu dunyodagi eng uzun maktab kunlari deya e'tirof etiladi. Maktab tugagandan keyin ham, bolalar uchun bir qancha, mashq qilish uchun masala va boshqa uy vazifalari bor. Dam olish kunlari yoz faslida 6 hafta, qish va bahor faslida taxminan 2 hafta davom etadi. Ushbu dam olish kunlarida ko'pincha uy vazifasi bo'ladi.

Boshlang'ich ta'lim jarayonida ko'p hollarda bitta o'qituvchi har bir sinfdagi barcha fanlarni o'qitadi. Bir toifadagi o'quvchilar soni odatda 40 tani tashkil qiladi. Biroq,





o'tmishda, aholining tezkor o'sishi tufayli, bu raqam juda yuqori, ya'ni bir sinfga 50 ta o'quvchi to'g'ri kelgan. Ular o'qitadigan fanlar orasida yapon tili, matematika, ijtimoiy tadqiqotlar, musiqa, qo'l mehnati san'atlari, jismoniy tarbiya va uy iqtisodiyoti (oddiy pazandalik va tikuvchilik ko'nikmalarini o'rganish) kiradi. Boshlang'ich maktablarning soni ko'payib, ingliz tilini o'qitish boshlandi. Axborot texnologiyalari ta'limni yanada takomillashtirish uchun ishlatilgan va ko'pgina maktablar internetga kirish imkoniga ega. Talabalar shodo (xattotlik) va haiku (ayrim manbalarda hokku) kabi an'anaviy yapon san'atlarini ham o'rganadi. Haiku, taxminan, 400 yil oldin Yaponiyada ishlab chiqilgan she'riyatning bir shakli bo'lib, 17 bo'g'indan iborat she'riy shaklga ega. O'quvchilarga chuqur his-tuyg'ularni yetkazish uchun oddiy so'zlar ishlatiladi. Deyarli barcha o'rta maktablar o'quvchilariga maktab formasini kiyishni talab qiladi.

Boshlang'ich va o'rta maktablarda tushlik standartlashtirilgan taomnomada taqdim etiladi va sinfda yeyiladi. Shunday qilib, o'quvchilar va o'qituvchilar birgalikda ovqatlanish vaqtida yaxshi aloqalar o'rnatadi. Talabalar Yaponiyada darslarni o'tkazib yubormaydi va maktabga kechikib kelmaydi. Yaponiyada o'qiyotgan talabalar maktabga tegishli bo'lgan kuchli muhabbat tuyg'usiga ega, ular maktabga nisbatan hech qachon o'zlarini begona odamlar kabi his qilmaydi. Yaponiyada o'quvchilar aslida maktabda baxtli bo'ladi (ularning 85 foizi). Ularning o'qituvchilari kamdan kam hollarda saboqlar boshlanishidan oldin talabalar joylashishini kutadi. Talabalar haftada o'rtacha 235 daqiqani muntazam ravishda matematika mashg'ulotlarida o'tkazadi (boshqa mamlakatlarda bu ko'rsatkich o'rtacha 218tani tashkil qiladi), lekin ular til va fan sinflarida kamroq vaqt sarflaydi – o'z navbatida haftada 205 va 165 (boshqa mamlakatlarda bu ko'rsatkich haftada o'rtacha 215 va 200 daqiqani tashkil qiladi).

Yaponiyalik maktab o'quvchilarining ko'pchiligi maktabdan keyin turli xil mashg'ulotlarga qatnaydi, u yerda ular maktabdagi mashg'ulotlarga qaraganda ko'proq narsani o'rganadi, ba'zilar esa vaqtni uyda yoki boshqa joyda o'tkazadi. Maktabgacha ta'lim Yaponiya uchun juda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Tadqiqotlar shuni ko'rsatadiki, maktabgacha ta'limga o'qishga kirgan tarbiyalanuvchilar 15 yoshida yaxshiroq ishlashga harakat qiladi. Yaponiya ta'lim tizimida maktab yillari 6-3-3-4 ni tashkil etadi: 6 yillik boshlang'ich maktab bo'yicha segmentlanadi; 3 yosh o'rta maktab; 3 yillik o'rta maxsus maktab; va 4 yil universitet. Biroq, hukumat, maktablar boshlang'ich va o'rta maktablar o'rtasida 6-3 bo'linishni birlashtirishga va integratsiyalashgan o'quv dasturini yaratishga ruxsat berish uchun Ta'lim Qonuniga o'zgartirish kiritishni maqsad qilganini e'lon qildi. Ushbu o'zgarishning asosiy maqsadi – boshlang'ich va o'rta maktablarga o'zlarining resurslarini to'plash yoki almashish imkonini berish, ayniqsa, o'rta maktablarning mutaxassis o'qituvchilarini boshlang'ich maktablarga tayyorlashda iborat. Biroq ko'plab xususiy maktablar o'rta maktabni qamrab olgan olti yillik dasturni taklif qiladi. Ixtisoslashgan maktablar o'rta maktab va ikki yillik kollejdani tashkil topgan besh yillik dasturni taklif qilishlari mumkin. Yuqori ta'lim uchun ikki variant





mavjud: o'rta (ikki yil) va universitet (to'rt yil). Boshlang'ich maktab (6 yoshdan) va o'rta maktab (3 yil) ta'limi, ya'ni to'qqiz yillik ta'lim majburiy hisoblanadi. Ikkinchi jahon urushidan keyin 1947 yil mart oyida qabul qilingan Maktab ta'limi qonuni tomonidan amalga oshirilgan ushbu tizim, kelib chiqishi Amerikaning 6-3-3 va 4 yillik universitet modeliga ega. Biroq, Yaponiya ta'lim tizimining boshqa ko'plab xususiyatlari, Yevropa modellariga asoslangan. Majburiy ta'lim, boshlang'ich va o'rta maktabni o'z ichiga oladi.

O'tmishdagi tanaffus, bugungi kunda Yaponiyada zamonaviy davlat maktablarida asosan (99% dan ortiq boshlang'ich maktablar) ish olib boradi. Yapon maktab yili aprel oyida boshlanadi va talabalar qisqa muddatli bahor va qishki tanaffuslardan va bir oylik yozgi ta'tildan tashqari, uch marta maktabga boradilar.

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## OMON MATJON SHE`RIYATIDA LINGVOPOETIKANING O`RNI

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**Annotatsiya.** Ushbu maqolada Omon Matjon she`riyatida lingvopoetikaning o`rni to`g`risida so`z yuritilgan.

**Kalit so`zlar:** she`riyat, lingvopoetika, shoir, ijodkor, matn, tilshunoslik.

O`zbek she`riyati tarixidan bizga shu narsa ma`lumki, har bir shoir ijodi o`ziga xos mahorat maktabi sanaladi. Har qanday yozuvchi yoki shoirning ijodiy kamolotga erishuvi, eng avvalo, uning milliy g`oya va qadriyatlariga sadoqati hamda ularni o`z ijodida poetik jihatidan nechog`lik mahorat bilan yuksak darajada ifodalay olish imkoniyatiga bog`liq.

Badiiy asarning bosh unsuri so`z, umuman, til ekan, ana shu asarning chinakam san`at darajasiga ko`tarila olishida uning tili muallifning til vositalarini qay darajada qo`llay olishi asosiy omildir. Adabiyotimizda iz qoldirgan har qanday ijodkor asarlarining tilini o`rganish, birinchidan, adibning mahoratini o`rganish, shu bilan birga tilimiz rivojiga uning asarlari tili ta`sirini, tadqiqotning esa tilshunosligimiz taraqqiyotiga qay darajada ta`sir ko`rsatayotganini aniq belgilash ehtiyojidan kelib chiqadi.

Hozirgi o`zbek adabiyoti, xususan, she`riyat jamiyatimizning ma`naviy-ma`rifiy jihatidan yuksalishiga ham sezilarli ta`sir ko`rsatmoqda.

Keyingi yillarda badiiy asar tili, badiiy asar nutqining individual xususiyatlarini o`rganishda hamda badiiy asarni lingvopoetik tadqiq qilishga alohida e`tibor berilmoqda.

O`zbek adabiy tilida olimlar, ziyolilar, adiblarning og`zaki va yozma adabiyotning asosiy ijodkorlari bo`lgan xalqimizning asrlar osha mashaqqatli mehnati, tilga sayqal berishi, uni chuqur o`rganishi borasidagi xizmatlari evaziga turkiy tillar oilasida o`ziga xos mavqeiga ega bo`ldi. O`zbek tilida juda ko`p o`lmas badiiy asarlar, ilmiy tadqiqotlar yaratildi. Bu ham o`zbek tilining madaniy tillar qatlamidan o`rin olishini ta`minladi.

Chinakam shoir o`zining kayfiyatini, kechinmalarini o`zgalarga yuqtira oladi. Omon Matjonning she`rlarida ayni shu holat seziladi. Har bir she`rni o`qiganimizda o`zimiz sezmaganda shoir ifoda qilayotgan tuyg`ular ta`siriga tushib qolamiz. Chunki shoir she`rxonlarning ruhiy dunyosini yaxshi biladi. Uning yuragini to`lqinlantiradigan gapni topib gapiradi. Gapirganda ham o`quvchining badanini jimirlatadigan ruhini bezovta qiladigan tarzda aytadi.

Biz xalqning qudrati, uning buyukligi, uning hayotini yaxshilash zarurligi haqida juda ko`p gaplar aytilganini, hozir ham aytilayotganini yaxshi bilamiz. Ammo xalq oddiy odamlardan iborat ekanligini, uning orasida olijanob-u buyuklar ham, pastkash-u qalloblar ham borligini, shu bois xalqni ilohiylashtirish, muqaddaslashtirish o`rniga uning ma`naviy darajasini ko`tarish kerakligini «Ko`rdim: Shukur Burhon...» she`rini o`qigach, bevosita his qildik. Haqiqiy she`r hamisha yolg`ondan yiroq bo`ladi. Hayotiy tuyg`ularni aks ettiradi. Hayotiy muammolarni ko`taradi.

Xalqmi shu, xayol-u orzularini  
O`zidan balandroq tikl olmaganlar,  
Xalqmi shu, xalqning nomidan so`zlab,  
Mingdan bir va`dasin oql olmaganlar?



misralarida shoirning ulkan iztiroblari, yurak tug'yonlari ta'sirli aks etgan. She'rning keskin tanqidiy ruhiga qarab turib, Omon Matjon xalqini yaxshi ko'rmas ekan, degan yanglish fikrga bormaslik kerak. Shoir xalqini sevadi. Uning kelajagi uchun qayg'uradi. Shu bois uni kamchiliksiz, buyuk ko'rgisi keladi. Shu sabab yoqimsiz bo'lsa-da, xalqiga chin so'zni ayta oladi. Shoirning ayni sho'rolar zamonida yozilgan «Qaysi yil ko'klamda...» deb boshlanadigan she'ridagi insoniy jasorat va badiiy joziba kishini hayratga soladi. Shoir o'sha paytlardayoq turnalar qo'nishga bir parcha yer topa olmaydigan, Jayhunday asov daryosi nomi afsonalardagina qolgan, hatto mozorlargacha buzib, ekin ekishdan tortinmaydigan yurt halokatga yuz tutishini, bu yurtning farzandlarida mehr-oqibat qolmasligini bashorat qilgandi. Shoir o'z fikrlarini juda chiroyli tarzda ifodalaydi. Uzoq yo'l bosib toliqqan turnalar karvoni haqida yozadi:

«Oq bulut ichidan chiqdi vazminlab,  
Bir to'p horg'in turna ko'zlab vohamni».

Bu misralarda turnalarning holati juda aniq, ta'sirli va to'g'ri aks ettirilgan. Vazmin uchishining boisi turnalar uzoq janub o'lkalardan kelmoqda, horg'inligiga sabab qo'nishga joy izlab anchadan buyon sarson. Holat tasviri real va ishonarli. «Qo'shiq» she'rda yomonlarning adovati tufayli ayriliqqa duch kelgan oshiq holati o'ta mayin ifodalangan. She'rda ma'shuqa bevosita tasvirlanmasa-da, oshiqning nazari orqali husnda hammadan ortiq, tishlari durday yarqiroq, ayriliq tufayli ko'zi yoshli qizning obrazi she'rxon tasavvurida paydo bo'ladi. U oshiqqa qo'shilib, bu go'zalga mehr qo'yadi.

Omon Matjon Xorazm vohasiga mos so'z boyligidan, o'sha yurtning afsonalaridan, voha xalqining shirin lafzidan o'rinli foydalanadi. Shoir xalq ijodiga tez-tez murojaat qiladi. Shuning uchun ham uning she'rlari yengil o'qiladi, kishiga kuchli ta'sir qiladi va darrov yodda qoladi. Shoirning she'rlarini mehr qo'yib, sinchiklab o'qish, ularni yodlab olish sizlarning ma'naviyatingiz shakllanishida muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Bu she'rlar sizni hayot, odamlar, ularning ichki olami haqida jiddiyroq o'yga tolishga, o'zingizga yarasha xulosalarga kelishga yo'naltiradi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Sh.M.Mirziyoyevning: "...biz xalqimizning ma'naviy kamol topishida madaniyat namoyandalarining ulkan xizmatlari borligini doimo minnatdorlik bilan e'tirof etamiz" , – degan so'zlari, nazarimizda to'laligicha qalam ahliga ham daxldordir. Shu bois XX asr o'zbek she'riyatining vakillari ichida Omon Matjon ijodi yuzasidan yangidan-yangi talqinlarning maydonga kelishini, ularning tasdiqlanishi yoki inkor etilishini, ular ustida bahs-munozaralarning avj olinishi ilm olamidagi tabiiy hodisa sifatida qabul etmoq joiz.

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## DILRABO MINGBOYEVA UCHLIKLARIDA IFODA MUSTAQILLIGI

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**Annotatsiya.** Maqolada uchlik janri ifoda xususiyatlari, badiiy shaklda tasavvurni yaxlit qayta tiklash jarayoni o'ziga xosligi, adabiy talqinda tasvir ruhiyati tadriji Dilrabo Mingboyeva ijodi timsolida nazariy umumlashtiriladi. Unda shoira hissiy idroki namoyon bo'lish tarzi, obraz va badiiyat nisbati, she'riy idrok shakllanishida tuyg'u mushohadaga munosabati, so'z va g'oya yaxlitligi, falsafa va mantiq ziddiyati, badiiy nutq va poetik matn aloqasi xususida mushohada yuritiladi.

**Tayanch so'zlar:** uchlik, ifoda, tasvir, ruhiyat, mushohada, mantiq, falsafa, obraz, idrok.

Yangi davr o'zbek she'riyati taraqqiyotida Dilrabo Mingboyeva ijodi salmoqli o'rin tutadi. Ruhiiy holat va ko'ngil manzaralarini majozda idroklaydigan shoira uslubiy-shakliy izlanishlarida so'z nafis qirralarini kashf etadi. Tushunchada tasavvur qamrovini kengaytirishga mayl matn psixologiyasini taranglashtiradi. Falsafada adabiy talqinni teranlashtirishga intilish ijodkor hissiy idroki o'zgachaligini ta'minlaydi. "Sog'inch", "Yomg'irzor" hamda "Yo'ldagi ayol" she'riy to'plamlarida muallif obrazli ifoda vositasida tuyg'uni ramziylashtiradi. Aynan qabariq tasvir, yoyiq ifoda va moddiylashgan tasavvur sintezi ijodkor fitratini belgilaydi. Unda ma'no anglami hissiy idrok sarhadlarini oydinlashtirishga xizmat qiladi. Uchlik janri poetik strukturasi, ichki intizom hamda tasvirda qat'iyat ifoda daxlsizligini dalolatlashga xizmat qiladi. Badiiy shaklda holat manzarasi muntazamligi satrlarga teng taqsimlangan ijod energetikasini markazlashtiradi:

Nega kelayapman O'z oyoqlarim bilan faqat yiqilish-chun oyoqlaringga [2, 65].

Matnda so'z tovlanuvchanligi ham shaklda, ham ma'noda o'zgaruv yasaydi. Asta-sekin tushib boradigan misralar adabiy talqin yaxlitligi, ayni paytda, izchilligini saqlaydi. "Ulkan yer shariga" yopishayotgan lirik qahramon holatida umid hamda ilinj qorishadi: inchunun, "u aylana-aylana yetkazadi senga!". Hissiyotga yo'g'rilgan iqror ma'naviy-ruhoniylaxlitlikni vujudga keltiradi. Aslida "she'r – yurak o'yini, ichki ruhiy bezovtalik sababining samarasi bo'lishi kerak. Zero «she'rning bir satrini deb, qon tupurgan tunlari Mashrab» (X.Davron). Ijod ahli – tuyg'un odamlar. Shoir o'zining tabarruk, pokiza tuyg'ularini kundalik turmushning o'tkinchi manfaatlari girdobiga tashlamasligi kerak. Shu ma'noda, haqiqiy shoir nafis, balig', fasih va ezgu so'z ijodkori" [3, 101]. Taqdim etilgan ko'ngil rozida ijodkor siyrati jilolanadi. Savol-munosabat asosiga qurilgan adabiy talqinda shoirona idrok yetakchi, unda tahlil ham, tasvir ham, ifoda ham vazifa bajaradi. Hosil bo'lgan poetik uyg'unlik aynan ma'no maxrajini dalolatlashga yo'l soladi:

Ikkiqat dunyoning farzandi –Haqiqat –Ayol bo'lib tig'ildi [2, 17].



Uchlik janr sifatida shakily ixchamlik va falsafiy mushohadakorlik uyg'unligini taqozolaydi. Unda so'zni tejash ma'noni tg'izlash yordamida amalga oshadi. Sqiq ifoda tasvir ruhiyatini yig'iq tarzda jilvalantirishga zamin hozirlaydi. Aslida "qisqa she'r o'quvchiga ishonchning ifodasi bo'lib, uni badiiy so'zning iste'molchisidan poetik holatni tuyish, badiiy manzarani jonlantirish jarayonining ishtirokchisi martabasiga ko'tarishga urinish natijasi" [4, 102] sanaladi. Tagbilim va tagma'noga ishora matnda lakonizmni ustuvorlashtiradi. Joriy holat esa ma'no zichligini shakl torayishiga yo'naltiradi. Teran ichki mantiq mushohada o'rnini falsafa egallashi uchun xizmat qiladi. Poetik to'xtamda qismlar butun yaxlitligini hosil qiladi: "Irkiqat dunyoning farzandi – Haqiqat – Ayol bo'lib tug'ildi". Aslida uch satr bir-birini sifatlashga intiladi, manzara mavjud hayotiy aqida (ona zamin) asnosida yangi badiiy ifodani shakllantiradi:

Birma-bir qadam tashlab, yuragimdan o'tasiz ko'chamdan o'tayotib [2, 16].

Lavhada holat manzarasi chizgisi hamda ruhiy kechinma tadriji omuxtalashadi. Poetik obraz (yurak) oshiq va ma'shuqani birlashtiradi. Shoir mahorati birinchi va uchinchi misra bog'lami yordamida alohida g'oya, birinchi va ikkinchi satr aloqasi asnosida o'zgacha holatni jonlantirishi vositasida namoyon bo'ladi. Betakror ifoda yo'sinida idrok tasavvurni badiiy yaxlitlashtiradi. She'rda inson tuyg'usi ishonchli va tabiiy jilvalantiriladi. Harakat va holat muqoyasasi aniqlikka tayanadi. Muallif hayotiy hamda badiiy ma'no parallelizmi yordamida poetik samaradorlikka erishadi. Shoirona nigoh va ijodkorona chizgi sintezi masala mohiyatini teranlashtiradi. Tarang ruhiy holat, tiniq poetik manzara va jozib falsafiy mushohada she'riy nutq takomilini belgilaydi.

Umuman, Dilrabo Mingboyeva uchliklarida ifoda mustaqilligi qabarib ko'rinadi. So'z jozibasi, ma'no siljishi va shakl yurishini ta'minlaydigan estetik vosita inson ruhiyatini kashf etishda muhim ro'l o'ynaydi. Tuyg'uni kitobxon sezimiga bog'lash aslida mahorat qirralariga payvandlanadi. Mavzu moddiylashgan tasvirini qayta tiklash va estetik baholash mezonlariga yo'naltirish iqtidori shoir uslubi-shakliy izlanishlarini quvvatlantiradi. Borliq hamda shaxs munosabatini tahlillashga moyil muallif badiiy konsepsiyasida ulug'vor qudrat mujassam, unda tasvir va tahlil, ifoda va tasavvur, shakl va mazmun, mavzu va g'oya shartli muqobillik kasb etadi. Aynan badiiy shakl ijodiy imkoniyatlari semantik va sintaktik tanlovni bir-biriga ulaydi.

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## **МУСТАҚИЛЛИК ЙИЛЛАРИДА ЎЗБЕКИСТОН ХИНДИСТОН МАДАНИЙ-МАЪРИФИЙ АЛОҚАЛАРИ ТАРИХИДАН**

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**Аннотация.** Ушбу мақолада мустақиллик йилларида Ўзбекистон Хиндистон маданий-маърифий алоқалари ҳақида сўз юритилган.

**Калит сўзлар:** маданий-маърифий алоқа, халқлар тарихи, адабиёт, мусиқа, санъат, архитектура, шоир, ёзувчи, маданият маркази.

Аннотация. В статье рассматриваются культурные и образовательные связи между Узбекистаном и Индией в годы независимости.

Ключевые слова: культурно-просветительская коммуникация, история народов, литература, музыка, искусство, архитектура, поэт, писатель, культурный центр.

Annotation. This article deals with the cultural and educational ties between Uzbekistan and India during the years of independence.

Key words: cultural and enlightenment communication, history of nations, literature, music, art, architecture, poet, writer, cultural center.

Бугунги кунда кўп асрлик дўстона алоқаларга содиқ қолган ҳолда, Ўзбекистон ва Хиндистон икки томонлама ҳамкорликни янада юқори даражага кўтаришда олға қадамлар ташламоқда. Бунга мисол сифатида сўнги пайтларда икки давлат раҳбарлари ва вазирлари ўртасида бўлиб ўтган бир қатор расмий музокараларни ва қўлга киритилган келишувларни эътироф этиш мумкин. «Хиндистон-Марказий Осиё» мулоқотининг шу йилнинг сентябрь ойида Самарқандда бўлиб ўтган сўнги учрашуви Хиндистон ҳукуматининг Ўзбекистон ва, қолаверса, бутун Марказий Осиё минтақаси билан ўзаро ҳамкорликни янада чуқурлаштиришга бўлган катта қизиқишини яна бир бор тасдиқлайди.

Мутахассисларнинг фикрига кўра, Марказий Осиёда рўй бераётган тезкор ислохотлар минтақадаги ҳамкорликни мустаҳкамлаш, Ўзбекистон билан Хиндистоннинг ҳар томонлама алоқаларини кучайтириш учун мисли кўрилмаган имкониятларни очмоқда. Бугунги кунда Ўзбекистон ва Хиндистон ўртасидаги сиёсий, иқтисодий, маданий ва гуманитар соҳалардаги икки томонлама ҳамкорликни янада чуқурлаштиришга давлатларимиз ўртасида имзоланган стратегик шериклик тўғрисидаги Қўшма баёнот мустаҳкам асос бўлиб хизмат қилмоқда.

**Сиёсий соҳадаги икки томонлама ҳамкорлик.** Хиндистон Ўзбекистон мустақиллигини биринчилардан бўлиб тан олган давлатдир. Давлатларимиз ўртасида имзоланган дипломатик алоқаларни ўрнатиш тўғрисидаги Протоколга кўра, 1988 йилда Тошкентда фаолият бошлаган Хиндистон Бош консулиги 1992 йилда ҳинд Элчихонасига, Ўзбекистон Республикасининг Дехлидаги Консулиги ўзбек Элчихонасига айланди.

Хиндистоннинг амалдаги Бош Вазири Н.Модининг 2015 йилдаги Ўзбекистонга бўлган биринчи расмий ташрифи икки мамлакатнинг ижтимоий





ва сиёсий ҳаётидаги муҳим воқеа, ҳамда Ўзбекистон-Ҳиндистон ўртасидаги тарихан шаклланган дўстона муносабатларини ривожлантириш ва мустаҳкамлашдаги янги босқич бўлди. Ташриф давомида, Ўзбекистон Ҳиндистоннинг Марказий Осиёдаги энг ишончли ва асосий шерикларидан бири эканини қайд этди. Бу ўз навбатида минтақавий ва глобал даражадаги муаммоларни ҳал етишда икки давлат позицияларининг бир-бирига яқинлигидан, шунингдек минтақавий ва халқаро ташкилотлар доирасида томонлар ўртасида ўзаро ҳамкорликни давом эттиришда ишончли асос бўлиб хизмат қилишидан далолат беради.

**Маданий-гуманитар алоқалар.** Ўзбек ва ҳинд халқларининг тарихи, адабиёти, мусиқаси, санъати ва архитектурасидаги ўхшашликлар, уларнинг ўзаро бойиши ва бир-бирига ўтишида ўзбек давлат арбоби, шоир ва ёзувчи З.М.Бобур ва унинг авлодлари номи билан боғлиқ. Уларнинг беқиёс мероси Ўзбекистон ва Ҳиндистон ўртасида икки томонлама муносабатларни мустаҳкамлаш, илмий ва маданий соҳадаги самарали алоқаларни ривожлантиришда кучли салоҳиятга эга.

Хусусан, ўтган йили Ҳиндистон Миллий Музеи томонидан З.М.Бобурнинг

1528 йилда ёзилган «Девони Бобур» қўлёзмасининг ва

1640 йилда чизилган «Шахзода Дори Шикоҳнинг тўй маросими» миниатюрасининг нусхаларини расман Ўзбекистонга тақдим этилиши икки томонлама маданий алоқаларни мустаҳкамлашдаги рамзий бир қадам бўлди. Ўзбекистон ва Ҳиндистон ўртасида халқ дипломатияси ҳам жадал ривожланмоқда. Икки томонлама маданий алоқаларни кенгайтиришда 1991 йилдан буён ўз ҳиссасини қўшиб келаётган Ўзбекистон-Ҳиндистон дўстлик жамияти Тошкентда фаолият юритмоқда. Амалга оширилаётган доимий маданий-маърифий алоқалар натижасида, икки мамлакат фуқаролари турли соҳаларда бир-бирлари ҳақида кенг маълумотга эга бўлмоқда.

Бундан ташқари, Тошкент шаҳридаги Лал Баходир Шастри номли Ҳинд маданият марказида ҳинд мумтоз рақси «катхак», йога ва ҳинд тили бўйича дарслар ўтилмоқда. Тошкент давлат Шарқшунослик Институтида ҳинд тили ўргатилмоқда. Шунингдек, Институтда Махатма Ганди номидаги Ҳиндистон тадқиқотлар Маркази ҳам фаолият юритмоқда. Ўзбек тили бўйича дарслар

Дехлидаги Джамиа Миллия Университетида олиб борилмоқда.

Шуниси эътиборга лойикки, Ҳиндистон таълим соҳасида яхши натижаларга эришмоқда, таълим сифати борасида Жанубий ва Шарқий Осиёнинг айирим давлатларига нисбатан анча илгарилаб бормоқда. Ҳиндистон олий ўқув юртлари ичида энг машҳур йўналишлар - бу ахборот технологиялари, менеджмент (бошқарув) ва фармакологиядир. Бу борада, Ўзбекистон Республикасининг олий ўқув юртлари 10 дан ортиқ ҳинд ОТМ ва илмийтадқиқот марказлари билан ҳамкорлик ўрнатган.



Ҳар йили Ҳиндистоннинг маданий алоқалар кенгаши (ХМАК) дастурлари доирасида ўзбекистонликларга ҳинд олий ўқув юртларида турли йўналишларда таълим олиши учун 25 та стипендия (жой) ажратилади. Ҳар йили аксарият ўзбекистонлик мутахассислар Ҳиндистоннинг техник ва иқтисодий ҳамкорлик (ИТЕС) дастури доирасида инглиз тили, банк иши, кичик бизнес ва хусусий тадбиркорлик, бошқарув, қишлоқ хўжалиги ва бошқа соҳаларда Ҳиндистонда малакаларини ошириб келмоқда.

Тошкент Ахборот Технологиялари Университети қошида Жаваҳарлал Неру номидаги ҳинд-ўзбек ахборот технологиялари маркази ташкил етилиб, унда бу соҳада профессор-ўқитувчиларнинг малакаси оширилмоқда ва талабалардан етук кадрлар тайёрланмоқда.

Икки мамлакат ўртасидаги ҳамкорлик соғлиқни сақлаш соҳасида ҳам изчил ривожланмоқда. Ҳинд тиббиёт муассасалари «Артемис», «Меданта», «Макс» («Мах»), «БЛК» («BLK») ва Тошкент тиббиёт Академияси, Тошкент тиббиёт педиатрия институти, Республика ихтисослаштирилган тиббиёт марказлари ўртасидаги ҳамкорлик бунга яққол мисолдир.

Икки мамлакат ўртасидаги туризм ҳам ривожланмоқда. Юртимизга хорижий сайёҳларнинг оқими йил сайин сезиларли даражада ортиб бормоқда. 2017 йилда Ўзбекистонга деярли 3 млн. хорижий сайёҳлар ташриф буюрган, шундан 24 мингдан ортиғи Ҳиндистон фуқароларидир.

Шу йилнинг февраль ойидан Ўзбекистон дунёнинг 39 мамлакат, шу жумладан Ҳиндистон, фуқароларига туристик визаларни бериш тартибини соддалаштирди. Албатта, бу чора-тадбирлар Ўзбекистонга ҳинд сайёҳлар оқимининг кўпайишига хизмат қилади.

Умуман олганда, Ҳиндистон ва Ўзбекистон ўртасидаги икки томонлама муносабатларни янада мустаҳкамлаш ҳар икки мамлакатнинг узоқ муддатли манфаатларига жавоб беради. Иқтисодий жиҳатдан тез ўсиб бораётган Ҳиндистон савдо, инвестиция, юқори технологиялар ва туризм соҳаларида Ўзбекистоннинг барқарор шерикларидан бирига айланиши муқаррардир. Бу ўз навбатида, нафақат Ҳиндистон ва Ўзбекистон ўртасида икки томонлама ҳамкорликни, балки Марказий Осиё минтақасининг Жанубий Осиё мамлакатлари билан ўзаро алоқаларни кенгайтириш ва чуқурлаштириш учун барча зарур шарт-шароитлар яратади. Фойдаланилган адабиётлар

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## YAPONIYA DAVLATIDA TA'LIM VA TARBIYANING O'RNI

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**Annotatsiya.** Ushbu maqola Yaponiyada ta'lim va tarbiyaning o'rni haqida so'z yuritilgan. Shuningdek, Yaponiya maktablari, qo'shimcha ta'lim, maktab o'quvchilari, maktablardagi davomat masalasiga alohida to'xtalغان.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Yaponiya, ta'lim, tarbiya, raqobat, tayyorgarlik, mashg'ulot.

**Annotation.** This article discusses the role of education and upbringing in Japan. Special attention was paid to Japanese schools, additional education, school students, school attendance.

**Key words:** Japan, education, upbringing, competition, preparation, training.

**Аннотация.** В этой статье обсуждается роль образования в Японии. Особое внимание было уделено японским школам, дополнительному образованию, школьникам, школьной посещаемости.

**Ключевые слова:** Япония, образование, воспитание, соревнование, подготовка, обучение.

Rivojlangan mamlakatlarning tajribasi shuni ko'rsatadiki, qayerda ta'lim va tarbiyaga e'tibor katta bo'lsa, o'sha yerda taraqqiyot, yuksalish bor. Dunyo kasbiy ta'limini o'rganmay turib, bu sohada yangi islohotlarni amalga oshirib bo'lmaydi. Bu borada bizga uzluksiz ta'lim tizimini olib boruvchi davlatlar tajribasi, ularning ishlab chiqqan ta'lim standartlarini o'rganish juda zarurdir.

Yaponiyaning dunyodagi eng rivojlangan davlatlardan biriga aylanishiga zamin yaratgan noyob kashfiyotchilar va yetuk mutaxassislarning nihoyatda ko'pligi o'z navbatida mamlakatda yo'lga qo'yilgan ta'lim tizimidan ildizlanadi. Shu munosabat bilan biz ham ushbu maqolamizda uning o'ziga xos jihatlariga to'xtalib o'tishga qaror qildik. Yaponiyada "Avval xulq-atvor, so'ng bilim" shioriga qat'iy amal qilinadi. Yaponiyada maktab o'quvchilari 10 yoshgacha — 4-sinfga qadar imtihon topshirmaydi, faqat kichik mustaqil ishlar bilan cheklaniladi, xolos. Mamlakatda ta'limning dastlabki uch yilida akademik bilimlar olish u qadar muhim hisoblanmaydi. Asosiy urg'u tarbiyaga qaratiladi — bolalar odamlarni va jonivorlarni hurmat qilishga, bag'rikenglikka, rahmdillikka, haqiqatparvarlikka, o'zini nazorat qila olishga va tabiatni asrashga o'rgatiladi.

O'quv yilining boshlanishi 1-aprelga to'g'ri keladi. Yaponiyada yil boshi eng go'zal tabiat hodisalaridan biri — sakuraning gullashiga to'g'ri keladi. Akademik yil uch trimestrga bo'linadi: 1-apreldan 20-iyulgacha, 1-sentabr dan





26dekabrgacha, 7-yanvardan 25-martgacha. Shu tariqa, yapon o'quvchilari yozgi ta'tilda olti hafta, qishda va yozda ikki haftadan dam oladi.

Yaponiya maktablarida farroshlar yo'q, ularning ishini o'quvchilar bajaradi. Har bir sinf kabinetlar, koridorlar va hatto hojatxonalarini navbatmanavbat yig'ishtiradi. Bu bilan bolalarga erta yoshdan jamoa bo'lib ishlash va bir-biriga yordam ko'rsatish o'rgatiladi. Bundan tashqari, yig'ishtirishga ko'p vaqt va kuch sarflagan o'quvchilar bundan keyin binoning ifloslanishiga imkon qadar yo'l qo'ymaslikka urinadi.

Maktablarda standartlashtirilgan nonushtalar tayyorlanadi va bolalar birgalikda tanovul qiladi. Boshlang'ich va o'rta maktabda bolalar uchun maxsus nonushta tayyorlanadi, ularning menyusi ustida nafaqat maktab oshpazlari, balki tibbiyot xodimlari ham ishlaydi. Ovqat maksimal darajada foydali va sog'lom bo'lishiga e'tibor qaratiladi. Sinfdozlar o'qituvchi bilan birgalikda sinfxonada nonushta qiladi.

Yaponiya davlatida qo'shimcha ta'limga bo'lgan talab yuqori hisoblanadi. Boshlang'ich sinflardayoq bolalar xususiy va tayyorgarlik maktablariga bora boshlaydi, bu ularning yaxshi boshlang'ich va o'rta maktabga kirishini kafolatlaydi. Bunday maktablarda mashg'ulotlar kechki soatlarda o'tkaziladi, shu bois Yaponiyada soat 21:00 da jamoat transporti qo'shimcha darslardan so'ng uyga qaytayotgan yosh bolalarga to'la bo'lishi odatiy holdir. Darslar kuniga 6–8 soat davom etib, ular ta'til va hatto shanba-yakshanba kunlari ham to'xtamaydi.

Maktab o'quvchilariga xattotlik va she'riyat san'atlari o'rgatiladi. Yapon xattotlik san'ati — shodoning prinsipi juda oddiy: bambukli mo'yqalam siyohga botirilib, guruchli qog'ozda iyerogliflar chiziladi. Yaponiyada shodo rassomchilikdan kam ardoqlanmaydi. Milliy she'riyat janri — xayku esa tabiat va inson birligini qisqa shaklda ifodalaydi. Bu darslar maktab o'quvchilarini o'z madaniyati va an'analarini hurmat qilishga o'rgatadi.

Yaponiyaning barcha maktab o'quvchilari formada bo'lishi shart. O'rta maktabdan boshlab barcha o'quvchilar formada yurishi shart. Ko'p maktablar o'z formasiga ega, ammo odatda bolalar harbiy uslubda kiyinadi, qizlar esa matroskada yuradi. Bu qoida xulq-atvor tarbiyasining bir qismi hisoblanadi, tanlangan liboslar ham ishchi kayfiyatni hosil qiladi.

Maktablarda davomat 99,99 foizni tashkil etadi. Biror marta maktabdagi mashg'ulotlarni o'tkazib yubormagan odamni eslashimiz qiyin kechadi, lekin Yaponiya uchun bu me'yorga aylangan holat. Bundan tashqari, yapon o'quvchilari mashg'ulotlarga deyarli hech qachon kech qolmaydi. Maktab o'quvchilarining 91 foizi har doim o'qituvchiga quloq soladi.

Bitta bitiruv imtihonining natijalari hammasini hal qiladi. Yuqori sinflar yakunlanganidan so'ng o'quvchilar bitta test topshiradi, uning natijalari kim



oliygohga kira olishini hal qiladi. Bitiruvchi faqat bitta oliygohni tanlash huquqiga ega, uning tanlovi kelajakdagi maoshini va hayot darajasini belgilab beradi.

Raqobat ancha kuchli — bitiruvchilarning 76 foizi maktabdan so‘ng ta’limni davom ettiradi.

Universitet yillari hayotdagi eng yaxshi ta’til sifatida esda qoladi. Uzoq yillar to‘xtovsiz mashg‘ulot va tayyorgarlikdan so‘ng muayyan natijaga erishgan yoshlar ta’til qilishni istashi tabiiy. Yaponiya ta’lim tizimining yuqoridagi o‘ziga xosliklari tufayli bu palla universitet yillariga to‘g‘ri keladi. Shu bois universitet tahsili har bir yaponning hayotidagi eng yengil va betashvish davr hisoblanadi. Ishga kirishdan oldin olingan ta’til misoli, axir yaponlar bolalikdan ishga ulkan mas’uliyat va muhabbat bilan yondashishga o‘rgatiladi. Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar

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## **UNIFORM HEALTH OF THE TAJIK ALUMINUM LEDNIGIG PLANT ON GASLARING INFLUENCE (ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE DISTRICTS OF THE SURKHANDARYA REGION)**

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The region of Surkhandarya is located in the south of our Republic, borders with the regions of Tajikistan from the North-East, Afghanistan from the south and Turkmenistan from the west, causing serious damage to the environment as a result of the development of technical and industrial enterprises.

In addition to the natural pollution of the atmosphere, in addition to this, it is also intellectually polluted by human hands. This is due to the fact that the energy sector, the construction of various industrial enterprises, the excessive production of vehicles and their use in accordance with the requirements of world standards are not in the White House. And the waste from these industrial enterprises is spread to the environment in a liquid and solid state with the help of gases. In particular, the release of toxic gases into the atmosphere poses a great threat to the life of all plants and animals, as well as humans.

The fluoride hydrogen, nitrogen oxide, sulfur dioxide and other similar gases, which are separated from Tajikistan (TojAZ), that is, from the aluminum plant, spread into the atmosphere throughout the time of the Surkhandarya region. The compounds of poisonous gases that separate, accumulate not only atmospheric air, but also plant, soil, water, living things in the body of people, causing them great spiritual, social, economic damage. As a result, in the body of plants and animals of the Sariosian, Uzun, Denov, Shurchi, Altinsay, Kumkurgan and Jarkurgan districts, more than a dozen diseases of the human body have been diagnosed. And since the number of sick people increases from year to year, it is necessary to conduct in-depth scientific research. This determines the relevance of this topic.

Due to the destructive impact of Tajik aluminum plant (TojAZ) on the environment and public health, the environmental situation in Sariosia, uzun and Denov districts of the Surkhandarya region is becoming more acute. As the amount of atmosphere, water resources, hydrogen with fluoride in the soil and other toxic substances emitted by the plant increases, the risk of various diseases increases, especially babies born dead or disabled increases. The incidence of recurrence of pathological disorders in children and adults in the districts with cross-border exposure to these toxic substances is 3 times higher than the average in the Surkhandarya region.

The Uzbek-Tajik government agreement on cooperation in improving the environmental situation in the zone of negative impact of the Tajik aluminum plant is also not implemented, in particular, the negative impact of the Tajik aluminum





plant was explained in Tashkent on November 17, 1994, the program of scientific research and technical work on improving the environmental situation of the Tajik aluminum plant Activities aimed at reducing the negative impact of the plant on the population and the environment living in the mentioned regions of the Surkhondarya region, stipulated in the article of the agreement, have not been fully implemented in the following directions, in particular:

Financing of the development of sanitary and hygienic architects and environmental architects in hot climatic conditions, as well as determining the amount of economic damage caused;

Implementation of an automated control system on atmospheric air pollution;

Compensation of economic losses of negative impact in Uzun and Sariasia districts of the Surkhondarya region.

With the increase in the production capacity of the Tajik aluminum plant, the environmental situation in this region can worsen and aggravate. For the initial assessment of the impact of cross-border pollutants, especially fluorinated hydrogen released by the Tajikistan aluminum plant on the environment of the population and some regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the Surkhondarya region, the data of the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Health, the state of Uzgidromet, the state of Ergeodeskadastr, the Botanical and Zoological Institutes of the Academy.

TojAZ has a projected capacity of 548 thousand tons aluminum production in a year.

The total amount of release of harmful substances into the atmosphere was reduced to 21,613 thousand tons, including fluorinated hydrogen from 1342,6 tons to 652,6 tons.

The maximum level of pollution of atmospheric air with fluorinated hydrogen in the territory of Sariasia at a distance of 11,5 km from the Tajik aluminum plant is -1,4 STChK o's. as indicated, the maximum amount reached 0,048 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (2,4 STChK). High levels of fluoride were observed in soils and plants.

Analysis of the dynamics of the amount of fluorinated hydrogen in atmospheric air indicates that the average annual amount is at the level of 0,002-0,004 mg/m<sup>3</sup>. The maximum single-dose amount was recorded around 0,010-0,019, the sulfur dioxide content was about 0,005 mg/m<sup>3</sup> per day on average.

The amount of compounds (chlorogenic acid, quversatin and flavonoids) performed by regional centers of the Ministry of health of the Republic of Uzbekistan sanitary-epidemiological service was only 15-20% compared with control samples.

Among the inhabitants of the districts of Sariosia and Uzun, patients with fluorosis of the tooth were registered, with an average intensive index of 11.9% (every 1000 people).

Endemic fluorosis is a disease caused by an increase in the content of fluoride and other toxic gases in the air and water content, which occurs as a result of damage to the tooth buds during the mother's pregnancy. The disease begins mainly before



the tooth erupts, and with the eruption of the tooth, defects begin to appear in it. To date, in the population of the Northern Districts of the region, it has been found that there are more than five types of fly agaric disease (barcode form, spotted form, White oachipor form, erosive form, destructive form).

In the rating compiled by the International Organization "let's protect children", it is not surprising or spontaneous that Uzbekistan ranks 9th among the countries that care most about the health of the growing younger generation. In particular, the poisonous gas coming out of the Tajik aluminum plant was not only affected the health of people living in these regions, but also prevented the development of trees and livestock. The number of births among the residents of these districts is increasing, the interest rate decreases day by day, the number of children with disabilities.

According to statistics, in the Surkhandarya region until July 1, 2020 there were 14 districts and 1 city, 10998 of the population living here were included in the list of disabled children under 16 years of age, 32.4% of them correspond to Sariosia, Uzun and Denov districts.

The relationship between children's illness and living conditions has been found in a number of similar studies. Family, living (home) conditions have a direct impact on the health of family members and are of great importance in medicine and health care as a motivating factor in the occurrence of certain diseases. Therefore, every medical worker, especially doctors engaged in professional work, should be able to correctly assess the living conditions of the family and draw the appropriate conclusions and develop measures for the Prevention of diseases. The results of our study showed that the lower the quality description of home conditions, the higher the incidence of children, including 19% as long as families with disabled children have unsatisfactory home conditions.

The outbreak of infertility cases in young boys and girls living in the Northern Districts today, an increase in the incidence of various diseases in people, an increase in their number, infertility, the birth of babies with disabilities have become a tragedy for the nation.

Thus, effective measures should be developed not only to alleviate the acute environmental situation in the districts of the Surkhandarya region, but also to completely change it to the whole good. After all, even a child, a person's suffering is a great tragedy. And in these districts hundreds of thousands of people live. Therefore, it is necessary to take immediate measures to eliminate the destructive impact of this enterprise on ecology and public health.

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## МАЛАКОФАУНА ВОДОХРАНИЛИЩА ГИССАР И УЩЕЛЬЕ ИЛОНЛИ ГИССАРСКОГО ХРЕБТА

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Наземные моллюски являются важной частью сообществ живых существ. Во многих биотопах они составляют значительную часть сообществ деструкторов отмершей органики, и фитофагов. В свою очередь моллюски служат пищей многих видов позвоночных и беспозвоночных, зачастую составляя значительную часть рациона. А некоторые виды являются специализированными малакофагами. Немаловажна роль моллюсков и как промежуточных хозяев паразитов, в первую очередь плоских червей, окончательными хозяевами которых являются различные виды позвоночных а, иногда, и человек. Некоторые крупные виды могут достигать большой численности в агроценозах и нередко приносят определенный вред (в первую очередь на приусадебных хозяйствах), портя некоторые садовые культуры. В настоящее время, фауна наземных гастропод в Узбекистана вообще, и в Гиссарского хребта исследована крайне слабо. Известно лишь несколько работ . (А.Пазилова, Ф.Гаибназарова). Целью данной работы является изучение видового состава наземных брюхоногих моллюсков в окрестностях водохранилища Гиссар и ущелье Илонли Гиссарского хребта. Исходя из этого, ставились следующие задачи: 1 - овладеть методикой сбора наземных моллюсков; 2 - выявить места концентрации редких и охраняемых в сопредельных государствах видов для исследуемой территории. Исследования проводились с марта 2019 по март 2021 гг. Были выбраны следующие биотопы: чуль, адыр, тау.

Вертикальный профиль исследовали от окрестностей водохранилища Гиссарак на восток до левого притока Гиссар, затем по направлению на юг и по ущ. Илонли – в верхние растительные пояса до субальпийского.

Чуль. Расположен на высоте 650–900 м над ур. моря. Малакофауна этого пояса изучена в следующих биотопах: сады и огороды, берега рек и арыков.

В садах и огородах, на траве, в опавшей листве и в гниющих растительных остатках обнаружены: *Deroceras laeve* (5), *D. agreste* (6), *Candacharica levanderi* (3).

По берегам рек и арыков среди зарослей трав нами выявлены: *Cochlicopa nitens* (10), *C. lubrica* (6), *Vallonia costata* (11), *Pupilla muscorum* (14), *Angomphalia regeliana* (4), *C. levanderi* (3), *Zonitoides nitidus* (9).

На неосвоенных землях в полукустарниках и на стеблях зарослей трав *Xeropicta sandaharica* (25) образует плотные популяции.



Таким образом, в поясе чуль мы обнаружили 11 наземных моллюсков. Характерный для данного пояса вид – *X. sandaharica*.

Адыр охватывает все холмисто-волнистое предгорное пространство с лессовым чехлом, занимает большую часть территории северо-западной части Гиссарского хребта. Адыр, по схеме К. З. Закирова (1955), распадается на две подзоны или два яруса: 1) нижний адыр, где рельеф спокойный, 500–900–1200 м; 2) верхний, где рельеф сравнительно резкий с частыми обнажениями подпочвенных пород; высота его 1000-1500 м. Растительность нижнего адыра составляют ранговые: *Philomis thapsoides*, *Prosalea drupacea* и др. Растительность верхнего адыра представлена миндальниками, которые уцелели лишь в более или менее отдаленных от населенных пунктов местах.

В поясе адыр нами изучены следующие биотопы: у подножия склонов, среди полукустарников: *Pseudonapaeus sogdiana* (17), *Sphyradium doliolum* (13), *Chondrulopsina intumescens* (9), *Xeropicta sandaharica* (15), *Gibbulnopsis signata* (21).

Вдоль арыков среди зарослей трав, под камнями обнаружены: *Cochlicopa nitens* (11), *C. lubrica* (9), *Pupilla muscorum* (18), *Vertigo pygmaea* (5), *Phenacolimax annularis* (13), *Angiomphalia regeliana* (4), *D. laeve* (3), *D. agreste* (5), *Zonitoides nitidus* (5), *Vallonia costata* (15).

Недалеко от ручьев среди кустарников, под камнями развиваются *C. levanderi* (5), *C. roseni* (7), *C. kaznakovi* (3).

Всего в поясе адыр выявлено 17 видов.

Тау. По естественно-историческим условиям этот пояс можно подразделить на две полосы или подзоны.

1. Нижняя подзона тау (ярус) – переходная полоса от нижележащей зоны адыра – характеризуется наличием эфемерных растений с более или менее ксерофильными долго вегетирующими доминантами степного типа. Древесные и кустарниковые формы вытеснены по разным причинам, главным образом в результате деятельности человека. Высота полосы 1400–1800–2100 м. над ур. м.

В данной подзоне обнаружены, в основном, те же комплексы наземных моллюсков, что в поясе адыр.

2. В верхней подзоне почти нет эфемерных растений. Здесь лучше развиты деревья и кустарники. В аналогичных условиях постепенно увеличивается число видов более или менее мезофильных растений.

В данной подзоне моллюски обитают в различных биотопах: на древесно-кустарниковой растительности, на скалах и осыпях, на берегах ручьев и родников.

В древесно-кустарниковой растительности на щебнистых склонах нами обнаружены 8 видов: *S. doliolum* (10), *G. signata* (15), *Pupilla triplicata* (12), *Vertigo antivertigo* (12), *Pyramidula rupestris* (7), *Pseudonapaeus albiplicata* (4), *Chondrulopsina intumescens* (8), *L. maculata* (5);



В биотопе кустарников с осыпями встречается 6 видов: *Ps. kasnakovi* (5), *Ps. otostomus* (4), *Ch. fedtschenkoii* (10), *Leucozonella rubens* (6), *L. mesoleuca* (7), *Macrochlamys sogdiana* (2).

Скалы и осыпи более бедны моллюсками, чем остальные биотопы. Здесь среди камней и растительных остатков наблюдается 6 видов: *Leucozonella rufispira* (4), *L. retteri* (3), *L. caria* (1), *Vallonia ladacensis* (10), *Macrochlamys turanica* (5), *P. anzobica* (10).

Вдоль арыков и родников, а также недалеко от ручьев среди зарослей растений обитают 11 видов: *Cochlicopa nitens* (5), *C. lubrica* (10), *C. lubricella* (9), *Vallonia costata* (11), *V. pulchella* (8), *Pupilla muscorum* (10), *Vertigo antivertigo* (7), *Columella columella* (6), *Deroceras laeve* (3), *Candacharia rutellum* (2), *Zonitoides nitidus* (10).

В малакофауне водохранилища Гиссар и ущелье Илонли Гиссарского хребта выделяется разнообразием и богатством видов (после сем. *Buliminidae*). Здесь его представляют 5 подсемейств, 12 родов и 38 видов, составляющие 22.22 % малакофауны.

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## **THE ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF POLITICAL PARTIES IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN.**

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**Annotation:** The People's Democratic Party of Uzbekistan, the Democratic Party "Milliy Tiklanish," the Social Democratic Party "Adolat," the Movement of Entrepreneurs and Businessmen - the Liberal Democratic Party of Uzbekistan, and the Ecological Party of Uzbekistan are the five political parties in the country today. The importance and involvement of the above-mentioned parties in public administration and other socio-political processes in the Republic of Uzbekistan are discussed in depth in this article.

**Keywords:** political parties, People's Democratic Party, "National Revival", "Justice", Liberal Democratic Party of Uzbekistan, "Ecological" party, democracy, political processes, elections.

The term "party" comes from the Latin word "part," which meant "labor," or "portion." A political party is a segment of the population, socioeconomic stratum, or strata that has been scientifically defined as follows. Political parties are primarily the most active members of society, seeking to seize, maintain, and exercise state power on behalf of the people through elected representatives. Political parties are a distinct civil society institution that serves as a public organization. It serves an essential sociopolitical and representative role.

It is required to have a relatively large position in the representative organizations of state authority in order to achieve programmatic goals that represent the interests of political parties. Each political party strives to increase its donor base. Political parties, in particular, are getting increasingly active in the run-up to the elections. The election campaign's propaganda of the objectives and goals included in their program will have a greater impact on the election results the better and more innovative it is.

We may simply conclude that political parties in the Republic of Uzbekistan have a minor presence and influence in the political arena. For example, the PDP, which portrays itself as a champion of the concerns of retirees and the poor, has promised voters that they will put into action ideas like raising living standards and promoting social activism.

- The Democratic Party "Milliy Tiklanish" aims to restore national heritage and values, to enrich them, to develop the tourism industry.
- The SDP "Adolat" has set goals and objectives in the areas of social justice, science, education and health.
- UzLiDeP, the country's leading party, has defended the interests of entrepreneurs and business people.



- The Ecological Party of Uzbekistan has undertaken all the work related to raising the ecological culture of the population.

Each political party is running a candidate in the presidential elections of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which will be conducted on October 24, 2021. They are introducing their viewpoint and electoral platform to the wider public as part of the political process. Our country is beginning on wide and deep democratic changes in all domains and industries at the same time that it is entering a new period of development. At the same time, our society is focusing on advancing the ideals of multipartyism, political pluralism, diversity of opinion, openness, and transparency, as outlined in the Action Strategy. It is known that from the very beginning of these elections, all political parties present their election programs, that is, their tasks, their plans, their political platforms. In doing so, they support the candidacy of people who come up with new ideas and gain prestige among the people, who stand out from the crowd with their hard work.

In conclusion, people have the right to self-determination in liberalizing all domains of political life, developing states and societies, enhancing citizens' political and economic participation, and creating proper conditions for the full realization of human potential. The multiparty system is critical for the free expression of people's wills, the realization of their goals, the promotion and implementation of the right to protection, and the creation of an effective mechanism to maintain a balance in our society between various interests, opposing forces, and actions. Also, the activities of each party can serve as a model for people's democracy. These political movements, of course, play an important role in the development of our country.

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## **CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILD HELMINTOSIS IN SURKHANDARYA REGION**

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Helminthiasis is one of the most common diseases in the world, accounting for a significant proportion of common diseases and having a negative impact on the socio-economic indicators of society. Even though 80% of cases are registered among children, it remains a constant problem among the population at this age. Pathogens weaken children's immune system and cause the development of various allergic diseases, including dermatitis, asthmatic bronchitis, rhinitis and metabolic disorders, various intestinal diseases, physical and mental weakness and many other diseases, as well as acquired disorders. It should be noted that children have high morbidity rates due to close contact with contaminated toys, household appliances and external environmental factors (soil, open water pool).

Currently, the incidence of enterobiasis (ostrich), hymenolepidosis (tapeworm), and ascariasis (ascarida) in children is 80% higher than in other types of helminths. In children's institutions, this figure is 90%. In particular, in Surkhandarya region, in kindergartens located in Termez, Denau, Shurchi, Altynsay, Boysun, Jarkurgan and Termez districts, disinfection of children's toys is not at the necessary level, so helminthiasis is more common among children of child age. Percentage of children with helminthiasis in these districts and town of Termez is increasing day by day and number of children with disabilities is increasing.

Sanitary and demographic indicators of Surkhandarya region, data on children's health, medical services for population of separate districts, statistics on condition of population of Surkhandarya region The causes of helminthiasis in children were studied.

The cities of Termez, Denau, Shurchi, Altynsay, Boysun, Jarkurgan and Termez in Surkhandarya province were exposed to helminthiasis using the "incident monitoring" research method. Healthy children (300 children) were included in the control group, children with helminthosis (300 children) were included in the incident group and the study was based on these groups and we studied the study in 4 stages. According to statistics, as of December 31, 2019 in Surkhandarya region there are 13 districts and 1 city in which 83.4 % of children registered with enterobiasis, ascariasis, hymenolepidosis at children aged till 14 years live in Termez, Denau, Shurchi, Altynsay, Boysun, Jarkurgan and Termez districts.

According to Table 1, if we look at the dynamics of helminths in children in the Surkhandarya region in 2018-2019, we can see a trend of increasing helminths in



children. The helminth disease incidence in children increased slightly compared to 2018, including 6.8% by 300 children in 2018 and 7.3% by 2019.

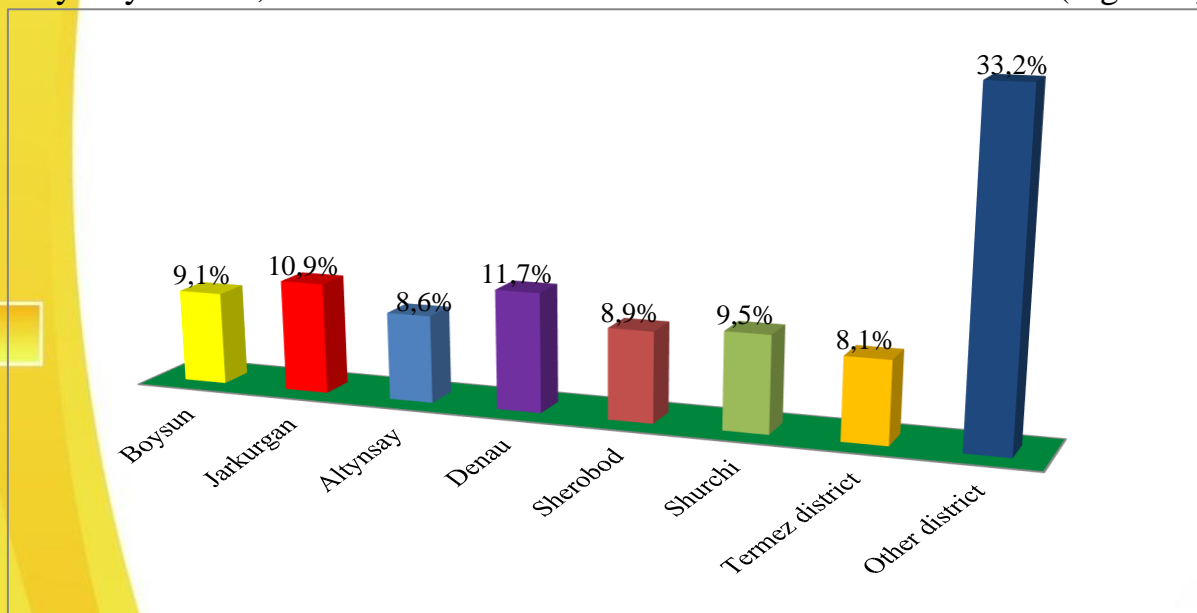
The following helminths are the main causes of helminthiasis in children:

**Askarid** - when playing in the mud, leaving the street, do not wash your hands thoroughly with soap before eating and after going to the toilet, do not make sure to litter a person (often do not wash the toilet seats), use a few children without disinfected toys, do not wash fruits and vegetables completely (without cleaning or in raw form) when eating nails are not removed often, personal hygiene rules are not observed;

**Striped worms** - from well cooked or raw meat (worm eggs to pork, beef and fish);

**Oysters** may spread through toilet seats or when hygiene is not practiced, and when a person with oysters breathes, ostrich eggs are thrown into the air while breathing.

According to our study, enterobiasis in children under 14 years old in Surkhandarya region in 2018-2019 is 11.7% in Denau district, 10.9% in Jarkurgan district, 9.5% in Shurchi district, 9.1% in Boysun district, 8.9% in Sherabad district, 8.6% in Altynsay district, 8.1% in Termez district and 33.2% in other districts (Figure 1).



**Figure 1: The prevalence rate of enterobiasis in children under 14 years of age.**

The prevalence of ascariidosis by sex was 50.7% among boys in 2018, 49.3% among girls, 51% among boys in 2019, 49% among girls, 50.8% among boys in 2020 and 49.2% among girls.

This table shows that the prevalence of ascariidosis by sex is slightly higher in boys than in girls.

According to our study, the incidence of enterobiasis in children in Surkhandarya region is 44% and that of ascariidosis is 23%, which is the main cause of helminthiasis. Among all infected helminthoses, 78.9% of cases of enterobiasis in



children, 71% of cases of ascariidosis, 69.7% of oostriidosis, 58.5% of hymenolepidosis and 55% of hyardiasis in children.

Studies have shown that the most important requirement in the fight against helminthiasis is the prevention and choice of the right and effective medicines. In order to understand which drugs to use, it is necessary to undergo a thorough examination, determine the stage of the disease and only then begin treatment. During the prophylaxis, it is necessary to monitor the sanitary condition of living, working and training areas. Fish and meat should be well roasted, as they may contain helminths. Immunity measures should be taken. Effective treatment is not possible without proper understanding of adaptation mechanisms.

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## **THE ACTIVITY OF POLITICAL PARTIES AS A FACTOR OF STABILITY IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF UZBEKISTAN**

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### **Abstract**

In recent years, Uzbekistan has witnessed significant positive changes in the activities of political parties. As an institution of civil society, parties have found their place in society. The article highlights the role of political parties in the development of Uzbekistan, the opportunities created for their free operation. Attention is also paid to the prospects for the development of political parties in Uzbekistan.

**Keywords:** *development, party, multiparty system, civil society, political competition, democracy.*

**Introduction.** In any society built on a system of democracy, political parties are embodied as the primary political institution that forms the government, representing the political will of the people. In Uzbekistan, too, governance is formed through open and democratic elections through political parties. This, in turn, is one of the main features of civil society and the rule of law. Political parties have a direct or indirect role in the formation of each state authority responsible for the development of the country. The main reason for our emphasis on the formation of political parties in Uzbekistan is the beginning of a new stage in the development of civil society in the country.

**The main part.** In recent years, Uzbekistan has witnessed the liberalization of freedom of speech, protection of human rights in general. This is due to the rule of law in society, the increase in political activity of the population, the political will of the newly formed government. Several reforms related to the activities of political parties are also underway. In particular, the Electoral Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, adopted in 2019, will further strengthen the competition between the parties in the elections in a transparent and democratic spirit.

It is no exaggeration to say that Uzbekistan has created all the conditions for the free functioning of political parties. The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan also contains separate laws regulating the activities of parties. The best practices of the most developed countries in the development and implementation of these laws are studied.

Article 58 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan states that “The state shall safeguard the rights and lawful interests of public associations, and provide them with equal legal possibilities for participating in public life.

Interference by state bodies and officials in the activity of public associations, as well as interference by public associations in the activity of state bodies and



officials, shall be impermissible” defined as [1. p. 19]. Article 56 of the Constitution recognizes political parties as public associations.

Also, the activities of political parties are regulated by the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Political Parties" adopted in 1996 and "On Financing of Political Parties" adopted in 2004. They clearly define the issues of formation of political parties, their sources of funding, suspension, and liquidation.

There are currently five political parties in Uzbekistan. In particular, the People's Democratic Party of Uzbekistan (1991), the Justice Social Democratic Party of Uzbekistan, Democratic Party of National Revival of Uzbekistan (2008), Movement of Entrepreneurs and Businessmen - Liberal Democratic Party of Uzbekistan (2003), Ecological Party of Uzbekistan (2019).

Increasing the role of political parties in the development of Uzbekistan is recognized as an important factor in ensuring stability. President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev's report on July 12, 2017, at a meeting with representatives of the Oliy Majlis, political parties, and the Ecological Movement of Uzbekistan "Due to your activity, the growing level of political and legal culture of citizens and the strengthening of the multiparty system in our country, in the future the composition of the government, including the posts of ministers, chairmen of state committees, will be offered by political parties”[2. p. 586].

We can assess the role of political parties in the formation of the entire government as one of the boldest steps towards civil society. It is a positive fact that in the current regional, city, and district councils of people's deputies are elected deputies from the party, decisions are made on issues of local significance. In the future, the enrichment of the leading cadres in the government with cadres trained directly by the parties will further strengthen the party's position in society.

In countries with a two-party or multi-party system in a democratic order, there will be healthy competition between the ruling parties and the opposition parties. Opposition parties develop alternative programs for national development and submit their proposals for public discussion, criticize the mistakes, shortcomings, abuses in the activities of the current government, thus forcing the government to find ways to successfully solve existing problems in society [3. p.110].

In general, the existence of an alternative to the competition and governance between the parties that formed the current government and the parties that oppose it serves to increase the government's critical approach to its activities, as well as their accountability.

Acts as a stabilizer through civil society institutions and organizations. It helps him in times of crisis in the activities of the state, creates strong structures that ensure the life of society [6. p.16].

As political parties are a politicized institution of civil society, their responsibilities are also considerable. Parties are an institution that assists the state in terms of



raising the political awareness of the population, promoting and conveying the correct formation of public policy.

By the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 7, 2017, As a result of the approval and implementation of the "Strategy of Action" on the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021, civil society institutions began to develop based on democratic principles [5. p.188].

The first direction of the "Strategy of Action" is to deepen democratic reforms aimed at improving the state and society, and to further strengthen the role of parliament and political parties in modernizing the country [7].

Liberalization of public administration in Uzbekistan, ensuring decentralization of power, the gradual transfer of state powers to non-governmental organizations, local governments, and the private sector are among the main tasks set out in the "Strategy of Action".

The formation of representative democracy in any state is inconceivable without political parties. Therefore, in our country, great importance is attached to increasing the role of political parties in the process of socio-economic, political, and legal reforms. The legal framework for their activities is being strengthened and their powers are being expanded. As a result, the responsibility of political parties to further increase the social effect of reforms has increased, and now foreign scholars and international experts acknowledge that the improvement of parliamentary activity in Uzbekistan has reached a new level [4. p. 206].

Conclusion. The effectiveness of political parties is very important for the development of Uzbekistan. As an institution of civil society, political parties should be involved in the ongoing reforms in all areas of Uzbekistan, as well as point out some shortcomings of public administration, provide alternative development options. Political parties, like all non-governmental non-profit organizations, must play a supporting role in the state. It is necessary to be able to take full advantage of the opportunities to raise the political awareness of citizens in society.

Although political parties in Uzbekistan do not have the same long history as political parties operating in the developed countries of the world, they are an institution of civil society with a clear purpose and position, gaining great experience in the political process.

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## O‘ZBEKISTONDA DAVLAT BYUDJETI DAROMADLARINI KENGAYTIRISHDA SOLIQ ISLOHOTLARI

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### Introduction

Mamlakatimizda olib borilayotgan keng ko‘lamli islohotlar samarali soliq siyosati, uning iqtisodiyot taraqqiyoti ravnaqi uchun muhim mexanizm ekanligi, shuningdek, soliq siyosatidagi shiddatli islohotlarning borishiga, bu sohaga oid soliq amaliyotidagi tizimli o‘zgarishlarni real baholashni belgilab beradi. Shu nuqtai-nazardan ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlanishning hozirgi bosqichida yangi talablar asosida davlat byudjeti daromadlari barqarorligini ta‘minlashda soliqlar ta‘sirchanligini oshirish masalalarini o‘rganish muhim ahamiyatga ega.

Soliqlar va boshqa majburiy to‘lovlarning to‘liq va barqaror yig‘ilishini ta‘minlash, davlatning moliya tizimi mustahkamligining muhim shartlaridan biri hisoblanadi. Bugungi kunda, mazkur masalaning yechimi soliq ma‘murchiligi bilan uzviy bog‘liqdir. Shu sababdan ham soliq yukini pasaytiruvchi potensial zaxira, halol soliq to‘lovchilar orasida raqobat rejimi tengligini ta‘minlash va soliq tizimi faoliyati bilan bog‘liq xarajatlarni pasaytirish orqali soliq ma‘murchiligi darajasini oshirilishiga soliq siyosatining muhim yo‘nalishi sifatida qaralmoqda.

Bu borada O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Sh.Mirziyoevning quyidagi fikrlarini keltirib o‘tmoqchimiz: «Soliq islohotlardan asosiy maqsad – joriy va kelgusi yillarda iqtisodiy barqarorlikni ta‘minlashdir. Buning uchun tadbirkorlarni qo‘llab-quvvatlash va bu orqali byudjet tushumlarini muntazam oshirib borish zarur. Yagona yo‘limiz – tadbirkorlar sonini ko‘paytirish, odamlarni ishbilarmon qilish».<sup>1</sup>

Mamlakatda islohotlarni yanada chuqurlashtirish va iqtisodiy taraqqiyotni jadallashtirishning muhim ustuvor yo‘nalishlarini o‘zida aks ettirgan Harakatlar strategiyasida iqtisodiyotni yanada rivojlantirish va liberallashtirish yo‘nalishida muhim vazifa etib «soliq yukini kamaytirish va soliqqa tortish tizimini soddalashtirish siyosatini davom ettirish, soliq ma‘muriyatchiligini takomillashtirish va tegishli rag‘batlantiruvchi choralarni kengaytirish»<sup>2</sup> belgilandi.

Yuqoridagi dolzarb masalalarni hal etish maqsadida, Muhtaram Prezidentimizning tashabbuslari bilan 2018 yil 29 iyunda qabul qilingan “O‘zbekiston Respublikasining soliq siyosatini takomillashtirish konsepsiyasi to‘g‘risida”gi<sup>3</sup> Farmoni soliq siyosatidagi muhim yo‘nalish bo‘ldi. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi soliq siyosatini takomillashtirish konsepsiyasida soliqqa tortish tizimini tubdan isloh etish, shu jumladan, soliqlar va majburiy to‘lovlarni qisqartirish, samarasiz soliq imtiyozlarini bekor qilish ko‘zda tutilgan. Qulay raqobatli muhit

<sup>1</sup> O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Sh.M.Mirziyoevning Oliy Majlisga qilgan murojaatidan 2020 yil yanvar

<sup>2</sup> O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining Farmoni. O‘zbekiston Respublikasini yanada rivojlantirish bo‘yicha Harakatlar strategiyasi to‘g‘risida. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi qonun hujjatlari to‘plami, 2017 y., 6-son, 70-modda.

<sup>3</sup> O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2018 yil 29 iyundagi “O‘zbekiston Respublikasining soliq siyosatini takomillashtirish konsepsiyasi to‘g‘risida” gi 5468-son Farmoni. //http://lex.uz.



yaratish, soliq qonunchiligi barqarorligi va soddalashtirilishini ta'minlash, soliq yuklamasini kamaytirish, respublika investitsion jozibadorligini oshirish, soliq ma'muriyatchiligini takomillashtirish konsepsiyaning asosiy maqsadlari hisoblanadi.

Coliq siyosati doirasida mamlakat ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy taraqqiyotining istiqboldagi vazifalarini hisobga olgan holda davlat byudjeti daromadlari barqarorligini ta'minlashda soliq ta'sirchanligini oshirish yo'llarini tizimli tarzda tadqiq etish va ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlanish moliyaviy ta'minotining muhim asosi davlatning fiskal maqsadlari va soliqlarning samarali amal qilish mexanizmi mutanosibligini o'zaro muvofiqlashtirish orqali takomillashtirish alohida o'ringallaydi. "Mamlakatimizda soliq siyosatini takomillashtirish Konsepsiyasi qabul qilingach, soliq tizimi modernizatsiyasi amalga oshirilib kelinmoqda va bu sharoitda davlatning samarali soliq siyosatini ta'minlash maqsadida "halol (insofli) soliq to'lovchilarni yanada rag'batlantirish", "daromadlarni legallashtirish va "yashirin iqtisodiyot" ulushini kamaytirish", soliq munosabatlarida "soliq organlari va soliq to'lovchilarning "hamkorlikda o'sish"ga asoslangan yangi muloqoti tizimiga o'tish", "soliq tizimi ijtimoiyligi va adolatligining o'sib borishi" kabi mutanosibliklarni o'zaro muvofiqlashtirish hamda uyg'unlashtirish lozim".<sup>4</sup>

Soliq islohotlarining natijalari ayniqsa bevosita va bilvosita soliqlar nisbati o'zgarganidan yaqqol ko'ringan. 2018 yilda byudjet daromadlari asosan bilvosita soliqlar hisobiga shakllangan va ularning ulushi 50 foizdan oshiqni tashkil qilgan. Bu yuqori inflyatsiyani o'tkazgan va soliq yig'ishni narxlarning ko'tarilishi bilan moslashtirishga majbur bo'lgan rivojlanayotgan ko'plab mamlakatlar, jumladan Afrika va Lotin Amerikasi davlatlariga xosdir.

Uch yillik islohotlar natijalariga ko'ra bevosita va bilvosita soliqlarning nisbati ijobiy tomonga o'zgargan. O'zbekiston byudjetida 2020 yil yakuni bilan bevosita va bilvosita soliqlar ulushi deyarli teng bo'ldi: 34% – bevosita soliqlar va 34,9% – bilvosita soliqlar

Pandemiya davrida iqtisodiyotning ayrim tarmoqlari va xo'jalik yurituvchi sub'ektlarga berilgan imtiyoz va boshqa chora-tadbirlarni amalga oshirilishi 2020 yil tushumlariga ta'sir ko'rsatdi.

Byudjet tarkibidagi ijobiy o'zgarishlarning asosiy omili bo'lib, soliq tizimida olib borilgan islohotlar asosida kiritilgan o'zgarishlarga qaratilgan quyidagi<sup>5</sup> yo'nalishlar bo'lgan:

- ish haqi fondiga soliq yukini kamaytirilganligi;
- dividendlar va foizlar ko'rinishidagi daromadlar uchun to'lov manbaidan olinadigan foyda solig'i stavkasini 10 foizdan 5 foizgacha pasaytirilganligi;
- yuridik shaxslarning mol-mulkiga solinadigan soliq stavkasini 5 foizdan 2 foizgacha pasaytirilganligi;
- qo'shimcha foyda solig'ini bekor qilinganligi;
- yillik aylanmasi (daromadi) 1 mlrd. so'mdan ortiq bo'lgan korxonalar uchun umumbelgilangan soliqlarni to'lashga o'tishi;
- barcha xo'jalik yurituvchi sub'ektlarga, shu jumladan aylanmasi (daromadi) 1 mlrd. so'mgacha bo'lgan yuridik shaxslarning mol-mulkiga solinadigan soliq, yer solig'i va suv resurslaridan foydalanganlik uchun soliqlarni to'lashni joriy etilishi;

<sup>4</sup> Azizov U.O'. Izchil soliq siyosati – iqtisodiy rivojlanish omili. «O'zbekistonda Harakatlar strategiyasini samarali amalga oshirishda soliq siyosatini takomillashtirishning ustuvor yo'nalishlari» mavzusidagi ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyasi materiallari to'plami. – T.: «Iqtisod-Moliya», 2019. 6-b.

<sup>5</sup> Yangi tahrirdagi O'zbekiston Respublikasi soliq kodeksi. (O'zbekiston Respublikasining 30.12.2019 y. O'RQ-599-son Qonuni bilan tasdiqlangan) <https://lex.uz/docs/4674011>



– alohida soliq va bojxona imtiyozlarini bekor qilinishi.<sup>6</sup>

Davlat byudjeti daromadlari tarkibiga iqtisodiy tarmoqlarda amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlar hamda jahon bozorida xomashyo narxlarining o'zgarishi ta'sir ko'rsatdi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, davlat byudjeti daromadlarini shakllantirishda soliqlarning alohida ahamiyatga ega. Davlat byudjeti daromadlari barqarorligini ta'minlashda soliqlar ta'sirchanligini oshirish maqsadida soliq va boshqa to'lovlarni o'z vaqtida to'liq kelib tushishini va to'liq undirishni ta'minlash, shuningdek davlat byudjeti holati bilan YaIMning o'zgarish holati, talab komponentlari ta'siri doirasi, qo'shilgan qiymat hajmi tarkibi, eksport va import hajmiga ta'sir etuvchi ko'rsatkichlar guruhi, bazaviy hisoblash miqdorining o'zgarishi, ishlab chiqarish hajmlarini iqtisodiyot tarmoqlari kesimida o'sish darajalari kabi ko'rsatkichlarni bir butunligini tizimli tahlilini amalga oshirishib o'rganilishi maqsadga muvofiq, davlat byudjetiga muntazam daromad kelib tushishini ta'minlashda soliq ma'muriyatchiligida to'lovchilar va soliq solish ob'ektlarini to'liq qamrab olishi, soliqlarning yig'iluvchanligini oshirish maqsadida muddatlarida to'lanmagan soliqlar va boshqa majburiy to'lovlar uchun penya miqdorini oshirish lozim bo'lib hisoblanadi.

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## NORMALANGAN FAZOLARNING IZOMETRIYASI

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Qoraqalpog'iston Respublikasi Beruniy tumani 7-sonli umumta'lim maktabi

**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqolada normalangan fazolar, ularning izometrik bo'lish shartlari va ularga misollar keltirilgan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** normalangan fazo, izometriya, izometrik bo'lgan fazolar.

### Introduction

**1-ta'rif.**  $K$  maydoni ustidagi  $E$  chiziqli fazoning har bir  $x$  elementiga nomanfiy  $\|x\|$  haqiqiy soni mos qo'yilgan bo'lib, bu moslik quyidagi shartlarni qanoatlantirsin:

1.  $\|x\| = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0$ ;
2.  $\|\lambda x\| = |\lambda| \|x\|, \forall \lambda \in K, x \in E$ ;
3.  $\|x + y\| \leq \|x\| + \|y\|, x, y \in E$ .

U holda  $E$  fazoni normalangan fazo deb ataymiz.  $\|x\|$  soni esa  $x$  elementning normasi deb ataladi.

Agar bu shartlarning ikkinchisi bajarilmasa,  $E$  fazo  $F$  –fazo,  $\|x\|$  soni esa

$F$  –norma deb ataladi.

Aytaylik  $E$  va  $G$   $F$  – fazolari bo'lsin.

**2-ta'rif.**  $\alpha : E \rightarrow G$  normalangan fazolar uchun  $\|\alpha(x)\| = \|x\| (x \in E)$  bo'lsa, u holda  $\alpha$  izometriya,  $E$  va  $G$  fazolari esa izometrik deyiladi.

Boshqacha aytganda  $E$  va  $G$  fazolar izometrik bo'ladi, agar quyidagi shartlar bajarilsa:

1.  $\alpha$  o'zaro bir qiymatli akslantirish bo'lishi kerak;
2.  $\alpha$  chiziqli akslantirish bo'lishi kerak;
3.  $\|x\|_E = \|\alpha(x)\|_G$ .

Normalangan fazolarga misollar keltiramiz.

1.  $R$  haqiqiy sonlar fazosida normani  $\|x\| = |x|$  ko'rinishda kiritish mumkin.

Chunki norma aksiomalarini qanoatlantiradi.

- 1)  $\|x\| = |x| = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0$ ;





- 2)  $\|\lambda x\| = |\lambda x| = |\lambda| \|x\|$ ;  
 3)  $\|x + y\| = |x + y| \leq |x| + |y| = \|x\| + \|y\|$ .

## 2. $C[a, b]$ fazosida normani

$$\|f\| = \max_{a \leq t \leq b} |f(t)|$$

ko'rinishda kiritish mumkinligini ko'rsatamiz.

- 1)  $\|f\| = \max_{a \leq t \leq b} |f(t)| = 0 \Leftrightarrow f \equiv 0$ ;  
 2)  $\|\lambda f\| = \max_{a \leq t \leq b} |\lambda f(t)| = \max_{a \leq t \leq b} \{|\lambda| \cdot |f(t)|\} = |\lambda| \|f\|$ ;  
 3) Ixtiyoriy  $f, g \in C[a, b]$  funksiyalar uchun

$$\begin{aligned} |(f + g)(t)| &= |f(t) + g(t)| \leq |f(t)| + |g(t)| \leq \\ &\leq \max_{a \leq t \leq b} |f(t)| + \max_{a \leq t \leq b} |g(t)| = \|f\| + \|g\| \end{aligned}$$

Natijada,  $\|f + g\| \leq \|f\| + \|g\|$  tengsizlikka ega bo'lamiz.

## 3. $\nabla = \nabla_\mu$ o'lchovli funksiyalar to'plamini $L_0(\nabla_\mu) = L_0(\Omega, A, \mu)$ deb belgilaymiz.

$$L_{\log}(\nabla_\mu) = \{f \in L_0(\nabla_\mu) : \int_{\Omega} \log(1 + |f|) d\mu < +\infty\}$$

$\log$  – integrallanuvchi o'lchovli funksiyalar va har bir  $f \in L_{\log}(\nabla_\mu)$  uchun

$$\|f\|_{\log} = \int_{\Omega} \log(1 + |f|) d\mu \text{ normani mos qo'yamiz.}$$

$\|\cdot\|_{\log} : L_{\log}(\nabla_\mu) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$  funksiya F-norma hisoblanib quyidagi shartlarni qanoatlantiradi.

- (i).  $\|f\|_{\log} > 0$  hamma  $0 \neq f \in L_{\log}(\nabla_\mu)$ ;  
 (ii).  $\|\alpha f\|_{\log, \mu} \leq \|f\|_{\log, \mu}$  har qanday  $f \in L_{\log}(\nabla, \mu)$  va  $\alpha \leq 1$  sonlar;  
 (iii).  $\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \|\alpha f\|_{\log, \mu} = 0$  barcha  $f \in L_{\log}(\nabla, \mu)$  lar uchun;  
 (iv).  $\|f + g\|_{\log, \mu} \leq \|f\|_{\log, \mu} + \|g\|_{\log, \mu}$  barcha  $f, g \in L_{\log}(\nabla, \mu)$  lar uchun.

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## PARATEAKWONDA (WTF) SPORT MAYDONLARIDA.

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### Introduction

Ta'lim muassasalari uchun sport mashg'ulotlari dasturi bolalar va o'smirlar sport maktablari, olimpiya zaxiralarining ixtisoslashtirilgan bolalar va o'smirlar sport maktablari, olimpiya zaxiralari maktablari, federatsiyalar, yuqori sport mahorat maktabi, sport o'quv markazi va qo'shimcha ta'lim bilan shug'ullanadigan boshqa yuridik tashkilotlar, oliy talim muassasalari, shuningdek, magistratura bosqichlarida parasport texnikasini va nazariyasini o'qitish.

Ta'lim o'quv dasturi trener- o'qituvchilar, murabbiylar, sport yo'nalishidagi ta'lim muassasalarida ishlaydigan va parateakwondo (wtf) ni rivojlantiradigan o'qituvchilar uchun mo'ljallangan. Va shuningdek, samarali o'quv jarayonini tashkil qilishdan manfaatdor bo'lgan har bir kishiga. Dasturda ta'lim jarayonida muqarrar ranishda yuzaga keladigan sabablar va muammoli vaziyatlarni tavsiflovchi tushuntirish xati mavjud. Parateakwondo (wtf) nogironligi bo'lgan sportchilar bilan ishlashning xususiyatlari ko'rsatilgan. Davlat ta'lim standarti talablarining batafsil bayoni, soatlik yuklamasi va faol sport faoliyatining barcha bosqichlarida ta'lim mazmunining taxminiy taqsimlanishini o'z ichiga olgan me'yoriy qism, shuningdek tarjima standartlarini nazorat qiladi. Unda sport natijasiga erishish uchun o'rganilishi va o'zlashtirilishi kerak bo'lgan nazariy va amaliy materiallar bayon etilgan. Ta'lim va tarbiya jarayonining sifatini oshirish bo'yicha tavsiyalar har bir ta'lim bosqichi uchun yoziladi.

Bu dasturning birinchi nashridir, qayta ko'rib chiqilgan va sport amaliyoti uchun yangi materiallar bilan to'ldirilgan. O'zbekiston respublikasi ta'lim muassasalari uchun parateakwondo dasturi (wtf) o'zbekiston respublikasi ta'lim to'g'risidagi qonuni bolalarni o'qitish to'g'risidagi namunaviy nizomga muvofiq ishlab chiqish. O'zbekiston respublikasi hukumatining qarori, ta'lim vazirligining sport maktablari faoliyati tartibga soluvchi huquqiy va me'yoriy-huquqiy baza normativ hujjatlari va o'zbekiston respublikasi davlat qo'mitasi jismoniy tarbiya, sport va turizm bo'yicha. Ta'lim muassasalari uchun dasturlar normative-huquqiy asoslangan, ta'lim muassasalari uchun parateakwondo (wtf) dasturi beshta asosiy bosqichda ishlab chiqilgan:

- sportni sog'lomlashtirish guruhlarida 2 yillik mashg'ulotlar;
- dastlabki tayyorgarlik guruhlarida 3 yillik o'qish;
- o'quv o'quv guruhlarida 4 yillik o'qish;
- sportni takomillashtirish guruhlarida 3 yil o'qish;
- eng yuqori sport mahorati guruhlarida talab qilinadigan vaqt;

Hozirgi kunda ko'plab davlatlarga yo'naltirilgan sport yo'naltirilgan sport yo'nalishidagi ta'lim muassasalarida yuzaga kelgan qiyin moliyaviy vaziyat har doim murabbiy-o'qituvchiga o'z imkoniyatlari darajasida ishlashga imkon bermaydi, shuning uchun har qanday toifadagi fuqarolarni faol parateakwondo (wtf) ta'lim muassasalarida mashg'ulotlar. Shu bilan birga, murabbiy-o'qituvchining ishi bilan o'zini o'zi





ta'minlash faktori, ayniqsa, parateakwondo (wtf) mutaxassislari uchun stavkalar va ish vaqti soni cheklangan davlat muassasasida muhim ahamiyatga ega. Ta'lim muassasalarining qonuniy faoliyatiga aholining turli yosh guruhleri bila o'zini o'z ta'minlash bo'yicha mashg'ulotlar o'tkazish imkoniyatini joriy etish muassasa faoliyati ko'lamini sezilarli darajada kengaytiradi, parateakwondo (wtf) rivojlanishida qo'shimcha manfaatdor tomonlarni jalb qiladi. Parateakwondo (wtf) dag sport janglari so'nggi paytlarda paralimpiyachilar jamiyatida katta shuhrat qozondi, keng tarqaldi va o'zbekistonning davlat reestriga kiritilgan sport toifalari va unvonlari berilgan. Sh bilan birga, sport turida foydalanish uchun mavjud texnologiya hali yitarlicha ishlab chiqilmaga. Jamiyatning ijtimoiy va iqtisodiy kataklizmlari fonida jamoat tashkilotlari, support klublari, to'garaklar, bo'limlar va boshqa ta'lim muassasalari sonining ko'payishi kuzatilmoqda va ularning katta qismini paralimpiyachilar taekwondo wtfda o'qiyotgan turli klublar va bo'limlar tashkil etadi. Bolalar va o'smirlarni sport guruhlariga qabul qilish tashkilotlarning ustav hujjatlari asosida amalga oshiriladi. Darslar o'qituvchi murabbiylar tomonidan olib boriladi 5 va undan katta yoshdagi bolalar birinchi marta jismoniy tarbiya va sport bo'yicha amaliy tajribaga ega bo'lmagan holda sport seksiyalariga borishni boshlaydilar. Bu bosqichda o'quvchilarni ta'lim va tarbiya vositalari va usullaridan foydalangan holda qiziqtirish kerak. Pedagogik mahorat, yorqin hissiy fon barqaror ichki motivatsiyani rivojlantirishga yordam beradi. Qayerda, aksariyat hollarda o'qituvchi-trenerlarning shu tardagi talabalarni tayyorlash bilan shug'ullanishi, afsuski, ko'pincha bu darajadagi mutaxassislarga qo'yiladigan zamonaviy professional talablarga mos kelmaydi. Ma'lumki jismoniy rivojlanishi kam bo'lgan, lekin jismoniy tarbiya va sport bilan shug'ullanmoqchi bo'lgan bolalar ko'p. Mavjud vaziyatni hisobga olgan holda, ushbu toifadagi bolalar asosiy sport guruhlarida sport maktabiga borish imkoniyatiga ega emaslar.

jismoniy tarbiya va sport sohasi shaxsning jismoniy va ma'naviy kamolotining muhim omili sifatida mamlakatning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlanishining ustuvor yo'nalishiga aylanmoqda.

insonparvar jamiyat rivojlantirishining hozirgi zamon bosqichida jismoniy tarbiya va sport sohasida maxsus sport maktablari o'quvchilarining harakat qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirish hamda umumiy jismoniy tayyorgarlik darajasini oshirish bilan bog'liq bo'lgan masalalar alohida dolzarflik kasb etmoqda. Bu ta'lim muassasalaridagi o'quv jarayoni bazaviy jismoniy tayyorgarliklar asoslarini yaratishni o'quvchi-yoshlarda harakat ko'nikma va malakalarining yetarli zahirasini shakllantirish, ularni har tomonlama rivojlantirishini nazarda tutaman. Ushbu yoshda egallagan harakat ko'nikma va malakalarning, shuningdek, intellektual va jismoniy qobiliyatlarining katta zaxirasi kasb-amaliy harakatlarini tez hamda to'liq egallab olishi va katta yoshda yanada jismonan barkamollikka erishish uchun asos bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

imkoniyati cheklangan sportchini musobaqaga psixologik tayyorlash dasturi. Insonni hayotga yoki biror faoliyati sohasiga tayyorlash hayotning o'zi kabi rang-barang, keng qamrovli, murakkab, ko'p bosqichli jarayon bo'lib turli usullar, vositalar yordamida amalga oshiriladi. Masalan, o'quvchini o'qishga va mehnatga tayyorlash; harbiy askarni texnik taktik va irodaviy tayyorgarlik sifatlarini rivojlantira borib jismoniy ruhiy siyosiy jihatdan og'ir sharoitlarda jangovar mashqlarga ona vatanni himoya qilishga tayyorlash ko'p bosqichli turli xil usullar vositasida amalga oshiriladigan qiyin va qizg'in ijodiy- tarbiyaviy jarayondir. Shuningdek, o'quv tarbiyaviy va amaliy faoliyatda sportchilarni jismoniy mashqlarga hamda sport musobaqalariga ruhan tayyorlash, musobaqada g'alaba qilishga yangi rekordlar o'rnatishga yo'llash usullari ham



rang-barangdir. Sportchi yoki jamoa a'zolarining sport musobaqalarida yuqori natijalarga erishishi, birinchi navbatda, ularning ma'naviy mafkuraviy, irodaviy, jismoniy, texnik, taktik tayyorgarligiga bog'liq. Sport amaliyotida bo'lajak aniq musobaqalarga psixologik jihatdan alohida tayyorgarlik ko'rgan sportchilarning ko'pincha g'alaba qozonishi ilmiy isbotlangan. Demak, sport mutaxassislari va murabbiylar sportchilarni musobaqaga psixologik jihatdan tayyorlashga alohida e'tibor berishlari maqsadga muvofiqdir. Buning uchun ulardan sportchining musobaqaga ruhan tayyorlash bosqichlarini nazariy va amaliy jihatdan puxta bilishlari talab qilinadi. Sport turlarining o'ziga xos xususiyatlaridan kelib chiqib, sportchilarni musobaqaga psixologik tayyorlashni shu bosqichlarga bo'lish mumkin:

- sportchilarga raqibi va bo'lajak musobaqalarning shart-sharoitlari haqida yetarlicha ma'lumotlar berib borish;

- sport mashg'ulotlari va musobaqalar haqida olingan ma'lumotlarni tekshirib ko'rish, ishonchlilik darajasini aniqlash, musobaqaning boshlanish vaqti yoki kutilmagan o'zgarishlarning alohida sportchilar yoki jamoaga g'alaba keltirish imkoniyatlarini o'rganish;

- sportchilarga musobaqada qatnashishdan ko'zlangan maqsad va vazifalarni aniq belgilab olishlari haqida ko'rsatmalar berish;

- sportchilarga musobaqaga ishtirok etish sababi, mohiyati va aniq maqsadini aniqlash, g'alabaga erishishning ijtimoiy ahamiyatini tushuntirish;

- sportchining bo'lajak musobaqa jarayonidagi faoliyatini rejalashtirish, aqliy sifatlarini o'stirishga e'tibor berish, musobaqaga taktik va texnik jihatdan ruhiy tayyorgarligini takomillashtirish;

- sportchini musobaqaga ruhan tayyorlash maqsadida kutilmagan maxsus to'siqlar vujudga keltirish, ularda bu to'siqlar va qiyinchiliklarni yengga oladigan malaka va ko'nikmalar hosil qilish uchun qo'shimcha mashg'ulotlar uyushtirish;

- sportchiga musobaqa jarayonida paydo bo'ladigan ichki ruhiy holatni boshqarish uslublaridan foydalanishni o'rgatish;

- sportchini musobaqa boshlanishida ruhiy ko'tarinkilikka, asab tizimi faoliyatini boshqarishga, ruhan charchamaslikka odatlantirish hamda musobaqa jarayonida yanada faol harakat qilishga erishishga undash.

so'nggi yillarda respublikamiz imkoniyati cheklangan sportchilari erishayotgan natijalar yuqorilab bormoqda. Shundan ko'rinib turibdiki, inson imkoniyatlari cheksiz. Sportchi faqat ko'zlangan maqsadga erishish uchun o'zining ruhiy jismoniy imkoniyatlarini safarbar qilish yo'llarini bilishi lozim. Sportchilarda bunday bilim, malaka va ko'nikmalarni shakllantirish, mutaxassislar, o'qituvchilar va murabbiylarning doimo diqqat markazida bo'lishi shart. Ular sportchilarni jismoniy mashq va sport musobaqalariga psixologik tayyorlashning tavsiya etilayotgan quyidagi uslublaridan foydalansa, shogirdlari yanada yuqoriroq natijalarga erishishlari mumkin.

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## XXI-ASR BOLALARINI SOG‘LOM HAYOTGA QAYTARISH

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### Introduction

Ma’lumki, hozirgi globallashuv davrida aksariyat bolalar ko‘p vaqtini televizor ko‘rish, telefon, hamda kompyuter o‘yinlarini o‘ynash bilan o‘tkazadigan bo‘lib qolishgan. Albatta, yoshlarimizning inovatsion texnologiyalari, ya’ni (AKT)ni o‘zlashtirishlari yaxshi, biroq buni meyorini va tartibini ham bilish kerak bo‘ladi deb xisoblaymiz. Shunga ko‘ra yoshlarimizni internet tarmog‘idagi salbiy mazmunga ega axborotlardan himoya qilish, ularda internet tarmog‘idan to‘g‘ri foydalanish ma’daniyatini shakllantirish, (AKT) orqali mamlakatimiz tarraqqiyotini yuksaltirishga xissa qo‘shish, shuningdek sportda katta marralarni ko‘zlovchi inovatsion g‘oyalarni ilgari surish, yoshlarimizni ma’naviy yetuk inson qilib tarbiyalashga chorlaydi. Biroq, yuqorida aytib o‘tganimiz kabi bolalar, hamda yoshlarda hozirgi kunga kelib kitob o‘qishga bo‘lgan ishtiyoqlari sussayganini, hattoki, kunlik jismoniy harakatning ko‘proq organizm uchun meyorida bajarilmayotganligini kuzatishimiz mumkin va salbiy xulosalar chiqarishimizga sababchi bo‘lib kelmoqda.

Demak: Internet, kompyuter texnologiyalari foyda keltirishi bilan bir qatorda, o‘z zararli tomonlarini ham ko‘rsatyapti. Ayniqsa o‘smir yoshdagi bolalarda jismoniy harakat qilish yoki sport bilan shug‘ullanish jarayonlarini unutib qo‘yishlik darajasigacha olib keldi. Axir, har bir ota-ona o‘z farzandini aqlli, esli-xushli bo‘lishi bilan bir qatorda sog‘lom hamda baquvvat tan egasi bo‘lib o‘z sishini shak-shubhasis istashlari aniq.

Dunyodagi har bir bolaning o‘ziga xos alohida xarakter xususiyatlari mavjudligi sababli, ulardagi qiziqishlar ritmi turlicha tarzda, turlicha sohalarni tanlash istagida bo‘lishini ta’kidlab o‘tadi. Ota-onalarimizning vazifalari esa, o‘z farzandlarini yoshligidanoq ma’lum bir sport sohasini ularning qiziqishlariga qarab belgilab berishdir.

Mustaqil O‘zbekistonimizda sportni yanada rivojlanib borayotganligi, Prezidentimiz hamda xukumatimiz tomonidan katta ishlarni amalga oshirilayotganligidan darak beradi. O‘zbek sportida kattagina islohotlar amalga oshirilayotganligi, Hozirgi rahbariyatimiz tomonidan bunga alohida e’tibor bilan yondashayotganliklari quvonarli hol, albatta. Yurtimizda shunday yuksak islohotlar olib borilayotgan ekan, aslida, bolalarimizga sport bilan shug‘ullanish vasifalarini yuklash muhimmi? Degan savol oldimizda noma’lum holatni belgilab turadi. Xa, albatta, sport sog‘lom turmush tarzining bir qismi hisoblanganligi uchun ham muhim vasifa kasb etishini ta’kidlab o‘tadi.

Mamlakatimizda nafaqat bolalar, hattoki kattalar sportini ham rivojlantirish maqsadida bunday islohotlarni olib borish, kelajakda xalq salomatligini mustahkamlash maqsadida, yurtimiz rahbarlarining jon kuydirayotganliklari, buning isbotini ko‘rsatib turadi. Darhaqiqat: Jismoniy tarbiya va sport har bir organizm faolligi uchun xizmat vazifasini o‘taydigan eng havfsiz usul ekanligi, ota-bobolarimiz davri-zamonidan me’ros sifatida aytilib va bajarilib kelingan.

Shu jumladan: Taekvondo sport turi bo‘yicha ko‘p karra Osiyo chempioni, 2015-yilda Rossiyaning Chelyabinks shahrida o‘tkazilgan Jahon chempionati g‘olibi Dmitriy Shokin, bugungi kundagi yaratilayotgan imkoniyatlardan unumli foydalanish mumkinligi haqida isbot



tariqasida yutuqlarini namoish etib kelmoqda. Bundan yoshlarimizning Shokinga nisbatan havas qilishlari, ularda sportga bo'lgan qiziqish paydo bo'lishiga sababchi bo'lyapti, desak mubolag'a bo'lmaydi.

Sportning xar qanday turi bo'lmasin, murabbiy o'z o'quvchisini yuksak marralar sari to'g'ri yo'naltira olishi, har qanday sharoitga moslashtira bilishi, qiyinchilig-u-yengillikda, uzoq muddat o'z faoliyati muvoffaqiyatlarini mustahkam darajada saqlay bilishligi uchun, avvalo, juda kichik va ahamiyatsiz ko'ringan jihatga e'tibor berishlari darkor. Buning uchun kunlik mashg'ulot jarayonini to'g'ri tashkil qilish maqsadga muvofiq deb hisoblaniladi. Misol tariqasida Taekvondo sportida bir kunlik mashg'ulot jarayonini ko'rib chikamiz.

#### Reja:

- 1) Kirish qism. Bir qator bo'lib saflanish.
- 2) Ikki qator juft holatida (25 daqiqa) yugurish.
- 3) Mashg'ulot zali bo'ylab, tarqoq turgan holatda, quti shaklini yaratish va (15 daqiqa)lik cho'ziluvchanlik mashqlarini bajarish.
- 4) To'rt qator saflanib, (25 daqiqa) umumiy rivojlantiruvchi mashqlarni bajarish. (Bular: tezlikka yugurish, voleybol, basketbol, gandbol, futbol, gimnastika) kabi umumiy rivojlantiruvchi mashqlardir.
- 5 daqiqalik tanaffus!
- 5) Asosiy qism: (45 daqiqa) maxsus rivojlantiruvchi mashqlarni bajarish.
- 5 daqiqalik tanaffus!
- 6) Maxsus rivojlantiruvchi mashq yuklamalaridan olingan bilimni mustahkamlash uchun, amalda (20 daqiqa)lik sparing jarayonini tashkil etish. Kerakli anjomlar: Pratektor, shlem, qo'l va oyoqlar uchun himoya vositalari.
- 7) Yakuniy qism. Olingan yuklamar sabab, (5 daqiqa)lik egiluvchanlik mashqlarini bajarish hamda (5 daqiqa) mushaklarga ishlov berish.

Egiluvchanlik mashqlariga: gimnastika mashqlari.

Mushaklarga ishlov berish mashqlariga: (otjimaniya, prisedaniya, press) kabilar kiradi.

Demak: bir kunlik mashg'ulot jarayoni shulardan iborat bo'lib, jami: (2 soat, 30 daqiqa) vaqt sarflandi.

Xuddi shu tarzda aniq rejalar asosida tuzib chiqish har bir murabbiy uchun maqsadga muvofiq bo'lar edi. Bunda nafaqat Taekvondo sport turi, balkim, boshqa bir turdagi (yakka kurash, ko'p kurash, shuningdek jamoaviy sport o'yinlari)da qo'llanilishi, samarali natijalar olib kelish vazifasini o'tay oladi.

Aslida jismoniy tarbiya va sport:

- Kuchlantiradi, tanani yanada kuchli va bardoshli bo'lishiga yordam beradi.
- Dangasalikni yo'qotadi.
- Miyani faollashtiradi.
- Bolada doimiy rejim, shuningdek, maksimal faollik xususiyatlarini shakillantiradi, qachonki, murabbiy tomonidan to'g'ri foydalanish usullari ko'rsatilsa. Ammo, bu jihatga barcha murabbiylar ham to'liq amal qilishmaydi, afsuski. Bu holat nafaqat dunyo miqyosida, balkim, yurtimiz murabbiylarida ham kuzatiladi. Masalan: Bundan xulosa chiqarishimiz mumkinki, shu kunga qadar turli xil mashg'ulot zallarida, har xil murabbiylar trenirovka o'tish jarayonlari haqida turlicha eksperimentlar o'tkazdik. Albatta, bu jarayonda, xar bir murabbiyning o'ziga xos mashg'ulot o'tish prinsiplari mavjudligini aniqlab oldik.



Demak: Ba'zi murabbiylar o'zining sportdagi bilim saviyasi pastroq bo'lganligi sababli, mashg'ulot jarayonini soddaroq va sifatsiz tarzda o'tkazishi, ba'zilarida esa sportchi organizmi funksional tizimini asta-sekinlik bilan yuklamalar orqali har xil murakkab sharoitlarga o'rgatib borish mashg'ulotlarini o'tkazishi, murabbiy tajribasi sifati yuqoriligidan ma'lum qiladi.

Sportda murabbiy oldiga qo'yiladigan vazifa o'ta murakkab va mas'uliyatli hisoblaniladi. Shunday ekan murabbiy xar bir o'tayotgan mashg'ulot jarayoni sifatiga e'tibor ila qarashligini aytib o'tishimiz kerak. Har bir o'rgatilgan noto'g'ri harakat, yoki noto'g'ri tizim, kelajakda sportchi uchun zararli vositalar poydevori vazifasini o'tay boshlaydi. Bunda sportchi qaysidir ma'noda zaxarlanish jarayonini boshdan kechiradi. Murabbiyning sportchiga nisbatan qo'ygan noto'g'ri tizimi, bir so'z bilan aytganda, ham psixologik zo'riqish, ham jismoniy zo'riqish natijasida organizm zaxarlanishiga sababchi bo'lishligi mumkin.

### ***Bunga asosiy sabab nimada?***

Sababi juda oddiy. Albatta, hamma ham bir xil fikrlash qobiliyatiga ega emas. Kimlardir yetarlicha bilimga ega bo'lmay turib hatoliklarni yuzaga keltirishi mumkin, yoki bo'lmasam, ba'zi murabbiylar uchun bolaning salomatligi ahamiyatsiz bo'lib, o'quvchi boladan faqatgida natijaga erishish maqsadida foydalanganligi, bolaning psixologik jarohatlanishiga sabab bo'lmoqda. Belgilangan oz muddat ichida yuklamalarni haddan tashqari oshirishi, bolaning jismoniy yoki psixologik muammolaridan xabarsiz holatlarni kuzatilishi, sportchining hozirgi va kelajak hayotiga salbiy ta'sir o'tkazmaslik kafolatini bera olmaydi. Shunga ko'ra kun tartibi to'g'ri tuzilganligini oqlamaydi ham, bu barchamizga ma'lum.

Bilamizki, har bir sport turida ko'rsatilgan ma'lum bir standartlar va belgilangan qonun-qoidalar mavjud. Murabbiy esa, mana shu belgilangan qoidalarga asoslanib, har tomonlama sportchi organizmi uchun og'ir bo'lmagan, aksincha, salomatligi va eishiladigan g'alaba natijalari uchun to'g'ri hisoblanilgan kunlik mashg'ulot rejasini tuzib chiqishlari darkor.

- Bu qanday tuziladi?

Eng avvalo, yoshi, qobiliyati, mashg'ulotlarni o'zlashtira olish imkoniyati, sportga endigina qadam qo'ygan yoki ko'p yillar mobaynida muntazam shug'ullanib kelayotgan sportchilar, alohida-alohida guruhlarga ajratilib chiqiladi.

Bular 5 guruhdan iborat:

**1-TUR:** (5-7) yoshli, o'zlashtirish qobiliyati boshqalarga nisbatan pastroq bo'lgan, sportga endigina qadam qo'ygan bolalarni ertalabgi vaqtda, jismoniy mashg'ulotlari bir soatdan oshmagan holda, haftada uch marotaba shug'ullanishi kerkligi belgilansa, bolajonlar uchun ham, ota-onalar uchun ham maqsadga muvofiq bo'ladi.

**2.TUR:** (8-11) yoshli, dars jarayonida murabbiy so'zlarini tinglay bilish qobiliyatiga ega, hali bola hisoblansada mashg'ulotlarga o'ta mas'uliyat bilan yondashadigan va har bir o'rgangan o'rgangan harakatlarini maksimal darajada meyoriga yetkazib bajaradigan bolalarni, tushlikdan oldin bir soat-u yigirma daqiqadan oshmagan, haftada to'rt marotaba shug'ullantirish o'rinlidir. Sababi, ko'pincha bu yoshdagi bolalarda tez o'zlashtiruvchanlik jihatlarini kuzatishimiz mumkin. Qiziqishlari orqali ularni to'g'ri yo'lga yo'naltirish va sabr qilish sifatlarini rivojlantirish imkoniyatlariga ham ega bo'la olamiz. Albatta, bu holat 80% bolalarda kuzatiladi. Shu o'rinda savol tug'iladi, bunday bolalarni qayerdan topishimiz mumkin? Ularni biz yaratamiz ya'ni murabbiylar. Yuqorida ko'rsatilgan birinchi tur bolajonlarining barchasi yosh jihatdan kichkina, hali oq-qorani farqlay olmaydigan, beg'ubor bo'lgan qiziqishlarga ega, ularga qanday yo'l ko'rsatilsa, shu yo'nalishda harakatlanadigan va eng asosiysi dangasalik nima ekanligini





hali anglab yetmagan bo‘m-bo‘sh xotira qutichasi kabitdirlar. Murabbiylar esa, mana shu quti ichini qanday to‘ldirishi, nafaqat sport yo‘lida, balki, kelajak hayoti yo‘lida sabrli, irodali, bardoshli, hamda kuchli qilib tarbiyalashi muhim ekanligini bildiradi. Ularni shu tarzda ikkinchi tur tamoyillariga asta-sekinlik bilan moslashtirilib boriladi. Tushunganingizdek, murabbiydan katta mas‘uliyat va kuchli sabr talab qilinadi. Bu holatda shoshilish o‘rinsiz. Murabbiy shogirdini musobaqalarda ishtirok etishini istab, muddatidan oldin, hali tayyor holatga kelmasdan turib musobaqalarga ishtirok ettirishi, qaysidir ma‘noda o‘z manfaatini ko‘zlagan holda o‘quvchi(talaba)ning sportda ruhiy zarbalarga uchrashiga sababchi bo‘lishini keltirib chiqaradi. Negaki, har bir bola tug‘ma irodaga ega emas. Biri, kuchli irodaga ega bo‘lsa, ikkinchisiga bu hislatlar mutlaq begona bo‘lishi mumkin. Tug‘ma irodaga ega bo‘lgan sportchilar bir imkoniyatni boy bergan taqdirda ham, ikkinchi imkoniyatdan qayta-qayta foydalanishdan to‘xtamaydi. Zaif bolalarga esa, bir yutkazishining o‘zi kifoY. Ular qayta kuch topishlari uchun uzoq muddan yoki, ruxiy tiklanish ko‘magi kerak bo‘ladi. Bunday turdagi bolalar ko‘pincha o‘zlarida qo‘rquv hissini paydo qilib qo‘yishlari mumkin. Birinchi musobaqada yutkazib qo‘yishsa, ikkinchi imkoniyatdan foydalanish hoxishini yo‘qotib qo‘yishadi, yoki xohlagan taqdirda ham qo‘rquv sababli o‘zlarida kuch topa olishmaydilar. Shu o‘rinda noto‘g‘ri bosilgan qadam, boladagi qo‘rquv hissini paydo qilishga, uni ruhiy zarbalarga duch kelishiga sababchi bo‘lishi mumkin. Aslida, ota-onalarimiz nega bolalarini sport mashg‘ulotlariga berishni istashadi. Birgina chempion bo‘lish uchun emas, albatta. Yuqorida sanab o‘tganimiz kabi, insoniylik sifatini paydo qilish, ma‘nan tarbiyalanishi uchun hamdir. Bola qo‘rqoq bo‘lsa, qo‘rquvini yengishi, zaif bo‘lsa, irodasini uyg‘otishi, shuningdek jismonan sog‘lom tanga ega bo‘lishini hoxlashadi. Shu sababdan bolani yetuk qilib tarbiyalash, uni maydonda ham, hayotda ham qiyinchiliklarga dosh bera olishiga o‘rgatish, aytib o‘tganimiz kabi, murabbiydan to‘g‘ri yo‘l ko‘rsatishlik va sabr, sportchidan esa, kuchli matonat, hamda yana sabr tushunchalari talab qilinadi.

**3.TUR:** (12-14) yoshdagi o‘smirlar. Bu turdagi sportchilar tushlikdan keyin, bir soat-u qirq daqiqadan oshmagan, haftada besh marotaba shug‘ullanishlari maqsadga muvofiqdir. Yuqorida sanab o‘tilgan (tur) a‘zolaridagi psixologik jarayonini tahlil qilgan edik. Har bir bola (11) yoshgacha qiziqishlarini aniq jilovlay olmaydi. Bu yoshda yo o‘zi, yoki ota-onasi chiqargan qarorga asoslanib tanlashadi. YA’ni bu yoshdagi bolalar ongida sintez jarayoni kuzatiladi. Qaysi yo‘l ular uchun to‘g‘ri va muximligi xaqida. Albatta, o‘zini kelajagni sportda yetuk ko‘rabilganlargina, shu yo‘lda qolishni tanlashadi. Har bir murabbiy zimmasida bolaning kelajagi, uning ota-onasi kabi zimmasida mas‘uliyatlidir. Shuning uchun bolani iloji boricha yoshligidanoq kelajagi haqida qayg‘urish, imkon qadar o‘z qiziqishlari va qobiliyatlaridan kelib chiqib, hayot yo‘lini belgilab berish lozim.

**4.TUR:** (14-17) yoshdagi yoshlar. Ularning kunlik mashg‘ulot jarayonlari, kechki vaqt ikki soatdan oshmagan holda, haftada olti marotaba shug‘ullanishlari ma‘qul. Bu yoshdagi sportchilar mustaqil fikrlaydigan, dunyo qarashi anchagina oshish jarayoniga kelgan, har qanday qiyin vaziyatlarda tez qaror qabul qiladigan, asosan, kelajakda muvoffaqqiyatlarga qanday erishish sirlarini tushuna boshlagan yoshlar hisoblanishadi. Albatta, har qanday berilgan va olingan to‘g‘ri tarbiya insonni komillikka yetaklaydi. Bu (tur)dagi yoshlar mana shu uch bosqichni bosib o‘tgan, yetarlicha tajribaga ega bo‘lgan, tamoman mas‘uliyatli, shuningdek katta maydonlarda o‘z kuchini sinashga tayyor va qodir sportchilarni yetishib chiqishi isbotini ko‘rishimiz mumkin.



**5.TUR:** 18 yosh va undan kattalar.

Sportda mashgʻulotlar oʻtkazish jarayonlarini mana shu yuqorida koʻrsatilgan 5 turga asoslanib rejalashtirilib olinsa, har tomonlama murabbiy uchun ham, sportchi uchun ham qulay muhitning yaralishi imkonlarini beradi. Ota-onalar esa, bolalariga qiyin vaziyatda stressni yengib oʻtishda ruhiy yordam berishlari mumkin.

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## THE MAIN SHRINE OF CHILMAHRAM

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**Annotation:** In the developing world tourism is becoming the most valuable and invested sector. Improvement of shrines and sanctuaries, development of tourism and domestic tourism have become one of the most urgent tasks today. Understanding history will eventually help raise morale, strengthen culture and most importantly increase pride in the spirit of the nation.

**Keywords:** Pilgrimage tourism, Jizzakh region, location, Chilmahram, legend, Ziyouddin Hazini and family trees.

### Introduction

Uzbekistan has a great deal of historical places, so tourism in our country is developing day by day. One of such historical sanctuaries is located in Yangiabad district of Jizzakh region. This historical shrine is named "Chilmahram".



The shrine is located on the way up the Turkestan Mountains and today belongs to the Khojamushkent forest area, 20 km south of Balandchakir, the center of Yangiabad district in the Jizzakh region, above the villages of Bayat and Erganakli, on the south bank of Bayatsoy. From here you can reach the Fergana Valley via the Shahrستان district of the Republic of Tajikistan. The mausoleum and the ancient mulberry tree, which are the main part of the sanctuary, are under the control of the International Charity

Foundation "Golden Heritage". This place was renovated in 2015 by hashar.

The character of this place, the old cemetery, clear water canals, gardens, pistachios, which are typical for springs, testify to the fact that this place is a sacred place where our ancient ancestors lived. Especially on the west side of the now restored mausoleum is the roar of a cauldron that resembles an ostadon. One end of this red clay pot, which was found during the excavation work, was cracked due to the contact of the ketone, and people left it in the soil to keep it in this condition. It is not known what is inside. Experts believe that this may be one of the pre-Islamic people buried ostadan. On the east side of the mausoleum there is a cave resembling a basement. Locals say that 35 years ago the interior of the cave was larger than it is now. The front of the slope collapsed as it was washed away by the rain and became what it is today. It is said that this cave served as a place where forty holy dervishes would sit and meditate. Since they were forty, they were called chilmahram, forty companions. It is possible





that these forty mahramas came from forty corners of Uzbekistan and gathered here from time to time.

There is a legend about the person who made the sanctuary look: a local 3-4 year old boy tied to a cradle while the saints recited a strawberry in a cave at night, undressed, came here and joined the meeting. One night, parents find out that the baby is not in the crib. I can't find it. When they look early in the morning, the baby sleeps in the crib again. They waited the next night. The child is released from the cradle and begins to walk towards the cave. When he arrives, he will join the ranks of forty dervishes. The parent will be happy and nervous when they realizes what is happening. It is said that this child grows up, receives the education of the saints, reaches spiritual maturity and serves as a piri of the Mongolian people. After his death, Chilmahram became known among the people (because he joined the forty mahram). Legends about personalities whose unusual character has been known since childhood confirm that this event also happened. We know that in the stories of Imam Azam, Bayazida Bistami, Ibn Sina, Gawsul Azam, Mashrab, their special talent manifested itself from an early age. The story of the childhood of the Kokand poet Ziyouddin Hazini, who lived from 1867 to 1923, was told by his mother. According to him, one winter day Ziyouddin's mother tried to light an oven. It had never burnt firewood. Three or four steps away from us, a one and a half year old boy climbed up to the stove and lit a fire. The mother was confused and the boy talked to his father about it. Then his father said, "Old woman, do something, even if it's not dirty in the child's mouth, so that the people's advice is great and doesn't go away soon." His great-grandmother later told his wives that a similar incident had taken place as a child of one of the Meshshid sects who had recently lived. According to the mother, the future mother-in-law sometimes cries in bed and does not want to sleep. At that time, the beggar was already walking down the street, so if Grandma gave the beggar bread or other alms, the child would stop crying and fall asleep. The boy who soon joined the Chilmahram was one of them. Therefore, because virtuous, pious, pious, intelligent people live in this corner, good people grow out of their children under the influence of this environment. It is interesting that wherever there was a place called Chilmahram, there was definitely a cave. Especially in the shrine of Chilmahram ota in the district of Besharik is a huge cave. This cave also served as a Dervish chillahon. In our climate, artificial caves were created by digging inside natural caves or high hills, very cold in summer and warm in winter.



There are 5-6 apartments around the Chilmahram Ota shrine. They are descendants of Chilmahram's father and come to the shrine like a sheikh. They serve the people who come to the sanctuary. The name of the village is Bayat. The word "bayat" is not the name of one of the



92 Uzbek tribes. This word is the pronunciation of the word "Bay'at" in the dialect. To whom they promised allegiance. Are they the Naqshbandi Pirs of Bukhara or the Eshans of another sect? According to the sheikhs these days, their ancestors promised allegiance to the descendants of Abdul Qadir Gilani Ghavsul Azam. In the other's house they became mehions and bound the bonds of the spiritual brotherhood. In particular, Shodmonqul ota, a descendant of Chilmahram ota who lived in the second half of the 19th century and in the first half of the 20th century, was the brother of Sayyid Burguthantor, who lived in Kokanda. Burguthantora Shodmonqul came to his father's house. R. Mirzakul's brochure "Ghavsul Azam's Beshariqlik Avlodlari" provides the following information about Sayyid Burguthantora: "The real name of Sayyid Burguthantor was Sayyid Abdullazizhantora." He was born and raised in Kokanda in 1900, lived for some time in the village of Uzun in Besharik district and died in 1957. He was born with 32 teeth in his mother's womb and died at the age of 57 without losing a single tooth. His son Abdullah Khan once told the following story: - My father's father was Sayyid Najmiddinhantora. This prophet lived in Kokanda. He had two sons Sayyid Abdurazzakhantoru and my father Sayyid Abdulazizhantoru and one daughter, our uncle Kyrgyzkhanpashsho. My father was also born in Kavana. My mother's name is Ominahonposhsho. When I was born and nine months old, my mother died at the age of twenty-one. I have brothers from my father's other family who now live in Kokanda. Fate lived in Besharik. According to my father's will, I feed my family honest cocktails." One day, a butcher living in the village of Feruz killed a





large nova. Shodmonqul ota also went here to buy meat. The butcher said, "O Sheikh Baba, I will give you a piece of meat from the novae, and if you bring it to your house with one hand, the meat is yours." A -70-kilo meat of novae and walked to his house, which was 2 miles away, a path followed by butcher men. Shodmonqul returns from the house to the butcher without leaving the meat in the hands of his father.

He passes the meat. The butcher begs him to take his meat, but Shodmonqul says his father has only fulfilled his condition and will buy the small amount of meat he needs. The butcher and the audience acknowledge and apologize for the character and supernatural power of Shodmonqul Ata. According to his relatives, the qualities of Shodmonqul ota and his son Tursunqul ota were transferred to his successor, the current academician Mirzakarim Norbekov. Mirzakarim's father Sanaqul bobo Shodmonqul was his grandson.

After Shodmonqul ota, his son Tursunqul ota and then son Jumaboy ota became sheikhs at this school. Jumaboy's father had sons named Abdujabbor, Abdusattor, Hazratqul. Abdujabbor's eldest son was an agricultural specialist and worked in the Khojamushkent forest. Jumaboy was the brother of Alikhantor Burguthan of Kokand, the son of the father of Burguthantor. They were so close that they were in constant contact, even though one was in Kokanda and the other in Khojamushkent. They referred to each other as brothers. Jumaboy Ota was on his way with the words "Alikhon aka today is coming" and his friend arrived that day. When Alikhon aka said, "Jumaboy aka is coming today," Jumaboy would reach Kokand.

Jumaboy ota died on December 23, 2013 at the age of 80. Chilmahram is buried next to the khaki of his ancestors on the east side of the mausoleum. Representatives of this family thus serve to protect the shrine of Chilmahram ota as the apple of the eye. A small hotel is being built next to the shrine, offering prayers and relaxation with the help of several sponsors who have recovered.







Of course, independence has given us the opportunity to study our stories in more detail, to preserve the heritage of our fathers , to recognize and be proud of who our ancestors were and today when the people of our immense country believe in tomorrow, we with rich pride can declare the presence of a truly historical heritage of the Uzbek people.

We can see many such places in the area as they tell stories from ancient times. The improvement of housing conditions not only by the government but also by the people living in the area enables them to reach their full potential and offer cultural leisure, as everyone in the area believes that their lifestyle is inextricably linked with them.

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## ИНТЕРФАОЛ МЕТОДЛАРНИ ТАЪЛИМ ЖАРАЁНИДА

### ҚЎЛЛАШ ИМКОНИЯТЛАРИ

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**Аннотация:** Мазкур тезисда интерфаол методларнинг ўқув машғулотлар жараёнида қўлланилиши, хусусан муаммоли таълим методининг муайян педагогик шарт шароитларда қўллаш, унинг самарадолигини ошириш юзасидан фикрлар келтирилган.

**Калит сўзлар:** интерфаол методлар, муаммоли таълим, дидактик жараён, инновацион таълим, ахборот технологиялари

#### Introduction

Мамлакатимизнинг ижтимоий-иқтисодий жиҳатдан барқарор ривожланиши узлуксиз таълим тизимида тайёрланаётган мутахассис кадрларнинг интеллектуал салоҳияти билан чамбарчас боғлиқдир. Бугунги кунда таълим жараёни олдига қўйилган асосий мақсадлардан бири жамиятга юқори малакали рақобатбардош мутахассисларни етказиб беришдан иборат. Бугунги кунда таълим мазмунини модернизациялаш шароитида ўқитиш методларини диверсификациялаш орқали ўқувчини кўпроқ фикрлаш, ижодий ва мустақил фаолият кўрсатишга ундайдиган дидактик механизм яратишни тақозо қилмоқда. Ушбу дидактик механизмнинг вазифаси таълим жараёнида таълим берувчи ҳам таълим олувчи ҳам бор имкониятини ишга сола олсин, ўқитишнинг таълимий, тарбиявий, ривожлантирувчи функциялари тўлиқ амалга ошсин. Таълим олувчининг интеллектуал-маънавий даражасининг ўсишига замин ярата олиши зарур. Чунки таълим натижасини олдиндан кафолатлай оладиган ўқув машғулотларида ўқувчилар мустақил фикрлаш ва ишлаш кўникмаларини эгаллайдилар, ўқув топшириқлари қийинчиликларини ўзлари бартараф этишга ўрганадилар матонатли, қатъиятли ва шахсий ва касбий жиҳатдан етук мутахассис бўлиб шаклланадилар. Айнан ушбу жараёнларни инобатга олиб “Метод” қандай маънони англатади, интерфаол методчи? Дидактик жараён лойиҳасининг қандай анъанавий, қандай интерфаол методлари мавжуд эканлигини изоҳлаймиз.

Метод деганда, таълимда мақсадга эришиш, масалаларни ҳал қилиш йўллари, усуллари тушунилади. Ўқитиш методи таркибида усуллар алоҳида ажралиб туради. Усул – методнинг унсури бўлиб, унинг таркибий қисми, методни амалга оширишда бир мартагина қўлланади ва алоҳида қадам ҳисобланади.

Интерфаол сўзи инглизча сўз бўлиб, «inter» – ўзаро ва «act» – ҳаракат қилмоқ маъноларини билдириб, уларнинг умумий мазмуни интерфаол – яъни ўзаро ҳаракат қилмоқ маъносини англатади. Бундай ўзаро ҳаракат турларига таълим олувчи ва таълим берувчининг мақсадли ҳаракатини киритиш мумкин. Интерфаол ўқитишда таълим берувчи ўқув фаолиятининг фаол ташкилотчиси бўлиб, таълим олувчи бу фаолиятнинг субъекти сифатида намоён бўлади.

Бу методларни интерфаол ёки интерактив методлар деб ҳам аташади. **Интерфаол**



**методлар** деганда-таълим олувчиларни фаоллаштирувчи ва мустақил фикрлашга ундовчи, таълим жараёнининг марказида таълим олувчи бўлган методлар тушунилади. Бу методлар қўлланилганда таълим берувчи таълим олувчини фаол иштирок этишга чорлайди. Таълим жараёнида интерфаол методларини қўллаш дарс самарадорлигини оширишга ёрдам беради. Ҳозирги кунда таълим жараёнида интерфаол услублар инновацион ва ахборот технологияларидан фойдаланиб, таълимнинг самарадорлигини кўтаришга бўлган қизиқиш, эътибор кундан-кунга кучайиб бормоқда. Интерфаол таълимнинг асосий меъзонлари; норасмий баҳс-мунозаралар ўтказиш, ўқув материалларини эркин баён этиш, ифодалаш имконият, маърузалар сони камлиги, семинарлар сони кўплиги, ўқувчилар ташаббус кўрсатишларига имкониятлар яратилиши, кичик гуруҳ, катта гуруҳ, синф жамоаси бўлиб ишлаш учун топшириқлар бериш, ёзма ишлар бажариш ва бу методларнинг таълим-тарбиявий аҳамиятидир. Машғулотларда қўлланиладиган баъзи бир интерфаол методларининг мазмунини келтирамиз.

**Муаммоли таълим** алоҳида фикрлашни, билимларни мустаҳкамлаш ва амалий фаолиятда ижодий қўллашни таъминлайди. Таълим олувчиларнинг шахсий интилишлари, билиш қизиқишларини шакллантиради, фикрлаш қобилиятларини ривожлантиради, таълим олувчиларнинг диалектик фикрлашини шакллантириш ва ривожлантиришига ёрдам беради.

Муаммоли методлар муаммоли вазиятларни вужудга келтириб, ўқувчи-талабаларнинг муаммони ҳал этиш, мураккаб саволларга жавоб топиш жараёнида алоҳида объект, ҳодиса ва қонунларни таҳлил қилиш кўникмалари ва билимларни фаоллаштиришга асосланган фаол билиш фаолиятини тақозо этади. Муаммоли вазият муайян педагогик воситаларда мақсадга мувофиқ ташкил этиладиган ўзига хос ўқитиш шароитида юзага келади ҳамда ўрганилган мавзулар хусусиятларидан келиб чиқиб, бундай вазиятларни яратишнинг махсус усулларини ишлаб чиқиш зарур. Ўқитишда муаммоли вазият шунчаки «фикр йўлидаги кутилмаган тўсиқ» билан боғланган ақлий машаққат ҳолати эмас, балки у билиш мақсадлари махсус тақозо қилган ақлий таранглик ҳолатидир. Бундай вазият негизида аввал ўзлаштирилган билим излари ва янги юзага келган вазифани ҳал қилиш учун ақлий ва амалий ҳаракат усуллари ётади. Бунда ҳар қандай машаққат муаммоли вазият билан боғлиқ бўлмаслиги мумкин, яъни янги билимлар аввалги билимлар билан боғланмаса, ақлий машаққат муаммоли бўлмайди. Муаммоли вазият ҳар қандай фикрлаш машаққатларидан фарқ қилиб, унда ўқувчи-талаба машаққат талаб қилган тушунча ёки фактнинг унга аввал ва айни вақтда маълум бўлган вазифа, масала бўйича ички, яширин алоқаларини англаб этади. Муаммоли вазиятлардан ўқув жараёнининг барча босқичларида: янги мавзу баёни, мустаҳкамлаш ва билимларни назорат қилишда фойдаланиш мумкин. Муаммоли вазиятлар тизими муваффақиятли яратилган ҳолларда мазкур мавзунини муаммоли дарс шаклида ўтиш тавсия этилади.

Таълим берувчи (педагог) муаммоли таълим тизимида таълим олувчилар ўқув-изланиш фаолиятини шундай ташкил этадики, уларнинг диққати юзага келган қийинчилик ва камчиликларни ҳал этишга, турли ахборотларни мустақил таҳлил қилишга, ечимини топиш, умумлаштириш ва хулосалар чиқаришга, олган билим ва малакаларини кейинги дуч келадиган вазиятларда қўллай олишга қаратилган бўлиши лозим. Демак, бунинг натижасида таълим олувчиларда мустақил фикр юритиш, билим олиш, янгидан-янги мақсадларни қўйиш, янгича фикрлаш йўллариغا ўрганиш ҳамда тафаккурни





ривожлантириш қобилиятининг шаклланишига имкон беради. Таълим олувчилар муаммоли таълим жараёнида ўқув материалларини муаммоли вазият шароитида ўрганишлари, тегишли маълумотларни мустақил таҳлил қилишлари, берилган ўқув масалаларини фаразларини олдинга суриб, уларни исбот қилиш йўллари билан ечишлари, таълим жараёнини ўзлаштиришга ақл билан ҳаракат қилишлари уларнинг интеллектуал фаолиятларини оширади.

Муаммоли дарсларда таълим берувчининг фаолияти, аввало мавзу мазмунидан келиб чиққан ҳолда ўқув муаммоларини аниқлаш, муаммоли вазиятлар тизимини яратиш, ўқувчи-талабалар олдида ўқув муаммоларини юқори илмий ва методик савияда қўйиш, дарсда мазкур ўқув муаммоларидан самарали фойдаланишга эришиш, таълим олувчилар фаолиятини муаммоларни ҳал этишга йўналтиришдан иборат бўлади.

Хулоса қилиб шуни айтиш лозимки, агар таълим берувчилар инновацион фаолиятда иш олиб боришни йўлга қўйсалар, янгиликка интилувчанлиги, уларни излаб топишга, таълимда қўллашга, кўникма, малакаси шаклланади. Узлуксиз ўз устида ишлаш кўникмаси шаклланади, инновация, илғор педагогик технология, интерфаол муҳитда таълимни олиб боради, ўқувчиларни ўқув жараёни ҳаракатлантирувчи кучига айлантиради. У эса таълимда сифат ва самарадорликни таъминлайди.

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## **CAN ONE LEARN ENGLISH ON THEIR OWN?**

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**Annotation:** The article below gives you detailed information about if one can learn English without the help of a tutor.

**Key words:** knowledge, English-speaking country, important function, appropriate methodology, interesting task

### **Introduction**

Learning English on your own is both a difficult and interesting task, especially for those people who are used to achieving their goals in life. If you organize your classes correctly, choose the appropriate methodology and purchase the necessary dictionaries and textbooks, learning will not only be effective, but can also turn into pleasant entertainment. This is the very case when the goal set justifies the means, because along with the knowledge of the language, a person gains many more bonuses: expanding the circle of communication, the ability to read the classics in the original and navigate in an English-speaking country without the help of a translator, as well as many other advantages.

What prevents language learning?

Most people are convinced that it is impossible to learn English on their own, or at least slightly advance in its knowledge. And the reason for this is stereotypes. Yes Yes! It is the beliefs of others that make us abandon our dreams and they sound something like this:

Learning English on your own is a daunting task.

The learning process to a certain level of knowledge (for example, advanced) takes years

Everyone who studies a language at home does not achieve the desired result.

Learning English requires immersion in a language environment.

In fact, all these statements are not without foundation and they mean only one thing: learning English on your own is a rather difficult and thorny path. And how long it will be depends directly on what goals and means are used in the learning process.

What do you need for those who are learning English on their own?

Self-study guide of the English language - performs an important function - it provides information in a clearly structured form with a sequential presentation from simple material to more complex. A good self-study guide is a study guide that pays attention to every aspect of the language being studied: grammar, reading, pronunciation, listening, writing. An equally important point when choosing a self-instruction manual for the English language should be the ease of use and accessibility of presentation, the availability of practical exercises, a phonetic course and additional audio materials. Self-study English will only give results if the classes are interesting to you, and the teaching aids cause positive emotions.

The English-Uzbek dictionary is a must for your studies. It is best to have a variant in which the meaning of the new words is explained by simpler English words. The most popular are Longman, Cambridge, Oxford, and Webster, Collins and Macmillan, but they are all very similar to each other. Longman has more comparison articles, it is simpler and more convenient, Oxford



is bright and memorable, and Cambridge has simple and understandable explanations. Which one you choose for yourself is up to you.

The grammar textbook is another aspect, without which independent learning English will be simply incomplete. It belongs to the ageless classics, and therefore it is impossible to replace it with anything at the moment. Many experts believe that Raymond Murphy's grammar textbook has proven its worth over the years. It is quite functional and easy to understand and still occupies a leading position among educational materials. Murphy's textbook is presented in the form of a grammar reference with reinforcement exercises. It is completely unnecessary to study in a certain sequence, you can finish in one place, and start completely from another.

Without what, independent learning of the English language is impossible?

Interest is an important driving force of human activity, and it is almost impossible to overestimate its importance in learning English. It is on this aspect that the concentration of attention, the richness of associations and the perception of new material depend, because everything that gives pleasure is given easily and naturally. A person who is engaged in inner motivation is able to achieve much greater results than the one who was charged with it.

Desire is the second powerful factor that motivates learning. If it goes in tandem with an interest in the language or with a professional need, it gives very good results.

For desire to turn into action, a well-defined goal is required. First of all, decide for yourself why you need English and to what extent you should know it, and also determine for yourself the period during which you will achieve a certain result.

Now imagine what opportunities you have to achieve this goal. These may include trips to English-speaking countries, live or virtual communication with native speakers, new techniques and modern teaching materials..

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## RISKS OF FUNCTIONING OF INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL CENTERS IN GLOBAL FINANCE SYSTEM

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**Annotation.** The article analyzes the current position of international financial centers (IFC) in the world economy as one of the essential institutions and factors for financial globalization, Risks of functioning of IFC, their classifications and meaning. The article also highlights the methods of managing risks to improve country's financial and economic potential and its global competitiveness.

**Key words:** international financial centers, exogenous risks, inflationary risks, foreign policy risks, the reputational and image risks, information and operational risks, strategic risks, country and sovereign risks.

### Introduction

Since the end of the XX century, international financial centers (IFC) have become an integral part and mechanism of the international financial system. As the processes of globalization of the world economy unfold and deepen the role of the MFC, its significance and influence increase significantly.

At the same time, the activities of some MFCs are becoming more complex, they focus not only on the functions of the international loan capital market, but also on related activities in the field of servicing international monetary and financial relations, credit relations, as well as insurance, audit and other services. Others show a tendency to differentiate and specialize their activities.

Many countries are interested in creating their own MFCs, as these centers are involved in the creation and re-distribution of global financial income, contribute to a significant inflow of capital into the country, bring significant income in the form of taxes, including on the income of highly paid employees, and ensure employment growth. The MFC also affects the state of the currency of the host country and allows it to accumulate significant income on the balance of payments items.

In modern conditions, the share of the fifteen largest financial centers accounts for about 11% of the world's wealth, or 24.0 trillion US dollars<sup>1</sup>. Their economic superiority is based on the strength of the financial sector. The volume economy in MFC, such as Tokyo (1.6 trillion dollars. USA), New York (1.5 trillion dollars. USA), Seoul (903 billion. USA), London (831 billion. USA) and Paris (819 billion. USA), comparable to the GDP of a number of developed countries: Canada (1.6 trillion dollars. USA), Australia (1.1 trillion us dollars. USA), the Netherlands (840 billion USA), Malaysia (817 billion USA) and Switzerland (518 billion.

<sup>1</sup> J. Desjardins. Mapping the richest cities in the world / J. Desjardins // Visual Capitalist from 16.02.2018.-URL: <http://www.visualcapitalist.com/top-15-cities-globally-hold-24-trillion-wealth>



USA)<sup>2</sup>. Competitive financial centers give economic entities advantages in information, knowledge, and access to capital. External and internal investment opportunities contribute to the growth of national wealth and the well-being of citizens, and have a beneficial effect on various aspects of business. In particular, one of the leading MFC's currently – London – generates 39% of total foreign direct investment<sup>3</sup>, 23% of gross value added<sup>4</sup> and 17% of all employed in the country<sup>5</sup>.

The MFC includes various structures, but the leading place belongs to banks and other entities that are part of the network of international economic relations, providing financial services. MFC's are gradually becoming powerful information and analytical, organizational and management complexes with significant credit potential. Firms that serve their needs, including international legal and audit firms, as well as management firms, have strong positions in the MFC consultants. In addition, the MFC attracts a wide range of experts in comparative economic and legal analysis and other specialists. The importance of analytical centers that can provide interdisciplinary research, prepare indices and ratings of financial centers is increasing. Leading MFC's are engaged in the analysis of the state and prospects of development of the world economy and the economy of the world. In recent years, one of the main functions of the MFC is to develop and implement, together with international financial organizations and leading Western states, a long-term strategy for the reorganization of the world financial system that developed at the end of the XX century. The "rules of the game" in the financial markets are being developed, and it is planned to create an institutional and legal system for the activities of financial institutions to ensure the most free access to the financial services markets.

Countries without developed domestic financial markets and corresponding financial centers will in the future be highly dependent on foreign capital attracted, while at the same time its outflow from the country. In order to ensure the international level of competitiveness of the national financial market and maintain a sufficiently stable position in the global financial system, the country should be focused on the creation of an MFC with a certain degree of comprehensive coverage of financial transactions, or with an emphasis on their specialization. To ensure the confidence and dynamism of the development of the Russian economy, the issue of creating its own MFC is extremely relevant in modern conditions. This conclusion is

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<sup>2</sup> Florida R. The economic power of cities compared to nations / R. Florida // City Lab of 16.03.2017 --

URL:<https://www.citylab.com/life/2017/03/the-economic-power-of-global-cities-compared-to-nations/519294>

<sup>3</sup> Gregory M., Varley S. Time to act / M. Gregory, S. Varley // Research on the attractiveness of Great Britain EY- May 2017. - URL ADDRESS:[https://www.ey.com/Publication/vwLUAssets/2017-UK-Attractiveness-Survey/\\$FILE/EY-UK-Attractiveness-Survey2017.pdf](https://www.ey.com/Publication/vwLUAssets/2017-UK-Attractiveness-Survey/$FILE/EY-UK-Attractiveness-Survey2017.pdf)

<sup>4</sup> Regional gross Value Added (Revenue approach): Data for 2017 / /Office for National Statistics URL:<https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/grossvalueaddedgva/datasets/regionalgrossvalueaddedincomeapproach> (accessed: 16.03.2019)

<sup>5</sup> Rosario D. Update of the London labor market for January 2017 / D. Rosario // London Data Warehouse. - URL ADDRESS: [https://data.london.gov.uk/apps\\_and\\_analysis/london-labour-market-update-for-london-january-2017/](https://data.london.gov.uk/apps_and_analysis/london-labour-market-update-for-london-january-2017/) (date of request: 16.03.2019)



confirmed by the attention paid by the President of the Russian Federation and the Government of the country to the process of creating an MFC in Russia.<sup>6</sup>

The current significance of the MFC lies in the fact that financial centers are the most important subject and factor of the world economy. These are institutional entities that take part in the processes of developing and implementing long-term strategies for the functioning of the global financial system. MFC is an integral part of the integration of global financial markets. The functioning of financial centers became the basis for the formation of financial globalization, which is one of the most characteristic features of the modern world economy.

The past decades have shown the deepening of the processes of economic globalization, which is expressed in the strengthening of the economic interconnectedness of national economic systems and the integration of various international markets. In the current conditions of increasing uncertainty and financial turbulence, the impact of the processes of financial globalization is significant, which is characterized by a number of circumstances. They are aimed at creating a single market by blurring the boundaries between national markets.

The processes of financial globalization are taking place with the active participation of the MFC. They act as supervisors of cash and capital flows, attract the main financial resources for further directing them to the implementation of the most profitable global projects<sup>7</sup>. Traditionally, it is the MFC that is considered as the basis for the innovative development of the national economy, the modernization of financial market instruments<sup>8</sup>. All this leads to the growth of the country's GDP. At the same time, threats and risks to the home countries of the MFC are growing due to sustainable integration processes, increasing uncertainty and financial turbulence. With all the variety of literature on financial risks and financial markets, there are practically no works devoted to the study and assessment of risks associated with the functioning of modern MFC.

The risks of the functioning of the MFC are the risks and threats that manifest themselves during the formation and direct operation of the MFC in conditions of uncertainty and financial turbulence. These risks may lead to the failure to meet specific goals and objectives of national economies, worsen the attractiveness of national financial markets, and destabilize the international and national financial systems<sup>9</sup>.

The risk system of the functioning of the MFC can be divided into two groups – exogenous and endogenous risks (Figure 1), caused by the influence of external and internal factors.

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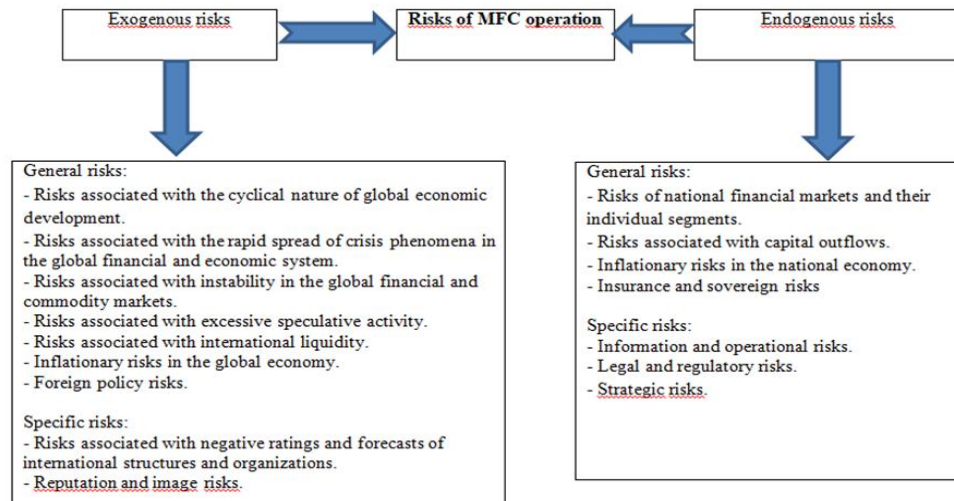
<sup>6</sup> Klimachev V. V. International financial centers and financial globalization / V. V. Klimachev // Problem analysis and state-management design: Political Science, Economics, Law. - 2010. -Vol. 3. - No. 5. - p. 127-128

<sup>7</sup> Russian President Dmitry Medvedev first announced the task of turning Moscow into a powerful global financial center. Medvedev in early July 2008

<sup>8</sup> Bolvachev A. I., Ekimova K. V. On the conditions for creating a world financial center in Russia / A. I. Bolvachev, K.V. Ekimova // Bulletin of the Plekhanov Russian University of Economics. - 2012. - No. 5. - p. 52

<sup>9</sup> Hayrapetyan A. A. Risks of functioning of international financial centers in the conditions of financial globalization / A. A. Hayrapetyan // Financial Risk Management. – 2016. – № 2 (46). – P. 152





**Figure 1-Risks of MFC functioning in modern conditions<sup>10</sup>**

Exogenous risks are risks that arise because of the negative impact of the external environment and do not depend on the activities of the MFC itself. Exogenous risks to the functioning of the IFC include: risks that associated with the cyclical nature of world economic development, with a quick crisis in the global financial and economic system volatility in global commodity and financial markets excessive speculative activity, international liquidity key world currencies, with negative ratings and forecasts international structures and organizations, as well as inflationary risks in the global economy, foreign policy, reputation and image risks<sup>11</sup>. One of the main exogenous risks of the functioning of the MFC is the risks associated with the cyclical nature of global economic development. They arise from the continuous natural fluctuations in the world economy, which are accompanied by the expansion (growth) and contraction (recession) of the system.

The risk of a global economic recession is noteworthy, which consists in a slowdown in economic activity at the global level, when macroeconomic indicators such as GDP, fixed and working capital investments, corporate profits and household incomes deteriorate, and the number of bankruptcies and unemployment increases. The cyclical nature of global economic development is determined by the peculiarities of scientific and technological progress and is reduced to changes in the structure of aggregate demand, world imports and exports. Changing trends, the global scientific and technological development is caused by the formation of new technological structures in some countries and negative phenomena in others<sup>12</sup> In addition to long-term cycles (long waves), there are medium- and short-term cycles. Within the medium-

<sup>10</sup> Compiled by author

<sup>11</sup> Hayrapetyan A. A. Risks of functioning of international financial centers in the conditions of financial globalization / A. A. Hayrapetyan // Financial Risk Management. – 2016. – № 2 (46). – P. 152

<sup>12</sup> Slepov V. A., Arslanov A. F. Risks of national financial policy / V. A. Slepov, A. F. Arslanov // Financial Journal. - 2014. - No. 2. - p. 77



term cycles, the main source of volatility is the abrupt development of key markets and segments of the economies of certain states.

So, during the XX-XXI centuries, many strong cyclical fluctuations were observed. In 2000-2002 and in 2007-2009 they led to the collapse of major stock indexes, a wave of bankruptcies of major financial and credit institutions and companies, which accelerated the transformation of the global financial and economic system and had a significant impact on the functioning of financial markets. As a result, competition between MFC's has increased further, leading to changes in their hierarchy.

Risks associated with the rapid spread of crisis phenomena in Russia the global financial and economic system is determined by the probability of a crisis situation in the global financial and economic system, which is not directly caused by cyclical fluctuations as a macroeconomic phenomenon<sup>13</sup>.

At the same time, the close interconnectedness of various sectors of the financial and economic system causes a sharp spread of crisis processes. The apparent advantages expressed by strong and well-established relationships between specific elements of the system, with strong external shocks, turn into their key disadvantage-exposure to systemic risk<sup>14</sup>.

In the world practice, a sufficient number of economic shocks were noted, which were a systemic risk for individual regions and oblasts<sup>15</sup>. In modern conditions, there are shocks associated with crisis trends in the economy. The European Union. In particular, a 1% shock change in economic growth in Western Europe leads to a change in economic growth in Central, Eastern and South-Eastern Europe of about 1%<sup>16</sup>. This suggests that in crisis situations, a high level of interdependence negatively affects the functioning of national economies and financial institutions. Systems of the countries of these regions, leading to the destabilization of their financial centers.

Currently, the activities of the MFC are highly exposed to the risks associated with instability in the global financial and commodity markets. They are characterized by the volatility of the international currency, credit and insurance markets, securities and derivatives markets, energy markets, precious and non-ferrous metals. Based on this, these risk groups include a system of currency, credit, interest rate, stock and commodity risks.

The risks associated with excessive speculative activity correlate with the volatility of the global economy and uncertainty about the direction of technological development. High speculative activity provokes the formation of speculative bubbles and the emergence of market

<sup>13</sup> Hayrapetyan A. A. Risks of functioning of international financial centers in the conditions of financial globalization / A. A. Hayrapetyan // Financial Risk Management. – 2016. – № 2 (46). – P. 152

<sup>14</sup> Slepov, V. A., Gryadovaya, O. V., Dorofeev, M. L. Conceptual model of integration of financial market sectors / V. A. Slepov, O. V. Gryadovaya, M. L. Dorofeev; edited by V.A.Slepov. - M.: OLMA Media Group, 2015. - p. 145.

<sup>15</sup> Biryukova E. A. System risk in the process of financial integration in the stock market / E.A. Biryukova // Bulletin of the Chelyabinsk State University. Series: Economics. – 2013. – № 15 (306). – Pp. 51-52

<sup>16</sup> Malashenkova O. F., Markvarda A. Yu. Modern trends in the development of the Euro Zone: the European debt crisis of 2013 and its consequences for the world economy / O. F. Malashenkova, A. Yu. Markvarda // Journal of International Law and International Relations. - 2014. - No. 2. - p. 83



imbalances, which are caused by the difference between the real and market value of assets, and can also lead to the destabilization of national financial systems and the consumer sector of the economy.

There are examples in economic history of the fatal effects of high speculative activity. The phenomenon of the "Japanese economic miracle" that took place in the 1950s and 1970s deserves attention. The economic boom in the late 1980s transformed into a "bubble economy" 54, when stock prices and real estate prices jumped to record highs. The collapse in the national market and the further fall in interest rates resulted in a sharp deterioration of the investment and business climate, the outflow of financial resources and capital from the country, in particular to the US economy. The country experienced a serious financial crisis and fell into a period of prolonged economic stagnation, known as the "lost decade"<sup>17</sup>. The financial and economic center of Japan – Tokyo-became the largest holder of foreign currency and became, along with New York and London, one of the most important MFC. At the same time, difficulties in the national financial and economic system in the 90s of the twentieth century significantly weakened Tokyo's competitive position and slowed its development at the international level.

Uncertainty and financial turbulence are among the reasons for *the risks associated with international liquidity*.

International liquidity is the money supply in the world's leading currencies, which is traded outside the borders of the issuing states themselves – on the international financial market. The sufficiency of its volume is recognized as the basis for the effective functioning of the financial and economic system. Its excess or lack leads to shocks and stagnation of the system. Monetary liquidity in major world currencies contributes to the high activity of speculative capital, so its inflow into the country determines the need for central banks to implement foreign exchange operations, interventions and operations that are aimed at preventing the overvaluation of the national currency. The subsequent expansion of the monetary base provokes an increase in monetary aggregates and monetary inflation.

*The risks associated with negative ratings and forecasts of international structures and organizations* play a key role in the activities of the MFC. In modern conditions, ratings, rankings and indexes developed by leading international structures and organizations have earned the trust of the leadership of almost all countries of the world, central banks, financial and financial institutions. Investment institutions in planning and making a set of investment decisions, as well as have an impact on the movement of international capital flows and financial resources. In this regard, any changes in investor sentiment, in the forecasts of international structures and organizations have an instant effect on the functioning of certain MFC.

*Inflationary risks* in the global economy are caused by an unforeseen increase in production costs and consist in the possibility of depreciation of monetary assets and income in

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<sup>17</sup> Airapetyan A. A. Risks of functioning of international financial Airapetyan A. A. Risks of functioning of international financial centers in the conditions of financial globalization / A. A. Airapetyan / / Financial Risk Management. – 2016. – № 2 (46). – P. 152





the home country of the MFC due to inflationary processes that are rapidly spreading in the global economic system.

Foreign policy risks consist in the probability of changes in the political, economic and financial situation in the country due to the impact of unfavorable political and other related factors formed outside the country where the MFC is located. In most cases, they acquire regional or global in nature.

The reputational and image risks of the functioning of the MFC are determined by the possibility of losses or loss of profit as a result of a reduction in the inflow of foreign capital and financial resources due to the formation in the global financial and economic community of a negative view of the activities of the MFC.

It should be noted that the competitiveness of the MFC directly depends on its image, brand and reputation. They act as a certain quality mark, which is recognized by the world business community, confirms stability functioning and expectations of further growth of the capital market and attraction of additional investments. For example, daily mentions in the media about London, New York, Hong Kong, The Tokyo or Frankfurt stock Exchanges strengthen the competitive position of London, New York, Hong Kong or Frankfurt, respectively.

Endogenous risks are risks that arise as a result of the negative impact of the internal environment and are associated with the activities of the MFC itself. The endogenous risks of the functioning of the MFC include: risks of national financial markets and their individual segments, risks of capital outflow, information and operational risks, inflationary risks in the national economy, as well as legal, regulatory, country, sovereign and strategic risks[18].

The risks of national financial markets and their individual segments are characterized by the probability of crisis phenomena in the country where the MFC is based due to the historical features, specifics and directions of development of national financial markets and their specific sectors. These include the following types of financial risks: currency, credit, stock and interest rate risks. In modern conditions, MFCs are exposed to risks associated with capital outflows. The effective functioning of the MFC is facilitated by a developed business environment, a favorable investment climate, a low level of corruption and bureaucracy. Negative trends cause a shortage of resources due to the outflow of national capital and a reduction in foreign investment. This leads to a deterioration of the country's balance of payments, a reduction in tax revenues to the country's budget system, and a curbing of the country's economic growth and GDP growth rates.

Information and operational risks in the activities of the MFC are a group of risks associated with damage caused to them due to inadequate or erroneous internal processes, personnel actions, failures in information systems and technical systems, as well as the dissemination of negative news and information.

Inflationary risks in the national economy are determined by high the pace of the inflationary process in the country where the MFC is located, causing an increase in uncertainty about the future state of the economic environment and leading to an outflow of capital abroad and a decrease in foreign investment.



Legal and regulatory risks are the risks of loss of capital and income in the Russian Federation. MFC in connection with changes in the regulatory sphere or their non-compliance with advanced international standards, as well as with the tightening of the system of regulation of financial markets and the sphere of financial servants.

One of the most important directions in the formation of an effective the legal environment in the MFC is the fight against financial fraud and money laundering. With the increasing globalization of financial markets, the risks of conducting such transactions in the MFC significantly increase, forming a bad reputation and image.

The impact of legal and regulatory risks on the activities of the MFC is difficult to overestimate. Therefore, in the middle of the XX century, New York was the main financial center of the world, but its position was sharply shaken due to the adoption of the authorities in 1963, the interest equalization tax was introduced. It was aimed at restricting the purchase by citizens of the country of foreign securities issued by foreign states and organizations and traded on the national market, through the taxation of interest income by 15% and reduction of lending to non-residents of the country. This contributed to the elevation of London as a global financial center.

Country and sovereign risks are caused by changes in the current or future political, economic and financial situation in the country of location MFC in view of the actions and decisions of the sovereign government, political difficulties, and the deterioration of the economic situation. They have a significant impact on the activities of national and international economic entities (including TNCs and TNBS).

The complexity of these risks is explained by their nature, since the analysis of this group should take into account various factors: political and economic stability, the structure of the national economy, the availability of resources (including natural, labor and financial), solvency, the level of debt burden, and a number of others.

Strategic risks are the risks of negative trends in the country and the MFC due to errors or imperfections in development strategies and concepts, as well as non-accounting or insufficient accounting risks that threaten the stability of the national financial system and the national economy. Therefore, the state of national security and the vital activity of the state directly depend on the management of these risks.

Thus, it can be concluded that in modern conditions, MFCs are one of the connecting links between national and international financial markets. They provide a harmonious complex aimed at the free movement of financial resources and capital both within and outside the home countries. At the same time, uncertainty and financial turbulence make adjustments to the activities of MFCs operating in national financial and economic systems, exposing them to a system of exogenous and endogenous risks caused by the impact of a combination of external and internal factors.



**Случайность связана с существующими условиями или является результатом их взаимоотношений**

**Accident is associated with existing conditions or is the result of their relationship**

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**Annotation:** The author, in his article, based on the views of French scientists, produced the following important philosophical conclusions: first, the content of any necessity is random; Secondly, it is likely that the coincidence will be lawful. To find out what coincidences are, we have to coincide with random events; Thirdly, if there is no coincidence in real life, then it is impossible to speak of coincidences; Fourth, because chance is not available; Fifthly, coincidences - the existence of the right to vote in a person, but also because of the limitations of the choice. To put it another way, human beings are free, but this freedom rests on the basis of limited human freedom and so on.

**Key Words:** Everything, experience, law, coincidence, necessity, probability, choice, knowledge, ignorance, harmful, harmless chance, freedom, affiliation, nature, universe.

Французский учёный Э.Бутру категории случайности даёт более высокую оценку по сравнению с другими учёными-философами. С его точки зрения случай - это основное и решающее событие. "Все, что относится к действительности, сведения из опыта в своём существовании и по своим закономерностям случайны. Значит, у них всех основа случайно". Конечно же, если мы воспримем приведённое выше высказывание Э.Бутру в прямом смысле, то придем к мнению, что всё состоит из случайностей. Но к данному мнению присоединиться невозможно. Такой взгляд приводит к слепому возвеличиванию случая. Однако, здесь Э.Бутру мог преследовать другую цель. И нам кажется, что мнение Э.Бутру о том, что "всё по своей закономерности является случайным" может являться основанием тому, что мы будем считать что на самом деле это так и есть. Понятие закономерности близко к понятию необходимость. Раз так, значит вполне вероятно, что Э.Бутру хотел выразить мысль, схожую с мнением Гегеля о том, что где имеет место случайность, там имеется и необходимость. Или Э. Бутру мог прийти к выводу, что необходимость сама состоит из случайностей. Поэтому по нашему мнению: во-первых, содержание любой необходимости имеет случайный характер; во-вторых, случайность сама вполне вероятно является закономерностью.

В творчестве известного французского учёного А.Пуанкаре категория случайности для своего времени получила довольно передовую интерпретацию, а также внимание было привлечено к ещё нераскрытым граням случайности. Однако, прежде всего надо сказать о том, что А.Пуанкаре ещё в те времена предвидел, что метафизическая методология имеет





односторонний характер, и, что эта методология не в состоянии решить вновь возникающие научные проблемы. Также ему было ясно, что проблему случайности полностью решить с помощью метафизической методологии невозможно. А. Пуанкаре при определении сущности случая (случайности?) использовал новые формы мышления. “Если случайностей вообще не бывает, — пишет он, — тогда слово случайность само тоже теряет свою суть”. Из этой мысли А. Пуанкаре вытекает следующее: если просто говорить случайность-случайность, это ничего не даст. Чтобы понять суть слова случайность, прежде всего надо понять, что такое случай или случайность. Другими словами, для того, чтобы узнать, что такое случайность, мы должны сами подвергнуться каким-то случайностям и случайным событиям. Нам кажется, ещё более точное определение заключается в необходимости изучения понятия слова случайность, случайности основываясь на случайную действительность в реальной жизни или в условии необходимости соответствия слова случайности в реальной жизни. Говоря точнее, если в реальной жизни будет отсутствовать случайность, то не будет даже необходимости в слове случайность.

Известно, что большинство философов считают: случайность остаётся случайностью, так как мы не знаем её причину. И на самом деле это так. А.Пуанкаре также относится к их числу. Однако, взгляды А.Пуанкаре в этой области выражены открыто, без всяких прикрас следующим образом: “Вследствии нашей слабости, невежественности случайность для нас будет существовать”. На самом деле, наше бессилие перед природой и наша невежественность по отношению к ней реальна. Будет правильно, если мы будем понимать слова бессилие и невежественность именно в этом смысле.

Так как современны человек не является бессильным и невежественным. Наоборот, он превращается в высокоинтеллектуальную, способную на многое личность.

А.Пуанкаре намекнул на безосновательность, преобладающей в средние века точки зрения о том, что: Просшествие, которое является для кого-то случайностью, для другого, даже и для господ, тоже должно быть случайным.

А.Пуанкаре утверждает о связи между случайностью и возможностью выбора. По его мнению “этого, т.е. возможности выбора, достаточно для нашей свободы: кто имеет возможность выбора для себя хозяина, тот освобождается от рабства”. Эта мысль А.Пуанкаре является основанием для принятия одного из нижеследующих весьма важных выводов. Во-первых, случайность появилась вследствие того, что у нас не было возможности выбора. Если бы во всех жизненных ипостасях была возможность выбора, мы были бы свободны, т.е. не подвергались бы всяким случайностям. Во-вторых, обычно случайность происходит, не зависимо от нас и против наших желаний. Появление же возможности выбора, о которой сказал А.Пуанкаре, приводит к нашему освобождению от таких неожиданных и нежелательных случайностей. Смысл этого заключается в том, что завтра и всегда в будущем, нам должно быть точно известно зачем, когда и какие происшествия (случайности?) должны произойти. Однако, этого не может быть, и это невозможно. Правда, человеку Богом дается возможность выбора жизни в данном мире. Т.е. каждый из нас имеет возможность выбора своего жизненного пути и др. Однако, мы точно не знаем к каким последствиям и результатам приведет этот выбранный нами путь. Иначе говоря, мы не знаем, где, зачем, когда и какие случайности ожидают нас.



Одним из начальных выводов, который сделали мы имел следующую суть: случайность происходит из-за того, что нам дано право выбора. Теперь же, мы приходим к выводу, что случайность происходит по причине невозможности выбора. И какой же из наших выводов правильный?

По нашему мнению можно сделать ещё один вывод, и он будет самым верным. Случайность - будет происходить из-за возможности у человека права выбора, и, вместе с тем, с ограниченностью возможности выбора. Если выразить это другими словами, то значит, что человек свободен, однако эта свобода ограничена или человек живет в зоне ограниченной свободы.

А.Пуанкаре считает, что случайность прочно связана и с теорией вероятности. Он писал: «Вероятность какой-либо случайности - это по возможности самый благоприятный момент для взаимоотношений случайностей и возможных случайностей» . Значит, по мнению А.Пуанкаре вероятность создаёт условия для проявления этой случайности. Кроме того, проявление или не проявление случайности также связано некоторым образом с вероятностью. Мы не должны забывать и о том, что вероятность считается объектом исследования не только философии, но и других наук. При решении собственных научных задач и проблем в реальной жизни науки опираются на категорию вероятности или используют теорию вероятности. Так, мы можем привести в качестве доказательства наших размышлений следующий вывод, сделанный английским философом Дж. Локком: «вероятность дополняет недостатки в знаниях» . В итоге А.Пуанкаре приходит к такому выводу, что, по его мнению, мы не можем знать природу, космос а, значит, и случайности происходящие в них, т.е. нам не дано их предвидеть. Причину этого А.Пуанкаре объясняет следующим образом: “Если мы точно знали бы законы природы, вообще, состояние космоса в самый начальный период, мы смогли бы точно предсказать любое состояние космоса в будущем” .

А.Пуанкаре этим хотел сказать, что мы не знаем как появилась земля и весь космос. Раз так, невозможно полностью узнать это, а значит, невозможно предвидеть будущее. Конечно, до настоящего времени было приведено очень большое разнообразие различных точек зрения, гипотез, доктрин о возникновении Земли и всего космического пространства, однако ни одно из них не было доказано абсолютно.

Исходя из этого, можем сделать вывод: для того, чтобы иметь научные знания или полные знания о сущности каких-то предметов или случаев, прежде всего надо знать об их начальном состоянии.

Известно, что Анри Пуанкаре в основном получил известность как великий математик. Однако, из вышеизложенного мы узнали о том, что А. Пуанкаре привел несколько определений категории случайности. Значит, категория случайности занимает важное место и в математике. Поэтому в современной математике был выполнен и выполняется целый ряд научных работ связанных с данной темой.

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## SCIENTIFIC PARTIES OF THE CONCEPT OF THE SYSTEM OF GUARANTEES ENSURING PERSONAL RIGHTS IN A CRIMINAL PROCESS

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**Annotation:** This thesis contains generalized scientific conclusions on the theoretical and legal aspects of the system of procedural guarantees of individual rights in criminal proceedings. Also, thesis analyzes the research of foreign scholars on the theoretical aspects of the procedural guarantees and system of individual rights in criminal proceedings.

**Keywords:** law, crime, criminal procedure, investigation, trial.

From the initiation of criminal proceedings in criminal proceedings, the system of procedural guarantees of the rights of the individual is important in ensuring the content of the case in court and the adoption and execution of court documents on the results.

These guarantees are a practical confirmation of the legitimacy and humanity of justice in criminal proceedings, and the practical implementation of the rights of the individual in criminal proceedings in the manner prescribed by law.

It should be noted that procedural safeguards play an important role in ensuring the legality and validity of criminal proceedings. At the same time, the means established by the criminal procedure legislation and the performance of the tasks set in the criminal procedure create certain conditions for justice. The most important aspect of procedural guarantees is formed by the means and methods of ensuring the rights and legitimate interests of persons involved in criminal proceedings.

Judicial and legal reforms related to the protection of individual rights are the most relevant and important in the field of justice, the purpose of which is to create an effective system in criminal proceedings.

The term "criminal procedural guarantees" is traditional for the science of criminal procedure. True, scientists have not always unambiguously interpreted this concept. Some authors understood criminal procedural guarantees as a system of legal means designed to provide all participants in criminal proceedings with the opportunity to use the granted rights and fulfill obligations[1].

Procedural guarantees are divided into two groups according to the scope of criminal procedural norms: 1) procedural guarantees provided by norms that



contain the whole system of criminal procedure, basic conditions of justice or explanations of procedural concepts and institutions (principles). in a criminal case); 2) procedural safeguards provided for in the rules covering certain typical procedural situations that have a regulatory effect [2].

The attribution of criminal procedural norms to procedural guarantees causes an ambiguous perception. Without expressing doubts that the entire criminal process, and, accordingly, all criminal procedural norms, one way or another, directly or indirectly, are aimed at achieving their purpose by criminal proceedings, and therefore at protecting the rights and interests of various procedural subjects, we note that the concept of criminal procedural norms covers almost all the other procedural guarantees listed by the authors, which makes it senseless to further systematize them [3].

Scholars who have studied the theory of criminal procedural guarantees have debates on the number of procedural tools included in the system of procedural guarantees. There are also a number of theoretical conclusions about what elements can be included in the system of guarantees of the rights of participants in criminal proceedings by forming a scientific definition of the theory under consideration.

Foreign legal scholars on the system of criminal procedural guarantees have put forward the following conceptual views, in particular:

In the theory of criminal procedure, criminal procedural guarantees are presented in the form of a multilevel system, the elemental composition of which is still controversial [4].

Apparently, for this reason, the authors do not distinguish the principles of criminal procedure as elements of the system of criminal procedural guarantees. But then, following the given logic, it would also be inappropriate to single out the rights and obligations of the participants in the proceedings as guarantees. We believe that the system of criminal procedural guarantees includes the following elements:

- 1) criminal procedure form;
- 2) the principles of criminal procedure;
- 3) procedural rules that secure the rights and obligations of participants in the proceedings;
- 4) the activities of state bodies and officials conducting criminal proceedings, and other participants in the proceedings [5].

G. P. Ximicheva, O. V. Khimicheva and A. I. According to Borodulins, criminal procedural guarantees represent a multi-level system. That is, this system includes: 1) a criminal procedural form; 2) principles of criminal proceedings; 3)



procedural norms ensuring the rights and obligations of participants in criminal proceedings; 4) verification of the legality and validity of procedural actions and decisions (departmental control, prosecutorial control and judicial control); 5) the content of the activities of state bodies and officials conducting criminal proceedings; 6) the duty of criminal proceedings bodies and officials to explain the rights of persons involved in the case and to provide opportunities for the exercise of these rights [6].

Other scientists take a similar position. M.V. Parfenova states that “the system of criminal procedural guarantees not only provides an opportunity for the realization of the rights and legitimate interests of the individual, but also simultaneously protects them from still occurring cases of arbitrariness of the bodies of preliminary investigation” [7].

The system of procedural guarantees of the rights and legitimate interests of the individual is conditioned by the fact that in criminal proceedings the relationship of the individual with the state can be accompanied by intensive coercive influence from the latter. In this regard, A. S. Stroykova focuses on the fact that the importance of procedural guarantees in criminal proceedings is especially great, since “it covers the sphere of acute conflict relations associated with the use of procedural coercion measures (detention, imprisonment, removal from office, etc.) etc.), leading to the restriction of constitutional human rights and freedoms” [8].

Despite the conflicting views in science regarding the system of guarantees, we emphasize once again that procedural guarantees are not an independent procedural means, but a system of legal means of security. The social significance of this system is that it directs the officials conducting the criminal proceedings to change the center of gravity, rather than the actual guarantee of the rights of the person provided for in the criminal procedure law [9].

The system of guarantees is a system of legal instruments, not separate procedural means. The social significance of this system is that it determines the waiver of a declarative nature to officials involved in criminal proceedings, the real provision of the rights provided for in the criminal procedure legislation.

F.N. Bagautdinov believes that under the criminal procedural guarantees in a broad sense can be understood all the norms of the criminal procedural law. Therefore, the entire criminal process as a whole is a guarantee of the rights and interests of the individual. At the same time, in his opinion, it is necessary to highlight the criminal procedural guarantees in the narrow sense - the most important, common for all or part of the participants in the process, the provisions of the criminal procedural law. The author refers to such norms:





- 1) the principles of criminal procedure;
- 2) a law enforcement act that determines the legal status of a person as a participant in the process (for example, a decision to bring him as an accused);
- 3) the norms that determine the procedural position of the participant in the process, i.e. the subjective rights and obligations that secure it;
- 4) the rules governing the right to defense; 5) the norms governing the familiarization of the participants in the criminal process with the materials of the criminal case after the completion of the investigation [10].

In turn, the system of guarantees directly allows the participants of the process to exercise their rights and legitimate interests. At the same time, it establishes justice in criminal proceedings by protecting any participant in criminal proceedings from unlawful acts of the investigation and law enforcement agencies.

In our opinion, based on the many interpretations listed above, it is expedient to consider the system of procedural safeguards in a broad and narrow sense.

The system should include the following components, which differ significantly in composition, in particular: the principles of criminal procedure; forms of criminal proceedings; rights and obligations of participants in criminal proceedings; the responsibilities of bodies and officials in ensuring the rights of citizens participating in the process.

In conclusion, it is important to study in depth and comprehensively the current state of law enforcement practice to ensure a system of procedural guarantees for the rights of each participant in criminal proceedings, as well as to further improve the legislation in this area.

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