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ДИСТАНЦИОННЫЕ ВОЗМОЖНОСТИ И ДОСТИЖЕНИЯ НАУКИ

МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ
НАУЧНО-ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ КОНФЕРЕНЦИЯ

СБОРНИК НАУЧНЫХ
ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ



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(Май-Июнь 2021)

г.Киев 2021

Киев, Украина

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IN RICE (ORIZA SATIVA) VARIETIES THE PLANT GROWS AT DIFFERENT WATER THICKNESSES, WATER CONSUMPTION DURING DEVELOPMENT PERIODS, M³

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Аннотация. Ушбу мақолада 3 та шоли навларини эртапишар “Гулжаҳон”, ўртапишар “Искандар” ва кечпишар “Лазурний” шоли (*oriza sativa*) навларида 5, 10 ва 15 см турлихил сув қалинлигининг ўсимлик ўсиб ривожланиш даврларидаги сув сарфи, м³ бўлиши келтирилган.

Аннотация. В статье описаны 3 сорта риса раннеспелый “Гульджахон”, среднеспелый “Искандар” и позднеспелый “Лазурный” рис (*oriza sativa*) с разной толщиной воды 5, 10 и 15 см за вегетационный период, м³.

Abstract. In this article, 3 rice varieties of early ripening “Guljahon”, medium ripening “Iskandar” and late ripening “Lazurniy” rice (*oriza sativa*) have different water thickness of 5, 10 and 15 cm during the growing season, m³.

Калит сўзлар. Шоли, навлар. режим, рейка, ривожланиш даври, сув, сарфи, м³

Ключевые слова. Рис, сорта. режим, рельс, период освоения, вода, расход, м³.

Key words. Rice, varieties. mode, rail, development period, water, consumption, m³.

Introduction. Since the cultivation of rice by man, the conditions for its water supply have varied in different parts of the world, because the climatic and soil conditions of the regions of the globe are different, and rice is grown under these conditions. There are no shortages of rice water supply in the East and South Asian countries of the world, where most rice is grown, as the climate of these regions is rich in natural precipitation and in many cases it is necessary to temporarily protect rice from water.

In his Address to the Oliy Majlis on January 24, 2020, President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev expressed his views on continuing research and development to increase the interest of farmers in agriculture and the introduction of advanced technologies and cluster systems in the sector. In his address, the President also spoke about the efficient use of water resources, in particular: “In 2020, we will introduce water-saving technologies on 44,000 hectares of land, or almost four times more than last year. For this purpose, 300 billion soums will be allocated from the state budget. It is also necessary to automate the management of water facilities, water control and accounting systems. It is obvious that the President pays great attention to agriculture [1].

Water shortages are threatening the North China Plain. It is necessary to develop an irrigation strategy to save water.

Here it is necessary to solve the problem of water scarcity through scientific research on the cultivation of aerobic rice with low water consumption. Chinese scientists have conducted extensive research on advanced technologies for growing rice in water-scarce conditions in the region [8; 9; 10 websites].

The degree to which the problem has been studied. The results of research conducted by the authors A.P.Djulay (1968), U.Orolboev (1993), M.I.Uklonskaya (1934) differ from other agricultural crops in the ability of rice to grow and develop in water. Without a lot of water, rice will not produce high yields. Rice grows hygrophyte, ie under water, but the demand for water varies depending on the period of development. Rice does not need water thickness during mowing and is the same during wax ripening and full ripening. Water is needed for the seed to germinate, but the thickness of the water in the soil can only lead to the development of buds, but the roots do not develop, so after sowing the seeds are drained from the field until germination (up to 1 leaf). After the rice sprouts,

the thickness of the water rises to 15-20 cm. For better development of the root system and side branches, the thickness of the water during the accumulation period is reduced until it is absorbed, but should not dry out. During this period, fertilizer is fed, and then again the thickness of the water rises to 15–20 cm plant height until the period of wax ripening. [2; 285-287-p], [3; 7-p], [4; 60-69-p].

The purpose of the study. The study consists of studying the effect of water consumption, m³, of different water thicknesses of 5, 10 and 15 cm during the growing season on 3 rice varieties Guljahon, middle Iskandar and late Lazurniy (*oriza sativa*).

Research methods. «Methods of conducting field experiments.» Conducted on the basis of methodological manuals such as «Methodology of field experiments» (BA Dospekhov, 1985) and «Methodological guidelines for water conservation in rice cultivation in Uzbekistan (2019)» [5; 6; 7].

Soil and climatic conditions of the study area. The research was conducted in the experimental fields of the Rice Research Institute. The Rice Research Institute is located in the south-eastern part of the Tashkent region, in the Chirchik oasis, 15 km from Tashkent, on the left bank of the Chirchik River. Geographically, the coordinates of the institute are limited to 69°18' on the Greenwich scale, east longitude and 41°20' north latitude. The relief of the experimental farm is flat, the soil in the experimental fields corresponds to the soil along the river, the soil layer of the area consists of meadow and meadow-swamp soil. Layers of different depths are composed of sand, large and small stones. The emergence of this type of soil is mainly explained by the fact that the lands attached to the institute are located close to the banks of the Chirchik River, the surrounding farms are engaged in rice cultivation and there is a lot of moisture in the soil.

The plowing layer of the experimental area is a layer of sand and small stones at a depth of 60-70 cm from the surface of the soil 35-40 cm. The sandy and fine-grained layer is also found at Map 9 of the experimental area at 5-10 cm and in some places at 30-40 cm. The soil in the central experimental farm is unsalted, RN-6,8-7,3, heavy sandy soil in terms of mechanical composition. The amount of physical mud in the plowing layer is 45-60%. Groundwater is not mineralized due to the fact that the lower layer of the soil consists of rocks and gravel, the experimental farm area is partly sloping (0.0034-0.0040), groundwater (northeast, southwest) moves up and down. In recent years, in the Chirchik oasis, there has been a strong filtration due to the movement of groundwater (especially to the experimental farm area) due to the discharge of wastewater into ditches and the sand and gravel of the soil layer. Each year, before planting rice, samples were taken diagonally to evaluate the experimental area, the soil from 5 points of the plowing layer from an agronomic point of view, and to determine the bulk density of the soil. Soil density was determined by the cylindrical method.

All soil samples obtained and their preparation were carried out in accordance with the All-Union RSRI manual, (Savvinov.N.I. 1963). To determine the moving appearance of nutrients [NPK]. Before planting, samples were taken diagonally from the experimental area at a depth of 5–20 cm with a burr. Ammonia nitrogen was determined using Nessler's reagent, mobile phosphorus by B.P.Machigin method, (M., Kolos) on a general potassium flame photometer, and humus by I.V.Tyurin method (M., Kolos).

Soil samples were taken before planting to determine the general and mobile form of humus, nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium in the soil. The amount of humus in the plowing thickness of the experimental field is 1.8-1.9%, total nitrogen is 0.22-0.2%, phosphorus is 0.17-0.18%, potassium is 0.7-0.8%. When the results obtained from soil samples in the experimental field were analyzed, it was found that the amount of potassium in the soil was higher than the mobile form of the nutrients required for the plant.

Research results. The experimental rice varieties were planted on May 12 at the lysometric experimental site of the Rice Research Institute. Studies have shown that different water thicknesses of 5, 10, and 15 cm at different water thicknesses dramatically affect the developmental phases of rice plants, Full ripening in 5 cm of water is 108 days in “Guljahon” variety, 119 days in “Iskandar” variety and 122 days in “Lazurniy” variety, 110 days in Guljahon variety, 119 days in Iskandar variety and 123 days in Lazurniy variety with 10 cm water thickness, and 115 days in Guljahon variety, days in Iskandar variety, 123 days in Lazurniy variety and 132 days in Lazurniy variety (Table 1).

Experiments also revealed water consumption of different water thicknesses during plant growth and development. At the same time, the water consumption during the whole growing period of rice

ДИСТАНЦИОННЫЕ ВОЗМОЖНОСТИ И ДОСТИЖЕНИЯ НАУКИ

is 13498 m³ in “Guljahon” variety, 16111 m³ in “Iskandar” variety, 15327 m³ in “Lazurniy” variety when the water thickness is 5 cm, When the water thickness is 10 cm, 19453 m³ in “Guljahon” variety, 19040 m³ in “Iskandar” variety, 18136 m³ in Lazurniy variety, When the water thickness was 10 5 cm, it was 22110 m³ in “Guljahon” variety, 21348 m³ in “Iskandar” variety, 20184 m³ in “Lazurniy” variety (Table 1).

Table 1

Water consumption during plant growth and development periods of different water thickness, m³

№	Water thickness, cm	Sprouting	Mowing	tillering	Tubing	Germination	Flowering	Milking	Ripening period
“Guljahon” type									
1	5	1270	794	5717	1112	1429	1112	2064	13498
2	10	1636	1454	7454	2182	1818	1818	3091	19453
3	15	2010	1809	8442	2412	2010	1809	3618	22110
“Iskandar” type									
5	5	1239	1377	6747	1652	1377	1377	2341	16111
6	10	1600	1440	8000	1920	1600	1440	3040	19040
7	15	1779	1779	8183	2135	1779	2313	3380	21348
“Lazurniy” type									
9	5	1179	1310	6419	1572	1310	1179	2358	15327
10	10	1372	1524	7315	1829	1524	1676	2896	18136
11	15	1682	1682	7905	2018	1682	2018	3196	20184

Conclusions. From the above data, it can be concluded that research was conducted on early-ripening varieties «Guljahon», middle-ripening «Iskandar», late-ripening «Lazurniy». At the same time, water consumption during the whole growing season of rice was 13498 m³ in “Guljahon” variety, 16111 m³ in “Iskandar” variety, 15327 m³ in “Lazurniy” variety when the water thickness was 5 cm. When the water thickness is 10 cm, 19453 m³ in “Guljahon” variety, 19040 m³ in “Iskandar” variety, 18136 m³ in “Lazurniy” variety, When the water thickness was 10 5 cm, it was found that it was 22110 m³ in “Guljahon” variety, 21348 m³ in “Iskandar” variety, 20184 m³ in “Lazurniy” variety.

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ШОЛИ ЎСИМЛИГИ ГЕНОТИПЛАРИНИНГ ҚИММАТЛИ ХЎЖАЛИК
БЕЛГИЛАРИ

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Аннотация: Ушбу мақолада шоли коллекциясида мавжуд нав-намуналарнинг қимматли-хўжалик белгиларини ўрганиш бўйича тадқиқот натижалари баён этилган.

Annotation: This article describes the results of research on the study of valuable economic characteristics of varieties available in the collection of rice.

Калит сўзлар: нав-намуналар, қимматли хўжалик белгилар, рўвак узунлиги, ўсимлик бўйи, ўсув даври, 1000 дона дон вазни, ҳосилдорлик

Keywords: variety-samples, valuable farm characters, fasting length, plant height, growth period, grain weight of 1000 pieces, productivity

Шоли ўсимлиги дунёда буғдой экинидан кейинги иккинчи, ammo экин майдони ҳамда ҳосили бўйича буғдойдан юқори ўринда турадиган қимматбаҳо ёрма экини ҳисобланади. У дунё аҳолисининг қарийб ½ қисмини асосий озиқ-овқат маҳсулоти ҳисобланади.

Шоли гуручи озуқа моддаларга бойлиги, тўйимлилиги ва тез хазм бўлиши билан ажра-либ туради. Бир килограмм гуруч таркибида 4000 калория бўлади. Шолини оқлаганда ўртача 54% гуруч, 10% майдаланган дон, 13% қолдиқлари, 3% ун ва 20% қипиқ чиқади. Гуручдан тайёрланадиган овқат жуда тез пишади, одам организмида у бошқа ёрмаларга қараганда тез хазм бўлади ва тез ўзлашади. Гуручнинг ўзлаштирилиш коэффициентини энг юқори – 96% га тенг, калориялилиги 3594 га, буғдойники эса 3610 га тенг. Гуручдан камдан-кам ҳолларда ун тайёрланади, таркибида ёпишқоқ модда (клейковина) бўлмайди.

Тадқиқот ишининг мақсади: шоли селекциясида классик услубларга ҳамоҳанг тарзда ноанъанавий, биокимёвий маркерларга асосланган селекция услублари асосида, ташқи муҳитнинг ноқулай омилларига тез мослашувчан, касалликларга толерант, ётиб қолишга ва тўкилишга чидамли, ҳосилдорлиги ҳамда гуручининг технологик сифат кўрсаткичлари юқори бўлган шолининг янги тизим ва навларини яратиш.

Тадқиқот вазифалари;

-Бошланғич манбаалар сифатидаги нав намуналар, дурагайлар ва тизмаларнинг қимматли хўжалик белгиларини ўрганиш, баҳолаш ва танлаш;

-Биологик ва қимматли хўжалик белгилари билан фарқланувчи маҳаллий ва четдан келтирилган нав-намуналарни чақиштириш жараёнига жалб этиш;

-Дурагай популяцияларда қимматли хўжалик белгиларини, ётиб қолишга ва тўкилишга чидамлилигини баҳолаш ва танлаш.

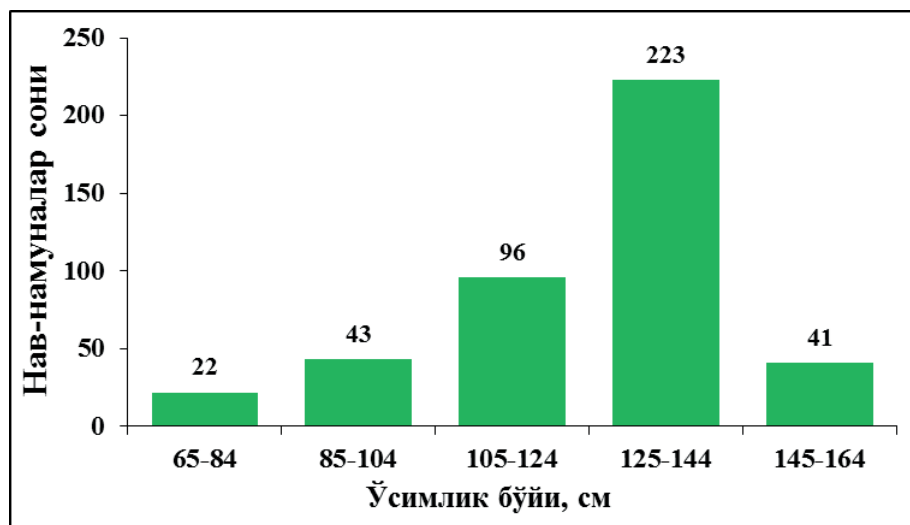
Тадқиқот ўтказилган ҳудуднинг тупроқ шароитлари: Тажриба майдонининг тупроқлари, пастки қатлами кум ва майда тошлардан ташкил топганлиги, ер ости сувлари шимолий–шарқ томондан жанубий–ғарб томонга оқиб туриши сабабли минерал тузлар йўқ. Шолিপоялар сув билан тўлдирилган вақтда ер ости сувлари 0,5–1,0 метр чуқурлик орасида ўзгариб туради. Шолипоялар сув билан тўлдирилмаганда ер ости сувларининг чуқурлашиши бошланади, бу ҳол ноябрь ойидан февраль ойигача давом этиб 1,5–1,6 м ни ташкил этади.

Тадқиқот натижалари: Коллекция кўчатзорида андоза сифатида 2018–2020 йилларда 425 та нав-намуналар экилиб, эртапишар гуруҳлар учун Гулжаҳон, ўртапишар гуруҳлар учун Искандар, кечпишар гуруҳлар учун УзРОС 7–13 ва Тарона навлари ўзаро таққосланиб ўрганилди. Экилган нав-намуналарда фенологик кузатишлар олиб борилди ва униб чиқиш, тулланиш, найчалаш, гуллаш ва пишиш фазалари аниқланди.

Шолининг янги навларини яратишда ўсимлик бўйи муҳим аҳамиятга эга. Шу сабабли нав-намуналарнинг морфологияси дастлаб ўсимлик бўйи кўрсаткичи бўйича ўрганилди. Бунга кўра барча нав-намуналар 5 та гуруҳга: паст бўйли (65–84 см) намуналар, ўрта бўйли (85–104 см) намуналар, ўрта узун бўйли (105–124 см), узун бўйли (125–144 см) ва жуда узун бўйли

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(145–смдан юқори) намуналарга таснифланди. Паст бўйли намуналар гуруҳига 22 та, ўрта бўйли намуналар гуруҳига 43 та, ўрта узун бўйли 96 та, узун бўйли намуналар гуруҳига 223 та ва жуда узун бўйли намуналар гуруҳига 41 та нав–намуналар киритилди (1–расм).

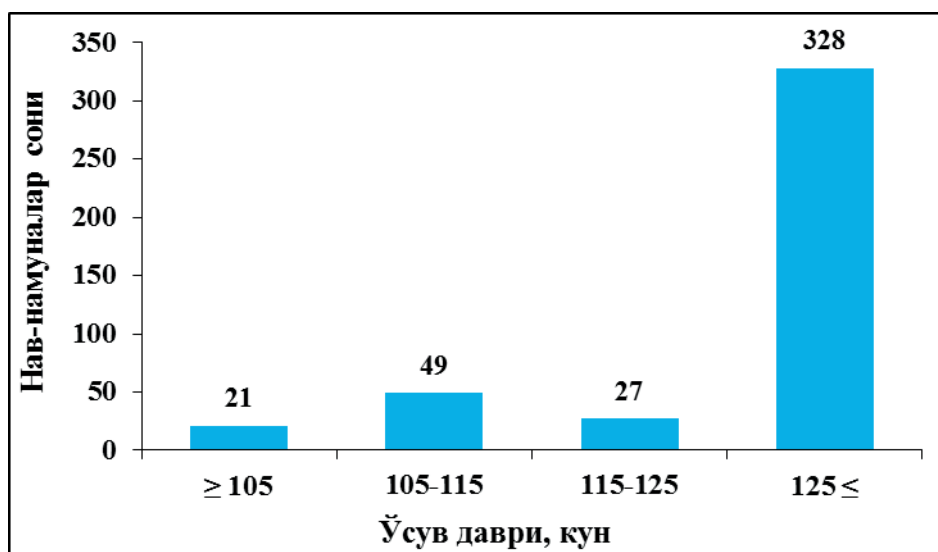


1–расм. Коллекция нав-намуналарни ўсимлик бўйича таснифланиши

Пишиш даврида ҳар бир нав–намунадан модел боғламлар олинди ва лабораторияда биометрик кўрсаткичлари аниқланди. Биометрик кўрсаткичларга ҳосилни ташкил этувчи асосий белгилар: бўйи, маҳсулдор тупланиши, рўвак узунлиги, 1000 донга дон вазни киради.

Дон шакли навнинг технологик сифат кўрсаткичларини белгилайди. Коллекция кўчатзоридаги намуналар донининг шакли бўйича узун (*indica*) ва думалоқ (*japonica*) донли гуруҳга ажратилганда узун донлилар 125 донга, думалоқ донлилар 300 донга ташкил этди.

Ўсув даврига қараб нав–намуналар ўта эрта, эрта, ўрта, кечпишар 4 та гуруҳга ажратилди. Танлаб олинган нав-намуналарнинг вегетация даври ўта эртапишар гуруҳда 105 кунгача (к–242, к–243, к–244, к–246, к–247, к–257, к–266, к–269, к–270, к–296, к–297), эртапишар гуруҳда 105 кундан 115 кунгача (к–61, к–79, к–82, к–88, к–94, к–101, к–230, к–231, к–268, к–404), ўртапишар гуруҳда 115 кундан 125 кунгача (к–21, к–42, к–43, к–223, к–229, к–292, к–316, к–325, к–389, к–390, к–391, к–406, к–417, к–424), кечпишар гуруҳда 125 кундан ортиқ (к–1, к–3, к–6, к–17, к–53, к–55, к–103, к–115, к–138, к–146) ташкил этди (2–расм).

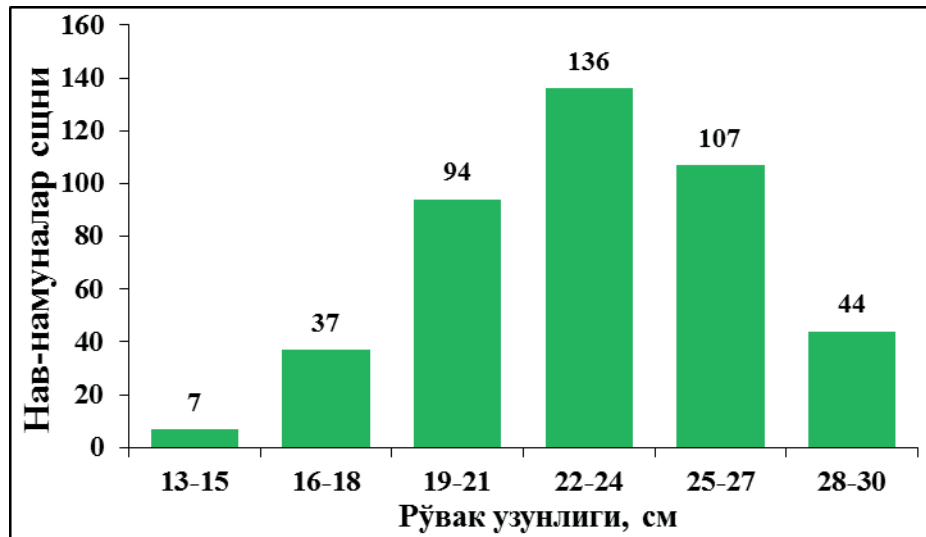


2–расм. Коллекция нав-намуналарни вегетация даври бўйича гуруҳланиши

Коллекция кўчатзорида мавжуд жами 425 нав-намуналарини рўвак узунликларини ўлчаш натижасида 6 гуруҳга ажратилди. Жумладан 13–15 см (7 та), 16–18 см (37 та), 19–21 см (94

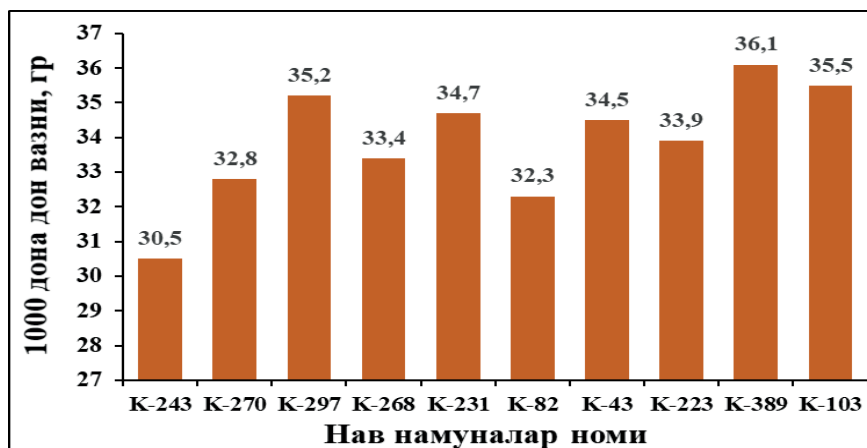
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та), 22–24 см (136), 25–27 см (107 та) ва 28–30 см (44 та) ни ташкил қилди (3–расм).



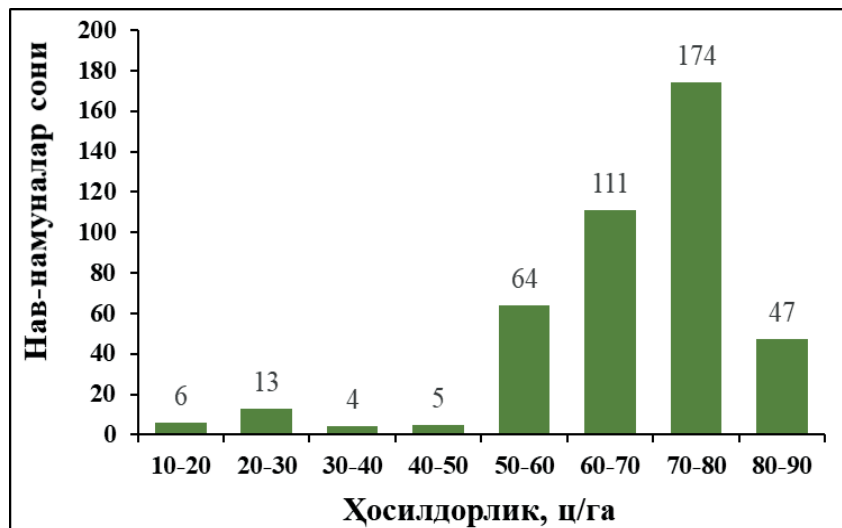
3–расм. Рўвак узунлиги бўйича коллекция нав-намуналарни таснифланиши

Келгуси тадқиқот ишларида фойдаланиш учун танловлар натижасида олинган 30 та нав-намунанинг 1000 дона дон вази бўйича ўта эртапишар гуруҳдан к–243 (30,5 г), к–270 (32,8 г) ва к–297 (35,2 г) нав-намуналари, эртапишар гуруҳдан к–268 (33,4 г), к–231 (34,7 г) ва к–82 (32,3 г) нав-намуналари, ўртапишар гуруҳдан к–43 (34,5 г), к–223 (33,9 г) ва к–389 (36,1 г) ҳамда кечпишар гуруҳдан к–103 (35,5 г) нав-намуналари танлаб олинди. (4–расм).



4–расм 1000 дона дон вази бўйича танлаб олинган коллекция нав-намуналари

Танлаб олинган нав-намуналарнинг ҳосилдорлиги таҳлил қилинганда, жами 425 та нав-намуналарининг ҳосилдорлиги 10 центнердан 90 центнергача бўлганлиги кузатилди. Жумладан 10–20 центнер оралиғида 6 та, 20–30 центнер оралиғида 13 та, 30–40 центнер оралиғида 4 та, 40–50 центнер оралиғида 5 та, 50–60 центнер оралиғида 64 та, 60–70 центнер оралиғида 111 та, 70–80 центнер оралиғида 174 та, 80–90 центнер оралиғида 47 тани ташкил этганлиги аниқланди. (5–расм).



5-расм. Коллекция нав-намуналарини ҳосилдорлик кўрсаткичи бўйича гуруҳлаш.

Бу нав-намуналаридан келгуси тадқиқот ишларида юқори ҳосилли навлар яратиш учун бошланғич манба сифатида кенг кўламда фойдаланиш ижобий натижа беради.

ХУЛОСАЛАР.

Коллекция кўчатзорида андоза сифатида 2018–2020 йилларда 425 та нав-намуналар экилиб, эртапишар гуруҳлар учун Гулжаҳон, ўртапишар гуруҳлар учун Искандар, кечпишар гуруҳлар учун УзРОС 7–13 ва Тарона навлари ўзаро таққосланиб ўрганилди. Танлаб олинган нав-намуналарнинг вегетация даври ўта эртапишар гуруҳда 105 кунгача, эртапишар гуруҳда 105 кундан 115 кунгача, ўртапишар гуруҳда 115 кундан 125 кунгача, кечпишар гуруҳда 125 кун ва ундан ортиқ вақтни ташкил этди. Шунингдек, рўвак узунлиги таҳлили бўйича 13–15 см (7 та), 16–18 см (37 та), 19–21 см (94 та), 22–24 см (136), 25–27 см (107 та) ва 28–30 см (44 та) бўлганлиги кузатилди. Бундан ташқари танлаб олинган 30 та нав-намунанинг 1000 дона дон вази бўйича ўта эртапишар гуруҳдан к–243 (30,5 г), к–270 (32,8 г) ва к–297 (35,2 г), эртапишар гуруҳдан к–268 (33,4 г), к–231 (34,7 г) ва к–82 (32,3 г), ўртапишар гуруҳдан к–43 (34,5 г), к–223 (33,9 г) ва к–389 (36,1 г) ҳамда кечпишар гуруҳдан к–103 (35,5 г) нав намуналари танлаб олинди. Ҳосилдорлик кўрсаткичлари ҳам гуруҳлаб ўрганилди. Жумладан 10–20 центнер оралиғида 6 та, 20–30 центнер оралиғида 13 та, 30–40 центнер оралиғида 4 та, 40–50 центнер оралиғида 5 та, 50–60 центнер оралиғида 64 та, 60–70 центнер оралиғида 111 та, 70–80 центнер оралиғида 174 та, 80–90 центнер оралиғида 47 тани ташкил этганлиги бўлганлиги аниқланиб, юқори ҳосилли навлар яратишда бошланғич манба сифатида фойдаланиш тавсия этилди.

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CULTURLOGY

ZAMONAVIY EKO TURIZMNING ESTETIK QADRIYATLAR BILAN DIALEKTIK ALOQADORLIGI

Sattorov Musurmon Dostonovich

Samarqand viloyati Urgut tumann
Respublika Ma'naviyat va ma'rifat markazining
mustaqil izlanuvchi tadqiqotchisi

Annotatsiya: Turizmning madaniy ta'sirini tanqid qilish azaliy ana'nalarga ega. Sayyohlar sayohat qilayotgan hududlari madaniyatiga eng yaxshi tarzda yuzaki qiziqish bilan qarashadi va shu bilan birga ular sayohat qilgan hududlarda turizm sabab bo'lgan kiruvchi madaniy o'zgarishlarni aniqlaydilar. Ushbu maqolada men turizmning madaniy effektlari tarkibini namoyish etishga harakat qilmoqchiman va shu bilan birga apriori baho berishdan qochmoqchiman.

Kalit so'zlar: Turizm, eko turizm, tabiat turizmi, qadriyatlar

Turizm dunyoni harakatga keltiradi - va shu bilan birga uni o'zgartiradi. 2016 yilda 1,2 milliard odam xorijiy mamlakatlarga tashrif buyurdi - bunday ommaviy hodisa maqsadli hududlar uchun oqibatsiz qolishi mumkin emas. 20-asr o'rtalaridan boshlab, turizm rivojlana boshlagandan boshlab, rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlar ham tobora rivojlangan sanoat mamlakatlaridan sayyohlik oqimining yo'nalishiga aylanmoqda. Ularning jahon turizmidagi ulushi asta-sekin, ammo barqaror ravishda oshib bordi. Ko'pgina rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlar sayyohlik sanoatisiz rivojlanishdan qutulishning mumkin bo'lgan yo'lini izlashmoqda - ammo hozirgi vaqtda turizm nihoyatda murakkab hodisa bo'lib, uni o'z funktsiyasi va samarasi jihatidan faqat alohida iqtisodiy nuqtai nazardan ko'rib bo'lmaydi. Chunki, ayniqsa rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlarda sayohat qilishda mahalliy aholi va sayyohlar o'rtasida favqulodda kuchli ijtimoiy va madaniy tafovut mavjud. Ikki mutlaqo boshqacha dunyoning qarama-qarshiligi turli xil madaniyatlararo almashinuv jarayonlariga olib keladi, bu ko'pincha tashrif buyurgan mamlakatlarning ijtimoiy-madaniy tarkibida aniq izlar qoldiradi. Binobarin, turizmni madaniyatlarga va madaniy o'ziga xosliklarga ta'siri turizmni tadqiq qilishda markaziy muammoga aylandi. Bu ushbu asarning ilmiy qiziqishini keltirib chiqaradi.

Ekoturizm tushunchasi Buyuk Britaniyada paydo bo'lgan. Bu yerda 1980-yillarda kontseptsiya paydo bo'ldi. Ekoturizm jamiyati ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, ekoturizm tabiatni muhofaza qiluvchi va mahalliy aholi farovonligini oshiradigan tabiiy hududlarga mas'uliyatli sayohatdir. O'shandan beri sayohat kontseptsiyasi kengayib bordi va endilikda butun dunyoga ma'lum.

Tabiatni muhofaza qilish muassasalari ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, bugungi ekoturizm barqaror va har tomonlama foydali sayohat demakdir. Turizm shakli faqat tabiiy dam olish joylari, ya'ni har bir joyning o'ziga xos tabiati bilan taaluqlidir. Demak, ekoturizm sohasida sayohatlar shaharlarda yoki madaniy diqqatga sazovor joylar yaqinida amalga oshirilmaydi: ularning maqsadi tabiiy va tabiat qo'li tegmagan landshaftlar, masalan, milliy bog'lar va qo'riqxonalarining betakror jozibasini turistlarga ko'z-ko'z qilish hamda ulardan tushadigan daromad orqali mazkur hududlarning tabiiy chiroyini asrash va xilma-xilligini yanada oshirish asosiy maqsadga aylanadi.

Sayohatning ta'siri ekoturizm uchun hal qiluvchi ahamiyatga ega. Turizm iloji boricha ekologik toza va ijtimoiy jihatdan maqbul bo'lishi kerak. Bu tabiat va mahalliy aholi uchun minimal salbiy oqibatlarni anglatadi. Sayohatdan olingan daromad xalqaro sayyohlik kompaniyalariga emas, balki dam olish hududi aholisiga tushishi kerak. Shunday qilib, turizm rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlar uchun ishonchli daromad manbaiga aylanishi mumkin. Bundan tashqari, mahalliy tabiiy go'zalliklarni haddan tashqari yuklamaslik va ularga zarar etkazmaslik orqali ularni turizm orqali himoya qilish mumkin. Tabiatga puxta va ongli yondoshish ekoturizm markazida turadi.

Ekoturizmdan tashqari, turizmning tabiatga do'stona turlari ham mavjud. Bularga, masalan, tabiat turizmi, barqaror turizm yoki yumshoq turizm kiradi.

Ta'kidlangan effektlar tufayli turizm va tabiatni muhofaza qilishni birlashtirish muhimdir. Shuning uchun turizmning barqaror turlarini rivojlantirish atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilishda katta ahamiyatga

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ega. Ular turizmning salbiy ta'sirini minimallashtirish va ijobiy ta'sirini maksimal darajaga ko'tarish uchun mo'ljallangan. Ekoturizm - bu ekologik toza sayohatni ta'minlashni istagan sayohat tushunchalaridan biridir. Ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, ekoturizmning maqsadlariga quyidagilar kiradi:

- Biologik xilma-xillikni muhofaza qilish;
- Madaniy merosni muhofaza qilish;
- Mehmonlarning mamnunligini ta'minlash;
- Mahalliy aholi turmush sifatini yaxshilash;
- Mintaqaviy iqtisodiyotni mustahkamlash;
- Sayyohlar va mahalliy aholi o'rtasida madaniy almashinuv;
- Turist va mahalliy aholi tomonidan o'zaro qadriyatlarining ijobiy qabul qilinishini oshirish;
- Tabiatni muhofaza qilish bo'yicha ekologik ta'lim va xabardorlik;
- Tabiatni muhofaza qilish va turizm tashkilotlari o'rtasidagi kelishuv.

Bunday mezonlarga javob beradigan landshaftlar odamlar uchun jozibali va ta'sirchan. Shu sababli, ular mehmonlar va sayyohlik yo'nalishlari uchun motivga aylanadi. Tarixiy madaniy landshaftlar, odamlar aniqlaydigan va ulardan foydalanish tarixi, madaniy, ekologik va estetik an'analar bo'yicha tajriba o'tkazishi mumkin bo'lgan narsalar, ayniqsa xavfliligi tobora ortib borayotganligi sababli juda qadrlanadi. Tarixiy madaniy landshaft mintaqaning turistik yangilanishiga katta hissa qo'shishi mumkin.

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ECONOMIC SCIENCES

OZIQ-OVQAT XAVFSIZLIGI TUSHUNCHASINING NAZARIY ASOSLARI

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Annotatsiya. Maqolada oziq-ovqat xavfsizligining nazariy asoslari yoritilgan. Shuningdek oziq-ovqat xavfsizligining rivojlanish evolutsiyasi tarixi va bugungi kundagi darajasi yoritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: oziq-ovqat xavfsizligi, oziq-ovqat mustaqilligi, xavfsiz, to'yimli, ehtiyoj, xohish-istak, oziq-ovqat tushunchasi e'lementlari.

Oziq-ovqat xavfsizligi tushunchasi mohiyatan juda keng tushuncha bo'lib, birinchi navbatda mustaqil davlatning boshqa davlatlarga aynan oziq-ovqat mahsulotlariga nisbatan tobe emasligini bildiradi. Davlatning iqtisodiy xavfsizligi turlari aorasida oziq-ovqat xavfsizligi milliy xavfsizlikning ajralmas qismi sifatida alohida o'rin tutadi.

Oziq-ovqat xavfsizligiga oid ilmiy adabiyotlarni o'rganish shuni ko'rsatadiki, bu tushuncha birinchi marta o'tgan asrning 70-yillarida iste'molga kirib kelgan. Keyinchalik bu tushuncha ma'no jihatdan kengayib bordi.

1996-yilning noyabr oyida bo'lib o'tgan oliy darajadagi Rim xalqaro uchrashuvida "Butun dunyo oziq-ovqat xavfsizligi bo'yicha Rim deklaratsiyasi" qabul qilingan. Ushbu deklaratsiya har kimning yashash va munosib ovqatlanish huquqiga muvofiq salomatligi uchun xavfsiz va to'laqonli oziq-ovqat mahsulotlariga erishish huquqiga ega ekanligi tasdiqlangan¹. Shu yilda bo'lib o'tgan Oziq-ovqat xavfsizligi bo'yicha butunjahon sammitida Jahon banki taklif etgan ta'rifga ko'ra "barcha insonlarning faol va sog'lom turmush tarzi kechirishi uchun, o'zlarining ehtiyojlariga mos, yetarli hajmdagi, xavfsiz va to'yimli oziq-ovqatlarni har doim olishga jismoniy va iqtisodiy jihatdan qurlari yetishi – oziq-ovqat xavfsizligini anglatadi.² FAO ta'rifiga tayanib ta'kidlanishicha, "oziq-ovqat xavfsizligiga erishish, bu barcha insonlarning xohlagan vaqtda jismoniy, ijtimoiy va iqtisodiy jihatdan yetarli miqdorda xavfsiz oziqaviy mahsulotlar bilan ta'minlanishini anglatadi. Ushbu mahsulotlar shaxsni fiziologik me'yorlar bo'yicha qoniqtirishi, uning xohish-istagiga mos kelishi vafaol sog'lom turmush tarzini shakllantirishi shart.

2001-yilda oziq-ovqat xavfsizligi g'oyasiga moddiy va iqtisodiy imkoniyatdan tashqari ijtimoiy imkoniyat tushunchasi ham qo'shildi. Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkilotining "Oziq-ovqat va qishloq xo'jaligi tashkiloti" (FAO) belgilagan tushuncha mazkur qo'shimcha jihatni quyidagicha aks ettiradi: "barcha odamlar o'z oziqlanish ehtiyojlari va shaxsiy xohishlariga binoan hamda faol va sog'lom hayotni ta'minlash uchun yetarli miqdorda xavfsiz va to'yimli oziq-ovqat mahsulotlariga ega bo'lishi uchun jismonan, iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy imkoniyatlari mavjudligi oziq-ovqat xavfsizligi ta'minlandi deganidir".

Iqtisodiy adabiyotlarda "oziq-ovqat xavfsizligi" tushunchasining mazmunini ta'riflashga turli yondashuvlar mavjud. Eng ko'p tarqalgan ta'rifga ko'ra oziq-ovqat xavfsizligi - shunday holatki, bunda barcha kishilar vaqtning har qanday lahzasida faol va sog'lom turmush kechirish uchun zarur bo'lgan xavfsiz ovqatga yetarli miqdorda jismoniy va iqtisodiy jihatdan erishishdir³. Ushbu ta'rifga

¹ Римская декларация по всемирной продовольственной безопасности //АПК: экономика, управление. М., 1997, № 2. с. 3-7.;[ФАО ООН http://www.cawater-info.net/bk/14-4-2.htm](http://www.cawater-info.net/bk/14-4-2.htm).

² World bank, 1986. Poverty and Hunger: Issues and Options for Food Security in Developing Countries. Washington DC. <http://www-wds.worldbank.org>.

³ Папцов, А.Г. Направления обеспечения глобальной продовольственной безопасности /А.Г. Папцов //АПК: Экономика, управление. - 2015. - № 10.- 107 с.

ko'ra oziq-ovqat xavfsizligiga xavfsiz va yetarli miqdordagi oziq-ovqatga jismoniy va iqtisodiy jihatdan erishish yo'li bilan ta'minlanadi.

Iqtisodchi olim T.Usakovaning fikricha, oziq-ovqat xavfsizligi-cheklanmagan vaqt davomida davlat va jamiyatning aholini oziq-ovqat mahsulotlari bilan har bir shaxsning odatdagi sharoitlarda har tomonlama sog'lom jismoniy va ijtimoiy rivojlanishi va favqulotda vaziyatlarda sog'lig'ini va mehnat qobiliyatini minimal darajada qo'llash uchun yetarli miqdor va sifatlarda ta'minlashdir¹. Ushbu ta'rifda oziq-ovqat xavfsizligini ta'minlashning odatdagi va favqulotda vaziyatlarda turlicha ma'no kasb etishi o'z ifodasini topgan.

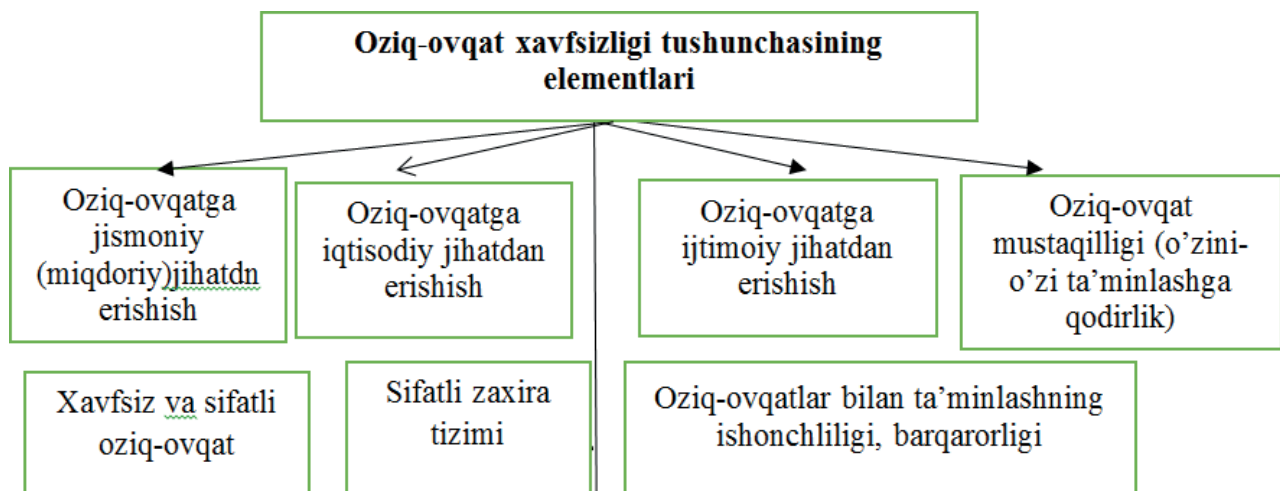
Rossiyalik olimlar A.Tatarkin va S.Polbitsinlarning fikricha mamlakatlarning oziq-ovqat xavfsizligi doktrinasi aholini sifatli va ular xarid qila oladigan oziq-ovqat mahsulotlari bilan minimal ta'minlash darajasini aks ettiradi. Shu tariqa, oziq-ovqat xavfsizligini - iste'molchilarning ehtiyojlari va afzal ko'rishlariga mos keluvchi oziq-ovqat mahsulotlarini jismoniy, iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy jihatdan ta'minlash deb qarash mumkin.²

O'zbekistonlik olim H.P. Abulqosimov fikriga ko'ra "Oziq-ovqat xavfsizligi mamlakat aholisini asosiy oziq-ovqat mahsulotlari bilan o'zini o'zi, mustaqil ta'minlashga qodirligini ifodalaydi.

Shuningdek, oziq-ovqat importiga o'ta bog'liqlikdan xalos bo'lganligini anglatadi. Ta'kidlash joizki, oziq-ovqat xavfsizligi faqat ichki o'zini o'zi to'liq oziq-ovqat mahsulotlari bilan ta'minlash bilan cheklanmaydi. Buning uchun oziq-ovqat importi ham e'tiborga olinadi. Davlatning oziq-ovqat xavfsizligini ta'minlash borasidagi siyosatida, asosan, o'zining qishloq xo'jaligi ishlab chiqarishi va ichki sotish bozorlarini rivojlantirishga, qisman, chet ellardan oziq-ovqat mahsulotlarini import qilish asosida aholini oziq-ovqatga bo'lgan maqbul darajadagi ehtiyojini qondirish ko'zda tutiladi"³.

Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkilotining Jahon oziq-ovqat xavfsizligi bo'yicha qo'mitasima'lumotlariga ko'ra, oziq-ovqat xavfsizligi bu - har bir inson har doim, to'yimli, xavfsiz va yetarlicha oziq-ovqatdan ijtimoiy, jismoniy va iqtisodiy tomonlama foydalanish imkoniyatiga ega bo'lishi lozim bo'lishidir.⁴

Mazkur ta'rifni asoslashda Umumjahon oziq-ovqat xavfsizligi bo'yicha Rim deklaratsiyasida qayd etilgan oziq-ovqat xavfsizligi tushunchasining muhim elementlari sifatida, oziq-ovqatga jismoniy (miqdoriy) va iqtisodiy jihatdan erishish, oziq-ovqat mustaqilligi, ishonchlilik va barqarorlik kabilarni asos qilib oldik va unga ijtimoiy jihatni qo'shdik (1- rasm).



1-rasm. Oziq-ovqat xavfsizligi tushunchasining elementlari⁵

Bu yerda oziq-ovqatga jismoniy erishish deganda kishilarning xavfsiz va to'yimli oziq-ovqat mahsulotlariga yetarli miqdorda ta'minlanish imkoniyatiga ega bo'lishi tushiniladi.

¹ Усакова Т. Продовольственная безопасность региона.-М.: ИСЭРТ РАН, 2014. - 283 с.

² <http://oziq-ovqat.uz/uz/press/foodnews/2014/12/192/>

³ Abulqosimov H.P. Davlatning iqtisodiy xavfsizligi. O'quv qo'llanma, 2012.-161-162 б. http://iqtisodiyot.tsue.uz/sites/default/files/maqolalar/B_Mamaraximov.pdf

⁴ <http://xs.uz/uz/post/oziq-ovqat-khavfsizligini-taminlash-davr-talabi>

⁵ Милосердов, В.В. Продовольственная безопасность в мире и ее обеспечение /В.В. Милосердов. - Екатеринбург: Общество с ограниченной ответственности «Уральское издательство», 2015. - 122 с.

Muallif nomidan qayta ishlangan.

Oziq-ovqat mahsulotlariga iqtisodiy jihatdan aholining barcha ijtimoiy qatlamlari yetarli hajmda va sifatda ta'minlanishi mamlakatning har bir fuqarosi o'zining yoshi, mulkiy va ijtimoiy mavqeidan qat'iy nazar oziq-ovqat mahsulotlarining minimal turkumiga ega bo'lishi uchun zarur miqdordagi daromadga ega bo'lishi lozimligini ifodalaydi.

Oziq-ovqat mahsulotlariga ijtimoiy jihatdan erishish deganda ijtimoiy himoyaga muhtoj aholini qo'llab-quvvatlash, moddiy yordam berish asosida yetarli miqdorda va sifatda xavfsiz oziq-ovqat bilan ta'minlash tushuniladi.

Oziq-ovqatlar bilan ta'minlashning ishonchliligi milliy oziq-ovqat ta'minoti tizimining mavsumlar, iqlim va boshqa o'zgarishlar ta'sirini minimallashtirish qobiliyatidir. Oziq-ovqatlar bilan ta'minlashning barqarorligi esa milliy oziq-ovqat ta'minoti tizimining kengaytirilgan takror ishlab chiqarish ko'lamida rivojlanishi hisoblanadi.

Shularni o'rgangan holda biz oziq-ovqat xavfsizligi tushunchasi safiga sifatli zaxira tizimini qo'llash jarayonini ham element sifatida qo'shdik. Bunda mavsumiy saqlanadigan oziq-ovqatlarning sifatini uzoq muddat ushlab turishda mahalliy va innovatsion usullardan foydalanishni ko'zda tutadi.

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АНАЛИЗ СИСТЕМЫ ЛЬГОТ В СВОБОДНЫХ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИХ ЗОНАХ

Аннотация: В статье анализируется система льгот в свободных экономических зонах в мире, характеризуется самые распространённые формы льгот. Обосновывается необходимость специальной политики для свободных экономических. Автор считает, что различные формы стимулирования, в том числе формы льгот в свободных экономических зонах являются главными инструментами проведения зональной политики в свободных экономических зонах.

Abstract: The article analyzes the system of benefits in free economic zones in the world, characterizes the most common forms of benefits. The necessity of a special policy for free economic is substantiated. The author believes that various forms of incentives, including the forms of benefits in free economic zones, are the main tools for conducting zonal policy in free economic zones.

Ключевые слова: свободные экономические зоны, система льгот, механизм стимулирования, льготное налогообложение, финансовые льготы.

Keywords: free economic zones, system of benefits, incentive mechanism, preferential taxation, financial benefits.

Введение. Развитие международной торговли и международного разделения труда становится особенно актуальным в связи с расширением процессов глобализации во всех сферах экономической деятельности. Очевидный рост международной торговли характеризуется следующими вехами: в начале 19 века мировой экспорт составлял 1-2% мирового национального продукта, в 50-х годах 20 века он достигал около 7% мирового производства, и в начале 21 века, по некоторым оценкам, уже 17-20% (Held, 2004).

В настоящее время применение преференциальных режимов международной торговли, которые предусмотрены концепцией свободной экономической зоны (СЭЗ), играет особую роль при рассмотрении расширения внешнеэкономической деятельности. Одна из основ создания благоприятного инвестиционного климата на микроуровне - предоставление различных льгот и привилегий предприятиям, работающим на нем. Мировой опыт показывает, что такие льготы более эффективны, когда они сосредоточены на определенной территории, отрасли или подотрасли, с учетом целей экономической либерализации, ускорения благосостояния людей, а не предоставляются в хаотической бессистемной системе. Следовательно, государство должно проводить зональную политику, определять, какой отрасль, сектор или территория будут предоставлены в этом отношении, а затем предоставлять льготы и привилегии. Главный инструмент свободной экономической зоны (далее СЭЗ) - различные экономические стимулы. Его размер зависит от специфики экономики конкретной страны. Зарубежный опыт показывает, что СЭЗ может играть важную роль в быстром росте экономики, когда он расположен в удаленном и экономически отсталом регионе. Особый преференциальный режим для предпринимателей в СЭЗ будет не только мощным стимулом для развития в регионе, но также привлечет предпринимателей из соседних, даже отдаленных районов, и может положительно повлиять на развитие этих регионов [10., 11, 12., 14.].

Важнейшим механизмом стимулирования развития СЭЗ является система стимулов для инвесторов. Порядок экономической деятельности в СЭЗ основан на системе льгот для граждан страны и иностранцев. Перед инвестированием инвестор заинтересованно изучает условия получения выгоды. Каждая страна по-своему определяет тип выгоды при создании каждого СЭЗ. Эта система льгот будет индивидуальной и будет зависеть от программы, проекта и целей,

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которые будут реализованы в регионе. Привилегии и стимулы могут применяться не только к доходу, но также к дивидендам, ссудам, патентам, лицензиям, финансовым активам, собственности и так далее. Однако сотни конкурирующих СЭЗ на мировом рынке предлагают иностранным инвесторам почти такие же льготы и налоговые льготы [2.196., 3., 7.82-84.].

Методология исследования. Система льгот должна служить установленным приоритетам для региона, при этом они должны иметь возможность быстро адаптироваться к изменениям на глобальном и внутреннем рынках (изменениям за пределами региона).

В экономической литературе льготы делятся на 4 основные группы:

Фискальные льготы - поощряет определенный тип предпринимателей. Они распространяются на прибыль, доход, налоги на имущество и уровень налоговых ставок. К ним относятся вопросы полного освобождения от налогов. Фискальные льготы связаны с налоговыми льготами для того или иного вида деятельности или действий предпринимателей: уменьшение налоговой базы по различным налогам, снижение налоговой ставки, постоянное или временное освобождение от определенных налогов.

Налоговый режим отличается от льготного таможенного режима, который служит не только для развития предпринимательства в СЭЗ, но и для регулирования потоков капитала в интересах страны и региона. Льготное налогообложение будет стимулом для привлечения иностранных инвесторов в СЭЗ. Налоговые льготы помогут увеличить и либерализовать как прямые, так и портфельные иностранные инвестиции. Льготное налогообложение также позволяет реинвестировать прибыль от производства в регионе [6.44., 13.].

Все страны мира можно разделить на три группы по уровню налогообложения и государственного контроля над коммерческой деятельностью:

Первая группа - это традиционно высокоразвитые индустриальные страны, где налоговая ставка высока (например, налог на прибыль достигает 40-50%), деятельность хозяйствующих субъектов строго регламентирована, ограничена (США, Япония, Великобритания, Франция, Германия). и т. д.).

Вторая группа - «безналоговые страны» (или административные территории), в которых упрощена процедура регистрации юридических лиц, существенно снижаются общие налоги (или совсем не снижаются).

Третья группа - это страны (или административные территории) льготного налогообложения, в которых, как правило, действует система налогообложения, но существуют и другие системы льгот. В Европе нет страны, в которой не взимаются налоги по всем формам налогообложения. Однако на некоторых островах (знаменитый курорт Мэн, Джерси, Гернси в Великобритании, Французская Ривьера и Монако) доступна система регистрации фирм, не облагаемых налогом. Конкретный состав налоговых льгот зависит не только от формы СЭЗ, но также от его местонахождения и страны. Например, в СЭЗ, расположенном на окраине мира в «Огненная земля» (Аргентина), резиденты освобождены от всех налогов на весь период его работы. Налоговая политика в СЭЗ направлена на создание благоприятных условий для иностранных инвесторов и партнеров. Система льготного налогообложения очень важна в основном на этапах создания территории и частично на этапах развития [5., 9.].

При разработке налоговой политики в СЭЗ необходимо учитывать следующее:

- ✚ создаваемая система льгот должна соответствовать основным целям и задачам СЭЗ;
- ✚ размер концессии должен находиться в диапазоне между минимально возможными экономическими потерями (например, отсутствие доходов бюджета, снижение процентных ставок по кредитам) и максимальным эффектом от привлечения иностранных инвестиций;
- ✚ Налоговые льготы и процедуры должны действовать в течение определенного периода времени и не должны пересматриваться в максимально возможной степени [8., 5., 10.].

Финансовые льготы - устанавливающие более низкие цены на землепользование, производственные помещения, инфраструктуру, коммунальные услуги. Финансовые стимулы включают предоставление различных субсидий и льготных государственных займов за счет государственного бюджета [1.45.].

Ведущие компании отрасли уделяют меньше внимания финансовым стимулам. Компании с более низкой производительностью труда, более низким уровнем оборудования и более низкой прибыльностью склонны уделять больше внимания таким преимуществам. Мировой опыт показывает, что инвесторы предпочитают финансировать заемные средства, а не вкладывать средства в СЭЗ. Следовательно, необходимо усердно работать над поиском каналов льготного кредитования, поскольку правительство Узбекистана в настоящее время отстает в кредитовании из-за ограниченных ресурсов.

Административные льготы - обычно предоставляются администрацией СЭЗ. Он предусматривает упрощение процедуры регистрации предприятий, облегчение въезда и выезда иностранных граждан в регион и оказание различных услуг. Простота административных процедур всегда положительно оценивается инвесторами, а в некоторых случаях решающую роль играет привлечение иностранного капитала в регион. Административные льготы включают помощь и поддержку со стороны администрации области - в предоставлении инфраструктуры инвестору, упрощение процедуры регистрации предприятий и прибытия и отъезда иностранцев, а также предоставление различных вспомогательных бизнес-услуг.

Льготы для внешней торговли - это преимущества, связанные с введением или полной отменой упрощенной процедуры при реализации внешнеторговых процедур, которые, как и в мировой практике, могут применяться в различных комбинациях. Для многих СЭЗ характерно наличие преференций во внешней торговле, включая отмену или снижение экспортно-импортных пошлин, а также введение упрощенного порядка проведения внешнеторговых процедур. Таможенное регулирование в СЭЗ должен свести к минимуму таможенные проверки и проверки. Конкретная таможенная процедура предусматривает снятие жесткого государственного контроля за валютными операциями, снятие всех ограничений на открытие банковских счетов иностранных фирм. К преференциям во внешней торговле также относятся особая таможенно-тарифная система (за счет снижения или отмены экспортно-импортных пошлин), льготное налогообложение внешнеторговых процедур, введение простого порядка выполнения процедур.

При внедрении системы льгот и преференции для СЭЗ следует учитывать, что практика СЭЗ и конкуренция между СЭЗ в стране и во всем мире за привлечение иностранного капитала приводят к унификации условий, предлагаемых инвесторам. Удаление той или иной привилегии из системы льгот, ставшей стандартной формой, сразу же негативно скажется на привлекательности СЭЗ. Кроме того, не рекомендуется предоставлять льготы и льготы всем предприятиям, расположенным в определенном районе, лучше предоставлять льготы на ограниченный период времени, на ограниченной территории, в ограниченной сети предприятий. Для каждого типа территории действует своя система льгот и поощрений, и в зависимости от региона, целей и задач страны применяются особые дополнительные формы поощрений (для зоны свободной торговли, свободной таможенной зоны и т. д.).

В сложных регионах большое внимание уделяется трем типам льгот (таможенным, финансовым, налоговым), но какой из них является приоритетным, решается индивидуально для каждого региона. Также возможно разработать систему специальных стимулов для иностранных фирм, работающих в СЭЗ, для получения сырья и компонентов от отечественных предприятий. Например: можно ввести «индекс национализации», используемый в Manaus СЭЗ (Бразилия). Чем выше этот показатель, тем больше льгот предоставляется [4.]. Следует также отметить, что для ряда иностранных инвесторов стимулы не имеют решающего значения, но важны такие факторы, как политическая и экономическая стабильность в принимающей стране, культура и уважения частной собственности, приверженность свободным традициям международных соглашений и договоров.

Практическая значимость, предложения и результаты внедрений, результаты экспериментальных исследований.

В СЭЗ также могут быть предоставлены особые привилегии для поощрения определенного вида деятельности.

К ним относятся: субсидирование стоимости обучения, субсидирование стоимости маркетинговых исследований в регионе и размещение рекламы за рубежом, покрытие затрат на закупку местных компонентов, оборудования, сырья и т.п. Однако необходимо очень тщательно продумать, применяя такие льготы. В противном случае количество получателей этих льгот может значительно увеличиться и привести к неоправданным затратам.

В целом необходимо попробовать применить упрощенную систему льгот, проверенную в мировом опыте по созданию СЭЗ, чтобы система льгот не превратилась в необоснованные преференции. Оптимальным вариантом развития СЭЗ является построение системы льгот, основанной на приоритетах и задачах каждого этапа. На начальном этапе (первые 3-5 лет) необходимо создать наиболее благоприятный экономический порядок ведения бизнеса для предприятий, организаций и других лиц, стремящихся создать строительную отрасль и региональную инфраструктуру. На этапе создания региона принимающее государство и учредители должны обеспечить стабильность зонального механизма на определенный период времени (7-10 лет) путем создания четкого инвестиционного климата и конкретного механизма функционирования СЭЗ. На следующих этапах приоритет должен быть отдан производству готовой продукции и услуг. В будущем они должны определить порядок и права на возмещение расходов, связанных с отменой льгот и ужесточением порядка.

Выводы. Таким образом, можно сделать принципиальный вывод о том, что мировой опыт развития международных экономических отношений невозможно представить без функционирования СЭЗ. Особая экономическая зона - это уникальная «мастерская» для развития и функционирования тех экономических отношений, которые изначально отсутствовали в стране. В странах с разным уровнем экономического развития используются разные формы особых экономических зон. Для стран с развитой экономикой (страны Западной Европы, США и Япония) типичны беспошлинные зоны свободной торговли в морских портах, свободных аэропортах, финансовых и банковских центрах, оффшорах и зоны технологических инноваций. В странах с переходной (бывшие страны СЭВ) и развивающихся странах (Северо-Восточная Азия (Костюнина, 2016)., Южная Азия (Rahoof & Arul, 2016; Sahoo, 2015) и Латинская Америка (Детлеф, 2017; Костюнина, Козлова) , 2018)) тип экспортно-производственных зон получил значительное развитие за счет увеличения экспорта, они могут решать стоящие перед ними задачи и получать свободно конвертируемую валюту, необходимую для развития мирохозяйственных связей и решения внутренних особых экономических, технических, технологических и другие задачи. Отчетливо выделяется азиатский тип специфических экономических зон, ярким его представителем являются специфические экономические регионы и особые приморские города Китая (Liu and others, 2018), Таиланда (Костюнина, 2017), в которых успешно апробируется специфическая тактика долгой китайской политики. -термэкономическая политика - балансирование между опорой на собственные силы и максимально возможной открытостью экономики страны внешнему миру.

Можно выделить различные составляющие эффективности, каждая из которых имеет свои показатели, и не все они подлежат количественной оценке:

- финансовая (коммерческая) эффективность с учетом последствий проекта для его непосредственных участников - резидентов зоны;
- экономическая эффективность, показывающая затраты и результаты, связанные с проектом, выходящие за рамки прямых финансовых интересов его участников; - бюджетная эффективность, которая оценивается путем сравнения объема инвестиций из бюджета принимающей страны и всей совокупности доходов бюджета. , а также экономии бюджетных расходов от реализации проекта особой экономической зоны;
- налоговая эффективность с учетом соотношения бюджетного эффекта к объему получаемой резидентами особой экономической зоны льготы по таможенным пошлинам и другим налогам; - социальная эффективность, характеризующая социальную сторону проекта и его значимость для населения. региона и всего государства.

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HANDICRAFT AND TOURISM INDUSTRY

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Abstract: *this article discusses national handicrafts and tourism. Home crafts were the most common type of crafts in pre-capitalist times. This type of craft is an integral part of the natural economy. Urban development is inseparably linked with the rapid growth of custom-made crafts and the emergence of craft products on the market. As a result, handicrafts became a commodity, producing goods for trade.*

Keywords: *crafts, hand-made, carving, embroidery, sewing, knitting, jewelry, sawdust, knitting, tourism.*

Introduction. According to a large-scale study conducted by the United States, handicraft data were provided by a special commission set up in 2006 to “assess the global market for handicraft products”. According to him, artisans have developed a large part of the market of home accessories, which are handmade, semi-handmade, the rest are machine-made and machine-building products.

The global market for home accessories estimated that at least \$ 100 billion worth of handicrafts were created in 2006. According to the study, the U.S. is the country that uses the largest share of home accessories, valued at \$ 67 billion, followed by Japan and Hong Kong, the second largest markets, along with the UK.

Practical significance, proposals and results of implementations, results of experimental studies. The study looked at the U.S. home accessories market: accessories and gifts accounted for 22%, furniture 21%, portable lamps 11%, home carpets 9%, lighting fixtures, i.e. lamps 7%, tablets and tablets accessories accounted for 7%.

Buyers of research craft products in the United States are divided into the following groups:

1- Shoppers in this category do not look for unique products in stores that sell specialty products and daily products;

2nd catalog and online buyers;

3- Independent sellers and buyers from museums who are small shops such as tourist shops, art galleries.

The study also provided a classified list of the most common raw materials used by artisans. These raw materials include: baskets, metal, leather, paper, tableware, wood, soap, textiles, stone, glass, bone, horn and products created by combinations and techniques of different materials .

As for price segmentation, the study cited four main craft categories and prices.

The following segments:

1. Functional items: manufactured in workshops, handicrafts such as pottery, tiles or furniture made in a workshop or small factory, produced for national or export markets.

Products of this segment are sold in large stores.

2. Traditional art products: local handicrafts created for those interested in culture while maintaining high quality, this segment is sold by small chains and independent retail stores in medium and high-end markets.

3. Designers' products: sometimes based on local handicrafts, in line with fashion trends in foreign export markets. Products in this segment are high-end market segment products and are sold with expert advice.

4. Souvenirs: cheap, universal tapes or simplified traditional handicrafts sold through local retailers or international development agencies. Products in this segment are suitable for the lower market and they are sold in gift shops in the resorts.

The main exporters of handicrafts are mainly China, India and Vietnam. China is the world's

largest home accessories exporter, and in April 2015, about 70% of China's handicraft products were sold in the U.S., while India's total handicraft exports are home accessories products, reaching \$ 3.5 billion in 2017, 30% to US \$ 824 million. Exported in U.S. dollars.

The main reason for the growth of sales of the main feature of handicrafts is the shortening of the production period of the product and the creation of new designs.

The main types of producers of handicrafts are micro-manufacturing enterprises, which are non-governmental organizations, small manufacturing enterprises, retail enterprises with their own workshops owned by the private sector.

This study provides an analysis of the global market for handicrafts and the following trends.

The impact of craft manufacturers in developing countries on the craft market:

- The market for home accessories products, especially high-end, is growing. It is expected to grow as a middle class not only in Western markets but in all regions. The population is expanding rapidly, especially in China and India.

There are many opportunities for artisans in developing countries to create products that include:

- China and India - along with Asian countries, the predominance of handicrafts at present is products produced all over the world, and may continue to do so in the near future. Their prestige is largely based on cheap, high-volume, western-made products;

- Many buyers and consumers are looking for unique products made in countries other than China;

While the market is limited to local projects only, the "global style" - the products that combine these products with modern design ethnic elements - is a growing category, and this is an opportunity for craft manufacturers;

- low-level (low-cost priority) and high-level (high-quality advantage) markets are relatively stable compared to the average (average quality at a low level).

While competition in the lowest-end products is strong and requires significant production capability, the "luxury" market focuses more on specific designs, higher quality and smaller quantities, providing more flexibility in pricing.

Developing countries buy products made from specific materials: they are candles, wooden items, artificial flowers and fruits, ceramic pots, glass jars, metal utensils and bone products.

China is a leading exporter in the global home accessories market, and industry experts are confident that this trend will not change in the near future. China is distinguished from other countries by its huge production capacity and low wages. Modern equipment and high productivity allow manufacturers to deliver large quantities of products to China quickly, on time and at low prices. This allows companies to make perfect and advanced use of computer-aided decoration and coloring technologies in the mechanization of production (cutting, sorting, packaging, etc.). This innovation also allows Chinese manufacturers to create close-up copies of handmade patterns imported from other countries using a machine. Now any product can be produced cheaply and efficiently by China more than anywhere else in the world. In addition to efficient production and assembly regulations, Chinese factories are able to provide and regulate labels, bar coding and packaging according to the customer's inventory management system and precise specifications.

Currently, the global demand for Chinese products is so high that some Chinese enterprises are canceling their orders due to lack of necessary skilled workers, encouraging them to open other production facilities using skilled labor available in countries such as Vietnam. The dominant market in China has also led to the growth of other Asian producers.

Compared to Vietnam, India faces difficulties in delivering the product on time (delivery can take up to six or seven months). However, India has a wide manufacturing capacity and, like Vietnam, low order minimum quantity and unique, appearance other developing countries of Asia - Indonesia, Thailand, Cambodia and Philippines - each offer an attractive set of products and skills, but generally less competitive than China, India, and Vietnam.

While there are many things that buyers have to offer in these countries, prices are relatively high and many similar products can be sold at lower prices in China or Vietnam. Indonesia's exports of handicrafts fell from \$ 449 million in 2009 to \$ 443 million in 2012.

African handicraft manufacturers - Ghana, South Africa, Mozambique, Malawi, Kenya and Tanzania - offer a range of handicraft products on the world market. South Africa and Ghana have the highest export capacity and competitive designs. Their success is based on sustainable delivery. Exports of Ghanaian handicrafts totaled \$ 2 million from 2005 to \$ 14.9 million in 2011. However, Ghanaian manufacturers are still facing challenges. In addition to design, the buyer often suffers from missing technologies such as water-based polystyrene and wood, which often emphasizes product quality.

In Latin America, Peru, Mexico, Colombia, Honduras, Guatemala, Bolivia and El Salvador are the main exporters of handicrafts. Mexico and Peru are leaders in product quality and design richness. Guatemala also has excellent designs, but prices tend to be less competitive, especially the availability of qualified agents and exporters who meet market requirements, experienced craftsmen to export to the U.S., relatively stable and competitive prices, timely product delivery, quality control, willingness to make changes, customer requirements, complete packaging and labeling, good communication skills and potential to produce large quantities of products. In 2005, Peruvian handicraft exports amounted to 40 million markets in the United States (39 percent) and Ecuador (11 percent).

In the world handicraft market, China, India and Ghana, South Africa, Mozambique, Malawi, Kenya and Tanzania are the leading countries in the production and export of many handicrafts. These countries are also the countries that create and supply handicrafts in accordance with the demand, with a unique design.

In conclusion. This study has found that for many producers, handicraft production can generate good returns and these producers can receive incomes comparable to production operators in the manufacturing sector or clerical workers in the government sector in Uzbekistan. By employing other villages and linking handicraft production to homestay initiatives and tourism, wider economic benefits can also be generated. However, there is a proportion of handicraft producers who generate very low incomes. If those incomes are the household's main source, it is not financially viable for these producers to stay handicraft production. The government needs to identify such producers and encourage alternative kinds of employment.

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REVEALING THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE STATE AND EFFECTIVENESS OF LEADERSHIP IN PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT OF RESTAURANT ENTERPRISES

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Abstract. *The work is devoted to the scientific substantiation of theoretical and methodical principles and applied tools and means of implementing leadership in personnel management of restaurant enterprises.*

As a result of research into the theoretical principles of enterprise competitiveness management, it is found that enterprise competitiveness is a complex, multifactorial concept, the content of which is transformed depending on the levels of its realisation and factors of formation of competitive advantages. In recent years, there has been a fundamentally new theoretical interpretation and practical filling of the competitiveness category of the enterprise based on the principles of flexibility and adaptability of activity, increasing the level of innovativeness of management and production, ownership of information resources, conducting socially responsible activities. It can be summarised that an enterprise's competitiveness is a complex character of an enterprise, reflecting its ability to respond quickly to changing consumer demands and heterogeneous external influences by effectively managing the internal resources system, as well as operations at all integrated stages of the supply chain, based on innovation and innovation—challenges of the present.

Keywords: *leadership, enterprises of restaurant economy, personnel management, leadership potential, enterprise competitiveness, mechanism of enterprise, competitiveness management, restaurant industry, coffee market, coffee shop, socially responsible activity, quality management, intercompany integration.*

Introduction. *The restaurant business plays a crucial role in serving tourists, acquiring several specific features, making this business an integral part of the tourism industry.*

The restaurant business creates conditions for achieving the social goals of tourism development. People need not only saturation with food, but also communication with each other. Restaurants are a few places on earth where all our senses work to create an overall sense of pleasure.

The success of a restaurant's operations depends on many factors, ranging from formulating a general philosophy of running this business to monitoring how this philosophy is implemented.

The philosophy of the restaurant business is a general approach to the conduct of the business of its owner (director), expressing ethical and moral values that reflect the essence of the company.

Official mission - a formal statement of the main ideas that management is trying to translate into reality; what the company was created for and what makes it different from others. The restaurant business is now experiencing a noticeable rise. The recent trend towards an increase in the standard of living of the population increases the demand for the services of enterprises in the hospitality industry, far from the last role in which restaurant-type catering enterprises play.

A modern restaurant serves as catering and an entertainment centre, where people come to satisfy their hunger and relax to get positive emotions from the atmosphere of hospitality. As a result, there is competition in the market and a competitive environment in enterprises.

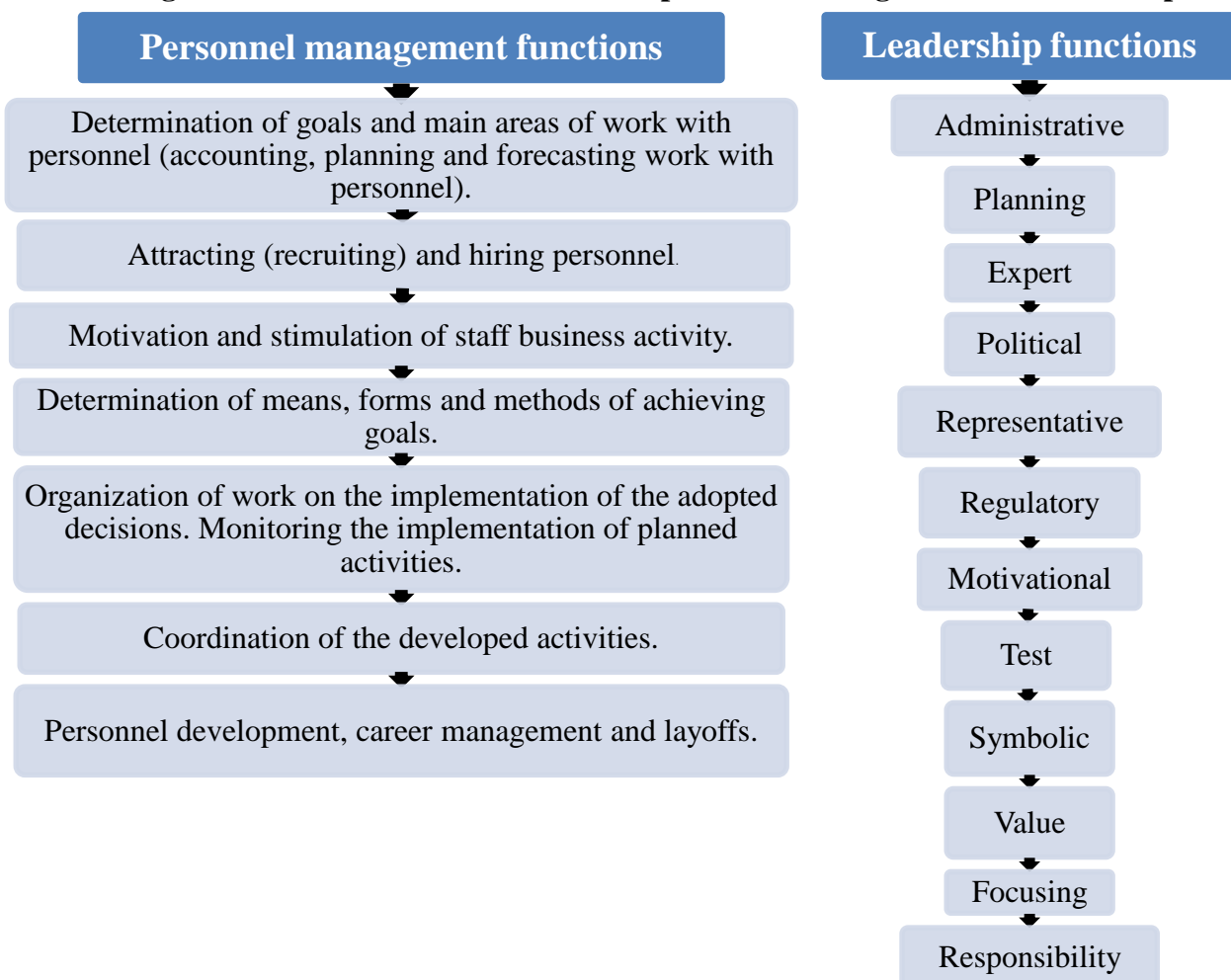
Today, scientists have developed powerful theoretical support in enterprise competitiveness management, characterised by a comprehensive and in-depth understanding of the essence of this economic category.

Research methodology. In the process of writing the work, general scientific and special methods of synthesis and system analysis were used (to substantiate the content of the concept of "leadership" and determine its features at restaurant enterprises), system analysis and theoretical generalization (to further develop the methodology for assessing leadership at restaurant enterprises), statistical analysis and expert surveys (to provide a description of the conditions for the implementation and development of leadership in the restaurant business); groups, logical analysis, strategic management (to justify the tools and means of institutionalizing leadership at restaurant enterprises), systemic and comparative analysis (when justifying elements of leadership development strategy at restaurant enterprises).

Practical significance, proposals and results of implementations, results of experimental studies.

The characteristics of leadership functions are presented in the figure. 1.1. Based on identifying the differences in leadership and personnel management functions, it becomes clear where these two processes can interact in enterprise management. Standard features of leadership and personnel management are similar forms of behaviour inherent in both the leader and the manager (manager), management styles, functions performed during the implementation of these two processes.

Fig. 1.1. Differences in the functions of personnel management and leadership



Sources: Compiled by the author on the basis of [1;2; 3; 4; 10; 13; 14; 16; 17; 18; 20]

An equally important component of enterprise management is leadership as a purposeful impact of persons endowed with the functions and competence of managers on teams, that is, the interaction of managers and performers. Leadership should be considered not only indispensable but also the central element of the management process, the content of which is revealed through its functions: planning, organisation, control, motivation and education. The first four reveal the content of the management process in the "manager - production" system, and the last - one of the most critical aspects of leadership - the formation of personality in the sphere of labour activity [3-6; 12; 15; 18; 20].

Even though leadership is a process of influencing subordinates, which is a way to get them to work towards a common goal, the entire team strives to fulfil the organisation's tasks [9]. Among its components are leadership, management, influence and power [4; 6; 11; 20; 22].

Table 1.1

Characteristics of leadership functions (compiled by the author based on [13; 21])

Function	Purpose of functions
Administrative	The distribution of responsibilities between group members and control are over their implementation.
Planning	Drawing up an activity plan and developing methods and tools by which the group achieves the result.
Expert	A thoughtful approach to solving the set goals and achieving the final goal.
Representative	Reflects are the interests of the group.
Political	Determines is the main directions of the group's activities.
Regulatory	Promotes team building and awareness of members of the group on cases that are defining the organisation's activities.
Motivational	Determination of the correctness of each member of the group through the prism of individual rewards and punishments that are applied in the course of the enterprise.
Test	Promotes the productive use of motivation techniques and empowers team members to imitate a leader.
Symbolic	Allows you to identify members of a group (team) with a specific symbol (for example, the symbols depicted on things; a model of behaviour that will be inherent only to members of a specific team).
Value	A combination of positive and negative traits that a leader can possess. From the role of everyone's adored role model, a person is "persecuted" by surroundings, thereby determining the value of this person for the team and its activities.
Focusing	Concentrates the group's activity on a specific state of things, which are relevant or correct in the opinion of the leader.
Transfer of responsibility	Thanks to this function, when applying leadership principles, responsibility for the decisions made and their implementation lies not only with the leader (manager) and the entire team. Conversely, this function makes it possible not to put the "burden" of responsibility on the shoulders of the team members.

To understand the differences between leadership and leadership in the table. 1.2 shows a comparison of the properties of these processes.

According to the data presented, there is reason to believe that leadership and leadership are different phenomena. Leadership is characteristically associated with management, that is, with regulated enterprise management. In table. 1.2 presents the main components of enterprise management.

We conclude that, in comparison with leadership, management and personnel management, leadership is a process that is most focused on the emotional state in the team, the spiritual interaction of the leader and team members—emotions, in which leaders tune in, become its key objects.

Table 1.2

**Comparative characteristics of the properties of leadership and leadership
(Compiled according to [4; 7; 11; 20; 22])**

Leadership properties	Management properties
Free choice of the team leader	Official appointment of the head
May not have formal authority to influence the team.	Endowed with officially established functions, thanks to which it influences subordinates.
Focuses more on relationships within the group but can take full responsibility for its activities in the external environment.	Represents the headed team outside of their activities.
Regulates interpersonal relationships within the team.	Officially regulates social relations in the team.
Leadership arises in the presence of a microenvironment (small group).	It is an element of the macroenvironment (associated with the system of collective social relations).
Makes a decision together with the team.	He makes decisions about collective activities independently.
Strives for constant change.	Tries to preserve the existing system at all costs.
It is considered not quantitative but a qualitative indicators of the team's performance.	Draws attention to the quantitative indicators of the activities of the team.
Strives to find like-minded people.	We are looking for painstaking workers.
He admits his mistakes and corrects them.	He mainly attributes his mistakes to teamwork.
Works on the principle of equality in the team.	He believes that the team needs to be monitored and controlled.
Appreciates colleagues and, for this, enjoys authority among others.	He tries to create and follow a good image for himself.

Investigating the application of leadership principles in the process of personnel management, we come to the understanding that the more dynamic the environment in which the leader operates, the more opportunities for the implementation of the goals that face the enterprise, the more ways to develop the leadership qualities of the individual and his followers. Indeed, according to the new paradigm of the world (there is a statement that we live in a world of accidents and uncertainty, and not significant at first glance, events can cause rather significant and far-reaching consequences [19, p. 12]), it is the leader who should not be afraid of changes. The more he will push his followers to any changes, the faster the company will reach the leading positions in its activities.

Although today leadership has not yet acquired the qualities and properties of the level of a strategy or model of effective personnel management of enterprises, the results of numerous studies and practice of the functioning of business entities are increasingly convincingly proving the existence of appropriate connections and mutual influence between the implementation of leadership, the implementation of leadership potential, and highly influential work—personnel and enterprise development. The presence in the personnel structure of employees with leadership qualities, their identification, development and use to influence the team rationally positively complements the personnel management process, the administrative component of labour motivation, allows the team to unite around the implementation of the mission, achieve the strategic and tactical objectives of the functioning and development of enterprises and their restaurant facilities.

Leadership is essential in service and consumer services enterprises, which include the restaurant industry. Here there is direct contact of employees with the final recipients of services and, accordingly, the parameters of the competitiveness of services largely depend on the high-quality and well-coordinated work of the personnel. It is known that leadership qualities can positively affect the implementation of the intellectual and human potential of enterprises.

It is important in the context of the fact that restaurant enterprises operate in a dynamic and constantly changing environment. Consequently, leadership is also focused on the impact on employees (and at all levels and levels of management) regarding their more significant contribution to strategising and business modelling of competitive behaviour, creating and bringing the consumer a "package" of goods and services, ensuring sustainable and inevitable development of the enterprise, improving its place within the target market segment.

But the staff is more inclined to this kind of communication with colleagues at work, who are considered leaders and who, on the one hand, the standard of behaviour, and on the other hand, are professionals, will correctly perceive and process information, use it to make management decisions that will contribute to more efficient work and will provide better economic performance. Consequently, leaders' responsibility is to ensure appropriate communication with other people in the enterprise, especially concerning receiving feedback from them.

Closely related to this task is the next task of introducing leadership in restaurant enterprises, which concerns the active use of facilitation in making managerial decisions. It is known that facilitation (from the English Facilitate - to help, facilitate, facilitate) involves organising a process of collaborative problem-solving in a group, guided by a facilitator (leader, chairperson). It is both a process and a set of skills that allow you to effectively organise discussions on a complex problem without wasting time and in a short time to complete all planned actions with maximum involvement of the participants in the process. We add that facilitation skills among leaders at restaurant enterprises allow them to conduct evaluative conversations with staff professionally and find practical solutions in operational meetings and brainstorming sessions. To do this, it is necessary for identified leaders, as well as for the management personnel of restaurant enterprises, to organise individual training on strategic and motivational leadership, which provides for the study of tools and means that allow you to learn to "listen" to subordinates and colleagues at work, to perceive their criticism and to solve problems on time—joint teamwork.

Moreover, facilitation differs from classical management in that it does not imply a directive nature. If, in traditional forms of management, the subject forces the group members to follow their instructions and orders, then in the case of facilitation, its subject combines the characteristics of a leader, a leader and a participant in the process.

The final task of introducing leadership at restaurant enterprises is to determine the control of the implementation and development of leadership. The fulfilment of this task allows you to track progress in the development of leadership in enterprises and make certain adjustments promptly in case of deviations or deficiencies. First of all, we note that today such methods of control in the area under consideration as, for example, the retrospective method, which allows analysing trends in teamwork, identifying factors of success, causes of failures, finding ways to optimise social and labour processes, and the method of decision-making, technology which provides for the optimal involvement of employees in the process of discussing and analysing the problem, ensures coherence of actions in the team.

Implementation of control requires the availability of appropriate regulatory and methodological support for leadership analysis in enterprises. However, in any case, it is essential to identify the characteristics of leadership and give answers to the questions to what extent leadership management influenced the achievement of a specific goal of the enterprise in this area and the set strategic objectives.

We consider forming a leadership climate at restaurant enterprises to be a critical aspect, the analysis of which must be carried out using sociological surveys of enterprise employees. In our opinion, the critical aspects of the survey should be:

- 1) transparency (clarity of the processes of formation and implementation of leadership potential);
- 2) unnecessary rules (how many extra provisions and regulations in the field of personnel management and leadership remained after the reform)
- 3) participation (involvement of employees in leadership development projects and their responsibility)

- 4) efficiency (learning outcomes, labour efficiency and personnel management, their impact on the efficiency of the enterprise);
- 5) feedback (smooth communication between employees and leaders and managers)
- 6) team spirit (employee involvement and coordination of actions);
- 7) values (ethical standards);
- 8) interaction (management, leaders and staff);
- 9) leadership (assessment of management style).

The leaders of the enterprises of the restaurant industry need to pay attention to the fact that the psychological aspect is an important factor in the leadership climate of the so-called N. We are talking in particular about psychology, which generates in employees a sense of internal motivation for the behaviour necessary for the enterprise (training, professional development, self-development, formation and implementation of leadership skills and potential). We believe that the development of such motivation will contribute to the formation among employees of enterprises of the conviction of the identity of the concepts of leadership and professionalism. It is impossible to become a leader without being a professional in their field.

All this leads to an increase in the relevance of managing the development of professional skills and knowledge of employees of the subjects of the restaurant business, as well as their personal qualities. For this, intercorporate pieces of training and creative contests are organised to identify the most promising employees with their subsequent assignment to the personnel and leadership potential of the enterprise. In the future, it is advisable for such employees to conduct training focused on the development of managerial and leadership skills, to disseminate stories of experience (both domestic and foreign) of successful career growth and the implementation of professional and qualification qualities of employees in the restaurant business.

So the above, we add that to further improve the leadership climate at restaurant enterprises, it is important to implement such tools as joint meetings (short meetings of employees and managers to discuss current work problems and establish feedback), improving the incentive system (including appropriate criteria and remuneration for successes in the implementation of leadership in the system of labour motivation), more comprehensive involvement of employees in making managerial decisions (building a more rational and practical system of communication between managers and subordinates), development of the creative potential of employees (inclusion of young specialists in meetings on strategic development planning on restaurant facilities), effective time management (dividing complex tasks into smaller ones to quickly complete them and improve time management), ensuring the safety of workplaces (improving the system we protect against industrial injuries, emergencies, etc.).

Despite the intrinsically motivational aspects of forming a leadership climate at restaurant enterprises, it also largely depends on the internal psychology (self-motivation) of enterprise employees. In our opinion, it is impossible to ensure the emergence and implementation of employees' leadership qualities without the self-awareness of the ability to lead, as well as their role in the effective management and development of a restaurant enterprise. On the other hand, when a leader realises his own "I", he can form an environment around himself that corresponds to his values, values and capabilities. This increases his efficiency, including as a leader, and helps to avoid unnecessary costs and efforts.

Another aspect is that influential leaders inspire those who lead them. They can arouse people's interest in obtaining the desired results of work and the willingness and ability to do whatever is necessary. In a situation, employees experience fear and anxiety, and the leader's confident directive management style provides personnel with confidence and gives strength to overcome the crisis.

Under these circumstances, employees are more likely to follow directions less from their immediate supervisor than from a solid and decisive leader.

Leaders at restaurant enterprises must also clearly understand and correctly understand the actual internal and external state in which the enterprise is located and operates. But at the same time, the leader must understand that his perception of reality can also be incomplete and imperfect, to a certain extent distorted. This must be taken into account when making decisions and ensuring interaction between staff.

Leaders also need to be practical psychologists and motivators of the work of other workers. After all, nothing influences the activities of subordinates so much as a comprehensive general vision of the future. A true leader should not ignore this or not pay enough due attention. Everyday routine work, as well as information overload, a tendency to focus on the main tasks in the process of activity, as well as the need to adapt to constantly changing, all this actualises such a task of leaders as the ability to form a clear and affirmative picture of the future state of development and functioning of the enterprise, to ensure a close correlation and dependence of the behaviour of workers today and the achievement of strategic prospects for the development of the enterprise.

The different policy of the restaurant industry for the implementation of leadership is based on the strategy and programs for the development and implementation of leadership. It is important that the provisions of these strategic planning documents are coordinated and even determine the directions of modernisation of business strategies for the development of the restaurant industry, provide for the formation of a leadership climate at enterprises, ensure the development of a culture of leadership and enhance the capabilities of corporate leadership. The directions (sections) of the leadership development strategy at restaurant enterprises are determined: the formation of the required number of leaders, the development of the qualitative characteristics of leaders, the formation of their skills and behaviour, the realisation of the leadership potential in the development of consumer loyalty, the use of leaders' creativity to modernise the business strategy of the enterprise, the formation systems of collective leadership and creation of prerequisites for the formation of new leaders.

Conclusion. The leadership management process at restaurant enterprises has to be controlled appropriately, for which it is necessary to form and use appropriate regulatory and methodological support, the testing of which in practice makes it possible to determine what is the impact of leadership on the implementation of the main targets for each of the essential elements of the personnel management system, to assess the state and the dynamics of leadership, diagnose its effectiveness and influence on the business processes of the restaurant business, analyse the state of formation of integration leadership ties, assess the influence of leadership on the modernisation of the strategic development of the restaurant industry and draw conclusions regarding the implementation of such policy directions for the implementation of leadership as its formation and use.

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HISTORICAL SCIENCES

THE ROLE OF KHOREZM CITIES IN POLITICAL, SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND ETHNOCULTURAL RELATIONS IN THE MIDDLE AGES

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Annotation: This article discusses the role of medieval cities of Khorezm in socio-economic development, trade relations.

Keywords: trade, cities, center, goods, villages, crafts, historical sources, domestic trade.

The history of trade centers in Khorezm and their economic ties between East and West is part of the legacy of many researchers. Depending on the time in which they lived and created, the available sources can be conditionally divided into several periods:

1. Arab-Persian sources of the IX-XIII centuries (before the Mongol-Tatar conquest);
2. Sources in Arabic-Persian and European languages of XIII-XVI centuries;
3. Sources in Persian and Old Uzbek of the XVI-XVIII centuries;

Sources of information on trade relations of Khorezm in the X-XVIII centuries include the works of Abulgazi Bahodirkhan, Mahmud ibn Wali and the memoirs of the Iranian ambassador Rizakulikhan. Although information about the shopping centers in Khorezm in the IX-XV centuries is available in Arabic, Persian, European and Old Uzbek sources, they do not give an idea of the economic life of the cities of the oasis and their position in the country.

Written and archeological sources confirm that the appearance of trade centers in the oasis and their influence on the political and historical processes in the region, the role of Khorezm in domestic trade in Central Asia has long been very large.

In the works of the famous archeologist and ethnographer S.P.Tolstov, a firm concept of the development of the ancient and medieval cities of Khorezm was developed, which contained a wide range of complex and problematic issues, including all important aspects of their development.[1] In addition, these studies, often based on archeological material, were considered to be inherent in the formation and development of not only Khorezm, but also the entire Central Asian city, as they were conducted in a structurally sound manner. However, the large amount of archeological excavations carried out in Central Asia over the past decades has encouraged a deeper study of the problem, albeit a new one.

Historically, the development or crisis of trade relations has been greatly influenced by political processes. In particular, the emergence of centralized states under the influence of political processes in Central Asia in the X-XV centuries not only the Central Asian states, but also as a result of its incorporation, political stability was established over a large area. This, in turn, led to the development of domestic and foreign trade. As a result of the Mongol-Tatar invasion of Khorezm in the early 13th century, economic life and trade relations in Khorezm, especially in its part of the Chigatay ulus, were in crisis. In short, the political process affected not only the development of trade relations, but also the emergence, development and destruction of cities.

The establishment and development of trade centers in Khorezm were not left out of the political process. They influenced the formation of cities in Khorezm in the Middle Ages. As a result, new cities in the oasis emerged on several grounds:

- around strong fortifications on the state border;
- on the basis of the development of artificial irrigation systems in the vicinity and along the river oases;
- on the basis of merging with the villages around the castles;
- at convenient crossings or crossings; - on caravan routes and around communication stations, caravanserais.

The capital cities of Khorezm, Kat and Gurganj, are mentioned in almost all sources as the gateways to the Turkistan. Along with them, trade cities such as Kat, Gurganj, Mizdahkan, Madminia (Bugrakhan) and Git (Puljoy) also played an important role in trade with the nomadic world. In the monuments of ancient Urgench, Khiva, Mizdahkan, Janpik and Pilkala, nomadic rhombus-shaped iron arrowheads, women's earrings in the form of question marks and ring-shaped bone objects for drawing bow strings were found. Archeology confirms the existence of ancient trade relations between cattle-breeding and handicraft areas.

From the 10th century, Khorezm merchants began to travel to the Near and Middle East, Iran and Iraq. Economic relations between the two countries were carried out mainly through the main-southern branch of the Great Silk Road, as well as through small trade routes through southern Turkmenistan. Merchants from Khorezm were regularly engaged in trade in some cities.

Some goods played an important role in Khorezm's trade relations with the Middle East. In particular, Ibn Hawqal noted that in the western provinces of the caliphate, the roe deer brought from Khorezm were very popular.

In the works of the tenth-century Arab geographer al-Maqdisi and the fourteenth-century Persian scholar Hamdallah Qazvini, there is information about the trade routes connecting Khorezm with Iran through the southern branch of the Great Silk Road through the Near and Middle East.[2]

In conclusion, the development of trade relations has led to the transformation of Khorezm into one of the centers of the intersection of the Central Branch of the Great Silk Road. The place of certain cities in the hierarchical structure of cities throughout the East, in many cases, its socio-economic potential and its connection with caravan routes is marked by its involvement in trade relations. So, for these reasons, various information about Khorezm shopping centers began to appear in the IX century. Eastern geographers, historians and travelers also understood the importance of trade in the development of the cities.

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Anotatsiya: In the article deals with the national headdress of the Karakalpaks as saukele. Saukele is worn by the bride at the wedding.

Key words: saukele, jiga, хатеп, kiran, халка.

Среди старинных головных уборов народов Средней Азии, который вызывает интерес у археологов, этнографов и искусствоведов на каракалпакской свадьбе является национальный головной убор саукеле. [1,72]

Саукеле представляет собой головной убор в виде шлема, сделанный из войлока, покрытый красным сукном и богато украшенный металлическими узорными бляхами и подвесками, цветными каменными и бусами, главным образом коралловыми. Верхняя часть шапки (тумак) перекрещивается широким черным крестом из нашитых полосок ткани. На лоб спускается тяжелая серебряная бляха. Эта бляха носит название жыга. Бляха жыга во многих местностях, каракалпакский называют и хатеп. Оба термина близки по значению: хатеп переводится на русский язык как соединитель, а жыга круг.

К наушникам прикреплены две серебряные узорные бляхи с сердоликовыми и бирюзовыми вставками – кыран. Этот термин имеет значение «ловкий, хваткий, зоркий, бьющий без промаха (о ловчих птицах) ». Форма блях напоминает голову орла или охотничьих ловчих птиц. Сзади к саукеле прикреплена длинная, украшенная вышивкой полоса ткани, называемая халка или халыка.

Халка в саукеле – длинный наконечник, спускающийся с затылка до талии, а иногда и ниже. Он делится на две части: верхняя из красного и черного сукна, вышитая тамбурным швом, имеет вид слегка расширяющейся полосы с острым углом на конце. Подшита к ней нижняя вышита техникой басма. Эта полоса сшита из двух расширяющихся клиньев, разъединенных в 30 см от конца. Каждый клин разрезан на том же уровне. Разрезы придают наконечнику вид сложенного хвоста павлина.

Саукеле были больше распространены среди каракалпак-конгратов, чем среди он-торту. Указывается и местности наиболее массового распространения саукеле – от Кусханатау-Зайр до Мэдели т.е. по южному побережью аральского моря, где и обитала основная часть родоплеменной группы конгратов. По предположению Т.А.Жданко, генезис головного убора типа саукеле связан с боевыми шлемами женщин-воительниц сако-массагетских и сармато-аланских племен, у которых как известно, были чрезвычайно сильны традиции матриархата, причем женщины бывали предводительницами племен.[2, 40]

В старину был обычай надевать саукеле на невесту в момент ее прихода в дом жениха. Но самого саукеле готовили в доме отца невесты и поэтому иногда уже из дома отца невесты выходили в саукеле. В последнем случае его надевала на невесту жена брата (кише), а в доме жениха саукеле на невесту надевало мурындык ене (посаженная мать). Носили его только в возрасте, когда женщины сохраняют способность к деторождению. Имеются также сведения о том, что молодуха носила саукеле после прихода в дом мужа только первые пять лет.

Наряду с архаическими реликтами верований и представлений саукеле соединяло в себе лучшие национальные традиции прикладного народного искусства каракалпак: высокое мастерство ювелира, тончайшую по технике исполнения и колориту вышивку и необычайно придуманную конструкцию и моделировку.

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Аннотация: В статье анализируются архивные данные, связанные с формированием и историей Государственного архива Ферганской области. Раскрывается сведения о документах, фондах и коллекциях Государственного архива Ферганской области.

Ключевые слова и фразы: архив, Центральная Азия, комиссариат, СССР, НКВД, УзССР, фонд, Скобелев.

Annotation: The article analyses archival data related to the formation and history of the State Archive of Fergana Region. It reveals information on the documents, funds and collections of the State Archive of Fergana Region.

Keywords and expressions: archive, Central Asia, commissariat, USSR, NKVD, UzSSR, fund, Skobelev.

Мустақилликка еришганимиздан сўнг республикамызда кўп соҳалар қатори Архив иши масаласига ҳам жиддий ётибор қаратилди. Вилоят ҳамда маҳаллий архивларни такомиллаштириш юзасидан кўшимча биналар ажратилди. Республикамызда расман архивга бундан юз йил олдин асос солиниб, у бугунгача Марказий Осиёдаги ягона архив агентлиги ҳисобланади.

Аввал архив хусусида тўхталиб ўтадиган бўлсак, архив (лот - архивум, юн - арчеион – муассаса) – 1) ҳужжатлар сақланадиган жой; 2) идоралар, ташкилотлар, шунингдек айрим шахслар иш фаолияти давомида тўпланган ҳужжатлар мажмуи ҳисобланади [1.].

Қадимги ўзбек давлатларида 3 – 4 - асрлардаёқ марказлашган ҳамда хусусий ҳужжатхоналар мавжуд эди. Темурийлар (14–15-аср), кейинчалик Қўқон, Бухоро ва Хива хонликлари даврида сарой архив-кутубхоналари бўлган. 1919 йил 5 ноябр Туркистон Республикаси Ягона Давлат Архив жамғармаси (ЯДАЖ) ва Маориф Халқ комиссарлиги қошида Архив ишлари Марказий бошқармаси (АИМБ), 1930 йилдан Ўзбекистон Марказий Архив бошқармаси (ЎзМАБ) вужудга келди.

Архивлар ишларини уйғунлаштириш ва бошқариш учун 1959 йилда Ўзбекистон ички ишлар вазирлиги қошида Архив бошқармаси тузилди. 1961 йилдан мазкур Бошқарма Архивлар Бош бошқармасига айлантирилиб, Ўзбекистон Министрлар Советига бўйсундирилди. 1992 йил 19 июлда Ўзбекистон Республикаси Вазирлар Маҳкамаси ҳузуридаги Бош архив бошқармаси деб номланди [2.].

Ўзбекистон Республикаси Вазирлар Маҳкамаси ҳузуридаги “Ўзархив” агентлиги тизимида 14 та ҳудудий бошқармалар, 103 та давлат архивлари ҳамда уларнинг филиаллари халққа хизмат қилиб келмоқда.

Шундай давлат архивларидан бири Фарғона вилоят давлат архиви ҳисобланади. Ушбу архив 1939 йил 23 апрелдаги СССР НКВДнинг УНКВД вилоятлари архив бўлимларини ташкил этиш тўғрисидаги № 208-сонли буйруғига мувофиқ ташкил этилган.

1940 йилдан бошлаб Фарғона вилоят УНКВД архив бўлими ташкил этилган. Сўнгра, вилоят архив бошқармаси вилоят давлат архивига айлантирилган. 1946 йил Фарғона вилоят давлат архиви Фарғона вилоят бўйича архив бўлими, 1957 йил Фарғона вилоят давлат архиви Фарғона облысполком УВД архив бўлими номи остида фаолият юритган [3.].

ЎзССР Вазирлар кенгашининг 1961 йил 2 декабр кунги № 846-сонли қарорига мувофиқ Фарғона вилоят Ижроия кўмитаси ҳузуридаги архив бўлимининг Фарғона вилоят давлат архиви, ЎзССР Вазирлар кенгашининг 1962 йил 2 июн кунги № 403-сонли қарорига асосан Фарғона вилоят давлат архиви Фарғона вилоят Ижроия кўмитаси ҳузуридаги архив бўлими билан бирлаштирилган. 1963 йил Фарғона вилоят саноат ижроия кўмитасининг қарори асосида Фарғона вилоят саноат ижроия кўмитаси ҳузуридаги Фарғона вилоят давлат архиви

етиб ташкил етилган.

Фарғона вилоят давлат архиви ташкил етилганда Фарғона шаҳар М.Горкий кўчаси 52 уйда фаолият юритиб келган. Мазкур бинода сув тошқини юз берганлиги сабабли ҳозирги Фарғона вилоят архив иши ҳудудий бошқармасида фаолият юритиб келган. 2012 йилдан бошлаб Фарғона вилоят давлат архивига қўшимча бино қурилиб, ҳозирги кунда Фарғона шаҳри А.Навоий проспекти 17 “а” уйда жойлашган бинода фаолият юритиб келмоқда. Фарғона вилоят давлат архивида ҳозирги кунда жами 397 791 сақлов бирлигида ҳужжатлар мавжуд бўлиб, шулардан 372 938 с.б. бошқарув, 15496 с.б. шахсий таркиб, 1892 с.б. шахсий келиб чиқиш, 7465 с.б. суратли ҳужжатлардир [4.].

Фарғона вилоят давлат архиви сақловидаги қимматли ҳужжатлар таркибига Фарғона вилоят ишчилар кенгаши, деҳқон ва қизил армия депутатлар кенгаши [5.], Фарғона вилоят инқилобий қўмитаси [6.], Марғилон туман-шаҳар депутатлар кенгаши, Скобелев туман-шаҳар инқилобий қўмитаси [7.] каби ҳужжатлар киради.

“Ўзархив” агентлигининг 2018 йил 3 июл кунги 5-сонли Хайъат йиғилиши қарорига асосан республика архивлари ичида биринчи бўлиб, Фарғона вилоятида ҳужжатларни марказлашган ҳолда сақловини таъминлаш бўйича “Пилот лойиҳа” натижасида, вилоятда мавжуд 400 мингдан ортиқ бошқарув ҳужжатлари вилоят давлат архивига жамланиб, уларнинг хавфсиз сақлови таъминланди.

Фарғона вилоят давлат архиви сақловида 1924 йилга оид 121 фондда Фарғона вилоят ижроия қўмитаси президиумининг 1924 йил 4 октябр кунги 54-сонли йеғилиш баёнида Скобелев шаҳрини Фарғона шаҳри деб номлаш тўғрисидаги қарори ҳамда 1963 йилга оид 8 фондда Ўзбекистон Совет Сосиалистик Республикаси Олий Совети Президуми мажлисининг 1963 йил 24 апрел кунги 2- протоколи мавжуд бўлиб мазкур протоколда Ўзбекистон ССР Фарғона области составида Ўзбекистон раёни тузиш тўғрисидаги Фармон сақланиб келмоқда.

Хулоса ўрнида шуни айтиш жоизки, Фарғона вилоят давлат архивида мавжуд бўлган материалларни рақамлаштириш, уларни хавфсиз сақловини муносиб ташкил етиш ва бу орқали халқимизнинг ижтимоий-маданий ҳаёти акс этган ҳужжатларни келажак-авлодга бус-бутун етказиш учун тизимли ишлар йўлга қўйилган.

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LITERATURE

ABDULLA QODIRIYNING MOZIYDAN SADO BERISHI

“Men turli bo’hton, shaxsiyat va soxtalar bilan ikkinchi oqlamaydurg’on bo’lib qoralandim. Ko’nglida shamsi g’uroboti,teskarichilik maqsadi bo’lmag’on sodda, vijdonli yigitga bu qadar xo’rlikdan o’lim tansiqroqdir”.

*1926-yil 15-iyun Samarqand
(Abdulla Qodiriyning suddagi nutqidan).*

Matkarimova Feruzabonu Alijon qizi,
Andijon viloyati,Ulug’nor tumani,
O’sh Davlat Milliy Universiteti talabasi.

Anontatsiya;Abdulla Qodiriyning “O’tkan kunlar”romanining yaratilishi va chor davridagi qama-qama payti,birov-birovdan xadixsirab yurgan,yurak oldirgan,ammo xalq birlashib qora kunlarni yengani haqida.

Kalit so’zlar;Moziy sadosi,tez ulg’ayish,1925-1926 yillar,buvijonim o’gitlari,asar,roman,Xomid,Xasanali mardligi,Otabekning bir “andi”ga uylanishi,bek oshiqqa aylanishi,O’zbekoyim,Musulm onqul,ustoz yodi.

Abdulla Qodiriy shu so’zlarni aytish chog’ida abadiyatga daxldor inson ekanligini aytib ketdi. U dadil qo’rqmasdan,modomiki,biz yangi davrga oyoq qo’yar ekanmiz,xar bir yo’sinda ham shu davrning yangiliklari ketidan ergashamiz. Darxaqiqat, moziyga qaytib ish ko’rish xayrlik,deb o’zlari ta’kidlaganidek,moziydan,yaqin,o’tgan kunlardan,tariximizning eng kirlik,qora kunlari bo’lgan keyingi xon zamonlaridan boshladim,deb keltiradi asar muqaddimasida. O’sha davrdagi chor hukumatining oddiy xalqqa qilayotgan zulmi,ayovsiz soliqlar,erkaklarni madikorlikka olinishi,yo’qchilik,davlatni boshqarishdagi o’yinlar...shu muhit Abdullani tez ulg’aytirdi. Qo’lidan nima kelsa oilaga yordam sifatida,bir boyga yugurdaklikka berishga majbur bo’ladilar. Tijorat ishlari tufayli boyga rus tilini biladigan va ular bilan savdoni puxta pishitguvchi xizmatkor kerak edi. Abdulla ayni muddao edi. Va shu sabab u rus-tuzem maktabini muvaffaqiyatli tugallaydi va bo’lajak adib shu ondan boshlab hayotida sodir bo’lgan har jabhada estetik yondashish, turli yillar mobaynida ham diniy,ham dunyoviy bilimlar olishi,bu orqali rus adabiyoti va boshqa xalqlar asarlarini mahorat bilan mutolaa qilgani o’sha davrda o’zbek romanchiligining uyg’onishiga sabab bo’ldi. Hech narsa o’z-o’zidan yaratilmaganidek, ushbu roman ham ko’p sinovlarga duch keldi. Adib,dastavval yuragida katta qo’rquv bo’lgan bo’lsa, yilma-yil qayta ishlab yanada yuksalgach,yangi boblarni dadil yoza boshladi.o’sha davrlarda yashab o’tgan odamlarning so’ziga ko’ra, roman shu darajada,o’z atrofiga kitobxonni yig’adiki,qatorga turib,men o’qiyman,deb talashgan kitobxonlar. Ammo,buvimning aytishlaricha, romanni kimlardir uylarida berkitib o’qishar,chor hukumati har eshikni qoqib uni qil,buni qilma, qama-qama payti,turli qo’zgalonlar,namoyishlar...lekin,oddiy xalq uchun bu asar yorug’likka chiqish yo’li edi. Asar dastlab, 1923-1924 yillarda “inqilob”jurnalida bosilib turgan. Masalan, “Otabek Yusufbekxoji o’g’li”,”Xon qiziga loyiq bir yigit”,”Bek oshiq”,”Marg’ilon xavosi yoqmadi”,”Kiroyi kuyoving shundoq bo’lsa”,”Majburiyat”,”Chaqimchilik”kabi boblar. Bosilgan boblar muqaddimasida yozuvchi tomonidan,tagiga ”Toshkent,1920 yil”deb tarix qo’yilgan.Asarni yaratish chog’ida adib 24-25 yoshlarda bo’lgan. Adibning o’g’li Xabibulla Qodiriy “Otam haqida”nomli xotira kitobida asarning birinchi bobini quyidagicha eslaydi; “qariyib yarim yil umrini xon zamonalarida yashagan,talay o’tmish voqealarining shohidi bo’lgan otam yoshligimda qiziq-qiziq xotiralarni so’zlab berardilar. So’ngra o’sha davrlarimiz tarixiga oid bir qancha kitob manbalari bilan tanishib chiqdim,qo’lim qalamga xiyla,kelib qolgach, menda ilk bor o’zbek romanchiligiga katta qiziqish uyg’ondi. Kunlarning birida bog’imizga otamni ko’rgani eshak minib shahardan bir chol keldi. Mehmomni men tanimas edim,eski qadrdoni ekan. Ular ichkariga yo’nalgach, suhbat boshlandi,otam mehmondan so’radi. –Andijondagi xotinggizdan nechta bolangiz bo? Ularning

suhbatidan anglaganim shu bo'ldiki, bu mehmon toshketlik bo'lib, uyli-joyli, bola-chaqali kishi ekan, ammo yoshlik chog'larida savdo vaji bilan Andijonga borib qolib, u yerda ko'p yillar istiqomat qilgan, Andijondan ham uylanib, bola-chaqali bo'lgan va keksaygach, o'z shahriga qaytib kelgan ekan. Mehmonning ana shu sodda tarixi menga chuvalgan ipning uchini topib berganday yozmoqchi bo'lgan "O'tgan kunlar" romanining dastlabki, shaklini chizib berganday bo'ldi. Shu asosda boshim voqeani asta-sekin kengaytirsa, rijovlantira boshladim. Besh –olti oylab xayol surishim natijasida, roman xozirgi shakliga keldi va qo'limga qalam oldim..." Qodiriy har material yig'ish chog'ida, asarning tabiiy chiqishi uchun Farg'ona, Marg'ilon shaharlariga borib keladi. O'sha davrni ko'rgan, eshitgan shaxslarni izlaganlar, ular bilan suhbatlashganlar va asardagi harakat o'rinlarini aniqlaganlar.

-men Marg'ilon ko'chalarida yurib, karvonsaroy, eski o'rda o'rinlarini belgiladim. Mirzakarim qutidor, Usta olim, Homid, Sodiqlar uyini taxminan belgiladim va "Xo'ja ma'z"da bir kecha tunadim, majsid ayvonida uzoq o'tirdim. xammayoq qorong'u; odam degan gap yo'q... bora-bora uyqu bosdi. biroq yotib ko'z yuma olmadim. Chunki, tunovchilar ko'p edi. masjidda qandala ko'p ekan, chaqaverib bezor qildi. Xovliga tushub yotay desam, turli xasharotlardan xavf qilardim... Nihoyat tobutxonaga kirib yotdim." Qodiriy asarni ishonchli tasvirlashga qanchalik, etibor berganliklari xaqida "Yozuvchi o'z ishi to'g'risida" nomli maqollarida shunday tasvirlaganlar. So'nggi Marg'ilon borishida Otabek o'g'li Yodgorning taqdiriga qiziqadi va shu so'zlarni keltiradi: "Yodgorbek ushbu asrning o'n to'qqiz va yigirmanchi ochlik yillari miyonasida vafot qilib, undan ikki o'g'il qolibdir. O'g'ullaridan bittasi bu kunda Marg'ilonning ma'sul ishchilaridan bo'lib, ikkinchisi Farg'ona bosmachilari orasida ekan. Bu kunda nomu nishonsiz, o'luk-tirigi ma'lum emas, deydilar". Asarning har bir bobi kitobxonga bir olam zavq, qahramonlarning yurish-turishi o'yantiradi. Xasanalining ishq dardida kuyayotgan bek yigitga "bechora suyganing to'g'risida o'ylay-o'ylay boshlaring og'rib, oxlar tortib yotadig'andirsan... yordamching yo'qligidan xasratingni kimga aytishni bilmaydirg'ansan. Qayg'urma begim, Xasanali otang u to'g'rida xam seni o'yladi. Bu kecha sening qayg'ulik kechalarining eng keyingisi va oydinlik xam she'riyatlik tunlarningning arafasidir, begim." Xasanalining shu birgina harakati kitobxonga nisbatan mehr uyg'otishi adib avvaldan, bilib yozganday. Bekning Xasanaliga bo'lgan mehrini bir ziyofatda oshkor etadi. Xatto, Rahmat Otabekdan shu kishi haqida so'raganida, Xasanali eshikdan chiqib ketgach, -qulimiz, -deydi. oldida so'zlasa ko'ngli xijil bo'lishini bilgan chunki, Otabekning bobosi bu kishini erondan kishi o'g'irlab kelguchi bir turkman qo'lidan o'n besh oltin barobariga sotib olgan edi. Salkam yarim umri shu yerda o'tgan kishisiga nisbatan Otabek bir xo'rlikni ravo ko'rmas edi. Xasanali: o'lganimdan keyin ruhimga bir kalima qur'on o'qisa, bir vaqtlar Xasanali otam xam bor edi deb yodlasa, menga shu kifoya" deb qaror bergan va Otabekka hozirdan ixlos qo'ygan edi. Otabekning muhabbatini xozirga qadar, xamma xavasla boqadi. Ammo, Homid uni yer ostidan ta'qib e'tishi, xasad qilishi, uning nomidan Kumushga soxta xat bitishi, ikki yoshning o'tli muhabbatiga rahna olovini sepadi. U shunda ham niyatiga yetmay, Otabekni yolg'on aldovlar bilan toshkentga jo'natib, o'z sheriklari Mutal va Sodiqlar bilan o'sha qabih niyatini amalga oshirmoqchi bo'ladi. Otabek qo'rmay ikki sherigini gumdon qiladi. Va Homid o'z qarshisida paydo bo'lgach, uning boshiga tushgan barcha xunliklar uchun javob qiladi. Meni o'ldirishni orzu aylab boshimga shuncha ko'rguliklarni siz soldingiz, agarda siz manim tilimdan yozib bergan taloq xatingiz durust hisoblanmasa, bu uxlag'uchi manim xalol rafiqam bo'lib, ikki yildan beri uning ko'yida sargardonman, oramizda bir kurash boradir. Shu choqqacha manim ustimdan g'alaba qozonib keldingiz, qora choponchi, deb dor ostilarig'acha olib bordingiz, Musulmonqul qo'lig'a topshirdingiz, bu ishlarni foydasiz ekanligini bilgach, ismimdan taloqnoma yozib, ikki yillab rafiqamdami ayri qilishga erishdingiz, sizni deb ikki yigitingiz manim qo'limda halok qildingiz, endi, menga javob qilingchi shunda ham, haqlimisiz? Homidga bu bergan savoliga u ha, haqli edim, deydi. Ammo, Otabek tizginini qo'lga olib, Homidning qornini shir etidirib, yorib yuborgan edi. Otabek bu vaqtda kushxona o'rnidan eshikka qo'zg'algan edi. Yolg'on taloqnoma Mirzakarim qutidorga yetib borgach, kuyovga nisbatan mehrlari so'nadi. Otabek o'n besh kunlab yo'l bosib kelganida mahbusaning padaridan bunday so'zlarni eshitish u uchun bir haqorat edi. Va mayxona tomon qadam bosganida, -qanday kuy chalay bek, ..-og'ir bir musiqa, yurakni ezguvchi, xaydalish, ajarashish kuyini-deb otabek mashshoqqa yuzlanadi. Va bizga mashhur Mashrab g'azali bilan yozilgan, "O'rtar" qo'shig'ini tebranib eshitadi. Otabekning bunda butun xayolida olamga, muhabbatga nisbatan nafrat paydo bo'lmaydi. Aksincha yana-da ortadi, mahbusasini yana ko'rishini orzulaydi. Tom ma'noda, bu shoh asar o'zbek romanchiligining ilk poydevori balki, milliy, ma'naviy qadriyatlar, o'zbekona ibo-xayo, urf-odatlar bugungi zamonga ham mos keladi. Kumush o'lim to'shagida yotsa-da, qaynotasi xol so'rashga kirishi, tavoze bilan hurmat qilib qaynotasi

qoshiga chiqishi ham bir milliyligimiz belgisi. Otabek Marg'ildan uylanganini bilib O'zbekoyim uni bir "andi", deyishi. Keliniga turli xil sifatlar qo'yishi ham onaning kuyishidan. Ammo, Kumush kelgach, bolamlab, bo'tamlab alqashi, o'lganida kuyunib yig'lashi. O'zi andi degan degan kelinini tuproqqa qo'yganida osmonni to'ldirib yig'lagani onalikdan! Zaynabga achinich kerakmi? Asar yaratilganidan buyon to shu davrgacha ko'p tana toshlari otildi unga. Ammo, u ham bironing arzandasi, oqu-qorasi edi. Otabekni Kumushga loyiq ko'rishni istamagandir. Doim o'z xojasining muhabbatidan o'zini mosuvo bo'lishi yuragini sel qilgandir. Atrofdagi fitnalarga ishonib uni singlim degan deb, alqagan qo'llarga zahar tutadi. Kumush bu zaharni ichgach vujudim yonib ketyapti, deydi. Lekin, bo'g'ziga qadalgan og'u uning tilini ham mahkam bog'lab qo'ygan edi, nimalardir demoqchi, so'nggi gaplarini o'z yaqinlariga aytishga yo'l bermaydi bu og'u. Ammo, Zaynab o'z xoliga yig'lashni ham, kuyushni ham bilmaydi, telbalarcha mozor kezib, men Kumushman deb, xojasiga yuzlanishi kundoshlikdan emas, shunchaki, yuragida g'aloyon ko'targan ishq uni shu yo'lga boshladi. Alal, oqibat o'ziga ziyon etdi, telbaga aylandi. O'zbekoyimning seni shuncha o'qitub, katta qilibendi bir Marg'ilonlikka uyladingmi? Shu edimi bizning orzuimiz, deb kuyunishi kelin bo'lmishga xitoyim, boshqami kabi sifatlar. bu onaning jahli emas. Balki, O'zbekoyimga xos bo'lgan qarash edi. Yusufbekxoji shunda ham, o'g'lini ayab -o'g'lim, hali san eshitdingmi, yo'qmi, haytovur biz saning ustingdan bir ish qilib qo'ydik... otabekning odob yuzasidan otasiga-aqllik kishilarning o'g'ullari ustidan qilgan ishlari noma'qul bo'lmas, -deydi. -Biz saning uchun Olim ponsadboshining qizig'a unashib qo'ydik... endi san bilan to'y maslahatini qilishmoqchi edik. Muxtasar aytganda, o'tgan kunlarimizni, xon zamonida, chor hukumati davrida qanday kunlar bo'lganini unutmasligimiz kerak,

O'tgan kuning o'tgan kundir,
O'z boshingga yetgan,
Qodiriyi bergan zamin,
Qodiriyi sotgan kun,
Ox, bolam deb aytolmagan,
Dudug'imsan Vatanim,

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar;

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MEDICAL SCIENCES

GOITER DISEASE - TREATMENT, CAUSES OF PREVENTION, PREVENTION

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Abstract: Goiter is an enlargement of the thyroid gland. The disease is most common in countries with iodine deficiency, but can also develop as a result of iodine overload due to overuse of iodine. It is 5 times more common in women than in men. The resulting nodules are composed of numerous fibrous scars that form in the thyroid tissue.

Key words: goiter, thyroid gland, endocrine glands

The thyroid gland is the center of control of metabolism in the human body. He is often referred to as a health care provider because he behaves in the same way when he has a problem: restlessness, lack of mood, fatigue and drowsiness. Although thyroid problems are more common in women, they are more common in men.

The thyroid gland is one of the most important organs in our body. Despite its small size and weight (about 20 grams), it is truly a vital energy producer. The thyroid gland produces thyroxine, triiodothyronine, without which the body does not produce energy. This energy is focused on the functioning of all human systems and organs.

The thyroid gland also regulates heart activity, brain activity, and heart muscle tone. With age, women experience hormonal changes - before and after menopause. Therefore, during this period, the thyroid gland is very sensitive and responds quickly to stress, weakening the immune system, infectious diseases, iodine deficiency or excess. As a result of the pathological activation of antibodies against healthy cells, women become more prone to autoimmune diseases as they age. These antibodies also slow down the activity of the thyroid gland. The result is weakness, memory loss, swelling, weight gain, dry skin, brittle hair, muscle aches and spasms, and constipation.

GOITER SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS

In the early stages, patients do not notice even the slightest signs of the disease. As the disease progresses, the front of the neck becomes swollen. An enlarged endocrine gland begins to crush the trachea, nerve endings, and blood vessels around it. Diffuse goiter is diagnosed with the same enlargement of the thyroid gland. If we talk about the shape of the knot, it is often felt enlarged on one side of the neck. That is, it can grow not only uniformly, but also unevenly.

Impact on nearby members can be manifested by the following symptoms:

- Shortness of breath;
- Sudden change in voice and hoarseness;
- Choking is observed, especially at night;
- Whooping cough;
- Difficulty swallowing;
- Dizziness, heaviness.

CAUSES OF GOITER DEVELOPMENT

Factors that directly affect goiter formation should be considered in detail. Because damage to the endocrine glands, as well as their causes, can be different.

As mentioned above, the main reason for the development of endemic toxic goiter is iodine deficiency in the body. Its deficiency is explained by the fact that in certain areas (settlements) it does not have the necessary compounds. This leads to a decrease in the level of secretory activity of the gland.

In addition, the negative impact on the functioning of the thyroid gland is associated with the deterioration of the environment. When external toxic compounds enter the human body, they slow down the activity of the endocrine system.

An endemic goiter can also be formed by consuming relatively less iodine-containing products.

We are talking about fish, fruits and milk.

In the case of Bazedov's disease or a diffuse toxic goiter, the gland is exposed to specific antibodies. They are produced by the human body and are an integral part of immunity against their own tissues. In the present case we are talking about the structure of the thyroid gland.

METHODS OF TREATMENT OF GOITERS DISEASE

Early detection of symptoms is the key to successful treatment, which helps to combat the disease as quickly as possible. Thus, if an enlarged thyroid gland is felt, an endocrinologist should be consulted. It is important to consult an endocrinologist, as other specialists may simply relieve the symptoms of fatigue.

SURGERY AND RADIOACTIVE IOD

Surgery on the thyroid gland is very difficult because it involves so many blood vessels. This makes surgery more problematic. However, in some cases, there is no choice but to have surgery, so surgical intervention in the goiter is one of the most commonly used treatments.

One of the alternative ways to treat goiter fighting is to use radioactive iodine. This solution is used to destroy thyroid tissue. It is very difficult to choose the optimal dose. Additional analyzes will be performed for this purpose. In the first year after using this practice, 25% of people develop hypothyroidism. But radioactive iodine is the only medium that currently has no alternative forms.

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RHEUMATISM

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Abstract: Rheumatism is a systemic inflammation of all tissues in the body, mainly localized in the heart. The heart, joints, and subcutaneous tissue are particularly prone to disease. Rheumatism can be caused by simple angina, which is common among people.

Key words: Rheumatism, angina, allergies, fever, headache

Although tonsillitis itself is acute, accompanied by fever, headache, inflammation in rheumatic fever leads to chronic heart valve damage, which can lead to disability or death many years after acute illness can cause.

Rheumatism usually affects children between the ages of 5 and 15, but adults can also become ill. The first symptoms of rheumatism usually appear 1-5 weeks after angina. Rheumatic attacks usually last three months, and very rarely they last more than six months.

There are currently three main reasons for the development of rheumatism:

Experienced diseases. The development of the disease is influenced by group A streptococci. If a person has been repeatedly infected with group A streptococcal infections, there is a possibility of developing a pathological process, which can lead to rheumatism.

Allergies. An allergic reaction can be caused either directly by the streptococcus itself or by substances it secretes (toxins and enzyme proteins). As toxins enter the bloodstream and spread throughout the body, the immune response must also be systemic. However, such an immune response causes more damage to the heart and joints. It should be noted that the chronic form of rheumatism is not associated with streptococcal infection. In chronic rheumatism, antibodies against streptococci are not detected in the blood.

Hereditary predisposition. It should be noted that rheumatism is not transmitted from generation to generation. However, a high risk of developing rheumatism when infected with streptococcus can be hereditary.

By its very nature, rheumatism can be acute or chronic:

Acute rheumatism. This form of rheumatism occurs in people under the age of 20. The causative agent of acute rheumatism is streptococcus. When rheumatism is associated with an upper respiratory tract infection, a delay in symptoms (usually 14–21 days) is noted. A characteristic feature of acute rheumatism is its rapid development.

Chronic rheumatism. As for the chronic form of rheumatism, it is characterized by frequent recurrences, even if the patient receives appropriate treatment in a timely manner. Exacerbation of chronic rheumatism is especially common in the autumn-winter season, as the cold is a serious trigger. In addition, prolonged stay (or stay) in high humidity can contribute to the development of the disease. As a rule, attacks of chronic rheumatism occur several times a year.

General symptoms of rheumatism:

Hyperthermia. Body temperature rises to dangerous levels (38.0-40.0 ° C). This symptom is associated with the development of an acute immune response to pathogens;

Weakness. According to the patients' description, the body remains "cottony" and constantly sleepy;

Headache. Localized on the forehead.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

If the disease is mild, a bed rest for up to 10 days is prescribed. If the disease is severe, any physical activity should be ruled out, as it will exacerbate the process. The bed order is determined for a period of up to one month.

Laboratory tests are performed to evaluate the effectiveness of treatment. When the readings are close to normal, the bed order can be canceled. If the disease is very serious, accompanied by severe arrhythmias, joint pain, inpatient treatment for up to two months is required.

Complications of rheumatism

Brain damage. Complications of rheumatic heart disease can develop, such as myocarditis (inflammation of the heart muscle), endocarditis (inflammation of the lining of the heart) and

pericarditis (inflammation of the lining of the heart). In severe cases, death occurs.

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CYSTITIS

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Abstract: Cystitis is an inflammation of the lining of the bladder. It is most common in women of reproductive age. This connection is characterized by the anatomical features of the female body, because in them the urethra is shorter and wider than in men, which means that the bladder is easier to infect.

Key words: cystitis, bladder, fever, female, bacteria

Causes of cystitis

Typically, cystitis develops as a result of bacteria (such as *Escherichia coli* living in the rectum) entering the bladder through the urethra. But there are other bacteria and diseases that can cause inflammation of the bladder.

There are also risk factors that contribute to the development of the disease, including:

Wear tight underwear made of synthetic fibers. This promotes the growth of bacteria in the genital area, which in turn increases the likelihood of developing cystitis.

Random sex. Frequent changes of sexual partners and unprotected sex increase the risk of developing sexually transmitted diseases (STDs). Against this background, the bladder can become inflamed through the urinary tract.

Constipation and intestinal disease. Against the background of intestinal diseases and constipation, conditionally pathogenic microorganisms become active, which can enter the urinary tract.

Kidney disease. With nephrological diseases, the risk of spreading the infection to the bladder increases.

Disorders of the hormonal background. Under high hormonal conditions, the microflora of the vaginal and urethral mucosa also changes.

Diseases that help weaken the immune system.

Signs and symptoms

Frequent urination;

Pain during urination;

Pain in the lower back and lower abdomen;

Discoloration of urine;

Occurrence of foreign substances in the urine;

Fever.

Acute cystitis is more common in children than chronic cystitis. The disease can become chronic only if the parents do not pay attention to the child's health. Sometimes neglect can be caused by a teenager being shy or not informing their parents about the problem for other reasons.

Bladder infection during pregnancy can be caused by pressure on the fetus. At the first signs of cystitis, it is recommended that women report to a doctor as soon as possible and have a urine test and culture, a complete blood count.

Diagnosis

The initial diagnosis begins with a medical examination. Palpation of the urethra through the scrotum and vagina is common in women with cystitis. Occasionally there is hyperemia of the outer part of the urethra.

The doctor will then prescribe special diagnostic methods. The main method of diagnosis in the diagnosis of cystitis is the analysis of urine, which can determine the presence of inflammatory processes in the bladder, as well as the overall condition of the urinary system.

Treatment of cystitis

Treatment of acute cystitis can be performed in an outpatient or inpatient setting (in severe or prolonged periods of illness). Therapies often include painkillers and antispasmodics. Depending on the pathogen, antibacterial drugs are prescribed.

Bladder instillation (rinsing) is prescribed only in long-term forms of the disease, in order to eliminate the residual effects and restore the mucous membrane.

Particular attention should be paid to the treatment of cystitis in pregnant women, as the source of infection near the birth canal increases the risk of infection of the newborn with pathogenic microorganisms.

Prevention

To prevent recurrence of cystitis, the following is recommended:

Avoid hypothermia (cooling);

Limit the use of heavy physical force;

Timely treatment of sexually transmitted diseases;

Treatment of other inflammatory diseases of the female genital organs, kidneys, urinary tract.

Oral antibiotics are prescribed to patients whose disease is exacerbated by sexual activity. In the post-pause period, women are advised to use intravaginal or per urethral hormonal creams or suppositories that store estrogen.

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DIABETES

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Abstract: Diabetes mellitus (Latin: diabetes mellitus, “diabetes mellitus”) is a group of endocrine diseases associated with impaired glucose uptake and a relative or absolute deficiency of the hormone insulin. This results in hyperglycemia - a steady rise in blood sugar.

Key words: diabetes, heredity, overweight, insulin, metabolism

The disease is characterized by a chronic course, as well as disorders of carbohydrate, fat, protein, mineral and water-salt metabolism.

The main causes of the disease are:

Heredity. Of course, the disease does not develop in the absence of contributing factors, but the susceptibility is high.

Obesity. Being overweight leads to the formation of type 2 diabetes.

Diseases. Diseases that cause damage to the b-cells responsible for insulin production. These include pancreatitis, pancreatic cancer, and other endocrine gland diseases.

Viral infections - measles, chickenpox, infectious hepatitis and other diseases. These infections contribute to the development of diabetes. Especially for people at risk.

Nervousness, stress. It is recommended to avoid stress and nervousness.

Age. With age, the risk of developing diabetes doubles every ten years.

This list does not include factors that can cause secondary diabetes, as the disease can be cured when the underlying factor is eliminated.

In addition, the development of the disease can be influenced by the following factors:

Pheochromocytoma is a tumor of the adrenal glands that results in the production of many hormones that counteract insulin;

Adrenal gland hyperactivity (hypercorticism);

Hyperthyroidism;

Cirrhosis of the liver;

Disorders of sensitivity to carbohydrates;

Transient hyperglycemia is a temporary increase in blood glucose levels.

The most important cause of the problem is a violation of tissue-insulin interactions. Glucose is needed by the body as a basic energy substrate to sustain vital processes. The fact that glucose does not enter the tissues, and that glucose does not accumulate in the liver as glycogen, leads to an increase in its amount in the blood. These changes are called diabetes.

Symptoms

Symptoms of diabetes develop gradually and begin to appear slowly. High blood glucose levels are common. At the onset of the disease, patients experience the following main symptoms:

Polydipsia is an insatiable constant thirst.

Polyuria is an increase in daily urine output as a result of increased osmotic pressure due to dissolved glucose in the urine;

Polyphagia is a constant insatiable hunger. Occurs as a result of metabolic disorders;

Weight loss will be followed by fatigue and constant tiredness. Occurs due to the active catabolism of proteins and fats due to the absence of carbohydrates in the energy metabolism of cells

There are also secondary symptoms of the disease. They develop slowly and are characteristic of any type of diabetes:

Constant dry mouth;

Weight loss or sudden weight gain;

Severe itching and dryness of the skin;

Purulent lesions of the skin and soft tissues;

Muscle weakness and excessive sweating;

Difficult healing of any wounds;

Visual impairment;

Headache, dizziness, and decreased mental activity;

Heart pain, enlarged liver;
Pain in the legs and gait disorders;
Decreased sensitivity of the skin, especially the feet;
Wounds;
Increased blood pressure;
Swelling of the face and legs;
Smell of acetone from the patient.

Prevention

Unfortunately, in many cases, preventing type 1 diabetes is a daunting task. Because its main causes are genetic factors and minor viruses. But the disease does not develop in everyone. Researchers say that children who are more breastfed are less likely to develop diabetes, but this has not yet been proven.

In type 2 diabetes, the situation is completely different. Because it is formed as a result of poor diet and lifestyle, it is possible to take preventive measures, which means:

Normalization of body weight;
Control of blood pressure and fat metabolism;
Eating easily digestible food;
Engage in physical activity and at the same time avoid excessive stress.

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GASTRITIS

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Abstract: Gastritis or inflammation of the lining of the stomach is one of the most common human diseases. According to statistics, about 80-90% of people have experienced an episode of illness at least once in their lifetime. In old age, 70-90% of people suffer from various forms of gastritis. The chronic form of gastritis can turn into an ulcerative disease, stomach cancer.

Key words: Gastritis, stomach, children, adults, inflammation

Gastritis is an inflammation of the lining of the stomach that causes the organs to malfunction. When gastritis occurs, food is poorly digested, which leads to weakness and lack of energy. Gastritis, like most diseases, can be acute or chronic. In addition, gastritis is characterized by a decrease in the acidity of gastric juice, normal and high.

Nowadays, gastritis can be called a disease of the century. Both adults and children suffer from it.

Gastritis is characterized by various internal and external factors that contribute to the development of pathology. Clinically in the form of inflammation (acute or chronic). Acute inflammation is short-lived. Injury to the gastric mucosa with concentrated acids, alkalis and other chemicals can lead to dangerous consequences (death).

Chronic illness reduces quality of life and manifests itself in the form of pain. Accompanying symptoms include:

- Abdominal heaviness;
- Heartburn;
- Belch;
- Diarrhea or constipation;
- Flatulence;
- Bad breath.

The stomach is the most delicate part of the digestive system. It involves at least three complex digestive processes: mechanical mixing of the food bundle, chemical decomposition of food, and absorption of nutrients.

Gastritis often affects the lining of the stomach, the lining of the stomach. This layer produces two mutually exclusive components of digestion - gastric juice and protective mucus.

SYMPTOMS OF GASTRITIS ATTACK

Recurrence of chronic gastritis is characterized by a variety of symptoms, the most common of which are:

Persistent or intermittent pain in the epigastrium is exacerbated after a meal or, conversely, as a result of prolonged starvation;

Flatulence, burning sensation in the abdomen, heartburn after eating, metallic taste in the mouth; Nausea, vomiting in the morning with a half-digested food (characteristic sour taste), sometimes vomiting bile;

- Increased salivation, thirst, weakness;
- Manifestations of dyspepsia (constipation, diarrhea);
- Dizziness, headache.

HOW TO HELP AT HOME

The development of gastritis is often caused by excessive consumption of the following two substances:

- Aspirin (acetylsalicylic acid);
- Alcohol (ethyl alcohol, ethanol).

Aspirin and its analogues are prescribed by cardiologists for long-term use to prevent myocardial infarction and stroke. Tens of thousands of people take aspirin every day as a means of preventing the formation of blood clots in the blood, which makes the problem of safe use of NYQP very important.

Alcohol is widely consumed by certain categories of people. In people prone to gastrointestinal

diseases, even low intake of ethanol can lead to an exacerbation of gastritis. Alcohol has alkaline properties.

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ANEMIA - IN ADULTS AND CHILDREN, SYMPTOMS, CLASSIFICATION, TREATMENT

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Abstract: Anemia or anemia is characterized by a low concentration of hemoglobin per unit volume of blood and, at the same time, is associated with a decrease in the number of red blood cells (erythrocytes) in the human body.

Key words: anemia, disease, blood, cells, gastroduodenitis

Anemia is a secondary condition that is a symptom of various diseases. Many diseases, both infectious and parasitic, have pre-cancerous conditions and the presence of cancer is accompanied by anemia. However, anemia as a primary condition causes a violation of the body's gas exchange, and as a result develops chronic fatigue, drowsiness, dizziness, weakness, nervousness. In severe cases, anemia can lead to shock, hypotension (decreased blood pressure), coronary heart and lung failure, and hemorrhagic shock. Once anemia is diagnosed, treatment focuses on eliminating the symptoms and the underlying disease that is causing the anemia.

CARE IN CHILDREN

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), 82% of children suffer from various levels of anemia. Low levels of hemoglobin and iron deficiency cases of various etiologies lead to mental and physical disabilities in the child. The main causes of anemia in children are:

- Lack of a complete, balanced diet;
- Disorders of iron absorption in the gastrointestinal tract;
- Disorders of vitamin metabolism;
- Parasitic diseases;
- Dysbacteriosis, gastritis, gastroduodenitis and other gastrointestinal diseases;
- Hormonal imbalances;
- Environmental factors: heavy metal poisoning, air, water and food pollution, etc.

The need for iron varies with the age of the child and depends on sexual factors as they reach puberty. Treatment of malnutrition anemia in children with a balanced diet is not always effective, so experts prefer to use additional drugs to normalize the micronutrients and vitamins in the child's body.

CARE IN CHILDREN

During development in the womb, the newborn is supplied with iron from the mother's body. Physiological decrease in hemoglobin in the blood is observed in infants born at 4-5 months of age, in premature infants - at 3 months of age, during the period of imperfection of the hematopoietic system and rapid physical growth.

Artificial and mixed feeding is one of the risk factors for anemia. In particular, hemoglobin deficiency develops consistently as a result of the replacement of breast milk and / or artificial supplements with cow's, goat's milk, and porridge by 9-12 months of age.

Symptoms of anemia in children under one year of age include:

The colorlessness of the skin, the "transparency" and "blueness" of the skin because the layers of skin are still very thin;

- Anxiety, crying for no reason;
- Sleep disorders;
- Low appetite;
- Physiological and abnormal hair loss;
- Frequent recurrence;
- Slow weight gain;

Lack of physical and then psychological development, lack of interest, lack of expression of the recovery complex, and so on.

There are three main factors in the development of anemia:

- Acute or chronic bleeding;
- Hemolysis, breakdown of erythrocytes;

Decreased erythrocyte production by the bone marrow.

Depending on the type of factors and causes, anemia can be divided into the following forms:

Due to food - due to incomplete ration or general lack of food;

Physical (trauma, surgery, childbirth, frostbite, burns, etc.);

Genetic (hereditary) etiology;

Due to infectious diseases or secondary anemia - viral hepatitis A, hepatitis C, liver cirrhosis, liver tuberculosis, glomerulonephritis, diseases of the gastrointestinal tract (ulcerative colitis, colitis, gastritis, Crohn's disease), rheumatoid arthritis, volcanic, various oncological diseases develops as a result of 'sms;

Infectious (due to viral, bacterial, parasitic and protozoal diseases);

Poisoning by drugs and various substances, especially when taking uncontrolled drugs for a long time (antibiotics, cytostatics, nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, antithyroid and antiepileptic drugs);

Exposure to radioactive waves.

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COVID-19 ВА БОШҚА ВИРУС, БАКТЕРИАЛ ИНФЕКЦИЯЛИ НИСБИЙ КЎП СУВЛИЛИКДА ХОМИЛАДОРЛИК ВА ТУҒРУҚНИНГ КЕЧИШИ

Муминова Г. Ш., Раджабова Г. Ф., Муминова З.А.

Калит сўзлар: кўпсувлик, Covid-19, хомилдорлик, бактериал инфекция, вирус.

Хомилдорлик пайтида янги коронавирус инфекцияси бўйича тадқиқотлар долзарб ва алоҳида аҳамиятга эга. Дунё аҳолиси орасида COVID-19 тез тарқалиб ва бу инфекция билан касаллик кўрсаткичи баланд бўлишига қарамай, янги коронавирус инфекцияси хомилдорлик даврига таъсири маълумотлари чекланган бўлиб қолмоқда.

Мақсад: Хомилдор аёлларда бактерия ва вируслар, шу жумладан янги Covid-19 фонидан нисбий кўпсувликнинг келиб чиқиши ва у билан хомилдорлик ва туғруқ кечишининг ўзига хос хусусиятларини ўрганиш.

Текшириш усуллари ва материаллар: Изланишлар Республика Перинатал марказда умумий 72 та нисбий кўпсувли хомилдорларни шартли 3 гуруҳга бўлиб (1-гуруҳ – 24 та Covid-19 билан касалланганлар, 2-гуруҳ – 24 та бошқа вирус инфекцияли, 3-гуруҳ – 24 та бактериал инфекцияли) ўрганилди. Уларнинг ҳар биридан қандли диабет, Rh- конфликт, хомил ривожланиш нуқсонлари, кўп хомиллик истисно этилди.

Барча хомилдор аёлларда анамнестик маълумотлар йиғилди, лаборатор текширувлар (УТТ, Covid-19 ни тасдиқлаш учун барча хомилдорликларда ПЦР тест топширилган) умумий қон таҳлили, умумий сийдик таҳлили ўтказилди.

Изланиш натижалари: Текширувдаги хомилдорлар 20 дан 38 ёшгача. 1-гуруҳдаги хомилдорларнинг 12,5% - 1 триместрда; 54,2% - 2 триместрда ва 33,3% - 3 триместрда Covid-19 билан зарарланган. Шулардан коронавирус оғир даражаси 4 та, ўрта даражаси 8 та ва енгил даражаси 12 та хомилдор аёлларда қайд этилди.

2 гуруҳдагиларда ЎРВИ билан – 19 та (79.2%), генитал герпес – 4 та (16.7%), цитомегаловирус – 7 та (29.2%) ҳолат аниқланди.

3 гуруҳда кўп сувли аёллар анамнезидан: сурункали сальпингоофарит – 2 та (8,3%); эндометрит – 3 та (12,5%); сурункали пиелонефрит – 7 та (29.2%); бактериал вагиноз – 8 та (33,3%); Лор органлари инфекцияни яллиғланиш касалликлари билан – 5 та (20,8%).

Кўп ҳолатларда нисбий кўпсувлик моноинфекцияга (28,6%) қараганда бактериал ва вирус инфекциялари бирига келганда (46,2%) учрайди.

Жадвал 1.

Хомилдорлик вақтидаги асоратлар:

	1-гуруҳ, n=24		2-гуруҳ, n=24		3-гуруҳ, n=24	
	абс	%	абс	%	абс	%
Хомил тушиш хавфи	13	54,2	14	58,3	12	50
Прееклампсия	9	37,5	4	16,7	3	12,5
Хомил ўсишни ортда қолиш синдроми (ХЎОҚС)	3	12,5	2	8,3	2	8,3
Бачадон хомил йўлидаги қон айланиши бузилиши (БХЙҚБ)	15	62,5	12	50	9	37,5

Covid-19 билан касалланганларнинг 1-гуруҳ – 20,8% (5 та) муддатдан олдин туғиш кузатилди. 2-гуруҳда бу кўрсаткич – 12,5% (3та) ва 3-гуруҳда 8,3% (2 та) ни ташкил қилди. Муддатидан олдин қоғонок пардасини ёрилиши 1-гуруҳ ва 3- гуруҳ аёлларда 33,3% ни иккала гуруҳ аёлларида тенг кузатилди, 2-гуруҳ аёлларида бу кўрсаткич 25% ташкил қилди. Узайган туғруқ – 1-гуруҳ – 4 та аёлда (16,7%), 2-гуруҳ – 2 та(8,3%) ва бактериал инфекция кечирган аёллар гуруҳида 12,5% ни ташкил қилди. Туғруқ кесар-кесиш билан тугади Covid-19 кечирган аёллар орасида 9 та (37,5%); 2 гуруҳ беморларда 5 та аёлда ва 3-гуруҳ беморларида 33,3% ни ташкил қилди. Туғруқ пайтида жароҳатлар - бачадон бўйни йиртилиши ва бачадон бўшлиғини қўл билан тозалаш 1-гуруҳ – 5 та (20,8%), 2-гуруҳда- 16,7% ташкил қилди ва

3-гуруҳ аёлларида энг катта кўрсаткични кўрсатди ва бу 37,5% ни ташкил қилди.

Хулоса: Вирус ва бактериал инфекциялар, шу жумладан янги коронавирус инфекцияси ҳам хомила сувлари микдорини патологик даражада оширади ва бу орқали хомиладорликдаги ва туғруқдаги оғир асоратларга олиб келади.

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PEDAGOGICAL SCIENCES

MODDALARNING TUZILISHIGA OID TUSHUNCHALARNI INTERFAOL METODLAR YORDAMIDA TUSHUNTIRISH

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Fizika kafedrası o'qituvchisi

Annotatsiya: Moddalarning tuzilishiga oid tushunchalarni yoshga xos xususiyatlarni hisobga olgan holda interfaol metodlar yordamida tushuntirish bilim, ko'nikma, malaka va kompetensiyalarni to'liq shakllantirish imkonini beradi.

Kalit so'zlar: "Ertak" usuli, "Rolli o'yinlar" usuli, "BBB" metodi, topishmoq, maqol.

Shiddat bilan rivojlanib borayotgan jamiyatimizda raqobatbardosh, dunyo- qarashi keng kadrlarni yetkazib berish bugungi kunning dolzarb masalasidir. Bu masalani yechishda har bir pedagogxodim o'z hissasini qo'shmog'i lozim. Moddalarning tuzilishiga oid tushunchalarni yoshga xos xususiyatlarni hisobga olgan holda interfaol metodlar yordamida tushuntirish bilim, ko'nikma, malaka va kompetensiyalarni to'liq shakllantirish imkonini beradi. Mavzuni mustahkamlashda esa topishmoq va maqollardan foydalanish o'zining samarali natijasini beradi. Maktablarimizda 6-sinf o'quvchilari fizika kursiga endigina qadam qo'yganligi sababli, ularga moddaning agregat holatlariga oid bilim ko'nikma malakalarni "ertak" usulida shakllantirilsa yuqori natijaga erishish mumkin. Fizika kursidan ma'lumki moddalar uch xil agregat holatda bo'ladi. Bular: qattiq, suyuq, gaz holatlar. Shularni hisobga olgan holda quyidagicha "ertak" yozish mumkin. Ertakning bosh qahramonini tomchixon deb nomlaymiz va uning gaz, suyuqlik va qattiq jismlar saltanatlariga sayohatini ko'rib chiqamiz..

Bor ekan-da yo'q ekan ertaklar olamida tomchixon yashar ekan. Tomchixon yolg'izligidan zerikib qolibdi. U o'ziga do'st va uy izlab ertaklar mamlakati bo'ylab safarga chiqibdi.

U yurib-yurib sehrli bir tosh oldiga kelib qolibdi. Tosh sehrli bo'lganligi tufayli yo'l ko'rsatuvchi ekan. Tomchixon sehrli tosh oldida to'xtab, unda yozilgan so'zlarni o'qib ko'ribdi. Sehrli toshda chap tomonga yursang gaz saltanatiga, to'g'riga yursang suyuqliklar saltanatiga, o'ng tomonga yursang qattiq jismlar saltanatiga borib qolasan degan yozuv bor ekan degan yozuv bor ekan. Tomchixon omadini gaz mamlakatidan topishga qaror qilibdi.

Tomchixon suv bug'lari saltanatiga kelib qoldi. Bu mamlakatda ASHIKKIO deb nomlangan molekularlar yashar ekan. Ular ikkita vodorod va kisloroddan iborat edilar. Ularning xususiyatlari o'zgachadir. Ular gaz qonunlari asosida yashar ekan- lar. Aniq shakl va hajmga ega emas. Yashash joylari aniq emasligidan, Tomchixon afsuslandi. Gohida bankada, gohida rezina koptok ichida. Agar sehrGAR siqa bosh- lasa, bug' molekularlari siqilib qolishar ekan. Agar koptokni qizdira boshlasak molekularning tezligi oshib har tomonga uchib, to'xtovsiz harakatga tushishini ko'rgan Tomchixonning fikri o'zgarib qoldi. Ertakni xuddi shunday suyuqlik va qattiq jismlarning xossalariidan foydalanib davom ettirish mumkin. Mana shu tarzda ertakdan foydalanib mavzuni tushuntirish mumkin. Mavzuga mos topishmoq yordamida mavzuni mustahkamlash mumkin.

8-sinf o'quvchilari davlat ta'lim standarti bo'yicha fizika kursining elektr bo'limini o'rganishadi. Jismlarning zaryadlanishining mohiyatida atomning tuzilishi yotadi. Atomning tuzilishi mavzusini o'quvchilarning ishtirokida "atomning o'quvchili modeli" ni yaratish asosida tushuntirish to'liq bilim, ko'nikma, malaka va kompetensiyalarni shakllantirish imkonini beradi. Bunda o'quvchilar xuddiki atomning tuzilishiga mos rol ijro etishadi. O'quvchilarning har biri bajargan rolga mos so'z yozilgan belgini qo'lida ushlab turadi va rolga mos she'rlarni aytishadi. She'rlarda proton, elektron va neytronga mos xususiyatlar aks etgan bo'ladi.

Modda tuzilishiga oid mavzulardan yana biri "moddalarning molekulyar tuzilishi". 9-sinf fizika kursida o'quvchilarda molekulyar fizika va termodinamika bo'limiga oid bilim, ko'nikma, malaka va kompetensiyalar shakllantiriladi. 9-sinf o'quvchilarida mavzu bilan ishlash ko'nikmasi shakllangan bo'ladi. 9-sinf o'quvchilarida moddaning molekulyar tuzilishiga oid bilimlardan, faqat, molekulyar

yar kinetik nazariyaning asosiy qoidalari shakllantirilmagan bo'ladi. Qolgan tushunchalarni 6-sinfda va 8-sinfda o'zlashtirgan boladi. Shuning uchun ham bu mavzuning bilim, ko'nikma, malaka va kompetensiyalarni "BBB"-Bilaman, Bilib oldim, Bilishni xoxlayman metodi yordamida shakllantirish yuqori o'zlashtirish ko'rsatkichini beradi.

Ushbu maqoladagi metodlar yordamida darslar tashkil etilsa moddaning tuzilishi, moddaning agregat holatlari, atom tuzilishiga oid bilim, ko'nikma, malaka va kompetensiyalarni to'liq shakllantirish uchun zamin yaratadi. Mavzuni mustahkamlashda esa topishmoq, maqol va she'rlardan foydalanish o'zining samarali natijasini beradi.

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RAQAMLI TEXNOLOGIYALAR ASRIDA ONA TILI FANINI O'QITISHDA AXBOROT KOMMUNIKATSION TEXNOLOGIYALARDAN FOYDALANISH

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Anotatsiya: Texnika asrida informatikani bilish o'ta muhim ahamiyat kasb etganligi bois informatika o'qitish tizimini ham isloh etish, dars jarayonlarida innovatsion pedagogik va axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalaridan foydalangan holda o'qitishning ilg'or usullarini qo'llash ta'limdagi dolzarb masalalardan biriga aylandi. Ona tili fanini o'rganishda tasavvurni boyitish uchun zamonaviy pedogogik texnologiyalardan foydalanib elektron darsliklar, animatsiyalar va video vositalardan foydalanishning bugungi kundagi ahamiyati yoritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Axborot-kommunikatsion texnologiyalar, animatsion video, audio yozuv, elektron qo'llanma, animatsiya, interfaol usullar.

Annotation: As knowledge of computer science is very important in the age of technology, one of the most pressing issues in education is to reform the system of teaching computer science, the use of advanced teaching methods using innovative pedagogical and information and communication technologies in the classroom. turned. The importance of using electronic textbooks, animations and video tools using modern pedagogical technologies to enrich the imagination in the study of computer science is highlighted.

Keywords: Information and communication technologies, animated video, audio recording, electronic manual, animation, interactive methods.

O'sib borayotgan yosh avlodning kelajakda har tomonlama bilimli, barkamol inson bo'lib yetishishida nafaqat pedagog, o'qituvchilarning balki, barcha sohalarga jadal kirib borayotgan axborot texnologiyalarining hissasi ham katta. Bu borada ta'lim-tarbiya jarayoniga ko'plab o'zgartirishlar kiritilmoqda, yangicha yondoshuvlar tadbiq etilmoqda. Shulardan biri, axborot-kommunikatsion texnologiyalardan foydalanib dars o'tishda mashg'ulotlar samaradorligini oshirishga erishish hisoblanadi. Ona tili va adabiyot fanlarini o'qitishda axborot texnologiyalari yordamida turli xil ko'rgazmali slaydlardan dars jarayonlarida foydalanish mumkin. Elektron taqdimotlardan darsda namoyish va ko'rgazmali material sifatida foydalanish o'qituvchiga katta yordam beradi. O'quv materialining elektron taqdimotda animatsiyalar shaklida berilishi o'tilayotgan mavzuni tushunishni yengillashtiradi va ko'rgazmalilikni oshiradi.

Buning uchun dars jarayoni oqilona tashkil qilinishi, ta'lim beruvchi tomonidan ta'lim oluvchilarning qiziqishini orttirib, ularning ta'lim jarayonida faolligi muttasil rag'batlantirib turilishi, o'quv materialini kichik-kichik bo'laklarga bo'lib, ularning mazmunini ochishda aqliy hujum, kichik guruhlarda ishlash, bahs-munozara, muammoli vaziyat, yo'naltiruvchi matn, loyiha, rolli o'yinlar kabi metodlarni qo'llash va ta'lim oluvchilarni amaliy mashqlarni mustaqil bajarishga undash talab etiladi.

Umumta'lim maktablarida informatika fanini o'qitishda innovatsion pedagogik texnologiyalardan foydalanib darslarni tashkillasa, mavzu o'quvchilarga qiziqarli, aniq, tushunarli va oson yetkaziladi.



Interfaol ta'lim – ta'lim beruvchi va ta'lim oluvchi o'rtasidagi o'zaro harakatni amalga oshiruvchi dialogli ta'lim. Interfaol usullardagi dars o'quvchini ijodiy fikrlashga, olingan axborotlarni faollikda

hal etishga, fikrini erkin bayon etishga, tashabbuskorlikka, guruhlarda masalalar yechimini topishga, hamkorlikda ish yuritishga, fikrni yozma ravishda bayon etishga chorlaydi. Interfaol metodlarda ish yuritish, an'anaviy usullardan voz kechish degani emas. Balki mazmuni o'zaro faollikda namoyon eta olish demakdir.

Hozirda yangicha metodlarni yoki innovatsiyalarni ta'lim jarayoniga tadbiiq etish haqida gap borganda interfaol usullarning o'quv jarayonida qo'llanilishi tushuniladi. Interfaollik – o'zaro faollik, harakat, ta'sirchanlik, u o'quvchi va o'qituvchi muloqotlarida sodir bo'ladi. Interfaol usulning bosh maqsadi o'quv jarayoni uchun eng qulay vaziyat yaratish orqali o'quvchining faol, erkin fikr yuritishiga muhit yaratishdir. U o'zini intellektual salohiyatini, imkoniyatlarini namoyon etadi va o'quv sifati, samaradorligini oshiradi, ta'minlaydi. Zamonaviy ta'limni tashkil etishga qo'yiladigan muhim talablardan biri qisqa vaqt ichida yuksak natijalarga erishishdir. Bunda o'quvchilarga muayyan bilimlarni yetkazib berish, ular faoliyatini nazorat qilish va egallagan bilim, ko'nikma va malakalarni baholashga alohida e'tibor beriladi. Tabiiyki, ushbu jarayon o'qituvchidan yuksak pedagogic mahorat hamda ta'lim jarayoniga nisbatan yangicha yondashuvni, ta'lim jarayonini yanada takomillashtirish, uni sifat jihatdan yangipog'onalariga ko'tarish uchun zarur bo'lgan barcha imkoniyatlardan keng va har tomonlama foydalanishni taqozo etadi. Har bir pedagog ijodiy izlansa, ilg'or tajriba va metodlarni qo'llagan holda faoliyatini olib borsagina samarali natijalarga erishishi mumkin.

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CHIZMACHILIK FANINI O'QITISH JARAYONIDA TALABALARNI TEXNIK IJODKORLIKKA YO'NALTIRISH METODIKASI

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Annotatsiya. Mazkur maqolada oliy ta'lim muassasalari chizmachilik fanini o'qitish jarayonida talabalarni texnik ijodkorlikka yo'naltirish bo'yicha metodik tavsiyalar yoritilgan.

Аннотация. В данной статье освещены методические рекомендации по направлению студентов к техническому творчеству в процессе обучения черчению в высших учебных заведениях.

Abstract. This article highlights the methodological recommendations of higher educational institutions for directing students to technical creativity in the field of drawing.

Kalit so'zlari: chizmachilik, metodika, o'qitish, texnik ijodkorlik, loyihalash, fazoviy tasavvur, qobiliyat, savodxonlik, qiziqish.

Ключевые слова: черчение, методика, обучение, техническое творчество, конструирование, пространственное воображение, способности, грамотность, интерес.

Keywords: drawing, methodology, training, technical creativity, construction, spatial imagination, abilities, literacy, interest.

Ma'lumki, ilmiy-texnika taraqqiyotining hozirgi zamon talablariga mos keladigan shaxsni kamol toptirish, ularda «grafik savodxonlik»ni va ijodkorlikni tarbiyalash hamda yaxshilash bugungi va ertangi kunning dolzarb muammolaridan biri bo'lib qoldi. Bular qatoriga yoshlarda loyihalash ishlariga yo'naltirish masalalari ham kiradi. Loyihalash bilan bog'liq bo'lgan har qanday yangilik (moslama, mashina v/b.) ijodiy fikrlash ya'ni yangilik yaratish bilan bog'liq bo'ladi.

Texnik ijodiyot doirasida iste'dodli, noyob muhandislik fikriga ega bo'lgan yoshlarni kamayib borish jarayoni ham bir tashvishli holdir. O'ziga xos noyob fikrlovchi konstruktorlar, ixtirochilar, loyihachilar bo'lmasa raqobatbardosh texnikani yaratish mushkuldir. Bunday yoshlarni maktab bo'sag'asidan tarbiyalash zarur bo'lib, bu jarayonga umumta'lim maktablaridan barcha fanlar jalb qilinsa, oliy ta'lim muassasalarida taxsil olish jarayonida ularning ichida chizmachilik fanining tushunish imkoniyatlari nihoyatda keng bo'ladi. Chunki, har qanday oddiydan tortib buyuk ixtirochilar haqidagi fikrlar ham hayoldan birinchi navbatda qog'ozga chizma ko'rinishida ko'chiriladi.

Ijod deganda ma'lum vaqtda va vaziyatda zarur va foydali yangilik yaratish tushuniladi. Umuman olganda ma'lum narsani ijod mahsuli deyish mumkin, o'z navbatida yangilik deyilganda, ilgari shunday shaklda bo'lmagan, ayni vaqtda tarkibida ilgari ma'lum bo'lmagan element kiritilgan texnik fikrlash mahsuloti tushuniladi.

Loyihalash masalalarideyilganda uyokibudetalning, moslamaning, mashinahamdainshooatlarning shaklan va mazmunan o'zgarishi nazarda tutiladi. Bu o'zgarishda detallar, mexanizmlar, moslama va mashinalar tarkibiga yangi konstruktiv elementlar kiritish, qismlarini rekonstruksiyalash, oldingisidan unumli, arzon va qulaylikka egaligini ta'minlaydigan turini barpo qilish talab qilinadi.

Moslamani qayta loyihalash uchun nazarda tutilgan asosiy masala nimada ekanligini, uning natijasi oldingisidan yaxshiroq, unumli ekanligi bilan takomillashtiriladi. Yangi g'oya shu moslamaning ish funktsiyasiga asoslanadi. Moslamaning ishlash jarayonini yutuq va kamchiliklariga muvofiq moslamaning yangi g'oya bilan takomillashgan varianti o'ylab topiladi. Bu o'z-o'zidan ma'lumki, natija bir xil emas, aksincha turli xil bo'lishi mumkin.

Loyihalash ishlari amalda grafik savodxonlik, texnologik bilimlar, konstruktiviyalash malakalariga tayanadi. Yangi loyiha dastlab fikran yaratilib, uning chizmasi konstruktorning g'oyasini ifodalovchi vosita bo'lib hizmat qiladi. Yangi buyumning obrazini fikran miyada yaratib, uni ong orqali grafik tasvirlash usuli bilan bera olishdir. Loyihalash jarayonidagi loyihachilik faoliyatining muvaffaqiyatli tomoni ham ana shundadir. Talabani loyihalash ishlariga yo'naltirish faoliyatida grafik tasvir ya'ni chizma o'zaro bog'langan ikki vazifani bajaradi. Birinchidan, chizma fikrlashning o'ziga xos quroli, ikkinchidan fikr(g'oya)ni beruvchi vositadir. Shuning uchun ham loyihachilik faoliyatida asosan grafik jihatlarni ajratib o'rganamiz. Bu jarayonni amalga oshirishda mashina detallarining shakli, og'irligi va o'lchamlarining o'zgarishi tabiiy. Konstruktiviyalash jarayoni quyidagi bosqichlardan iborat:

- ✓ Birinchi bosqich – tayyorgarlik bosqichi bo'lib, unda texnik ehtiyojlar aniqlanadi;

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- ✓ Ikkinchi bosqich – fikrlash bosqichi bo‘lib, shu sohadagi ilmiy axborotlar tahlil qilinib masalani yechish bosqichlarida yechish vositalari va variantlari tanlanadi;
- ✓ Uchinchi bosqich – izlanish bosqichi bo‘lib, tug‘ilgan g‘oyalar solishtirilib chiqiladi, hamda ulardan eng maqbuli tanlab olinadi;
- ✓ To‘rtinchi bosqich – amalga oshirish bosqichi hisoblanib, loyiha axborotlarining grafik vosita bilan rasmiylashtiriladi, hamda yechim tekshirilib chiqiladi;

Konstruktsiyalashga oid masalalarni yechishning boshqalardan farq qiladigan asosiy xususiyati shundan iboratki, ularning yechimi ko‘p variantli bo‘lishiga qaramay, masalaning sharti bo‘yicha muayyan texnik-texnologik, iqtisodiy talablarning bajarilishi bilan xarakterlanadi.

Kuzatishlarning boshlang‘ich qismini proyeksion chizmachilik fanidan, endi esa umumiy talabalarning konstruktsiyalash ishlariga undovchi ba‘zi topshiriqlarni bajarishga o‘rgatish xususida to‘xtalamiz. Bunda talabalar oldindan tuzilgan, ya‘ni amalda ishlatiladigan moslamani yangi g‘oya asosida qayta konstruktsiyalash ishlari talab qilinadi. Quyida ba‘zi bir loyihalash talab qilinadigan topshiriqlarga to‘xtalamiz.

1. Rolik loyihasini mukammallashtirish.

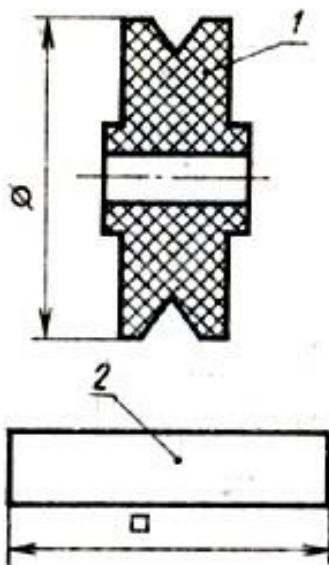
Maqsad:

1). Rolikni 1 yog‘och asosga 2 parallel ravishda o‘z o‘qi atrofida aylanishini ta‘minlovchi “stoyka”(ustun) loyihasi ishlab chiqilsin.

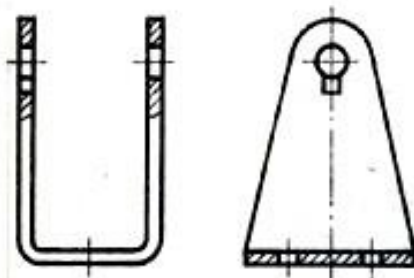
2). “Stoyka”(ustun) chizmasi bajariladi.

3). Valik buralib ketmasligini ta‘minlovchi bo‘rtmali bolt va shurup chizmasini ham bajarib yig‘ish chizmasini ishlab chiqiladi.

1-grafik shart



2-shartni yechilishiga misol



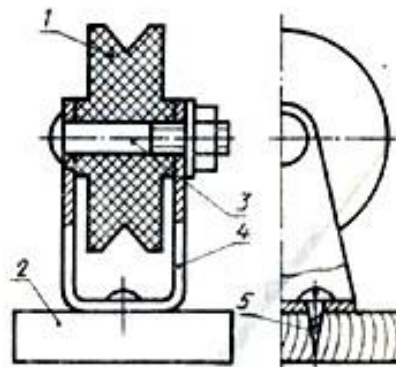
a). yarim sferik
kallakli bolt



b). yarim sferik
kallakli shurup



3- shartni yechilishiga misol



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2. Jumrakning loyihasini mukammallashtirish.

Ma'lumki, jumrakdan suyuqlik, havo yoki gaz va boshqalarni iste'molchiga etkazib berish va nazorat qilishda foydalaniladi.

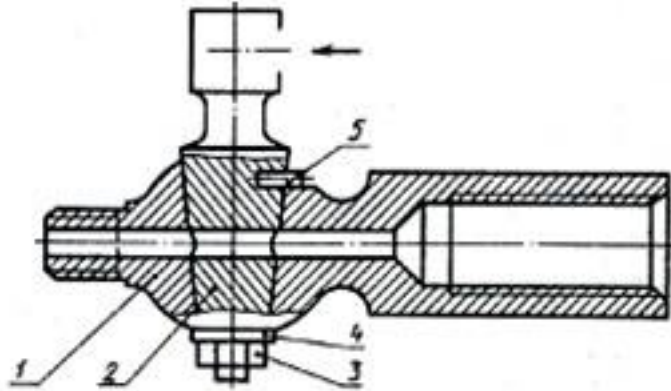
Maqsad:

1). Tutqich chizmasi bajariladi.

2). Jumrak tutqichini probkaga qotirilgan holatdagi chizmasi bajariladi.

3). Probka burilishini 90° gacha chegaralovchi shtifni ko'rsatgan holda jumrak chizmasi bajariladi.

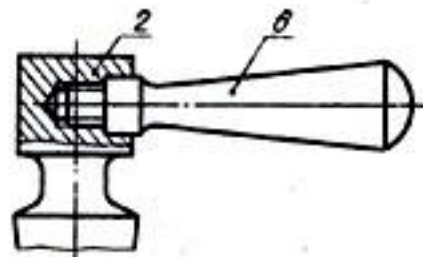
1-grafik shart



2-shartni yechilishiga misol



3- shartni yechilishiga misol



Yuqoridagi taklif qilinayotgan ishlardan asosiy maqsad birinchidan talabalarning konstruksiyalash ishlariga yo'naltirib ularni grafik vazifalarni ijodiy izlanishlar shaklida, qayta loyihalash ishlarini tadbqiq qilish bo'lsa, ikkinchidan ularni kelgusida turli tanlovlarda, fan olimpiadalarida ishtirok etishlariga zamin yaratishdir.

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Annotatsiya. Mazkur maqolada oliy ta'lim muassasalarida chizma geometriya fanini o'qitish jarayonida animatsiyalardan foydalanishning ahamiyati yoritilgan.

Аннотация. В данной статье освещена важность использования анимации в преподавании начертательной геометрии в высших учебных заведениях.

Annotation. This article highlights the importance of using animation in the teaching of descriptive geometry in higher educational institutions.

Калит so'zlar: chizma geometriya, kompyuter, animatsiya, model, fazoviy jarayon, nuqta, to'g'ri chiziq, tekislik, geometrik shakl, jism.

Ключевые слова: начертательная геометрия, компьютер, анимация, модель, пространственный процесс, точка, прямая, плоскость, геометрическая фигура, тело.

Keywords: descriptive geometry, computer, animation, model, spatial process, point, straight line, plane, geometric shape, body.

Oliy ta'limda texnik vositalardan foydalanib darslarni tashkil etish hozirgi kunning dolzarb masalasi hisoblanadi. Shu munosabat bilan oliy ta'limda chizma geometriya ta'limi jarayonida kompyuter texnologiyasi imkoniyatlaridan foydalanish haqida to'xtalamiz.

Kompyuter texnikasi tasvirlarini almashtirish jarayonida bajariladigan grafik amallarni animatsiyali tasvirlar yordamida ko'rsatish imkoniyatiga ega bo'lib, talabalarning mavxum tushunchalarini oson o'zlashtirishlariga ko'maklashadi va ta'lim jarayonining samaradorligini oshiradi.

Hozirgi kunda ta'lim jarayoniga juda katta talablar qo'yilmoqda. Bu talablardan biri dars jarayonida axborot texnologiya va elektron ta'lim resurslaridan samarali foydalanishdir. Ammo, oliy ta'limning chizma geometriya kursida axborot texnologiya va elektron qo'llanmalardan foydalanishning amaliy va nazariy asoslari haligacha to'liq o'rganilmagan.

Kompyuter animatsion model, chizma geometriya fanida mavjud fazoviy jarayon va tushunchalarning qurish imkoniyatini beruvchi animatsion tasvirdir.

Ilk «animatsiya» termini (lotincha *animation* – jonlantirish, ruhlantirish) XX asrning boshlarida Fransiyada vujudga kelgan. U Fransiyadagi turli ittifoqlar to'g'risidagi qonunlar madaniyatiga bo'lgan tabiiy qiziqish, rassomlik san'atiga yo'naltirilgan faoliyat kabi sharhlangan. XX asrning ikkinchi yarmida «animatsiya» termini turli ma'nolarda qo'llanila boshladi. U yerda animatsiya multfilm yaratishni rassomlik san'ati sifatida ko'rib chiqilgan. XX asr oxiridayoq ijtimoiy san'at animatsiyasi o'zida mustaqil psixologik, pedagogik yo'nalishlarni namoyon etar edi.

«Animatsiya» tushunchasining zamonaviy aniqlanishi tarixiy tasavvur qilish orqali tasvirlanadi. Ularning ba'zilarini quyida ko'rib chiqamiz.

Animatsiya – bu shunday texnologiyaki, unda jonsiz qimirlamaydigan ob'ektlarni harakatlantirish, uning qator chizilgan ilovalarni aks ettiruvchi, bir muncha ommabop shakli – multiplikatsiyadir.

Kompyuter animatsiyasi – oldindan tayyorlab qo'yilgan grafik fayllarning ketma-ket ko'rsatish(slayd-shou), bundan tashqari ob'ekt shaklining o'zgarishi yordamida yoki vaqt mobaynida tasvirlarning ketma-ketlikdagi ko'rsatilishi harakatning kompyuterda o'xshatib ishlanishiga aytiladi.

«Animatsiya» termini harakatlantirish, jonlantirish degan ma'nolarini beradi. Chizma geometriyada esa uni fazodagi nuqta, to'g'ri chiziq, tekislik, geometrik shakl, jismlarni harakatlanishini qarashimiz mumkin.

Animatsion grafika o'zida rang, tasvir va illyustrativ grafika ssenariyasi bilan ishlashdagi chizma geometriyada uch o'lchamli ob'ektlarning yutuqlari bilan birlashtirilgan.

Animatsiya – bu, ob'ektlar, kameralar, yorug'lik manbalarini o'zaro joyini almashtirish yoki ularning parametrlarini vaqt bo'yicha o'zgarishiga ega vazifa, topshiriqdir.

Kompyuter animatsion modellar rangli bo'lib, u matndagi ilmiy va boshqa tushunchalarning mohiyatini ochib berishi, matn bilan ko'rgazmaning uyg'unligini ta'minlashi va darslikka kiritiladigan ko'rgazmali (illyustrativ) materiallarga qo'yiladigan barcha texnik va didaktik talablar darajasida bo'lishi lozim.

Kompyuter animatsion modelning afzallik tomoni shundaki, biror jarayonning mohiyatini soʻz bilan ifoda etib boʻlmaydigan hollarda, yaʼni mavxum tushunchacharni talabalar tomonidan osonroq tushunib olishlari bilan izohlanadi.

Chizma geometriya fanini oʻqitishda axborot texnologiyalardan samarali foydalanish, uning mazmuni, tuzilishi, oʻqitish uslublarini uzluksiz takomillashtirib borish, grafik fanlardanelektron adabiyotlar yaratish chizmachilik va chizma geometriya taʼlimini isloh qilishning asosiy yoʻnalishlaridan biri hisoblanadi.

Chizma geometriya fani oʻquv jarayoniga qoʻyilgan asosiy talablardan biri animatsiyalar (uch oʻlchovli dinamik chizmalar) mavjud boʻlishi. Chunki grafik fanlarning aksariyat mavzulari fazoviy jarayonlar bilan bogʻliq boʻlib, talaba ushbu jarayonlarni tasavvur qila olishi va shularga tayanib grafik topshiriqlarni bajara olishi lozim. Chizma geometriya fani taʼlim jarayoni talabalarning fazoviy tasavvurini faol ishlashini talab qiladi. Bu esa chizma geometriya fanini muvaffaqiyatli oʻzlashtirishini taʼminlaydigan asosiy omillardan biridir.

Chizma geometriya fanini oʻqitishda koʻrgazmalilik prinsipi birinchi oʻrinda turadi. Chunki, oʻquv narsaning xususiyatiga koʻra chizma geometriya koʻrgazmalilikka, yaʼni mavxum tafakkurning rivojlantirilishiga juda muxtoj. Elektron oʻquv adabiyotida koʻrgazmalilik bosma darslikdagidan rang barangligi bilan farq qiladi. Elektron darsliklarda koʻrgazmalilik albatta animatsiyalar vositasida namoyish etilishi lozim. Unga qoʻshimcha holda suxandon ovozi, videotasvir va boshqalar kabi multimediali texnologiyalardan foydalanish ham tavsiya etiladi.

Animatsion kompyuter grafikalarining dasturiy vositalariga, eng avvalo, 3D-Studio, Animator Pro va boshqalar kiradi.

Animatsion grafika quyidagilarga imkon beradi:

1) Sinchli 3D obʼektni modellashtirish va koʻrishga, uni zamonaviylashtirish va u bilan manipulyasiya qilishga;

2) Qurilgan sinchli obʼektning sirtini qoplash uchun materialni kutubxonadan tanlash yoki yaratish (bunday material tekstura deyiladi);

3) Oldin yaratilgan modellarni boshliqda joylashtirish, yaʼni bu obʼektlar uchun sahna, harakat joyini qurish (masalan, nuqtadan toʻgʻri chiziqqacha qisqa masofani topishda harakatlarning namayon boʻlishi)

4) Tekstura obʼektlarini ulash;

5) Yoritishning harakterini belgilash, yorugʻlik manbalari va kameralarni sahnalarda joylashtirish;

6) Kadrlarning izchilligini belgilash, obʼektlarni kadrda joyini oʻzgartirish yoki zamonaviylashtirish (yana kameralar va yorugʻlik manbalari uchun harakatlarni ham berish mumkin);

7) Yakka kadr yoki bir necha kadrlarning palitra, yorugʻlik, soyalar, koʻrish burchagi, obʼektlarning oʻzaro joylashuvi va ularni kadrda joyini oʻzgarishlarini hisobga olish bilan hisoblash; bunday hisoblash rendering (inglizcha “rendering”dan) deb ataladi. Bu animatsiyaning oxirgi bosqichi, bunda tayyor ayrim obʼyektlar, epizodlar pallalaridan yaxlit videodars kadri olinadi.

8) Ekranga yakka tasvirlar va kadrlarning film koʻrinishidagi olingan izchilligini chiqarish.

Axborot texnologiyalarining multimedia vositalari oʻquv jarayonida quyidagi eng muhim jihatlari bilan alohida ahamiyatga egadir:

- differensial va individual oʻqitish jarayonini tashkil qilishi;

- oʻqish jarayonini baholash, teskari (qarshi) aloqa bogʻlashi;

- oʻzini-oʻzi nazorat qilish va tuzatib borishi;

- oʻrganilayotgan fanlarni namoyish etishi va ularning dinamik jarayonini koʻrsatishi.

- fan mavzularida animatsiya, grafika, multiplikatsiya, ovoz kabi kompyuter va axborot

texnologiyalardan foydalanishi;

- oʻquvchi-talabalarga fanni oʻzlashtirish uchun strategik koʻnikmalar hosil qilishi va hokazo.

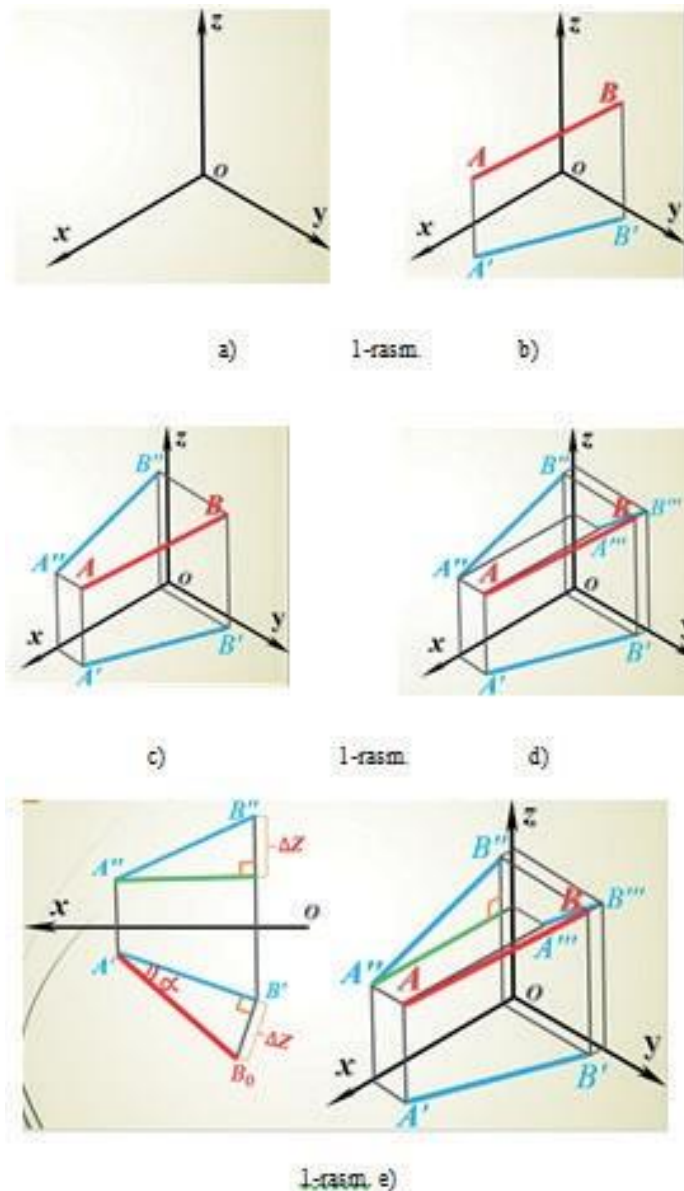
Shuningdek, multimedia vositalarining amaliy tomoni ulardan oʻquv jarayonida pedagogik dasturiy vositalar yordamida foydalanish va kelgusida taʼlim tizimida oʻquv jarayoni uchun maʼlumotlar bazasini va virtual stendlar yaratishdek muhim vazifani amalga oshirishga zamin hozirlaydi.

Bugungi kunda pedagogik muammolarni texnik vositasida yechish dolzarb muammolardan biri boʻlib turmoqda. 3DMax dan geometrik jismlarni harakatlantirishda unumli foydalanishimiz mumkin. Lekin animatsiyadan koʻp yoki meʼyordan ortiq foydalanish ham bizga salbiy natijalarni keltirib chiqarishi mumkin. Talabalarga darslarimizni faqat animatsiya orqali tushuntirsak, ular mustaqil tasavvur qila olmay qolishlari mumkin. Multimediane davomiyli 13-15 daqiqadan

oshmasligi, bir mavzuning tushunishi qiyin bo'lgan qismlaridagina ishlatishimiz mumkin. O'qituvchi ma'lumotlarning bunday tarzda berilishida o'rganuvchilarda fanga bo'lgan qiziqishlarini oshirishga erishadi. Ishtirokchilarning ta'sirchanligi dars tempini 10-15%ga oshiradi.

Umumiy vaziyatdagi AB to'g'ri chiziq kesmasining fazoviy holati bajarilishi, epyurda AB kesmaning haqiqiy kattaligini va proyeksiya tekisligi bilan hosil qilgan burchagini aniqlash animatsiyada ko'rsatilgan (1-rasm a,b,c,d,e).

1-rasm, a, b da koordinata boshi O, X,Y,Z o'qlari. Birinchi oktantda joylashgan AB kesmaning fazodagi o'rni va gorizontaal proyeksiyasi hosil bo'lishi nuqta, to'g'ri chiziqlar bajarilishi ketma-ketlikda, ranglar bilan ko'rsatilgan.



1-rasm, c, d da AB kesmaning frontal va profil proyeksiyasi hosil bo'lishi animatsiyasini ko'rish mumkin.

1-rasm, e da umumiy vaziyatdagi AB to'g'ri chiziq kesmasining fazoviy holati bajarilishi, epyurda AB kesmaning haqiqiy kattaligini va proyeksiya tekisligi bilan hosil qilgan burchagini aniqlash animatsiyasi ishlab chiqilgan.

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PHILOLOGICAL SCIENCES

PROBLEMS OF UZBEK LEXICOGRAPHY

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Annotation: The article gives a deep analysis of the lexicographical capacities, the standards of clarifying out of date dialect units to language specialists, and the encounter of Uzbek etymology. Etymology and lexicon are inseparably connected to all segments of phonetics, in specific lexicology. In this sense, these three areas speak to three stages within the disciplines: essential; inventive field; explanation to portray the down to earth zone; errands for viable etymology. The lexicons offer arrangements to the issues of “innovation” and “out of date” standards, the choice of words and implications within the dictionary.

Key words: lexicon, etymology, common and private structure, word, meaning, explanation

Spelling, etymological, and interpretation word references act as clarifications, whereas spelling and pronunciation lexicons work. The primary lexicons were planned to clarify the substance of the sources. The elucidation shows up in two ways: - to clarify obsolete dialect units to the proprietor of that language; - to clarify the expression of one language to the owner of another language. The primary approach may be a lexicographic change, and the moment approach may be a lexicographic interpretation. The hone of clarifying obsolete dialect units to the proprietor of this dialect is worn out two ways: 1) phonetically out of date word in a language; 2) the improvement of dialect and writing.

The Uzbek etymology within the sense of “phonetics” contains a exceptionally later history, and the denotatum of the word reference, headed by the semantics of the “lexicon requesting”, is characterized by its relic. In specific, the book “Devonu Lugoti-t-Turk” by Mahmud Kashgari is the starting of Uzbek lexicon and not of Uzbek etymology. Mahmud Zamakhshari’s works “Asosu-l-balaga”, “Muqaddimatu-l-adab”, an mysterious creator “Abushqa”, “Badoe-ul-Lugat” by Tole Imani Hirawi, and “Muntahabu-l-Lugat” by Muhammad Reza Hoksor, “Sangloh” by Mirza Mekhdikhan, Muhammad Jacob Jacob Chingi’s “Kelurnoma”, Sulayman Bukhari’s “Lugoti Chigatoyi va Turkiy Usmoniy (Chigatay and Hassock Turkish Word reference)”, Isaac Khan Ibrat’s “Lugati sitaa-s-sina (Word reference of the Brilliant Globe)” moreover included are It has gotten to be a convention to allow word references on the subject “Uzbek lexicography”. For illustration, “Lexicography”, a commentary within the National Reference book of Uzbekistan, “has made up to 10 interpretation word references comparing Uzbek and by with more than 10 foreign languages, and more than 100 one-, two- and three-language wording consistent word references. For the primary time within the history of the Uzbek individuals, an informative lexicon of the Uzbek dialect was made and distributed (1981). A. Zohiri, A. Kadiri, ED Polivanov, AK Borovkov, VV Reshetov, S. Ibragimov, Olim Usman, Z. Marufov, Sh., A. Khodjiev, T. Alikulov and others.¹

It is well-known that in psychology the sense of partial recognition and understanding of an object represents its full coverage. The obsolescence of the words and the loss of the color of modernity is determined by the fact that it falls from the sphere of consciousness to the senses. This can be applied to linguistics. The modern word must be fully understood by the linguistic person of the period. If it had once been in the status of a “complete comprehension” but was not fully understood today, it should be understood without the sign of “modernity”. If it is viewed as such, for example, the word “Ahanrabo” in the Uzbek language is more powerful than sense in the “magnetic” sense. perception”. this suggests that the word “magnet” is obsolete which “gravity” is up-to-date.

QURALAI 1 A youthful child of deer or owl. 2 months circular eyes. His eyes are delicate on

¹ Borovkov A.K. Nazvaniya rasteniy po Buxarskomu spisku “Mukaddimat-al-adab // Tyurkskaya leksikologiya i leksikografiya. – M.: Nauka, 1971. – S. 96.

the liver, and he is... Youthful. Eyebrow Eye like Kuralai's eyes. Circular eyes, almonds, cypresses.. S. Siyoyev, Avaz. the first meaning of this word is approximately instinct, and therefore the moment meaning is nearly understanding. during this manner, the instant meaning is surveyed as "modernity".

CHULIQ.sw. Small shepherd, shepherd's assistant. because the oyster gets into adulthood, she is loved by the Holior's wilderness. "Science and Life". Holbutta... i assumed, if I could get this shepherd myself. "Youth". The meaning of the word wilderness is characterized by consciousness within the social consciousness. So this word isn't modern.

HUKIZ 1 A black male, over two years old, is acceptable become a neighbor. To think that water comes out of the water is like giving a cow milk. H. Nazir, Yonar River. He was plowing his own farm with a double collar bull. A. Kahhor, Lighthouse Lights. 2 portable socks this suggests insulting the property. "Look at that bull, that is the wig!" Said Zavrak again, pointing to Goddod, who was standing near his tent... (Mirmuhsin, Architect.)

BUQA (THE BULL) is an unprecedented male cattle. From the bull's horns, and from Adam's tongue. Article Worried about the bull we were showing daily, I wanted to travel ahead to the herd. "Youth". A bull, sort of a shy bride, can stay quiet and get into her room. "Mushtum" [13; 216]. Both the bulls and therefore the bulls 'twisted' and 'unbearable' are related to the sense of modernity. Therefore, it is not correct to look for the symbol of 'modernity'. The term "modernity / obsolescence" is in some ways connected with the meaning of "activity / inactivity".

NAINKI [f].- Not even that; but... not so].load. 1 Expresses doubt, surprise, disbelief; is it really? Not only is the Nazi an enemy, but all his actions can be expressed by the word "enemy", known to mankind for the period of thousand years (A. Kahhor, "Oltin yulduz (The Golden Star)"). Why are we here? Not only do they sell the words of love, friendship, kindness and humanity to the market and sell it for a penny!

The terms themselves are actually the terminological essence of words in Uzbek language: merge, subtraction, division, multiplication, combustion, velocity, force. In these expressions no artificiality can be seen or searched. However, the terms are as if they were invented. But they have the same neutrality as our own layered terms for that language as well. In addition to this, our inability to evaluate the non-terminological layers as artificial also requires an alter in our attitude towards the "artificial" terms. There has never been, and never will be, a separate science language. There is only a scientific way of speaking, a style of expression that is distinct from the linguistic possibility. Then the main problem will be the issue of which dictionary emphasizes the meanings and priorities, and which ones to choose

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QADIMGI TURKIY YODNOMALAR VA TURKIY EPOSLAR O`RTASIDAGI G`OYAVIY-ESTETIK ADAPTATSIYA

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Qadimgi turkiy yodnomalar va turkiy eposlardan keltirilgan parchalarda g`oyaviy-estetik adaptatsiya (ya`ni formal tomondangina emas, balki g`oyaviy jihatdan ham bir-biriga mos kelishi)ni kuzatish mumkin. Bunday holatda ham alohida so`z emas, balki tavsif bosh o`rin tutadi. Fol`klor syujeti va motivlari yodnomalarga o`tganda, yodnomalar ba`zi fol`klor syujeti va obrazlarining shakllanishiga ta`sir ko`rsatganda, odatdagi, o`quvchi va tinglovchiga yaqin bo`lgan shakllar tanlab olinadi. Bunday epizodlar xakas, oltoy afsona va eposlaridan tashqari, «Manas» da ham uchraydi. Masalan, yodnomalarning ko`pchiligida qadimgi turkiylarda keng tarqalgan odatga ko`ra, xoqon yoki lashkarboshi qaysi mamlakatlardan qanday sovg`a keltirdi, yodnoma qanday qilib, kim tomonidan, o`rnatildi – hammasi batafsil bayon etiladi. Bu ham g`ira-zshira taassurot (reministsentsiya)lar natijasi va adaptatsiyaga tayanadi. Kul tigin yodnomasining oxirida shunday epizod bor.

Yoki «Manas» eposi bilan yodnomalar o`rtasidagi g`oyaviy adaptatsiyani yana turkiylarning xitoylarga qaram bo`lib qolishi haqidagi epizodlarda ko`ramiz. Kul tigin yodnomasida turk xalqining xitoylar asorati ostida chekkan azob-uqubatlari shunday tasvirlanadi: Qag`anladuq qaganym yitiru ydmys. Tabg`an bodunqa baglik ury og`lyng qul bolty, siliq qyz og`lyng qung bolty, turuk baglar turuk atym yty Tabg`ach atym tutyran, tabg`ach qaganqo kormis, alig yil isig kuchig barmis. – Turk xalqi xoqonlik qilib turgan xoqonni yo`qotib yubordi. Tabg`ach xalqiga bek bo`ladigan o`g`il bolasi bilan qul bo`ldi, suluv qizi bilan cho`ri bo`ldi. Turk beklari turkcha otini tashlab, tabg`ach beklarining tabg`achcha otini qabul qilib, tabg`ach xoqoniga qaram bo`ldi. Ellik yil mehnatini, kuchini beribdi.

«Manas»dagi ana shunday motiv aks etgan parchani olib kuraylik:

Qalin qirg`iz elining
O`tovlarin qiyratib,
Kelin-qizin yig`latib,
Alosh degan xon chiqmish,
Haybatidan jon chiqmish.
Qarshi turur jon qolmay,
So`zga ham darmon qolmay,
Oliq-soliq soldi ko`p,
Og`ir kun tushdi joniga,
Qarshi so`zlab qo`yganni,
Bo`yadi o`z qoniga,
Qalmoq, Xitoy, Manshu yurt
Qahrin sochib o`z oldi.

Garchi «Manas»ning «Ulug` safar» qismi eramizning VII-VIII asrida yaratilgan bo`lsa ham (M.Avezov, Berishtam, A.N.fikricha), mazkur epizodlar o`rtasida genetik birlik bor degan da`voni qo`ymoqchi emasmiz, balki g`oyaviy-estetik adaptatsiya bor. Bunday jarayonning qadimgi rus adabiyoti bilan fol`klori o`rtasidagi munosabatda ham kuzatish mumkin. V.P.Adrianova-Peretts tarixiy voqelik, voqealarning baholanishi va shaxslar yozma adabiyot bilan xalq ijodi o`rtasidagi qarindoshlikni belgilovchi asosiy belgilardan biri ekanligini uqtiradi.

Yodnomalar va eposlar o`rtasidagi g`oyaviy-estetik adaptatsiya ham epik an`anaviylikka olib keladi. Epik an`anaviylik esa o`z navbtida har ikki sistema uchun «formula uslubi»ni hosil qiladi. Ammo «formula uslubi» degan atamani bir asardan ikkinchisiga ko`chib yuradigan hodisa sifatida baholash xatodir. Formulaga berilgan ta`riflar orasida D.S.Lixachyovning ta`rifi kengroq mazmunga ega bo`lib, bu uslubning deyarli hamma turini qamrab oladi. D.S.Lixachyov syujet, motiv, til formulasini ajratadi. Uning «san`at hayotni tasvirlabgina qolmaydi, balki unga etiket shaklini beradi», degan fikrni keng tarqalgan. Bu fikr g`oyaviy-estetik adaptatsiya tufayli hosil bo`ladigan formulalar uslubiga tegishlidir. G`oyaviy-estetik adaptatsiyaning formula uslubini hosil qilishini Irq bitigining shakllanishida ham ko`rish mumkin. U ma`lum bir janrning o`ziga xos ko`rinishini hosil qilgan. M: «Turkiylar madaniy muhitidan o`rin olgan Fol kitobining paydo bo`lishi ham, bir tomondan, ijtimoiy turmush (folbinlikning paydo bo`lishi, uning keng omma o`rtasida tarqalishi,

folbinlar soʻzining omma orasida yoyilishi va h) bilan bogʻliq boʻlsa, oʻsha folbinlarning ogʻzaki nutqi alohida bir adabiy janrdan (yaʼni folʻklor janridan – N.R.) iborat boʻlgan». Ogʻzaki nutqning Irq bitigida ham aynan shu janrni hosil qilishini adaptatsiyaning eng mukammal koʻrinishi deb baholash lozim. A.Fon Gaben bu jarayonni yana shunday izohlaydi: «Madaniyat taraqqiyotining ilk bosqichida folbinlarning bayoniga katta ahamiyat berilgan boʻlsa kerak. Bunday bayon mutlaq aniqlikka va esda qoladigan darajada etmaguncha ogʻizdan-ogʻizga oʻtkazilavergan va silliqlangan, shuning uchun folbinlar bayonini kelgusi avlodlar meros qilib oldilar. Biroq moniylik va buddizm paydo boʻlishi bilan talablar koʻp tomonlama boʻla boshladi, bayonni qabul qilishda bora-bora shaklga eʼtiborsizlik bilan qaray boshladilar, hamma «karomat»lar dindor odamlar qoʻliga tushdi. Budda matnlaridagi sehri hikmatlar esa tarjima qilinmadi». Budda matnlarining tarjima qilinmaganligi biz uchun ahamiyatsiz. Bu oʻrinda gʻoyaviy-estetik adaptatsiya tufayli maʼlum bir janrlarning shakllanishini alohi da qayd qilish kerak.

Umuman olganda, yodnomalardagi badiiy toʻqima ham epizodlarning folʻklorlashtirilishi tufayli boʻlib, formula uslubi negizida hosil boʻladi. Gʻoyaviy-estetik adaptatsiya yodnomalar va eposlardagi umumiy ruhni hosil qiladi. Ammo genetik birliklarni gʻoyaviy-estetik adaptatsiya natijasi boʻlgan oʻrinlardan axtarib boʻlmaydi, aks holda har qanday analogik hodisalar ham genetik birlik sifatida oʻqilib, koʻpgina chalkashliklarni keltirib chiqarishi mumkin.

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada substantivatsiya hodisasi va uning turlari, konversiya (leksik-semantik) usul bilan ot apellyativdan toponimlar yasalishi haqida ma'lumotlar keltirilgan va misollar bilan dalillangan.

Kalit so'zlar. Substantivatsiya, leksik-semantik usul, apellyativ leksika, semantik ma'no, ma'noning ko'chishi.

Ma'lumki, bir turkum so'zi boshqa turkum so'ziga ko'chganda bir vaqtlar bir turkumda bo'lib, til taraqqiyoti natijasida ikkinchi turkumga o'tgan so'z nazarda tutiladi. So'z turkumlari orasida ko'chish bo'yicha olim A.G'ulomovning tadqiqotlari e'tiborga molik. Bu boradagi oxirgi fundamental tadqiqotlardan biri J.Eltazarov tomonidan amalga oshirildi.

Hozirgi o'zbek tilida so'z turkumlararo ko'chishning quyidagi turlari mavjud: 1. Otlanish (Substantivatsiya) 7. Tasviriylanish (Essivatsiya)
2. Sifatlanish (Adyektivatsiya) 8. Undovlanish (Interyektivatsiya)
3. Sonlanish (Numerilizatsiya) 9. Modallashish (Modalyatsiya)
4. Olmoshlanish (Pronominalizatsiya) 10. Yuklamalashish (Partikulyatsiya)
5. Ravishlanish (Adverbializatsiya) 11. Bog'lovchilansh (Konyunktionalizatsiya)
6. Fe'llanish (Verbalizatsiya) 12. Ko'makchilashish (Postpozitionalizatsiya)

Substantivatsiya konversiya hodisasiga yaqin bo'lib, bu jarayon "O'zbek onomastikasi terminlarining izohli lug'ati"da *substantivatsiya* (lot. substantivum – ot, ot turkumi) – har qanday so'z turkumi atoqli otga o'tganda yuz berishi lozim jarayon, otlashuv¹ deb izohlanadi. Tilshunoslik terminlarining izohli lug'atida esa *substantivatsiya* (lot. homen substaniyum – ot) – boshqa turkumga oid so'zlarning otga ko'chishi², Suyun Qorayevning "Toponimika" asarida biron gap bo'lagining, masalan, sifatning otga aylanishi³ deya ta'rif beriladi.

Har bir tilning boyligi so'z yasash imkoniyatlari bilan o'lchanadi. So'z yasalishida konversiya (leksik-semantik) usul mavjudki, bu usulning mohiyati til egalari uchun qulaylikka erishish demakdir. Konversiya termini lingvistik terminlar lug'atida quyidagicha izohlanadi: Konversiya (lot. conversio – aylanish, o'zgarish) so'zning fonetik va morfologik jihatdan o'zgarmay, bir so'z turkumidan boshqa bir so'z turkumiga o'tishi, shu yo'l bilan yangi so'z hosil bo'lishidir⁴. Konversiya ayrim ilmiy tadqiqotlarda so'zlarning turkumdan turkumga o'tishi deb talqin etiladi. Tildagi mavjud so'z yasovchi vositalardan foydalanib yangi birlik hosil qilishdan ko'ra, tayyor til materialining leksik ma'nosini o'zgarishidan foydalangan holda yangi ma'noli so'z hosil qilish anchayin qulaylik tug'diradi. Leksik-semantik yo'l bilan so'z yasash so'z ma'nosining o'zgarishi, ma'noning ko'chishi orqali yangi ma'noli so'zning yuzaga kelishidir.

Biz yuqorida aytib o'tgan hodisalar toponimlar yasalishida ham kuzatiladi. Biron-bir geografik obyektning o'sha yerning tarixi, sharoiti, umumiy holatidan kelib chiqib nomlashda leksik-semantik usul, ya'ni konversiya usuli qo'l keladi.

Konversiya usulida yasalgan toponimlarning yasalish asosi qaysi so'z turkumiga mansubligiga ko'ra quyidagicha guruhlariga ajratish mumkin:

1. Ot so'z turkumi asosida hosil bo'lgan toponimlar.
2. Sifat so'z turkumi asosida hosil bo'lgan toponimlar.
3. Son so'z turkumi asosida hosil bo'lgan toponimlar.
4. Fe'l so'z turkumi asosida hosil bo'lgan toponimlar

¹ Бегматов Е., Улуқов Н. Ўзбек ономастикаси терминларининг изоҳли луғати. – Наманган, 2006. –Б.71.

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ДИСТАНЦИОННЫЕ ВОЗМОЖНОСТИ И ДОСТИЖЕНИЯ НАУКИ

Professor N.Uluqov ta'kidlaganidek, turdosh otlardan hech qanday o'zgarishsiz atoqli otlar yasalishiga nisbatan konversiya terminini qo'llash ma'qul, degan fikrlarini inobatga olsak, konversiya usulida yasalgan toponimlarning aksariyati ot apellyativdan hosil bo'ladi.

Ot apellyativ asosida tarkib topgan toponimlarga quyidagilarni misol keltirish mumkin: *Chinor*, *Bahor* (Namangan shahri), *Baxt* (To'raqo'rg'on, Uchqo'rg'on tumani), *Baraka* (Yangiqo'rg'on tumani), *Bog'* (Pop, Yangiqo'rg'on tumani), *Dasht* (Namangan, To'raqo'rg'on tumani), *Maydon* (Pop, Chust tumani.) kabi.

Ma'lumki, nomlar ma'lum bir zaruriyat taqozosi bilan ma'lum sabablarga ko'ra paydo bo'ladi. Masalan, geografik obyektning tashqi ko'rinishi, joylashish o'rni, tabiiy sharoiti, yer osti boyligi, hayvonot va o'simliklar dunyosi, mahalliy aholining shug'ullanadigan ishlari, kasb-hunari, xo'jaligi yoki biron-bir voqea, hodisa munosabati bilan ayrim shaxs yoki qabila, urug' nomiga va boshqa ko'plab sabablarga hamda belgi-xususiyatlarga binoan joy nomlari qo'yilishi mumkin: shunga ko'ra bir joyning bir necha sabablari bo'lsa, shulardan eng xarakterlisi joylarga nom sifatida tanlab olinadi.

Yuqorida keltirilgan fikrlarga asoslanib, konversiya usuli asosida otlardan hosil bo'lgan toponimlarni quyidagicha semantik guruhlash mumkin:

Namangan shahri va Norin tumanidagi toponimlarning nomlanish motiviga ko'ra semantik guruhlari											
T/r	Geografik obyekt turi	Turkumi	O'simlik nomi asosida yuzaga kelgan toponimlar	Qush nomi asosida yuzaga kelgan toponimlar	Narsa-buyum va osmon jismlari nomi asosida yuzaga kelgan toponimlar	Mahalliy aholining qarashlari va orzu-umidi, kuy-qo'shiqni ifodalaydigan toponimlar	Geo. ob.ning tabiati, joylashish o'rni va tashqi ko'rinishiga nisbat berilgan toponimlar	Geo. ob.ning paydo bo'lgan vaqti va aholining yoshiga nisbat berilgan toponimlar	Aholining ijtimoiy kelib chiqishiga ko'ra nomlangan toponimlar	Aholining shug'ullanadigan kasb-koriga ko'ra nomlangan toponimlar	Qimmatbaho buyum nomiga nisbat berilgan toponimlar
1	ko'cha	ot	Tut	Xumo	Kitob	Istiqlol	Bog'	Yoshlar	Ziyolilar	Ipakchilar	Billur
2	ko'cha	ot	Nihol	Lochin	Shabnam	G'alaba	Buloq	Avlodlar	Chem pionlar	Kulol	Ko'hi nur
3	ko'cha	ot	Maj nuntol	Oqqush	Uchqun	Mash'al	Bo'ston	Nuroniy lar		Quruv chilar	Olmos
4	ko'cha	ot	Chinor	Qaldir g'och	Yulduz	Ma'rifat	Tegir mon	Faxriylar		Paxta kor	Mar-jon
5	ko'cha	ot	Chin-nigul		Afsona	Namuna	Chash-ma	Bolajon		Paxta chi	
6	ko'cha	ot	Binaf sha		Kamalak	Nafosat	Chash-ma-2			Temir chilar	
7	ko'cha	ot	G'un cha		Hilol	Saxovat	Chega ra			Tikuv chilar	
8	ko'cha	ot			Gullar	Fayz				Tikuv chi-2	
9	ko'cha	ot			Meros	Haqiqat				To'qi machi	
10	ko'cha	ot			Ko'zgu	Baxt				Hunar-mand lar	
11	ko'cha	ot				Orzu				Murab biylar	
12	ko'cha	ot				Navo				Limon chilar	
13	ko'cha	ot				Dilxiroj				Harbiy lar	
14	ko'cha	ot				Jasorat					
15	ko'cha	ot									
16	ko'cha	ot				Iqbol					
17	ko'cha	ot				Matonat					
18	ko'cha	ot				Diyonat					
19	ko'cha	ot				Qanoat					
20	ko'cha	ot				Kamolot					
21	ko'cha	ot				Muxor					
22	ko'cha	ot				Umid					
23	ko'cha	ot				Ibrat					

1-chizma. Ot apellyativdan hosil bo'lgan toponimlarning semantik guruhlari.

Demak, morfologik jihatdan olib qaralganda, toponimlarning asosiy qismini ot so'z turkumiga oid so'zlar tashkil qiladi. Buning sababi shundaki, ibtidoiy holatida boshqa so'z turkumiga tegishli bo'lgan

toponimlar strukturasi ham vaqt o'tishi bilan soddalanish, qisqarish, ko'chish kabi jarayonlar sodir bo'ladi. Tarkibiy jihatdan tobora ixchamlasha boradigan toponimik qurilma bir so'zga aylanadi va ot shaklini oladi. Ana shuning uchun ham otlarga oid so'zlar boshqa so'z turkumlariga qaraganda ko'pchilikni tashkil qiladi. Fe'l va sifatga oid so'zlar otlarga qaraganda son jihatdan ozdir. «Ko'pchilik geografik nomlar asosida vaqtlar o'tishi bilan atoqli otlar maqomini oladigan turdosh otlar yotadi», deydi E.M.Murzayev va aholi yashaydigan joylar nomida birinchi kelib joylashgan mahalliy aholining ismlari, laqablari nisbatan ko'proq uchrashini, ko'plab toponimlar bir xil, turg'un takrorlanadigan qo'shimchlarga egaligini, boshqa formantlar esa suffikslar ko'rinishida faqat grammatik vazifani bajarishini ta'kidlaydi¹.

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1 Мурзаев Э.М. Очерки топонимики. – М., Мысль, 1974.

Annotation: This thesis describes sport texts and its discourse. Sport comments area unit aimed towards wide audience and may cater for the diversion, leisure and relaxation. It is also of nice importance for the mass media.

Key words: discourse, commentator, nonliteral, cricket, sole sport, cricketing metaphors.

The sport discourse is extremely difficult phenomenon. A great deal of studies affect it: linguistics, psychology, philosophy, history, sociology, philosophical theory and lots of others.

This issue is of nice interest for the investigation as a result of communication is extremely vital for the society. Nikolayeva T.M., Karasik V.I., Kybrjakova E.S. discover this subject, however none of them will offer the definition for this notion. We have a tendency to know it as a text that's employed in some special conditions for special functions.

Texts in sport discourse are also written for many functions. they will inform folks of associate current match, provides a technical analysis of the match, introduce a player or a team. This genre doesn't have strict composition (unlike written texts) and here is also noted solely the start and therefore the finish. The place of the sport, participants, the weather, stadium, the time area unit sometimes mentioned at the start however as a game is associate action and things might amendment, this info are often conjointly mentioned within the middle and at the top of a comment.

These knowledge area unit sometimes mentioned in an exceedingly speech flow once there nothing vital is happening throughout the sport to fill the gap and to not be silent. Commentator sometimes reviews the sport and build some conclusions at the top. The central a part of the comment is denoted to everything connected with the play. Verbal comments area unit sometimes consummated with commentator's emotions that build it additional attention-grabbing and demanding.

The text producer intends to allow info. whereas doing thus, he sometimes provides facts, that is, past achievements of the groups, however they qualified for the finals, World Health Organization is their coach at the instant, World Health Organization area unit their standard players, what area unit their aims within the championship. He tells this terribly clearly, thus unless someone is completely indifferent to the current subject, we are able to say this is often second order informativity. During this case, the person can perceive what the text is concerning and therefore the intention of the text producer are achieved.

In fact, soccer reports seldom give solely news; many of us World Health Organization scan the sports pages already grasp the result, and should even have seen the sport live to tell the TV. This helps to elucidate a number of the vivid language employed in newspaper reportage, as its operate isn't simply to allow the score. Reports even have to allow opinions and explanations, and interact the reader on associate emotional level. And as we've seen elsewhere during this edition, some newspapers sell copies by being publicist.

There's associate obsession with after-match quotes from players or managers; another 'angle' on the sport has got to be found. In fact these aren't continuously as coherent and useable as journalists would love. Mihir Bose, a soccer journalist with 'The Times', talked concerning however he and fellow journalists would get along when the post-match conference to agree on the foremost acceptable and reportable version of the manager's stream of consciousness and non-sequiturs.

The link between sport and image is two-way; not solely area unit several sporting terms nonliteral in origin, drawing on alternative fields of activity for his or her linguistics affiliation (as with the military pictures mentioned above), however sport acts as a supply of metaphors too. This is often best seen within the example of cricket, that for an extended time was viewed as representing essential English characteristics like honest play, solidarity, associated an acceptance of finish or defeat with equal grace. As Vita Sackville-West, the shut friend of Virginia Woolf, wrote in 1947, 'the Englishman is seen at his best the instant that another man starts throwing a ball at him'. The manner within which the sport of cricket is viewed as a image always is mirrored within the use of such expressions as 'it's not cricket' (it's not fair), 'to air a sticky wicket' (to be in an exceedingly troublesome situation), and 'off one's own bat' (without facilitate from anyone else). in fact language evolves and changes,

and cricketing metaphors and pictures aren't as common these days as they were thirty years past (Sporting Idioms, provides a fuller vary of others in fashionable use).

This message was strengthened by the book and film success of Nick Hornby's inflammation, chronicling his romance with Arsenal soccer Club. These days soccer isn't the sole sport being written concerning, and sport attracts print from Prime Ministers to writer Laureates.

Normally sport comment may be a speech piece that ought to be completed and ordered. It's verbal spontaneous monologue, however its main hardship is that it should be completed and well structured.

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola ingliz tilidagi frazeologizmlarning til va nutq bosqichlaridagi umumiyliigi va o'ziga xosligi dialektikasini, alohida sohalaridagi frazeologik birliklarni va ularning nutqning funksional usullaridagi semantik-grammatik va uslubiy xususiyatlarini, ayniqsa semantik, grammatik xususiyatlarini qamrab oladi. Shuningdek, maqolada frazeologik birliklarni o'rganish obekti, frazeologik birliklarning shakllanishi va rivojlanish bosqichlariga munosabati chuqur tahlil qilingan.

Tayanch so'zlar: frazeologizmlar, frazeologik iboralar, frazeologik birikmalar, frazeologik birliklar, so'z birikmalari, inglizcha frazeologizmlar.

Tilshunoslikda alohida o'ringa ega bo'lgan frazeologiya sohasi ham yangi bosqichga ko'tarildi. Frazeologik birliklar bu tilda so'zlashadigan odamlarning ma'naviy madaniyati, urf-odatlar, kasbi, o'rni va tarkibi, intilishlari, voqelikka munosabati bilan chambarchas bog'liqdir. Frazeologik birliklar obrazlilik va hissiyotlarni yaratishda eng muhim vositalardan biridir. Ular badiiy, siyosiy va publitsistik matnlarning ekspresivligini oshirishga xizmat qiladi. Shuning uchun tilshunoslikning alohida sohasi bo'lgan stilistikada frazeologiya muhim o'rin tutadi. Milliy qadriyatlar va urf-odatlar ma'ruzachidan taraqqiyot davrida ularni ixcham, asosli, obrazli va ta'sirchan tarzda ifoda etishni talab qilgani uchun frazeologizmlar davr ruhiga mos keladigan ixcham, semantik jihatdan og'ir lisoniy birlikdir.

Frazeologik iboralarni tashqi shakllariga qarab tasniflash orqali ularning har xil xususiyatlarini ham aniqlash mumkin. Ushbu tasnif ko'proq so'z birikmasidagi so'zlar soniga qaratiladi. Tasnif yordamida so'z birikmasidagi so'zlar sonini aniqlash mumkin. Ko'pgina tilshunoslar frazeologik iboralar faqat ikki so'zdan iborat deb ta'kidlaydilar. Ammo kuzatishlar shuni ko'rsatadiki, frazeologik iboralar ikki, uch yoki undan ortiq so'zlardan iborat. Ammo ba'zi tilshunoslar bir so'zli iboralar ham mavjud deb hisoblashadi. Xususan, professor A. Jafarovning fikriga ko'ra, bir so'zli iboralar idiomatik iboralar rivojlanishining eng yuqori bosqichida shakllanadi.

Idiomatik so'zlar yakka so'zlardan tuzilgan va idiomatik ma'noga ega. Ammo ibora u aks ettirgan xususiyatlarni anglatishi mumkin emas. Akademik V.V.Vinogradovning fikriga ko'ra, frazeologik birliklarning rivojlanishi frazeologik yaxlitlikdan boshlanib, frazeologik birikmalarga aylanishi kerak. U frazeologik yaxlitlikdan frazeologik chalkashlikka, so'ngra frazeologik birikmalargacha rivojlanishi kerak. Ushbu g'oya asosida Sh. Rahmatullaevning "idiomatik so'zlar frazeologik birikmalar asosida hosil bo'ladi" degan fikri asoslidir. Frazeologik birikmalar, asosan, so'zlarning birikmasidir, boshqacha qilib aytganda, frazeologiyalar tilning alohida birligi bo'lib, u strukturaviy ravishda erkin bog'langan yoki gapga teng keladigan, to'liq yoki qisman semantik jihatdan qayta tiklangan va turg'un iboralarni o'z ichiga oladi.

Frazeologiyalarning aksariyati xalq tomonidan ingliz tilida ham, boshqa tillarda ham yaratilgan, ularning mualliflari noma'lum va manbalari aniq emas. Shu ma'noda, frazeolog A.V.Kunin inglizcha frazeologiyalarning aksariyati muallifi noma'lumligini va ularni xalq yaratgan degan fikrni oqilona ta'kidlagan. Shu bilan birga, ba'zi frazeologik birliklarning kelib chiqishini aniqlash mumkin. Shu ma'noda, frazeologiya - bu tilning umumiy tizimining bir qismi bo'lgan, o'tmish merosi va qadriyatlarini aks ettiruvchi, avloddan avlodga o'tadigan mikrosistema. Tizimni tashkil etuvchi ko'plab frazeologik birliklar ma'lum bir til uchun boyitish manbai hisoblanadi. Frazeologik tizim frazeologik birliklardan, ularning asosiy tarkibiy qismlari o'rtasidagi aloqadan iborat.

M.N.Shanskiy nafaqat frazeologik birliklar va frazeologik aloqalar bilan bir qatorda nafaqat semantik, balki mutlaqo mustaqil so'zlardan iborat frazeologik iboralarni ajratib ko'rsatgan. Shuning uchun u frazeologiya ob'ekti tushunchasini izohlashda shunday deydi: «Frazeologiya faniga iboralarni kiritishimiz yoki chiqarib tashlashimiz ushbu birliklarning nominativ yoki kommunikativ birliklar ekanligiga emas, balki ular asrlar davomida iste'molga singib ketganligiga bog'liq yoki aloqa jarayonidan butunlay yo'q bo'lib ketgan».

Ushbu qarashni hozirgi kunda ko'plab tilshunoslar qo'llab-quvvatlamogda. Shuningdek, u zamonaviy universitetlar uchun darsliklar va qo'llanmalarga kiritilgan. V N Teliya zamonaviy

frazeologiya ob'ekti haqidagi fikrlarini umumlashtirib, ba'zi olimlar frazeologiya tarkibiga faqat ikkita guruhni - iboralar va frazeologik birliklarni kiritganligini, boshqalari esa maqol va matallarni frazeologizmning bir qismi deb bilishini yozadi. Frazeologiya sohasidagi qiyosiy-tipologik tadqiqotlar frazeologizmning umumiy muammolarini hal qilish uchun keng yo'l ochadi. Umuman olganda, bu frazeologik birikmalar hosil bo'lish manbalarining etimologik tahliliga qaraganda ancha kengroq ma'noga ega. Bu umumiy filologik muammo bo'lib, eng qadimgi, eng qadimiy filologik modellarning shakllanish bosqichlarini aniqlash muhim semiotik vazifadir.

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Аннотация: муаллиф тадқиқотчилар эътиборини жалб қилган – инсон, унинг ментал хусусиятлари ва эмоционал ҳолатларини, ҳаётнинг турли соҳаларида турлича акс этишини тадқиқ қилиб, унинг ўрганилиш тарихини ҳам ёритиб беришга ҳаракат қилган, шу билан бирга эмоционал концептларнинг тадқиқ қилиниши тарихига ўз мулоҳазаларини билдирган.

Калит сўзлар: антропологик, ҳиссиётлар, когнитив ва эмоционал, эмоционал концепт, мотивацион асос, эмоционал қиёфа, динамика.

Сўнги йилларда антропологик илмий парадигманинг шаклланиши билан боғлиқ ҳолда тадқиқотчилар эътиборни инсонга, унинг ҳаётининг барча жабҳаларига, ментал хусусиятлари ва эмоционал ҳолатларни акс эттиришига қаратдилар. Ҳиссиётлар тилшунослигининг устувор вазибаларидан бири бу оламнинг эмоционал манзарасини ўрганиш бўлиб, унинг асосий ва белгиловчи таркибий қисми шахснинг ҳиссиётлари ҳисобланади. Шу муносабат билан инсонни эмоционал шахс сифатида англаш учун зарур бўлган эмоционал концептларни ўрганиш алоҳида долзарбдир.

Аввало, шуни таъкидлаш лозимки, узоқ вақт давомида ҳис-туйғулар ва ҳиссиётлар илмий қизиқиш марказида бўлиб келган. Когнитив ва эмоционал соҳаларни ажратиш, фикрлаш ва ҳис қилиш жуда узоқ маданий анъаналарга эга эди: инсоннинг умумлаштирилган қиёфаси асосан тан ва рух, туйғу ва онг ўртасидаги радикал дуализм туфайли шаклланган¹. Узоқ вақт давомида бундай идрок туйғуларни тафаккурга нисбатан оддийроқ биологик жараён сифатида тушунишга асосланган эди. Шу билан бирга, шахс намоён бўлишининг хилма-хиллиги ва ўзига хослиги ҳақидаги ғоялар тизимини ривожлантириш жараёнида, ҳиссиётлар оддий идрок тизимлари билан боғлиқ бўлишига қарамай, улар, ўз навбатида, маъно тизимларига бирлаштирилганлиги аниқ бўлди, чунки “улар индивидуал тажриба учун ахамиятлидир ва уни ифодалашга хизмат қилади, шахснинг ўзи ва унинг доираси ҳақида маълумот ташийд²”.

Фундаментал тадқиқотлар асосида Ж. Мейер, П. Саловей ҳар қандай ҳис-туйғулар доимо маълум маъноларни англатади деган хулосага келади, масалан, ғазабланиш кўпинча ҳақиқий ёки хаёл қилинган адолатсизлик ёки эҳтирос билан орзу қилинган мақсадга эриша олмаслик натижаси; қайғу ҳақиқий ёки ҳақиқийдек туюлган йўқотиш мавжудлигини ва бошқаларни акс эттиради³.

Тадқиқотчилар ҳиссиётларнинг қуйидаги асосий хусусиятларини белгиладилар 1) уларнинг динамиклиги, ўзгарувчанлиги, давомийлиги, бир-бирини кўзгатиш қобилияти; 2) тўғридан тўғри кузатишнинг имкони йўқлиги; 3) кластерлаш – доминант ва сўниб бораётган эмоционал кечинмалар мажмуаси билан бир қатор тажрибалар шаклида амалга ошириш⁴. Олимлар ҳиссиётларнинг қўшимча хусусиятлари сифатида “кўп қирралик, пластиклик, йиғилиш ва мустаҳкамлаш, ғаразғўйлик, хотирада сақланиш, динамиклик, юқумлик, мослашувчанлик, ўзгарувчанлик ва х.к.”⁵. Бу хусусиятлар, бир томондан, эмоционал ҳолатларни ўрганиш ва тушуниш жараёнларини сезиларли даражада мураккаблаштиради, бошқа томондан, ўзгарувчанлик, динамизм, пластиклик, хотирада қолиш, мослашувчанлик каби хусусиятлар одамга бир зумда ижтимоий-маданий воқелик, воқеликдаги ўзгаришларга интуитив, онгсиз равишда жавоб беришга ва ушбу ўзгаришларни баҳолашга, уларга эмоционал муносабат

¹ Солодилова И.А., Шепеля И.В. Оценочность и эмотивность в семантике слова// Вестник Оренбургского государственного университета. – 2015. –№ 11 (186). – С. 173.

² Андреева И.Н. Эмоциональный интеллект как феномен современной психологии. - Новополюцк: ПСУ, 2011. –С. 36.

³ Андреева И. Н. Кўрсатилган манба. – С. 36.

⁴ Ионова С.В., Штеба А.А. Смешанные эмоции: к вопросу о лингвистической репрезентации и метаязыке описания// Вопросы психоллингвистики. – 2019. –№ 2 4). – С. 64.

⁵ Виллонас В.К. Психология эмоциональных состояний. М.: Изд-во МГУ, 1976; Ильин Э.П. Эмоции и чувства. СПб.: Питер, 2006. – 528 с.; В.П.Зинченко Сознание и творческий акт. М.: Языки славянских культур, 2010. – 592 с.

билдиришга имкон беради.

Шунинг учун хиссиётлар “физиологик, когнитив, мотивацион, эмпирик каби кўплаб психологик қуйи тизимлар чегараларини кесиб ўтган тартибли реакциялар”¹; “инсоннинг рухий ва физиологик ҳолатларининг ички, субъектив тажрибасини ифодаловчи, ёқимли ёки ёқимсиз хислар билан кечадиган психофизиологик хусусиятлар синфи”²; “реаллик билан инсон муносабатларининг ўзига хос шакли, бу уларнинг инсон эҳтиёжларига мос келиши ёки мос келмаслиги билан боғлиқ”³ дея таърифланади. Туйғулар ўзларида ҳам сезгиларни, ҳам идрокларни синтез қилади, оламдаги ўзгаришларга жавоб реакциясининг махсус шакли учун асос бўлиб хизмат қилади. Туйғулар, В.И.Шаховскийнинг сўзларига кўра, “дунёни акслантириш шакллари билан бирини ифодалайди, улар реал оламдаги нарсалар ва ҳодисаларни эмас, балки улар билан бўлган муносабатларни, яъни нарсалар ва ҳодисаларнинг хусусиятлари эмас, балки уларнинг инсон ҳаёти учун аҳамиятини акс эттиради”⁴. Бундан ташқари, “ҳис-туйғулар онгинг мотивацион асоси бўлиб хизмат қилади ва психоллингвистларнинг маълумотларига кўра ҳар қандай фикр инсон онгида дастлаб эмоционал қиёфада пайдо бўлади”⁵. Билим олиш жараёнининг, фикрлашнинг ҳис-туйғулар ва идрокка бўлиниши, алоҳида когнитив ва эмоционал тизимларнинг мавжудлиги ҳақидаги ғоянинг ўзи, И.Н.Андреевнинг фикрига кўра, “эскирган ва кўпчилиқ тадқиқотларга мос келмайди, уларнинг мақсади эмоционал ва когнитив жараёнлар ўртасидаги муносабатларни ўрганишдир”⁶. Бошқача айтганда, А.М.Новиков таъкидлаганидек, “ҳис-туйғулар инсоннинг атрофдаги одамларга, табиат ҳодисаларига ёки ижтимоий ҳаётга бўлган субъектив муносабати бўлса-да, улар бутун инсон руҳияти сингари объектив дунёни акс эттиради”⁷. Шу билан бирга, идрокдан фарқли ўлароқ, улар объектларнинг ўзларини, нарсаларини эмас, балки уларни шахс томонидан идрок этиш, баҳолашни акс эттиради.

Хиссиётларни идрок этиш ва англашдаги ўзгаришлар инсон кечинмалари, турли эмоционал ҳолатларни акс эттирувчи эмоционал концептларга илмий қизиқишнинг ортишига сабаб бўлди.

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PSYCHOLOGICAL SCIENCES

МАКТАБГАЧА ТАРБИЯ YOSHIDAGI BOLALAR IDROKINI RIVOJLANTIRISHDA TARBİYACHI VA PSIXOLOGLARNING O‘RNI VA AHAMIYATI.

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalar idrokini rivojlantirishda ota - ona, tarbiyachi hamda psixologlarning o‘rni xususida mulohazalar yuritilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: maktabgacha yosh davri, idrok, o‘yin, tarbiyachi, ota-ona, mashg‘ulot, kuzatuvchanlik.

Mamlakatimizda amalga oshirilayotgan islohatlar o‘zining ko‘lami va sifati jihatidan yangi bosqichga chiqib, jamiyatning barcha bo‘g‘inlarida tub o‘zgarishlarga sabab bo‘lmoqda. Mazkur jarayonda ta‘lim tizimiga alohida e‘tibor qaratilib ta‘limning uzviyligi va tizimlilik ta‘minlanishiga erishildi. Ta‘limdagi islohatlarning samarasi o‘laroq ta‘limning asosiy va yangi bo‘g‘ini “Maktabgacha ta‘lim” tizimi yaratildi. Shundan ko‘rinib turibdiki, bugungi kunda maktabgacha tarbiya yoshidagi bolalar bilan ishlash, ularga ta‘lim - tarbiya berish jarayoni o‘ta mas‘uliyatli ishga aylanib ulgurgan.

Bizga ma‘lumki, idrok bilish jarayonlarining tarkibiy qismiga kirib, bola tarbiyasi va kelajagida katta ahamiyat kasb etuvchi murakkab jarayon demakdir. Maktabgacha tarbiya yoshidagi bolalarning bilish jarayonlarini ayniqsa, idrokni shakllantirishga beriladigan e‘tibor ularning kelajakda kim va qanday inson bo‘lib shakllanishini belgilab beradi desak, qaysidir ma‘noda ayni haqiqat bo‘ladi.

Bog‘chada idrokni shakllantiruvchi turli usul va vositalar qo‘llanilgani holda, bilish jarayonlariga katta urg‘u beriladi. Dunyoda yuz berayotgan hodisalar hamda o‘zgarishlarni idrok etish bilan bilish jarayoni boshlanadi. Idrokning rivojlanishi bolaning aqliy rivojlanishining asosidir. Shuning uchun ham bolaga bog‘cha yoshidayoq tarbiyachilari qolaversa, uy sharoitida ota-onalar tomonidan idrokini o‘stiruvchi mashqlar bajartiriladi.

Ahamiyat beradigan bo‘lsak, maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalar psixologiyasida juda tez sifat o‘zgarishlari bo‘lishini inobatga olgan holda 3 davrga ajratib o‘rganiladi:

4. (3—4 yosh) kichik maktabgacha davr, (kichik bog‘cha yoshi),
5. (4—5 yosh) o‘rta maktabgacha davr, (o‘rta bog‘cha yoshi),
6. (6—7 yosh) katta maktabgacha davr (katta bog‘cha yoshi)ga ajratish mumkin. [1]

Aytib o‘tish lozimki, bolaning yoshiga, xarakteri hamda qiziqishlariga mos ravishda munosabatda bo‘lish uning psixologiyasiga, bilish jarayonlariga kuchli ijobiy ta‘sir ko‘rsatadi.

Maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarda idrokning rivojlanishi bolaning shaxsiyatini to‘liq shakllantirish uchun muhim shartdir. Bu jarayon murakkab va ko‘p qirrali bo‘lib, dunyoni to‘g‘ri aks ettirishga, moslashishga va jamiyatda qulay bo‘lishga yordam beradi. Erta yoshda idrokning rivojlanishi bizga atrofimizdagi dunyoni bilish, narsalar va hodisalarni idrok etish imkoniyatini beradi.

Bog‘cha yoshidagi bolada idrok etish jarayonining shakllanishi uning butun hayoti, o‘qish va mehnat faoliyati davomida zarur bo‘lgan juda muhim qismidir.

Bugungi kunda maktabgacha ta‘lim muassasalari psixologlari va tarbiyachilari oldida turgan mas‘uliyatli vazifalardan biri - bolalarda idrokni shakllantirishning samarali usullari hamda vositalarini ishlab chiqish va mavjud usullardan o‘rinli foydalanishdir. Bunda yuqorida sanab o‘tilgan davrlarga ham alohida e‘tibor berish kerak-ki, har bir davrda usul va vositalarning ma‘lum qismlarida o‘zgarishlar yuz berishi yoki almashinuvi tabiiy holdir.

Maktabgacha tarbiya yoshidagi bolada kuzata bilish qobiliyati kuchli darajada shakllana boshlaydi. Kuzata bilish qobiliyatining o‘shishiga tabiat burchaklarida olib boriladigan ishlar, sayr va ekskursiyalar yordam beradi. Bolalar narsalarni kattalarning rahbarligida, kattalar belgilab bergan maqsadga muvofiq e‘tibor berib kuzatadilar. Kuzata bilish maktabgacha tarbiya yoshida, asosan, tarbiya jarayonida o‘rib boradi.[3]

Bog‘chada idrokni rivojlantira borish asosida kuzatuvchanlikni ham tarbiyalash kerak. Bog‘chada turli didaktik mashg‘ulotlar o‘tkazish, ekskursiyalar tashkil qilish orqali bolalarda kuzatuvchanlikni

tarbiyalab boriladi.

K. D. Ushinskiy kuzatuvchanlikni o'zlashtirish vazifasiga katta ahamiyat beradi. «Agar ta'lim bolalarning aqlini o'zlashtirish uchun bo'lsa, — deb yozgan edi K. D. Ushinskiy, — ularning kuzatuvchanlik qobiliyatini mashq qildirish kerak» [4]

Maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarda idrokni samarali rivojlantirish uchun quyidagi usullardan foydalanish maqsadga muvofiq sanaladi:

➤ bolaning qiziqishini uyg'otish uchun bosqichma-bosqich ishlatilishi kerak bo'lgan ranglar, shakllar va o'lchamlarni idrok etishga qaratilgan didaktik (to'plar, tayoqlar, geometrik shakllar, kichik narsalar);

➤ asosiy ranglar va soyalarni idrok etishga qaratilgan rang;

➤ rolli o'yinlar (ertaklar, adabiy asarlar va multfilmlar asosida o'yinlar);

Maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarda idrokning samarali rivojlanishi foydali ko'nikmalarni egallashga va shaxsning qobiliyatlarini ochishga imkon beradi. Idrokni rivojlantirish quyidagi tadbirlarga asoslanishi kerak:

➤ o'yin (jumboqlar, mozaika va boshqalar);

➤ nozik (rasm, gerbariy, hajmli inshootlar, ilovalar va boshqalar);

➤ shartli mehnat (o'yinchoqlarni tozalash, qutilarga narsalarni tarqatish, gullarni sug'orish va boshqalar). [5]

Bolaning idrokini shakllantirishda turli tuman o'yinlar yetakchi o'rin egallaydi. Maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarda idrok va kuzatishni rivojlantirish uchun o'yin juda muhimdir. O'yinda bolalar ob'ektlarning turli xil xususiyatlarini - rangi, shakli, hajmi, vazni bilan farqlaydilar va bularning barchasi bolalarning harakatlari bilan bog'liq bo'lganligi sababli, bu turli analizatorlarning o'zaro ta'siri hamda ob'ektlarning ko'p tomonlama ko'rinishini yaratish uchun qulay shart-sharoitlar eshigini ochib beradi.

Bog'cha yoshidagi bolalar o'zlarining kundalik o'yin faoliyatlarida juda ko'p narsalarga to'qnash keladilar. Bu narsalarni bilganlaricha idrok qilib, bir- birlariga tushuntiradilar. O'yinlarning ham bir qator turlari: harakatli, intellektual, musiqali, didaktik, rasmi, jumboqli va hokozolar bola ongini o'zlashtirishga, idrokini shakllantirishga katta ko'mak beradi, albatta. Umuman o'yin faoliyatida ularning idroki to'xtovsiz rivojlanib boradi. Qolaversa, bog'cha davrida bolalarga rasm chizish, tayyor rasmlarni bo'yash, qo'l mehnatidan foydalangan holda applikatsiyalar yasash, rangli o'yinchoq (lego)lardan inshootlar qurish ham bolada avvalambor sezgini rivojlanishiga, keyinchalik rang, hajm va o'lchovni aniqlashda ahamiyatli bo'lgan idrokni shakllantirishga yordam beradi.

Bolalar nafaqat bog'chada tarbiyachilar tomonidan idrokni shakllantirishga oid faoliyatda ishtirok etishi, balki ota-onalarining sa'y-harakatlari bilan o'z uylarida ushbu faoliyatni bir qator uy yumushlari bilan ham amalga oshiradilar.

Bog'cha yoshidagi bolalar turli narsalarni idrok qilishda ularning ko'zga yaqqol tashlanib turuvchi belgilariga (rangi va shakliga) asoslansalar ham, lekin chuqur tahlil qila olmaydilar. Bu jarayonda bolalar kattalarning yordami bilan suratlarni analitik ravishda idrok qilish qobiliyatiga ega bo'ladilar. Bolalar suratlarni idrok qilayotganlarida kattalar turli xil savollar bilan ularni tahlil qilishga o'rgatishlari lozim.

L. S. Vigotskiyning ta'kidlashicha, "bu yoshdagi barcha funksiyalar idrok etish orqali va idrok yordamida amalga oshiriladi" [4]

Demak, har qanday usul (agar bu usul juda oddiy bo'lsa ham) bolaning idrokini rivojlantirishga ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatadigan bo'lsa, uni albatta qo'llash lozim.

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TECHNICAL SCIENCE

QUYOSH QURITGICHI QURILMASINI YARATISH VA ISHLASH REJIMINI TADQIQ QILISH

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Anatatsiya: Meva-sabzavotlarni (jumladan o'rik) quritish va minerallashgan suvlarni tuzlardan tozalash maqsadlarida kombinatsion quyosh qurilmasining haqiqiy o'lchamlaridan besh marta kichraytirilgan shaklda konstruksion modelini yaratish, ikki maqsad uchun ham ishlash rejimini va issiqlik texnikasi xarakteristikalarini o'rganish.

Kalit so'zlar: Meva-sabzavot, bog'dorchilik, shaffof qatlam,

Meva sabzavodlarni yetarlicha yetishtirish potentsialiga ega bo'lgan "Bog'dorchilik" fermerlik xo'jaliklari rahbarlari o'zlarining foydali mablag'laridan kelib chiqib, mahaliy resurslardan foydalangan holda qurilmani yaratishlari mumkin. Olib borilayotgan ishdan olingan natijalar faqatgina tashqarida quritilgan mevalarning sifatiga va miqdoriga qarab qurilma ichida quritilgan meva sifati va miqdorlariga qarab solishtirildi.

Quyosh meva quritgichlari asosan shaffof qatlam, havo aylanishini taminlovchi tirqishlar, quritiladigan maxsulot uchun joy va devorlardan iborat bo'ladi. Issiqxonaning ish tamoyili quyosh nurlari shaffof qatlamdan o'tadi va ichki havo hamda quritkich elementlari tomonidan yutiladi. Yutilgan energiya issiqlikka aylanadi. Quritgich temperaturasi shu energiya hisobiga shakllanadi.

Qurilmaning pastki tirqishlaridan kirgan temperaturasi past bo'lgan havo oqimi quritgich ichiga kirib temperaturasi oshadi shu bilan birgalikda quritish uchun qo'yilgan maxsulotning namligini ham bug'latib yuqoridagi tirqishdan olib chiqadi. Hozirgi kunda quyosh energiyasi etarlicha ko'p bo'lgan joylarda, ayniqsa, janubiy Osiyo hududlarida quyosh energiyasidan samarali foydalanib, quyosh radiatsiyasini suv chuchitgichlar uchun akkumulatsiyalashdagi izlanish va tadqiqotlar xalq xo'jaligida amaliy ahamiyat kasb etib kelmoqda.

Quyosh meva quritgichi-chuchitgichi qurilmasining eksperiment natijalari. Yuqorida keltirilgan usullar asosida Meva sabzavotlarni quritish va minerallashgan suvni tuzlardan tozalash uchun, ya'ni ikki maqsad uchun mo'ljallangan kombinatsion quyosh qurilmasi yaratildi. Qurilma mevalar etishtirilgandan keyin ularni quritish davri yoz faslidan boshlab kuzning o'rtalarigacha davom etadi, shu davrda taklif etilayotgan qurilmamiz ishlatiladi. Yilning qolgan kunlarida esa ushbu qurilmani minerallashgan suvni tuzlardan tozalash, ya'ni chuchitish (dissillash) uchun qo'llash maqsad qilib olingan.

Qurilmaning yoqlari gorizontga nisbatan 50 va 40 gradusda tayyorlanadi. Qurilma quritgich sifatida ishlatilganda yon yoqlaridan gorizontga nisbatan 40 gradusda bo'lgani janubga qaratiladi. Qurilma minerallashgan suvni tozalash maqsadida ishlatilgan taqdirda yon yoqi gorizontga nisbatan 50 gradus bo'lgani janbga qaratiladi. Qurilmaning g'arbga qaratilgan qismida minora o'rnatilgan minoraning o'lchami qurilmaning uzunligiga nisbatan bir yarim marta uzun bo'ladi. Namuna sifatida qurilmada quritilgan, tashqi muhitda quritilgan hamda oltingugurt bilan bug'lantirib quritilgan o'rik mahsulotlari 1 a) va b) – chizmada tasvirlangan.



a) b)
1-chizma. Quritilayotgan meva sabzavotlar tasviri.

Qurilmaning ichidagi temperaturalar farqi hosil bo'lishiga ishonch hosil qilish uchun qurilmaning butun hajmi bo'yicha 14 (o'n to'rta) **RT-2** tipli elektron ko'rsatgichli termoparalar ishlatildi. Tashqi muhit temperaturasi simobli temometrlar bilan quyoshda va soyada o'lchangan.

RT-2 tipli elektron ko'rsatgichli termoparalar texnik xarakteristi kalari:

-temperaturani o'lchash chegarasi; $-50^{\circ}C \approx +70^{\circ}C$

- o'lchash xatoligi $\leq -20^{\circ}C$ 0,1 ($\geq 20^{\circ}C$)

Ma'lum bo'lishicha agar tajriba jarayonida minoraning ustki qismi ochiq bo'lib qurilmaning yon devorida qo'yilgan tirqish yopiq bo'lsa, unda qurilma ichidagi nuqtalar temperaturasi yon devorida qo'yilgan tirqish ochiq bo'lgandagi qurilma ichidagi temperaturadan doimo $3-5^{\circ}C$ yuqori bo'ldi.

Quyosh radiatsiyasi o'lchash aktinometr *AT-50* va galvonometr *ÅÑA-1* bilan amalga

oshirildi. Ochiq havoda gorizont tekislikdagi to'g'ri quyosh radiatsiyasining yig'indi miqdori o'rtacha bir sukada $24,5-25 \frac{Mj}{m^2}$ ni tashkil qildi.

Shundayoq qilib, meva sabzavotlarni qurishning yangi samarali jarayoni bu past temperaturada havo oqimi bilan quritish ekanligini bilgan holda qurilmada mahsulotimizni quritish asosan qurilmaning yon tomoni tirqishi ochiq, minora ochiq holatda quritish kerakligini lozim topdik. 2017-yilning 3-7 iyun kunlari o'tkazilgan tajribalarda quyosh radiatsiyasining yig'indi miqdori o'rtacha bir sutkada $24,5-25 \frac{Mj}{m^2}$ bo'lgan.

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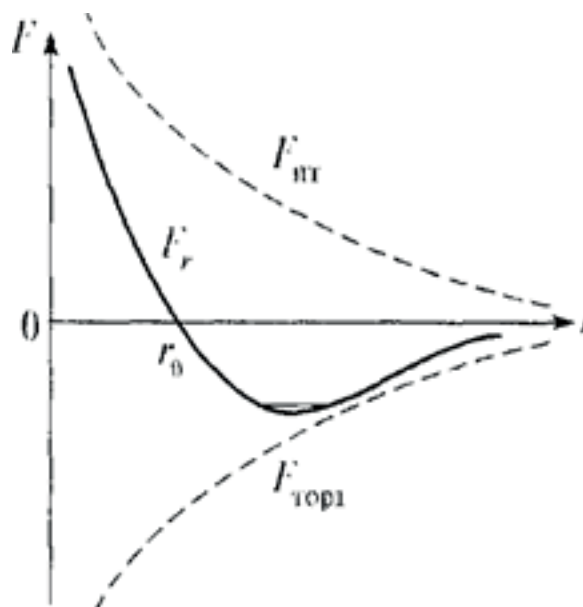
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Annotatsiya: Molekulalararo o'zaro ta'sir kuchlarining tabiati, xususiyatlari bir xil tabiatga ega bo'lgan molekulalararo kuchlarining guruhlariga ajralishi tahlil qilingan.

Kalit so'zlar: molekula, o'zaro ta'sir kuchi, elektr kuchi, Van-der-Vaals kuch, dipol moment, qutblanish, oriyentatsion, induksion, dispersion

Atomlar orasidagi, istalgan ikkita molekula orasida ham molekulalararo o'zaro ta'sir kuchlari deb nomlanuvchi elektr kuchlari ta'sir qiladi. Molekulalararo o'zaro ta'sir kuchlari ko'pincha Van-der-Vaals kuchlari deb ataladi.



1-rasm

Molekulalararo kuchlar elektrostatik bo'lib ular tortishish va itarishish kuchlaridan iborat. Itarishish har xil molekulalarning elektron qobiqlarining o'zaro ta'siri bilan aniqlanadi, tortishish esa ularning dipol momenti va qutblanuvchanligiga bog'liqdir. Molekulalararo kuchlar qisqa ta'sirlashuvchi kuchlar hisoblanadi va zarrachalar orasidagi masofaning oshishi bilan tortishishga nisbatan itarishish tez kamayadi. Bir xil tabiatga ega bo'lgan molekulalararo kuchlarining ta'siriga qarab uch guruhga ajratilgan: 1. Oriyentatsion 2. Induksion 3. Dispersion

1) **Oriyentatsion ta'sir.** Bu kuch qutblangan molekulalar orasida vujudga keladi. Qutblangan molekulalar bir biriga nisbatan ma'lum tartib bilan joylashadi. Ularning qarama qarshi ishorali qutblari bir biriga yaqinlashgan vaziyatda o'rtnashadi. Natijada qarama-qarshi ishorali qutblar elektrostatik kuch bilan bir biriga tortiladi. Dipollar orasidagi bunday kuch oriyentatsion kuch deb ataladi. Kizomi Van-der-Vaals kuchi oriyentatsion effektdan iborat, deb faraz qilgan edi. Shu sababli bu kuch Kizomi kuchi deb ham ataladi.

$$\text{Oriyentatsion kuchning energiyasi: } U_0 = -\frac{2}{3} \frac{\mu^2 \mu^2}{\kappa T r^6}$$

Bu yerda m_1, m_2 – bir biriga ta'sir etayotgan molekulalarning tug'ma dipol momenti; k – Boltzman doimiysi; r - molekular orasidagi masofa; T - absolyut temperatura.

2) **Induksion kuch.** Bu kuchni Debal kashf etgan. Bir biriga yaqin kelgan molekulalarning biri qutblangan, ikkinchisi qutblanmagan (tug'ma dipoli bo'lmagan) molekula deb faraz qilaylik. Bu vaqtda tug'ma dipolsiz molekula tug'ma dipoli molekula ta'sirida qutblanadi. Natijada ikkinchi molekuladan induksion dipol paydo bo'ladi. Shunday qilib, bu molekulalar bir biri bilan ta'sirlashadi. Bu ta'sirlashuv kuchi induksion kuch deyiladi. Uning energiyasi qutbli molekulaning tug'ma dipoli m ga va tug'ma dipoli bo'lmagan molekulaning qutblanuvchanligiga a ga proporsional bo'ladi.

$$U_u = -\frac{a\mu^2}{r^6}$$

3) **Dispersion kuch.** Tugʻma dipoli boʻlmagan molekularlar ham bir biri bilan tortishadi, aks holda bular suyuqlikka aylanmasligi kerak edi. Bunday molekularlar orasida oriyentatsion va induksion tortishish kuchlari boʻlishi mumkin emas. Ular dispersion kuch bilan tortishib turadi. Bu kuch elektronlar yadro atrofida ayrim vaqtda notekis taqsimlanishidir. Vodorod atomi uning yagona elektroni yadroning goh bir tomonida, goh ikkinchi tomonida boʻlishi mumkin. Natijada bir onli dipol vujudga kelib, elektrik simmetrik molekularlarda oʻrtacha bir onli dipol momenti 0 ga teng boʻlsada, bir onli dipol qoʻshni molekularlarga taʼsir qilib, uni induksiyalaydi. Masalan argon atomi yadrosi atrofida 18 ta elektron aylanib yuradi. Bir paytda bu elektronlarning yarmi yadroning bir tomonida, qolgan yarmi ikkinchi tomonida aylanib yurishi ehtimolidan uzoq. Shuning uchun argonning bir onli dipol momenti 0 ga teng boʻlishi mumkin emas. Shunday qilib argon dipol momentining qiymati va yoʻnalishi har onli turlicha boʻladi. Lekin elektronlarning uzoq vaqt mobaynida yadroning turli tomonlarida guruhlanish ehtimolligi oʻzaro tengdir. Shunga koʻra, argonning dipol momenti 0 ga teng deyiladi. Tajribada shu oʻrtacha dipol oʻlchanadi. Taʼsir qiluvchi atom yoki molekularni garmonik ostsellyator deb qarash mumkin. Bu holda atom yoki molekularidagi elektronlarni muvozanat holati chegarasida gormonik tebranayotgan zarrachalar deb qarash mumkin. Elektronlarning tebranishi atomning har daqiqada dipol momenti 0 dan farqli boʻladi. Shuning uchun ostsellyatorlar bir-biriga tortiladi. Bunday tortishish kuchi dispersion kuch deyiladi.

Bu kuchni dumaloq simmetrik tuzilishdagi molekula uchun quyidagi tenglama bilan hisoblanadi:

$$U_D = -\frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{J_1 \cdot J_2}{J_1 + J_2} \cdot \frac{a_1 \cdot a_2}{r^6}$$

Bu yerda J_1, J_2 - birinchi va ikkinchi atomning tahminan ionlashish potentsiallariga teng. $J = h\nu_0 a_1, a_2$ – ularning qutblanuvchanligi, r - molekularlar yadrosi oʻrtasidagi masofa.

Ikkita bir xil atomdan iborat molekula uchun:

$$U_D = -\frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{h\nu_0 a^2}{r^6}$$

ν_0 – absolyut nol temperaturadagi tebranish energiyasiga mos tebranish chastotasi.

$$U = U_0 + U_u + U_D$$

$$U = -\frac{1}{r^6} \left[\frac{2\mu^4}{3kT} + 2\alpha\mu^2 + \frac{3}{4} h\nu_0 a^2 \right] = -\frac{n}{r^6}$$

Demak molekulararo kuch molekularlar orasidagi masofaning oltinchi darajasiga proporsional ravishda kamayadi. Molekulararo kuch kimyoviy kuchga nisbatan anchagina kichik, tahminan bir necha kilokaloriya atrofida boʻladi. Induksion kuch ham kichik boʻlib, Van-der-Vaals kuchining 5% ni tashkil etadi. Tugʻma dipol momenti kichik boʻlgan molekularlarda oriyentatsion kuch juda kichik, kuchli qutblangan molekularlarda esa birmuncha kattaroq qiymatga ega boʻladi va Van-der-Vaals kuchining asosini tashkil qiladi. Qutblanmagan molekularlarda Van-der-Vaals kuchining asosiy qismini dispersion kuch tashkil etadi.

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ПАСТ ПОТЕНЦИАЛЛИ СУВ ЧУЧИТГИЧ ҚУРИЛМАСИНИНГ СИНОВ НАТИЖАЛАРИ

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Аннотация. Ушбу мақолада паст потенциалли сув чучитгич қурилмасининг синов натижалари таҳлили келтирилган.

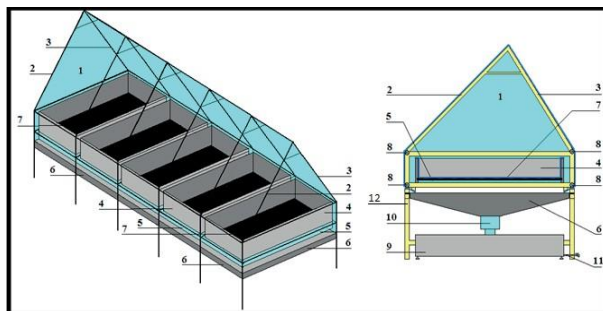
Калит сўзлар: қуёш энергияси, конденсат, резервуар, донорли полиетилен, парник типли, шаффоф сирт.

Бугунги кунда дунёнинг ривожланган мамлакатлари сингари қуёшли юрт Ўзбекистонда ҳам қуёш энергиясидан фойдаланиш кенг йўлга қўйилган.

Қуёш энергиясидан самарали фойдаланиш мақсадида парник типли қуёш сув чучитгичи ишлаб чиқилди. Қурилма ўлчамлари $h=17$ см, $L=83$ см, $h/L=0.2$ м=45°, $n=52$ °. Қурилма сув чучитгичи сифатида аҳоли турар жойларининг ҳар бир оиласига жорий этиш мумкин, ичимлик суви етиб бормаган ва мавжуд бўлган минераллашган қудуқлардан конденсатлар (дистилланган сув) олиш мумкин. Қурилманинг корпуси ичида оралиқ билан унинг икки ён томонидаги деворлари ва тагига минераллашган сув билан иссиқликни ўтказмайдиган қатлам жойлаштирилган. Зангламайдиган пўлатдан тайёрланган резервуар конденсатни йиғиш учун хизмат қилади. Иссиқлик ўтказмайдиган қатламнинг тагида экран полиетиленли плёнкада ўрнатилган. Корпус иссиқлик ўтказмайдиган юза билан бирга чучитгич қисмининг иккинчи тузилиш периметри бўйича маҳкамлаб қўйилган ёруғликни ўтказадиган материалдан экран билан ўраб олинган.

Қуёш энергияси шаффоф сирт орқали ўтади ва қора плёнкали идишни иситади, минераллашган сув қуёш энергиясини ютади. Энергия идишдаги сувни иситади ва сувнинг буғланишига берилади. Ҳосил бўлган буғ-сув аралашмаси корпуснинг ички деворларига ва ёруғликни ўтказадиган юза қисми ички сиртида конденсатсияланади.

Чучитгич корпусининг ички деворларидан ва ёруғликни ўтказадиган юза қисми бўйича оқадиган конденсат чучитгич тагидаги қисмига тўпланади.

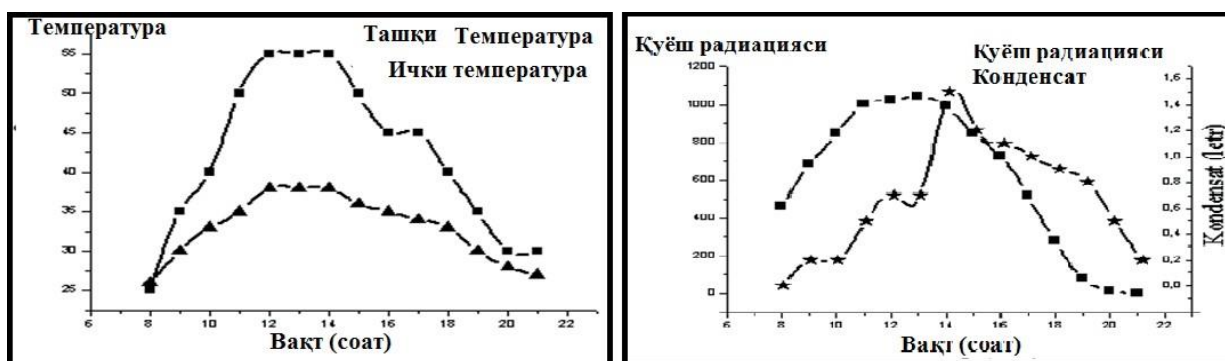


1-чизма. Парникли қуёш сув чучитгичининг схемаси. 1-қурилманинг ички қисми; 2,3-икки ён томондаги деворлар; 4,7- ёғоч ва зангламайдиган пўлатдан ясалган минераллашган сув солинадиган идиш; 5-иссиқликни ўтказмайдиган юза; 6- конденсатни филтрига йиғиб беришга мослаштирилган қора плёнка; 8-симлар; 9-резервуар конденсат йиғиш учун хизмат қилади; 10-филтр (конденсатни филтрилаш учун хизмат қилади); 11-йиғилган конденсатни олиш учун жумрак; 12-қурилма таглиги;

Конденсатни тўплаш учун резервуар жойлаштирилган. Қуёш энергиясидан самарали фойдаланишни таъминловчи иссиқлик ўтказмайдиган қатлам ўрнатишнинг конструкциясида ва экранлаштирилган донорли полиетиленли плёнка конструкциясини қўллаш натижасида берилган қуёш сув чучитгичидан лаборатория синовларида қуёш энергияси ичкарига кирадиган чучитгичга нисбатан конденсатнинг максимум чиқиши бир кеча-кундузда сувнинг буғланиши 1 м² юзада 5-6 литр тартибда тўғри келади.



1-расим. Парникли қуёш сув чучитгичининг лаборатория кўриниши.



1-график. Энергетик такомиллашган парник типли қуёш сув чучутгичи синов натижалари графиги.

Хулоса қилиб шуни қайд этиш мумкинки, қуёш энергиясидан самарали фойдаланишни таъминловчи иссиқлик ўтказмай диган қатлам ўрнатишнинг конструкциясида, экранлаштирилган донорли полиетиленли плёнка конструкциясини қўллаш натижасида берилган қуёш сув чучутгичининг умимий самарадорлигини 15-20 % га оширдик.

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ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ПРОЦЕССОВ В УСОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАННОМ НАКЛОННО - МНОГОСТУПЕНЧАТОМ СОЛНЕЧНОМ ОПРЕСНИТЕЛЕ НА МАТЕМАТИЧЕСКОЙ МОДЕЛИ

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Аннотация. В данной работе теоретически исследуются свойства многоступенчатого солнечного опреснительного устройства. Приведены результаты расчетов численными методами и анализа уравнений баланса опреснителя. Разработана математическая модель тепловых процессов и предложены температуры в основных элементах солнечного опреснительного устройства, полученные на основе его вычислительного алгоритма.

Ключевые слова: опреснитель, суммарное солнечное излучение, температура.

На основе схемы тепловых потоков в выбранных элементах усовершенствованного наклонного многоступенчатого солнечного водоопреснительного устройства приведены уравнения теплового баланса [1-5] для каждого элемента этого устройства, которые являются нелинейными алгебраическими уравнениями и, используя точные методы, их невозможно решить. Поэтому при решении этих уравнений мы используем численные методы, то есть метод последовательной приближённой аппроксимации

Мы преобразуем уравнения теплового баланса в алгебраические уравнения, используя разделяемую схему нераскрытого вида, и решаем ее относительно температуры каждого элемента. В результате решения системы уравнений, сформированной относительно неизвестных температур, формируются следующие уравнения:

$$T_c^{t+\Delta t} = \frac{(h_{исп} + h_{кв} + h_{изл})T^{t+\Delta t} + (h_{ис} + h_{ксо})T^{t+\Delta t} + \alpha \cdot q^{t+\Delta t}}{h_{исп} + h_{кв} + h_{изл} + h_{ис} + h_{ксо}} \quad (1)$$

- для температуры прозрачного слоя;

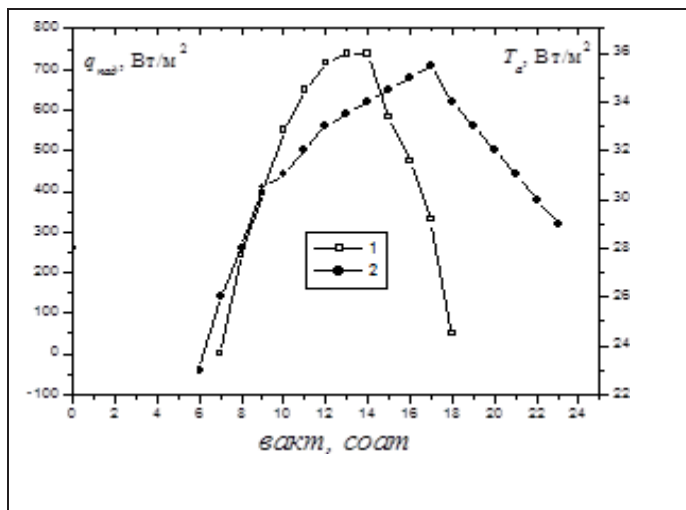
$$T_s^{t+\Delta t} = \left[1 - \frac{\Delta t}{c m} (h_{исв} F_{св} + (h_{исв} + h_{кв} + h_{изл}) F_{св}) \right] T_s^t + \frac{\Delta t}{c m} \left[h_{исв} F_{св} T^{t+\Delta t} + (h_{исв} + h_{кв} + h_{изл}) F_{св} T^{t+\Delta t} + (\tau \alpha) F_{св} q^{t+\Delta t} \right] \quad (2)$$

- на наличие соленасыщенной воды внутри устройства;

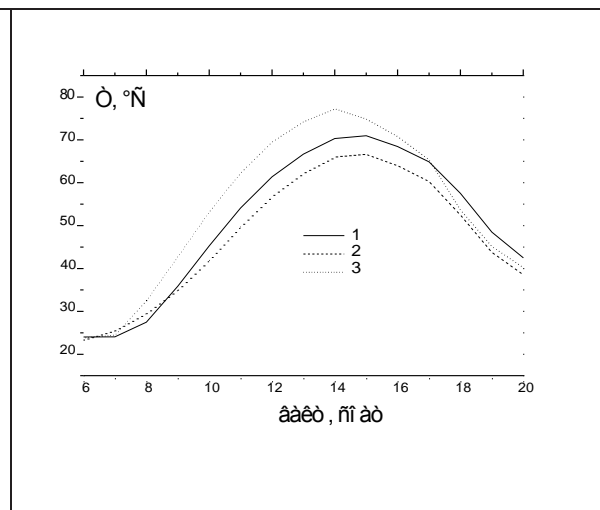
$$T_0^{t+\Delta t} = \frac{h_{св} T^{t+\Delta t} + h_{св} T^{t+\Delta t} + (\tau \alpha) \cdot q^{t+\Delta t}}{(h_{св} + h_{св})} \quad (3)$$

- для затемнённого дна устройства;

Полученные уравнения решаем итерационным методом. В качестве граничного условия учитывается суточный ход температуры окружающей среды и суммарное солнечное излучение, падающее на поверхности внешних элементов устройства, показанных на рисунке 1.



Фигура 1. Граничные условия для математической модели и вычислительного алгоритма (1 горизонтальная поверхность общая солнечная радиация, 2 температура окружающей среды)



Фигура 2. Температура воды в солнечном опреснительном устройстве (1), температура прозрачного барьера (2) и температура затемненного основания устройства (3).

На рис. 2 показаны изменения температуры насыщенной солью воды в опреснителе, прозрачном слое и затемненном основании устройства в течение дня в усовершенствованном наклонном многоступенчатом опреснительном устройстве. Видно, что максимальная температура соленой воды составляет 72°C , когда общая солнечное излучение, падающее на горизонт в течение дня, составляет $737\text{ Вт} / \text{м}^2$, максимальная температура прозрачного слоя составляет около 65°C , а базовая температура около 78°C .

Разработана математическая модель тепловых процессов, протекающих в усовершенствованной наклонной многоступенчатой солнечной опреснительной установке, и предложены температура воды в солнечной водоочистной установке, температура прозрачного барьера и затемненные базовые температуры устройства на их основе вычислительный алгоритм.

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MATRITSALAR ALGEBRASIDA 2-LOKAL IKKI TOMONLAMA KO'PAYTIRISHLAR TAVSIFI

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Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqola 2-lokal ikki tomonlama ko'paytirishlarni tavsiflashga bag'ishlangan. Bunda 2-lokal ikki tomonlama ko'paytirish tushunchasi maqolada quyidagicha kiritilgan. Har qanday barcha komponentalari musbat bo'lgan matritsalar yordamida aniqlangan Δ ikki lokal ikki tomonlama ko'paytirish uchun barcha $X \in M_n(\mathbb{C})$ matritsalarida $\Delta(X) = AXA$ tenglikni qanoatlantiruvchi $A \in M_n(\mathbb{C})$ matritsa mavjudligi isbotlangan. Shuningdek, agar ixtiyoriy barcha komponentalari musbat funksiya bo'lgan matritsalar yordamida aniqlangan $\Delta: \mathbb{R}[\mathbb{Z}] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}[\mathbb{Z}]$ ikki lokal ikki tomonlama ko'paytirish berilgan bo'lsa, u holda barcha $X \in M_n(\mathbb{C})$ matritsalar uchun $\Delta(X) = AXA$ tenglikni qanoatlantiruvchi $A \in M_n(\mathbb{C})$ matritsa mavjudligi isbotlangan.

Kalit so'zlar: Ikki o'lchamli matritsalar algebrasi, 2-lokal ikki tomonlama ko'paytirish, uzluksiz funksiyalar algebrasi.

2-lokal ikki tomonlama ko'paytirish

Ta'rif. Aytaylik $M_n(\mathbb{C})$ kompleks sonlar maydoni ustida aniqlangan o'lchovli matritsalar algebrasi bo'lsin. Agar $\Delta: M_n(\mathbb{C}) \rightarrow M_n(\mathbb{C})$ akslantirish uchun ixtiyoriy $x, y \in M_n(\mathbb{C})$ matritsalarini olganda, shunday $A \in M_n(\mathbb{C})$ mavjud bo'lsaki, bunda $\Delta(x) = AxA$, $\Delta(y) = AyA$ tengliklar bajarilsa, u holda Δ ikki lokal ikki tomonlama ko'paytirish deyiladi.

Ushbu kiritilgan tushuncha bo'yicha quyidagi lemma o'rinlidir. Aytaylik Δ bu $M_n(\mathbb{R})$ ikki o'lchovli matritsalar algebrasida barcha komponentalari musbat bo'lgan matritsalar yordamida aniqlangan ikki lokal ikki tomonlama ko'paytirish bo'lsin.

Lemma 1. o'lchovli matritsalar algebrasida, shunday $A \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$ matritsa mavjudki, barcha birlik $e_{ij} \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbb{Z}]$, $i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n$ matritsalar uchun Δ ikki lokal ikki tomonlama ko'paytirishda $\Delta(e_{ij}) = Ae_{ij}A$ tenglik bajariladi, ya'ni:

$$\Delta(e_{ij}) = Ae_{ij}A, \quad i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

Isbot.
$$\Delta(e_{ij}) = \mathbb{R}(ij, \mathbb{Z})e_{ij}\mathbb{R}(ij, \mathbb{Z}) = \left(\begin{matrix} \mathbb{R}^i & & \\ & \mathbb{R}^j & \\ & & \mathbb{R}^{\mathbb{Z}-1} \end{matrix} \cdot \mathbb{R}^j \right) \mathbb{R}(ij, \mathbb{Z})$$

(ij) $G(\mathbb{Z})$, $i, j, \mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{Z} = 1, 2, \dots, n$

Bu yerda

$$\mathbb{R}(ij, \mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{R}(\mathbb{Z}, ij)$$

Birlik matritsalar uchun ikki lokal ikki tomonlama ko'paytirishni bittadan matritsa uchun hisoblab chiqamiz. Quyidagi tengliklar $i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n$ bo'lganda o'rinli bo'ladi:

$$\begin{aligned} a_{ij} a_{ij} &= a_{ij} a_{ij} = a_{ij} a_{ij} = \dots = a_{ij} a_{ij} \\ &= a_{ij} a_{ij} a_{ij} a_{ij} = \dots = a_{ij} a_{ij} a_{ij} a_{ij} \end{aligned}$$

Bu yerda, ravshanki, $a_{ij} a_{ij} a_{ij} a_{ij}$ ifoda tushib qoldiriladi.

Teorema 1. Aytaylik R bu ixtiyoriy maydon, Δ bu $M_n(R)$ ikki o'lchovli matritsalar algebrasida barcha komponentalari musbat bo'lgan, ya'ni $a = \{a_{ij}, a_{ij} > 0\}$ bo'lgan, matritsalar yordamida aniqlangan ikki lokal ikki tomonlama ko'paytirish bo'lsin. U holda shunday $X \in M_n(R)$ matritsa mavjudki bunda ixtiyoriy $Y \in M_n(R)$ matritsa uchun $\Delta(X) = XY$ tenglik bajariladi, ya'ni Δ ikki tomonlama ko'paytirish bo'ladi.

Isbot. Ixtiyoriy $a \in M_n(R)$ element olamiz. Aytaylik $\{a_{ij}\}_{i,j=1}^n$ – shunday matritsalar sistemasiki quyidagi tengliklar bajarilsin

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta(a) &= a_{ij} a_{ij} \\ \Delta(a_{ij}) &= a_{ij} a_{ij} a_{ij} a_{ij}, \quad i, j = \overline{1, n} \end{aligned}$$

1-Lemmaga ko'ra, shunday X mavjudki,

$$\Delta(a) = a_{ij} a_{ij} a_{ij} a_{ij} = a_{ij} a_{ij} a_{ij} a_{ij}, \quad i, j = \overline{1, n}$$

tengliklar o'rinli bo'ladi. Tenglikdagi ko'paytmalarning barcha komponentalarini tenglab chiqamiz:

$$a_{ij} a_{ij} a_{ij} a_{ij} = a_{ij} a_{ij} a_{ij} a_{ij}, \quad i, j = \overline{1, n}$$

Ushbu tenglikdan quyidagi tengliklar sistemasini hosil qilamiz:

$$\begin{cases} a_{ij} a_{ij} = a_{ij} a_{ij} \\ a_{ij} a_{ij} = a_{ij} a_{ij} \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

Ushbu sistema i – ustun, j – satr komponentlarini tenglaydi.

Ushbu tengliklar sistemasini quyidagi matritsalar tengliklariga qo'llaymiz.

$$\Delta(a) = a_{ij} a_{ij} a_{ij} a_{ij} \quad i, j = \overline{1, n}. \text{ U holda } (1) \text{ tenglikka ko'ra}$$

$$\Delta(a) = a_{ij} a_{ij} a_{ij} a_{ij} = \left(\sum_{ij} a_{ij} a_{ij} a_{ij} a_{ij} \right) \cdot a_{ij} = \left(\sum_{ij} \left(\sum_{ij} a_{ij} a_{ij} a_{ij} a_{ij} \right) a_{ij} \right)$$

Agar $i = j$, va $j = i$ bo'lganda

$$\sum_{ij} \left(\sum_{ij} a_{ij} a_{ij} a_{ij} a_{ij} \right) a_{ij} = \sum_{ij} \left(\sum_{ij} a_{ij} a_{ij} a_{ij} a_{ij} \right) a_{ij} = (a_{ij} a_{ij})_{ij}$$

ij

$\varnothing=1$

$\varnothing=1$

Har bir $\delta(ij)\delta\delta(ij)$ ko'paytma matritsaning j – qator va i – ustun komponentasi $(\delta\delta\delta)_{ji}$ ga teng, bunda $i, j = \overline{1, n}$

$$\Delta(\delta) = \delta(11)\delta\delta(11) = \delta(12)\delta\delta(12) = \dots = \delta(\delta\delta)\delta\delta(\delta\delta)$$

Tengliklardan

$$\Delta(\delta) = \delta\delta\delta$$

tenglik kelib chiqadi.

Demak, shunday $A \in M_n(\mathbb{C})$ borki ixtiyoriy $x \in M_n(\mathbb{C})$ olinganda

$$\Delta(X) = AXA$$

tenglik o`rinli bo`ladi. Teorema isbotlandi.

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МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ НАУЧНО-ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ КОНФЕРЕНЦИЯ

**ДИСТАНЦИОННЫЕ
ВОЗМОЖНОСТИ И ДОСТИЖЕНИЯ
НАУКИ**

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