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THE PROBLEM OF SCIENTIFIC DISPUTE IN THE PHILOSOPHY OF MEDIEVAL
MUSLIM PEOPLES AND ITS INFLUENCE ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF MODERN
THINKING

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Abstract. *The article analyzes the fact that the philosophy and theology of the Middle Ages of the Muslim East was rich in many important scientific and creative works, consisting of critical and analytical aspects, the role of dispute as a special form of proving opposing opinions, as well as an acceptable method of finding the right solution to the problem.*

Key words: *scientific dispute, logic, argument, proof, culture, Islam, religion, philosophy, science, victory.*

INTRODUCTION

In edieval Eastern philosophy, various methods of argumentation and critical methods were developed within the framework of theology, patristics, apologetics and the science of the word, and new strategies and tactics of debate began to be introduced. It should be recognized that there were specific procedures for conducting debates during this period. In particular, as an example, the method of debate in the form of "attack-defense" has been the most popular of the debates between Jews, Christians and Monists since ancient times. As a result of the emergence and strengthening of the Islamic religion, the Eastern philosophy of the Middle Ages acquired a theocentric character, just like in the West.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

"If the early Christians had arguments about their beliefs in the streets of Alexandria and elsewhere, Muslims also argued about these issues in the streets of Baghdad and elsewhere like Christians. "those" [3; 4]. The spirit of criticism and argumentation has occupied a central place in the early stages of the Islamic world. Accordingly, in the Qur'an, one can come across many instructions on acquiring knowledge and thinking. For example, in the holy text, the Qur'an, those who do not use their analytical and critical skills are condemned in the sharpest terms. In particular, in the 22nd verse of Surah Anfal, it is said that "the worst creatures in the sight of Allah are the deaf and the dumb who do not use reason." Also, in the Qur'an, we can come across information about the moral principles of debate. For example, in verse 46 of Surah Ankabut, "(O believers), argue with the People of the Book only in the most beautiful way" [1; 281], it is said. And in verse 125 of Surah Nahl, "...Argue with them (those who argue with you) in the most beautiful way" [1; 402], it is said.

In Islam, the issues of belief in destiny and free will have been the cause of serious debates. In the Qur'an one could find verses that correspond to both situations and strengthen such opinions. In the early stages of Islam, there was a belief that Allah predestined the fate and actions of his servant. Naturally, such a situation contradicted the belief that the servant is responsible for his actions and punished by Allah for his sins, as shown in the Holy Qur'an. Such contradictions, which were not well understood at first, later began to attract the attention and thought of theologians more and more. In particular, the emergence of the streams of Jabari and Qadari, Khawarij and Murji, Mutakallim and Mu'tazilites can be considered as a result of debates on the issue of destiny to a certain extent.

In front of them, the problems caused by the introduction of new peoples to the religion of Islam began to cross. Because finding reasonable and satisfactory answers to the logical questions of peoples with a higher culture, as well as showing the superiority of Islam over other religions, not only using the holy books, but at the same time logically proving the proposed ideas is life and death. became an issue.

Such factors prepared the ground for the emergence of kalam debates in the thinking circles of Islam. It should also be recognized that the science of Kalam is a direction that initially arose as a result of Muslims arguing with Christians and Jews on religious topics and their efforts to reveal the essence of Islam to them (with intellectual arguments).

Unlike the West, the thinkers of the Eastern Renaissance gave a high value to human intelligence and scientific knowledge. After all, it can be said that the rationalist way of thinking in the teachings of the thinkers of the Middle Ages Muslim East served as a conceptual and theoretical ground for the scientific revolution of the European Renaissance.

Philosopher Abu Nasr ibn Muhammad Farabi, who made a great contribution to the scientific development of the issue of controversy in the Eastern philosophy of the Middle Ages. According to Abu Nasr Farabi, the term "Al-Jadal", i.e., dialectic, was used by the ancient Greek philosophers Socrates and Plato, and according to its meaning, debate means to reveal the contradictions in the mind of the disputant and to reach the truth through discussion." [2; 405].

"A person - writes Farabi, - can reach truth or philosophy only through dialectical debate" [2; 405]. Farabi considers dialectic to be an "art of training" necessary to win an argument, to prepare a person to engage in theoretical science based on concrete knowledge, and to make correct decisions in everyday life. "If the first goal of a dialectic argument is to refute, then to prove is its second goal" [2; 364] writes. The dialectical method of proof, according to Farabi, "is not only a method of question and answer, but also a strategy and tactics of arguing, as a result of which victory over the opponent" [5; 104].

As a vivid example of the scientific debate in the Middle Ages, one can point to the disputes between scientists in the field of computational mathematics. It is known from the history of mathematics that Al-Khorazmi created a new direction of calculation that contradicted the existing "Abak" method of calculation in his time. "In the 10th-12th centuries, this scientific struggle between the arithmetic of Abacus and the arithmetic of calculation associated with the name of al-Khwarizmi played an important role in the

development of mathematics in Western Europe" [6; 58]. The prominent representative of the Abacist, the Abacus arithmetic, was the French scientist, Pope Herbert Orichsky, later known as Sylvester. It is worth noting that algorists always prevailed over abacists in scientific debates because Khorezm's arithmetic was able to provide specialists with a convenient and accurate mathematical apparatus. As a result, Abak lost its prestige. The direction of algorists later in the second half of the 20th century led to the large-scale use and development of computational mathematics and techniques in various fields of the national economy, including in science.

Abu Hamid al-Ghazali's comments on the art of arguing are extremely valuable from a scientific point of view. Ghazali "was one of the first to understand the necessity of finding a way of common consensus (murosai madora) between the Middle East, Arab Muslim philosophy, Sufism, Sharia and Islam, and was serious about realizing this way. showed struggle" [7; 518] is a great philosopher and scholar. Part I of his treatise "Ihyou-ulumid din" ("Revival of Religious Sciences") "The Book of Science" consists of 7 chapters, of which 4 chapters are devoted only to the procedures and conditions of debate.

Ghazali consistently defended the foundations of Islam and Sharia, accusing Aristotle, Farabi, Ibn Miskawayh, and Ibn Sina of damaging the religion in three important matters, and doubting the foundations of the religion in 17 matters. tried to rationalize.

DISCUSSION

As an orthodox Islamic theoretician, Ghazali explains the reasons and nature of the debate from the theological point of view. Nevertheless, his views on the rules and moral norms that the parties should follow in the debate have not lost their importance from the point of view of modern epistemology. In his observation, Ghazali explained in detail the eight conditions for conducting a debate. According to him, it is possible to reach the truth in the debate and expect positive results only if the participants of the debate comply with these conditions. The first three of the eight conditions are directly theological.

The creative heritage of Abu Hamid Ghazali is an integral part not only of the Islamic world, but also of the spiritual heritage of all humanity. Therefore, many Eastern and Western scientists have studied his religious and philosophical works. However, the studies of European and Russian scientists do not provide complete information about Ghazali's logical views.

Sa'duddin Masud bin Umar Taftazani is one of the Central Asian scholars who continued the research of the great scholars of the East mentioned above. If we pay attention to Taftazani's work, it is worth noting that Umar Taftazani actively participated in scientific debates held regularly in the presence of Amir Temur. In his opinion, arguing is not only a tool to get rid of errors in thinking, but also a ground for creating new knowledge. "Saduddin Taftazani made a great contribution to the development of theology as a science by applying logical conclusions to Islamic philosophy" [7; 373] is an thinker.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it should be recognized that the Middle Ages are defined by the formation of the scientific way of thinking in the philosophy and science of the Muslim East, the development of the norms of scientific rationality and their application in

research. The philosophy and theology of this period was rich in many important scientific and creative ideas consisting of critical and analytical analysis. In particular, the debates between Jabari and Qadari, Khawarij and Murji, Mutakallim and Mu'tazilites, Khorezmi and Abak, Ibn Sina and Beruni, Ghazali and Ibn Rushd were considered normal in the Islamic world. However, it is interesting that, apart from a very small number of scholars with a reformist attitude, for some reason, the spirit of scientific debate and criticism is almost absent in the Muslim world today. In this regard, Professor Sh.Madayeva said that "the entire Muslim world, in particular, the science of Central Asia, literally lost its scientific paradigmatic system after the renaissance of the 14th-15th centuries" [4; 14] is reasonable.

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LOGISTIK TRANSPORT TIZIMLARIDA YUKLARNI YETKAZIB BERISHNI
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Annotatsiya : Ushbu maqola logistika sohasida buyurtmachilarni yuklarini behavotr va bezarar yetkazib berishni va vaqtida olib borishni loyihalashtitishdan iborat.

Kalit So'zlar:Yuklarni yetkazib berishdagi qo'yiladigan qonun-qoidalar,

Yuklarni yetkazib berish tizimi qatnashchilari, Ekspeditorlar, Tashish jarayonining tashkilotchisi, Yuklarni o'z vaqtida yetkazib berishni loyihalashtirish,Intermodal va multimodal tashishlarda ishtirok etuvchi transport vositalari.

Buyurtmachining talablari va asosiy hamkorlar haqidagi axborotlar asosida operator(yukni yetkazib berish bilan shug'ullanadigan firma) tashish rejalarini ishlab chiqar ekan,tashish sxemasini,maxsus ekspeditorlik,yoki transport firmalarini tanlaydi.Ishlab chiqilgan yukni yetkazib berish rejalaridan biri mijozning buyurtmalari bilan taqqoslash orqali tanlanadi. Buyurtmachining talablari hamda o'zining asosiy sheriklari(partner) haqida tezkor ma'lumotlar asosida firmaning dispatcher-operatori yetkazib berishning bir nechta variantlarini ishlab chiqadi,tashish sxemasini va provayderlarni,shu bilan birga tanlangan tashish sxemasiga qarab tashishga jalb etish mumkin bo'lgan maxsus ekspeditorlik va transport firmalarini aniqlaydi. Rasmiylashtirilgan buyurtma operator tomonidan nafaqat tashishni rejalashtirishda, balki mijozlar bilan ishlash hisobini olib borishda ham foydalaniladi.Tuzilgan shartnomaga ko'ra firma tashish jarayonlarini,ekspeditorlik va boshqa xizmatlarni bajarish bo'yicha barcha javobgarliklarni o'z zimmasiga oladi. Yuklarni yetkazib berish tizimlarining o'ziga xos xususiyatlaridan biri-ularning ko'p variantligidir.Hozirda yuklarni yetkazib berishda ishtirok etuvchi korxonalarining soni ortib bormoqda.Bu esa o'z navbatida yuklarni yetkazib berish variantlarini ortib ketishiga olib keladi.,Yuklarni yetkazib berish"materillarni yetkazib berish,taxlash,saqlash,o'rab-chirmash,yiriklashtirish hamda har xil transport vositasida tashish operatsiyalarini o'z ichiga oladi.Bunga yana mashrutni tanlash,harakat grafigini tuzish kabilar ham kiradi.Bu operatsiyalarning asosiy maqsadi ishlab chiqarish va istemolchi orasidagi xududiy ayriliqlarni bartaraf etishdir.Transport-texnologik jarayon sanab o'tilgan operatsiyalarni ketma-ketbajarilishi va yukni yetkazib berishning yagona tizimini tashkil etar ekan,uning asosiy maqsadi mijozlarning yuklarni yetkazib berishga qo'ygan talablarini qondirishga qaratilgan.Yuklarni yetkazib berish bo'yicha konkret buyurtmani bajarayotganda firma operatori yetkazib berish sxemasini aniqlashi transport va notransport operatsiyalar va tashishda ishtirok etuvchilarni ro'yxatini aniqlaydi.Expeditorlar-tashish jarayonida har xil turdagi transport vositalari

qatnashib bir-birini to'ldiradi. Tashish jarayoni bajarishda barcha qatnashchilarning xatti-harakatlari muvofiqlashtirigan bo'lishi kerak. Tashish jarayonini tashkil etishda ekspeditor jismoniy yoki yuridik shaxs sifatida vositachi vazifasini bajarib yuklarni o'z nomidan transportirovka qiladi. Transport-ekspeditsiya xizmatlari yuklarni ishlab chiqaruvchilardan istemolchiga yetkazish jarayonining tarkibiy qismi hisoblanadi. Ekspeditorlar tashish jarayonining asosiy tashkil etuvchisi sifatida yuklarni o'z vaqtida va eng sarf-harajatlar bilan eshikdan eshikkacha tashib berishni ta'minlashi kerak. Ekspeditorlik faoliyatini to'g'ri tashkil etish transport ishining unmdorligini 20-30% gacha oshirish mumkin.

Izlanishlar shuni ko'rsatadiki, Germaniyada avtomobillarda tashishning 80%i ekspeditorlar orqali amalga oshirilgan ekan.

Transport-ekspeditorlik korxonalarini har xil xizmatlarni bajaradi:

1) tijorat-huquqiy xarakterdagi xizmatlar:

- tezlik, qulaylik va tashish sharti narxi bo'yicha ratsional transport turini tanlash;

- tashish shartlarini yuk qabul qiluvchi va jo'natuvchilarga tushuntirish, tovarlarning oxirgi narxini kalkulyatsiya qilishga ko'maklashish;

- tashuvchilar bilan shartnoma tuzish;

- yuk egasi ko'rgan zararlarni undirib olish maqsadida tashuvchi va qabul qilib oluvchilardan yuklarni yetkazib berish davrida aniqlangan nuqsonlar dalolatnomasini olish;

- transport korxonalarini va yuk egalari bilan hisob-kitob ishlarini bajarish;

2) tezkor ishlab chiqarish xarakteridagi xizmatlar:

- kichik partiyadagi yuklarni tanlash butlab kata partiyalar holatga keltirish;

- yuk jo'natuvchining omboridan yukni ortish yoki ortish-tushirish punktiga yoki ortish-tushirish punktlarida yuklarni bir transport bir transport omboridan boshqa transport omboriga yetkazib berish.

Ekspeditor, xalqaro tashish operatori yoki transport-logistik firma operatorining asosiy vazifasi yetkazib berish jarayoni loyihalash va tizimdagi barcha ishtirokchilarning ishini muvofiqlashtirishdan iborat. Bu esa o'z navbatida yuk jo'natuvchi va qabul qiluvchilarni yukni yetkazib berish ishlari bilan bog'liq barcha masalalardan ozod etadi. Ma'lumki yuklarni o'z vaqtida yetkazib berish logistic tizimlar faoliyatining asosiy mezonlaridan biri hisoblanadi. Yuklarni yetkazib berish vaqti tasodifiy bo'lib juda ko'p omillar ta'sirida shakllanadi. Yuklarni yetkazib berishda transport-texnologik jarayonlar bir qancha bosqichlardan tashkil topgan. Yuklarni yetkazib berish vaqti har bir bosqichda qanday tashkil etilishiga bog'liq. Transport xizmatini ko'rsatish tizimini jarayonlarini ketma-ket yoki parallel ravishda bajariluvchi elementlar jarayonlardan iborat tuzilma ko'rinishida ifodalash mumkin.

Transport logistikasi transport ishlab chiqarish, ta'minot, sotish ishlarining integratsiyasi hamda moddiy oqimlar harakatini optimal variant bo'yicha tashkil etishga asoslanadi.

Bugungi kunda transport korxonalarini o'z faoliyatini qayta ko'rib chiqishlari va uni iste'molchilar talabini qondirishga qaratishlari kerak. Ishlab chiqaruvchilar o'z tovarlarini sotishda ularni olib borib berish transport vositasining turini tanlash va tashishni tashkil etish kabi masalalarni yechishlari kerak.

Bilamiz hozirgi knda o'zbekiston respublikasida eng arzon transport turi bu temir yo'l transporti hisoblanadi. Biz hozirgi kunda dengizga yoki okeanga chiqishga imkonimiz yo'qligi bu bizning bir taraflama iqtisodiyotimizga salbiy tasir ko'rsatadi, qanday deyishiz mumkin-agarda bizda dengizga chiqishga imkon bo'lganda edi biz turli xil tovarlarni turli davlatlardan hozirgi kunda havo transportidan yoki temir yo'l transportidan foydalanib olib kelamiz. Havo transprt bi uchun eng qimmatga tushadigan transport turlaridan hisoblanadi. Agar biz havo transportidan tashiydigan yuklarimizni suv transportidan amalga oshirsak bu bizga har tamonlama arzonga tushadi. Masalan yoqilg'I va yuklarni sig'imi va ularni olib kelishdagi bir davlatdan ikkinchi davlatga kirgandagi rastamoshkali. Endi bularni teskari yani bizga ozgina salbiy tomonini ham aytib o'tishimiz kerak, agar biz suv transportidan foydalansak bunda biz buyurtma qilgan buyurtmalalrimiz kecikib kelishi muhin shu taraflama suv transportida qiyinchiligi bor. Hozirgi kunda logistikaning turli xil soxalari yuk tashishga mo'ljallangan soxalari rivojlanyabdi. Bu birga davrlar o'rtasida ko'plab shartnomalar imzolanib ularning iqtisodiyotiga ham juda yaxshi natija ko'rsatadi.

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Jahon tarixi kafedrasida mustaqil izlanuvchisi

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada respublikada tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirish maqsadida O'zLiDeP partiyasi tomonidan tashkil etilgan "Ishbilarmon ayol" ko'rik-tanlovining tarixiy ahamiyati va Buxoro viloyati xotin-qizlarining ijtimoiy-siyosiy faolligini oshirishdagi o'rni haqida bayon qilinadi.

Kalit so'zlar. Partiya, gender tenglik, Buxoro, xotin-qizlar, loyihalar, ijtimoiy-siyosiy faollik

Аннотация. В данной статье описано историческое значение конкурса «Ishbilarmon ayol», организованного партией УзЛиДеП в целях развития предпринимательства в республике и его роль в повышении общественно-политической активности женщин Бухарской области.

Ключевые слова. партия, гендерное равенство, Бухара, женщины, проекты, общественно-политическая деятельность

Abstract. This article describes the historical significance of the "Ishbilarmon ayol" competition, organized by the UzLiDeP party in order to develop entrepreneurship in the republic and its role in increasing the socio-political activity of women in the Bukhara region.

Keywords. party, gender equality, Bukhara, women, projects, social and political activities

So'nggi yarim asrda xotin-qizlar tadbirkorligini rivojlantirish muhim jarayonlardan biri sifatida butun dunyo ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy hayotiga ancha ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatmoqda. Mutaxassislarning fikriga ko'ra, aynan xotin-qizlar tadbirkorligining salohiyati jahon yalpi ichki mahsulotini ikki barobarga oshirishi mumkin. Ijtimoiy sohaga yo'naltirilgan biznes, ya'ni bolalar va yoshlarni har tomonlama yuksaltirish va ularga ta'lim berish sohasidagi loyihalarning 90 foizi aynan xotin-qizlar tomonidan amalga oshirilayotgani muhim jihat hisoblanadi.

Mustaqillikning dastlabki yillaridan boshlab mamlakat ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy va siyosiy hayotining barcha jabhalarida xotin-qizlarning faolligini oshirish, ularning ta'lim va kasbiy ko'nikmalar olishi hamda bandligini ta'minlashga har tomonlama ko'maklashish, tadbirkorlik tashabbuslarini yanada qo'llab-quvvatlash borasida qator ishlar amalga oshirilib kelinmoqda¹. Xususan, turli tashkilotlar hamda partiyalar tomonidan ilgari surilgan va hayotga tadbqiq qilingan dasturlar, tanlovlar, davra suhbatlari va seminarlarni misol qila olamiz.

Siyosiy partiyalar tashabbusi bilan tashkil qilingan ko'rin-tanlovlar qatoriga "Ayol borki –olam munavvar", "Ma'rifatli ayol" (Milliy tiklanish demokratik partiyasi), "Ona tabiatni asraylik", "Yashil yillik umummilliy loyihasi" (O'zbekiston Ekologik partiyasi),

¹ <https://yuz.uz/uz/news/xotin-qizlarni-qollab-quvvatlash-ularning-jamiyat-hayotidagi-faol-ishtirokini-taminlash-tizimini-yanada-takomillashtirish-chora-tadbirlari-togrisida>

"Yoshlar kelajak tayanchi", "Jinoyatsiz kelajak sari", "Gender tengligi davr talabi" (O'zbekiston Xalq demokratik partiyasi), "Tozalik yo'lida birlashaylik", "Adolatchi ayol bong uradi" (O'zbekiston Adolat sotsial demokratik partiyasi) "Ayol –yuksak ma'naviyat sohibasi", "Bunyodkor ayollar", "Ishbilarmon ayol", "Farovon oila" (O'zLiDeP) kabilarni kiritishimiz mumkin.

O'zbekiston Prezidenti Sh.M.Mirziyoyev rahbarligida ayollar uchun doimiy ish joylarini yaratish va shu bilan bir qatorda, oilaviy biznes, kasanachilik, hunarmandchilik, tomorqa xo'jaligini keng rivojlantirish ishlari bo'yicha chora-tadbirlarni ko'rish vazifalari belgilanishi bilan ko'rik-tanlovlar ham ma'naviy, ham moddiy jihatdan yangi bosqichga ko'tarildi. Birgina Buxoro viloyati miqyosida tahlil qiladigan bo'lsak, partiyalar tomonidan yil davomida 20 dan ortiq loyiha va ko'rik-tanlovlar tashkil qilinib, unda 50 mingdan ortiq xotin-qizlar iqtisodiy islohotlar, ma'naviy yangilanish va jamiyat demokratlashuvi jarayonlarida ishtirok etmoqdalar.

Xotin-qizlarni ijtimoiy-huquqiy qo'llab-quvvatlash, ularning kasbiy, ma'naviy va intellektual o'sishiga ko'maklashish, bandlik masalalarini hal qilish, mehnat qilishlari uchun yetarli shart-sharoitlarni ta'minlash va yaxshilash, ayniqsa, qishloq va chekka hududlarda tadbirkorlik faoliyatiga jalb qilish masalalarini o'zining asosiy vazifalaridan biri sifatida belgilab olgan tadbirkorlar va ishbiarmonlar harakati – O'zbekiston Liberal-demokratik partiyasi ko'plab ko'rik-tanlov, loyiha, seminar va davra suhbatlari tashkil qilish orqali partiya tomonidan ilgari surilayotgan dasturlarni yanada tezroq xalqqa yetkazishni maqsad qilgan.

Respublika ishbiarmon ayollarini birlashtirish maqsadida O'zLiDeP tomonidan 2016-yildan "Ishbiarmon ayol" respublika ko'rik-tanlovi tashkil qilindi. Tanlovning asosiy maqsadi xotin-qizlar o'rtasida tadbirkorlik va fermerlik faoliyatini yanada rivojlantirish, ular rahbarlik qilayotgan tadbirkorlik subyektlari va fermer xo'jaliklari o'rtasida xo'jalik aloqalarini kengaytirishga ko'maklashish, tadbirkorlikni sifat jihatdan rivojlantirishda ilg'or tajribalarni ommalashtirish hisoblanadi. Buxoro viloyatida ham ushbu ko'rik-tanlov ishbiarmon ayollar va tadbirkorlik faoliyatini endi boshlagan xotin-qizlar faoliyatiga ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatdi, Misol tariqasida, ko'rik-tanlovda o'tgan davr mobaynida 6 mingdan ziyod buxorolik xotin-qizlar ishtirok etdi².

"Go'zal va betakrorimsan, muqaddas Vatanim, jonim senga fido, O'zbekistonim!" shiori ostida mustaqillikning 25 yilligiga bag'ishlab ilk marotada "Ishbiarmon ayol" ko'rik-tanlovi ta'sis qilindi³. Ushbu tanlov faol, shijoatli, izlanuvchan, tashabbuskor, tadbirkor va fermer xotin-qizlar o'rtasida o'tkazilib, xotin-qizlarni partiya harakat dasturidan xabardor qilish, bu orqali esa partiya tarafdorlari safini yanada kengaytirishga xizmat qilishi ko'zda tutildi.

O'zLiDeP Buxoro viloyati Kengashi tomonidan 2016-yil 20-iyulda "Ishbiarmon ayol" ko'rik-tanlovi viloyat bosqichi bo'lib o'tdi. Har bir shahar va tumanlardan munosib ko'rilgan 3 nafardan ishtirokchilar Viloyat bosqichi g'olibligi uchun ishtirok etdi. Ishtirokchilar innovatsion loyihalari, fermer xo'jaligini rivojlantirish bo'yicha erishgan

² <https://uzlidep.uz/uz/news-of-party/12817>

³ O'zbekiston Liberal-demokratik partiyasi Siyosiy Kengashi Ijroiya qo'mitasi 2016-yil 25-yanvardagi 01-08/16-sonli qarori

yutuq va natijalari nusxalari, rasm va videolar "Baholash mezonlari" asosida xolis baholandi. 4 ta nominatsiya bo'yicha yuqori natijaga erishgan ishtirokchilar ko'rik-tanlovning respublika bosqichida qatnashish huquqini qo'lga kiritishdi. "Eng yaxshi tadbirkor ayol" nominatsiyasi g'olibligini G'ijduvon tumani "G'ijduvon mashhurasini" xususiy korxonasi rahbari Zamira Xaydarovna Safarova, "Eng yaxshi fermer ayol" nominatsiyasi g'olibligini Jondor tuman "G'afurova Sidiqa Ziyodullayevna" fermer xo'jaligi rahbari Sidiqa Ziyodullayeva G'afurova, "Eng yaxshi hunarmand" nominatsiyasi g'olibligini G'ijduvon tumani yakka tartibdagi hunarmand, kashtachi Mavluda Ibodullayevna Narzullayeva, "Muruvvatli ishbilarmon ayol" nominatsiyasi g'olibligini Peshku tumani "Malishoyak" fermer xo'jaligi rahbari Sanam Baqoyevna Jumayevalar sovrindor sifatida yuqori baholandi va respublika bosqichiga chiqishdi⁴. Ko'rik-tanlov ilk marotaba tashkil qilinganligiga qaramasdan tarixiy ahamiyat kasb etdi. 2016-yilda O'zLiDeP Buxoro viloyati Kengashi a'zolari 13113 nafar kishi bo'lib, shundan xotin-qizlar 6194 nafar ya'ni 47 foizni tashkil qilgan bo'lsa, 2017-yilda 17392 nafar kishi a'zo bo'lib, shundan 8390 nafarini ya'ni 48 foizini xotin-qizlar tashkil qildi⁵. Bunda ikkita alohida jihatni ko'rsatib o'tsak bo'ladi. Birinchidan, 2017-yildan islohotlarning yangi bosqichga ko'tarilganligi va O'zLiDeP partiyasi dasturlarining amalga oshirish mexanizmlarining takomillashtirilishi, ikkinchidan, mamlakat iqtisodiyotida xotin-qizlar ishtirokidagi xususiy sektor ulushi va ahamiyatini oshirish, tadbirkorlik rivojida ayollarning ishtirokini yanada kuchaytirishni qo'llab-quvvatlash maqsadida tashkil qilingan ko'rik-tanlovlarga viloyat xotin-qizlari tomonidan bo'lgan e'tibor samarasidir.

O'zLiDeP Buxoro viloyati Kengashi tomonidan 2017-2019-yillar davomida "Ishbilarmon ayol", "Bunyodkor ayollar", "Sog'lom oila –mustahkam oila", "Durdona", "Farovon oila" kabi viloyat xotin-qizlarining ta'lim va kasbiy ko'nikmalar olishlari, tadbirkorligini qo'llab-quvvatlash, iqtidorli yosh xotin-qizlarni aniqlash va ularning qobiliyatlarini to'g'ri yo'naltirish, oilalarda ma'naviy-axloqiy muhitni yaxshilash va ularning farovonlik darajasini oshirish masalalariga bag'ishlangan qator ko'rik-tanlov va tadbirlar tashkil qilindi. Ushbu davr oralig'ida partiya a'zoliciga qabul qilingan xotin-qizlar soni 40 foizga ko'tarilganini ko'rish quvonarli hol.

"Zamonaviy tashabbuskor ayol", "Yilning muruvvatli ishbilarmon ayoli", "Qishloqni ijtimoiy rivojlantirishda faollik ko'rsatgan fermer ayol", "Investitsiyalarni jalb qilishda tashabbus ko'rsatgan ishbilarmon ayol", "Eng yosh, faol ayol tadbirkor" kabi yangi nominatsiyalarning tashkil qilinishi Buxoro viloyati miqyosida xotin-qizlar o'rtasida xususiy tadbirkorlik va fermer xo'jaliklarini yuritish ishlariga qiziqishlarini yanada oshirdi.

Mamlakatimiz mustaqilligining 28 yilligiga bag'ishlab "Jonajon O'zbekistonim, mangu bo'l omon!" shiori ostida o'tkazilgan "Ishbilarmon ayol-2019" ko'rik-tanlovi respublika bosqichida faxrli 2-o'rinni "Ark travel" sayyohlik kompaniyasi rahbari Inobat Karimova Sunnatovna egalladi⁶. Bunday e'tibor va e'tirof samarasi o'laroq Inobat Karimova tomonidan 2019-yilning o'zida yosh, bilimli, ingliz tili va yurtimiz tarixidan yaxshi xabardor yoshlarga 25 ta yangi ish o'rni yaratildi.

⁴ O'zLiDeP Buxoro viloyati Kengashi joriy arxivi, 2016-yil ma'lumoti

⁵ O'zLiDeP Buxoro viloyati Kengashi "Ayollar qanoti" joriy arxivi, 2016-2017-yil ma'lumoti

⁶ <https://uzlidep.uz/news-of-party/4851>

"Ishbilarmon ayol-2020" ko'rik-tanloving Respublika bosqichi oldingilaridan tubdan farq qildi. Sababi O'zLiDeP tomonidan xotin-qizlarni oilaviy tadbirkorlikka, kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlik, fermerlikka jalb etish hamda bandligiga ko'maklashish orqali yosh oilalarni qo'llab-quvvatlash, iqtidorlarini ro'yobga chiqarish, tashabbuslarini qo'llab-quvvatlash borasidagi ishlarga bu yilgi pandemiya sharoitida e'tibor yanada kuchaytirildi. "Zamonaviy tashabbuskor ayol" nominatsiyasi bo'yicha viloyat bosqichida g'olib bo'lgan matolarga dizayn va ishlov berish bilan shug'ullanuvchi Hamdamova Dilafro'z Sharipovna, respublika bosqichida "Yilning muruvvatli ishbilarmon ayoli" nominatsiyasi g'olibligini qo'lga kiritdi. Peshku tumanida bugungi kunda 35 nafar xotin-qizlarni doimiy ish o'рни bilan band qildi.

2021-2022-yillarga mo'ljallangan "Xotin-qizlar ishbilarmonligini oshirish"⁷ dasturini amalga oshirish maqsadida har bir mahallada ishsiz, uyda o'tirgan xotin-qizlar bandligini ta'minlash, ularni doimiy daromad manbaiga ega qilish, tadbirkorlik faoliyatlarini boshlashlariga ko'maklashish, shu bilan birga ayollar orasidagi ishsizlik darajasini kamaytirish maqsadida tanlov va uchrashuvlar tashkil qilindi. "Ishbilarmon ayol-2022" ko'rik tanlovida "Qishloqni ijtimoiy rivojlantirishda faollik ko'rsatgan fermer ayol" nominatsiyasi bo'yicha Buxoro shahridagi "Banoaz tekstil" MChJ rahbari, ko'p tarmoqli tadbirkor, «Mehnat shuhrati» ordeni soxibasi Mahtob Adilova, "Yilning muruvvatli ishbilarmon ayoli" nominatsiyasi bo'yicha viloyat markazidagi "Malika Sulton" oilaviy korxonada rahbari Yulduz Raximova, "Eng yosh, faol ayol tadbirkor" nominatsiyasi bo'yicha Buxoro shahridagi "Saodatxon tikuv uyi - 2021" MChJ rahbari, korxonada huzuridagi BPT raisi Saodatxon Sadilloeva, "Zamonaviy tashabbuskor ayol" nominatsiyasida shahardagi "Aholiga sayyor servis va konsalting xizmatlar ko'rsatish" MChJ raisi Shaxnoza Djurayevalar g'oliblikni qo'lga kiritdilar.

Buxoro viloyatida 2017-yildan xotin-qizlarning mavqeyi va rolini yuksaltirish, huquq hamda manfaatlarini ta'minlash, ularning ijtimoiy-siyosiy, iqtisodiy faolligini oshirish, umuman, hayotning barcha jabhasini modernizatsiya qilishdagi ishtirokini kengaytirish uchun qator davra suhbatlari, ko'rik-tanlovlar, seminar va ommaviy tadbirlar o'tkazilib kelinmoqda.

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⁷ O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Sh.M. Mirziyoyevning Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkiloti Bosh Assambleyasining 75-sessiyasidagi nutqidagi kelib chiqadigan ustuvor vazifalar to'g'risida// <https://lex.uz/docs/-5248393?ONDATE=30.09.2020%2000>

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IMPLEMENTATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE CORPORATE GOVERNANCE
SYSTEM IN UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract: *In the below article analyzes the implementation of a corporate governance system in joint-stock companies and banks of Uzbekistan, an analysis of current corporate governance in accordance with global principles CG and diversification of the national corporate governance, as well as the way of developing corporate governance and it's role on attracting investments.*

Keywords. *CG, OECD, principles, diversification, corporate code, strategic management, corporate management, Governance Code, EUC*

Introduction.

Currently, there is rapid development in the field of corporate governance on a global scale. The main goal of economic reforms implemented in our country is to accelerate economic activity on the basis of property diversity, transfer property from state ownership to the non-state sector, and thereby create various self-governing private economic units. It is not a secret to anyone today. The success of such economic reforms carried out in our country largely depends on the effective reactivation of expropriated properties, establishment of joint ventures, transformation of enterprises into joint-stock companies, especially the development of small and private entrepreneurship. On this basis, special importance is attached to the establishment of corporately managed links of the economy by turning most state-owned enterprises and organizations into joint-stock companies.

The effect of this is clearly visible in the example of measures taken to liberalize the economy, introduce market principles of management in industries, and create a favorable business environment. However, it is gratifying that such positive changes are being achieved in our country at a time when the global financial and economic crisis caused by the pandemic is still ongoing, the demand in the markets has decreased sharply, the instability of the economic situation, and the decrease in investment activity have a negative effect on the economy of many countries.

In fact, in recent years, priority has been given to the foundation of completely new sectors of the economy, especially to the modernization of their management methods. The development strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev is important in terms of development strategy and effective management of joint-stock companies. The Leader of our state touched on this at the meeting and said that our radical change of principles and approaches in the corporate management system made a great contribution in ensuring that it corresponds to the real market relations and in abandoning conservative views, but also in the establishment and work of joint-stock companies all over the world. At the time when corporate management was recognized as the main method, he emphasized that the work being carried out in this

regard is not satisfactory, and that there are still many tasks to be performed. He said that the corporate method is an important condition for the transition to the market economy, that it is vital to study the experience of developed countries in this regard, and that it is especially important to attract young professionals who have a thorough knowledge of the field and can apply modern management and marketing methods in practice.

Analysis of literature on the topic

At the same time, an in-depth analysis of the path of development of our country, today's world market situation has changed dramatically, and the competition is becoming more and more intense in the conditions of globalization [1].

Today, an effective corporate governance system is considered a decisive factor in making investment decisions[2], and for this reason, a company without a corporate governance system does not have the opportunity to become a full market participant in order to be competitive and attractive for investment. In world practice, the main criterion for such serious attention to corporate governance in the last decade is the desire to create a safer and more comfortable environment for investors [4].

According to the Code of Corporate Governance of the Republic of Uzbekistan, corporate governance is the effective organization, modernization and development of JSC activities in order to achieve a balance of interests of the executive body of a joint-stock company, its supervisory board, shareholders, representatives of the labor team and other interested parties, including creditors. is a system of mutual relations aimed at ensuring the technical and technological rearmament of production capacities, the production of a competitive product and its export to foreign markets .

The theoretical and methodological foundations of some aspects of the corporate management system have been researched by the above scientists and other scientists. However, it shows that the issue of implementing the corporate governance system in joint-stock companies is not covered and there are not enough research works to improve the efficiency of corporate governance in our republic.

Research methodology

Different methods were used in the process of conducting research on this scientific work. Deductive methods were used in data collection and sorting. The results obtained as a result of the research were drawn as a final conclusion through the method of induction. Statistics have been widely used to compare financial and non-financial data and obtain research results. At the same time, the relationship between corporate governance and organizational behavior was studied through the method of analysis in conducting scientific research. The synthesis method was used to calculate the generalization of the discussion.

Analysis and results

The conducted researches and studies show that further deepening of structural reforms in the economy, revitalization of investment activities of enterprises, wide attraction of foreign investments, first of all direct foreign investments, and their effective use, production In order to modernize, technical and technological re-equipment, create new jobs and, on this basis, to ensure stable and rapid development of our national economy, a large amount of funds are allocated from the republican budget.

By reforming corporate governance, creating a favorable environment for attracting foreign direct investment, increasing the efficiency of the company, increasing the openness and transparency of the activities of the providing institutions in joint-stock companies, showing their attractiveness to potential investors, including foreign partners, introducing modern methods of corporate management, strengthening the role of shareholders in corporate management, strategic management, and ensuring the stable growth of the company's economy.

Today, Uzbekistan, one of the independent countries of Central Asia, led the reform and improvement of the corporate governance system, and as a result of the implementation of the reform program, significant changes were made to the country's corporate governance system. Nevertheless, despite the recent changes and improvements in corporate governance, we do not know whether corporate governance practices are implemented in accordance with the global principles of corporate governance.

It should be noted that even though corporate governance reforms are being implemented in Uzbekistan at a rapid pace, a number of unsolved problems have arisen in the corporate governance system. The main problem is joint-stock companies in which the state is the main shareholder.

The need for further development of corporate governance is related to the possibility of achieving positive results with its help:

- increasing the company's investment attractiveness;
- attract investors ready for long-term investment of financial resources;
- increase the efficiency of activity;
- reducing the cost of obtaining bank loans;
- increasing the market value of the enterprise;
- facilitating access to capital markets;
- improve the image and reputation of the company.

In addition, the introduction and active application of the basic principles of corporate governance in the practice of the organization can have a direct economic effect. By improving the existing corporate governance system, local business entities can expect to receive additional premiums on their share prices, ranging from 20 to 50% [14].

Currently, the main tasks of improving corporate governance practices of Uzbek companies are as follows:

- dissemination of international experience;
- normative legal protection of rights and interests of owners active participation in regulation;
- focus on attracting investments.

For this, it is advisable to conduct a number of activities in the following directions:

1. formation of an effective mechanism to prevent the illegal write-off of uncertified securities;
2. dissemination of the principle of openness and transparency;

3. developing strict rules and procedures for corporate acquisition by formulating and clarifying the procedure for the acquisition of more than 30 percent of ordinary shares;
4. modernization of the current procedure for establishing and liquidating legal entities;
5. clarification of the process of formation of the board of directors;
6. implementation of the principle of variability in relation to models of distribution of management functions and strategic management of a collegial or single body;
7. improvement of the mechanism for resolving disputes within the corporation.

Today, it can be argued that the implementation of these measures is being carried out step by step. In particular, it should be noted that the new Corporate Governance Code was adopted in 2019. According to the country's leadership, this will increase investors' confidence in the domestic stock market and increase the efficiency of organizations.

The specific features of the corporate governance system are mainly determined by general economic factors, state policy, the level of competition, specific features of the legal and economic environment, business ethics, and the corporation's awareness of its social responsibility to society, for example, in the field of ecology.

Signs of an effective corporate governance system defined by the World Bank:

- 1) transparency of financial and other business information about the company's activities, the process and results of monitoring the managers' activities;
- 2) to protect and ensure the rights and interests of all shareholders;
- 3) independence of the directors of the corporation in defining the strategy, approving business plans, making other important decisions, appointing managers, monitoring, replacing managers if necessary;
- 4) maximizing financial flows (profits) and, at the same time, payments to shareholders.

The international principles of corporate governance are expressed as follows. European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) Corporate Practices and Good Business Practices. This document was prepared in 1997 by the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development together with the company "Kupere and Laybrand" in order to better understand what aspects are considered most when making investment decisions by reputable creditors and investors.

On the basis of the five principles of the European Union Cooperation Organization (EUC), Euroshareholders has developed its program, the main principles of corporate governance, which include a number of principles regarding the company's objectives, voting rights, protection against takeovers, the right to information and the role of the board of directors. recommendations are reflected.

Institutional investors, such as CalPRES (California Public Employees' Retirement System), one of the largest and most active pension funds in the USA, play an important role in the development of the shareholder movement. This fund was established in the

early 1980s and invests in foreign companies in addition to operating in the American financial market.

Internationally recognized model principles are the basis of the main principles used in our republic today. The management system of the joint-stock company must ensure the implementation of the principles of corporate governance. Unfortunately, one of the problems that exist today is the insufficient study of advanced foreign experience in corporate business management by the management and managers of most joint-stock companies, as well as the lack of a comprehensive approach by the authorities of this issue control and management of enterprise activities. has a negative impact on the processes. These control and management bodies do not sufficiently take into account the specific aspects of the implementation of the management processes of joint-stock companies.

From the above, it can be concluded that today there is no single model of corporate governance that can be used for all companies of the country. Based on many developed and transition economies countries use the option of combining individual parts of different models.

Currently, the national model of corporate governance in Uzbekistan is undergoing the stages of improvement. Many generally accepted principles of corporate governance are reflected in national legislation. However, the practice of their implementation and traditions of corporate behavior have only just begun to form. Many issues related to corporate behavior are not legal and are moral rather than legal in nature. Therefore, it is appropriate to develop a corporate code of conduct, taking into account the foreign experience and the characteristics of the national practice of corporate management. In it, the foundation for the formation of ethical standards in the field of corporate management and corporate culture should be laid. This also helps to increase the investment attractiveness of national companies.

Conclusions and suggestions

Thus, the learned international experience, as well as the procedure decided in practice, determine the need to introduce the institute of corporate consultants into the management bodies of joint-stock companies. The introduction of the Institute of Corporate Consultants will increase the level of legal protection of the republic's shareholders, especially minority shareholders, and will enable more effective consideration of their legal interests in the performance of the management bodies of joint-stock companies.

On the other hand, there are different opinions regarding the strict reliance on the principle of voluntariness. However, many experts believe that the principles of advanced corporate governance should be implemented on the basis of combining the efforts of government bodies, investor organizations, financial intermediaries and associations. According to the assessment of the level of compliance of the corporate governance system with the principles of OECD in 27 developing countries, the corporate governance system in Uzbekistan meets the average requirements (medium compliance). [16]

The development of corporate governance is also related to privatization through the transformation of state property into joint-stock companies. As a result of such works, many joint stock companies were established in our country. The fact that large enterprises,

which make a significant contribution to the growth of the country's gross domestic product, operate in the form of joint-stock companies is also a sign that the development of the field of corporate management is of great importance.

Masaru Khomman, director of the Tashkent office of the European Development Bank, said that reducing state participation in the economy and stimulating the development of the private sector is an urgent task in most countries of the world. A well-thought-out strategy for the privatization of state property is being implemented in Uzbekistan, and the fact that managers have in-depth knowledge is an important factor in ensuring the success of this process.

1. It was noted above that one of the most important issues today is to build the structure of corporate organizations such as a joint-stock company in our country and to determine the main principles and procedures of their activities, their legal status, and the formation of a complex of corporate law norms that regulate the rights and obligations of shareholders and other participants in corporate relations. we passed.

The origins and stages of development of corporate structures are improving year by year, covering several periods. In the economy of Uzbekistan, mechanisms for improving the activities of corporate management structures were created based on the experience of foreign countries and are developing day by day. This can be expressed by the activities of economic structures in the form of corporate governance operating in our country.

2. Analysis of the company's management structure, financial results, analysis of the financial situation, the purpose of conducting a financial analysis of the enterprise based on the indicators that show the effectiveness of the management activity is the financial results achieved and achieved in the future through the reports of the enterprise. and consists of assessing the financial situation and making an economic diagnosis.

The main attention was paid to strengthening the position of corporate structures in the conditions of the market economy and the emergence of risk situations, as well as the effective implementation of innovative management strategies in this process, improving the efficiency of the enterprise. However, most importantly:

- stabilization of production is ensured. Integrated corporate structures create a positive basis for the mutual embodiment of technological and cooperative relations of enterprises. Due to the creation of close relations between the participating enterprises, the scope of production of products in demand in the market, the scope of work and service provision will further increase;

- acceleration of scientific research progress. Integrated corporate structures help in the sustainable development of the republic's economy in the implementation of a unified technological and investment policy within the framework of scientific-practical and production-technological complexes.

3. The creation of innovative techniques and technologies reduces the risk associated with production, the financing of long-term research and production cycles is improved, and strategic cooperation with foreign firms develops. The formation and development of integrated corporate structures in the country's economy will not only increase the strategic competitiveness of our national economy, but will also help in overcoming the crisis that appears in the financial and production sectors.

4. In order to ensure the efficient operation of many enterprises with corporate management systems operating in our republic, specific measures should be established to improve the corporate management system and increase the responsibility of the management of the joint-stock company. In this context, it is appropriate to implement the following suggestions:

- improvement of the legal base of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the field of corporate management, development of measures to improve the activities of corporate structures;
- Establishing the introduction of the position of corporate consultant in enterprises, which is still new for the corporate management system of the Republic of Uzbekistan. This position is an employee who ensures regular and effective communication between the owners of the joint-stock company, its executive body and the supervisory board;
- to widely promote the concept of corporate behavior within the corporate management structures, and by means of this, to increase the efficiency of the enterprise;
- to ensure the level of openness of information in the management process of the joint-stock company, as well as regular reporting of the management bodies of the joint-stock company to shareholders or shareholders;
- development of management information systems in the activities of corporate structures ensure effective implementation of strategies;
- achieving efficiency in production by introducing the matrix management system of the product life cycle into the practice of corporate structures engaged in high-level service and product production.

In conclusion, the state policy aimed at improving business conditions, creating a favorable business environment, and the struggle in the current full-fledged competitive environment in the country encourages national firms to modernize production and technical rearmament in order to achieve superiority in terms of quality and price.

In this way, the rapid introduction of innovative technologies and modern scientific achievements into production, the diversification of the production structure is achieved. The company, which has gained in the competition in the domestic market, uses its experience in the international market, where the competition is stronger. The harder the internal struggle, the greater the chance of this firm succeeding in the international market.

Based on the above, we believe that it is appropriate to implement these measures to create a full competitive environment and modernize production in our republic, as well as further increase the competitiveness of our national products.

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COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT IN DYSCIRCULATORY ENCEPHALOPATHY

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Dyscirculatory encephalopathy (DE) is a syndrome of chronic progressive brain damage of vascular etiology, which develops as a result of repeated acute disorders of cerebral circulation and or chronic insufficiency of blood supply to the brain [3]. According to the classification of cerebral circulatory disorders adopted in our country, DE is the main clinical form of chronic vascular cerebral insufficiency. This condition is also referred to in the literature as "chronic cerebral ischemia", "ischemic brain disease", "cerebrovascular insufficiency", etc. From our point of view, the term "dyscirculatory encephalopathy" is the most correct. It reflects the topical diagnosis (encephalopathy) and the main pathogenetic mechanism of the syndrome formation (dyscirculation, which includes both chronic ischemia and acute disorders of cerebral circulation without a stroke clinic). If the lesion of large cerebral arteries usually leads to strokes, then microangiopathy is the basis of the stroke-free formation of DE syndrome in most cases. Its most frequent causes are long-term uncontrolled hypertension or diabetes mellitus. Less often, stroke-free vascular brain damage develops as a result of vasculitis, hereditary pathology, senile amyloid angiopathy, etc. Narrowing of cerebral vessels of small caliber leads to small-sized (lacunar) cerebral infarctions, which are often formed without a stroke clinic. According to statistics, each stroke accounts for at least 1 out of two "dumb" brain infarcts. Prevalence of cognitive impairment in Dyscirculatory Encephalopathy. it is one of the main types of neurological disorders in. It is emphasized that vascular cognitive disorders, even those that do not reach the severity of dementia, develop as a result of a long course of the pathological process and mark a significant cerebrovascular lesion.

Neuropsychological analysis of the semiotics of cognitive and other neuropsychiatric disorders in Dyscirculatory Encephalopathy indicates frontal dysfunction as the leading pathophysiological mechanism of the development of these disorders. At the same time, cognitive disorders in Dyscirculatory Encephalopathy are based on a decrease in the activity of mental processes, difficulties in switching cognitive programs and insufficient control of current cognitive activity [1,2,3,4,5]. The earliest cognitive symptoms of Dyscirculatory Encephalopathy are shown in Table 2. Dyscirculatory encephalopathy is accompanied by difficulties in all cognitive spheres, but attention, intellectual operations, spatial praxis and gnosis suffer the most. Memory in most cases of Dyscirculatory Encephalopathy suffers a second time due to insufficient activity and selectivity of reproduction with relative safety of memorization and storage of information. However, in some patients with Dyscirculatory Encephalopathy and moderate cognitive impairment, a more pronounced memory disorder with signs of primary insufficiency of memorizing incoming information is determined.

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Annotatsiya: Bugungi maqolamizni yozishdan maqsad jamiyatimiz, ma'naviyatimiz, hayotimiz, dinimiz va albatta kelajagimiz kushandasi bo'lgan korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashda ozgina bo'lsa ham o'z hissamizni qo'shishdir, zero korupsiyasiz jamiyat qurish bizning qo'limizdadir.

Kalit so'zlar: *Korrupsiya, jamiyat, davlat, hukmdor, xalq, tarix, kelajak, hokimiyat, siyosat, huquq.*

КОРРУПЦИЯ ПО ОТНОШЕНИЮ ОБЩЕСТВА

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Аннотация: *Цель написания сегодняшней статьи – внести небольшой вклад в борьбу с коррупцией, которая является основой нашего общества, духовности, жизни, религии и, конечно же, нашего будущего, ведь в наших руках построить общество без коррупции.*

Ключевые слова: *Коррупция, общество, государство, правитель, народ, история, будущее, власть, политика, право.*

CORRUPTION TOWARDS SOCIETY

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Annotation: The purpose of writing today's article is to make a small contribution to the fight against corruption, which is the basis of our society, spirituality, life, religion and, of course, our future, because it is in our hands to build a society without corruption.

Key words: Corruption, society, state, ruler, people, history, future, power, politics, law

Korrupsiya avj olgan davlat, go'yo ichidan yemirilgan mo'rt daraxtga o'xshab qoladi. Shak-shubha yo'qki, u birinchi jiddiy sinovga duch kelishidayoq qo'ndiriladi!

Teador Drayzer

Maqolamizni aynan shu iqtibos bilan boshlashga qaror qildik yoxud buyukalar gapiradi biz takrorlaymiz, dastlab korrupsiya haqida qisqacha aytib o'tamiz. Korrupsiya bilamizki mansabdor shaxsning o'z lavozimini suiste'mol qilgan holda pora olishi

tushuniladi. Bu qisqacha ta'rifi, biz bilgan jirkanch korrupsiya bugun payda bo'lgani yo'q, korrupsiya har bir davrda hamda har bir davlatda bo'lgan narsa buni inkor qilib bo'lmaydi. Korrupsiyani har joyda uchratishimiz mumkin jumladan, Siyosiy tashkilotlar, katta banklar, boshqaruv organlari, sport, tibbiyot sohasi, saylovlarda, bozorlarda, huquq tizimi va eng achinarlisi ta'lim tizimida. Korrupsiya bir necha salbiy oqibatlarga olib kelishi mumkin, irqiy ayirmachilik, millatchilik, shovinizm, genotsid va fuqorolar urushi bilan ham yakunlanishi mumkin, bunga tarix guvoh. Shuningdek korrupsiyaga qadimdan hozirgacha kurashilib kelinmoqda, lekin negadir umuman yo'q bo'lib ketmaydi. Chunki bu insoniyatni genida bor, har bir odam hammadan ko'ra yaxshi yashashni, boy bo'lishni va alohida mansablarga ega bo'lishni orzu qiladi. Nima oqibatlarga olib kelishini esa har safar unataveradi chunki "inson" so'zi unutuluvchi degan ma'noni bildiradi-da. Korrupsiyaga nazar tashlar ekanmiz buni uchta davrga bo'lish mumkin o'tmish, bugun va kelajak. Korrupsiyani hozir ko'rayotganimiz yo'q, qadimgi davrda korrupsiya vabo kabi tarqalgan vaqtlari ham bo'lgan. Suqrot o'z qarshlarida ushbu illatlarda qoralagan, lekin uni fikrlari ayrim kimsalarga yoqamay qatl qilishgan. Mutaffakirimiz Abu Nasr Farobiy o'zining "fozil odamlar shahri" asarida ushbu illat vakillarini "johil odamlar shahri"ga kiritadi. Hozirgi kunda ham korrupsiyani turli joylarda uchratishimiz mumkin, vaholangki bu qilingan har bir ish ertaga o'zimizga, kelajakimizga va daxshatli jamiyatimizga misli ko'rilmagan darajada salbiy oqibatlarga olib kelishi mumkinligi bizni tashvishga solmayapti. Shu yo'sinda hech narsa o'zgarmasdan ketaversa biz- siz orzu qilgan kelajakimizni o'z qo'limiz bilan barbod qilishimiz mumkin.

Korrupsiya bu keng tushuncha, tarixda ham hukumdorlar va zamonaviy dunyoda prezidentlar ham bu illatga qarshi kurashganlar, lekin har doim ham bunga erisha olmay, ayrimlarini istefosi bilan, ayrimlarni esa hato o'limi bilan ham aykunlangan holatlar bo'lgan. Biroq tangani ikki tarafi borliginiyam unutmasligimiz kerak jumladan, buyuk bobokalonimiz Amir Temur, Xiva xonligi Qo'ngirotlar sulolasi vakili Muhammad Rahimxon II (Feruz) va AQSHning yigirma oltinchi prezidenti Teodor Ruzvelt, Gruziya prezidenti Mixail Sakashivili mamlakatlarini korrupsiyadan tozalashda havas qilgudek natijalarga erishganlar. Yuqorida nomi zikr etilgan shaxslarni antikorrupsiya bo'yicha qilgan islohotlartini birgalikda ko'rib chiqamiz.

Nomini dunyoga tanitgan davlat arbobi, mohir sarkarda va ulug' podshoh Amir Temur davlatini hamma davlat havas qilgudek darajaga yetkazgan kam sonli shaxslardan biri hisoblanadi. Bu ishlarni amalga oshirish oson bo'lmagan, Amir Temur adolatliligi bilan bir paytda qattiq qo'l ham edi, qo'l ostida mulozimlari undan qo'rqqar va davlatga hiyonat qilmas, pora olmas va mamlakatda adolatliligi siyosat yuritilardi. Amir Temur o'zining "Temur tuzuklari" asarida shunday degan:

"Amr qildimki, vazirlar ushbu to'rt sifatga ega bo'lgan kishilardan bo'lishlari lozim; birinchisi – asillik, toza nasllilik; ikkinchisi – aql-farosatlilik; uchinchisi – sipoh-u raiyat ahvolidan xabardorlik, ularga nisbatan yaxshi muomalada bo'lishlik; to'rtinchisi –sabr-chidamlilik va tinchliksevarlik. Kimki shu to'rt sifatga ega bo'lsa, unday odamni vazirlik martabasiga loyiq kishi deb bilsinlar. Uni vazir yoki maslahatchi etib tayinlasinlar. Mamlakat ishlarini, sipoh va raiyat ixtiyorini unga topshirsinlar. Bunday vazirga to'rt imtiyoz; ishonch, e'tibor, ixtiyor va iqtidor berilsin. Kamolatga erishgan vazir ulkim, davlat

muomalalarini tartibga keltirib, mulkiy va moliyaviy ishlarni to'g'rilik bilan, asli-nasli tozaligini ko'rsatib, ajoyib tarzda bajaradi. Olgulik joyidan olib, bergulik yerga beradi. Ruxsat etuvchi va ta'qiqlovchi buyruqlarida uning asilligi va toza naslligi ko'rinib tursin. Dushmanlik va jabr-zulm qilmaydi. Xoh sipohdan, xohraiyyatdan bo'lsin, har kimning nomini yaxshi so'zlar bilan tilga oladi. Birovdan yomonlik axtarmaydi, aytsalar eshitmaydi. Agar birovdan yomonlik ko'rgan bo'lsa, unga nisbatan shunday muomala qiladiki, u shaxs oxiri yomonligidan qaytadi. O'ziga yomonlik qilgan odamga nisbatan shunday yaxshilik qiladiki, u oldiga bosh egib keladi"

Bu bilan Amir Temur davlatga bo'lgan xiyonatlarni, siyosiy boshboshdoqliklarni, oddiy xalqqa o'tkazilishi mumkin bo'lgan jabr-zulmlarni Poraxo'rliklarni ya'ni korrupsiyani oldini olib qoladi va buni ajoyib tarzda unddalaydi. Amir Temur poraxo'rlikdan nafratlar edi hamda hozirgi tilde aytadigan bo'lsak korrupsiyaga nisbatan doim kurashardi. Amir Temur kimda kim mol-mulkka, davlatga va xalqqa xiyonat qilib pora olsa faqat bitta jazo- o'lim jazosini berishni qonunga kiritgan edi. Shuning uchun ham Temuriylar saltanati uzoq vaqt davomida buyuk davlalar qatorida turgan mamlakat bo'lib qoladi. Amir Temur adolat ramzi sifatida tarixda qoldi.

Yana bir o'zbek hukumdorlaridan biri Muhammad Rahimxon II ham o'zining davlat boshqaruvidagi siyosati, madaniyat homiysi bo'lganligi va chuqur islohatlari tufayli tariximizda o'chmas iz qoldirdi. Muhammad Raximxoniy soniy taxtga o'tirgan kunidan boshlab davlat boshqaruvida asosiy lavozimlarni egallab turgan shaxslarni nazardan o'tkazdi, lozim topgan kishilarni o'z o'rnidan qoldirdi, tajribali, ishning ko'zini biladigan, odil, uddaburon, davlatga xiyonat qilib pora olmaydigan, o'z mafaatlarini xalqdan ustun qo'ymaydigan va ko'zi to'q mard kishilarni zarur o'rinlarda tayinlaydi. Bu jarayonda ularni turli jarayonlarda sinash siyosatini yuritib zarur bo'lgan davlatga noloyiq odamlarni egallab turgan o'rnini bo'shlatib qo'ygan. Xonlikda "yasovulboshi" lavozimi bo'lib, ayan u shaxs poraxo'rlikka qarshi kurashgan, davlatga hamda hukumdorga bo'lishi mumkin bo'lgan xiyonatlarni oldini olgan, xonga yaqin kishilarni munosabatlarini o'rgangan, ular xonning yaqin odamlaridan tayinlanardi. XIX-XX asrlarda esa u kamariga pichoq taqib yurgan. Bu bilan Rahimxon davlat boshqaruvini izdan chiqishini saqlab qolib, poraxo'rliklardan mamlakatni saqlab qolgan. Xonlikda sud ishlari yaxshi tashkil topgan bo'lib, sudlar shariat qonun-qoidalariga asoslangandi. Sud ishlari boshlig'i qozikalon hisoblangan. U xon tomonidan tayinlanardi. Qozilar turli tuman nizolarni, kelishmovchiliklarni davlat nuqtai-nazardan odillik va holislik hamda betaraflik tamoyillari asosida hal qilishi lozim bo'lgan. Qonunlar barcha uchun teng ekanligini ta'minlash qozilar zimmasida bo'lgan. Qozillar ishida suistemolliklar kuzatilsa darhol lavozimlaridan ayrilgan va ishida korrupsiya kuzatilsa oqibat o'lim bilan ham yakunlangan bularni shaxsan Muhammad Rahimxon Feruz nazorat qilgan. Chindan ham har bir davrda korrupsiya har bir sohada kuztilishi mumkin edi. Shuning uchun davlatning eng asosiy sohalari hisoblangan joylarni hukumdorlarning o'zlari nazorat qilmasa vaziyat izdan chiqishi va davlat parokanda bo'lishi hech gap emas edi va hozir ham bu narsa o'z tasdig'ini topgan. Podsholar shularni inobatga olib iloji boricha asosiy tizim hisoblangan huquq tizimi va ma'muriy tizimlarni korrupsiyadan saqlashga harakat qilardilar, jumladan nazorat organlari ham tuzganlar.

Maqolamni davom ettirar ekanman horij siyosatdonlarini korrupsiyaga qarshi amalga oshirgan islohatlarini iloji boricha yoritaman. AQSHning yigirma oltinchi prezidenti Teodor Ruzvelt mamlakat prezidenti bo'lish bo'lish bilan bir qatorda haqiqiy lider ham edi. U korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashni "loviya poya" shaklida olib bordi. Ya'ni islohatlarni quyi tizimdan boshladi. Teodor Ruzvelt 1885-yil 6-mayda Nyu-York politsiya komissarlari kengashi prezidenti etib tayinlandi. Ruzvelt bu yerda o'zi istagan islohotlarni amalga oshirishga kirishdi. Bu ish maxalliy ahamiyatga ega bo'lsa-da, Nyu-York politsiyasi korrupsiya botib ketgani bilan dong taratgan edi. Ruzvelt ishdagi ijobiy siljishlar shaharginamas, butun mamlakat uchun ahamiyat kasb etadi hisoblardi. Nyu-Yorkda yangi komissar Vashingtonda ham qila olishmagan ishlarni amalga oshirdi. "Korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashishni iloji yo'q" degan kishilarga isbotlab qo'ydi. U kunduzlari kabinetda ma'muriy ishlarni bajarar va kechalari shaharni qonun buzarlilklardan tozalar va hatto lavozimlarini suistemol qiladigan hodimlarni shafqatsiz ishdan boshatardi. U Nyu-York politsiyasini korrupsiya sharmandaliki timsolidan AQSHning barcha katta shaharlari uchun ibrat maktabiga aylantirda va U prezident bo'lganida ham bu islohotlarni amalga oshirdi. Ruzvelt AQSh iqtisodiyotini kemirayotgan ko'pchilik monopolist trestlarni o'ziga dushman sifatida k'rardi. Uning fikricha, iqtisodiyot nazoratsiz rivojlanmaydi, uni xalq manfaatlaridan kelib chiqib qonunlar orqali boshqarish kerak. Moliya va ishlab chiqarishda hukumatning to'liq istisno etilishi katta-katta tabiiy monopoliyalarni vujudga keltiradi. Bular korrupsiyaga yo'l ochib beradi, deb hisoblardi. Teodor "adolatli qaror qabul qilish"ni o'ziga shior qilib olgan edi:

Bosh maqsadimiz – har kimni adolat bilan ta'minlash va har kishini qilgan xizmatiga yarasha baholashdir. Chunki chindan ham adolat bor joyda korrupsiya bo'lmaydi, nohaqliklar bo'lmaydi, har xil ko'z bo'yamachiliklar va albatta bunday davlat albatta kelajaki buyuk bo'ladi. Ruzvel prezidentlik davrida lavozimlar tanish-bilishchilik bilan taqsimlanadigan siyosiy homiylikning "chirigan tizimi"ga qarshi kurash boshlash orqali obro' ortirdi.

Gruziyaning isloh qilish yo'li juda oddiy va tushunarli bo'lib chiqdi: faoliyat ko'rsatmayotgan, korrupsiyadan yemirilib ketgan biror tashkilot mavjud ekan, vaziyatni to'g'irlashning yagona yo'li uni tugatish va yangisi tashkil etish deb aytardi Mixail Saakashivili. Gruziya prezidenti Mixail Saakashivili korrupsiya qarshi misli ko'rilmagan islohotlarni amalga oshirdi. O'sha vaqtlarda Gruziya ancha qoloqlashgan va korrupsiya bo'yicha yetakchi o'rinlarda turardi, korrupsiya shunchalar avj olgan ediki deyarli har bir sohada uchratish mumkin edi.

"Islohotlar asta-sekinlik bilan, bosqichma-bosqich amalga oshirish kerak, deya maslahat bergan bizga xayrixoh yevropaliklarning maslahatlariga quloq solmadik. Biz juda dag'al harakat qildik va ichki ishlar vazirligidan bir kunda o'n besh ming xodmni ishdan bo'shatdik" deya ta'qidladi ichki ishlar vaziri Vano Merabishivili. Bu gaplardan fikrimizni aniqligini bilsak bo'ladi chunki chindan ham huquqni muxofaza qiluvchi organlar ham shu jirkanch ishlarga aralashgan edi, bu hodisalar zanjir shaklida ketgan edi bir sohadan,

ikkinchisiga, ikkinchisidan uchunchisiga. Oqibatda oddiy xalq esa qo'ldan hech nima kelmasdi.

Imtihonlar, testlar, suhbatlar talabgorlarning eng yaxshilarini saralab olish imkonini berdi. Yangi avtomabillar sotib olindi, yangi maxsus kiyimlar ishlab chiqildi va politsiya uchastkalarini ta'mirlash boshlandi. Ilgari maoshlar yigirma dollar bo'lgan politsiya xodimlarining ish haqqi o'n baravarigacha oshirildi. Vazirlikda o'z-o'zini nazorat qilish tizimi – poraxo'rlik faktlarini ichki tekshiruvdan o'tkazuvchi bosh inspeksiya tashkil etildi. Ilgari holat shunday ediki, natijada politsiyachi korrupsiyadan qochib qutila olmasdi: oddiy xodim o'zi yiqqan o'ljani yuqoriga, yuqoridagi esa o'z navbatida zanjirma-zanjir yana-da yuqoriga uzatishi kerak edi. Bu kabi misollarni minglab keltirish mumkin, biroq korrupsiyani tag-tugidan yo'qotgan siyosatchilardan namuna keltirish bir muncha qiyinchilik tug'diradi, albatta.

Kelajakimiz va asosiysi jamiyatimiz farovon bo'lishini istasak bu kabi illatlarga qarshi birgalikda harakat qilishimiz darkor. Endi jamiyat tushunchasiga to'xtalib o'tsam maqsadga muvofiq bo'ladi naznimcha. Jamiyat so'zi "arabcha" so'zdan olingan bo'lib, jamoa, jam bo'lish bilan bir paytning o'zida jamlangan degan ma'nolarni anglatadi. Jamiyat iborasi bir necha ma'nolarda qo'llanadi: 1) kishilarning iqtisodiy, siyosiy, ijtimoiy, madaniy va boshqa maqsad hamda manfaatlari asosidagi birlashmalari, uyushmalari (masalan, kitob sevarlar jamiyat, dehqon-sohibkorlar jamiyati, bilim jamiyati, tabiat himoyachilari jamiyati, xususiy mulkdorlar jamiyati va h.k.); 2) insoniyatning muayyan tarixiy taraqqiyot bosqichidagi yaxlit uyushmasi (ibtidoiy jamiyat, feodal jamiyat, inson va shaxslarning muayyan mamlakat ko'lamidagi uyushmasi va h.k.); 3) tabiatning bir bo'lagi, borliqning alohida olingan shakli, ijtimoiy turmush kechirishning ifodasi tarzidagi jamiyat. Jamiyat mohiyatini ilmiy anglash, uning yaxlit ilmiy manzarasini yaratish insoniyat ma'naviy taraqqiyotining mislsiz yutug'i hisoblanadi.

Jamiyatni faqat iroda kuchi bilan birlashtirib, yo'naltirib bo'lmaydi. Kishilarni bir jamoaga, guruhga, qolaversa, yaxlit bir butun jamiyatga birlashishiga sabab bo'luvchi omil – bu yagona maqsad va manfaatdir. Aynan manfaatlar umumiyliigi, ehtiyojlar mushtarakligi kishilarni bir jamiyat bo'lib maydonga chiqishini va birgalikda turmush kechirishini ta'minlaydi. Jamiyatimizda shunga o'xshagan, natijasi salbiy oqibatlarga olib keladiga fazilatlar bo'lar ekan biz kutgan jamiyat qurish imkonsizdir.

Gapning indallosi o'laroq avtaritorizmning kuchayishini korrupsiya bilan bog'lasak bo'ladi, jumladan korrupsiya tensizlikni kuchaytiradi, xalqni hokimiyatga bo'lgan ishonchini qisman yo'qotadi va shu bilan birga unidsizlikni keltirib chiqaradi. Monopoliyalarning shiddat bilan rivojlanishiga, (agar shunday mumkin bo'lsa albatta) korrupsiyanoing o'zining beqiyos o'rni katta buni amalda ko'ryapmiz, lekin har safar bu narsalrni og'irligi oddiy xalqqa tushaveradi. Shu o'rinda o'zlarimizning gap, "O'rgangan ko'ngil o'rtansa qo'ymas" negaki ayrim nafsiga qul kimsalar bu illatlarda manfaatdor bo'ladi. Hozirgi davr sotsiolog va siyosatshunoslarining fikricha, xalq orasida o'zining o'rniga ega bo'lgan salbiy illatlarning ko'pchiligi korrupsiya bilan bog'liq ekan. Bunday misollarni minglab keltirishim mumkin, azaldan kurashib kelinaveradi, kurashilaveradi, lekin yana yangidan paydo bo'laveradi. So`zimizning isboti sifatida korrupsiya avj olgan davlatlar

botqoqlikka botadi, rivojlanmaydi va jiddiy sinovlardayoq yo`q bo`ladi yoki qaram bo`lib qolishi hech gap emas. Korrupsiyani avj olishiga bir nechta sabablar mavjud jumladan, qonunlar faqat yozilishi amalda esa umuman ishlamasligi; ayrim nafsiga qul kimsalarga esa bunday hol aynimudodir natijada ular kisalarni to`ldirishaveradi va pul chet el banklariga uloqtirilaveradi, kambag`al esa hayoti yaxshilanmay qolib ketaveradi. Men bu bilan faqat bir tarafni aybdir demoqchimasman chunki korrupsiyaga qarshi ikki tamonlama kurashilsa bu atama hozirda o`z kuchini yo`qotgan bo`larmidi... aytishadiku qars ikki qo`ldan chiqadi deb . Fikrimizni isboti sifatida Mo`g`ullar davlatini olish mumkin, korrupsiya yuqori nuqtasiga chiqqan bu davlat ko`p yashagani yo`q buni aytar ekanmiz Drayzerning yuqoridagi iqtibosi yodga kelaveradi azizlar.

E`tiborigizga korrupsiya reytingini havola qilishni lozim topdim (Indeks qanchalik yuqori bo`lsa , korrupsiya shu qadar tartibga solingan bo`ladi, 2022 – yil ma`lumoti)

1. Daniya (korrupsiya indeksi 88)
2. Yangi Zelandiya (korrupsiya indeksi 88)
3. Finlandiya(korrupsiya indeksi 85)
4. Shvetsiya(korrupsiya indeksi 85)
5. Shvetsariya(korrupsiya indeksi 85)
6. Singapur(korrupsiya indeksi 85)
7. Norvegiya (korrupsiya indeksi 84)
8. Niderlandiya (korrupsiya indeksi 82)
9. Germaniya(korrupsiya indeksi 80)
10. Luksemburg (korrupsiya indeksi 80)
140. O`zbekiston (korrupsiya indeksi 28)

E`tibor bergan bo`lsangiz reytingni yuqori o`rinlarida rivojlangan va ko`hna qitta vakillari turadi (Yangi Zelandiyadan tashqari). Men bu bilan nima demoqchiman Osiyo qittasida bu narsa Sovet tizimidan meros qolgan desak bo`ladi fikrimizning isboti sifatida Mixail Bulgakovning " It Yurak " asrini o`qishni tavsiya beraman bu asarda bolshevizmning asl qiyofasi korrupsiya botoqiga botgan tizim haqida Bulgakov ramziy , ma`nolar ostida aks ettirgan. Lekin shuni unutmash kerakki o`rta aasrlarda asosiy ma`rifat va madaniyat tarqatuvchi mamlakatlar bu Islom davlatlari emasmi jumladan, shu o`rinda jadidchi bobomizni " Munozara " asaridaki fikrlarini aytsak maqsadga muvofiq bo`ladi: " bugungi Yevropa silivizatsiyasining manbai sharqdir, ilm ,axloqning, davlat va jamiyat boshqaruvining asl andozalari islom madaniyatidan olingan va tarraqqiy etgandir, madaniyatning asl egalari esa sharqdan olingan.

Korrupsiya rivojlangan davlatlarda ham tag tomiri bilan yo`q bo`lib ketmagan , ozgina bo`lsa ham saqlanib qolgan shu o`rinda quyidagi David Yunning iqtibosni keltirib o`tsam to`g`ri bo`ladi:

" Korrupsiya eng yaxshi narsalardan kelib chiqadi" ha alabatta bu o`z tasdiqini topgan inson DNKsida bu narsa azaldan bordir , ko`p uzoqqa ketmaylik yoshligimizda ota-onamiz va kattalar shu ishni qilsang, yoki yaxshi baho olsang falon narsa olib beraman yoki falon joyga olib boraman deganlarini ko`p eshitganmiz shu narsa korrupsiyaning boshlanishi bo`lishi mumkin, bu gap bilan bolaga narsa obermang demoqchimasman lekin bolani

yoshlikdanoq korrupsiyaga imunitet hosil qilishimiz kerak avvalo insonning vijdoniga bog`liq.

“ Agar xohlasangiz korrupsiyani yenging ammo do`stlar va oilani qamoqqa yuborishga tayyor bo`ling” (Li Kuan Yu) bu bilan muallif nima demoqchiligi ko`pchilik tushib ulgurdi menimcha korrupsiyan qanday jirkanchligini yana bir isboti va turli yo`llar bilan bizni bo`g`ma ilondek bug`ayotganligini his qilishimiz mumkin. Shu o`rinda korrupsiya bitta shaxsni emas balki butun bir jamiyat kushandasi ekanligini ushbu fikr yaqqol tasdig`idir “ Korrupsiya foxishalikdan ham yomonroqdir chunki bunda bitta odamning emas balki butun xalq ahloqi xavf ostida qoladi” (Karl Krause)

Modernizatsiyalashgan davlatlar ham o`zidan- o`zi rivojlangani yo`q misol uchun Grigoriy Petrovning “ Oq nilufarlar yurtida” Finlandiyaning qurilishi va botqoqliklar o`lkasidan oq nilufarlar o`lkasiga aylanganini, Bunda bir qancha ziyoli insonlar xizmati bilan ta`lim tizimini o`zgartirish orqali bir millatning uyg`onishi va hozirgi taraqqiyotiga erishishi jonli tasvirlab berilgan.

Korrupsiya bilan bir qatorda antikorrupsiyani ham unutmasligimiz lozim, siz bilan birgalikda korrupsiyaga qarshi olib borilayotgan islohotlarni ko`rib chiqamiz. Dastlab xalqaro miqyosdagi antikorrupsiya islohotlarini o`rganamiz. 1999 yil 4 noyabrdagi “Korrupsiyaga uchun fuqarolik huquqiy javobgarlik to`g`risida” gi Konvensiya, 1999 yil 27 yanvardagi Yevropa Kengashining “Korrupsiya uchun jinoiy javobgarlik to`g`risida” gi Konvensiyasi, 2000 yil 15 noyabrda qabul qilingan BMT ning Transmilliy uyushgan jinoyatchilikka qarshi Konvensiyasi, 2003 yil 31 oktyabrda qabul qilingan BMT ning Korrupsiyaga qarshi Konvensiyasi;

O`zbekiston Respublikasi prezidentimiz Shavkat Mirziyove tashabbusi bilan bir qator korrupsiyaga qarshi islohotlar o`tkazilmoqda jumladan 2017-2021 yillarda mamlakatda korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashish va uni oldini bo`yicha mamlakatimizning muhim sohalarida bir qator islohotlar o`tkazildi:

1. Parlamentda korrupsiya qarshi bir qator islohotlar o`tkazildi.
2. Davlat xizmatlari ko`rsatish tizimi isloh qilindi.
3. Korrupsiyaviy omillarni keltirib chiqaruvchi ortiqcha byurokratik to`siqlar bartaraf etildi.
4. Litsenziya va ruxsatnoma berish tartiblari soddalashtirildi.
5. Oliy ta`lim tizimidagi korrupsiyaviy xavf-xatarlar bartaraf etilmoqda.
6. Davlat organlari va tashkilotlari faoliyati ochiqligi va hisobdorligi ta`minlanmoqda.
7. Shaffof davlat xaridlari tizimi yaratildi.
8. Ishga qabul qilishning ochiq tanlov mexanizmi yo`lga qo`yildi.
9. “Korrupsiyasiz soha” loyihasi amalga oshirilmoqda.
10. Barcha davlat organlari va tashkilotlarida korrupsiyaga qarshi muvofiqlik tizimlari joriy etilmoqda.

Natijada korrupsiyaviy qonunbuzilish holatlari, budjet mablag`larining talon-taroj qilishishini oldi olindi hamda moliyaviy xato vakmachiliklar aniqlandi. 2021-yil 1-oktabrdan barcha davlat idoralarida korrupsiyaga qarshi ichki nazorat tuzilmalari tashkil etildi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi jinoyat kodeksida ham 210 -211-moddalarida korrupsiya aks etdi bu antikorrupsiya bo'yicha islohotlardan biri bo'lib xizmat qildi. Xulosa o'rinda shuni aytishimiz lozimki Yurtboshimiz tashabbusi bilan korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashish jadallik bilan rivojlanmoqda, ta'lim tizimimizda korrupsiya yo'qolmoqda , Sportda ham korrupsiyaga qarshi anchagina ishlar amalga oshirildi, yaqinda rivojlangan davlatlar qatoridan o`rin olsak ajab emas alabatta. Jadal rivojlanishda odimlayotgan buyuk O'zbekistonda korrupsiya tak-tomiri bilan yo`q bolib ketishiga Misr piramidalaridek mustahkam ishonch bildirib maqolamni shu nuqtada yakunlayman, zero korrupsiyasiz jamiyat sari qadamni birga tashlaymiz!

FOYDALANILGAN ADABIYOTLAR:

1. O`zMe. Birinchi jild. Toshkent, 2000-yil
2. Amir Temur "temur tuzuklari"
3. Shixnazar Matrasul va Davlatyor Rahim ""Feruz"
4. Teodor Ruzvel "Lider shaxsiyati"
5. Larisa Burakova "Gruziya muvofaqiyatga qanday erishdi"
6. Transparency International
7. Lex. uz

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Annotatsiya: Maqolada aminospirtlar guruhiga kiruvchi va kuchli asosli xossalarga ega bo'lgan organik birikma dietanolaminning asosiy toksikologik xususiyatlari ko'rib chiqiladi hamda ushbu modda shilliq pardalarning yallig'lanishni keltirib chiqarish va organizmlar tanasidagi organlariga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatishini ko'rish mumkin

Kalit so'zlar: dietanolamin, etilen oksidi, xloroetanol, inkubatsiya, dispersant, embrion

ТОКСИКОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ СВОЙСТВА ДИЭТАНОЛАМИНА

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Аннотация: В статье рассмотрены основные токсикологические свойства диэтанолamina это органического соединения которая относящегося к группе аминоспиртов и обладающего сильными основными свойствами, и видно, что это вещество вызывает воспаление слизистых оболочек и оказывает негативное влияние на органы живого организма.

Ключевые слова: диэтанолamin, оксид этилена, хлорэтанол, инкубация, диспергатор, эмбрион

TOXICOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF DIETHANOLAMINE

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Abstract: The article discusses the main toxicological properties of diethanolamine, an organic compound that belongs to the group of amino alcohols and has strong basic properties, and it is clear that this substance causes inflammation of the mucous membranes and has a negative effect on the organs of a living organism.

Key words: diethanolamine, ethylene oxide, chloroethanol, incubation, dispersant, embryo

Dietanolamin - kuchli asosiy xususiyatlarga ega bo'lgan aminospirtlar sifatida tasniflangan organik birikma hisoblanadi. Bu har qanday nisbatda suv bilan aralashtirilishi mumkin bo'lgan yog'li suyuqlikdir. Dietanolamin sanoat, qishloq xo'jaligi va farmatsevtikaning turli sohalarida keng qo'llaniladi. Kosmetika va dori vositalarida dietanolaminning ulushi 1,5% dan oshmaydi. Sof konsentrlangan dietanolamin sog'liq uchun xavfli moddadir. Shilliq pardalarni tirnash xususiyatini keltirib chiqaradi va inson organlariga ta'sir qiladi. Dietanolamin bilan ishlashda asosiy xavfsizlik choralari ko'zlaringizni va teringizni himoya qilishni o'z ichiga oladi. Toksikologik, ixtiologik va fiziologik tadqiqotlarni birlashtirgan qo'shma yondashuv embrion rivojlanishining notekisligini, motor faolligining pasayishini, tana yuzasining anormal pigmentatsiyasini, o'sish va rivojlanishning kechikishini va omon qolishning qisqarishini aniqladi. Aniqlanishicha, eksperimental suv omborida baliqlarning inkubatsiya davrining uzayganini va standart ko'rsatkichlardan chetga chiqqan shaxslar sonining ko'payishini kuzatilgan. Bundan tashqari toksikantlar kontsentratsiyasi aniqlangan va ekish materialining eritmada qolish muddatining oshishi tajriba suv omborlarida rad etilgan o't tuxumlari, prelichinkalari va lichinkalarining umumiy sonining nazoratga nisbatan ko'payishiga olib kelishi kuzatilgan.

Xulosa qilib shuni ta'kidlash kerakki, dietanolamin ta'sirida organizmlarning embrionlari, oldingi lichinkalari va o'smirlarining morfo-funksional ko'rsatkichlari buzilishi hamda toksikant kontsentratsiyasining oshishiga olib keladi

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ACTIVITIES OF MUSEUMS IN UZBEKISTAN DURING THE YEARS OF
INDEPENDENCE

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Abstract: *This article examines the challenges and future prospects of Uzbekistan's museum sector in the context of the country's post-independence era. As repositories of the nation's rich cultural heritage, museums in Uzbekistan have undergone significant transformations, engaging in preservation, education, research, and international collaboration. However, they confront resource constraints, technological advancements, and the imperative to enhance educational outreach.*

Keywords: *Uzbekistan, museums, cultural heritage, independence, preservation, identity, education, community engagement, international collaboration.*

Uzbekistan, with its millennia-old history and rich cultural heritage, has witnessed a remarkable transformation in its museum landscape since gaining independence in 1991. This scientific article delves into the diverse activities of museums in Uzbekistan during the years of independence, highlighting their crucial role in preserving and promoting the nation's heritage, fostering education, and shaping its cultural identity. Drawing from extensive research and on-site observations, this article provides an in-depth analysis of the multifaceted initiatives undertaken by Uzbek museums, shedding light on their contributions to cultural preservation, community engagement, and international collaboration. It also explores the challenges faced and the opportunities for further development in the realm of museum culture in Uzbekistan.

Uzbekistan, situated at the crossroads of ancient trade routes, boasts a rich and diverse cultural heritage. The years following its declaration of independence from the Soviet Union in 1991 have witnessed a remarkable resurgence of interest in preserving and celebrating this heritage. Museums in Uzbekistan have played a pivotal role in this endeavor, engaging in a wide array of activities aimed at safeguarding the nation's cultural treasures, promoting education, and nurturing a sense of cultural identity among its citizens. This article explores the multifaceted activities of Uzbek museums during the years of independence, shedding light on their significant contributions to the country's cultural landscape.

The preservation of cultural heritage in Uzbekistan stands as a paramount endeavor during the years of independence. The nation's museums have played a pivotal role in safeguarding and conserving its invaluable cultural treasures. This section elucidates the multifaceted efforts dedicated to preserving Uzbekistan's cultural heritage:

Uzbekistan's museums have undertaken meticulous conservation efforts to ensure the long-term preservation of historical artifacts, manuscripts, textiles, ceramics, and archaeological findings. Highly skilled conservators employ state-of-the-art techniques and materials to repair and protect these irreplaceable items from deterioration. Climate-

controlled storage facilities have been established to maintain optimal conditions for artifact preservation.

In line with modern trends, museums in Uzbekistan have embarked on digitization initiatives. These efforts involve creating digital archives and databases that catalog and document the nation's cultural assets. Digitization not only facilitates broader access but also serves as an additional layer of protection against loss or damage. Virtual exhibitions and online collections enable a global audience to explore Uzbekistan's heritage remotely.

Uzbekistan's museums have actively undertaken restoration projects to revitalize historic buildings, monuments, and archaeological sites. These endeavors are not only crucial for preserving physical structures but also for ensuring their accessibility and enjoyment by future generations. Restoration projects often involve collaborations with architectural experts and conservationists to maintain historical accuracy.

The commitment to the preservation of cultural heritage in Uzbekistan extends beyond the confines of museums, with government agencies and international organizations actively engaged in efforts to protect and conserve the nation's rich heritage. This dedication to preserving the past serves as a testament to Uzbekistan's commitment to cherishing its cultural legacy and sharing it with the world.

In the post-independence era, museums in Uzbekistan have not merely been repositories of historical artifacts; they have evolved into dynamic centers for education and research. This section elucidates the manifold activities undertaken by these institutions to promote education and scholarly exploration:

Uzbekistan's museums have developed a wide array of educational programs and workshops tailored to cater to diverse audiences. These initiatives aim to engage visitors of all ages, from schoolchildren to scholars. Educational programs include guided tours that provide insights into the nation's history, art, and culture. Workshops offer hands-on experiences, enabling participants to learn traditional crafts, artistic techniques, and historical processes. Special programs designed for schools and universities integrate museum visits into the educational curriculum, fostering a deeper understanding of Uzbekistan's heritage among the younger generation.

Museums have embraced their roles as hubs of research and documentation. Curators and researchers collaborate to expand the knowledge base surrounding Uzbekistan's cultural heritage. In-house scholars and visiting researchers conduct studies on the collections, contributing to academic discourse and historical understanding. Comprehensive documentation, including detailed cataloging and archiving, ensures that every artifact's history is preserved for posterity. The creation of scholarly publications, research papers, and monographs further disseminates knowledge about Uzbekistan's rich cultural legacy.

Uzbekistan's museums actively foster collaborations with domestic and international institutions. These partnerships facilitate the exchange of knowledge, expertise, and resources. Scholars from diverse fields collaborate on interdisciplinary projects, shedding light on various aspects of Uzbek history, art, and culture. Joint initiatives with universities, research centers, and museums worldwide promote a global perspective and contribute to a broader appreciation of Uzbekistan's heritage.

The promotion of education and research in Uzbekistan's museums transcends conventional boundaries. By engaging in extensive educational outreach, supporting scholarly pursuits, and facilitating collaborative research, these institutions not only preserve the past but also actively contribute to the advancement of knowledge and the cultural enrichment of Uzbekistan and the world at large.

International collaboration has emerged as a cornerstone of Uzbekistan's museum landscape, ushering in an era of enriched cultural exchange and global recognition. Museums in Uzbekistan have actively engaged with institutions worldwide, fostering international partnerships, cross-cultural understanding, and the dissemination of Uzbek heritage beyond its borders. Here, we explore the multifaceted dimensions of international collaboration within Uzbekistan's museum community:

Uzbekistan's museums have actively participated in cultural exchange programs with museums and cultural institutions from around the globe. These initiatives facilitate the exchange of exhibitions, artifacts, and expertise. Such exchanges not only broaden the horizons of Uzbekistan's museums but also introduce international audiences to the nation's rich cultural tapestry. Cultural exchange programs have led to a deeper appreciation of Uzbek art, history, and traditions among diverse global audiences.

Collaborative projects and exhibitions have become common features of Uzbekistan's museum landscape. Museums collaborate with international partners to curate joint exhibitions that showcase diverse aspects of Uzbek culture. These exhibitions often travel internationally, bringing Uzbekistan's heritage to audiences worldwide. Joint projects also extend to research and conservation efforts, ensuring that shared cultural treasures are preserved for future generations.

Museums play an integral role in Uzbekistan's cross-cultural diplomacy efforts. Collaborations with foreign museums and cultural organizations serve as channels for building and strengthening international relations. These cultural exchanges foster goodwill and mutual understanding between nations, transcending political boundaries. Uzbekistan's museums often host diplomatic receptions and events, creating platforms for cultural diplomacy and promoting dialogue among different civilizations.

International collaboration extends to knowledge sharing and expertise transfer. Uzbekistan's museums benefit from the expertise of international specialists in areas such as conservation, exhibition design, and museum management. In turn, they share their own expertise in the preservation of unique cultural assets, fostering a sense of global community in the field of museology.

Through international collaboration, Uzbekistan's museums have transcended geographical constraints, forging connections with cultural institutions and enthusiasts worldwide. This collaborative spirit not only enriches the cultural landscape of Uzbekistan but also positions its heritage as a bridge for cross-cultural understanding and appreciation. By actively engaging with the world, these museums contribute to the global tapestry of cultural exchange and cooperation.

As Uzbekistan's museums continue to evolve and adapt in the post-independence era, they face a unique set of challenges and opportunities. Understanding these challenges and considering future prospects is essential for the continued growth and development of the

country's museum sector. Here, we delve into some of the key challenges and outline potential avenues for future progress:

Resource Constraints: Museums often face limited financial resources, which can hinder their ability to carry out extensive conservation efforts, fund educational programs, or embark on ambitious expansion projects.

Overcoming these constraints requires creative fundraising strategies and sustainable funding models, including public-private partnerships and international collaborations.

Technological Advancements: The rapid pace of technological change necessitates ongoing investments in digitization and technological infrastructure to keep pace with global museum standards.

Adapting to digital trends, including virtual reality experiences and online exhibitions, can be resource-intensive but is vital for reaching broader audiences.

Enhanced Educational Outreach: While museums in Uzbekistan have made strides in educational programming, there is still room for expansion in terms of catering to diverse audiences, including marginalized communities and persons with disabilities.

Partnerships with educational institutions, curriculum integration, and the development of interactive learning tools can further enhance educational outreach.

Sustainable Development: Sustainable museum practices, including environmentally friendly conservation and exhibition methods, are gaining importance globally.

Uzbekistan's museums can explore eco-friendly solutions and green initiatives to align with international sustainability standards.

Increased Funding and Support: Future prospects for Uzbekistan's museums may involve increased government funding and private sector support to address resource constraints and enable ambitious projects.

Tourism revenue can also be reinvested in museum infrastructure, ensuring sustainable growth.

Technological Integration: The integration of emerging technologies, such as augmented reality and artificial intelligence, can enhance visitor experiences and provide new avenues for research and education.

Virtual exhibitions and online platforms can expand the reach of Uzbekistan's museums, attracting a global audience.

Global Collaboration: Expanding international collaborations with museums and cultural institutions worldwide can facilitate knowledge exchange, promote cultural diplomacy, and bring in expertise and resources.

Sister museum partnerships and joint research initiatives can foster mutual enrichment.

Inclusive Outreach: Future prospects entail more inclusive outreach, ensuring that museums are accessible to all segments of society, including individuals with disabilities and diverse cultural backgrounds.

Outreach programs and exhibitions that reflect the multicultural tapestry of Uzbekistan can promote inclusivity.

Sustainable Practices: Uzbekistan's museums can explore sustainable practices in collections management, exhibition design, and infrastructure development to minimize environmental impact.

Demonstrating commitment to sustainability aligns with global trends and enhances the institutions' reputation.

In navigating these challenges and capitalizing on future prospects, Uzbekistan's museums can continue to evolve as vibrant cultural institutions that not only preserve the past but also play a pivotal role in shaping the nation's cultural identity and fostering international understanding. The ongoing commitment to heritage preservation and cultural enrichment ensures that Uzbekistan's museums remain pillars of cultural excellence in the years to come.

Uzbekistan's museums have been dynamic cultural guardians during the years of independence, actively preserving and promoting the nation's cultural heritage, fostering education, and shaping its cultural identity. However, challenges persist, and there is ample room for further development and enhancement of museum activities. As Uzbekistan continues to embrace its rich cultural legacy and engage with the global community, its museums remain crucial players in preserving the past while illuminating the path towards a culturally vibrant future.

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CENTRAL ASIAN ARCHITECTURE IN RUSSIAN IMPERIAL AND SOVIET
PERIOD

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Annotation: *This topic explores the evolution of Central Asian architecture during the Russian Imperial and Soviet periods. It delves into the architectural styles, influences, and transformations that took place in the region as a result of Russian colonization and subsequent Soviet rule. The discussion encompasses the fusion of traditional Central Asian architectural elements with Russian and Soviet architectural trends, reflecting the sociopolitical changes and cultural amalgamation during these eras.*

Keywords: *Central Asian architecture, russian imperial period, soviet period, russian colonization, architectural styles, cultural fusion, traditional Central Asian architecture, soviet architectural influence*

The Russian Imperial and Soviet eras brought significant changes to Central Asia's architectural landscape, leaving a lasting impact on the region's built environment. The architectural styles and urban planning of this period reflect the influence of Russian colonialism and the subsequent era of Soviet rule.

Russian Colonial Architecture. Russian colonial architecture emerged as a result of the expansion of the Russian Empire into Central Asia. This architectural style combined elements of Russian, European, and indigenous Central Asian influences.

Notable examples of Russian colonial architecture can be found in cities such as Tashkent, Almaty, and Ashgabat. These buildings often featured neoclassical or eclectic architectural elements, including grand facades, ornate balconies, and decorative details. The Russian colonial influence is particularly evident in government buildings, theaters, and educational institutions [1].

Urban Planning and Modernization. The Russian Imperial and Soviet eras also brought about urban planning and modernization efforts in Central Asia. These initiatives aimed to transform cities into centers of industry, commerce, and administration, often resulting in the reorganization and restructuring of urban spaces.

Cities like Tashkent underwent significant transformations during this period. Wide boulevards, spacious squares, and public parks were introduced, reflecting the principles of European urban planning. The architectural style shifted towards a more modernist approach, with the incorporation of reinforced concrete structures and functionalist design principles [2].

Constructivist Architecture. During the Soviet era, Central Asia witnessed the rise of constructivist architecture, a style characterized by geometric forms, functional design, and the use of modern materials. This architectural movement aimed to create structures that aligned with the principles of socialism and represented the ideals of the Soviet state.

Examples of constructivist architecture can be found in cities such as Tashkent and Ashgabat. These buildings often featured clean lines, simple geometric shapes, and flat

roofs. Constructivist architecture emphasized the notion of communal living, with the design of apartment blocks and communal facilities.

Notable examples include the Palace of Science and Culture in Tashkent, an iconic constructivist structure, and the Neutrality Arch in Ashgabat, an imposing monument reflecting the grandeur and modernity of the Soviet era.

The Russian Imperial and Soviet eras brought about changes in Central Asia's architectural landscape. Russian colonial architecture, urban planning efforts, and the emergence of constructivist architecture all contributed to the transformation and modernization of the region's cities. These architectural styles continue to shape the urban fabric and visual identity of Central Asia, serving as reminders of the historical and cultural influences of the Russian and Soviet periods.

Contemporary architecture in Central Asia reflects the region's post-Soviet independence and its engagement with global architectural trends. With a renewed sense of cultural identity and a growing focus on sustainability, architects in Central Asia are exploring new directions and embracing innovative approaches to design [3].

Post-Soviet Independence: New Directions. Following the collapse of the Soviet Union, Central Asian countries gained their independence, which opened up new opportunities for architectural expression. Architects began to embrace local traditions, seeking inspiration from the region's rich cultural heritage while also embracing modern design principles.

This period witnessed the construction of iconic structures that symbolize the newfound independence and identity of Central Asian nations. Examples include the Palace of Peace and Reconciliation in Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan, with its distinctive pyramid shape, and the Avicenna Library in Dushanbe, Tajikistan, which combines contemporary design elements with traditional architectural motifs.

The Role of Modernism and Global Influences. Central Asia's contemporary architecture has been influenced by global architectural trends, particularly modernism. Architects in the region have embraced modernist principles of simplicity, functionality, and the use of modern materials, while incorporating local cultural and architectural elements.

In major cities such as Almaty and Tashkent, modernist buildings have emerged as symbols of progress and innovation. These structures often feature clean lines, open spaces, and the use of glass and steel. The Tashkent Tower in Uzbekistan, a telecommunications tower with a modernist design, stands as a prominent example of contemporary architecture in the region [4].

Additionally, global influences from renowned architects and international design firms have made their mark in Central Asia. Prominent architects have been commissioned to design iconic structures, such as the Astana Opera House in Nur-Sultan, designed by the late renowned Italian architect, Manfredi Nicoletti.

Sustainable and Eco-friendly Architecture. As sustainability and environmental consciousness gain importance worldwide, Central Asian architects are incorporating sustainable design principles into their projects. There is a growing emphasis on energy

efficiency, use of renewable materials, and environmentally friendly construction techniques.

The concept of eco-friendly architecture is gaining traction, with projects incorporating features such as green roofs, solar panels, rainwater harvesting systems, and natural ventilation. These initiatives aim to minimize the ecological footprint of buildings and promote a more sustainable built environment [5].

Central Asia's unique geographical and climatic conditions present opportunities for passive design strategies that leverage the region's abundant natural resources, such as sunlight and wind. Architects are integrating these strategies to create buildings that are responsive to their environment while ensuring comfort and energy efficiency.

Contemporary architecture in Central Asia is characterized by a blend of local cultural influences, global design trends, and a growing commitment to sustainable practices. The region's architects continue to explore new directions, creating structures that reflect the evolving identity of Central Asia while addressing the challenges and aspirations of the present era.

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TRAINING OF HIGHLY EDUCATED MEDICAL PERSONNEL IN THE FERGANA
VALLEY [IN THE 50-80 YEARS OF THE XX CENTURY]

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It was decided to open the third largest medical institute in order to eliminate the shortage of personnel in the Uzbek SSR. On August 25, 1955, according to the instructions of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the order of the Ministry of Health of the USSR No. 201 of September 6, 1955, the Andijan Medical Institute was established. This institution was to be established in the place of the 4th Moscow and Dnieper Medical Institutes, which were historically moved to Fergana, and should be located in three main strategic points - Tashkent city, Samarkand and Fergana regions. However, due to the fact that the Executive Committee of Fergana region did not allocate a place and building for the establishment of the institute, this medical university was established in Andijan region.

Initially, the institute had only one faculty of treatment and prevention and had 9 departments. In 1977, the Faculty of Pediatrics was also established. The institute's departments are located in the former building of the Andijan city party committee, and the educational building is located in the dormitory of the regional pedagogical institute. One of the serious problems in the organization of educational work at the institute is the lack of specialists who teach in the Uzbek language and lack of educational literature, which is one of the problems encountered in all medical educational institutions. For example, a biology teacher from the Tashkent Medical Institute visits Andijan on a one-month business trip, but after returning to Tashkent, biology is taught to students in Russian. As a result, students cannot learn subjects well. For example, out of 272 students studying in the first academic year of the institute, i.e. in the winter session of 1955-1956, only 225 were able to pass the exam, and the remaining 47 could not master the subjects.

In 1968-1969, only 98 medical workers worked in the tuberculosis hospitals and dispensaries of the Fergana region, while a total of 183 doctors were supposed to work. There is also a shortage of radiologists. 70 x-ray doctors worked in spite of the fact that 98 people were designated by the state. 38 of them worked in the main staff, and 20 worked on a substitute basis.

By the 1980s, there was a significant shift in the provision of doctors and paramedics to rural areas in the valley. In 1982, 186 young doctors were sent to Namangan region to work in rural areas, and 56 of them were placed in district hospitals and emergency departments. Nevertheless, insufficient attention has been paid to the staffing of treatment and prevention institutions. By the 1980s, there was a significant shift in the provision of doctors and paramedics to rural areas in the valley. In 1982, 186 young doctors were sent to

Namangan region to work in rural areas, and 56 of them were placed in district hospitals and emergency departments. Nevertheless, insufficient attention has been paid to the staffing of treatment and prevention institutions.

In Namangan region, there are few specialized specialists, especially obstetrician-gynecologists, ophthalmologists (Pop, Yangikurgan, Zadaryo (now Mingbulok) and Namangan) and endocrinologists in Uchkurgan, Kosonsoy, Yangikurgan, Torakurgan and Uychi districts.

During the years 1980-1991, 110 pediatricians and 50 obstetrician-gynecologists were sent to treatment institutions of Andijan region, 80% of them started working in rural areas. By 1985, there were 31 doctors and 78.6 medical workers with secondary education for every 10,000 people in Andijan. In Andijan region, 86 hospitals, 221 polyclinics and 81 rural medical centers with 18,850 beds were operating, and 4,996 doctors and 12,555 medical workers with secondary education were employed in them.

Also, when the reports of the Tashkent Medical Institute were studied, it was stated that the subjects of Russian and Uzbek languages should be included in the curricula of these educational institutions, because Uzbek students do not know the Russian language and cannot use educational literature independently. In 1958, after the founding of the "Medicine" publishing house and the publication of 24 Uzbek literature for higher education institutions and 33 for secondary medical educational institutions during 1958-1965, it can be seen that the language issue was partially resolved. This, in turn, caused a relative increase in the number of national personnel in the field of medicine in 1958-1965, that is, 11,615 of the total 13,040 students who studied at 4 medical universities belonged to the national personnel.

In 1964, according to the order No. 642 of the Ministry of Health of the Uzbek SSR "On improving the teaching of the Russian language in higher and secondary medical educational institutions", the foreign language was removed from the science program of medical students and replaced by 240 hours, and 300 hours in institutions preparing secondary education (10 - 200 hours for those who completed the 11th grade, 100 hours for those who completed the 8th-10th-11th grade) teaching of the Russian language was included.

In 1968, out of 2284 pediatricians in the Uzbek SSR, 1883 worked in cities and 401 in villages. Now, if we evaluate the disparities in these numbers, we can see that despite the fact that childbirth or multi-childhood is mostly observed in rural areas, there are few pediatricians working in these areas. This was one of the serious mistakes and shortcomings in personnel distribution. In some rural areas, there were no highly educated doctors at all.

Personnel who graduated from pediatric faculties established in universities did not fill the positions in existing treatment facilities. There is a shortage of about 3,000 pediatricians across the country. In order to centralize the training of specialists in children's diseases, in 1972, the pediatric faculties of Tashkent, Samarkand and Andijan medical institutes were united, and the only Central Asian pediatric institute was opened, and this institution was named the Tashkent Medical Pediatric Institute in 1989. The institute has more than 40 departments, a 300-seat clinic, and since 1977, a specialized

Scientific Council for the defense of doctoral theses and candidate's theses has been operating.

On the scale of the USSR, the indicator of providing doctors for every 10,000 inhabitants was 43 in the USSR, 33 in the Uzbek SSR, 25 in the Karakalpakstan ASSR, 28 in the Bukhara region, 29 in Khorezm. As a result, there are 2.2 pediatricians per 1,000 children, while in Khorezm and Bukhara, this figure is 1.1. Taking this situation into account, from September 1, 1990, a branch of the Tashkent Medical Pediatric Institute was opened in Nukus, and 200 students were admitted. A doctor who worked during this period testified that the death rate of children was so high that they died like flies.

During the years of Soviet rule, a number of serious problems accumulated in medical institutions. In particular, there was a lack of instruction manuals and textbooks for various subjects and courses, and the ones that were available were in Russian. Kinship and familiarity between doctors and teachers grew stronger. For example, it is possible to see the widespread development of family ties and kinship ties in the Tashkent Medical Institute. Professor I. Her daughter worked as an associate professor in the medical clinic headed by Gershenovich, and her husband worked at the same place as the head of the department, Slobodin. Also, the head of the department S. His son and two daughters worked under Terekhov.

In 1970-1980, a number of serious social problems arose in the activities of medical institutions. In the relations between professors and students, vices such as greed, bribery, localism, and nepotism grew stronger. In particular, in 1989-1990 academic year, it was found that 62% of the 1st level students admitted to the Tashkent State Medical Institute entered their studies with the help of acquaintances, 80% of the 6th level graduates paid bribes to professors and teachers to pass the exam.

In fact, the conditions for the outbreak of such conflicts in the society were reflected in the secret instructions of the regime. The monthly salaries of civil servants and managers are set at a very small amount, and these problems are clearly visible in health care, education, and other socio-cultural spheres. Another important policy of the Soviet state in the field of education is personnel allocation. However, this distribution policy was also not implemented fairly. In particular, the students who graduated from the medical universities of the Uzbek SSR were mainly sent to remote villages or, if not, to Siberia, Ural, Sakhalinsk, Vladivostok and Khabarovsk regions. However, students from other republics of the USSR were distributed to the capital Tashkent and other central cities.

There were also many problems with the acquisition of medical students. For example, when the students of the Andijan Medical Institute were tested in 1970, 80% of them and 75% of the students of the Tashkent Medical Institute were found to have average and unsatisfactory knowledge. By 1990, 28 students from the Tashkent Medical Institute alone were not transferred to the next level.

Such unsatisfactory performance of students indicates a low level of mastery. One of the main reasons for this was the involvement of students in field work, that is, forced labor. Classes were reduced by 10% due to the fact that students were engaged in vegetable harvesting from September 11 to October 3, and cotton harvesting from October 6 to December. The remaining class hours were filled by shortening study and practice by two

weeks, increasing the workload of students and teachers by 6-8 hours. Organization of research and training of scientific staff by medical institutes and scientific-research institutes was carried out at the post-graduate and doctoral stages. In 1964, 145 post-graduate students were involved in scientific activities in higher education and republican medical training institutes. Clinical residency and student scientific societies were of particular importance in the training of highly educated medical pedagogues. In particular, admission to post-graduate studies was carried out through these schools. Postgraduate studies were to be carried out for 4 years without interruption from production, and 3 years with interruption from production. Those under the age of 35 are admitted to post-graduate studies, while those under the age of 45 are not interrupted.

CONCLUSION

Although the number of medical specialists increased in the official statistical reports of the Soviet period, it was observed that there was a shortage of them in various areas due to various diseases and epidemic situations. As a result of the personnel policy of the Soviet government, the practice of solving the problem through the distribution of graduates-specialists from different regions did not have a significant result. First of all, the lack of sufficient conditions for living in the distributed areas, low monthly salary, in addition, the lack of consideration of the wishes of graduates, cases of young professionals leaving their workplaces, and the distribution caused confusion. As a result, distrust of medical services and serious dissatisfaction among the population increased.

The main goal of the Soviet educational policy was to train personnel loyal to the communist ideology, and the main emphasis was not on the professional skills of the graduates, but on educating ideologically trained loyal individuals. Such attitudes and ideological inculcations continued for 75 years and permeated the fields of medical education and health care as well as all fields. In particular, the educational process and activities of medical educational institutions were completely under the control of the center. They were given the task of training a Soviet doctor who was far from religious education, was formed on the basis of Darwinism, and did not have sufficient professional qualifications and skills. Of course, such an approach served as a serious obstacle to the development of the field.

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O'ZBEK ADABIYOTIDA "ALOGIZM" TAMOYILIGA ASOSLANGAN BADIY
USLUBLAR BILAN BEZATILGAN ASARLAR.

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola o'zbek adabiyoti namoyondalari o'z hikoya, doston va asarlarida alogizm tamoyiliga asoslangan uslubiy vositalardan qanchalik foydalangani va misollari bilan qisqacha tanishishga bag'ishlangan.

Kalit so'zlar: alogizm, oksyumoron, antiteza, stilistika, uslub.

Annotation: This article is devoted to a brief acquaintance with examples of how the representatives of Uzbek literature used methodological tools based on the principle of alogism in their stories, epics and works.

Key words: alogism, oxymoron, antithetical, stylistic, style,

O'zbek adabiyoti va tili juda boy va sermazmundir. Ushbu maqolada mantiqiy aloqalarning buzilishi bilan bog'liq bo'lgan stilistik vositalar guruhi o'zbek adabiyoti misolida ko'rib chiqiladi.

Ozbekistan xalq yozuvchisi Otkir Hoshimov o'z asarlarida alogizm tamoyiliga asoslangan vositalardan keng foydalangan. Otkir Hoshimov ijodi boshqa yozuvchilardan o'zining til tuzilishi bilan ajralib turadi. Uning asarlari nafaqat badiiy adabiyot, balki o'zbek tili rivojiga ham turtki bo'lib xizmat qilmoqda. Yozuvchi ijodini tilshunoslik nuqtai nazaridan tahlil qilish ham til qonuniyatlarini chuqurroq anglashda o'ziga xos manba bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

Muallif syujet bilan birga qahramonlar xarakterini ham ochib berishga harakat qiladi. Bu jarayon asar qahramonlari tomonidan ifodalanadi, ya'ni bir qahramon ikkinchi qahramon haqida fikr bildiradi. Yozuvchi jarayonni o'quvchiga turli yo'llar bilan yetkazish uchun o'z mahoratini ishga soladi. Muallif ijodidan bir nechta misollar:

1) *Qizim bechoragayam qiyin. Erta ketib, kech keladi. Qiz bola boshi bilan traktor haydaydi.* (Otkir Hoshimov. "Ikki eshik orasi" Toshkent, "Sharq" 2012)

Erta-kech, kech keluvchi so'zlar bir-biriga ziddir. Yozuvchi bu voqea orqali voqeani ochib berishga harakat qilgan. Bu voqea onaning qiziga achinishini bildirgan. Alogizming anteteza uslubidan foydalangan.

2) *"Rost bilan yolg'onning o'rtasi to'rt enlik", degan gap bor. Qiziq, nega endi oz emas, ko'p emas, to'rt enlik? Gap shundaki, ko'z bilan quloqning orasi to'rt enlik ekan. Eshitganingga emas, ko'rganingga ishon... Maqsad - shu... Nachora, hamma rost gapiravermaydi. Ammo yolg'on gapirayotgan odam ham ichida, baribir rostini o'ylaydi...* (Otkir Hoshimov. "Ikki eshik orasi" Toshkent, "Sharq" 2012)

3) *Katta vijdotsizliklar kichkina nopoklikdan boshlanishini bilsam nima qilay axir?* (Otkir Hoshimov. "Ikki eshik orasi" Toshkent, "Sharq" 2012)

Abdulla Qodiriy va H.Hamzalarning asarlarini tahlil qilib, o'zbek tilidan rus tiliga tarjimonlar qo'llagan zeugmatik konstruksiyalarni aniqladik. Masalan, A.Qodiriyning rus

tilidagi "Mehrobdan chayon" romanidan shunday zeugmatik konstruksiyalarni ko'rib chiqishimiz mumkin:

1. *O'sha kuni, hatto peshindan oldin ular hayotlarida birinchi marta vijdonli, sher yurakli odamni ko'rishdi.* (A.Qodiriy "Mehrobdan Chayon" Sharq nashriyoti, 2018)

2. *Darhaqiqat, inson foyda uchun yoki o'lim tahdidi ostida xiyonat qilishga qodir bo'lishi mumkin.* (A.Qodiriy "Mehrobdan Chayon" Sharq nashriyoti, 2018)

3. *Qabrim ustida qora yurakli lolalar gullaydi; ular sen va senga o'xshaganlar mening yuragimga tashlagan qora yaralar!* (A.Qodiriy "Mehrobdan Chayon" Sharq nashriyoti, 2018)

Yoki A.Qodiriyning rus tilida yozilgan "O'tgan kunlar" romanidagi shunday zeugmatik konstruksiyalar uchraydi:

1. *Chet ellik... bu xitoylik... yoki boshqa balo... Tushunmaganingiz uchun men sizga to'g'ridan-to'g'ri aytaman: lo'li...* (A.Qodiriy "O'tkan kunlar" G'ofur G'ulom nomidagi nashriyot, Toshkent, 2018)

2. *Tavba qilish meniki, kechirish seniki... ..* (A.Qodiriy "O'tkan kunlar" G'ofur G'ulom nomidagi nashriyot, Toshkent, 2018)

Abdulla Qahhor hijkoyariga nom qo'yishda oksimorondan foydalangan, misol uchun "Boshsiz odam" hikoyasida asar qahramoni Fahriddin o'z aqli bilan emas, otasining aytganlari bilan ish qiladi:

Misol uchun:

"Ma, yo'ldan mayda-chuyda ol. Kirganingdan keyin avval so'ra, yengil bo'lsa "hayriyat" degin. Sening yo'qliging uchun uyda tura olmayotibmna. Yomon bo'lar ekan degin." (A. Qahhor. Qissa va hikoyalar, "Boshsiz odam" Toshkent 2012)

Bunday aqlsiz, fikrsiz, o'zgapini topib gapira olmaydigan qahramon tasvirlangan asarga yozuvchi ixcham, lo'nda qilib "Boshsiz odam" deb nom qo'yadi.

O'zbek adabiyotda allogizm tamoyiliga asoslangan vositalardan biri oksyumoronlar obraz va xarakterlarning ijobiy hamda salbiy fazilatlarini ochib berishga xizmat kiladi. Misol uchun M.Yusufning «Qora quyosh» dostonini olamiz:

Menga juda aziz

Uning siymosi,

Bir qaragam,

Yo'qdek sira qiyosi.

U bir bag'ridaryo,

Bir bag'ritoshdir,

U bir quyosh

Ammo -

Qora quyoshdir!

Shoir "Qora kuyoshdir!" misrasida lirik qahramonni quyoshga qiyoslamogda, biroq, tabiatda quyosh qora emas, sarik rangda bo'lib, olamga teng nur taratadi. Barcha tirik jonga issiqlik quvvatini berib, hayot baxsh etadi. Nima uchun shoir dostonda kuyoshni "sariq" emas, "qora" deb tasvirlagan? - degan savol tug'iladi.

Shoir quyoshni "sarik" emas, "qora" rangda tasvirlab, lirik qaxramon xarakteridagi salbiy tomonlarni «qora» soʻzi zamiriga joylagan. Asarning mazmun-mohiyatini ustalik bilan "Qora quyoshdir!" oksyumoroni orqali ochib bergan. Oksyumoronlar prozada ham butun bir katta matnning mazmunini ochib berishga xizmat kiladi.

Xulosa kilib shuni aytish mumkinki, alogizm tamoyiliga asoslangan uslubiy vositalar uslubiy jihatdan taʼsir kuchi beqiyos boʻlgan, tasviriy vositalardir. Tilda nomantiqiy bogʻlanishning bunday usuli matnning taʼsirchan va serjiloligini oshirishga, matnning mazmun-mohiyatini yumoristik-satirik boʻyoq orqali ochib berishga yordam beradi.

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Abstract: *The principal goal of the article is to substantiate the idea that a wider application of some forms of translators' activities does not necessarily entail development of new concepts and approaches to translation. To achieve this goal, the following tasks have been solved: the main approaches to translation specified in European Translation Studies and their provisions have been considered, new trends in translation including the wider use of information technologies and expansion of the areas in which new forms of translation/interpreting are used have been analyzed, definitions of localization as translators' activity together with substantiation of the distinction between localization and translation have been considered. Moreover, the article provides analysis of definitions of transcreation, transadaptation and transculturation viewed by some scholars as special strategies aimed at bridging the gap between cultures and adapting a text to recipients belonging to another culture.*

Keywords: *communicative-functional approach, information technologies, localization, internationalization, transcreation*

It should be clear that the only source of fresh ideas and concepts for translation studies is actual translation. The need to understand the fundamentals of translation and interpreting as practical activities, the fundamentals of the problems that translators must address, and the fundamentals of the many translation and interpreting methodologies led to the emergence of translation science. The relationship between Translation Studies and the practice of translation, on the other hand, appears to be more complex; it can be said that the two are interdependent. Translation Studies has an impact on this activity and provides some guidelines for locating the best solutions under the constantly shifting conditions of carrying out translating activity. Because of this, one of the main responsibilities of translation studies is to provide basic guidelines for instructing translators and interpreters who will be able to satisfy the demands of the translation industry. These are the guiding principles that define the caliber of any academic endeavor's final outcome, the caliber of a professional translator, and — eventually — the caliber of translation operations as a whole.

The environment in which translation efforts are carried out has evolved dramatically during the past few decades. Today's translators operate in a computerized, digital environment entwined with the Web; they employ a variety of information technologies including machine translation, TM systems, and other similar tools. The forms of translation/interpreting that were formerly on the fringe of the translator's profession or were entirely nonexistent (audiovisual translation, community interpreting, trans editing, transcreation, audio description, etc.) also began to receive more attention. These kinds of translation work are sometimes considered as fundamentally, completely, or even in



opposition to the so-called translation proper. According to Ives Gambier, the term "translation" "...is frequently replaced by or competes with other terms, which can in turn vary greatly depending on the specific sector of activity in which they are used." They display various professional realities and behaviors as well as various research trajectories" (Gambier, 2016: 56). It is undeniably true that scholars and translators are compelled to evaluate and grasp the theoretical underpinnings of these activities as new translators' activities have been pushed to the forefront of the profession or, at least, to the visual field. The endeavors provide new names, labels, and conclusions that, it would seem, are sure to add fresh ideas and concepts to translation studies.

But although being unquestionably fresh, these concepts do not further our understanding of the true nature of translation; rather, they muddy the definition and spread confusion around the word. Additionally, several remarks allude to the early stages of the development of Translation Studies rather than pointing us in a new, far more promising direction for the development of Translation Science, revealing a vulgarized view of translation and an oversimplified approach to its definition. The article's objective is to explore new definitions of translation and its role in the digital age and to expose myths that might eventually harm translation outcomes. According to Ives Gambier, two paradigms have emerged in translation studies. On the one hand, "the more traditional conceptualization of translation that has persisted for centuries through the paradigm of equivalence has evolved into one that is more oriented toward the public or audience, that is, the paradigm of the cultural turn" It is notable that this paradigm's orientation toward the general public or audience constitutes its essence. This truth is motivational. To summarize, Vilen Komissarov, one of the pioneers of Russian linguistic translation studies and creator of the equivalence levels theory, said that "a translator must realize precisely for whom and for what purpose (s)he is translating a text, what task the target text will perform, who will use the target text and in what way" (Komissarov, 2001: 357). I can only be sorry if supporters of linguistic translation studies have chosen to dismiss this assertion outright or have chosen to pay it no attention at all. To substantiate the claim, I may offer the following passage from an essay by Olga Petrova and Victor Lanchikov: "...it is not necessary to change any text (both ST and TT) each time in order to adapt it to the needs of each recipient" (Lanchikov, Petrova,)The statement demonstrates a clear inconsistency between a translation strategy that is recipient-focused and one that entirely disregards the requirements and expectations of the receiver. The statements made inside the paradigm typically referred to be linguistic, or text-oriented, as I prefer to call it, are comparable to the one given above. It implies that the linguistic approach to translation is riddled with inconsistencies, its benchmarks are imprecise, while it is also impossible to deny its more overt orientation toward the receiver. According to Ives Gambier, the second translation paradigm "reflects the platforms and mediums through which the activity of translation is currently carried out." In this way, the book's paradigm is replaced by the digital and web's (where the text that has to be translated becomes multimodal). The multiplicity of terminology used to describe what was formerly translation can be explained by this quickly evolving environment (Gambier, 2016: 888). There is no denying that, in terms of simply technological issues, the working conditions for a translator have drastically altered.

But is it justified to say that Translation Studies now has a fresh theoretical framework? Anthony Pym, who is more cautious about establishing new translation paradigms, seems to agree with Gambier's assessment. According to Pym (2011), new IT systems "are altering the very nature of the translator's cognitive activity, social relations, and professional standing" rather than simply being additional tools. I concur with neither I. Gambier nor I. Pym. I think it is unnatural and illogical to contrast the paradigm based on the usage of new media with the equivalency paradigm (linguistic approach). While the first "paradigm" actually reveals a particular attitude toward and perception of translation as a profession, as well as a specific understanding of the nature of translation and the essence of the tasks accomplished by a translator, the second "paradigm" only considers the tools that a translator uses to hasten and improve the effectiveness of the translation process. After all, a translator can approach translation in the same way whether or not they employ translation memory systems. Before brand-new IT ever became a thing, it already existed. On the other hand, different translators might employ various strategies while utilizing the same tools. The translation of the Bible was defended by Martin Luther and his opponents in the 16th century, and all of them wrote on paper or parchment with goose-quills. All translators in the 19th century shared the same tools, yet what a glaring contrast existed between the paradigms (approaches to translation) utilized by Russian translators Irinarch Vvedensky and Afanasy Fet! What has changed since then? If we discuss the relationship between translation methodologies and the tools employed, it is almost nonexistent. The functionalist approach might be seen as being in opposition to the equivalency paradigm (Prun, 2015: 57), which is exactly what Erich Prun discusses in his work on the history of European and American Translation Studies). Different labels can be used to describe this method, including functionalist approach in Europe and the US and communicative-functional approach in Russia. According to the communicative-functional perspective, translating is the activity that provides the possibility of the activity (productive, commercial, cognitive, and leisure) of translation users (also known as "consumers" of translation) and/or initiators (commissioners) of translation. This method holds that the structure of a communicative situation (a communication situation) include translating as an activity. A translator is expected to take into account the situation's unique characteristics, the translation's intended outcome, the needs and expectations of the parties involved in the communication process, as well as purely linguistic considerations like language differences, the type of text, and the ST's intended use. Refer to (Sdobnikov, 2016; 2017) for a more in-depth discussion of the communicative-functional method. It is interesting that there is no clear-cut distinction between the communicative-functional approach and the merely linguistic approach (equivalence paradigm). The latter, in my opinion, is a general translation philosophy, a way of thinking that translators utilize to foster an atmosphere where all sorts of translators' actions may be successful. Localization has recently grown in importance as a service in the translation industry. Many translation agencies make the claim that they do localization in addition to translation in an effort to draw in new customers. Although it might fall under a translator's purview, localization is sometimes presented as something wholly separate from "translation proper" (see, for instance, the website of Saint-Petersburg-based translation agency Linguacontact,

"Lokalizatsiya perevoda," Lingvakontakt). However, localization is defined as the adaptation of word and phrase meanings to the perception of the TT receivers, whereas translation proper is defined as reproducing the content of the ST and occasionally its formal aspects in the TT (Lokalizatsiya perevoda, Lingvakontakt). Since it is now widely accepted that translation and localization are two distinct processes, the draft standard for the translator's profession, which was originally going to be called "Translator," has been changed by a vote of the draft's developers to "Specialist in Translation/Interpreting and Localization." Let's examine the distinctions between translation and localization according to translation experts and managers of translation agencies. I'll begin by discussing how certain managers and translators define and evaluate localization. The Internet's information indicates that there are several steps to the translation process. The phrase "internationalization" (or, alternately, "globalization") refers to the process of adapting a text for a global audience. The objective is to eliminate any cultural quirks in order to create a text that might be readily translated into any language or locale. If regional differences cannot be eliminated from the outset, they must be localization stage was completed" (my translation. - V.S.) (Yazykovaya lokalizatsiya...). The outcome of internationalization is a "product that is localized in many languages and is based on the universal, internationalized variant without any reference to the ST; necessary changes are made in the text to adapt it to the tastes of the target audience and to the cultural and social situation in the specific location" (Internatsionalizatsiya i lokalizatsiya...) (Translation mine. - V.S.) The process of localization is thought of as the text's cultural adaption. According to an additional website, "localization entails adapting a source material to the cultural context of the nation into which the translation is done. In other words, one may say that localization is a form of adaptation" (Lokalizatsiya perevoda, Fridge; translation by V.S.). The way that adaptation is subtly separated from translation and portrayed as a separate action from translation makes these definitions intriguing. The same viewpoint is expressed on yet another website: "Localization and translation are frequently mixed together, yet they refer to two independent processes... Text conversion from one language to another is called translation. Localization is more involved than translation, which is one component of it. 2018's What Is Localization? It appears that localization is a process of text refining, completing, and "adaptation" to the target culture. Localization thereby gains a unique status of its own: Translation by me, V.S.: "Localization is often seen as translation at the highest level" (Yazykovaya lokalizatsiya...)

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Annotation: *This article focuses on the effective and appropriate use of modern technologies, including handouts, in learning and teaching English, and the teacher's sense of responsibility to search for new ideas in the lessons, making the lesson interesting and lively it is written about ensuring that.*

Key word: *handouts, modern technologies, interesting lessons, creativity, ideas*

It is known that currently various interactive methods are used in teaching English through handout materials. This, of course, helps to make the lesson process interesting and understandable. English before while teaching the knowledge gained through the exercises in the textbook we would be satisfied with strengthening. Nowadays, it is possible to conduct this process in a more understandable and interesting way through various multimedia and distribution materials.

First of all, in order to prepare handouts, the teacher will have to work on himself, that is, what is not given in the textbook information and will have to search for the exercises in other books or on the Internet and select the necessary information. This will certainly increase his interest in learning. The fact that some teachers do not know and do not use technology during English lessons makes students somewhat to boredom. It is for this reason that the enthusiasm of students

from technologies during the lesson in order not to fade and at least

the use of the computer will further increase the interest of the student. After all, handouts prepared according to the learner's age, interest, ability, and mastery of the lessons will definitely be effective.

On the contrary, if we teachers do not prepare handouts based on these requirements, or if we broadcast videos, songs, or texts that contain complex words and phrases to students with poor knowledge, or show them through multimedia, to students with good knowledge on the other hand, if we provide handouts that consist of very simple words, the student's interest in learning the language will gradually fade and he will not be interested in the lesson and will not master it. So, from this

it turns out that the teacher should not only use multimedia, but also prepare handouts that correspond to it and serve to increase the student's knowledge and use it appropriately. For example, playing audio texts in listening comprehension lessons

befitting there are laws. That's the main goal the audio the learner is listening to

it is important to understand the material and be able to analyze it without difficulty. For this, first of all, it is necessary to prepare the environment for the broadcast of the audio material, in which the listeners provide a peaceful environment, and the teacher is placed the quality of the audio and the sound of the speakers to focus and to be ready for exercises to be performed before and after the audio broadcast and

learners with handouts should be provided. After all the requirements are met, the teacher can start listening the audio material to the students. Listening is done at least twice, otherwise language learners may not understand the topic and after listening to the audio material they may not be able to perform the exercises correctly.

Also, using multimedia for speaking, writing and listening learning in the lesson, showing students videos and films is a very effective way to discuss it. It is possible to use a vocabulary familiar to students, if there are new and complex words, to explain the words, to show video material after completing exercises related to new words. To carry out this process, they need to make sure that the environment is quiet, comfortable and that they are interested in the topic! Then you should release video materials. When the video ends students should be interested in the ideas of the video film and perform exercises. When these steps are done correctly, these lessons will certainly contribute greatly to increasing the interest and knowledge of the learners. It follows from this that modern technologies can enrich our lessons, interest students, and enrich their knowledge. Being able to use them correctly and appropriately is the main guarantee of our success.

Of course, by modern technologies such as computer, CD or DVD, we can display various multimedia. This allows the education process to progress further and the growing younger generation to learn English faster. In this, the student develops all his English skills through interesting materials, both by seeing and hearing and they will have the opportunity to learn.

The task of the teacher is to create practical skills with language for each student, to show the activity and creativity of each student. Cooperation, methodology of the project, modern pedagogical technologies using new information technologies, new information from technologies, Children's use of Internet resources abilities took into account without, their level of education, them

individualization helps in increasing the level of knowledge. Communicative approach is a strategy that evokes communication and is aimed at conscious understanding of the material and methods of communication. A communal task should be a problem or a question for discussion and studies it is possible not only to share information, but also to evaluate it. The main thing that allows to distinguish this approach from other types of activities the criterion is that the students have the language unit to express themselves they choose It is not better to use the Internet in an international approach: its purpose is to learn a foreign language and to learn a foreign language by expanding their knowledge and experience. One of the main requirements for learning foreign languages. Internet resources is to create interaction in the lesson, which is called the usual method of interactivity. Interactivity is the organization, coordination, and completion of "mutual goal attainment and the outcome of speech resources." Training with a real language, the Internet helps in the formation of skills and abilities, as well as a real interest in learning vocabulary and grammar and, therefore, is considered effective. Interactivity is not only, It does not create real situations from life, but it is sufficient for students through foreign languages forces to respond to the level. Offering private lessons. One of the technologies is the method of projects creativity, cognitive activity, independence is the way of development. The typology of projects is different. In actual practice it is. There are various

scientific research, creative information, practical and signs of should deal with the mixture that is The project provides a lot to learn the language of reading, auditing, speech and grammar. The project greatly contributes to the development of an active independent method in students. In my opinion, the preparation of help is to teach children cooperation and

Co-production promotes mutual support and creativity. With that learning English through co-learning, involving all students in the learning process, using new pedagogical technology to improve the quality of lessons.

For example, if we look at the ped technique below:

"Carousel technique" While taking part in Carousel Brainstorming, small groups of students rotate around the classroom, stopping at various "stations" for a designated period of time (usually 1-2 minutes). At each station, students activate their prior knowledge of a topic or concept and share their ideas with their small group.

"Theatre technique" Theatre techniques are procedures that facilitate a successful presentation of a play. They also include any practices that advance and enhance the understanding the audience brings to the action and the acting by the cast on stage.

"Sociological research technique" Sociologists study the world using sociological research methods. The research consists of steps involving data collection, analysis, and interpretation. The two main forms of research in sociology are primary research and secondary research. Researchers can choose between quantitative, qualitative, and mixed methods.

"Group story" technique. It is done in two ways. In the first method, each student adds one sentence to the already started story. At a certain signal (after one minute), a sheet with an unfinished story is sent in the union. The second method is age appropriate for developing the subject. The teacher asks questions in a certain order, each participant of the process writes the answer, no one can see it, and helps the neighbor. The movement occurs in a circle. So you get a few surprises at the end.

"Brain loop" technology. Perfect for classrooms - universal collections of studied materials. The content of the types can be completely different and these sections include vocabulary, grammar, reading, listening and writing. This technology is in serious demand. Which includes: formalizing the task, creating a presentation, thinking about attention in the form of questions and answers! At the beginning of the game, there is a jury selection, a participation contest for students. Each round lasts 3 minutes, after which the answers are submitted to a panel of judges. The correctness of the answers will be checked and discussed after each round, and then a series of questions will also bring extra points to the teams.

Conclusion

In conclusion, as a result of using innovative methods in English lessons, students' logical thinking skills develop, speech become fluent, the ability to give quick and correct answers is formed. Such methods make the student eager for knowledge. The student should prepare thoroughly for the lessons subjects of the educational process. This multimedia presentation also has a wide range of handouts used to understand the video

information given to the student gives a lot of relief to get. So, as far as we know, any interactive methods are conducted through handouts.

Even the lesson even if we want to carry out games, the condition of the game despite our verbal explanation, most of it is in the handout will be shown (set of pictures, crossword type, questions, etc.). Handouts come in handy, especially when working in groups. It follows from this that in making lessons both interesting and understandable, in increasing students' interest and knowledge of the language, handouts together with modern technologies are important.

the place is incomparable.

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Annotation: *This Article gives you the right direction to learn a language quickly and easily through a specific method and to speak faster like a native speaker. This method helps teachers and students to work on their 4 skills while having a mutual conversation within the language they are learning and to raise the level of being able to talk like a native speaker faster in that language.*

Key word: *pronunciation, direct method, conversation, creativity, speech reflex, critical thinking, ideas*

The Direct Method is based on many years of research in the field of teaching foreign languages and successful results in learning our native language. First of all, the Method is aimed at developing stable speaking skills, brought to automatism through repeated repetition. As a result, you will learn to speak freely and fluently, without thinking about the grammatical structures you use in your sentences.

Let's remember how we learned our native language in childhood. We constantly tried to say the first words, repeating them after the people around us, tried to copy their pronunciation, and then we tried to put together sentences from these words. From the first year of life, we continuously practiced speaking our native language. We believe that the only effective way to learn a language is constant practice in the same language.

We can learn to speak any foreign language: English, German, Spanish, precisely by speaking these languages, and not by speaking about these languages in our native language. This method has worked, is working and will continue to work, because we all speak our native language fluently. And this method works the same way when you want to speak fluent English, German, French or any other foreign language.

The Direct Method of teaching English uses "spoken language" directly as a teaching method. While in other methods, "spoken speech" is still considered the last phase, the completion of the process of learning a foreign language.

Since the main methodological developments of the DIRECT METHOD go back 100 years, we are currently using its latest incarnation, which takes into account the expectations and needs of students as much as possible. The DIRECT METHOD allows you to effectively and quickly achieve the desired result, namely free and fluent communication in a foreign language.

The main goal of the DIRECT METHOD is to develop conversational skills in a foreign language by minimizing the use of the native language and developing a language reflex, which allows you not only to speak, but also to think in the target language. Thus, simplicity and ease of using a foreign language in practice is achieved.

History of the "Direct Method" of language learning

The basic Direct method of language learning was developed in the late 19th and early 20th centuries and was based on the previously known natural method. Not only linguists, but also methodologists and even psychologists took part in the development of the methodology. The main goal that the developers set for themselves was - a quick and effective teaching of students to speak a foreign language fluently, at the initial stage - spoken language. One of the main ways of learning a language, proposed by the authors of the method, is induction, that is, independent observation by language learners of the features of language material and the subsequent creation of rules brought into a certain system.

Based on developments made at the beginning of the 20th century, an express method for learning English, the Callan Method, developed by Robert Callan, was created. Training in this case is carried out using the basic principles of the direct method, in a simple, relaxed atmosphere. The Callan Method is an intensive and highly effective small group class that is broken down into 12 main steps. The very first level, or A1 Beginner, is designed for beginners who are practically unfamiliar with the English language, and the twelfth level, C1 Advanced, is aimed at "advanced" students who can already communicate with native speakers of a foreign language independently, at a very good level.

The modern Direct Method, which became the next stage in the development of the Callan method, is the best method of learning English, based not on dead methodological material, but on turning to the spoken language, that is, to the most living form of communication. If previously it was necessary to communicate directly with native speakers, then with the advent of technical means, the direct method of learning English was supplemented by an audiovisual teaching option, which uses video materials or filmstrips with sound. This method also makes it possible to achieve the appearance of speech automatisms as a response to audio and video stimuli.

A promising and very effective direct method of learning English is based on the following rules:

- The basis of the method is oral speech
- Translation and native language are excluded
- Much attention is paid to phonetics and correct pronunciation
- Words are studied only in context, that is, as part of meaningful sentences
- Using induction to master grammar

THE DIRECT METHOD is aimed primarily at language practice - the development of listening comprehension and the expression of one's own thoughts. About 80% of the lesson is occupied by a structured dialogue between students and the teacher, during which the teacher asks questions at high speed based on previously studied lexical and grammatical material. Thus, grammatical structures and vocabulary are studied directly in practice - in communication. Students take an active part in the lesson, answering the teacher's questions in full, complete sentences in order to make the most of the time allotted for answering, practice different grammatical structures and expand their vocabulary.

A major problem in language learning for many students is that they first have to construct word structures in their mother tongue and translate these words into their target language. It is considered appropriate to use this method to solve this problem. Through this method, you will form a speech reflex in yourself.

In order to develop a stable conversational reflex, the student must speak quickly and without thinking about the construction of sentences. Thus, the habit of constructing phrases in one's native language and then translating them into a foreign language, which greatly interferes with the natural perception and reproduction of speech, disappears. Learning a language proceeds in the same way as every child learns their native language in childhood: first, students perceive speech by ear, then reproduce it, copying the teacher's pronunciation, and only after that learn to read and write.

Conclusion

In conclusion, it can be said that by using The Direct method, students or amateur learners can quickly and easily improve their 4 skills in the language being studied, (speaking, reading, listening and writing) skills, and some of the skills that native speakers have, such as conversational reflexes, grammatical flexibility, creative thinking, etc. It should also be noted that people learning a language through this method are quick-witted and have their own world views compared to other learners. They can change their language skills and worldviews by having conversations about different topics, analyzing the changes happening in the world, and using less boring grammar manuals.

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TA'LIMDA TEXNALOGIYALARNI QO'LLASH HAMDA XORIJIY TILLARNI
O'RGATISH ORQALI MUTAXASSISLARNI MALAKALI KADR SIFATIDA
CHIQRISH ISLOHATLARI

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Annotatsiya. Maqolada oliy ta'lim sohalarida olib borilayotgan islohatlar haqida hamda prezidentimiz oliy ta'limni isloh qilish bilan bir qatorda oliy ma'lumotli kadrlar ulushuni oshirish orqali yetakchi davlatlar safiga kirishimiz va bu sohada qo'shimcha islohatlar uchun takliflar va xorijiy tillarni oliy ta'lim uchun naqadar muxumligi. Iqtisodiyot sohalarida xususan, soliq sohasini o'qitishda xorij tili bilan bir vaqitda soliq fanlarini xorij tillarida olib borilishi haqida xususiy taklif berilgan.

Tayanch so'zlar: Ingliz tili, xorij tilidag sohaga oid kitib, oliy ta'lim islahot, Raqamli kitob, intensiv kurslar

Annotatsiya. В статье говорится о реформах, проводимых в сфере высшего образования и реформе высшего образования нашего президента, а также о вхождении нас в ряды стран-лидеров за счет увеличения доли высокообразованных кадров, и предложениях по дополнительным реформам в этом направлении. поле и иностранные языки для высшего образования. как плохо В сферах экономики, например, в сфере налогообложения, было внесено специальное предложение вести налоговую тематику на иностранных языках одновременно с иностранным языком.

Ключевые слова: Английский язык, Полевые учебники по иностранным языкам, Реформа высшего образования, Электронная книга, Интенсивные курсы

Abstract. The article talks about the reforms being carried out in the field of higher education and our president's proposal for further reforms in this field and foreign languages for higher education by increasing the share of highly educated personnel along with the reform of higher education. how bad A special proposal has been made to teach tax subjects in foreign languages at the same time as a foreign language in the fields of economics, for example, in the field of taxation.

Keywords: English, Foreign Language Field Books, Higher Education Reform, Digital Book, Intensive Courses

Qay ko'z bilan qarasak ham hamma davlatlarda ham tanish bilish, o'z ishini bilmasdan yoki bilib qastdan pul, moddiy va manaviy nafni ko'zlab nafaqat o'z kasbiga balki, kasbdoshlarining ham shaniga dog' tushurayotgan nopok insonlar ko'payib bormoqda. Jamiyatda bu illatni karrupsiya deb ataladi. Bu atama Oliy ta'lim muassalarida ham borligi dilimizni xira qiladi va oliy ta'lim xodimlari bilan birgalikda Olit ta'lim, fan va inovatsiyalar vazirligi nomiga ham dog' tushurmoqda. Maqolada shunaqa qo'shtirnoq ichida "Kasbini sotganlar" haqida va ularni tizimdan butunlay yo'q tilish axborot texnologiyalarni qo'llash, ta'lim tizimini raqamlilashtirish bilan ularni karupsiya qilishlariga yo'l qoldirmagan xolda

aftamatlashtish orqali bunga erisha olamiz. O'zbekiston sharoitida biz hozirda jahon standartlaridan biri "Kredit modul" tizimini olib kelib uni rivojlangan davlatlarda kabi qo'shimcha axborot platformasi "Hemis" bilan birgalikda olib bormoqdamiz. "Hemis" platformasi kelgandan so'ng karupsiya ulushi oliy ta'lim tizimida borgan sayin qisqarib bormoqda. O'zbekiston respublikasi oliy ta'lim tizimini 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to'g'risidagi qarorga qaraydigan bo'lsa 2030-yilgacha O'zbekistonda oliy ma'lumotlilar ulushini 50% ga ko'tarishni muxim konseptual reja qilib olingan. O'zbekiston bunda sifat emas balki songa qarab harakt qilayobdi degan tushuncha tug'ilishi tayin lekin, oliy ta'limda olib borilayotgan islohatlar shuni ko'rsatmoqdagi hozirgi vaqtda xususiy va davlat institutlari birgalikda rasmiy manbalarga qaraydigan bo'lsa 1 029 522 nafardan oshganligi aytilmoqda. Bu borada xususan soliq sohasiga qaraydigan bo'lsa ya'ni soliqchilarni o'qitish tizimiga qarajak sohaga yetuk kadr tayyorlash bo'yicha yaxshi islohatlar olib borishmoqda avvallari iqtisodiyot sohalari uchun raqamli texnologiya va xorijiy tillar kamroq ammo, ixtisos sohalarni ko'proq o'qitilardi. Men bu maqolada soliq sohasida kadrlarni tayyorlash uchun raqamli texnologiyalar, xorijiy tillar bilan birgalikda uyg'unlashgan kitoblarni soliqqa oid oliy ta'lim muassalariga targ'ib qilish g'oyasini ilgari surmoqchiman. Soliq sohasida bizda hozir o'zbek adabiyotlaridan keng foydalanamiz lekin, bu kitoblarni samarasi 1-2 yilga ham bormoy barbot bo'lmoqda. Buning asosiy sababi, soliq sohasida olib borilayotgan raqamlilashuv jarayoni deb bilaman lekin, bu yaxshi manoda. Xuddi shu singari bitta yaxshi kitob uchun maxsus sayt ochib unda yangiliklar soliq sohasida bo'layotgan o'zbarishlarni aftamat integratsiya qilish yo'li bilan birgalikda elektron kitob ishlab chiqilishi kerak deb o'ylayman. Bu kitob bizga nima beradi deyishingiz mumkin lekin, bu kitob orqali biz birinchidan, har yili kitob yangilashni oldini olamiz, ikkinchidan ma'lumotlarni ishonchliligi va eng muximi xar-xil saytlarda olib borilayotgan norasmiy sayt ma'lumotlariga ishonib talabalarni bilim olishda qilayotgan xato tushunchalardan qutilamiz.

Yana bitta taklifim shundan iboratki, hozirda olib borilayotgan xorijiy tillariga berilayotgan e'tib orqasidan yanada har, bir oliy ta'lim o'zlari har bitta mutaxasilik fanlari yuzasidan o'zbek tilida berilgan asosiy terminlarni arashtirgan xolda xorijiy tillarni o'tishi kerak deb bilaman. To'g'ri bu bizga nima beradi deyidiganlar chiqishi aniq lekin, buni asosiy mazmuni shundan iboratki. Birinchidan talaba nafaqat bitta fanni chuqur balki qayta takrorlash qilmoqda masalan, Soliqqa oid fanni olaylik bunda biz soliq terminlarini qo'llaymiz va talbalar buni eslab qolish ehtimoli 50%, agar bu terminlarni ingliz tili yoki bironta xorijiy tilda qayta qayta qayta o'qitish orqali 90% hatto 100% ga ham olib chiqishimiz mumkin.

Takliflarni amalga oshirish mexanizmlari:

1-taklif. Buning uchun birinchi navbatta 1 ta rasmiy sayt yaratilib shu saytga hamma sohaning rasmiy ma'lumotlarini integratsiya qilish kerak va shu saytni ichida bo'layotgan o'zgarishlarni maxsus (apk, ios) telefonda foydalana oladigan kitob yaratilib uni ichida oliy ta'lim uchun kerakli fanlar yaratilishi va bu kitobni saytga bog'lab qo'yilishi kerak. Saytda qanaqadir o'zgarish bo'lsa darhol kitobda ham shu o'zgarish aftamat tarzda to'g'irlanishi kerak.

2-takli. Bu taklifni amalga oshirish uchun avvalombor ta'lim muassasi birinchi navbattida bilim berish turishi kerak va zarur. Buning uchun birinchidan, xorijiy tilda dars beradigan o'qituvchilarni mutaxassislik fanlaridan dars beradigan o'qituvchilar tomonidan xorijiy tildan dars beradiganlarni maxsus kurslar tashkil qilinib til o'qituvchilariga mutaxassislikdan dars berish kerak. Ikkinchidan til o'qituvchilari maxsus kursni tugatgan sertifikat bilan taqdirlanib endi shu fan bo'yicha institutdan o'quv rejaga tushadigan o'quv qo'llanma, qo'llanma va darslilar yozdirish. Bu kitoblardan foydalanga holda darslarni o'tish orqali mutaxassislik fanlarini xorijiy tillarda o'tilishi va oliy ta'lim muassalarining xorij bilan talabalar almashinuviga erishilganda xoxlagan talabasini yuborgan taqdirda ham talaba mutaxassislik fanlarini biladi va xorij tajribasini urganishda to'siqlarga uchramaydi, ya'ni talaba u yerda ta'lim olgan taqdirda ham O'zbekiston bilan solishtirib ko'rib u davlatdan oladigan yangiliklarimizni, texnologiyalarimizni bemalol tahlil qila oladi. To'g'ri bularni hammasi o'qituvchilarning bo'sh vaqida albatta. Ammo, buni rag'batlantirilmasa bu ish ham amalga oshmaydi. Agar ta'lim muassasa rahbariyati tadbirkorlik uchun ochmagan va bu takliflarni o'qiyotgan bo'lsa albatta bu ishlarni amalga oshiradi. Har bir soha bo'yicha yetuk kadr yetkazish uchun bu ishlarni albatta amalga oshirishimiz kerak.

Xulosa

Raqamli sharoitda oliy ta'lim muassalarida olib borilayotgan islohatlar natijasida hozir oliy ta'lim bilim berish salohiyati bilan O'zbekistonni aholisining oliy malumotga eng qatlamini ulushuni oshirmoqda. Xulosa qilib aytadigan bo'lsak "Kredit modul" tizimi bilan "Hemis" axborot tizimi birgalikda oliy ta'limlarni yagona tarmoqqa yig'moqda bu albatta juda yaxshi ish lekin, ish bor joyda kamchiliklar bor bu ikkala tizim birgalikda "Karupsiya" holatlarini olish uchun yaxshi ishlamoqda ammo, bilim berish darajasini oshirish uchun yuqoridagi takliflardan foydalangan xolda maxsus platformani va maxsus elektronik kitob ishlab chiqishni zamon talab qilmoqda.

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Shonazarova Hulkaroy Bunyod qizi

*O'zbekiston Respublikasi Xorazm viloyati Yangiariq tumanidagi ixtisoslashtirilgan maktab
o'quvchisi
Xorazm, O'zbekiston*

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada o'zbek tilidagi turg'un o'xshatishlarning til birligi sifatidagi ahamiyati hamda xalq og'zaki ijodi namunalarida, jumladan, topishmoqlarda qo'llanilishining lingvistik jihatlari haqida so'z boradi. Unda o'xshatishni tashkil etuvchi komponentlar, turlari va topishmoqlar yaratilishidagi ahamiyati keng yoritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: turg'un o'xshatishlar, erkin o'xshatishlar, frazeologik birliklar, madaniy konnotatsiya, til va madaniyat, topishmoqlar, konseptual tizim.

Metaforalar, frazeologik birliklar va o'xshatishlar xalq madaniyatini va o'ziga xosligini ko'rsatib beruvchi vositalardir. Metaforalar, frazeologik birliklar va o'xshatishlar mazmuni va o'ziga biriktirilgan madaniy konnotatsiyalariga ko'ra madaniy belgilarning eksponentlariga aylanadilar. O'xshatishlarni ushbu nuqtayi nazardan ko'rib chiqamiz.

Metaforalarga juda yaqin bir vosita o'xshatishlar bo'lib, ular yordamida shaxs-predmetlar, narsa, belgi va harakat kabilar bir-biriga o'xshatiladi, qiyos qilinadi. O'xshatishni hosil qiluvchi leksik vositalar: kabi, misli, o'xshar, o'xshash, xuddi, go'yo, yanglig', singari; grammatik vositalar: -dek, -day qo'shimchalari hisoblanadi. Masalan: Bahor kelinchakdek yasanib keldi.

Dunyoni bilishda qiyoslash nihoyatda muhim o'rin tutadi. Inson tafakkuri bilishning ko'plab usullari, uslub va shakllarini qamrab olgan murakkab bilish jarayonidir. Inson tafakkur yuritishi jarayonida ilmiy bilishning barcha sohalari va istagan bosqichida foydalaniladigan umumiy va gnoseologik operatsiyalar tafakkur va ilmiy bilish usullari hisoblanadi. Ana shunday ilmiy bilish usullaridan biri qiyoslashga asoslangan analogiyadir. Analogiyada obyektlarning ba'zi belgilari, xossalari va munosabatlaridagi o'xshashlikdan, ularni boshqa narsa yoki munosabatlarga o'xshashligi to'g'risidagi fikr ilgari suriladi.

An'anaviy topishmoqlarda tabiat, tabiat hodisalari va narsalari, umuman, har xil obyektlarga poetik tus berilgan holda obrazlashtirish – taqqoslash, o'xshatish orqali jumboqlanadi. Undagi o'xshatilgan, taqqoslangan narsaning o'xshatmasi, taqqoslanmasini topish uchun ko'p o'ylash, tinimsiz fikr yuritish orqali muayyan belgilarni aniqlashga, qidirishga to'g'ri keladi va bu ayniqsa, yosh kitobxonlarning aqlini charxlab, mantiqiy fikrlashga o'rgatadi. Buni bilgan dono xalqimiz o'xshatishlar asosida yaratilgan topishmoqlarga alohida urg'u berishgan va shunday topishmoqlarni yaratishgan. Mutaxassislarimiz o'xshatish-qiyoslashning maqsadidan kelib chiqib, uning ikki turini farqlashadi. Agar ikki predmet yoki tushunchalar o'rtasidagi farqni ko'rsatish maqsadida qiyoslangan bo'lsa, sof qiyosiy konstruksiya shakllanadi (masalan, yer toshdan qattiq), qiyoslash o'xshatish maqsadini ko'zda tutganda esa o'xshatish konstruksiyasi shakllanadi (masalan, yer toshday qattiq). Xalq topishmoqlarida qiyoslashning har ikki turidan keng

foydalanilgan. Sof qiyosiy konstruksiya: *Sutdan tiniq, paxtadan oq. – Qor; Qarichdan yaqin, osmondan uzoq. – Ko'z; O'zi keng, dengizdan chuqur. – Fikr; Osmondan buyuk. – Maqsad; Asaldan shirin, zahardan achchiq. – So'z gap.*

O'xshatish konstruksiyasi: *O'zi yo'qdek, tovushi o'qdek. –Chigirtka; Qorday oppoq, yungday yumshoq. – Paxta; Ichi qora ko'mirday, tishi sariq isparakday. – Somavar;*

O'xshatishlar o'ziga xos obrazli tafakkur tarzining mahsulidir va ular nutqning emotsionalligini, ifodaliligi va ta'sirchanligini ta'minlashga xizmat qiladi. O'zbek tilida ham o'xshatishlar boshqa tillarda bo'lgani kabi to'rt unsurdan tarkib topadi va ular o'xshatish subyektini, o'xshatish etaloni, o'xshatish asosi va o'xshatishning shakliy ko'rsatkichi deb nomlanadi. Masalan, "bahor kelinchakdek yasanib keldi" o'xshatishini oladigan bo'lsak, bahor – o'xshatish subyektini, kelinchak – o'xshatish etaloni, yasanib kelishi – o'xshatish asosi va –dek qo'shimchasi – o'xshatishning shakliy ko'rsatkichidir. Topishmoqlardagi o'xshatishlar boshqa janrlardagi o'xshatishlardan farq qilib, ularda o'xshatish subyektini ifodalaymaydi, jumboqlanadi. O'xshatish etaloni hamda o'xshatish asosi orqali o'xshatish subyektiga ishora qilinadi. Masalan, *qorday oppoq, yungday yumshoq. – Paxta;* Bu yerda paxta – o'xshatish subyektini, qor –o'xshatish etaloni, yumshoqlik belgisi esa o'xshatishga asos bo'lgan.

O'xshatishlarning yana ikki turi, ya'ni: 1) individual-muallif o'xshatishlari yoki erkin o'xshatishlar va 2) umumxalq yoki turg'un (doimiy) o'xshatishlar farqlanadi. Turg'un o'xshatishlarda o'xshatish etaloni alohida ahamiyatga molikdir. Aynan o'xshatish etalonida xalqning milliy-madaniy dunyoqarashi o'z ifodasini topadi. Xalq topishmoqlarida asosan turg'un o'xshatishlardan foydalanilgan bo'lsada, erkin o'xshatishlar ham mavjud. Masalan, *Shoxlari bor qo'chqordek, bo'yi misli daraxtdek. –Kiyik;* Bu topishmoqda *qo'chqordek, daraxtdek* o'xshatishlari erkin o'xshatish sanaladi. *Qo'chqordek* o'xshatishini xalqimiz orasida pahlavon, botir ma'nolarida o'g'il farzandga nisbatan qo'llash turg'un o'xshatishga aylanishiga asos bo'lgan. Ammo yuqoridagi topishmoqda kiyikning qo'chqorga o'xshatishda pahlavonligi emas, tashqi jihatdan o'xshashligi, ya'ni shoxlarining borligi asos qilib olingan.

Xalq topishmoqlarida g'oyatda xilma-xil original o'xshatishlar yaratilgan bo'lib, ular betakrorligi bilan kitobxonni o'ziga jalb qiladi. Masalan: *O'tirishi o'ymoqday, baqirishi toyloqday. –Chigirtka;* Bu topishmoqda chigirtka tashqi jihatdan o'ymoq (angishvona)ga o'xshatilgani holda ovozi toyloq (ikki yashar tuya)ga qiyoslanadi. Bunday bir-biriga zid bo'lgan qiyosning qo'llanilishi topishmoqning mazmun-mundarijasini boyitib, kitobxonni yanada ko'proq mulohaza qilishga chorlaydi.

Yoki: *Ichi undayin, tashi qondayin, o'tirishi Abdullaxondayin. – Jiyda;* Bu topishmoqlarda ham boshqa hech qaysi janrda uchramaydigan o'ziga xos o'xshatishlar qo'llangan. Jiydaning belgi-xususiyatlari keltirilib, "o'tirishi Abdullaxondayin" o'xshatishi qo'llangan. Jiyda mevasiga nisbatan aynan bunday o'xshatishning qo'llanilishiga mevaning xalq tabobatida g'oyat foydali, ko'pgina kasalliklarda davo sifatida qo'llanuvchi dorivor mevaligi va shu sababli xonday izzat-hurmat qilinishi asos qilib olinganligi ehtimoldan holi emas. Bundan tashqari xalq orasida jiyda mevasi bilan bog'liq diniy rivoyatlar ham mavjud bo'lib, ularda jiyda mevasi po'stining qizilligi payg'ambarimizning kofirlar bilan qilgan janglarda to'kkan muqaddas qonlari ramzi ekanligi ta'kidlanadi. Shuning uchun ham bu mevani xalqimiz

qadimdan qadrlab, shifobaxsh noyob o'simliklar qatorida ko'rishgan va bu tasavvurlarini ushbu topishmoqda yoritgan bo'lishlari ehtimoldan holi emas.

Tilni lingvokulturologik tadqiq etishda turg'un o'xshatishlarning ahamiyati beqiyosdir. Xalq topishmoqlarida juda ko'plab turg'un o'xshatishlarni uchratamiz. Masalan: *To'rtida tariqday, o'ttizida ayiqday, to'qsonida tovuqday. – Odam – bolaligi, yigitligi, keksaligi;*

Bu topishmoqda odamning bolaligi "tariqday", yigitligi "ayiqday", keksaligi "tovuqday" o'xshatishlari orqali jumboqlanyapti. Bu o'xshatishlar xalq orasida ommalashib turg'un o'xshatishlarga aylanib ulgurgan. Xullas, turg'un o'xshatishlarni lingvistik jihatdan o'rganish xalq tafakkuri, fikrlash tarzi va madaniyati haqida juda qiziq ma'lumotlarni beradi.

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Abstract: *The article depicts the need of employers for professional knowledge, skills and abilities of graduates of higher educational institutions based on surveys conducted by international experts. The state of working conditions created by employers has been studied. The structure and description of the main professional skills of graduates of higher educational institutions of our country are also highlighted, and the state of development of graduates of higher educational institutions is analyzed. Scientific proposals and recommendations on the mechanism for improving the integration of higher education services with the labor market have been developed.*

Key words: *higher education, educational services, labor market, employer, professional knowledge, professional skills.*

Globalization processes are deepening in the countries of the world led to the continuous improvement of political, social and economic standards in the economy.

Speech of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the Oliy Majlis "... 55% of today's 815 directions do not meet the requirements of the labor market. Adapting the educational process to the market requirements and integrating it with production providing and creating an environment for the student to work on himself" [1]. stated that he was standing. To perform the tasks mentioned above higher education services and the labor market during the deepening of economic reforms research on improving relations between is an important scientific problem. In particular, the employment of highly qualified personnel by employers in the labor market requirements for knowledge, skills and qualifications have also increased. These processes are global conducting business in the conditions of globalization of the economy, carrying out enterprise activities is being perfected from the organizational point of view. The result is higher education by employers to the processes of training highly qualified personnel in institutions social and economic standards have improved. Globalization processes one of the main factors of its spread in the world is the Internet.

The following methods are the most effective ways to select highly qualified personnel recorded as:

- personal communication (34 percent);
- announcement through mass media (29 percent);
- comparative comparison of personal profiles of candidates through the Internet (28 percent);

- through the Internet, the company's website, including social networks publishing announcements (27 percent);
- unemployment at employment assistance centers or a new job while being self-employed compare the data of the registered labor resources according to the search comparison (24 percent).[6]

A well-known person, American public figure, founder of "Microsoft" company Bill Gates investigated the quality of education and its compatibility with the requirements of the labor market [7]. In his dedicated research, emphasis is placed on the following: today's information and communication distance education is the most effective education for a society with developing technologies especially foreign languages through the Internet (educational videos, test questions, based on simultaneous automatic translators) distance learning of subjects is both economical and time consuming states that it is useful in terms of savings.

Today, in the formation of professional digital knowledge and skills of graduates of higher educational institutions of our country, priority is given to the formation of "basic skills" typical for any sector of the economy. Despite the existence of vertical and horizontal imbalances between the higher education services provided to the population and the labor market in our country, higher education is considered to be aimed at expanding the opportunities for consumers to acquire new knowledge throughout their lives.[5] This allows graduates with basic professional qualifications to improve their competitiveness in the labor market, along with increasing their opportunities to acquire new knowledge in a short period of time. It is also worth noting that in the process of hiring graduates of higher education institutions, employers in our country pay attention to the evaluation of their basic skills.

Composition of basic professional qualifications of graduates of higher educational institutions in Uzbekistan and their description⁸

Professional Qualification -Importance of Professional Qualification.

Attention management and concentration-New combined with sophisticated techniques and technology management helps to absorb information and transfer it.

Self-control (emotion management)-Ability to behave properly in different situations, control one's emotions, anger not to give in, to solve the situation with seriousness, to enter into communication helps to increase efficiency.

Digital Literacy-It is of great importance in the context of digitization of national economic sectors. Today, this type of literacy is learned by a person is required as well as literacy. Because any work production processes are now technologically digitized.

Creativity-creativity expanding the possibilities of unusual thoughts in a person, production automation of processes, including techniques and technologies helps to develop new ideas for use.

Ability to learn (independent study)-Independent acquisition of new knowledge throughout a person's life expands its possibilities. And this is by acquiring new

⁸ Source: Compiled by author

professional knowledge. Together, they are important in the formation of new skills and competencies earns.

Integration of the offered basic professional qualifications with the labor market work on marketing departments of higher education institutions as a deepening mechanism functions and personnel departments of the providing enterprises and organizations based on mutual coordination of their tasks through employment assistance centers.

In this case, the personnel department of the enterprise or organization is the activity of the employer to the professional knowledge, skills and qualifications of personnel based on their direction development of requirements and regularly (for example, every quarter, every half year or every year) it is necessary to improve them. According to the developed position professional knowledge, skills and qualifications required of candidates are official of the employer website (if any) and submission to employment assistance centers it will be necessary.[2] In particular, the employer's relationship with any higher education institution if cooperation relations are established, employ the graduates specified in the contract in order to ensure the implementation of the tasks set for the reception point the demand for developed professional knowledge, skills and qualifications higher education it will be necessary to present it to the management of the institution.

Conclusions and suggestions

Marketing departments of higher education institutions work on the labor market applicants' requirements for professional knowledge, skills and qualifications should be regularly researched. In this case, by employers professional knowledge of personnel in various positions offered to labor exchanges, use of applications developed on skills and qualifications of labor conducting long-term, expensive marketing research in the market a profession that is taught in higher education institutions for short periods of time, avoiding the need for it to determine the directions of providing the necessary knowledge in the directions and specialties is achieved.

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"MATERIK VA OKEANLAR TABIIY GEOGRAFIYASI FANIDA "YER YUZI AHOLISI
VA UNING TABIATGA TA'SIRI" MAVZUSINI O'QITISHDA "KEYS STADI"
METODIDAN FOYDALANISH USULLARI

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Geografiya o'qitish metodikasi yo'nalishi 1-kurs magistranti

Anotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada tabiiy geografiya ta'limining bugungi kundagi holati, umum ta'lim maktablarida "Materik va okeanlar" tabiiy geografiya fanini o'qitishda innovatsiyon ta'lim texnologiyalaridan foydalanishni takomillashtirishga qaratilgan "Keys Stadi" metodidan foydalanishga doir ko'rsatmalar berilgan.

Kalit: "Keys stadi" metodi, tabiiy geografiya, aholi, aholi zichligi, irq, aholi joylashuvi

Abstract: In this article, the current state of natural geography education, guidelines for using the "Case Study" method aimed at improving the use of innovative educational technologies in teaching natural geography of continents and oceans in general education schools are given.

Key: Case study " method. natural geography. population. population density. races. population location

INTRODUCTION

Prezidentimiz Sh.Mirziyoyev "Ta'lim va tarbiya sohasidagi tub islohatlarni yuksak bosqichga ko'tarish muhim vazifamiz va muqaddas burchimizdir" deb takidlaganidek, kelajagimiz poydevori bo'lgan iqtidorli yoshlarimiz bilim dargohlarida yaratiladi, boshqacha aytganda, xalqimizning ertangi kuni qanday bo'lishi farzandlarimizning bugun qanday ta'lim va tarbiya olishiga bog'liq. Shu jumladan maktab ta'lim tizimida olib borilyotgan islohatlar ham bugungi kunda o'z samarasini bermoqda. Jumladan tabiiy geografiya sohasini o'qitishda zamonaviy pedagogic ta'xnologiyalarning qo'llanilishi ushbu sohaning yanada chuquroq o'qitilishga sababchi bo'lmoqda. O'quv dasturlarining yangilanishi ularda akas etayotgan statistik ma'lumotlarning aniqroq aks etishi, atamalarning ko'payishi, amaliy mashg'ulotlarning qo'shilishi tabiiy geografiya fanning ilmiy metadalogig asosining mustahkamlanishini taqazo etadi. Hozirgi zamon ta'lim tizimida bilimlarni tayyor holda yetkazish yoki muqobil yechimlarni berish emas aksinch uni qidirib topish va mustqil izlashga o'rgatadish bugungi kunning eng dolzard masalaridan bikri hisoblanadi. Ushbu masalaning muqobil yechimi sifatida muomoli ta'lim texnologiyasi asosida o'qish o'quvchilarning mustaqil fikirlashiga va to'g'ri qaror qabul qilishlariga yordam beradi.

Geografik ta'lim mazmunini takomillashtirish, geografiya darslarida pedagogik texnologiyalarni qo'llash, didaktik materiallar, texnika vositalar va axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalaridan foydalanish masalalari bo'yicha T.Abdullayeva, O.Mo'minov, M.Nabixonov, P.Musayev, M.Asomov, R.Qurbonniyozov, M.Yunusova, Q.Baxromov, X.Nikadamboyeva, F.Rajabov, F.Xamroyeva, M.Qo'ldasheva, A.Janzakov, F.Saydamatov, O.Abdimrotov va boshqalarning tadqiqot ishlarida o'rganilgan." Materik va

oceanlar tabiiy geografiyasi” fanida “Yer yuzi aholisi va uning tabiiyga ta’siri” mavzusini o’qitishda Keys stadi metodini qo’llanishi o’quvchi yoshlarning keysda bayon qilingan va ta’lim oluvchilarning muomoni ifodalash hamda uning maqsadga muvofiq tarzidagi yechimi variantlari ni izlashga yo’naltirilgan aniq real yoki suniy ravishda yaratilgan vaziyatning muomoli vaziyatli tahlil etishiga asoslangan ta’lim uslubidir. Keys-metodi-ishbilarmonlik o’yinlarining o’ziga xos ko’rinishi bo’lib aniq vaziyatlarni tahlil qilish, ijodiy fikirlash va to’g’ri qaror qabul qilish ko’nikmalarini shakillantirishga yordam beradi. keys-metodi-interfaol o’qitish tamoiilariga asoslanadi. Matrik va okeanlar tabiiy geografiya fanini o’qitishda keys-stadi usulidan foydalanish amaldagi ish faoliyati samaradorligini oshishiga olib keladi. Keys-stadi texnologiyasining asosiy maqsadi o’quvchilarning bilim olish jarayonini faollashtirish, mavjud muammoli vaziyatlarni hal qilish orqali ularning ilmiy-ijodiy qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirishdan iboratdir. Shuningdek, Keys-stadi texnologiyasi o’quvchilarning bilim, ko’nikma, malakalarini hamkorlikda qo’llashga, taklif qilingan yechimlarni tahlil qilish orqali muqobil yechimini izlashga o’rgatuvchi ta’lim texnologiyasidir.

Insonlar shaxsiy-kasbiy faoliyatida turli xil muammoli vaziyatlarga duch keladi, aynan shu vaziyatlarning muqobil yechimini izlash, yuzaga kelgan har qanday muammoli jarayoning yechimiga oid o’z fikrlarni ayta olish va muammoli vaziyatning yechimini topa olish insonlarning bilim, ko’nikma va malakasiga bog’liq bo’ladi. Ta’lim tizimida amaliy vaziyatlarni hal qilishda qo’llaniluvchi “keys-stadi” texnologiyasi o’quvchilar o’quv faoliyati jarayonida yuzaga keluvchi aniq vaziyatli muammolarning yechimini topishga o’rgatuvchi, yangi yechimlarni ishlab chiqishga yo’naltiruvchi pedagogik texnologiyalardan biridir.

“Keys-stadi” texnologiyasining mazmun-mohiyati shundaki, uning asosini aniq vaziyat yoki hodisa tashkil etadi (“case” - hodisa). Shuning uchun, birinchidan, tahlil etilayotgan hodisada real hayotiy vaziyat aks etishi kerak, ikkinchidan, bu vaziyatda hali oxirigacha hal qilinmagan, yashirin muammo yoki bir nechta muammolar bo’lishi zarur. Ushbu metodga misol keltirsak:

I-Keys

Yillar	Aholi soni(mlrd kishi)	Aholi soni 1 mlrd kishiga ko’payishi uchun ketgan vaqt (yil)
18.4	1 mlrd kishi	...
1927	2 mlrd kishi	123 yil
1960	3 mlrd kishi	33
1974	4 mlrd kishi	14
1987	5 mlrd kishi	13
1999	6 mlrd kishi	12
2011	7 mlrd kishi	12
2020	7.9 mlrd kishi	11

Aholi soni jamiyatning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy taroqiyoti davomida o’sib kelgan. Birlahsgan millatlar tashkilotining bergan ma’lumotlariga ko’ra dunyo aholi soni 2020-yil 7 mlrd 773

mln kishiga orti.Aholi eng ko'p bo'lgan mamlakatlar Xitoy,Hindiston,AQSH,Indoneziya,Pokiston,Braziliya,Nigeriya,bangladeshRossiya,Meksika,Yaponiya va boshqalar.XX asrning 60-yillarida :Demografik portlash" yuz berdi natijada dunyo aholi soni juda tez suratlarda o'sishi kuzatildi.Aholining o'sishi Osiyo,Afrika va Amerika materiklarida yuqori aksincha Yevropa mamlakatlarida esa bu ko'rsatgich anchayin past hisoblaniladi.

Savol: Aholining o'sishi Osiyo,Afrika va Amerika materiklarida yuqori aksincha Yevropa mamlakatlarida esa bu ko'rsatgich anchayin past ko'rinishga ega?

2-Keys

Tabiiyat va jamiyat bir biriga bog'liq bo'lgan uzviy tushunchalar bilan bog'liq.Inson xo'jalik faoliyati bilan shug'ulanar ekan u tabiatga bevosita ta'sir etadi uning holatini o'zgartirishga sababchi bo'ladi.Sanoat tarmoqlarining faoliyat,qishloq xo'jaligi va boshqa sohalar tabiatga nisbatan bo'lgan munosabatning kuchli ko'rinishlaridan biri hisoblaniladi.

*Savol:*Inson va tabiat o'rtasida bo'layotgan munosabatlarning natijasida tabiatda qanday jarayonlar sodir bo'lmoqda.

MUHOKAMA

O'qituvchining yechimi

1-Aholi-muayan hududa istiqomat qiluvchi kishilar jamlamasi hisoblanadi.Ilk kishilik jamiyati sharqiy Afrika,Janubiy Yevropa va old Osiyo hududlarida paydo bo'lib keyinchalik boshqa hududlarga tarqalgan.Kishilik jamiyati asta tarraqiy etishi bilan tabiatdan beradigan ne'matlardan samarali foydalanishni boshladi.Ilk inson silvizatsiyasi boshlangan hududlarda bu jarayon ancha ilgari ketgan bo'lsa nisbatan kishilik jamiyati kech yetib borgan hududlarda rivojlanish anchayin past hisoblanadi.Aholining o'sishi shu joda ishlab chiqarishning qanday yo'lga qo'yilganligi hamda diniy masalarga bog'liq bo'lgan jarayon hisoblanadi.

2-Inson xo'jalik faoliyati bilan shug'ulanishni boshlagandan boshlab tabiatga jiddiy ta'sir eta boshlagan.Eng avvalo qishloq xo'jaligi sohasi shakilangan bo'lib bu avvalo yerlarning qisqarishiga olib kelgan .Keyinchalik tsanoat tarmog'ining gurkirab yashnashi natijasida tabiatga nisbatan jiddiy o'zgarishlar sodir bo'lgan masalan

- a)Azon qatlaming yemirilishi-
- b)issiqxona samaradorligi
- c)O'rmonsizlanish
- d)Cho'lanish va boshqalar

"Materik va okkenalar tabiiy geografiyasi" fanida "Yer yuzi aholisi va uning tabiatga ta'siri" mavzusini o'qitishda "Keys stadi" metodidan foydalaningan holda dars mashg'ulotlarini tashkil etish orqali o'quvchi yoshlarda kitobda berilayotgan ma'lumotlarni shunchaki yodlab olish emas shu ma'lumotlar yordamida kim?qochon?qayerda?nima uchun?kabi savollarga mantiqan fikirlab javob topa olishni yani shu mavzu doirasida muomolarni aniqlab ularga muqobil yechim topa olishni o'rgatadi.Bu eng avvalo o'quvchi yoshlarning mustaqil fikirlashi muomoli vaziyatlarga muqobil yechim topa olish kabi ko'nikmalarni shakilantirishda yaqindan yordam beradi.

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SHAMSUDDIN SAMARQANDIYNING QUR'ON ILMLARI BO'YICHA
YOZGAN ASARLARI

Raymberdiyev Ahad Shuxratovich

Anotatsiya: ushbu maqolada alloma qiroat olimlaridan biri hisoblangan mashhur olim Shamsuddin Samarqandiyning yozgan asarlari haqida atroflicha malumotlar berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Al-qiroatu-s-sab', Al-mabsut fi-l-qiroati-s-sab' qiroat, as-sanoiy, At-tajrid fi-t-tajvid.

Qur'on ilmlari islomiy ilmlar ichidagi eng ahamiyatli ilmlardan biridir. Chunki qur'on ilmi mo'min-musulmonlar uchun eng muqaddas bo'lgan Qur'oni karimga bevosita bog'liq ilmdir. Qur'onshunoslik ilmlari bevosita qur'oni karimning nozil bo'lishi, uning jamlanishi, qiroati, tajvidi, shuningdek, tafsir ilmlarini va yana boshqa ko'plab qur'oni karimga bog'liq bo'lgan bir qancha ilmlarni o'z ichiga qamrab oladi.

Qur'oni karimni dastlab bitta mus'hafda jamlashlik uchinchi xalifa Usmon ibn Affon (r.a) ning davlariga to'g'ri keladi. Ushbu davrda rasmul qur'an (qur'oni karimni yozishlikka oid ilm) paydo bo'lgan deyishligimiz mumkin bo'ladi.

To'rtinchi xalifa Ali ibn Abu tolib (r.a) davrlarida xalifaning buyrug'i bilan Abul asvad ad-duvaliy qur'oni karim harfariga belgilar, ba'zi bir qoidalarni ishlab chiqdi. Bunga sabab, qur'oni karimda turli xil xato kamchiliklarni oldini olish maqsad qilingan edi. Ummaviylar davriga kelib esa, qur'oni karimning tafsir ilmi, sababun nuzul ilmi, nosix va mansux ilmi shuningdek, g'aribul qur'on ilmi ham shu davrlarda shakllandi. Tobeinlar davrida bir qancha tafsir kitoblar yozila boshlagan, ularga misol "tafsir mujohid" tafsir muqotil" shuningdek, sufyon ibn unayna Vakiy ibn jarrohlarning tafsir kitoblarini keltirishimiz mumkin.

Tafsir ilmidan tashqari qur'oni karimga aloqador bo'lgan yana boshqa ilmlar borasida ham kitoblar yozildi. Ularga misol tariqasida Ali ibn madiniy (234- xijriy yilda vafot etgan) "Asbabun nuzul" asari Abu ubayd al-qosim ibn salamning (224-vafot etgan) nosix va mansuxga doir asarlari shuningdek, Abul hasan huvfiyning "Al burhan fi e'robil qur'an" ushbu asar o'ttiz jilddan iborat bo'lib, u qur'oni karimning e'robi haqida yozilgan dastlabki asar hisoblanadi.

Ibn taymiyaning usul at-tafsirga oid risolasi ham qur'onshunoslik oid bir qancha mavzularni o'z ichiga qamrab olgan. Shuningdek, Jaloliddin suyuting "Itqon fi ulumil qur'an" asari ham ko'plab qur'on ilmlarini o'z ichiga olgan mashxur asarlar qatoriga kiradi.

Alloma Shamsuddin Samarqandiy ham qur'on ilmlari bo'yicha bir qator asarlar yozib qoldirgan bo'lib, uning ilmiy meroslaridan bizga ma'lum bo'lgan asarlari:

- kichik kitobcha bo'lgan „As-sanoi (Mahorat),
- jadvali bilan yozilgan „Al-qiroatu-s-sab' (Yetti xil qiroat),
- Kashfu-l-asror fi rasmi masohifi-l-amsor (Turli shaharlardagi mushaflarning yozuvidagi sirlarning kashf etilishi),
- At-tajrid fi-t-tajvid (Tajviddagi tajrid), nazm qilib bitilgan,

- Al-aqdu-l-farid fi nazmi-t-tajrid (Tajrid nazmidagi yagona marjon),
- Al-mabsut fi-l-qiroati-s-sab' (Yetti xil qiroatdagi mufassal ma'lumot),
- Izohu-l-xavo-lif fi rasmi masohifi-s-savolif (Salaflar tomonidan ko'chirilgan Mushaf nusxalaridagi xatlarning turli-tumanligiga izoh),
- Izohu-l-qavoid fi-l-muammo (Muammo janri haqidagi qoidalarga izoh),
- Ravhu-l-mu-rid fi sharhi-l-'iqdi-l-farid (Yagona marjon sharhidagi shogirdning shodligi),
- Al-qasidatu-l-foiha fi tajvidi-l-fotiha (Fotiha tajvidida keng (yoqimli) qasida“) va uning sharhidan iborat bo'lgan kitoblardir.

Alloma ushbu kitoblarni har tomonlama chuqur mulohaza bilan bitib, o'z davrining yirikolimi darajasiga yetishgan.

Allomaning yozgan asarlari qiroat ilmini o'rganishlikda katta ahamiyatga ega bo'lgan. Eng zarur ilmlardan biri bo'lgan qiroat ilmi Alloh taoloning kalomini o'z o'rniga qo'yib, tartib bilan to'g'ri o'qishga xizmat qiladi. olim bu tuyg'uni his qilib qiroatga tegishli bo'lgan mana shunday asarlarni bitishga jazm qilgan.

Alloma temuriylar davri, aynan Amir Temur hukmronlik qilgan vaqtda yashab ijod etgan. Amir Temur allomaning asarlarini mutolaa qilib chiqqan va As-sano'i' (Mahorat) asari haqida: "Alloma kitobda Mus'hafni o'qishda lozim bo'ladigan yo'l-yo'riqlarni o'z xati bilan yozgan. Ular bir necha mingga yetadi va u (kitobcha) qiroatga taalluqli bo'lgan muhim foydalarni o'z ichiga olgan" degan. Alloma o'zining ilmiy meroslarida Qur'on lug'atlarini, kalimalarining tahriri harflarini maxraj va sonlarini bilish, so'zlar, oyatlar, suralar, bo'limlar haqida va barcha qoidalarni o'rganib ijod qilgan.

Afsuski, bizdagi ma'lumotlarda allomaning asarlari saqlanib qolganmi, yo'qmi va mavjudlari qayerda saqlanayotgani to'g'risida keltirilmagan.

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Annotation: *this thesis deals with the expression and composition of exclamations.*

Keywords: *exclamation, thought completion and the presence of predicativity, the form of the head agreement, grammatical signs, adjective, consonant.*

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu tezisdagi undalmalarning ifodalanishi va tarkibi borasida so'z boradi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *Undalma, fikr tugalligi va predikativlikning mavjudligi, bosh kelishik shakli, grammatik belgilari, sifat-dosh, ravishdosh.*

Til-millatning millat bo'lib shakllanishida xizmat qiluvchi, milliy o'zlikni anglatuvchi eng qudratli vosita. Inson eng avvalo muloqot qilish uchun, so'ngra o'z bilimlarini boyitish uni boshqalarga yetkazishda tildan foydalanadi.. Birinchi o'zbek professori Abdurauf Fitrat "...Tilimizdagi so'z boyligi, ishtiyoq kengligi, qoida go'zalligi sarf-nahv ingichkalari (xususiyatlari) boshqa sharq tillaridan qolishmas" , - degan fikrlari o'zbek tilining imkoniyatlari kengligidan dalolat beradi.Bu kabi imkoniyatlar sintaktik sath birliklari hisoblangan va qizg'in muhokamaga sabab bo'layotgan murakkablashgan sodda gaplarga birlashuvchi birliklar orqali ham yuzaga chiqishi mumkin.

Nutqimizda eng ko'p qo'llanadigan gap turlaridan biri sodda gaplardir. Sodda gaplar kommunikativ vazifani bajaruvchi eng kichik, lekin muhim sintaktik birlikdir. Gaplarning qurilishiga ko'ra boshqa turlari, ya'ni murakkablashgan sodda gaplar, qo'shma gaplar, murakkab qo'shma gaplarning shakllanishida ham sodda gaplar asos sifatida muhim o'rin tutadi. Gap bo'lishning ma'lum grammatik belgilari mavjud. Har qanday gapda, u bir so'zdan yoki ko'p so'zdan iborat bo'lishidan qat'iy nazar, nisbiy fikr tugalligi va predikativlikning mavjudligi, grammatik jihatdan ma'lum qonun-qoidalar asosida shakllanishi o'ziga xos intonatsiyaga (ohang) ega bo'lishi shart. Yuqorida ko'rsatilgan talablarga mos keladigan yakka so'z yoki bir necha so'zdan iborat bo'lgan sintaktik birliklar gap hisoblanadi.Gap so'zlar va so'z birikmalaridan tshkil topgan bo'ladi. Ammo, nutqda sodda gaplar tarkibida gap bo'laklari bilan sintaktik aloqaga kirishmaydigan qismlar ham mavjud bo'ladi. Ular alohida bo'lak sifatida biror vazifa bajarmasa-da, lekin gapdan anglashayotgan fikrga u yoki bu darajada fikr qo'shadi. Natijada, gap tarkibida murakkablashish hodisasi sodir bo'ladi. Darslik, qo'llanma va ilmiy adabiyotlarda ushbu gap turi "Murakkablashgan sodda gaplar" deya atalib kelinmoqda.

Murakkablashgan sodda gaplarning o'zi alohida sintaktik hodisa ekanligi rus tilshunosligida A.R.Rudnev tomonidan asoslangan⁹.O'zbek tilshunosligida esa murakkablashgan sodda gaplar masalasi G'.Abdurahmonov, H.Mahmudov, H.Boltaboyeva, B.O'rinboyev, G'.Abdurahmonovlar tomonidan nazariy ham amaliy jihatdan ishlangan,ular yuzasidan ayrim fikr va mulohazalar bildirilgan. Bundan tashqari, murakkablashgan sodda gaplarni murakkablashishiga sabab bo'ladigan, shakllantiradigan vositalar mavjud, albatta.

⁹ Руднев А. Р. Синтаксис осложненного предложения. М, 1959.

"O'zbek tili grammatikasi" kitobida ushbu sintaktik birliklarga "murakkab gap" atamasi qo'llanilgan bo'lib, uning tarkibiy shakllanishi haqida quyidagilar aytiladi: "Murakkab sintaksisda sodda gap tarkibida kelib, ularni murakkab gapga aylantiruvchi sintaktik konstruksiya va kategoriyalar o'rganiladi. Bular quyidagilar: gapning ajratilgan bo'laklari, undalmalar, kirish bo'laklar"

A.G'ulomov, M.Asqarovalarning "Hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tili" darsligidagi bu sintaktik birliklar tarkibiy tuzilishini quyidagicha ko'rsatadi: "Sodda gapni murakkablashtiruvchi elementlar xilma xil: uyushiq bo'laklar, ajratilgan bo'laklar, kirish konstruksiyalar va kiritma konstruksiyalar va undalmalar"

G.Abdurahmonovning "O'zbek tili grammatikasi" darsligida yuqoridagi "O'zbek tili grammatikasi" kitobidagi qarash mavjudligini ko'ramiz (ajratilgan bo'lak, undalma, kirish bo'laklar)

B.O'rinboyevning "Hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tili" darsligida murakkablashgan sodda gaplarni murakkablashtiruvchi vositalarga quyidagilarni kiritadi: uyushiq bo'laklar, undalmalar, kirish va kiritma qurilmalar, ajratilgan bo'laklar, sifatdosh, ravishdosh o'ramlar, harakat nomli tizimlar...

Bunda murakkablashtiruvchi vositalar batafsil berilgan. Xuddi A.G'ulomov, M.Asqarovalarning "Hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tili" darsligida ko'rsatilganidek uyushiq bo'laklarni ham murakkablashgan sodda gaplarni shakllantiruvchi vosita sifatida kiritilgan.

N.Mahmudov va A.Nurmonovlar esa undalmalar, kirish va kiritma qurilmalar, ajratilgan bo'laklar, sifatdosh va ravishdosh o'ramlar, harakat nomli tizimlar, ishtirok etgan gaplarni murakkablashgan gap deb hisoblaydilar

Undalma - so'zlovchi bilan tinglovchining munosabatini ko'rsatadi. Undalma orqali so'zlovchining nutqi shaxslarga qaratiladi. Ma'lum bir maqsadni amalga oshirish uchun so'zlovchi tinglovchiga undaydi, murojaat qiladi. Shunga ko'ra murojaat qilingan, undalgan shaxsning ifodasi bo'lgan so'z undalma bo'lib keladi.

Undalmalarning gapda qat'iy bir o'rni yo'q. O'zbek tilidagi darslik va qo'llanmalarning deyarli hammasida undalma gap boshida, gap oxirida va gap o'rtasida keladi degan ma'lumotlar beriladi, ammo uning qanday xususiyatlariga binoan gap boshida gap oxirida va gap o'rtasida kelishi sabablari haqida hech nima deyilmaydi.

Yuqoridagilardan anglashimiz mumkinki, murakkablashgan sodda gap sintaksisida gap tarkibida kelib, ularni murakkab gapga aylantiruvchi sintaktik qurilma va kategoriyalar o'rganiladi. Ular quyidagilar: Gapning ajratilgan bo'laklari, undalmalar, kirish va kiritmalar. Biz ushbu maqolamizda murakkablashgan sodda gaplarni vujudga keltiruvchi konstruksiyalardan biri undalmalar, ularning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari, ifodalanishi va tarkibi xususida suhbatlashmoqchimiz. Undalma - so'zlovchi bilan tinglovchining munosabatini ko'rsatadi. So'zlovchining tinglovchiga bo'lgan munosabati murojaat qilish, undash orqali yo'lga qo'yiladi. So'zlovchi yoki tinglovchining bu xil munosabati, undashni ifodalovchi so'z

¹ Ўзбек тили грамматикаси. 2 том. Синтаксис. Т.: Фан, 1976, 202 б.

² Юқоридаги асар. 140 б.

³ Юқоридаги асар. 141 б.

⁴ Юқоридаги асар. 120 б.

⁵ Н.Маҳмудов, А.Нурмонов. "Ўзбек тилининг назарий грамматикаси". Т.: 1995, 98 б.

grammatikada "undalma" hisoblanadi. Undalma keng ma'noda kimga yoki nimaga qaratilgan nutq jarayonini ko'rsatadi, tor ma'noda esa so'zlovchining nutqi qaratilgan shaxs yoki predmetni bildiradi. Shunday qilib undalma nutq jarayonida murojaat qilish, xitob qilishni anglatadi, grammatikada "undalma" termini bilan yuritiladi.

Undalma orqali so'zlovchining nutqi shaxslarga qaratiladi. Ma'lum bir maqsadni amalga oshirish uchun so'zlovchi tinglovchiga undaydi, murojaat qiladi. Shunga ko'ra murojaat qilingan, undalgan shaxsning ifodasi bo'lgan so'z undalma bo'lib keladi.

Undalmalar asosan, bosh kelishik shaklida keladi. Bu jihatdan u egaga o'xshaydi. Lekin undalmalar undosh intonasiyasi, pauza bilan ajralib turishi hamda kesim bilan sintaktik aloqaga kirishmasligi bilan egadan farqlanadi. Undalmalar ko'proq so'zlovchi nutqi qaratilgan shaxsni ifoda qiladi: kechir meni, onajon, ishga ko'milib ketdim (Ya). Undalmalar o'zbek tilida turli turkum so'zlar orqali ifodalanishi mumkin. Ular quyidagicha turkum so'zlari bilan ifodalanadi:

- 1) ot bilan: Bilasizmi, Ikrom, ko'klam shabodasi yurib qoldi (S.A.).
- 2) otlashgan sifat bilan: Xo'sh, yaxshilar, nima qilmoq darkor? (O.Yo.).
- 3) otlashgan son bilan: Uchinchilar, yakuniy nazoratlarga yaxshi tayyorgarlik ko'ring!
- 4) otlashgan sifatdoshlar bilan: Ey, sportda g'olib chiqqanlar, sizlarga shon-sharoflar bo'lsin!
- 5) undov bilan: Hoy, seni kutib turishibdi.
- 6) frazeologizm bilan: Xayr, o'g'lim, oq yo'l bo'lsin, xayr, ko'zim qorasi (H.O.).
- 7) bir butun holda qo'llanadigan bog'lamalar bilan: Butun dunyo tinchliksevarlari, birlashingiz!

Undalmalar tarkibiy tuzilishi jihatidan farqlanadi. O'zbek tilshunosligida amalga oshirilgan tadqiqotlatga suyangan holda ularni quyidagicha guruhlariga ajratishimiz mumkin.

1. Yolg'iz undalmalar
2. Yoyiq undalmalar
3. Murakkab undalmalar
4. Uyushuq undalmalar.

Undalmada intonatsiya, ohang, masalasini aniqlash, uning funksiyasi, gapdagi o'rni va kengayish darajasiga bog'liq. Undalma yondosh gapdan oldin kelib, tinglovchining diqqatini so'zlovchining nutqiga tortish uchun da'vat etsa, maxsus chaqirish intonatsiyasi bilan talaffuz qilinadi: Saodat, bu yoqqa qara, Obiddan qochmay qo'ya qol. (G'.G').

Undalma gap sostavida kelib so'zlovchi uni ajratib ko'rsatishga harakat qilsa, u chaqirish intonatsiyasi bilan boshqariladi. Shunday vaqtda undalma gapdagi boshqa so'zlarga nisbatan baland ohang bilan ajratilib aytiladi. Bunday intonatsiya, ohang, ayniqsa, gap boshida va gap oxirida keladigan undalmalarga xosdir. Gap boshida kelgan undalmani ajratuvchi pauza ancha davomliroq bo'ladi. Aziz o'quvchim! bu kitobni yoza boshlaganimga qirg' yildan oshdi. (O'.H).

-Nima gapingiz bor gapiring, o'rtoq tergovchi? (N.E).

Har xil shaxs yoki predmetlarga qaratilgan, yoxud takror kelgan, shuningdek, bir predmetning turli xususiyatlarini ko'rsatadigan undalmalar ko'pincha chaqirish ohangi bilan talaffuz qilinadi. Yodgor, hoy Yodgor, o'g'lim, buyoqqa qara, mana senga jo'xori kavob qilyapman. (G'.G').

Undalmalarning gapda qat'iy bir o'rni yo'q. U gap boshida gap o'rtasida va oxirida kela oladi. Undalmaning gapning har yerida kelishi asosan uning funksiyasi, hajmi va gap hajmiga bog'liqdir. Shu o'rinda undalmaning gapning har yerida kelishi ma'lum stilistik talab bilan ham bog'liq. Undalmalar gap tarkibida kelib, gapning umumiy mazmuni bilan bog'lanadi, lekin gapning unumiy ohangidan maxsus intonatsiya bilan ajratib aytiladi. Ba'zan undalmaning intonatsiyasi kuchsizlanadi va gapning umumiy ohangi bilan birlashib ketadi. Undalma chaqirish, sanash, so'roq, undov va kirish intonatsiyalari bilan talaffuz qilinadi.

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ZAMONAVIY AQILLI OMBOR LOYIHASINING ALGORITIM-LARINI ISHLAB
CHIQUISH

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Annotatsiya: Bugungi olamning rivojlangan texnologiyalaridan unumli foydalangan holda global oziq-ovqat muammolarini bartaraf etishning yo`llarini topish. Hamda oziq-ovqat mahsulotlarining saqlash muddatini va biologik xususyatlarini samarali saqlagan qaratilgan muommolarni o`z ichiga olgan ushbu ishimda aqilli texnologiyalar va kompyuterlashgan tizimlardan foydalanishning yangi yechimlarini taqdim etishdan iborat. Tizimni hayotimizga tadbqiq etshdan asosiy maqsad qilib olingan.

Kalit so`zlar: Saqlash, mikroiqlim, gazlar tarkibi, shamollatish, Aqilli ombor, kompyuter tizimlari, sun`iy intellekt, algoritimlar.

Annotation: Finding ways to solve global food problems by effectively using the advanced technologies of today's world. In this work, which includes the problems of effective preservation of the shelf life and biological properties of food products, it is to present new solutions for the use of intelligent technologies and computerized systems. The main goal is to apply the system to our lives.

Key words: Storage, microclimate, composition of gases, ventilation, Smart warehouse, computer systems, artificial intelligence, algorithms.

Zamonaviy, barcha sifat talablariga javob beruvchi aqilli ombor loyihasini ishlab chiqishda omborlarga kirish maydonlari, ombor ichidagi xomashyoni tashishni tashkillashtirish, zarur muxandislik tizimlari va boshqa ko`plab jiqlatlarni hisobga olishimiz kerak bo`ladi.

Tez buziladigan mahsulotlarni saqlashda energiya tejamkor texnologiyalarni yaratish uchun saqlash omborining optimal mikroiqlimini ta`minlovchi yuqori samarador tizimlaridan foydalanish zarur. Omborlaridagi optimal mikroiqlim shamollatish, namlik va gaz muhitini rostdash tizimlari bilan hosil qilinadi.

Omborlarda shamollatish tizimlari omborxonada ichki havosining haroratini zaruriy darajalarda saqlash, saqlanadigan xomashyoni normal kislorod tarkibli havo bilan ta`minlash va xomashyolarning nafas olish natijasida ajraladigan gazlarni tashqariga chiqarish uchun qo`llaniladi. Shamollatishlash tizimining ko`plab turlari mavjud bo`lib mahsulotning turi va saqlanish uslubiga ko`ra ulardan maqbul varianti tanlanadi. Ko`pgina omborxonalarda aktiv shamollatishlash tizimi keng tarqalgan.

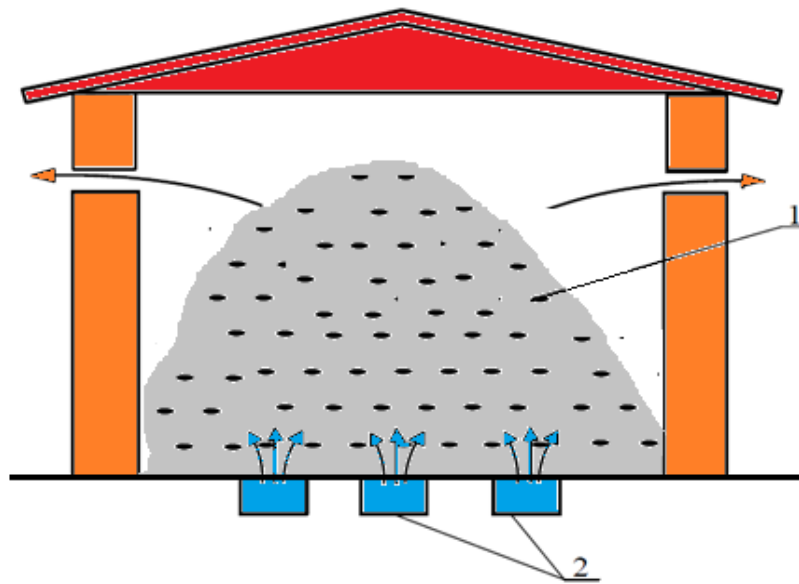
Bu holatda mahsulot qatlamiga havoni uzatishning ikki xil – "pastdan -tepaga" va "tepadan-pastga" usullaridan foydalaniladi. "Pastdan-tepaga" sxemasida oldindan sovitilgan yoki past haroratli tashqi havo taqsimlash kanallari yordamida polda, ochilgan tirqish yoki teshiklar orqali mahsulot taxlamining tagidan kiritiladi (1 - rasm).

Xomashyo ichidan o`tgan va o`z tarkibiga saqlash davrida xomashyodan ajraladigan namlik va gazlarni biriktirib olgan havo yuqori zonadan tashqariga chiqarib yuboriladi yoki qisman retsirkulyasiyaga haydaladi. "Tepadan-pastga" sxemasida sovitilgan yoki tashqi

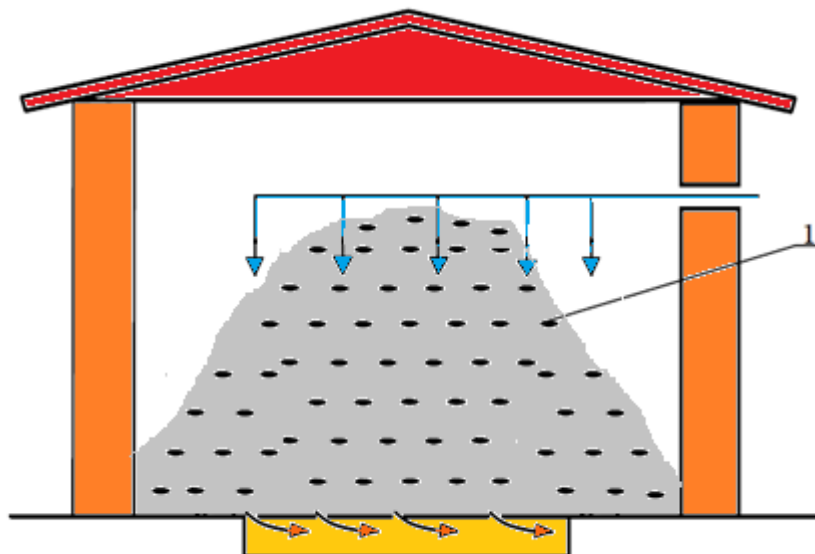
havo xomashyo omborining yuqorigi qismidan beriladi, xomashyoni yuvib o'tadi, qiziydi, namligi ortadi polda joylashgan teshiklar orqali kanalga tushib uning yordamida tashqariga tashlanadi, yoki qisman retsirkulyasiya uchun olinadi (2 – rasm).

Yopqichlar orqali kiradigan tashqi issiqlik oqimlarini lokalizatsiyalashga qaratilgan tizim hisobga olingan. Tez buziladigan o'simlik xomashyolarini saqlash davri yilning kuz va qish davriga to'g'ri kelishni hisobga olsak, bu davrda tashqi issiqlik oqimlari kattaligi xomashyoning nafas olish issiqligidan kichik bo'ladi. Shuning uchun bu tizimni ratsional deb qabul qilish noto'g'ri.

Agar xomashyo uyumlarining tagi panjarali va yon devorlari berk bo'lsa, omborning yuqori va past tomonlarida joylashgan shamollatish kanalidan chiqayotgan havo amalda uyumlarning ichki qismlarigacha yetib bormaydi.



1 – rasm. Havoni "pastdan-tepaga" uzatishli aktiv shamollatishlash sxemasi:
1 – mahsulot uyumi; 2 – taqsimlash kanali.



2 – rasm. Havoni “tepadan-past” uzatishli aktiv shamollatishlash sxemasi:

1 – mahsulot uyumi.

Xomashyodan ortiqcha issiqlik va namlikni olib tashlanishi saqlanayotgan uyum yuzasini yuvib o‘tayotgan havoga issiqlik massa almashnuvi hisobiga yuz beradi. Uyumning ichki qismida esa issiqlik massa almashnuvi tabiiy konveksiyada amalga oshadi.

Xulosa o‘rnida quyidagilarni belgilab qo‘yish lozim:

- tez buziluvchan o‘simlik mahsulotlarini minimal yo‘qotishini va sifatini saqlash uchun ularni faqat optimal saqlash sharoitini hosil qilish yo‘li bilan amalga oshirilishi mumkin;

- tez buziluvchan o‘simlik mahsulotlarini saqlash rejimlari – harorat, namlik va havo oqimining tezligi kabi muhim faktorlarga bog‘liq;

- mahsulotni saqlash rejimlari va sharoiti shamollatishlash tizimiga bog‘liq.

Harorat rejimini rostlashga bir necha yo‘llar orqali erishish mumkin.

Omborxonani tabiiy va su‘niy sovuqlik bilan sovitish, haroratni havoni maromlash orqali ko‘tarish lozim.

Su‘niy sovuqlikli omborxonalar sovitgich deb ataladi va ular qimmat hamda energiya isrofli inshoot sanaladi.

Tadqiqotlarga asoslangan holda, taklif etilayotgan tizimni joriy qilish natijasi 1-jadvalda keltirilgan bo‘lib, mutaxassislar tajribasini umumlashtiradi. Jadvalda tez buziladigan mahsulotlarni saqlash omborlarini mikroiklim parametrlari ko‘rsatilgan (harorat, namlik, karbonat angidrid konsentratsiyasi). Tavsiya etilgan usullar farq qilishi mumkin, bu texnologlarning xomashyoni tayyorlash xususiyatlariga, yil vaqti va boshqa shu kabi ko‘plab qo‘shimcha omillarni hisobga olishlari bilan bog‘liq. 1-jadval ma‘lumotlari va texnologik jarayonni kuzatishlardan foydalanib, tashqi havo haroratini hisobga olgan holda harorat rejimini tanlash strategiyasini tavsiflovchi qoidalarni shakllantiramiz.

1. Agar tashqi harorat past bo‘lsa, jarayonning nominal harorat saqlanishi kerak.

2. Agar tashqi harorat pastroq bo‘lsa, unda biroz yuqoriroq haroratli jarayon saqlanishi kerak.

3. Agar tashqi harorat nominal baholansa, unda nominal haroratli jarayon saqlanishi kerak.

Olingan uch qoidalari uch davrda, ya‘ni kuz, qish va bahor oylarida harorat rejimini tanlash tavsifi: +10 °C harorat (normal) - qoida 1, taxminan -10 °C va (sovuq) yuqorida harorat – qoida 2, taxminan +10 °C harorat - qoida 3.

1-jadval tez buziladigan o‘simliklar xomashyosini saqlash omborlarini mikroiklim parametrlarining texnologik rejimlari keltirilgan

1-jadval

Xarorat	Namlik	CO ₂
°C	%	ppm
+10+ 12	14	600 – 800
- 10-15	14 -16	900
+12 +15	14 – 15	850 – 900

Namlik rejimini tanlashda omborxonadagi joriy havo haroratining qiymati bilan boshqarilishi kerak. Shunday qilib, atrof-muhit haroratining yuqori qiymatlarida past namlik va past haroratda, nominal namlik saqlanishi kerak.

Omborxonadagi mahsulot hajmi va taqsimotiga ko'plab omillar ta'sir qiladi. Ularni ikki toifaga bo'lish mumkin: ijtimoiy va ekologik. To'plangan haqiqiy kirish ma'lumotlari o'rganilganda, harorat, namlik va ob-havo sharoiti, kunning turi va vaqti muhim parametrlar sifatida birinchi o'ringa chiqadi. SNT hisoblashda atributlar sifatida aniqlangan ushbu parametrlar quyidagicha:

1. **Harorat:** Bu mahsulot hajmi ta'sir qiluvchi eng muhim omillardan biridir; Yozda omborda qish kunlariga qaraganda kamroq mahsulot boladi;

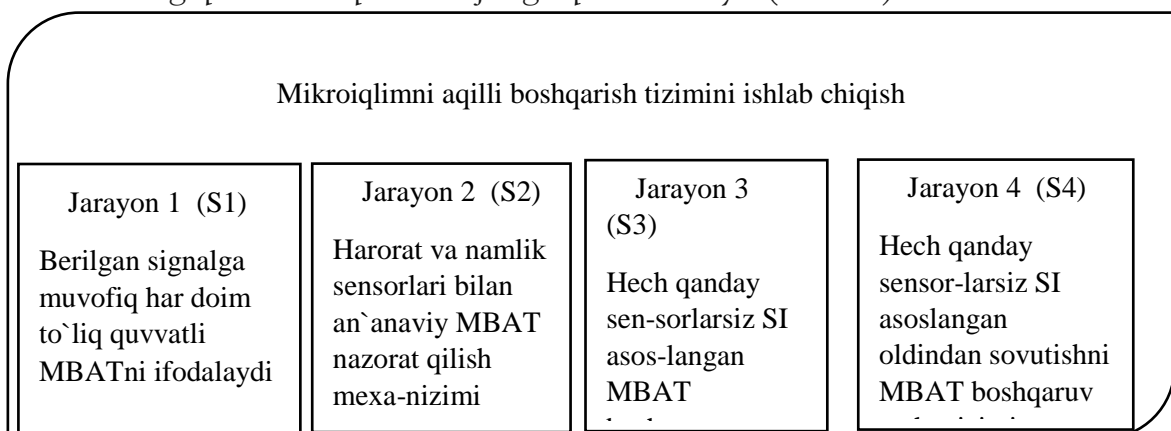
2. **Namlik:** Bu harorat hissi ta'sir qiladi; havodagi namlik yuqori bo'lsa, iliq namlik mahsulot postlog'ida uzoqroq qoladi va qizishni boshlaydi.

3. **Ob-havo sharoiti:** Bu ham yo'lovchilar soniga sezilarli ta'sir qiladi; yomg'irli yoki qorli kunlarda ombordagi harorat pasayadi

Bu tadqiqotlarda kunlar ba'zi tadqiqotlardagi kabi ish va ishlamaydigan oylarga ajratilmaydi, balki haftaning har bir kuni alohida hisobga olinadi; Bundan tashqari, oy va yil ma'lumotlari alohida parametrlar sifatida ko'rib chiqiladi, chunki ular saqlash omborlari uzoq muddatli foydalanishda muhim o'zgaruvchilardir;

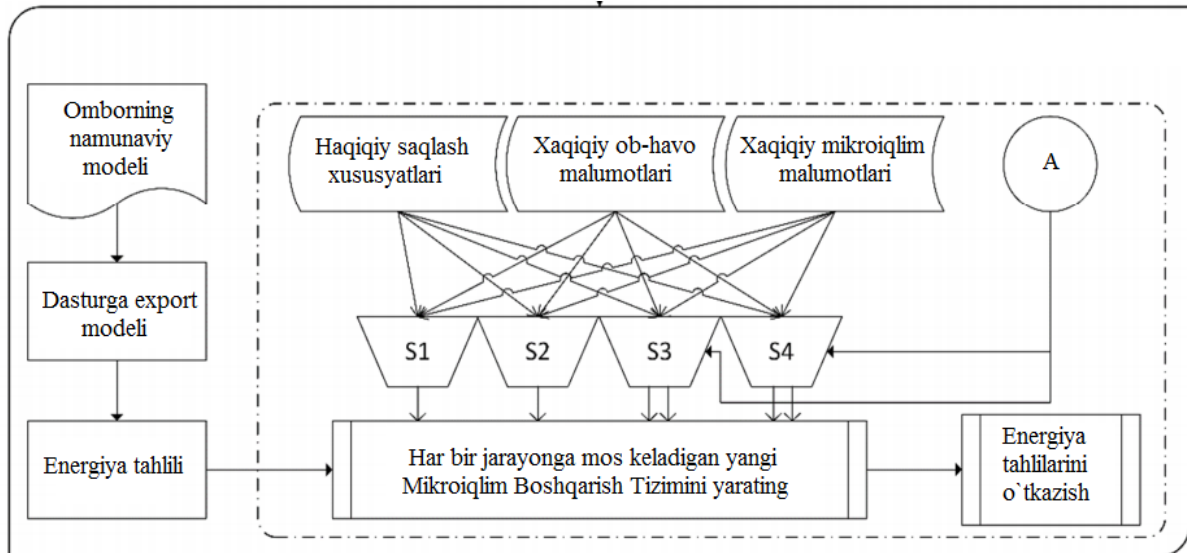
Bu yerda rivojlanish darajasi bo'yicha aqilli boshqarish jarayonidagi nazoratida jarayonlar yaratishning asosiy maqsadi taklif qilingan sun'iy intellektga asoslangan boshqaruv yondashuvi bilan tejaladigan energiya miqdorini o'lchashdir. Ventelyatsion tizimlarida katta yutuqlarga erishilgan bo'lsa-da, omborlarning eng katta qismi an'anaviy boshqaruv tizimiga ega, bu tizimni yoqish va o'chirish uchun mas'ul bo'lgan xizmatchi (operator yoki shunga o'xshash) tomonidan qo'lda boshqariladi. Eng keng tarqalgan mikroiklim nazorati sensorlar, odatda harorat, namlik va bosim sensorlari orqali atrof-muhit sharoitlarini o'lchashga asoslangan. Energiya iste'moli nuqtai nazaridan datchiklarning eng jiddiy kamchiliklari tez javob beradigan boshqaruv tizimini osonlashtirmaslikdir.

Sun'iy intellektni bashorat qilish texnologiyasi an'anaviy omborlarni avtomatlashtirish tizimlariga qaraganda ancha aniqroq bandlik ma'lumotlarini va yaxshilangan energiya samaradorligini taklif qiladi. Shunga ko'ra, bizning aqilli boshqaruv mexanizimiz prognozlangan mikroiklim ma'lumotlarini va kuniga maksimal oladi va vaqt o'tishi bilan uning quvvatini iqlim darajasiga qarab sozlaydi(3-rasm).



3-rasm. MABTni jarayonlar tasnifi.

Bundan tashqari, yangi jadval algoritmlari bandlik ma'lumotlari va quyida tushuntirilgan jarayonlar (S3 va S4) uchun ob-havo prognozlarini asosida ishlab chiqilgan. MABTni yoqish-o'chirish holati ushbu belgilangan jadval algoritmlari bo'yicha aniqlanadi (4-rasm). Maksimal belgilangan qiymat barcha jarayonlar uchun 15⁰ C sifatida belgilanadi, chunki biz ushbu tadqiqotda yoz va kuzgi davriga e'tibor qaratamiz. Nihoyat, rivojlanish darajasini ko'rsatadigan to'rt xil jarayon (an'anaviydan ilg'orgacha) quyidagicha aniqlanadi:



4-rasm. SNT orqali jarayonga aniqlik kirirish.

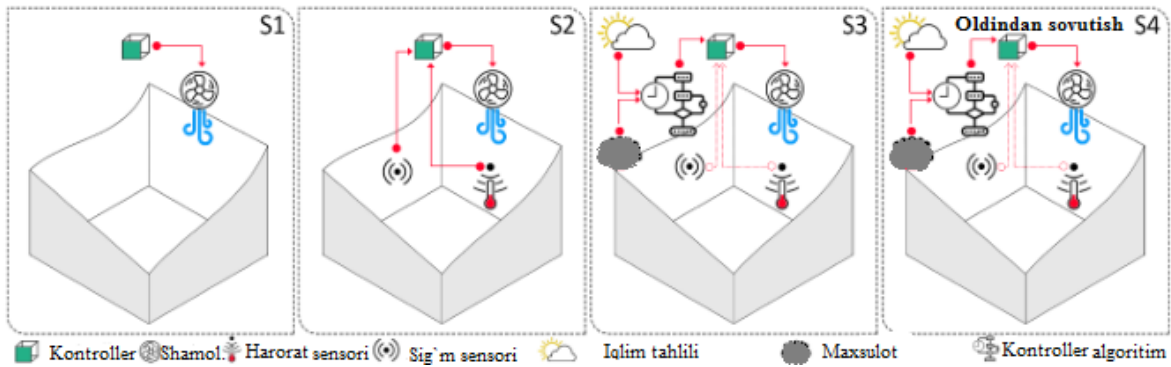
1. S1: S1 jarayonlari har doim to'liq quvvatli MABTni ifodalaydi.

2. S2: S2 jarayonlari harorat va namlik datchiklariga asoslangan eng keng tarqalgan an'anaviy aqilli boshqaruv mexanizmini ifodalaydi, bunda MABT harorat sozlangan nuqtalari va sensorlardan olingan harorat o'lchovlariga muvofiq avtomatik ravishda (o'chiriladi). Ushbu stsenariyda havodagi CO₂ darajasini qayd qiluvchi CO₂ sensorlari bilan bandlik o'lchanadi. Agar xonadagi biologik taz tarkibida ruxsat etilgan CO₂ miqdoridan oshsa, sensor ventilyatsiya mexanizmini ishga tushiradi. Ushbu turdagi sensorlar iqlimni o'lchash uchun standart harakat sensoridan ko'ra aniqroqdir.

3. S3: S3 jarayonlari SNT modeli tomonidan ishlab chiqarilgan bashorat qilingan iqlimdan foydalanadigan taklif qilingan AI-ga asoslangan MABTni ifodalaydi. Ushbu jarayon MABT sensoriga asoslangan tizimlardan farqli o'laroq, hech qanday kechikish vaqtisiz o'zgarishlarga avtomatik ravishda javob beradi. Boshqaruv algoritmi real ob-havo sharoitlariga (ob-havoni bashorat qilish xizmatlari tomonidan taqdim etilganidek) va mahsulot hajmini bashorat qilinishiga qarab tizimni boshqarish uchun MABT belgilangan jadvalini taqdim etadi. Mavjud sensorlar real vaqt rejimida xona ichidagi harorat, namlik va CO₂ miqdorini kuzatish uchun ishlatilishi mumkin. Haqiqiy termal konfor parametrlari kerakli qiymatlardan oshib ketgan bo'lsa, boshqaruv tizimi termal konfor ta'minlanmaguncha o'zini sensorlar bo'yicha sozlaydi. S3 va S4 uchun rasmlar va grafiklarda bu potentsialni ko'rsatish uchun chiziqli chiziqlar ishlatiladi.

4. S4: S4 jarayonlari S3 jarayonidagi MABTni oldindan sovutish qobiliyati va tezkor javob bilan ifodalaydi. Tekshirish algoritmi ob-havo sharoiti va yo'lovchilar soniga qarab

tizimni boshqarish uchun oldindan sovitish vaqtini beradi. Boshqa barcha xususiyatlar S3 bilan bir xil. *5-rasmda* to'rtta jarayonlari uchun asosiy rasmlar keltirilgan.



5-rasm. MABT jarayonlari kechishining to'rt bosqichlari

Quyida ko'rsatilgan 1-algoritm va 2-algoritm S3 va S4 uchun sovitish nuqtai nazaridan tavsiya etilgan MABTning jadvali algoritmlarini tushuntiradi. Boshqaruv algoritmi kirish sifatida SNT tahlilidan va provayder veb-saytlaridan real ob-havo prognozi ma'lumotlaridan bandlikni bashorat qilish natijalarini oladi (1-3 qatorlarga qarang). To'ldirish hajmi oshgan vaqt oralig'ida MABTi maksimal belgilangan nuqtaga (4-6 qatorlar) muvofiq faollashadi; aks holda, algoritm prognoz qilingan haroratni tekshiradi va uni maksimal belgilangan qiymat bilan taqqoslaydi.

Algoritm 1 Sovutish uchun S3 ning MABT jadvali algoritmi


```

1  trian Sun`iy neyron tarmoq modeli
2  make ombor uchun oldindan kunlik bashorat qilish
3  take  kunlik mahalliy ob-havo ma'lumotlarini oling
4  if  iqlimt < iqlimt+1 bo'lsa
5  setpointmax®Ttarget
6  MABT sozlangan nuqtasini Ttarget ga o'rnating
7  end
8  else
9  if  //ob-havo ma'lumoti temp.t> setpointmax
10 setpointmax®Ttarget
11 set MABT setpointmax to Ttarget
12 else
13 deactivate sovutishni o'chiring          ● o'chirish
14 end, if
15 end, if
    
```

Agar t vaqt uchun ob-havo prognozi harorati maksimaldan katta bo'lsa, MABTi maksimal belgilangan nuqtadan foydalanadi (8–10-qatorlar); agar shunday bo'lmasa, MABT S3 uchun sovutishni avtomatik ravishda o'chirganda (1-algoritmdagi 12-qator), algoritm S4 uchun bir soatdan keyin iqlim tendentsiyasini tekshiradi. Agar keskin o'sish bo'lsa, u S4 uchun ko'tarilish tendentsiyasi boshlanishidan 30 minut oldin oldindan sovutishni faollashtiradi (2-algoritmdagi 15-qator). Aholi sonining o'zgarishi sababli, to'satdan o'zgarishlar qulaylik chegarasi qiymatlaridan oshib ketishiga olib kelishi mumkin, hatto hozirgi vaqtda iqlim tendentsiyasi pasaygan bo'lsa ham. Buning oldini olish uchun S4 30 daqiqalik oldindan sovutishni taqdim etadi. Agar bunday o'sish bo'lmasa,

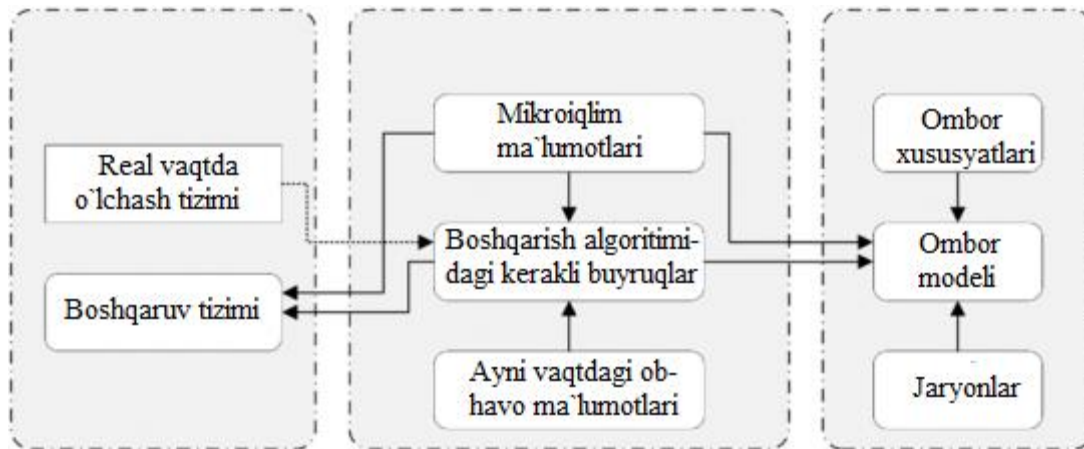
Algorithm 2 Sovutish uchun S4 ning MABT jadvali algoritmi	
1	trian Sun`iy neyron tarmoq modeli
2	make ombor uchun oldindan kunlik bashorat qilish
3	take kunlik mahalliy ob-havo ma'lumotlarini oling
4	if $iqlim_t < iqlim_{t+1}$ bo'lsa
5	setpoint _{max} [®] T _{target}
6	MABT sozlangan nuqtasini T _{target} ga o'rnating
7	end
8	else
9	if //ob-havo ma'lumoti temp. _t > setpoint _{max}
10	setpoint _{max} [®] T _{target}
11	set MABT setpoint _{max} to T _{target}
12	else
13	if harorat _{t+2} > harorat _{t+2} > +10° bo'lsa
14	deactivate birinchi t/2 uchun sovutishni o'chiring ● o'chirish
15	setpoint ga T _{target}
16	MABT setpointni oxirgi t/2 uchun T _{target} ga o'rnating
	● oldindan sovutishni boshlang
17	else
18	deactivate sovutishni o'chiring ● o'chirish
19	end, if
20	end, if
21	end, if

SIga asoslangan yo'lovchiga asoslangan MABTni namoyish qilish va baholash

Ushbu bosqichda ishlab chiqilgan va ishlab chiqilgan tizim energiya tahlili jarayonlari bilan bog'liq holda sinovdan o'tkaziladi. Tadqiqot muammosiga taklif qilingan yechimni namoyish qilish uchun eksperiment, simulyatsiya, amaliy tadqiqotlar, isbotlash yoki boshqa faoliyatlardan foydalanishi mumkin. To'rt jarayon bo'yicha to'rt xil energiya tahlillari amalga oshiriladi. Har bir jarayon uchun makroslar yordamida kerakli jarayonning xususiyatlariga mos keladigan MABTi yaratiladi. *6-rasmda* BBM algoritmi ramkasi ko'rsatilgan. Simulyatsiyalar har kuni amalga oshiriladi.

Energiyani tahlil qilishda dasturiy ta'minotning ob-havo ma'lumotlaridan foydalaniladi. Ko'rinib turibdiki, kunlik prognozlar haqiqiy qiymatlar bilan deyarli bir xil

qiymatlarni beradi. Shuning uchun, algoritm uchun prognoz qilingan ob-havo ma'lumotlari ishlatilmaydi (natijalar va grafiklarni takrorlamaslik uchun). S4 va S5 jarayonlarida SNT hisoblash natijasida topilgan taxminiy mikroiklim ham, real mikroiklim ham real ma'lumotlar va SNT bashorati o'rtasidagi kichik farq qanday ta'sir qilishini ko'rsatish uchun turli simulyatsiyalarda qo'llaniladi.



6-rasm. Bashoratli boshqaruv model (BBM) algoritm jadvali.

Tadqiqot artefakti, sun'iy intellektga asoslangan yo'lovchilarga asoslangan MABTni ishlab chiqilgan va namoyish etilgan artefakt tadqiqot muammosining yechimi sifatida qanchalik yaxshi ko'rib chiqilishini tasavvur qilish uchun baholanadi. Ushbu bosqichda tadqiqot so'rovlar, fikr mulohazalar va simulyatsiyalardan foydalanishi mumkin. Agar tadqiqot muammosiga mos keladigan yechim tezligi yoki yechimning funksionalligi maqbul darajada bo'lmasa, iterativ jarayon 2 va 3 bosqichlarni aylantirish orqali amalga oshiriladi.

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МАВЛОНО ЯЪҚУБ ЧАРХИЙ ХОЖА БАҲОУДДИН НАҚШБАНДНИНГ
ШОГИРДИ

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Ўзбекистон Республикаси Фанлар
Академияси Шарқшунослик*

Ислом дини илк ўрта асрда барча мусулмон мамлакатлари сингари, Ўрта Осиё халқлар маданияти, маърифатининг энг асосий ва ниҳоятда муҳим қисмига айланган. Ислом динининг асосий муқаддас манбаи – Қуръон оятлари ва сураларидир, уларда асосий диний қонун-қоидалар, ақидалар баён этилган.¹⁰ Ундан сўнг асосий манбаи ҳадис, яъни Муҳаммад (с.а.в.)нинг айтган сўзлари, унинг ҳаётий фаолиятлари, кўрсатмалари йиғиндидир. Қуръони Карим ва Ҳадиси Шариф асосида ислом дини вужудга келган ва калом ҳамда шариат қонун-қоидалари пайдо бўлди.

Шу билан бир қаторда Ўрта Осиёда йирик тариқатлар билан бир вақтнинг ўзида майда оқимлар вужудга кела бошлади. Булар яссавия, нақшбандия, кубравия, чиштия, хароботия, суҳравардия, қодирия ва бошқалар.

Кейинроқ тасаввуфнинг назарий масалалари билан шуғулланиш вужудга келди.¹¹ Тасаввуф назарияси билан шуғулланувчилар ўз даврининг билимини пухта эгаллаган, деярли барча илмлардан хабардор бўлган мутафаккир кишилар бўлганлар. Буларга Абдул Ҳамид Ғаззолий (1058-1116), Суҳравардий (1155-1191), Ибн Арабий (1165-1240) кабиларни кўрсатиш мумкин.¹²

Ўрта Осиёда, хусусан, ҳозирги Ўзбекистон ҳудудида тасаввуфнинг ривожланишида Юсуф Ҳамадоний (1048-1140) таълимоти муҳим роль ўйнади. Ҳамадоний таълимотида ҳалол меҳнат қилиб, кун кечириб биринчи ўринда туради. Унинг ўзи ҳам ҳунармандчилик ва касибчилик билан шуғулланган. Шунинг учун ҳам мазкур таълимот ҳунармандлар орасида тез тарқалган. Хожагонлар тариқатини давом эттирган Абдулхолиқ Ғиждувоний Хожа Юсуф Ҳамадонийнинг тўртинчи халифалари эди.¹³ Бу тариқатни Абдулхолиқ Ғиждувонийдан сўнг Баҳоуддин Нақшбанд (1318-1389) давом эттирди ва нақшбандия тариқатига асос солди.¹⁴ Нақшбандиядан кейин тасаввуф тарихида бошқа силсила вужудга келган эмас. Нақшбандия тариқати ниҳоятда тез ривожланди ва кўпгина ҳудудни эгаллади. Мазкур тариқат кейинги давргача мусулмон халқлари орасида шаклланиб борди.

¹⁰ Тримигэм Дж.С. Суфийские ордены в исламе. Пер. с англ. Под ред. И с предисловием О.Ф.Акимовкин. – М.: Наука, 1989. – С. 16.

¹¹ Е.Э.Бертельс. Суфизм и суфийская литература. Изб. Труды, т.3. – М.: Наука, 1965. – С. 14.

¹² Ислом. Справочник. /Фалс.ф.д. М.А.Усмонов таҳрири остида. – Т.: ЎзСЭнц., 1989. – Б. 123-249-301.

¹³ Хайруллаев М.М.Ўзбекистонда ижтимоий-фалсафий фикрлар тарихидан. – Т.: Ўзбекистон, 1995. – Б. 110.

¹⁴ Ислом. Справочник. – Б. 67.

Баҳоуддин Нақшбанд дастлаб ўзи асос солган нақшбандия тариқатининг йўл-йўриқлари ва одоблари ҳақида халқ орасида тушунтириш ишларни олиб борган¹⁵ ва кўпгина шогирдларни тарбиялаган бўлса, сўнг бу иш билан унинг халифалари машғул бўлган.

Баҳоуддин Нақшбанднинг кўзга кўринган тўртта халифаси бўлиб, булар Алоуддин Аттор (ваф. 803/1400), Муҳаммад Порсо (ваф. 1420), Алоуддин Гиждувоний (XIV аср), Яъқуб Чархий (1363-1447)лардир.

Алишер Навоий ўзининг "Насойим ул-муҳаббат" асарида Баҳоуддин Нақшбанд ҳақида ёзар экан, Яъқуб Чархийни Ҳазратнинг тўрт халифаларидан бири бўлгани ҳақида маълумот бериб ўтади.¹⁶

Мавлоно Яъқуб Чархийнинг тўлиқ исми Яъқуб бин Усмон бин Муҳаммад ал-Ғазнавий сумма-л-Чархий бўлиб,¹⁷ Ғазна шаҳарига қарашли Чарх номли қишлоқда таваллуд топган.¹⁸ Шунинг учун у ўзига Чархий нисбасин танлаган.

Яъқуб Чархийнинг таржимаи ҳоли ҳақида манбаларда маълумотлар жуда кам. Чархий ўзининг "Рисолаи абдолийа" асарида ўз исмини қуйидагича келтиради: "Яъқуб ибн Усмон ибн Муҳаммад ибн Маҳмуд ал-Ғазнавий сумма-л-Чархий сумма-с-Сарзий". Биз бу рисолада Чархийнинг исмини бошқа асарларга нисбатан тўлиқ ҳолда кўрамиз. Бошқа асарларидаги номларда Муҳаммад исми учрамайди.

Машҳур мутасаввиф олим Ҳазиний ўзининг "Жавоҳир ул-аброр", яъни Яссавий маноқибномасига бағишланган асарида Чархий ҳақида ўн байтдан иборат шеър ёзган. Мазкур шеърда Баҳоуддин Нақшбанд тўғрисида, шунингдек Чархийнинг нақшбандия тариқатининг халқ орасида тарғиб қилишдаги хизмати ва қаерда вафот қилгани ва қабри Ҳалғатуда экани тўғрисида ёзади.¹⁹

Манбаларда Чархийнинг туғилган йили ва қайси йили Баҳоуддин Нақшбанд билан учрашгани ҳақида ҳам манбаларда ҳеч қандай маълумот йўқ. Маълумки, Баҳоуддин Нақшбанд 1389 милодий йилида вафот этган. Чархийнинг вафот қилган йили 1447 йилдир.²⁰ Демак, Чархий Баҳоуддин Нақшбанд вафотидан сўнг, 58 йил яшаган. Агар Чархий Баҳоуддин Нақшбанд билан учрашган пайтида тахминан 22 ёшда бўлган деб ҳисобласак, у 80 йил умр кўрган бўлади. Демак, Чархий 1366-1367 йиллар атрофида туғилган деб мантиқий хулоса чиқариш мумкин.

Али Сафийнинг "Рашаҳот" ва Муҳаммад Дорошукухнинг "Сафинат ул-авлиё" китобларининг муаллифлари уни зоҳирий мадраса илмларини мукаммал эгаллаган дейишларига қараганда, у 20-22 ёшда Баҳоуддин билан учрашган бўлиши мумкин.²¹

¹⁵ Каримов Э.Э. Некоторые аспекты политической и религиозно-философской практики тариката нақшбандийа в Мавераннахре XV в. // Из истории суфизма: Источники и социальная практика: - Т., 1991. – С. 76.

¹⁶ Исломиёв Ҳ. Алишер Навоий ва Хоразм авлиёлари. – Т.: Фан, 1998. – Б. 52.

¹⁷ СВР, т.1, № 2910, с. 83.

¹⁸ Абдурахмон Жомий. Нафаҳот ул-унс. ЎзР ФА ШИ қўлёзмаси, Лакнав, 1399. – Б. 358; Фахриддин Али Сафий. Рашаҳот айн ул-ҳаёт. ЎзР ФА ШИ қўлёзмаси, Лакнав, 1890. – Б. 64.

¹⁹ Ҳазиний. Жавоҳир ул-аброр мин анвожил бихор. – Туркия: Кайзери, 1996. – Б. 135.

²⁰ СВР. Т.1, № 2910. – С. 83.

²¹ Рашаҳот, 65-бет; Муҳаммад Дорошукух. Сафинат ул-авлиё. ЎзР ФА ШИ қўлёзмаси, Канпур, 1900. – Б. 80.

Чархий 782/1380 йили Ҳиротдан Бухорога келган. Бу ҳақда унинг ўзи "Тафсири Чархий" асарида маълумот беради. У "Рисолаи унсия"да ёзганидек, Фатҳобод қишлоғида Сайфиддин Бохарзий қабри рўбарасидаги хужрада яшаган. У Бухорода тажвид илми билан шуғулланади ҳамда Қози Носириддин Байзовийнинг "Тафсири Байзовий" асарини таҳсилига киришади.²² Бундан хулоса қилиш мумкинки, демак, Чархий Баҳоуддин Нақшбанд билан учрашганда ёш йигит бўлган.

Бу ҳақда Абдурахмон Жомийнинг "Нафаҳот" ва Али Сафийнинг "Рашаҳот" асарида ёзилишича, Баҳоуддин Нақшбанд Яъқуб Чархийни муридликка қабул қилиб, зикр айтиш йўлидан таълим бергандан сўнг, Чархийга: "Сен энди Хожа Алоуддин Аттор билан суҳбатдош бўласан", - деган экан.²³

Ўз даврининг буюк шоири ва донишманди Абдурахмон Жомий (1414-1492)нинг ёзишича, Чархий аввало, Хожай Бузруг, яъни Баҳоуддин Нақшбанднинг асҳобларидан бўлиб,²⁴ Нақшбанд вафотидан сўнг, унинг муриди ва куёви Алоуддин Атторнинг суҳбатида бўлади.²⁵ Жомий "Нафаҳот"да Чархийнинг қуйидаги сўзларини келтиради: "Хожай Бузруг (Баҳоуддин Нақшбанд – М.Р.)нинг суҳбатларига биринчи кун етганимда, улардан "мени қабул қилинг", деб илтимос қилдим. Улар эса дедилар: "Биз ўзимизча бир иш қилмаймиз, кўрайлик, агар сени қабул қилсалар, биз ҳам қабул қиламиз" сўнг Жомий Чархийнинг сўзларини келтириб ёзади: "Бомдодда уларнинг хузурига бордим. Улар: "Сени қабул қилдилар, аммо сен Хожа Алоуддиннинг суҳбатида бўласан", - дедилар.²⁶

Бу маълумотлардан кўриниб турибдики, Баҳоуддин Нақшбанд Чархийга тариқат таълимини ва зикр одобини ўргатиб, бу йўлга оқ фотиҳа берган бўлса ҳам, унинг тариқатда камолга етишини Алоуддин Атторга ҳавола қилган. Демак, Алоуддин Аттор уни ҳақиқий камолга етказувчи иккинчи пири бўлган.²⁷

Чархий ҳаёти давомида кўпгина тасаввуф вакиллари билан учрашади, улардан сабоқ олади, ҳам суҳбатида бўлади.²⁸ Биз Чархийнинг Бухорога келиши, Баҳоуддин Нақшбанд билан учрашиш ва ундан кейинги ҳаёти ҳақида бир мунча тўлиқроқ тасаввурга эгамиз. Бу ҳақда Чархий ўзининг "Рисолаи унсия" асарида баъзи маълумотларни ёзиб қолдирган. Бу маълумотлардан маълум бўлишича, Алоуддин Аттор Нақшбанд вафотидан сўнг Чағониёнга кетади ва Бадахшонда яшаб турган Чархийни хат орқали Чағониёнга чақириб олади. Чархий ўзининг Атторга тобеликка буюрилгани ҳақида "Рисолаи унсия"да қуйидагича эслатиб ўтган эди: "Бухорода, Хожа Бузруг менга ижозат бериб, Хожа Алоуддин хузурига юбордилар, ишора тариқи билан уларга тобеликка буюрдилар. Уларнинг бу топшириқларига биноан бир неча муддат

²² Яъқуб Чархий. Тафсири Чархий. ЎЗР ФА ШИ кўлёмаси, № 12518. – Б. 70.

²³ Нафаҳот, 258-бет; Рашаҳот, 67-бет; Хожа Алоуддин Аттор. – Т.: Маънавият, 1994. – Б. 8.

²⁴ Бу ҳақда Техронда Али Акбар Деххудо томонидан тайёрланган «Луғатнома» фиҳрист китобида (Али Акбар Деххудо. Луғатнома. – Техрон, 1338 х./1919 мелодий. т. 50.) ҳам маълумот берилган. Чунончи у ерда шундай ёзилади: "Яъқуб Чархий нақшбандийлардандир", 307-бет.

²⁵ Нафаҳот, 358-бет.

²⁶ Нафаҳот, 358-бет.

²⁷ Яъқуб Чархий // Буюк сиймолар, алломалар. – Тошкент, 1996. – Б. 45.

²⁸ Рашаҳот, 63-бет.

уларга хизмат қилинди".²⁹ Кўриниб турганидек, демак Чархий Бухорода турган пайтида Хожа Алоуддин Аттор билан бирга ҳамсухбат бўлган.

"Рисолаи унсия" асарида келтирилича, Баҳоуддин Нақшбанд баъзи бир синовлардан сўнг, Чархийни муридликка қабул қилиб, тариқат бўйича "Вукуфи ададий" вазифаси билан шуғулланишга буюради. Сўнг унинг тарбиясини биринчи халифаси Алоуддин Атторга топширади.³⁰ Яна Чархий ўз асарида устози Баҳоуддин Нақшбанддан ўрганган кўпгина ибратли амалларни ҳам ёзиб қолдирган. Унинг ёзишича, Баҳоуддин Нақшбанд унга ўзини пок тутиш ва доимий таҳоратда бўлишни буюради. Бунинг учун киши зоҳир, яъни ташқи томоннинг таҳорати билан эмас, балки ботин таҳорати, яъни қалб поклигига ҳам амал қилиши лозим. Нақшбанд Чархийга таҳоратдаги амаллар ва шу аснода ўқиладиган дуолар ва таҳорат ҳақидаги ҳадисларни баён қилади.³¹ Чархий Баҳоуддин Нақшбанддан нимаики ўрганган бўлса, нимаики эшитган бўлса, барчасини ўз асарида келтириб ўтган. У устозининг ҳалол ва пок яшаш ҳақидаги фикрларини келтиради. Чархийнинг ёзишича, бир куни Баҳоуддин Нақшбанд унга шундай дейди: "Амир Кулол бир гал менга, то лукма ҳалол бўлмас экан, мақсад ҳосил бўлмайди, деди. Баъзилар биз дарёмиз, бизга ҳаром лукма зиён қилмайди, дейдилар. Йўқ, уларнинг гапи ёлғондир".³² Баҳоуддин Нақшбанд бу билан Чархийга ҳамиша ўз кучи билан ҳалолдан топиб ейишни тавсия қилади. Чархий Баҳоуддин Нақшбанднинг ўзига қарата айтган мана бу чуқур маъноли ҳикматини келтиради: "Ҳеч қандай пишган узум қайта гўрага айланмайди, ҳеч қандай пишган мева қайта хом бўлмайди".³³ Баҳоуддин нақшбанднинг бу сўзи остида катта илм ва тажрибага эга киши кўзда тутилади ва бундай киши ҳеч қачон адашмаслиги ва хатога йўл қўймаслиги таъкидланади.

"Тазкираи нақшбандия" асарининг муаллифи Муҳаммад Тоҳир Эшон (XVIII аср) Мавлоно Яъқуб Чархий ҳақидаги маълумотларни келтириб, унинг ҳаёти ва фаолиятини жуда юқори баҳолаган. Чунончи, у Чархий ҳақида ёзади: "У (яъни, Чархий – М.Р.) олимларнинг пешвоси, орифларнинг муқтадоси, у Баҳоуддин Нақшбанднинг учинчи халифаси, сафо аҳлининг сарвари, ҳақиқий мавлавий, жаҳон аҳлининг муршиди, илму урфон манбаи, (илму маърифатда) монанди Маъруфи Кархий, яъни Мавлоно Яъқуб Чархий раҳматуллоҳи алайҳ".³⁴ Тоҳир Эшоннинг Чархий ҳақидаги бу сўзлари унинг илму маърифатда қандай мартабада бўлганига далилдир.

Тоҳир Эшон ўз тазкирасида Чархийнинг "Ҳазрати Хожаи Бузруг (Баҳоуддин Нақшбанд – М.Р.) амри ва ишорати билан Ҳазрати Хожа Алоуддин Аттор тобелигида бўлган ва улардан тарбиялар кўрган" деб ёзар экан, Чархийнинг таржимаи ҳолини ифодалаб берувчи қуйидаги ажойиб байтларини ҳам келтиради:

²⁹ Яъқуб Чархий. Рисолаи унсия. ЎзР ФА ШИ қўлёзмаси, № 4200. – Б.5.

³⁰ Рисолаи унсия, 4 а-бет.

³¹ Ўша асар, 7 б-бет.

³² Ўша асар, 33 б-бет.

³³ Ўта асар, ўша бет.

³⁴ Муҳаммад Тоҳир Эшон. Тазкираи нақшбандия. ЎзР ФА ШИ қўлёзмаси, № 856. 137 б-бет.

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تد جوهر حقایق از عرمان

(Нақшбанддан сўнг Мавлоно Яъқуб машойихлар
ичида севимлиси бўлди.

У аҳбоблар даражасида бўлгани учун, Хожа уни
дўстларидан бирига айлантирди.

У (катта) ишонч соҳиби бўлиб, илмда ҳақиқатлар
денгизига айланди.)³⁵

Тоҳир Эшон Чархий ҳақида давом этиб ёзади:

رخصت اول ز خواج بهأالدين
دوش را الكرد علاءالدين

(Чархий) биринчи рухсатни Хожа Баҳоуддиндан,
Иккинчи рухсатни Алоуддин (Аттор)дан олган.)³⁶

Бу қисқагина байтда Чархийга тариқат йўлига киришга аввало Баҳоуддин
Нақшбанд рухсат берганлиги, иккинчи рухсатни эса Алоуддин Аттордан олганлиги
чиройли мисраларда ифодалаб берилган.

Чархий ўз муридларига нисбатан айтган насиҳатидан унинг ўзи ўз устозларига
қандай муносабатда бўлганини билиб олиш мумкин. Чунончи у дейди: “Сиз ҳақиқатни
қаерда яшириниб ётганини билмайсиз, фарқи устозингиз уни топиб олишингизда
ёрдам беради. Устоз ҳаммага нисбатан бир хилда бепарво қарайверса, у устоз
бўлолмайди”.³⁷ Чархий ўз устозлари Баҳоуддин Нақшбанд ҳамда Алоуддин Атторни
юксак даражада ҳурмат қилган ва эъзозлаганини у ёзган асарлардан кўриш мумкин.

Мавлоно Яъқуб Чархийнинг илмий меросига назар ташлар эканмиз, ундан
бизгача 7 та асари етиб келганини кўриш мумкин. Улар куйидагилардан иборат:

1.Рисолаи қудсия (Қудсий калималар ҳақида рисола).³⁸

2.Рисолаи абдолийа (Абдоллар ҳақида рисола). Мазкур асарнинг тўртта (№№
9351/3; 4354/3; 3844/6; 9328/2) нусхаси ЎзР ФА ШИ қўлёзмалар фондида сақланмоқда.

³⁵ Тазкираи нақшбандия, 137 б-бет.

³⁶ Тазкираи нақшбандия, 137 б-бет.

³⁷ Идрис Шоҳ. Нақшбандий тариқати. /Ўзбек тилига Ваҳоб Рўзиматов таржимаси. – Т.: Ўзбекистон, 1993. – Б.
20.

³⁸ Мавлоно Яъқуб Чархий. Рисолаи қудсия. ЎзР ФА ШИ қўлёзмаси, № 9801/2.

3.Рисола дар манокӣб ва ақоид (Манокӣб ва ақоид ҳақида рисола). Бу асарнинг бизга маълум бўлган ягона нусхаси ЎзР ФА Шарқшунослик институтининг қўлёзмалар фондида 5478/6-рақами билан сақланмоқда.

4.Шарҳи асмоуллоҳ (Аллоҳ исмларининг шарҳи)

ЎзР ФА Шарқшунослик институти қўлёзмалар хазинасида "Шарҳи асмоуллоҳ"нинг 3884/5, 5255/15, 6374/6 рақамли нусхалари сақланмоқда.

5.Китоб ул-фароиз (Мерос тақсими ҳақида китоб). Мазкур қўлёзма ЎзР ФА Шарқшунослик институти қўлёзмалар фондида 8771-рақам остида сақланади.

6.Рисолаи унсия (Дўстлик ҳақида рисола).³⁹

7.Тафсири Чархий (Чархий тафсири). "Тафсири Чархий"нинг ЎзР ФА Шарқшунослик институти қўлёзмалар фондида 27 та қўлёзма нусхаси сақланмоқда.

Хулоса қилиб шуни айтиш мумкинки, Баҳоуддин Нақшбанд асос солган нақшбандия тариқати комил инсонни тарбиялашда, одамлар орасида дўстлик ва биродарликни мустаҳкамлашда мамлакатда тинчлик ишларини йўлга қўйишда ижобий аҳамиятга эга бўлди. Нақшбандия тариқатини ёйиш ва ривожлантиришда унинг тўртта халифалари – Алоуддин Аттор, Алоуддин Ғиждувоний, Муҳаммад Порсо, Яъқуб Чархийлар катта хизмат кўрсатдилар. Улар ўз асарлари орқали Нақшбандия асосларини ўзидан кейингиларга етиб боришини таъминладилар. Бу борада, айниқса, Чархийнинг фаолияти ҳам катта қимматга эгадир. У аввало Баҳоуддин, сўнг эса Алоуддин Атторнинг шогирди сифатида халқ орасида оғзаки ва ёзма тарғибот ишларини олиб борди. Кўплаб шогирдлар етишиб чиқишига сабаб бўлди. Демак, Чархийнинг фаолияти ва илмий мероси шу пайтгача аждодлар томонидан ўқиб келинди ва бундан буён ҳам ўрганилиши шубҳасиздир. Бу эса маданиятимиз тарихини ўрганишга, шубҳасиз, катта ёрдам беради.

³⁹ Яъқуб Чархий. Рисолаи унсия. – Лакнав, 1288/1871. – Б. 16-40.

СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЕ БАНКОВСКИХ ПРОДУКТОВ И УСЛУГ В
ФИНАНСОВОЙ СИСТЕМЕ

Турсунова Ибодат Хўжаёр кизи,
ведущий специалист ЦБ РУз.

Качественные изменения в характере и ориентации современного общества, произошедшие в XX веке, обусловили хронологию последовательной смены конкретных моделей экономического развития и соответствующих парадигм управления в банковской сфере в особенности при совершенствовании банковских продуктов и услуг.

За фактической ситуацией, касающейся эволюции макроэкономической системы, а именно, в качестве общего описания, явлений экономических кризисов, следуют эффекты, проявляющиеся в большинстве областей экономики. Природа этих эффектов носит либо экономический, либо поведенческий характер. Что касается банковского рынка, то названные эффекты подталкивают к новой ситуации в стратегиях банков по поддержанию оптимальных уровней подверженности риску и экономических показателей в связи с повышением характеристик рыночного риска, а также снижением характеристик рыночных экономических показателей. Для банков такая ситуация диктует новые направления в рыночных стратегиях и стратегиях управления. Основная стратегическая цель банков, а именно сохранение доли, делает обязательным в новых условиях выявление и привлечение новых сегментов рынка для обеспечения возможности развития устойчивых отношений.

В связи с этим производство услуг, предназначенных, по сути, для обслуживания клиентов с целью удовлетворения их основных личных или корпоративных потребностей, становится доминирующим для менеджмента современных организаций, его концепций, методов и техник и определяет конкурентные стратегии, основанные на навыках и способности предоставлять качественные услуги. Общество, чьи институты, в первую очередь экономические, готовы внедрять такие подходы, является в истинном смысле сервисным, а экономика из индустриальной превращается в сервисную.

Инновации в настоящем - это не просто одно из явлений, определяющих экономический рост, развитие и структурные изменения. Инновации стали сутью современного развития во всех сферах экономики, включая банковское дело. Под влиянием внешних факторов в комплексной банковской практике происходят следующие инновационные изменения[1]. Новые банковские продукты (услуги) на основе новых информационных технологий.

- Виртуальный банкинг и финансовые технологии: управление банковским счетом, кассовые операции, электронные подписи, контракты, финансовые учреждения (фондовые биржи, банки).

- Комплексное использование новых информационно-коммуникационных технологий для электронного и смешанного (традиционного и нового) маркетинга
- Сбор, хранение и анализ внутренней обработки информации.
- Новые возможности системы внутреннего контроля и аудита.
- Изменения в обучении сотрудников: менеджера по продукту, консультанта, специалиста по консультациям и транзакциям.
- Новые автоматы самообслуживания (одно- и многофункциональные, информационные).

Результатом является изменение структуры и внешнего вида общей "мультидеятельности" банка с сочетанием новых и традиционных технологий и инструментов; самообслуживание; удаленное обслуживание; использование Интернета, колл-центров.

Последние десятилетия были периодом внедрения новых компьютерных технологий, кредитных карт и важных инноваций денежно-кредитного и финансового рынка. К ним относятся инструменты хеджирования банковских рисков, кредитные деривативы, интернет, смарт-карты. Их можно охарактеризовать инновациями в банковском секторе в результате инновационной деятельности банка, совершенно новым набором банковских продуктов и услуг. Банковская инновация - это синтетическая концепция цели и результатов операций в области новых технологий, направленных на получение дополнительного дохода в процессе создания благоприятных условий для формирования и размещения ресурсного потенциала, использования внедрения инноваций, поддерживающих клиентов в получении прибыли.

Новый банковский продукт - комбинированная или альтернативная форма банковского обслуживания, созданная на основе маркетинговых исследований потребностей рынка. Новый продукт может быть банковским, кредитным и финансовым инструментом.

В связи с переносом центра тяжести на дистанционное обслуживание функции существующей розничной сети постепенно сужаются и все больше напоминают филиалы специализированных сервисных центров. Эволюция банковской системы в направлении модели дистанционного банковского обслуживания обусловлена рядом объективных особенностей экономической и социальной среды, в которой существуют банки, в первую очередь - изменениями в образе жизни людей, внедрением новых информационных технологий и автоматизацией банковских операций, усилением конкуренции.

Учитывая развитие всех этих технологий, пользователь Интернета может вновь встретиться с сотрудником банка лицом к лицу по видеосвязи. Это можно сделать из любой точки мира с вашего компьютера, телевизора или мобильного телефона с изображениями высокой четкости. Эта инновационная услуга будет называться видеобанкинг как следующая эволюция мобильного и интернет-банкинга.

Эта услуга будет доступна в режиме 24-часового обслуживания. То есть у клиента будет "свой" менеджер, с которым он лично знаком и который будет знать все индивидуальные особенности клиентского сервиса. Если банк предоставляет видеозапись, возникает вопрос о количестве и графике работы сотрудников, которые могут быть доступны клиентам одновременно с видеозаписью. Эта проблема может быть решена с помощью реалистичного видео-аватара робота. Действия позволят настроить диалоговую систему робота с помощью тонального сигнала сенсорного управления на вашем мобильном телефоне, интерактивном телевизоре высокой четкости с сенсорным экраном, компьютере с сенсорным экраном[2]. С развитием следующего поколения система управления будет встроена уже в сенсорные технологии и механизмы распознавания голосовых команд. То есть, как только записанное видео ответит персональному менеджеру на возможные стандартные запросы клиентов, такие как балансирование счетов, последние транзакции и т.д., клиенты смогут "встречаться" со своим менеджером 24 часа в сутки.

Банки, которые могут идти в ногу с технологическим прогрессом: своевременно разрабатывать бизнес-процессы, обновлять программное обеспечение, делая его адаптируемым к виртуальным сервисам, получают неоспоримое преимущество перед другими участниками рынка. Аппаратно независимый высокоскоростной Интернет позволяет пользователю с помощью любого беспроводного устройства или мобильного устройства получать доступ к сервисам в режиме онлайн круглосуточно 365 дней в году [3]. Только банки, которые будут готовы постоянно предоставлять онлайн-услуги, смогут пережить технологическую революцию. Поэтому основным аспектом конкурса будет размер инвестиций в разработку и внедрение информационных технологий, отвечающих требованиям рынка. Для успешного участия в конкурсе, по вашему мнению, вам необходимо решить следующие задачи:

- повысить гибкость и адаптивность к рынку, не только внедрить принципиально новые технологии, но и развить "кайдзен-подход" (философию, которая фокусируется на постоянном совершенствовании всех аспектов жизни);

- перейти к новым компьютерным технологиям самообслуживания, удаленному обслуживанию, виртуальному банкингу и финансовым технологиям;

- разрабатывать и внедрять новые кредитные продукты, основанные на новых технологиях; удовлетворять потребности клиентов следующим образом: ожидаемые - за счет необходимых характеристик;

- желаемые - за счет одномерности; вызывающие восхищение - за счет привлекательного качества продукта;

- комплексное использование новых информационно-коммуникационных технологий для электронного маркетинга;

- инновации в области форм и методов управления, изменения в обучении сотрудников; в области управления инновациями за рубежом была разработана модель, отвечающая потребностям клиентов;

- имейте в виду, что технологические инновации могут снизить эффективность контроля за банками со стороны Центрального банка.

В этих условиях совершенствование банковских услуг за счет развития сервисных технологий становится просто необходимым для конкурентоспособности и развития банковского рынка банка. Новые виды услуг, предоставляемых коммерческими банками, несомненно, создаются в связи с изменениями в информационных технологиях и телекоммуникациях. Новыми каналами доставки являются банкоматы, мобильный банкинг и интернет-банкинг. Банкам следует уделять больше внимания мобильным приложениям и интеллектуальному банкингу при создании цифровых банковских услуг в будущем. Сегодня клиенты начали испытывать дискомфорт при использовании традиционных банковских услуг филиалов, поскольку, учитывая важность времени для людей, затраты времени на пользование банковскими услугами высоки. В этом случае операционные расходы банка снизятся, а качество обслуживания клиентов изменится в положительную сторону.

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ZAMONAVIY TIJORAT BANKLARI FAOLIYATINING ILG'OR XORIJIY
TAJRIBALARI

Tursunova I.X

O'zb.Res. Markaziy banki yetakchi mutaxassisi

Annotatsiya: Maqolada bank tizimining xalqaro tajribasi, ularning o'ziga xos jihatlari o'rganilgan. Tadqiqot material va metodlariga ko'ra mavzu yuzasidan bir qator xorijiy iqtisodchi olimlari tomonidan moliyaviy barqarorlikka oid ilmiy tadqiqotlari o'rganilgan, sharhlangan. Rivojlangan mamlakatlar tijorat banklarining amaldagi amaldagi moliyaviy holati, bank xizmatlari turlari tahlil qilingan. Tadqiqot va tahlillar natijalaridan kelib chiqib xulosa berilgan hamda ushbu moliyaviy barqarorlik ko'rsatkichlaridan kelib chiqqan holda taklif va tavsiyalar ishlab chiqilgan.

Abstract. The article examines the international experience of the banking system and its specific aspects. According to research materials and methods, a number of foreign economists have studied and commented on the scientific research on financial stability. The current financial situation of commercial banks of developed countries, types of banking services are analyzed. Based on the results of research and analysis, a conclusion was given, and proposals and recommendations were developed based on these indicators of financial stability.

Kalit so'zlar: mulkchilik shakli, 1,2,3 pog'onali bank tizimi, an'anaviy, islomiy, transmilliy, jami aktiv, kapital, deposit, nobank tashkilotlar.

Key words: form of ownership, 1, 2, 3-tier banking system, traditional, Islamic, transnational, total assets, capital, deposit, non-banking organizations.

Kirish. Mamlakatimizning zamonaviy bank sektori tobora raqobatbardosh bo'lib bormoqda, bu tijorat banklari oldiga bank mahsulotlari va xizmatlarini, shuningdek, ularni ilgari surish tizimini takomillashtirish maqsadini qo'yadi. Mijoz bank xizmatlari va mahsulotlari bozorida ob'ektiv moliyaviy maslahatlar va xizmatlarni masofadan turib olishni tanlab, bank xizmatlariga nisbatan talabchan va aqlli bo'ladi. Aholida kredit tashkilotlariga nisbatan qisman ishonchsizlik saqlanib qolgan sharoitda tijorat banklari yanada ilg'or bank mahsulotlari va xizmatlarini taklif qilib, mijozga faol moslashishga majbur.

Zamonaviy tijorat bankining mijoz siyosati mijozlarning bank xizmatlari va mahsulotlaridan qoniqishini maksimal darajada oshirishga qaratilishi kerak. Shuning uchun kredit tashkilotlari ularni doimiy ravishda kengaytirib, takomillashtirmoqda. Ular tijorat banklariga ularni amalga oshirish jarayonida zarur daromad olish imkonini beradi.

Har qanday nazariyaning muhim nuqtasi xorijiy tajribani o'rganishdir. Biroq, bozorning asoslari va uning elementlari Yevropa va Amerika mamlakatlarida paydo bo'lganiga qaramay, xorijiy tajribani O'zbekiston amaliyotiga to'g'ridan-to'g'ri o'tkazishga yo'l qo'yilmaydi, chunki O'zbekistonning o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini, iqtisodiy tashkilotini hisobga olish kerak. Shunday qilib, mamlakatimiz bozori va tashqi bozorlarning ijobiy xususiyatlarini optimal kombinatsiyasini topish kerak.

Material va metod. Tijorat banklari faoliyat yuritishi hamda ular o'rtasidagi operatsiyalarning nazariy, huquqiy, tashkiliy va iqtisodiy jihatlari xorijlik olimlar R.Breyli, S.Mayers, M.A.Eskindarov, T.I.Minina, E.A.Kuznetsov, V.V.Voloshina, A.S.Kudakov, K.V.Shichyova, M.A.Torbeeva, P.Krugmanlar tomonidan tadqiq qilingan⁴⁰.

Jeffri Krouter uchun Bank "o'zining va boshqa odamlarning qarzlari bo'yicha diler" ma'nosini anglatadi. Lekin bu unchalik oddiy emas. Uning ta'rifi nuqtai nazarga qarab farqlanadi. Morshedning yondashuviga ko'ra ko'rsatadigan xizmatlarga asoslanib, "Bank bu depozitlarni qabul qiluvchi va kreditlar beruvchi moliyaviy vositachi; har qanday moliya instituti xizmatlarining eng keng menyusini taklif etadi"⁴¹.

Tijorat banki faoliyatining rivojlanishi turli kredit tashkilotlari o'rtasidagi keskin raqobat sharoitida sodir bo'ladi. Shu bois mijozlar bazasini ko'paytirish orqali imkon qadar ko'proq foyda olish maqsadida tijorat banklari turli texnika va usullardan foydalanadilar. Shunday qilib, ular bank mahsulotlari va xizmatlarini ishlab chiqish va takomillashtirish orqali o'z faoliyatini farqlaydilar.

Umumiy iqtisodiy nuqtai nazardan, xizmat - bu nomoddiy narsa va buning evaziga iste'molchi, biznes yoki hukumat qimmatli narsalarni taqdim etishga tayyor.

F.Kotler xizmat deganda bir tomon boshqasiga taklif qilishi mumkin bo'lgan har qanday faoliyat yoki foyda deb hisoblagan. Xizmat mohiyatan nomoddiydir va mulkka egalik qilishga olib kelmaydi [28, p. 300].

So'nggi paytlarda amerikalik mutaxassis T.Xill tomonidan taklif qilingan xizmatlarning ta'rifi keng tarqaldi. Uning fikricha, xizmat - bu mahsulot yoki shaxsning holatini birinchisining oldindan roziligi bilan boshqa iqtisodiy birlik faoliyati natijasida yuzaga keladigan o'zgarish.

Professor O.I.Lavrushinning ta'kidlashicha, "bank muayyan korxonada pul, to'lov vositalari ko'rinishidagi maxsus turdagi mahsulot ishlab chiqaradi". Har bir mahsulot xizmatga mos keladi, ya'ni harakatlar majmui, bank mahsulotini yaratish jarayoni [29, b. 350].

Yu.S.Maslenchenkovning fikricha, bank xizmati bu, birinchi navbatda, kredit muassasasi xodimlarining mehnati, unumdorligi, uning mijozlari ehtiyojlarini qondirish jarayoni sifatida, shuningdek,

bank xizmati mijozlarga xizmat ko'rsatish (bank operatsiyalarini amalga oshirish) natijasidir. Shunday qilib, ushbu yondashuvning o'ziga xos xususiyati shundaki, uning asosiy qoidalari mijozga yo'naltirilgan, chunki tijorat banki bevosita ularga bog'liq.

⁴⁰ Брейли Р., Майерс С. Принципы корпоративных финансов. 2-е рус. изд. (пер. Н. Барышниковой с 7-го междунар. изд.). — М.: Олимп-Бизнес, 2016. — 1008 с.; Эскиндаров М., Звонова Е. Мировые финансы. Учебник. — М.: КноРус, 2019. — 424 с.; Э. А. Кузнецов, В. В. Волошина. Транснациональные корпорации. Экономика и менеджмент. Бурун Книга. 2008. 320 с.; Шичёва К.В., Торбеева М.А. Транснациональные корпорации и их роль в мировой экономике. Актуальные проблемы авиации и космонавтики. 2016. с. 925-927.; Кудakov А.С. Особенности формирования финансово-промышленных корпоративных структур и их влияние на экономику страны. Проблемы современной экономики, №3(23), 2007. — С. 11.; Paul R. Krugman. Maurice Obstfeld, Marc Melitz. International economics: theory & policy/Paul R. Krugman, Maurice Obstfeld, Marc J. Melitz. — 9th ed. 2018. — 782 p

⁴¹ Traditional Banking Vs E-banking, Retrieved from: <http://www.svtuition.org/2010/06/traditional-banking-vs-ebanking.html>

Binobarin, bank mahsuloti bank mijoziga bir qator xizmatlar ko'rsatish usuli va natijasidir [43, b. 229].

Zamonaviy sharoitda mamlakatning bir, ikki yoki uch darajali bank tizimi ajralib turadi. Bir va uch bosqichli bank tizimlari kam uchraydi.

Bank tizimini qurishning bir darajali varianti quyidagi hollarda qabul qilinadi: markaziy bank hali tuzilmagan; mamlakatda faqat markaziy bank mavjud; markaziy bank barcha bank operatsiyalarini amalga oshiradi, boshqa davlat banklari (Lyuksemburg, Gonkong) bilan raqobatlashadi.

Uch pog'onali bank tizimi bank tizimi bo'lib, unda ikkita asosiy daraja - markaziy bank va tijorat banklaridan tashqari, boshqa kredit tashkilotlari bilan birgalikda uchinchi darajali ixtisoslashgan davlat banklari ajralib turadi. Bunday bank tizimining tarqalishiga musulmon mamlakatlarini misol qilib keltirish mumkin

Mulkchilik shakli, faoliyat turi va amalga oshirilayotgan operatsiyalar xarakteriga ko'ra tasniflangan turli tipdagi banklarning muayyan mamlakat iqtisodiyotida ustunligi rivojlangan mamlakatlar bank tizimlarining muhim tasnifi hisoblanadi.

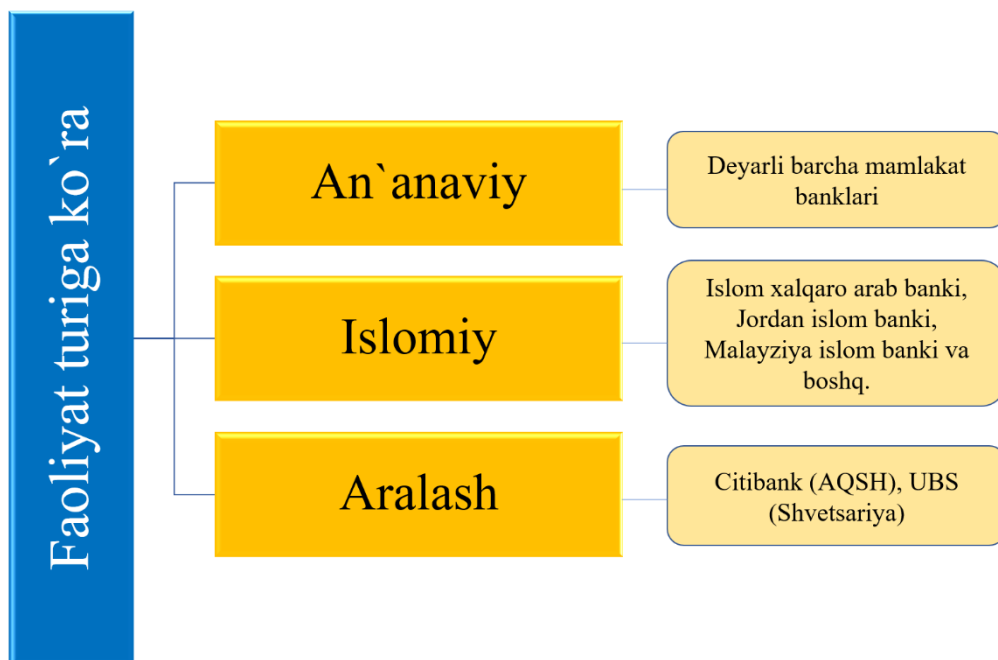
Mulkchilik shakliga ko'ra rivojlangan mamlakatlarda banklar davlat, aksiyadorlik, kooperativ, xususiy va aralash banklarga bo'linadi.

Mulkchilikning davlat shakli ko'pincha markaziy banklarga tegishli. Xuddi shunday holat Germaniya, Fransiya, Buyuk Britaniya, Belgiya kabi mamlakatlarning markaziy banklarida ham yuzaga kelgan.

Aksariyat mamlakatlar qonunchiligiga ko'ra, milliy bank bozorlarida xorijiy banklarning faoliyat yuritishiga ruxsat berilgan. Bir qator mamlakatlarda (Fransiya va boshqalarda) xorijiy banklarning faoliyati cheklanmagan. Kanada va boshqa mamlakatlarda xorijiy banklar uchun ma'lum bir korridor joriy etilmoqda, ular miqdoriy doirada ular o'z operatsiyalarini yo'lga qo'yishlari mumkin.

Natijalar.Rivojlangan mamlakatlarning bank tizimlarida faoliyat turiga ko'ra biz quyidagilarni ajratib ko'rsatishimiz mumkin⁴²:

⁴² D. McNoton. Banking establishments in developing countries.-IER MBRR.- Washington D.S., 1993.-P.75



1-rasm. Banklarning faoliyat turiga ko`ra ko`rinishlari⁴³.

➤ Islom banklari, ularning o'ziga xosligi shundaki, ular omonatlarni jalb qilmaydi va foizli kreditlar bermaydi, ammo bu tijorat kreditlarini xayriyaga aylantirishni anglatmaydi. Islom odob-axloq me'yorlariga ko`ra, faqat o'sha boylik solih bo'lib, uning manbai mulkdorning o'z mehnati va tadbirkorlik harakatlari, shuningdek, meros yoki hadya hisoblanadi. Bunday banklar musulmon bo'lmagan mamlakatlarda - Avstraliya, Buyuk Britaniya va AQShda, shuningdek, bir qator boshqa mamlakatlarda mavjud. Bu shuni ko'rsatadiki, ular xorijiy mamlakatlarning moliyaviy institutlari bilan raqobatlashishga qodir;

➤ Dunyoning ko'plab mamlakatlari uchun an'anaviy bo'lgan konversion banklar. Bunday banklar bozor ishtirokchilarining bir guruhidan mablag'larni sotib oladi va ularni boshqasiga sotadi, ssuda foizlari ko'rinishida belgilangan pul narxida. Dunyoda bunday banklarning mutlaq ko'pchiligi mavjud.

➤ an'anaviy operatsiyalar bilan bir qatorda foizsiz tamoyillarga asoslangan operatsiyalarni amalga oshiradigan aralash turdagi banklar, ya'ni. islomiy xususiyatga ega. Bunday banklar uchun musulmon mamlakatlarida o'z filiallarini ochish odatiy holdir. Qolaversa, bunday shoxobchalar faoliyat ko'rsatish xususiyatiga ko`ra oddiy islom moliya-kredit muassasalaridan farq qilmaydi. Masalan, Citibank (AQSh), UBS (Shveytsariya) va boshqalar.

Bank tizimlari o'rtasidagi farqning xarakterli mezoni ma'lum bir mamlakatda universal yoki ixtisoslashgan banklarning ustunligidir.

Universal banklar Yevropa Ittifoqining aksariyat mamlakatlarida diversifikatsiya va risklarni pasaytirish tufayli katta e'tiborga ega. Bunday banklar mijoz uchun qulayroqdir, chunki ular turli xil bank mahsuloti yoki xizmatlaridan foydalangan holda ehtiyojlarni qondira oladi.

⁴³ Банковское дело: Учебник / [Под ред. Г. Н. Белоглазовой, Л. П. Кроливецкой]. - 5-е изд., перераб. и доп. - М.: Финансы и статистика, 2005. - 592 с.

Umumjahon bank g'oyasi bank ixtisoslashuvining rivojlanishi bilan parallel ravishda rivojlandi, bu mamlakatda faqat ma'lum turdagi operatsiyalar bilan shug'ullanadigan kredit tashkilotlarining mavjudligini anglatadi. Ixtisoslashgan bank muassasalarini tasniflash quyidagi mezonlarga ko'ra amalga oshirilishi mumkin: funksional ixtisoslashuv, tarmoq ixtisoslashuvi, mijozlarga ixtisoslashuv, hududiy ixtisoslashuv.

Bunday ixtisoslashuvdan foydalanish banklarga mijozlarga xizmat ko'rsatish sifatini oshirish, bank mahsuloti tannarxini pasaytirish va bank xizmatlarining yangi turlarini rivojlantirish imkonini beradi. Ixtisoslashuv g'oyasi AQSh, Buyuk Britaniya va Frantsiyadagi banklar uchun ko'proq xosdir.

Rivojlangan bank tizimining muhim xususiyati mijozlarga ko'rsatilayotgan bank xizmatlarining ko'pligidir. So'nggi o'n yillikda rivojlangan mamlakatlar bank tizimlarida xizmat ko'rsatish sohasi yetakchi o'rinni egallay boshladi. Bunga Yevropa Ittifoqining tashkil etilishi, transmilliy banklarning shakllanishi va shunga mos ravishda ikki bank xizmatlari bozori - Yevropa va Amerika o'rtasidagi raqobatning kuchayishi yordam berdi.

Yevropa bank xizmatlari bozorining o'ziga xos xususiyati bank faoliyatining hajmi va yo'nalishiga qarab uning mijozlar guruhlariga bo'linishidir. Yevropa tizimi bank xizmatlari bozorining oltita segmentini ajratib turadi.

Transmilliy. Yevropa Ittifoqi mamlakatlarida jami aktivlari milliy bank tizimining barcha aktivlarining 12% -25% ni tashkil etadigan ikki yoki uchta transmilliy banklar (TNB) mavjud, masalan:

Germaniya - Deutsche Bank, Fereintsbank Group, Dresdner Bank;

Frantsiya - BNP, Societe Generale, Credit Lyonne;

Gollandiya - ABNAMRO Bank, ING-Berings, RaboBank Group;

Shveytsariya - Shveytsariya bank korporatsiyasi, Shveytsariya Birlashgan banki, Credit Swiss Fest Boston.

I-jadval. 2022-yilda Top-10 talikka kiruvchi banklar ro'yxati va ularning asosiy ko'rsatkichlari⁴⁴

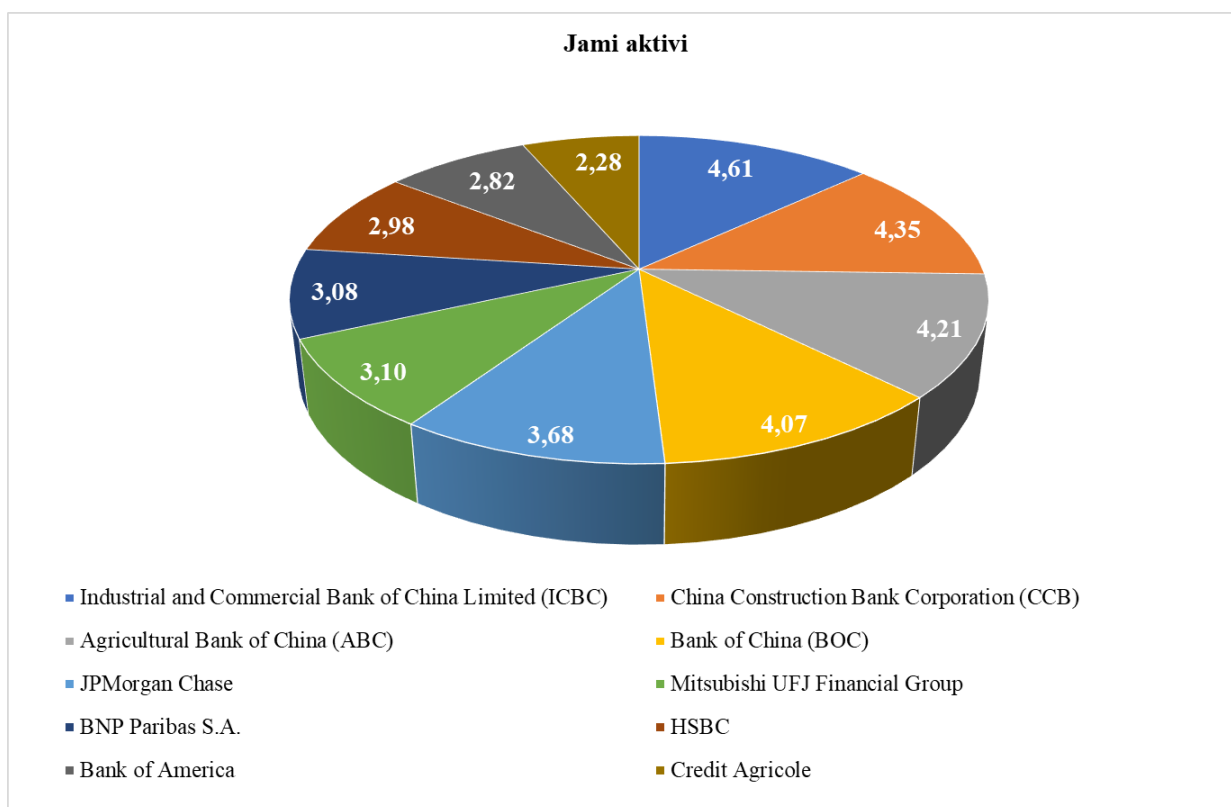
mld.doll

№	Bank nomi	Mamlakat	Jami aktivi	Kapitali
1	Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited (ICBC)	Xitoy	5,53	219,3
2	China Construction Bank Corporation (CCB)	Xitoy	4,76	167,6
3	Agricultural Bank of China (ABC)	Xitoy	4,57	150,4

⁴⁴ infos10.com sayti ma'lumotlari

4	Bank of China (BOC)	Xitoy	4,21	133,6
5	JPMorgan Chase	AQSH	3,74	406,8
6	Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group	Yaponiya	3,17	95,1
7	Bank of America	AQSH	3,1	276,9
8	HSBC	Angliya	2,95	146,5
9	BNP Paribas	Fransiya	2,9	81,4
10	Credit Agricole	Fransiya	2,6	34,9

2022-yilning yakunlari bo'yicha Top-10 banklar ro'yxati natijalarida Xitoy tijorat banklari yetakchi o'rinda turibdi. Eng kuchli 5 talik banklarning 4 tasi (ICBC, CCB, ABC, BOC,) Xitoyga to'g'ri kelmoqda. Keyingi o'rinni AQSHning JPMorgan Chase banki, Yaponiyaning Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group banklari egallab turibdi. Unga ko'ra, birinchilikni egallab turgan Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited bankinging aktivlari 5,53 mlrd.dollni, kapitali esa 219,3 mlrd.dollni, Top-10 talikning so'nggi banki Fransiyaning Credit Agricole banki bo'lib, uning aktivi 2,6 mlrd.doll, kapitali 34,9 mlrd. Dollni tashkil etdi.



2-rasm. Top 10 banklarning jami aktivlari miqdori (mlrd.doll)⁴⁵

TMBlar eng yirik milliy mijozlar bo'lmish transmilliy korporatsiyalarga (TMK) to'liq bank xizmatlarini ko'rsatadi, tashqi savdo operatsiyalariga, davlat qarzlariga xizmat

⁴⁵ infos10.com sayti ma'lumotlari

ko'rsatadi va yangi mijozlarni jalb qilish, qabul qiluvchi mamlakatdagi kichik va o'rta banklarni sotib olish va sotib olish orqali ularning iqtisodiy salohiyatini oshiradi.

- Ichki segmentga o'rta va kichik mintaqaviy banklar kiradi, ular ko'p hollarda ustav kapitalining nazorat paketini sotib olish orqali TNB tomonidan nazorat qilinadi. Ushbu banklar guruhi mahalliy yoki mintaqaviy mijozlarga e'tibor qaratadi va shaxsiy depozitlarning katta qismini to'playdi.

- Ixtisoslashgan banklar ikki yoki uchta kredit operatsiyalari, birinchi navbatda, ipoteka va iste'mol kreditlari bo'yicha ixtisoslashgan.

- Investitsiya banklari TMB tomonidan nazorat qilinadi, yuqori malakali kadrlarga ega bo'lgan kichik xodimlarga ega va tarmoq bank xizmatlarini ko'rsatishga ixtisoslashgan: qimmatli qog'ozlarni chiqarish, joylashtirish va savdosi; aktivlarni, eksport tushumlarini, tashqi qarzni sekyuritizatsiya qilish; korporativ moliya xizmatlari. Investitsion banklarning vazifalaridan biri chet el investorlarini jalb qilish, o'rta va uzoq muddatli kreditlar berishni tashkil etishdan iborat.

- bank bo'lmagan muassasalar. Eng yirik nobank institutlari qatoriga TMKlarning General Motors, General Electric, Ford, Motorola va boshqalar sho'ba korxonalarini kiradi. Buyuk Britaniyada nobank institutlariga qurilish jamiyatlari, buxgalteriya uylari, sug'urta kompaniyalari, pensiya jamg'armalari, investitsiya kompaniyalari kiradi.

- Xorijiy banklarning filiallari. Ushbu muassasalarning xizmat ko'rsatish portfeli markaziy apparat strategiyasiga qarab shakllantiriladi. G'arbiy Yevropa davlatlaridan birida xorijiy bank filialining tashkil etilishi marketing tadqiqotlarini o'tkazish zaruriyati, shuningdek, qabul qiluvchi mamlakatda global mijozlarga xizmat ko'rsatish zarurati, yirik sanoat korxonalarini va moliya bilan aloqalarning rivojlanishi bilan bog'liq. muassasalar, ularga arzonroq bank mahsulotlari va xizmatlarini taklif qiladi. Masalan, Vengriyada o'z kapitali bo'yicha 8-o'rinni egallagan dunyodagi eng yirik banklardan biri bo'lgan ABN AMRO Bank (Gollandiya) yetakchi milliy bank bo'ldi⁴⁶.

Amerika bank xizmatlari bozori rivojlanishning boshqa yo'lidan bordi. Amerika banklarining xizmat ko'rsatish sohasidagi asosiy maqsadi ularni dunyoning istalgan nuqtasida taqdim etish qobiliyatidir. Natijada, Amerika bank xizmatlari bozori bir qator o'ziga xos xususiyatlarga ega:

- rivojlangan bank infratuzilmasi;
- ko'p sonli nobank moliya institutlarining mavjudligi;
- sanoat va bank kapitalini birlashtirish;
- jahon kapital bozorlarida Amerika TNB ning mavjudligi;
- elektron va kompyuter texnologiyalari, telekommunikatsiya tarmoqlarini rivojlantirish sohasida AQShning yetakchi o'rinlari;
- Amerika banklarining tashqi savdoga (asosan eksportga) va elektron bank xizmatlariga xizmat ko'rsatish sohasida xizmatlar ko'rsatishga yo'naltirilganligi.

⁴⁶ "Xalqaro moliya va hisob" jurnali, 2021-yil sentabr soni

Belgilarga ko'ra, AQSh bank xizmatlari va operatsiyalar bozorining asosiy xususiyati banklarning qisqa muddatli kreditlardan investitsiya xizmatlariga va mijozlarga maqsadli uzoq muddatli kreditlashga yo'naltirilganligidir. Amerika banklarining Yevropa banklaridan yana bir ajralib turadigan xususiyati tashqi iqtisodiy faoliyat uchun hisob-kitob, kassa va hujjatli xizmatlar uchun birinchi bank xizmatlariga yo'naltirilganligidir. AQShning elektron va kompyuter texnologiyalari, telekommunikatsiya tarmoqlarini rivojlantirish sohasidagi ilg'or pozitsiyalari banklarga ishonchlilik, universallik va minimal komissiya to'lovlarini o'zida mujassam etgan yangi bank xizmatlarini ishlab chiqish va taklif qilish imkonini beradi. Ushbu xizmatlardan biri FEDWIDR hisob-kitob tizimi orqali to'lovlarni amalga oshirish bo'lib, u Yevropa TARGET tizimidan arzonroq va belgilangan jadval asosida ishlaydigan Yevropa banklar uyushmasidan (EBA) farqli o'laroq, kuniga 24 soat ishlash imkoniyatiga ega.

AQSH bank tizimi dunyodagi eng yirik hisoblanadi, uning deyarli 90 000 ta bank filiallari va 371 000 ta bankomatlari mavjud. AQShda bank faoliyati G'arb mamlakatlari qaraganda ancha xilma-xildir. Konsolidatsiya jarayoni davom etayotganiga qaramay, milliy xolding kompaniyalari, dominant mintaqaviy banklar va kichikroq mustaqil banklardan tashkil topgan bu ulkan bank hamjamiyatida qattiq raqobat mavjud. Yirik xorijiy banklar AQSh bozoriga kirib borishda va kengayishda davom etmoqda⁴⁷.

AQShning eng yirik banklariga J. P. Morgan Chase & Company, Citigroup, Bank of America Corp kiradi. va boshq.

Rivojlangan mamlakatlarda markaziy bank odatda aksiyadorlik jamiyati shaklida bo'ladi. Qoida tariqasida, uning poytaxti davlatga tegishli (Frantsiya, Buyuk Britaniya, Germaniya, Niderlandiya va Ispaniya). Agar davlat kapitalning faqat bir qismiga ega bo'lsa (Belgiya, Yaponiya) yoki markaziy bankning aksiyadorlari tijorat banklari (masalan, AQShda) va boshqa moliya institutlari (Italiya) bo'lsa ham, davlat shakllanishida markaziy bankning boshqaruv organlari yetakchi rol o'ynaydi.

Turli mamlakatlarda markaziy banklar va davlat hokimiyati organlari o'rtasidagi o'zaro munosabatlarning mazmuni va shakli sezilarli darajada farqlanadi. Ushbu turdagi o'zaro ta'sirlarni shartli ravishda ikkita model shaklida ifodalash mumkin:

- Markaziy bank Moliya vazirligining agenti va uning pul-kredit siyosatini yurituvchisi sifatida ishlaydi;
- Markaziy bank hukumatdan mustaqil bo'lib, davlat organlarining bosimisiz pul-kredit siyosatini yuritishda uning mustaqilligini ta'minlaydi.

Faqat 5 ta davlat - AQSH, Germaniya, Shveysariya, Shvetsiya va Gollandiya qonunchiligida markaziy banklarning bevosita parlamentlarga bo'ysunishi ko'zda tutilgan. Ko'pgina shtatlarda markaziy banklar g'aznachilik yoki moliya vazirligiga hisobot beradi.

Buyuk Britaniya, Frantsiya, Italiya, Yaponiya va boshqa rivojlangan mamlakatlarda moliya vazirliklari markaziy banklarga ko'rsatmalar berish huquqiga ega, ammo amalda bunday holatlar juda kam uchraydi. Qoidaga ko'ra, hukumat, tadbirkorlar va bankirlar uyushmalari yig'ilishlarida konsensusga erishiladi va Moliya vazirligi va Markaziy bank

⁴⁷ А. В. Волчек М. В. Руденко, Транснациональные банки в мировой экономике на современном этапе: роль, характерные черты и тенденции развития, научная статья, БГУ, 2020

vakillarining qo'shma bayonotlarini imzolashda o'z aksini topadi. Rivojlangan mamlakatlar markaziy banklari o'rtasidagi muhim farqlar bank rahbariyatini tanlash yoki tayinlash tartibi bilan bog'liq. Shu asosda mamlakatlarning uchta guruhini ajratish mumkin:

➤ Markaziy bankning boshqaruv organlari (Prezident va Direksiya a'zolari) hukumat tomonidan tayinlanadigan yoki hukumat tomonidan taklif etilgan nomzodlar orasidan saylanadigan mamlakatlar. Bu guruhga Avstriya, Buyuk Britaniya, Daniya, Fransiya, Germaniya, Shveytsariya, Yaponiya kiradi.

➤ Markaziy bank prezidenti siyosatchilarni o'z ichiga olmagan Bank Boshqaruv Kengashi tomonidan tayinlanadigan, keyin esa Vazirlar Kengashi tomonidan tasdiqlanishi va mamlakat Prezidenti tomonidan tasdiqlanishi kerak bo'lgan mamlakatlar. Bu guruh Italiya tomonidan taqdim etilgan.

➤ Tayinlash to'g'risidagi qaror Markaziy bank tomonidan taklif qilingan nomzodlar asosida Vazirlar Kengashi tomonidan qabul qilinadigan mamlakatlar. Bu guruhga Niderlandiya kiradi.

Rivojlangan mamlakatlar bank tizimlarining mohiyati va tuzilishini ko'rib chiqib, shunday xulosaga kelish mumkinki, eng keng tarqalgani markaziy bank va tijorat banklaridan tashkil topgan ikki bosqichli bank tizimidir. Aniqlanishicha, ushbu turdagi bank tizimi nafaqat moslashuvchanlik, balki markaziy bank va kredit tashkilotlari o'rtasida nafaqat to'g'ridan-to'g'ri, balki qayta aloqaning mavjudligi bilan bog'liq afzalliklarga ega, balki pul massasini nazorat qilishni qiyinlashtiradigan va pul oqimini cheklashni qiyinlashtiradigan kamchiliklarga ham ega. banklar va kredit tashkilotlari faoliyati erkinligi. Bank tizimlarini kontinental va anglo-amerikalik tiplarga ko'rib chiqilayotgan tasnifi banklarning investitsion jarayondagi va shunga mos ravishda rivojlangan mamlakatlar iqtisodiyotidagi rolini tushunishga yordam beradi.

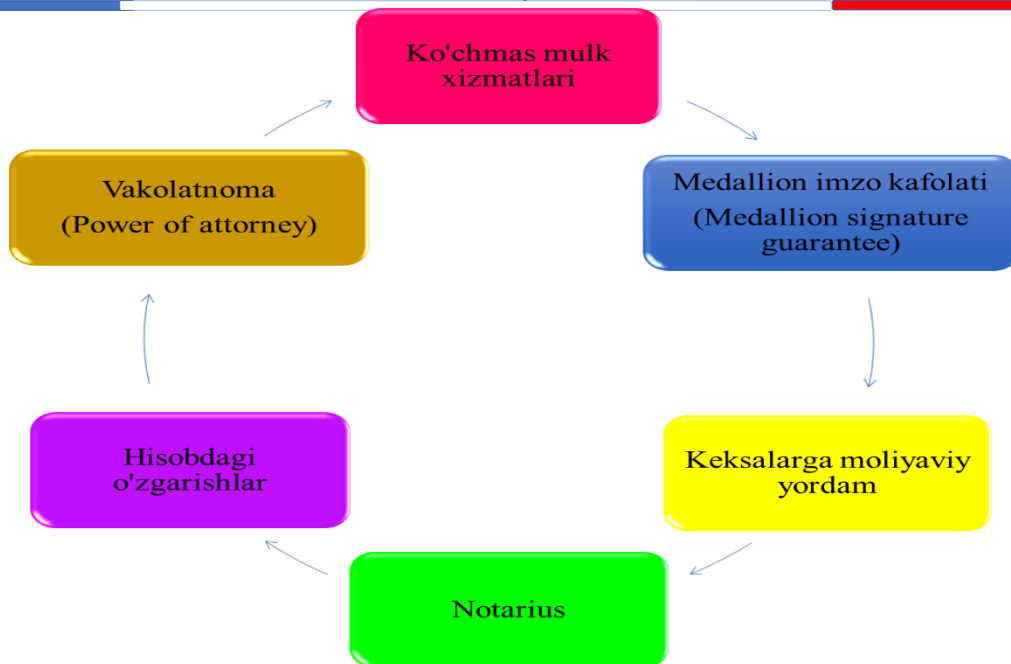
banklarining tajribasi ham qiziq. Shveytsariyada bank faoliyati juda xilma-xildir, garchi u universal bank tamoyillariga asoslanadi. Faoliyati to'liq yoki qisman ixtisoslashgan banklarning bir nechta guruhlari mavjud: yirik banklar, kantonal banklar, mintaqaviy banklar va jamg'arma kassalari, Raiffeisen guruhi, xususiy banklar, xorijiy va boshqa banklar.

Yangi Zelandiya bank tizimining tajribasi qiziqarli bo'lib, u rivojlangan va yaxshi ishlaydigan bank tizimiga ega bo'lib, ko'plab korxonalar faoliyatini ta'minlaydi va iste'mol kreditlari beradi⁴⁸.

Kredit tizimi rivojlangan mamlakatlarda zamonaviy bank faoliyatining o'ziga xos xususiyati keng mijozlar bilan ko'plab bank operatsiyalarini amalga oshirishdir.

Masalan, Buyuk Britaniyadagi eng yirik tijorat banklari (kliring banklari) o'z faoliyatida mijozlarga xizmat ko'rsatish operatsiyalarining 100 ga yaqin turlaridan, AQSH tijorat banklari 150 dan ortiq:

⁴⁸ Исаева, Е.А. Банковское дело: учебно-практическое пособие / Е.А. Исаева. – М.: Изд. центр ЕАОИ, 2011. – 317 с.

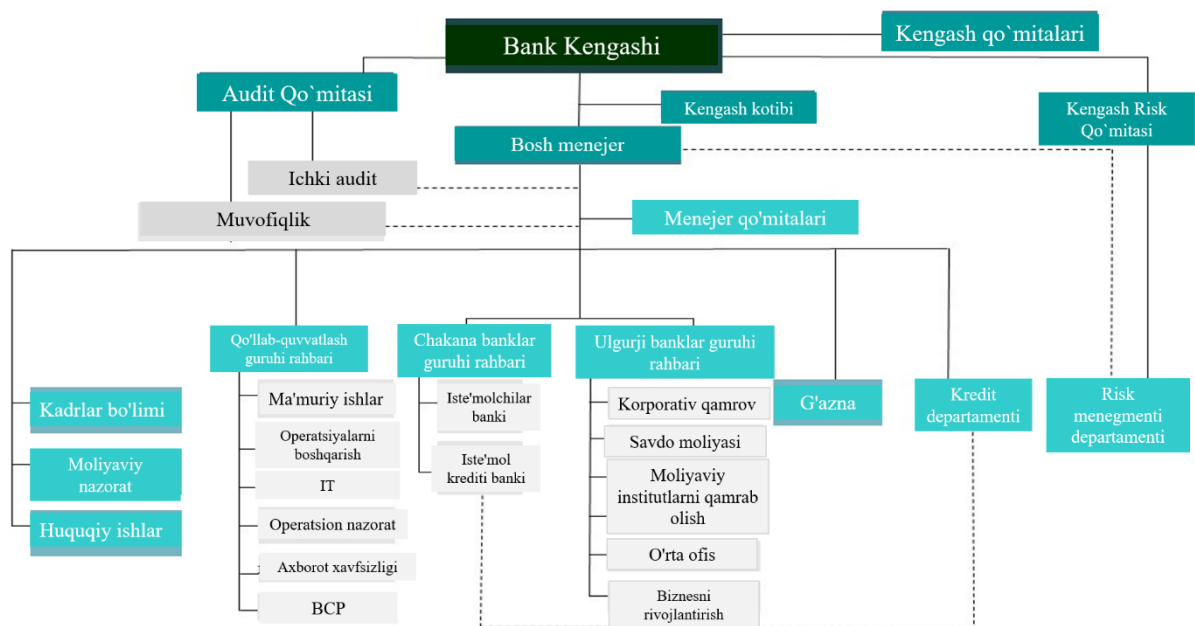


3-rasm. Bank of Amerika tomonidan mijozlarga taklif etilayotgan xizmatlar⁴⁹

Yaponiya banklari esa 300 ga yaqin turdagi operatsiyalardan foydalanadilar.

Hozirgi vaqtda AQShda 15 mingdan ortiq tijorat banklari mavjud bo'lib, ulardan eng keng tarqalgani filialsiz banklar, ya'ni filiallari bo'lmagan banklar.

Shunday ekan, AQSH eng ko'p tijorat banklariga ega davlat hisoblanadi. Misol uchun, Kanadada barcha bank xizmatlari keng filiallar tarmog'iga ega bo'lgan 20 dan ortiq bo'lmagan banklar tomonidan taqdim etiladi.



4 -rasm. Amerika tijorat banki (Citibank) tashkiliy strukturasi⁵⁰

⁴⁹ <https://www.bankofamerica.com> sayti ma'lumotlari

⁵⁰ caytos.theetowahgroup.com sayti ma'lumotlari

AQSHdagi tijorat banklarining ulushi mamlakatdagi barcha moliya institutlari jami aktivlarining qariyb 35% ni tashkil qiladi.

Investitsiya banklari ham garovli kreditlashdan faol foydalana boshladilar. Shunday qilib, so'nggi 10-15 yil ichida Qo'shma Shtatlarda investitsiyalarni qimmatli qog'ozlar bilan ta'minlash uchun kreditlash keng tarqaldi.

Fransiyada bank tizimi uch darajadan iborat: markaziy bank, tijorat banklari, ixtisoslashgan moliya institutlari. Ular orasida investitsiya, ipoteka, tashqi savdo banklari, sug'urta va moliya kompaniyalari, pensiya jamg'armalari va boshqalar bor.

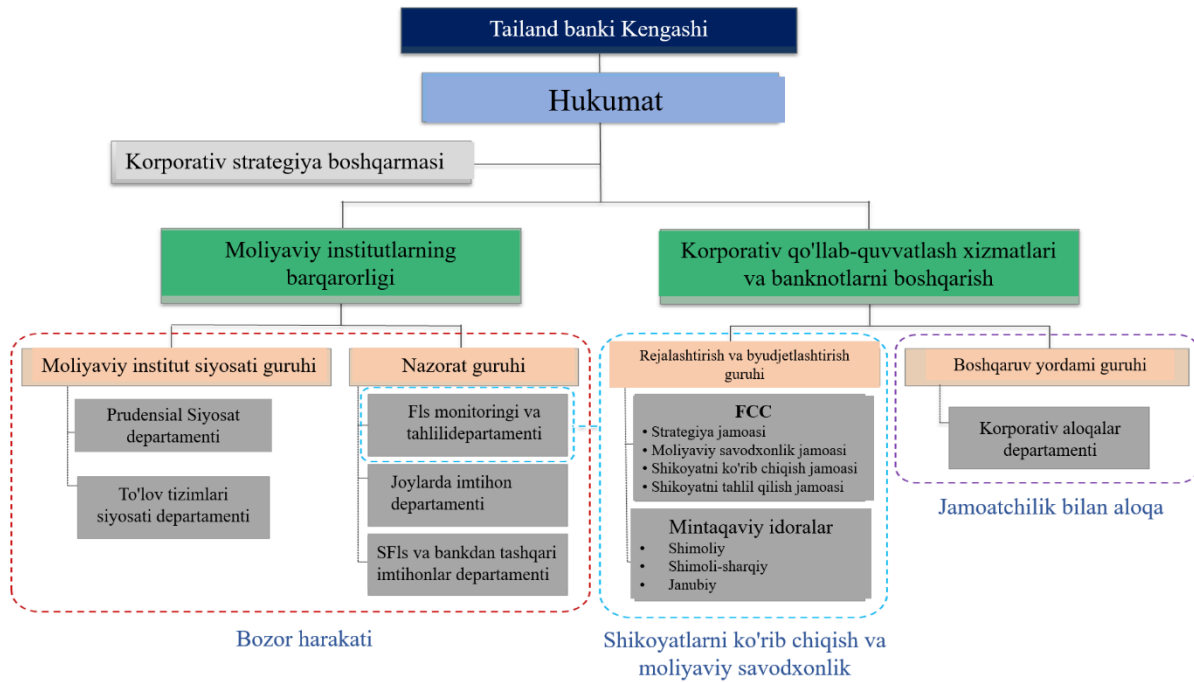
Fransiya bank tizimiga xos bo'lgan 4 ta asosiy xususiyatni shartli ravishda ajratib ko'rsatish mumkin:

- rivojlanishning yuqori darajasi;
- bank subyektlarining xilma-xilligi;
- Fransiya banklarining xorijdagi, shuningdek, Fransiyadagi xorijiy banklarning filiallari va filiallari tarmog'ini rivojlantirish.

Fransiya bank tizimida maslahat faoliyati ikki organ tomonidan amalga oshiriladi: Milliy kredit kengashi va mijozlarning maslahat qo'mitasi. Ushbu organlar bilan bir qatorda bank tizimiga qaror qabul qilish huquqiga ega bo'lgan organlar: Bank faoliyatini tartibga solish qo'mitasi va kredit tashkilotlari qo'mitasi kiradi. Kredit tashkilotlari faoliyatini nazorat qilish bank komissiyasi tomonidan amalga oshiriladi va ushbu muassasalar faoliyatini ma'muriy huquqiy nazorat qiladi.

Hozirgi vaqtda Xitoy bank tizimida to'rt turdagi kredit institutlari mavjud: siyosiy banklar (eksport-import banki, Xitoy taraqqiyot banki va Xitoy qishloq xo'jaligini rivojlantirish banki) davlat banklari yoki katta to'rtlik banklari (Bank of China, China Commercial and Industrial). Bank, Xitoy qurilish banki, Xitoy qishloq xo'jaligi banki), aksiyadorlik banklari (China CITIC Bank, China Everbright Bank, Mingsheng Banking Corporation, China Merchants Bank va boshqalar), shuningdek, shahar va qishloq kredit kooperativlari. Xitoy bank tizimining nazorat qiluvchi va tartibga soluvchi organi Xitoy

Xalq banki, shuningdek, Bank nazorati qo'mitasidir.



5-rasm. Tailand banki boshqaruvi tuzilishi.

Hindixitoy davlati hisoblangan Tailandda hukumat bank boshqaruvida asosiy o'rinni egallaydi.

Bu bosqichda Xitoy davlat banklari uchun asosiy masala islohot bo'lib, u ikki asosiy jihatdan iborat: aksiyadorlik jamiyatiga aylantirish va qimmatli qog'ozlar bozorida aksiyalarni joylashtirish.

Shu bilan birga, "yomon" qarzlarni muammosini hal qilishga alohida e'tibor qaratilmoqda. XXR hukumati ushbu muammoning mavjudligini nisbatan yaqinda tan oldi va uni hal qilishning samarali usullarini taklif qildi.

Xulosa. Yuqorida qayd etilganlardan kelib chiqib, bank asosiy faoliyati jismoniy va yuridik shaxslarning omonatlarini jalb qilish hamda shu yo'l bilan o'z nomidan va o'z mablag'lari hisobidan jalb qilingan mablag'larni joylashtirishdan iborat bo'lgan banklar kredit tashkilotlari sifatida, aslida, moliyaviy vositachi rolini o'ynaydi.

Zamonaviy tijorat banklari haqida gapirganda shuni ta'kidlash kerakki, kredit tizimining boshqa bo'g'inlari singari ular ham doimo rivojlanib, faoliyat shakllari, raqobat usullari, nazorat va boshqaruv tizimi o'zgarib bormoqda.

So'nggi yillarda bank filiallarini ochishni qo'llab-quvvatlashning kuchayishi, elektron terminallarning paydo bo'lishi va xalqaro bank faoliyatining keng tarqalishi tufayli bank sohasida raqobat kuchaydi. Boshqa moliya institutlarining (masalan, tijorat banklari bilan bog'liq bo'lgan ko'plab xizmatlarni ko'rsatadigan jamg'arma institutlari va pul bozori investitsiya fondlari kabi) tez o'sishi tufayli ham raqobat kuchaydi.

Tadqiqot natijalaridan kelib chiqqan holda quyidagilarni amalga oshirilishi tavsiya etiladi:

- bank xizmatlari va mahsulotlarining yangi turlarini joriy etish;
- Xalqaro standartlarga mos ravishda standartlarni ishlab chiqish;

- tijorat banklarini transformatsiya qilish va xususiylashtirish jarayonlariga maslahatchi sifatida xalqaro konsultantlarni jalb qilish;
- bank-moliya sohasida zarur malaka va tajribaga ega bo'lgan mutaxassislar bank kengashiga mustaqil a'zolani jalb etish;
- bank xizmatlariga bo'lgan talabni inobatga olgan holda bank infratuzilmasini (filial, bank xizmatlar markazi, o'ziga-o'zi xizmat ko'rsatish markazi, bankomat va infokioskalar) kengaytirish;
- filiallarning kredit ajratishda bosh banklar bilan qo'shimcha kelishuvsiz skoring asosida mustaqil qarorlar qabul qilish tizimini kengaytirish;
- qulay to'lov xizmatlarini yaratish va rivojlantirish.

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IMKONIYATI CHEKLANGAN O'QUVCHILAR INKLYUZIV TA'LIMINING ILMIY-
NAZARIY VA HUQUQIY ASOSLARI

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Tayanch so'zlar va tushunchalar: inklyuziv ta'lim, maxsus ta'lim, maktab yoshi, nutqiy nuqson, ta'lim-tarbiya, korreksiya, reabilitatsiya, emotsional holat, integratsiya, reabilitatsiya.

Аннотация: Ushbu maqola imkoniyati cheklangan bolalar inklyuziv ta'limining nazariy masalalariga, inklyuziv ta'lim tushunchasining mohiyatini, xususiyatlarini, tamoyillarini ochib berishga bag'ishlangan.

Ключевые слова и понятия: инклюзивное образование, специальное образование, школьный возраст, нарушения речи, образование, коррекция, реабилитация, эмоциональное состояние, интеграция, реабилитация.

Аннотация: Данная статья посвящена теоретическим вопросам инклюзивного образования детей с ограниченными возможностями здоровья, раскрытию сущности, особенностей и принципов понятия инклюзивного образования.

Key words and concepts: inclusive education, special education, school age, speech impairment, education, correction, rehabilitation, emotional state, integration, rehabilitation.

Abstract: This article is devoted to the theoretical issues of inclusive education of children with disabilities, to reveal the essence, characteristics, and principles of the concept of inclusive education.

2020-2025-yillarda xalq ta'imi tizimida inklyuziv ta'limni rivojlantirish konsepsiyasi O'zbekistonda inklyuziv ta'limni rivojlantirish, alohida ta'lim ehtiyojlari bo'lgan bolalarga ta'lim-tarbiya berish tizimini takomillashtirish hamda ularga ko'rsatiladigan ta'lim xizmatlari sifatini yaxshilash bo'yicha alohida ta'limga muhtoj bolalar ta'lim-tarbiya oladigan muassasalar binolariga qo'yilgan talablarni ishlab chiqish va tasdiqlash; ushbu ta'lim muassasalarini zaruriy adabiyolar, o'quv qurollari, turli kasblar bo'yicha o'qitish uchun moddiy-texnik ba'za va jihozlar bilan ta'minlashga qaratilgan chora-tadbirlarni amalga oshirish; inklyuziv ta'lim tizimini tashkil etish, ta'lim muassasalarini maxsus asbob-uskunalar bilan (yuk ko'tarish moslamalari, panduslar, panjara va boshqalar), shuningdek, tegishli mutaxassislar bilan ta'minlash (maxsus o'qituvchilar, bolalarni psixologik-pedagogik nazorat qilish bo'yicha mutaxassislar); alohida ta'limga ehtiyoji bo'lgan bolalarning moslashuvi va integratsiyalashuvi uchun maktab-internatlarni maxsus jihozlar bilan bosqichma-bosqich ta'minlash kabi asosiy ustuvor vazifalarni nazarda tutadi. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining PQ—4860- son qaroriga asosan 2020-2025-yillarda xalq ta'limi tizimida inklyuziv ta'limni rivojlantirish qarori bilan umumiy ta'lim muassasalarida alohida ta'limga muhtoj bolalarni inklyuziv o'qitish to'g'risidagi nizom

tasdiqlandi. Mazkur nizomga muvofiq inlyuziv ta'limning maqsad va vazifalari; maktablarda inklyuziv ta'lim va boshlang'ich korreksion sinflarni tashkil etish tartibi va alohida ta'limga muhtoj bolalar uchun o'quv jarayoni; bolalarni inklyuziv ta'limga va boshlang'ich asosiy tuzatish sinflariga qabul qilish tartibi; inklyuziv ta'lim va boshlang'ich asosiy tuzatish sinflarida ta'lim sifatini nazorat qilish va boshqarish bo'yicha chora-tadbirlar; jismoniy, aqliy, hissiy yoki aqliy nuqsonli bolalar uchun ixtisoslashtirilgan ta'lim muassasalari; sanatoriy-kurort tipidagi ixtisoslashtirilgan ta'lim davlat muassasalari; jismoniy, sezgi yoki aqliy nuqsonli bolalar, shuningdek, uzoq muddatli davolanishga muhtoj bolalar uchun yakka tartibda uyda ta'lim olish tartibi to'g'risidagi nizom ham tasdiqlandi. Shuningdek, O'zbekiston Respublikasining "Nogironlarni ijtimoiy himoya qilish to'g'risida"gi Qonuni, "Ta'lim to'g'risida"gi Qonuni, "Kelajak avlod salomatligi uchun" Davlat dasturlarida (2000-yil), O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2004-2009-yillarga mo'ljallangan "Maktab ta'limini rivojlantirish Davlat umummilliy dasturi" haqidagi Qarori, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 1995-yil 18-noyabrda qabul qilgan "O'zbekiston Respublikasining nogironlarni reabilitatsiya qilish bo'yicha 1996-2000-yillarga mo'ljallangan Davlat dasturi"da sog'lom avlod tarbiyasiga davlat ahamiyatiga ega bo'lgan vazifa sifatida qarash lozimligi ko'rsatilgan. "O'zbekiston Respublikasi nogironlarni ijtimoiy himoya qilish to'g'risida O'zbekiston Respublikasining 1991-yil 18-noyabr № 422-XII sonli Qonuni"ning 2-moddasida "Nogironlar O'zbekiston Respublikasi Konstitusiyasi va boshqa Qonun hujjatlari bilan mustahkamlab, quyidagi barcha ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy, hamda shaxsiy huquq va erkinliklarga egadirlar. Nogironlarni kamsitish ta'qiqlanadi va qonunga muvofiq jazolanadi" deb qat'iy belgilangan[5]. O'zbekiston Respublikasida 2003-yil 2-mart kuni "Ta'lim hamma uchun" dasturining Milliy rejasi ishlab chiqilgan. "Ta'lim hamma uchun" dasturining Milliy rejasi YUNESKOning maslahatlari va moddiy ko'magi bilan 2000-yilgi Dakar shartnomalariga mos tarzda tuzilgan. Shuningdek, 2005-yilning 19-sentabr kuni Xalq ta'limi vazirligining 234-sonli buyrug'i bilan «Imkoniyati cheklangan bolalalar va o'smirlar uchun inklyuziv ta'lim to'g'risida muvaqqat Nizom»i tasdiqlandi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasida 2005-yilda Respublika ta'lim markazi qoshida "Inklyuziv ta'lim resurs markazi"ning tashkil etilishi bu sohada ko'plab yutuqlarga erishishga asos bo'ldi.

Inklyuziv ta'limning nazariy tahlili jarayonida soha olimlari o'zlarining turli xil qarashlari bilan ushbu ta'lim shakliga ta'rif berib o'tganlar. Xorijlik olimlardan M.Budoff, D.A.Cole inklyuziv ta'lim har bir bolaning imkoniyatlarini hisobga olib tashkil etiladigan va imkoniyati cheklangan o'quvchilarni eng samarali ijtimoiylashuvini ta'minlaydigan o'qitish shakli deb nomlaganlar. T.Cronis inklyuziv ta'lim imkoniyati cheklangan bolalarni jamiyatga integratsiyalashning eng maqbul usuli deb hisoblagan. J.Gottiyeb hamda D.Gampel ham imkoniyati cheklangan o'quvchilarni umumtalim maktablarida inklyuziv ta'lim berish tarafdorlari sifatida ushbu ta'lim shaklining asosiy tamoyillarini asoslab berganlar. C.Heise-Nett, A.Nevin inklyuziv ta'lim ijtimoiy aloqalarni mustahkamlashning eng muhim o'qitish shakli ekanligini e'tirof etishgan. M.Brille Harbin tomonidan inklyuziv ta'limda imkoniyati cheklangan o'quvchilar uchun do'stona munosabatlarni tarkib toptirishning ahamiyati va do'stona munosabatlarni tarkib toptirish yo'llari ochib berilgan.

M.M.Robinson, J.York, C.Mackdonald, L.Meyer, T.Vandercook esa inklyuziv ta'limda mustahkam huquqiy asos lozimligini va bu ta'lim shakli oldida turgan to'siq hamda muammolarni yengib o'tish yo'llari bo'yicha juda qimmatli ma'lumotlarni berib o'tgan.

Inklyuziv ta'lim muammosi xususida xorijlik olimlar bilan bir qatorda MDH davlatlari olimlarining ilmiy-nazariy qarashlari va ilmiy tadqiqot ishlarini ham tahlil etildi. Inklyuziv ta'lim borasida Rossiyalik olimlardan N.N.Malofeyev, A.M.Gendin, A.A.Dmitriyev, L.I.Dmitriyeva, D.Karren, L.V.Kuznetsova, M.I.Nikitina, M.I.Sergeyev, L.M.Shipitsinalar tomonidan ma'lumotlar berilgan[136,137,138,139]. N.N.Malofeyev va N.D.Shmatkolar integratsiya-maxsus ta'limning qonuniy bosqichi deb hisoblagan[105]. M.Shipitsina esa integratsiyani ikkita turga ajratgan: ijtimoiy va pedagogik integratsiya. Ijtimoiy integratsiya turida aholi orasidagi ijtimoiy munosabatlarni imkoniyati cheklangan bolalarning ta'lim tizimiga moslashtirishni nazarda tutadi. Pedagogik integratsiyada bolaning qobiliyatlarini o'quv rejaga moslashtirish nazarda tutiladi.

Y.T.Matrasov tomomidan inklyuziv ta'lim hozirgi davrning eng muhim zaruriyati ekanligini va inklyuziv ta'limni joriy qilish mehanizmlari, O.Y.Razumova tomonidan esa eshitishda muammosi bo'lgan o'quvchilar inklyuziv ta'limi, G.V.Nikulina va I.N.Nikulinalar tomonidan esa ko'zi ojiz va zaif ko'ruvchi bolalar inklyuziv ta'limi, G.S.Ptushkin, T.A.Polenova, E.V.Traulklar tomonidan esa inklyuziv ta'lim modellari o'rganilgan.

G.S.Ptushkin, T.A.Polenova, Y.V.Traulklar inklyuziv ta'limni joriy qilish tamoyillarini asoslab berganlar.

Adabiyotlar tahlili shuni ko'rsatdiki, inklyuziv ta'lim tushunchasiga ham turli xildagi qarashlar va fikr-mulohazalar bayon qilingan. "Inklyuziv ta'lim bu davlat siyosati bo'lib, nogiron va imkoniyati cheklangan bolalar o'rtasidagi to'siqlarni bartaraf etish, maxsus ta'limga muhtoj bolalar va o'smirlarni rivojlanishidagi nuqsonlar yoki iqtisodiy qiyinchiliklardan qat'iy nazar, oilaning faol ishtirokida, xususan bolaning ehtiyojlariini qondirish va ijtimoiy hayotga moslashtirish va umumta'lim tizimiga to'liq qo'shishni ifodalovchi ta'lim tizimidir"-deb e'tirof etadi R.Sh.Shomaxmudova.

Inklyuziv ta'lim bolani emas ta'lim mazmunini o'zgartirishni taqozo qiladi. Inklyuziv ta'limga rivojlanishdagi psixo-fiziologik kamchiliklarni ijtimoiy ko'rinish hosilasi sifatida qarash mumkin. Nogironlikning ijtimoiy modeli barcha bolalarning individual-psixologik, o'zlashtirish xususiyatlari har xilligini hisobga olishni va maktab o'quv dasturlarini barcha bolalarning imkoniyatlariga moslashtirishni nazarda tutadi. Inklyuzivlik-hamma bolani bir xil qilib qo'yish yoki "assimilyatsiya" sifatida anglashilmaydi. Uning mohiyati moslashuvchanlik – bolalarning nogironligi darajasiga muvofiq har xil tezlikda ta'lim olishini hisobga olib o'qituvchidan ushbu jarayonni qo'llab-quvvatlashi uchun bilim va ko'nikmalar talab qilishdir.

Ture Yonsan "Inklyuziv ta'lim bu bolaga uning imkoniyatlariga qaratilgan ta'lim ya'ni, ta'lim barcha bolalarga bir xil beriladi, bilimlariga qo'yiladigan talab har bir bolaning imkoniyatidan kelib chiqadi"-deb yozadi.

Italiya, Norvegiya, Shvetsiya kabi mamlakatlar alohida ehtiyojli bolalarni umumta'lim muassasalariga to'liq integratsiyalab, maxsus korreksion maktablarning yopilishiga erishdilar. Biroq imkoniyati cheklangan bolalarni umumta'lim tizimi sharoitiga qabul qilgan davlatlar jismoniy va ruhiy rivojlanishidagi kamchiliklarni korreksiyalash va

kompensatsiyalashga yo'naltirilgan qo'shimcha ta'lim xizmatini ko'rsatish ma'suliyatidan ozod etilmaydi.

L.R.Muminova inklyuziv ta'lim jarayoni bolalar o'zlarining jismoniy, psixologik, intellektual, etnik-madaniy, til va boshqa xususiyatlaridan qat'iy nazar umumiy ta'lim tizimiga kiritilishi ekanligini e'tirof etgan. L.R.Mo'minova inklyuziv ta'limning maqsadi, vazifalari, tamoyillari va joriy qilish bosqichlarini ham juda chuqur tahlil etgan. Shuningdek, inklyuziv ta'lim sharoitida imkoniyati cheklangan bolalarga ta'lim-tarbiya berish, ularga individual dasturlar tuzish borasida ham qimmatli ma'lumotlarni bergan.

Respublikamiz olimlaridan U.Y.Fayziyeva eshitishda va ko'rishda muammosi bo'lgan bolalar inkluziv ta'limining metodik ta'minotini ishlab chiqishda juda katta hissa qo'shgan[93,94]. Jumladan, D.A.Nazarova inklyuziv ta'lim muassasalarida zaif eshituvchi bolalar ta'lim-tarbiyasini tashkil etish texnologiyalarini ishlab chiqqan.

Z.N.Mamarajabova tomonidan oliy o'quv yurtlarining surdopedagogika yo'nalishi uchun tuzilgan "Inklyuziv ta'lim" fan, o'quv hamda silabus dasturlarini asosida Respublikamiz milliy maxsus pedagogika sohasida inklyuziv ta'lim bo'yicha talabalarga mukammal nazariy bilimlar berib borilmoqda.

Shuningdek, O'zbekiston Respublikasida ilk bora 2017-yilda L.R.Muminova, R.Sh.Shomaxmudova, Z.M.Axmedovalar tomonidan pedagogika oliy o'quv yurtlari logopediya yo'nalishi talabalari uchun 24 soatlik "Inklyuziv ta'lim" o'quv dasturi va o'quv qo'llanmasi ishlab chiqilgan.

Respublikamiz olimlaridan imkoniyati cheklangan bolalarni inklyuziv ta'lim sharoitida o'quv tarbiya jarayoni samaradorligini oshirish borasida ham ko'plab ishlar amalga oshirilgan. Jumladan, D.A.Nurkeldiyeva va V.S.Alimova Daun sindromli bolalarni inklyuziv ta'lim sharoitida o'qitish usullarini yoritib bergan.

O'zbekiston Respublikasida imkoniyati cheklangan o'quvchilarni umumta'lim maktablariga inklyuziv ta'limga jalb etish 2019-2022 yillarga kelib juda jadallashdi. Jumladan, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yil 29- apreldagi PF-5712-son Farmoni bilan tasdiqlangan "O'zbekiston Respublikasi Xalq ta'limi tizimini 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasi" tasdiqlangan. Ushbu Konsepsiyada 2030-yilga qadar umumiy o'rta ta'lim tashkilotlarida imkoniyati cheklangan o'quvchilarni ham jalb etish masalari belgilangan.

2020-yil 19-mayda qabul qilingan yangi tahrirdagi "Ta'lim to'g'risida"gi qonunning 20-moddasi "Inklyuziv ta'lim" deb nomlangan bo'lib, ushbu moddada inklyuziv ta'lim alohida ta'lim ehtiyojlari va individual imkoniyatlarning xilma-xilligini hisobga olgan holda barcha ta'lim oluvchilar uchun ta'lim tashkilotlarida ta'lim olishga bo'lgan teng imkoniyatlarni ta'minlashga qaratilgan. Jismoniy, aqliy, sensor (sezgi) yoki ruhiy nuqsonlari bo'lgan bolalar (shaxslar) uchun ta'lim tashkilotlarida inklyuziv ta'lim tashkil etiladi. Inklyuziv ta'limni tashkil etish tartibi O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasi tomonidan belgilanishi qat'iy kafolatlangan.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2020-yil 13-oktyabrdagi PQ-4860-son "Alohida ta'lim ehtiyojlari bo'lgan bolalarga ta'lim-tarbiya berish tizimini yanada takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi Qaroriga muvofiq "2020-2025 yillarda xalq ta'limi tizimida inklyuziv ta'limni rivojlantirish konsepsiyasi", "2020-2025-yillarda xalq

ta'limi tizimida inklyuziv ta'limni rivojlantirish konsepsiyasi"ni 2020-2021-yillarda amalga oshirish bo'yicha "Yo'l haritasi", "Alohida ta'lim ehtiyojlari bo'lgan bolalar ta'limini 2025-yilgacha rivojlantirishning maqsadli ko'rsatkichlari (indikatorlari)" tasdiqlandi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2021-yil 12-oktyabrdagi 638-son "Alohida ta'lim ehtiyojlari bo'lgan bolalarga ta'lim berishga oid normativ-huquqiy hujjatlarni tasdiqlash to'g'risida"gi qarori asosida "Umumiy o'rta ta'lim tashkilotlarida inklyuziv ta'limni tashkil etish tartibi to'g'risida" Nizom tasdiqlandi[8]. O'zbekiston Respublikasida ham barcha xorijiy davlatlar qatori 2030-yilga qadar inklyuziv ta'lim tizimini joriy etish maqsadida ko'plab amaliy ishlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Jumladan, 2021-yil 9-aprel kuni Xalq ta'limi vazirligining 113-sonli buyrug'i asosida Respublika bolalarni kasb hunarga yo'naltirish va tashxis markazi qoshida "Inklyuziv ta'lim laboratoriyasi" tashkil etildi. Yuqoridagi me'yoriy hujjatlar hamda "Inklyuziv ta'lim laboratoriyasi" faoliyati natijasida Respublikamizda 2021-2022-o'quv yilida 44 ta inklyuziv maktab ochilgan bo'lib, 87 nafar alohida ta'lim ehtiyojli o'quvchi jalb etilgan, 2022-2023-o'quv yilda esa 195ta inklyuziv maktablar tashkil etilib, jami 504 nafar imkoniyati cheklangan o'quvchilar inklyuziv talimga jalb etildi. Hozirgi kunda inklyuziv ta'lim maktablari o'quvchilarini har tomonlama rivojlantirish, ijtimoiy hayotga tayyorlash eng muhim masalalardan biri sifatida qaralmoqda.

Maxsus pedagogika tizimiga innovatsion shakl sifatida kirib kelgan inklyuziv ta'lim sharoitidagi imkoniyati cheklangan o'quvchilarning rivojlantirish, borasida muayyan ilmiy tadqiqot ishlarini olib borish davr talabidir. Imkoniyati cheklangan o'quvchilar inklyuziv ta'limining ilmiy-nazariy va huquqiy asoslari tahlili inklyuziv ta'lim tizimi bosqichma-bosqich boshqa umumiy o'rta ta'lim muassasalarida joriy qilinishi, alohida ta'lim ehtiyojlari bo'lgan har bir bolaning inklyuziv ta'lim olish huquqini ta'minlashga qaratilgan chora-tadbirlar amalga oshirilishi, inklyuziv ta'limda o'qitish usullari hamda ta'lim jarayoniga individuallashtirish tamoyillari bosqichma-bosqich joriy etilishi, o'quvchilarning jismoniy va aqliy ehtiyojidan hamda ta'lim muassasalarining geografik joylashuvidan kelib chiqib alohida ta'lim ehtiyojlari bo'lgan bolalar uchun ixtisoslashtirilgan davlat ta'lim muassasalari sonini optimallashtirilishi tadqiqini kutayotgan dolzarb masaladir.

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CHARACTERISTICS of ALLERGIC PATHOLOGIES PROGRESSION in YOUNG CHILDREN

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The prevalence of symptoms of atopic pathology (bronchial asthma, allergic rhinitis and atopic dermatitis) in children under the age of five years old living in ecologically unfavorable areas was determined using a questionnaire. The incidence of allergic diseases among children under 5 remains unnoticed by pediatricians and primary medical staff, so there is underdiagnosis of these diseases. Observing the difference between official statistics and expert data points out the necessity for careful research to determine the prevalence of atopic diseases among children under 5 in these regions.

Keywords: young children, allergic diseases, atopic dermatitis, allergic rhinitis, ecology.

Urgency. Allergy symptoms are linked with certain periods of development, in other words there are allergic steps. It is interesting that, the start of allergic pathology corresponds to the age under 5. In that age manifestations of allergy effect many organs of a child, causing systemic morphofunctional failure; it also effects pregnancy progression in mothers. But at the same time in that age it is possible to effect the development of allergy from the prophylactic and therapeutic points of view. Every age period in a child's development has certain stages of reactivity development which are called "atopic steps" or "atopic march".

Until now there were no scientific researches performed to study the prevalence and characteristics of AD (BA, AR, and AD) among the children under 5 in the industrial districts of the Republic of Uzbekistan. According to official data in these three districts of Tashkent region there are 0.001% children under 5 diagnosed and registered with bronchial asthma.

The objective. To study characteristics of atopic pathology progression in children under 5 with the help of a questionnaire.

Research methods and materials. We performed a poll among the parents of children under 5. According to the inclusion criteria the study involved children from 2 to 5 years old. The poll was performed in kindergartens, and the questionnaires were filled by parents. The poll enrolled parents of 2300 children.

Results. According to the results of the study parents of 278 children (12%) answered positively to the questions about symptoms of BA. Analysis of the answers (Table 1) showed that, 12% of 278 mothers answered positively to the question about any case of difficult or noisy breathing observed in their child, while 10.9% confirmed that their children had noisy breathing or cough attack within the last 12 months.

logies.

Conclusion. Thus, among the children under 5 living in ecologically unfavorable districts of Tashkent region prevalence of allergic diseases (bronchial asthma, allergic

rhinitis, and atopic dermatitis) and corresponding clinical symptoms was relatively higher in Kibrai districts. Among the children under 5 allergic diseases remain unnoticed by pediatricians and primary line specialists, in other words there is underdiagnosis of these pathologies. These pathologies remain uncovered by allergologist-immunologists, so they are not included in the corresponding statistical data. It means that, there is no information about the real prevalence of allergic diseases among the children under 5. Consequently there is no in-time adequate pathogenetically-based therapy. The difference between official statistical data and expert results shows the necessity of careful research to study the prevalence of atopic pathologies among the children under 5 in these districts.

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YOG'LARNI GIDROPEREETERIFIKATSIYALAB OZUQA SALOMASI OLIISH
JARAYONINING TADQIQOTI

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Xalq xo'jaligida qattiq yog'larga talabning ortib borishi natijasida yuzaga keladigan o'simlik moylari va yog'larni modifikatsiyalash jarayonini oqilona tashkil etish muammosi, mavjud texnologiyalarni takomillashtirish, yangi tizimlarni loyihalashtirish va tadqiqotlarga kompleks yondoshishni talab etmoqda. Sanoatda oziqa salomaslari o'simlik moylarini katalizator ishtirokida vodorod bilan to'yintirib olinadi. Bunda salomasning yod soni 70-80% J₂ ga etkaziladi. Yod soni 70-80% J₂ bo'lgan salomaslar tarkibida normal tuzilishga ega bo'lgan tabiiy to'yingan va to'yinmagan yog' kislotalari bilan birga 40-50% atrofida trans izoolein kislotalari ham bo'ladi. Trans izoolein kislotalarining fiziologik ta'siri to'g'risida har xil mulohazalar bor: ularning biri bu kislotalar xuddi tabiiy kislotalar singari xossaga ega desa, boshqalari uning aksini aytadilar[1].

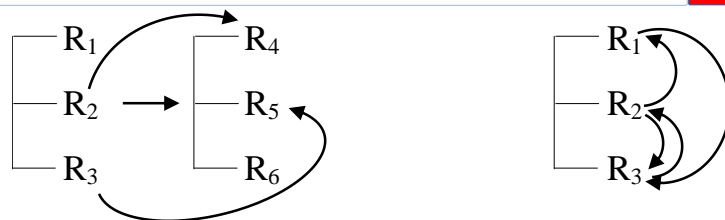
Hozirgi vaqtda yog' va moylarning sifat va qiymat darajasi ularning yog' kislota tarkibi, oksidlanishga barqarorlik va oziqaviy havfsizlik darajalari bilan baholanmoqda. YOg' va moylarni qiymatini oshirish maqsadida esa turli xil, yog' kislota tarkibi bilan farq qiluvchi, yog' va moylar o'zaro omuxtalanoqda. Bunda tayyor moylarni bevosita omuxtalash, turli moyli xom ashyolarni aralashtirib qayta ishlash yoki turli moyli xom ashyolardan olingan moylarni aralashtirib qayta ishlash (rafinatsiyalash, gidrogenlash, pereeterifikatsiyalash) usullaridan keng foydalanilmoqda.

Ma'lumki, ekstraktsiyada olingan paxta yog'i tozalik darajasi presslashda olingan paxta moyi tozalik darajasidan past bo'ladi, chunki ekstraktsiyadan olingan paxta moyi tarkibida 3,4-benzopiren, gossipol, xlorofill va ularning hosilalari qoldiqlarini o'z ichiga oladi

Olingan yog'larning yana bir muhim ko'rsatkichi-o'simlik moylarini gidrogenlash jarayonida hosil bo'lgan trans kislotalarining tarkibi, ishlatiladigan katalizatorlar turiga bog'liq emasligi

Shuning uchun, mahalliy yog'-moylar aralashmasidan gidrogenlab olingan oziq-ovqat salomas trans-kislotalarni kamaytirish uchun ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari olib borilmoqda. O'zbekistonda rafinatsiyalangan paxta yog'idan 7,5-8,0°C past haroratda fraksiyalab qattiq paxta moyi fraksiyasi-palmitin kislota olinadi. Palmitin kislota(C16:0) 60-75% gacha triasilgliseridlarni tutadi.

Albatta, to'yingan palmitin kislota gidrogenlash jarayonida ishtirok etmaydi, lekin u mexanizmida triasilgliseridlarga molekulyararo va ichkimolekulyar tarzda ko'chiriladi. sxematik tarzda bu quyidagicha ifodalanishi mumkin.



a)

б)

Rasm.1.Triasilgliseridlarda yog ' kislotalarini molekulyararo (a) va ichkimolekulyar (b) qayta taqsimlash mexanizmlari

Shuni ta'kidlash kerakki, oziq-ovqat xavfsizligi nuqtai nazaridan margarin yog'li asosida zararli kanserogen moddalar miqdori ularning shakli va ishlab chiqarish usulidan qat'iy nazar minimal bo'lishi kerak. Bu jihatdan, gidrogenlangan salomas tarkibida katalizator metall qoldiqlari, oksidlangan maxsulotlar va trans triatsilglitseridlar bo'lishi ayniqsa xavfli, shuning uchun oziqaviy salomasni sifatini oshirish uchun ularni olib tashlash yoki kamaytirish uchun ish olib borilmoqda.

Hozirgi kunda margarin ishlab chiqarish sanoatida modifikatsiyalangan yog'lar xom ashyosidan foydalanish jadal rivojlanmoqda. Yog'larga malum bir xususiyatlarni berish uchun yog'larni modifikatsiyasining eng progressive usuli bu – pereetirifikatsiya jarayonidir. Pereetirifikatsiya- yog' tarkibiy elementlari almashinuv reaksiyasi bo'lib yog' va moy glitseridi tarkibidagi yog' kislotalarining ichki molecular yoki molekulalararo qayta taqsimlanishidir.....

Shu bilan birga, tayyor mahsulotdagi uch to'yinmagan va uch to'yingan glitseridlarning miqdori kamayadi va o'rtacha eriydigan mono va di-to'yinmagan poliasidli glitseridlarning miqdori oshadi, bu uning fizik-kimyoviy va reologik xususiyatlariga sezilarli ta'sir ko'rsatadi.

Amaldagi katalizatorga qarab fermentativ (fermentativ) va kimyoviy pereetirifikatsiyaga ajratiladi. Kimyoviy pereetirifikatsiya trans-izomerlari kam bo'lgan yog'li mahsulotlarni olish uchun Evropada va MDHda ixtisoslashgan yog'larni ishlab chiqaruvchilar tomonidan keng qo'llaniladi va har tomonlama moylarni modifikatsiya qilishning xavfsiz usuli hisoblanadi. [2].

Shu bilan birga, plastikligi yuqori bo'lgan yog'larni olish uchun qattiq va suyuq yog'larning aralashmalarini bir fazali pereetirifikatsiya qilish jarayoni ko'pincha qo'llaniladi. Bir fazali kimyoviy pereetirifikatsiya odatda 40 °C haroratda amalga oshiriladi, ya'ni. yog 'to'liq erigan sharoitda. Jarayonning rivojlanishini kuzatish, shuningdek, yakuniy erish nuqtasini aniqlash orqali amalga oshiriladi. Tizimning statistik muvozanatiga erishgandan so'ng, erish temperaturasining qiymati, **jarayonning keyingi o'tkazilishiga qaramay, o'zgarmaydi.**

Ma'lumki, fizik ko'rsatkichlari turlicha bo'lgan yog'larning aralashmalarini pereetirifikatsiya qilish jarayonida ularning xususiyatlarida sezilarli o'zgarish yuz beradi, bu jarayonning turli xil sharoitlarida ushbu o'zgarishlarning dinamikasini kuzatishga va umumiy qonuniyatlarni aniqlashga imkon beradi. Shuning uchun biz namunaviy aralashmaning tarkibiy qismlari sifatida biz qattiqligi yuqori bo'lgan M5 salomaslarini va

o'rganilayotgan aralashmalardagi erish nuqtasini va qattiq triglitseridlar (TSH) miqdorini kamaytirish uchun kiritilgan raps yog'ini ishlatdik..

Tadqiqotlar shuni ko'rsatdiki, isitiladigan yog 'aralashmasi asl aralashmasi bilan taqqoslaganda pastki tsh nuqsonga ega. Shu bilan birga, boshlang'ich yog'lar bilan taqqoslaganda eng muhim o'zgarishlar natriy axloq qoidalari 1% miqdorida (natriy nuqtai nazaridan) aylanadi.

Shunday qilib, samarali kimyoviy O'tgancha, reaksiya aralashmasida natriy etilete tarkibi kamida 1% bo'lishi kerak (natriy nuqtai nazaridan). Kimyoviy O'tkazish texnologik holatining optimal parametrlarini tanlashda, ularning har birining har birining ta'siri jarayonning samaradorligiga ta'siri hisobga olinishi kerak. Ushbu jarayonga ta'sir qiluvchi asosiy texnologik parametrlar reaksiyaning harorati va davomiyligidir.

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GLOBALLASHUV JARAYONIDA YOSHLARNING MA'NAVIY
XAVFSIZLIGINI TAMINLASH MASALALARI

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada jahonda globallashuv jarayonining tobora shiddatli tus olayotganligi, dunyo mamlakatlarining inson manfaatlariga xizmat qiladigan tom ma'nodagi demokratik yo'lni tanlab olishga bo'lgan intilishlarining kuchayganligi, bir sharoitda axborotning roli kun sayin ortib borayotganligi, insoniyatning axborotlashuv sohasida inqilobiy o'zgarishlarni boshidan kechirayotganligining o'ziga xos xususiyatlari haqida fikr yuritiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: zo'ravonlik va shafqatsizlik g'oyalariidan himoya, sog'lom turmush tarzi, ma'naviy immunitet, globallashuv.

XXI asr jahon taraqqiyotida shakllangan yangi umumsayyoraviy tartib, tamadduniy bosqich mazmun-mohiyati, davlatlar va kishilar o'rtasidagi o'zaro aloqalarning kengayishi va murakkablashishi, dunyo miqyosida axborot makoni, kapital, tovar hamda ishchi kuchi bozorida tamoman yangicha vaziyatning vujudga kelishi, atrof-muhitga texnogen ta'sirning kuchayishi, ommaviy madaniyat namunalarining keng tarqalishi, informatsion-mafkuraviy va diniy-ekstremistik xurujlar xavfining ortib borishi, globallashuv, axborotlashuv jarayonlarining jadallashishi bilan xarakterlanadi. O'zbekiston Respublikasining Birinchi Prezidenti Islom Karimov globallashuvning jarayonining mazmun-mohiyati xususida to'xtalib, uni quyidagicha tavsiflagan edi: "...globallashuv fenomeni haqida gapirganda, bu atama bugungi kunda ilmiy-falsafiy, hayotiy tushuncha sifatida juda keng ma'noni anglatishini ta'kidlash lozim. Umumiy nuqtayi nazardan qaraganda, bu jarayon mutlaqo yangicha ma'no-mazmundagi xo'jalik, ijtimoiy-siyosiy, tabiiy-biologik global muhitning shakllanishini va shu bilan birga, mavjud milliy va mintaqaviy muammolarning jahon miqyosidagi muammolarga aylanib borishini ifoda etmoqda".

Sir emaski, jahonda globallashuv jarayoni tobora shiddatli tus olayotgan, dunyo mamlakatlarining inson manfaatlariga xizmat qiladigan tom ma'nodagi demokratik yo'lni tanlab olishga bo'lgan intilishlari kuchaygan bir sharoitda axborotning roli kun sayin ortib bormoqda. Bugungi kunda ishlab chiqarish rivojini axborotsiz tasavvur qilib bo'lmaydi. Zamonaviy axborot tizimi kompyuter va axborot tizimi, mahalliy va global tarmoqlar, internet tarmog'i, multimediali texnologiyalar va boshqalarni o'z ichiga oladi. Ular jamiyatning rivojlanishiga ijobiy ta'sir qiladi. Insoniyat axborotlashuv sohasida inqilobiy o'zgarishlarni boshidan kechirmoqda. Bir so'z bilan aytganda, axborotlashgan jamiyatda yashamoqdamiz. Xo'sh, ayni damda ushbu shiddat bilan kechayotgan jarayonning inson psixikasiga ta'siri qanday? degan savol tug'iladi.

Darhaqiqat, globallashuv jarayoni hozirda hayotimizga tobora tez va chuqur kirib kelmoqda. Globallashuv jarayonidan ikki xil maqsadda - ezgulik va yovuzlik yo'lida foydalanish mumkin. Ezgulik yo'lidagi harakatlar davlatni va jamiyatni rivojlantirishga xizmat qiladigan bo'lsa, yovuzlikni maqsad qilgan esa buning tamomila aksidir. Globallashuv jarayonida tahdidlar masalasiga to'xtaladigan bo'lsak, u barcha sohalarda bo'lgani kabi yoshlar ongi, psixikasi hamda ma'naviyatga ham o'z ta'sirini o'tkazmoqda. Dunyoda axborot almashinuvining o'sishi bilan yoshlar madaniyatiga ta'sir etuvchi ma'naviy tahdidlar ham insoniyat oldiga yangi muammolarni keltirib chiqaradi. Chetdan kirib kelayotgan yot g'oyalar, ayniqsa, yoshlar ongini individualizm, egotsentrizm kabi tushunchalar bilan zaharlovchi ma'naviy-mafkuraviy tahdidlarga aylanmoqda.

Mamlakatimizda yosh avlodni jismonan sog'lom, aqlan yetuk, intellektual salohiyatli etib tarbiyalashga alohida e'tibor qaratib kelinmoqda. Ayniqsa, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Shavkat Mirziyoyev boshchiligida mamlakatimiz yoshlari uchun ulkan islohotlar olib borildi. Bu esa o'z navbatida shuni anglatadiki, Davlatda yoshlar qatlami eng muhim o'rinda ekanligini ko'rsatadi. Dunyoning istalgan mamlakatida yoshlarga bunday ulkan e'tibor 251 qaratilmagan desak mubolag'a bo'lmaydi. Jumladan, 2018 yilning 27 iyun kuni Prezidentimiz tomonidan qabul qilingan "Yoshlar – kelajagimiz" Davlat dasturi to'g'risida"gi farmoni bu borada olib borilayotgan keng ko'lamdagi islohotlarning mantiqiy davomi bo'ldi. Mazkur hujjatga muvofiq 2018 yil 1 iyuldan boshlab respublikamizning barcha tuman (shahar)larda "Yoshlar – kelajagimiz" Davlat dasturi amalga oshirilishi hamda dasturdagi tadbirlarni moliyalashtirish maqsadida O'zbekiston yoshlar ittifoqi huzurida "Yoshlar – kelajagimiz" jamg'armasi, shuningdek, uning tuman va shahar filiallari tashkil etilishi belgilab qo'yildi [1]. Bu esa yoshlarning jamiyatdagi o'z o'rnini topishga kelajakdagi g'oya va rejalarini amalga oshishiga zamin yaratdi. Prezidentimizning " Bugungi kunda ijtimoiy ma'naviy muhitni va aholi turmush sharoitini yaxshilash, yoshlarni turli diniy ekstremistik oqimlar ta'siridan asrash masalasi barchamiz uchun eng asosiy masala bo'lib turibdi desak mubolag'a bo'lmaydi[2]" – deb aytgan so'zlari yoshlarni diniy ekstremizm va terrorizm balosidan ogohlantirishimiz, ularni bunday yot g'oyalar ta'siriga tushib qolmasliklari va bunday baloni oldini olish uchun qanday tizimli ijtimoiy profilaktik amaliy ishlarni amalga oshirish kerakligini davlat va jamoat tashkilotlari oldiga bir qator aniq vazifalar qilib belgilab berdilar. Bundan tashqari, Prezidentning joriy yil 19-martda Sirdaryo viloyatida o'tkazilgan videoselektor yig'ilishida ilgari surgan 5 ta tashabbusi yoshlarning hayotida yangi sahifani ochdi. Bir yilga ham yetmasdan tashabbuslar yuksak darajada targ'ib etildi va natijasi ham samara berganligi isbotlandi. Qisqa vaqt davomida, yoshlarimizning ma'naviyaxloqiy tarbiyalarini o'stirish maqsadida Davlat miqyosidagi tadbir o'tkazildi. O'zbek yoshlarining jahon minbarlaridagi chiqishlari, olimpiadalar va turli-xil xalqaro konferensiyalardagi natijalari barchamizni quvontiradi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, globallashuv sharoitida ma'naviy-axloqiy tahdidlarga qarshi kurashda ta'lim-tarbiya muassasalari faoliyati tizimida bosh harakatdagi shaxs, pedagog, o'z shaxsiy potentsiali va mahoratini ishga solgan holda talabalar bilan hamkorlikda ijodiy va hayotiy faoliyatini maqsadga muvofiq tarzda tashkil etsa, o'rganuvchilar uning barcha shakl va ko'rinishlarida real subyektga aylanadi.

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6. Using Artificial Intelligence in Cybersecurity | Balbix

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Abstract: *The article is devoted to the creative activity of the outstanding ballerina, choreographer and dancer Galia Bayazitovna Izmailova, she has a huge contribution to the formation and development of ballet art in Uzbekistan. Particular attention is paid to the consideration of the performing activities of G. Izmailova, in the repertoire of which Uzbek dances, as well as dances of the peoples of the world, occupied a significant place.*

Keywords: *classics, repertoire, heritage, image, plot, theme, drama, expressiveness.*

February 12, 2023 marks the 100th anniversary of the birth of the first professional ballerina in the history of choreographic art of Uzbekistan, People's Artist of the USSR, State Prize laureate Galia Izmailova, who left a bright mark on the national ballet and dance art of the second half of the twentieth century. The outstanding ballerina created bright, memorable choreographic images on stage in more than twenty performances, such as "Sleeping Beauty" and "Swan Lake" by P.I. Tchaikovsky, "Bolero" by M.Ravel, "Bakhchisarai Fountain" by B.Asafiev, "Don Quixote" by L.Mincus, "Giselle" by A. Adana, "Amulet of Love" by M. Ashrafi, "Spartak" by A. Khachaturyan, "Kashmiri Legend" by G. Mushel and others. Over the years, the repertoire of the Alisher Navoi State Academic Bolshoi Theater has decorated the classical works of world and national ballet art she has staged. In addition, as a choreographer, Galia Izmailova staged dances for opera performances "Dilor" by M. Ashrafi, "Prince Igor" by A.P. Borodin, "Queen of Spades" and "Eugene Onegin" by P. Tchaikovsky, "Samson and Delilah" by K. Saint-Saëns, "Faust" by S. Gounod, "Omar Khayyam" by M. Bafoev, "Leili and Majnun" by R.M. Glier and T. Sadykov, "Zebunniso" by S. Jalil.

Galia Izmailova went down in the history of Uzbek choreographic art not only as the first professional ballerina of Uzbekistan. She became famous as a performer of Uzbek folk dances, which, as you know, have ancient traditions and a centuries-old history. It is from folk dance, according to the ballerina, "you need to feed on the choreographer in order to pour a fresh stream into the classical dance" [5, p. 4].

In the Tashkent ballet school, where Galia Izmailova studied, Uzbek dance was taught by masters of Uzbek dance art - Yusupjan kizik Shakardzhanov, Usta Olim Kamilov, Tamara Khanum, Mukarrama Turgunbayeva. The lessons learned from the masters, as well as her own dedication and perseverance, contributed to the fact that Galia Izmailova became closely involved in national choreography and soon created her own dance compositions based on traditional schools of Uzbek dance - Ferghana, Bukhara, Khorezm.

After graduating from the ballet school, Galia Izmailova, in addition to working at the Alisher Navoi Theater, as part of concert brigades, performs in hospitals in front of wounded soldiers evacuated to Tashkent from the fronts of World War II, in front of young

soldiers going to the front line, in front of workers in factories and factories, goes to field camps to farmers. Galiya Izmailova's performance of national dances was greeted with enthusiasm by the audience immediately, from the first appearance on the stage. This was facilitated by "the incredible charm of the dancer, her emotionality, infectiousness, enthusiasm and other components of acting, which she mastered in the process of numerous rehearsals." [1, p.79]

In 1947, at the World Festival of Youth and Students in Prague, Galia Izmailova received the first prize for performing Uzbek dance "Zang" directed by Isakhar Akilov and "Dancing with a Blue Veil" directed by G. Ismailova.

In the late fifties, Galia Izmailova began to create her own compositions. But the first performances with the national dance program of Galia Izmailova, which were immediately enthusiastically received by the public, aroused various opinions and judgments among experts. Some called them "pop dances," others called them "modern dances." According to L.A. Addeeva, Uzbek dance compositions performed by Galia Izmailova, who owns "classical European dance, the movements of Uzbek national classical dance not only received a different color, but acquired a different characteristic - "classical completeness." In the fifties, Uzbek dances of Gulnar Mavaev, Klar Yusupov, Halim Kamilov began to perform in this "new manner," a little later - Sevilia Tangurieva. All of them were leading ballerinas of the Alisher Navoi Theater. But they, like Galia Izmailova, "equally possessed the technique of classical European dance and the technique of Uzbek traditional classical dance." [4, p.91]

Many examples from the history of Uzbek choreographic art can be cited, indicating that the ballerinas of the first generation of the Alisher Navoi Theater with the same skill and passion conducted complex parts in ballet performances, danced Uzbek dances in concerts, performed characteristic divertissements in ballets and operas

In those years, the program of creative evenings by Galia Izmailova was quite diverse - for example, the pas de deux from the Corsair ballet was replaced by the Ferghana dance, the stage from the Don Quixote ballet was the Arabic dance, the most complex variation with swords from the Kirk Kyz ballet was the Indian dance.

In the early 1960s, Galia Izmailova already developed a holistic program of Uzbek and Tajik dances. As L.A. Addeeva notes, "this program can already be called" Izmailovskaya. " [2, p. 82] In working on stage versions of ancient folk dances, the dancer is carried away not by the folklore and ethnographic reliability of dance miniatures, but by the deep semantic content, choreographic compositions, a kind of convention of plastic images, which reflected the essence of the original artistic thinking of the Uzbek people. "From the extensive dictionary of Uzbek dances, Galia selects fragments - a dance move, phrase, rhythm, gesture, but goes in this selection not on a formal path, but trying to open the contents of this fragment from the inside, to understand its mysterious cipher." [2, p. 83]

In Uzbek classical dance, each rhythmic figure has its own name, revealing the emotional content or even the plot of the dance figure. Not all dancers and dancers manage to correctly understand and reveal the classical image. However, Galia Izmailova managed to perfectly master the choreographic vocabulary of Uzbek dance and create vivid artistic images. In the lexicon of Uzbek dance there are many symbolic designations, unclear

concepts, mysterious signs, intricate terms. Galia Izmailova selects for her repertoire those dances, those artistic symbols of dance movements and gestures that, having gone through a long historical path of development, have survived to this day and have not lost their semantic content.

Uzbek dances performed by Galia Izmailova are always modern in their form and content. These are classical dances of the Uzbek people, because for many centuries the best representatives of national choreography have created and developed unique dance images, reflecting in them the peculiarities of the artistic thinking of the Uzbek people, created a whole system of images, created an original system of training and education of performers of traditional schools of national dance, where the traditions of folk dance art were carefully preserved and passed down from generation to generation in their original form.

Performing Uzbek dances, the dancer managed to organically combine the features of national dance movements with the technical techniques of classical European dance. "However, the dance technique for Galia Izmailova is not the goal, but a means to help create an original image, to reveal a unique character." [3, p. 44] Three schools of Uzbek dance - Ferghana, Khorezm, Bukhara, two schools of Tajik dance - valley and mountain - were material from which many original images formed.

Galia Izmailova's bright, sparkling, inimitable dance skills are captured in a number of feature films, which are among the best achievements of the cinematic art of Uzbekistan of the twentieth century. Having performed his famous dances in the films "Fascinated by You" by Yu. Agzamov (1958), "On This Festive Evening" by G. Livanov and F. Mustafayev (1959), "Where Are You, My Zulfia" by A. Khamraev (1964), "Oriental Legend" by L. Fayziev (1972), "And Another Night of Scheherazade" (1984), "New Tales of Scheherazade" (1986), "The Last Night of Scheherazade" (1987) by T. Sabirov, Galia Izmailova left an indelible mark on the history of cinema

The original art of Galia Izmailova recorded on film has the opportunity to see the young generation of admirers of the talent of the famous dancer. In the funds of the Central Archive of Film, Phono- and Photo Documents of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in the film archive of the Alisher Navoi State Academic Bolshoi Theater, in the archive of the Research Institute of Art Studies of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan, unique recordings of concert performances by Galia Izmailova were preserved, where she performs Uzbek, Tajik, Indian, Iranian, Afghan and other dances of different peoples of the world. Some of these records can be seen thanks to modern information and communication technologies. These truly unique materials can serve as a true school of performing skills for young choreographers, choreographers, leaders of professional and amateur dance ensembles, teacher-choreographers. Each dance number performed by Galia Izmailova is an extraordinary combination of choreographic skill, plastic expressiveness and acting.

Thus, Galia Izmailova entered many bright pages in the history of Uzbek choreographic art not only as the first professional ballerina of Uzbekistan. Her creative biography is closely related to the formation of the national ballet art of Uzbekistan. Along with classical dance, she perfectly mastered the traditional schools of Uzbek national dance - dance, which has passed a long historical path of development and an original performing

school. With her unique work, Galia Izmailova argued the idea that classical dance and folk dance cannot exist without each other, that folk dance should enrich classical dance with new means of choreographic expressiveness.

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MEHNAT MUHOFAZASI FANINI O'QITISHDA ZAMONAVIY
TEXNOLOGIYALARNI QO'LLASH

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2-son kasb-xunar maktabining Mexnat muxofazasi va texnika xavfsizligi fani o'kituvchisi

Annotatsiya: *Maqolada mehnat muhofazasi fanini o'qitishda zamonaviy ta'lim metodlari va metodikasini qo'llash bo'yicha tavsiyalar ishlab chiqilgan.*

Kalit so'zlar: *ta'lim tizimi, ta'lim isloxlari, xayot faoliyati, xavfsizlik, pedagogik texnologiyalar, o'qitish usullari.*

Inson tug'ilishi bilan yashash, erkinlik va baxtga intilish huquqiga ega bo'ladi. Inson o'zining yashash, dam olish, sog'ligi haqida qayg'urish, qulay atrof-muhit, xavfsizlik va gigiena talablariga javob beradigan mehnat sharoitida ishlashga bo'lgan xuquqlarini hayot faoliyati jarayonida amalga oshiradi. Uning bu huquqlari O'zbekiston Respublikasi Konstitutsiyasida kafolatlangan.

Mehnat muhofazasi insonni har qanday muhitdagi ishtirokida uning xavfsizligi va sog'ligini ta'minlovchi, xavfli va zararli omillardan himoya qiluvchi amaliyot va nazariyani qamrab olgan ilmiy bilimlar majmui ekanligini inobatga olib, Yangi O'zbekiston - inson qadri ustuvor bo'lgan jamiyat va xalqparvar davlatda fuqarolarni xavfsizligi birinchi o'rindagi eng dolzarb masala xisoblanadi. Shunday ekan Mehnat muhofazasi fanini barcha aholi qatlamiga o'qitish va o'rgatish maqsadga muvofiq.

Dunyoda keskin o'zgarishlar, favqulodda xolatlar yuz berishi, kutilmaganda baxtsiz hodisalarga uchrashlar, "Mehnat muhofazasi" fanini o'rganishda nazariya va amaliyotni uyg'unlashtirishga, aholining barcha qatlamlarini o'qitib o'rgatishga, zamonaviy pedagogik texnologiyalarning xilma-xilligidan foydalanishni taqozo etadi.

Zamonaviy pedagogik texnologiyalarning xilma-xilligidan foydalanishdan oldin, pedagog olimlar V. M. Shepel, B.T. Lixachev, I. P. Volkov, V. M. Monaxov, U. Nishonaliev, V. YU. Pityukov, V. K. D'yachenko, M.V.Klarin G. K. Selevkolarning qo'llanmalari, ilmiy adabiyotlari va fikrlari bilan tanishish hamda quyidagi tushunchalarga asosiy e'tiborni qaratish maqsadga muvofiqdir. [4].

Texnologiya (yunon. "techne" – mahorat, san'at, "logos" – tushuncha, ta'limot) – muayyan (ishlab chiqarish, ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy va b.) jarayonlarning yuksak mahorat, san'at darajasida tashkil etilishi. Ta'lim texnologiyasi (ingl. "an educational technology") – ta'lim (o'qitish) jarayonining yuksak mahorat, san'at darajasida tashkil etilishi

Ta'lim texnologiyasi – ta'lim maqsadiga erishish jarayonining umumiy mazmuni, ya'ni, avvaldan loyishalashtirilgan ta'lim jarayonini yaxlit tizim asosida, bosqichma-bosqich amalga oshirish, aniq maqsadga erishish yo'lida muayyan metod, usul va vositalar tizimini ishlab chiqish, ulardan samarali, unumli foydalanish hamda ta'lim jarayonini yuqori darajada boshqarish.

Ta'lim metodi – o'quv jarayonining majmuaviy vazifalarini yechishga yo'naltirilgan o'qituvchi va talabalarining birgalikdagi faoliyati usuli bo'lsa, ta'lim metodikasi esa muayyan o'quv predmetini o'qitishning ilmiy asoslangan metod, qoida va usullar tizimi.

Bugungi kunda ta'lim texnologiyalarini shartli ravishda ikki turga ajratish mumkin, ular an'anaviy va noan'anaviy: an'anaviy ta'lim texnologiyasi - muayyan muddatga mo'ljallangan, ta'lim jarayoni ko'proq o'qituvchi shaxsiga qaratilgan bo'lib, o'qitishning an'anaviy shakli, metodi va ta'lim vositalarining majmuidan foydalanib ta'lim-tarbiya maqsadiga erishishdir;

noan'anaviy ta'lim texnologiyasi - muayyan muddatga mo'ljallangan, ta'lim jarayoni markazida talaba shaxsi bo'lib, o'qitishning zamonaviy shakli, faol o'qitish metodlari va zamonaviy didaktik vositalarning majmuini ta'lim-tarbiya ishidan ko'zlangan maqsad va kafolatlangan natijaga erishish -ga yo'naltirishdir. Noan'anaviy ta'lim texnologiyasi an'anaviy ta'lim texnologiyasidan farq qilib, talabalarining bilish imkoniyatlarini rivojlanishiga sharoit yaratadi, mustaqil ishlashlariga alohida e'tibor beriladi, bilish faoliyatlari izlanuvchan va ijodiy harakterga ega bo'ladi. Dars tuzilmasi o'zgaruvchan bo'ladi. Noan'anaviy ta'lim texnologiyasi o'z navbatida uchga bo'linadi:

Hamkorlikda o'rganish-talabalarining bilimini o'zlashtirish, singdirish, mustahkamlash bo'yicha reproduktiv faoliyatini ta'minlovchi, mahorat va malakani ketma-ketlik bo'yicha talabaning bevosita boshchiligida ishga solishni tashkil etishga asoslangan o'qitish va bilim olishdir. U talabalarining mustaqil guruhlarda ishlashi evaziga ta'lim olishini ko'zda tutadigan metod - lardan iborat. Bularga kitob bilan ishlash, o'quv suhbat, davra suhbat, aqliy xujum, kichik guruhlarda ishlash, bahs-munozara kabi metodlarni kiritish mumkin.

Modellashtirish- real hayotda va jamiyatda yuz beradigan hodisa va jarayonlarning ixchamlashtirilgan va soddalashtirilgan ko'rinishini auditoriyada yaratish va ularda talabalarining shaxsan qatnashishi va faoliyat evaziga ta'lim olishini ko'zda tutadi. Uning asosiy maqsadi talabalarining faqat tinglashi emas, balki bilimlarni o'zlashtirishda bevosita ishtirokini ta'minlash orqali ta'lim jarayonining samaradorligini oshirishga qaratilgan. Bularga ishbop o'yinlar va rolli o'yinlar kabi metodlarni kiritish mumkin. Fanlararo aloqadorlikni pedagogik faoliyat su'bektlarining quyidagi yo'nalishlarni muvofiqlashtirishni bildiradi:

O'quv materialining mazmuniga ko'ra, mehnat muhofazasi chuqurroq o'zlashtirish uchun talabaning boshqa fanlardan olgan bilimlaridan foydalanish, o'zaro qonunlar va nazariyalarni talqin qilishning birligi, turli fanlardan o'rganiladigan o'zaro bog'liq hodisalar, jarayonlar, hodisalar haqidagi tushunchalarni talqin qilishning birligi, turli fanlar bo'yicha o'rganiladigan o'zaro bog'liq materiallarni tanlashni muvofiqlashtirish;

Mehnat muhofazasi sohasidagi shakllangan ko'nikmalarga ko'ra, o'quvchilarni o'quv va o'quv-ishlab chiqarish ishlarini rejalashtirishga o'rgatish usullarini muvofiqlashtirish; intellektual, amaliy ko'nikmalarni, kitob bilan ishlash ko'nikmalarini, tashkilotchilik qobiliyatlarini shakllantirishga yondashuvlar birligini, o'qitish uslublari va vositalari bo'yicha:

- turli fanlarda qo'llaniladigan o'quv-tarbiya ishlarining mutodlari va o'qitish usullarini muvofiqlashtirish; o'quv qurollari va ularni hayot faoliyati xavfsizligi darslarida qo'llash usullarini mujassamlashtirish;

- o'quvchilarni tarbiyalash va rivojlanishi usulari va vositalari bo'yicha ta'lim jarayonini xavsizlik, insonparvarlashtirish, demokratlashtirish, hamkorlik pedagogikasi g'oyalari va tamoyillari asosida boshqarish;

- o'rganilayotgan materialni hayot bilan, amaliyot bilan bog'lash, barcha o'qituvchilardan talabalarga qo'yiladigan pedagogik talablarning birligi va mujassamlashtirish, o'quvchilarning jamoaviyligini, sherikligini, va o'zaro yordamini rivojlantirish;

- mehnat muhofazasini ta'minlash va sog'lom turmush tarzini saqlashda o'qituvchining shaxsiy namunasiga erishmoq lozim.

Zamonaviy mehnat muhofazasi darsini o'z ijodiy ishlanmalaridan faol foydalanish fonida, uni qurish nuqtai nazaridan ham, o'quv materiali, pedagogik texnologiya mazmunini tanlashda ham darsning klassik tuzilishini o'zlashtirishni aks ettirishi va uning taqdimotini o'rgatishdir. Zamonaviy darsning a'anaviy darsdan tub farqi shundaki, natijalar nafaqat fan bilimi, balki uni faol kognitiv, axborot texnologiyalar yordamida o'zlashtirish, bu bilimlarni nostandart hayotda omon qolishda qo'llash qobiliyatini rivojlantirishdan iborat. Yuqorida qo'llanilgan zamonaviy pedogogik texnologiyalari o'quv jarayoni samaradorligini, shaxsiy fikrlar kuchayganini, o'quvchilarning onglik va tayyorgarlik darajasini yuqori natijalarga erishilganini, o'qitishda "o'qituvchi-talaba" pedagogik texnologiyasi eng samarali usul ekanligini o'tkazilgan taxlillar natijalariga ko'ra namoyon bo'ldi. Bugungi kunda an'anaviy va innovatsion pedagogik ta'lim texnologiyalarni yoshi guruhi, guruh mutaxassisligi, yashash sharoitlari hamda joylashgan xududlarini ham inobatga olish, zamonaviy pedogogik texnologiyalar bilan olib borilgan dars mashg'ulotlarda yuqori natijalarni ko'rsatdi.

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada nemis tilini o'qitish metodikasi, dars berish jarayoni va nemis tilini o'qitishda qo'llaniladigan zamonaviy texnologiyalar haqida so'z boradi.

Kalit so'zlar: nemis tili, chet tili, zamonaviy metodlar, pedagogika, dars, ta'lim, metod, o'yin, o'quvchi.

Yurtimiz mustaqillikka erishgandan so'ng, demokratik -huquqiy davlat va fuqarolik jamiyati qurish yo'lida bormoqda. Bu yo'lda qat'iy turish uchun ko'p chora tadbirlar ishlab chiqilmoqda. Mamlakatimiz taraqqiyotining muhim shartlaridan biri esa kadrlar tayyorlash tizimining mukkamal bo'lishi va shaxsning har tomonlama rivojlanishidir. Ta'lim sohasida bo'layotgan har bir o'zgarish jamiyatimiz ravnaqiga ijobiy ta'sir qilishiga shubha yo'q. Mamlakatning intellektual salohiyatini oshirish, davlat ta'lim standarti talablariga javob bera oladigan, yetuk, raqobatbardosh kadrlar tayyorlashda muhim omil hisoblanadi. Qaysi sohada bo'lmasin bilimlarni mustaqil ravishda egallashga intilish – talaba faoliyatining ta'lim muassasasidagi eng ajralib turadigan xususiyati, mustaqil o'qib, bilim orttirish asosi hisoblanadi. Ta'lim tizimida mustaqil bilim olish, nazorat qilish mustaqil ta'lim olishning asosiy omillaridan biri hisoblanadi. Mustaqil bilim olishda avvalo, talabalarda mustaqil ishlashga, erkin, ijodiy faoliyat yuritishga va eng asosiysi mustaqil fikrlashga ehtiyojni shakllantirish lozim.

Chet tillarni o'qitish metodikasida o'quvchilarning ta'lim jarayoniga qiziqishi, "ularning turli tadbirlarda real ishtirok etishi" masalasi tobora keskinlashib bormoqda. Buning sababi, chet tilini o'rganishning asosiy vazifasi - ona tilida so'zlashuvchilar bilan muloqot qilish qobiliyati - maktabda ko'pincha erishilmaydi. O'quvchilarning chet tilini o'rganishga yetarlicha ishtiyoqi va qiziqishi yo'qligining bir qancha sabablari borki, har bir o'qituvchining vazifasi "o'quvchilarning darsga bo'lgan qiziqishini doimo saqlab turish va oshirish"dir. Maktab o'quvchilarining e'tiborini jalb qilish usullaridan biri o'qitishning nostandart shakllari - ular "o'quvchilarning e'tiborini jalb qiladi, fanga qiziqishini oshiradi va materialni yaxshiroq o'zlashtirishga hissa qo'shadi". Darsning nostandart shakllariga ekskursiya darslari, tematik darslar, didaktik o'yinlar va, albatta, guruhlarda ishlash kiradi. Bu erda tobora ommalashib borayotgan til o'rgatishning faol usullari muhim o'rin tutadi. Faol o'qitish usullari – "o'quvchilarni o'quv materialini o'zlashtirish jarayonida faol fikrlash va amaliyotga undaydigan" usullardir. N.M.Kleyменова ta'kidlaydiki, "empirik yo'l bilan olingan bilim eng chuqur va chuqurdir". Demak, chet tilini o'rgatish samarali bo'lishi uchun darsni boshqacha tashkil etish, o'quvchilar e'tiborini jalb qilish, eng muhimi, tilni mustaqil o'rganishga undash zarurligi ko'rinib turibdi.

Hozirgi Nemis tili fonologik tizimida monoftong va diftonglar 45 foizni tashkil etadi (16 unli fonema va 3 diftong); undoshlar tizimi 18 undosh fonema va 2 qorishiq tovushdan iborat. Barcha fonemalar hosil bo'lish o'rni, usuli va talaffuzi jihatidan o'zaro

farqdanadi, muayyan o'ziga xosliklarga ega. Gramatik qurilishi analitiksintetik xususiyat bilan ajralib turadi. Mas, otlarda jins va kelishik shakllari, asosan, analitik tarzda, son kategoriyasi esa sintetik tarzda ifodalanadi. Bu holat boshqa so'z turkumlaridagi shakllar ifodasida ham ku-zatiladi. Gapning asosiy turi fe'l markazli ran. Yasama, qo'shma fe'llardan ifodalangan kesim qismlarining ran tarkibida distant holatda qo'llanishi Nemis tilining aloqida xususiyati hisoblanadi. So'z yasash vositalari tizimi yaxshi rivojlangan; so'z qo'shish bilan ot (asosan, termin) yasalishi keng qo'llanadi. Lug'at tarkibida asl nemischa so'zlar qatori lotin, fransuz, italyan, ingliz va boshqa tillardan o'zlashgan so'zlar ham ko'plab uchraydi. Yozuvi lotin grafikasiga asoslangan. Adabiy Nemis tilining Avstriya va Shveysariyadagi variantlari Germaniyadagi variantidan adabiy tildan turlicha foydalanish va uning lahjalar hamda so'zlashuv tiliga munosabati nuqtai nazaridan o'zaro farqdanadi.

Nemis tili darsi shunchaki o'yin emas. O'qituvchi va talabalar o'rtasidagi ishonch va muloqot qulayligi o'yin muhitidan kelib chiqadi. O'yin yordamida o'qituvchi talabalarni jiddiy suhbatlarga chorlaydi, har qanday real vaziyatlarni muhokama qiladi. O'yin nemis tilini o'rganishda talabalarning kognitiv faolligini rivojlantirishga yordam beradi. U axloqiy tamoyilga ega, ishni quvonchli va ijodiy qiladi. "Chet tili darslarida o'yinlardan foydalanish" avvallari mening uslubiy mavzuim bo'lib, u bilan bir necha yillardan buyon shug'ullanaman. Mening ishimning doimiy maqsadi: yordam bilan talabalarning kognitiv, motivatsion faoliyatini faollashtirish didaktik o'yinlar... Albatta, men har kuni o'yinlardan foydalanmayman, Erst die Arbeit, dann das Spiel deydi. Shuning uchun men ularni ko'pincha darsning boshida vestibulyar apparatni isitish uchun yoki dars oxirida ishlataman. Men sizning e'tiboringizga havola etayotgan o'yinlarni men "Maktabda xorijiy tillar" eski jurnallaridan, Internetdan, shuningdek, o'z tajribamdan olingan. Umid qilamanki, hamkasblarim ularni o'z ishlarida foydali deb topishadi.

Ta'lim jarayonida interaktiv metodlar innavotsion texnologiyalarini o'quv jarayoniga qo'llashga bo'lgan qiziqish, e'tibor kundan kunga kuchayib bormoqda, bunday bo'lishning sabablaridan biri shu vaqtgacha a'nanviy talabalar faqat tayyor bilimlarni egallashga urgatilgan bo'lsa, zamonaviy texnologiyada esa ularni egallayotgan bilimlarini o'zlari qidirib topishlariga mustaqil urganib tahlil qilishlariga hato hulosalarni o'zlari keltirib chiqarishlariga o'rgatadi. Pedagog bu jarayonga shaxsning rivojlantirishi, shakllanishi, bilim olish va tarbiyalanishga sharoit yaratadi va shu bilan bir qatorda boshqaruvchilik, yunaltiruvchilik funksiyasini bajaradi. Ta'lim jarayonida talaba asosiy figuraga aylanadi. Shuning uchun oliy o'quv yurtlari malakali kasb egallarini tayyorlashda zamonaviy o'qitish metodlari – interaktiv metodlar innavotsion texnologiyalarni o'rni va roli benihoyat kattadir. Bundan pedagogik texnologiya va pedagogik mahoratiga oid bilim tajriba va interaktiv metodlar talabalarni bilimli, yetuk malakaga ega bo'lishlarini ta'minlaydi. Innovation texnologiyalar pedagogik jarayon hamda o'qituvchi va talaba faoliyatiga yangilik, o'zgarishlar kiritish bo'lib, uni amalga oshirishda asosan interaktiv metodlardan to'liq foydalaniladi. Interaktiv metodlar – bu jamoa bo'lib fikrlashdan iborat deb yuritiladi, ya'ni pedagogik ta'sir etish usullari bo'lib, ta'lim mazmunini tarkibiy qismi hisoblanadi.

Darsni to'g'ri tashkil etish, turli o'yin va topishmoqlardan ham foydalanish yaxshi samara beradi. Nemis tili darslari misolida beradigan bo'lsak, masalan; nemis tilida "Yil fasllari" (Die Jahreszeiten) und ispan tilida esa (estaciones del año) mavzusi utilmoqda. Avvalo, talabalar xonaga kirishlari bilan ular uchun fan muhitini yaratib berishimiz kerak bo'ladi. Salomlashish, yangiliklar, uy vazifalarini so'rab bo'lganimizdan so'ng, yangi mavzu nomini aytmasdan turib, mavzuga yaqinlashtiruvchi misollar keltirish kerak. Masalan: nemis tilida Welche Jahreszeiten gibt es in einem Jahr? Welche Jahreszeit ist jetzt? Welche Jahreszeit gefällt Ihnen? Mavzuga doir yangi so'zlarni odatda talabalarga yodlash uchun beramiz. Agar ularga shu so'zlar tez aytish, topishmoq tarzida aytilsa, qiziqarli bo'ladi va o'quvchining o'zlashtirishi oson kechadi. Nemis tilida fasllarga misol keltiradigan bo'lsak, masalan: Im Sommer ist kalt. Im Winter ist warm. Im Herbst ist reich. Im Frühling ist arm. Topishmoqni tarjima qilish jarayonida uni talaba oson yodida olib qoladi, shu bilan birga yil fasllarining nomlari nemis tilida(Winter-qish, Frühling-bahor, Sommer-yoz, Herbst-kuz) va antonim (kalt-sovuq, warm -iliq, reich-boy, arm-kambag'al) so'zlarni ham o'rganadi. Javob topish barobarida talaba topishmoqni bir necha bor o'qiydi hamda ixtiyorsiz ravishda xotirasida saqlab qoladi, mustaqil fikrlashni va topishmoqda keltirilgan so'zlar bilan boshqa gaplar tuzishni xam o'rganadi. Demak, topishmoqni tarjimasini: Yozda sovuq. Qishda issiq. Kuzda boy. Bahorda kambag'al – bu nima? Chuqur o'ylab, fikrlagan talaba bu topishmoqning javobi "Yer to'la" ekanini oson topadi. Bu usul o'qituvchidan ham, talabadan ham ijodkorlikni talab qiladi. "Yer to'la" so'zini tarjimasini topish uchun o'quvchi lug'atdan foydalanadi. O'ylaymizki, bu usul yaxshi samara beradi. Albatta, barcha mavzularda ham bu kabi topishmoq va tez aytishlarni topish mushkul. Lekin hammasi pedagogning mahorati va ijodkorligiga bog'liq. Bunday vaziyatlarda turli o'yinlardan ham foydalanish mumkin. O'yinlar turli maqsadlarga yo'naltirilgan bo'ladi. Ular didaktik, tarbiyaviy faoliyatini rivojlantiruvchi va ijtimoiylashuv maqsadlarida qo'llaniladi hamda o'z samarasini beradi.

Nemis tilini o'rganishga bo'lgan qiziqishni shakllantirish va keyin uni saqlab qolish qanchalik qiyinligi hammaga ma'lum o'tgan yillar raqobat -bu ingliz tili, uning talabi shubhasizdir .O'rtamaktab o'quvchilari bilan nemis tili darsida Internet bilan ishlashning uslubiy usullarini ishlab chiqish.So'nggi yillarda ko'plab o'qituvchilar o'z amaliyotlarida loyiha usuli bir qismi bo'lgan hamkorlikda o'qitish metodologiyasini tobora ko'proq qo'llamoqdalar.

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Adham Abduxoliqov

Ilmiy izlanuvchi:

Har bir tilda uzun va talaffuz qilishda qiyinchilik to‘g‘diradigan so‘zlar mavjud. Bundan tashqari nutq jarayonida doim birgalikda qo‘llaniladigan birikmalar mavjud. Shuning uchun bu holat yuzasidan kelib chiqqan holda fransuz tilida so‘z yasashning yana bir usuli mavjud, bu uzun so‘zlarni va doimiy birgalikda qo‘llaniladigan birikmalarni qisqartirib yangi so‘z yasovchi abreveyatura usuli hisoblanadi.

Til odamlar o‘rtasidagi muloqot jarayonini amalga oshiradi, ya‘ni til odamlarga xizmat qiladi. Shuning uchun abreveyatura usulidan foydalaniladi. Bu til hodisasini og‘zaki nutqda ko‘p uchratish mumkin. Fransuz tilida bu til

hodisasi XIX asrning oxirlarida keng omma tomonidan keng qo‘llanila boshlandi. Fransuz tilida bu so‘z yasash usulining o‘ziga xos bir qancha turlarini ko‘rish mumkin. Ularning ichida eng ko‘p qo‘llaniladigani qo‘shma so‘zlarning ikkinchi qismini tashlab yuborish holatidir.

Masalan :

automobile > auto

photographe > photo

microphone > micro

locomotive > loco

baromètre > baro

phonographe > phono

dactylographe > dactylo

méropoltain > métro

So‘z yasashning bu turi Parij va uning atrofida yashovchi aholilar og‘zaki nutqida ko‘p ishlatiladi ya‘ni usha hudud aholisi nutqiga tegishlidir, lekin bu usul sekin-asta adabiy til tarkibiga ham kirib kelmoqda.

Bundan tashqari fransuz tilida abreveyaturaning yana bir boshqa turini ko‘rishimiz mumkin, bunda so‘zning oxirgi chambarchas bog‘langan qismini qoldirish bilan xarakterlidir.

Masalan :

anarchiste > anar

accumulateur > accu

baccalauréat > bac

imperméable > imper

philosophie > philo

réactionnaire > réac

linoléum > lino

collaborationiste > collabo

faculté > fac

Fransuz tilida ba'zan so'zlarning oxirgi bug'unini o'rniga bir "o" ni qo'shimcha sifatida qo'shilish holatini uchratish mumkin. Lekin bu holat boshqa tillarda kamdan-kam hollarda uchraydi, o'zbek tilida esa bu holat umuman uchramaydi. Fikrimizning isboti sifatida fransuz tilidagi ushbu lisoniy jarayon natijasi bo'lgan bir nechta misollar kiltirib o'tmoqchimiz :

camarade > camaro

apéritif > apéro

mécanicien > mécano

populaire > populo

métallurgiste > métallo

Montparnasse > Montparno

convalescent > convalo

pharmacien > pharmaco

Fransuz tilida "ablation des syllabes finales" ya'ni so'zning oxirgi bug'unlarining bir qismini olib tashlash jarayoni apocope deb ataladi. So'zning dastlabki bug'unlarini tashlab ketish esa aphérèse deb ataladi. Masalan :

capitaine > pitaine

Americain > Ricain

municipale > cipale (garde)

Derivatsiya yo'nalishi bo'yicha bu qat'iylik, affiksalar jarayonlardan farqli o'laroq, konversiya bilan hosil qilingan leksemaning rasmiy ravishda lotin sifatida belgilanmaganligidan kelib chiqadi. Kerleroux shunday vaziyatni quyidagicha umumlashtiradi: "Affiks belgisi bo'lmaganda, kategoriya aloqasi yo'nalishi asos bo'lib xizmat qiladigan so'z shaklida va qurilgan, homosemik ma'noda aniq emas. Konversiyaning yo'nalishi masalasi bu savol yuzaga kelmaydigan boshqa leksemalarning shakllanish jarayonlaridan konversiyani aniq ajratib turadi, chunki bu holda uzunlik argumenti ikkita leksemadan qaysi biri kelib chiqqanligini aniqlashga imkon beradi.

ХОРИЖИЙ ДАВЛАТЛАРДА ТАДБИРКОРЛИК ФАОЛИЯТИНИ ҚОНУНИЙ
ТАРТИБГА СОЛИШ МАСАЛАЛАРИ

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Аннотация: Мақолада АҚШ ва баъзи Европа давлатларида тадбиркорлик соҳасини тартибга солувчи қонун ҳужжатларини кодификация қилиш тажрибаси ўрганилган. Муаллиф томонидан АҚШ, Германия ва Францияда амалга оширилган тадбиркорлик қонунчилигини тизимлаштиришнинг тадбиркорлик субъектлари учун бевосита таъсирлари таҳлил қилинган

Калит сўзлар: шартнома, имтиёзлар, тадбиркор, рақобат ҳуқуқи, тадбиркорлик қонунчилиги, тизимлаштириш, кодификация, Тижорат кодекси.

Abstract: In this article the experience of codification of entrepreneurial laws in the USA and some European states was analyzed. The author analyzes the specifics of codification of entrepreneurial laws implemented in the USA, Germany and France. Taking into account that the Republic of Uzbekistan has several hundred normative legal acts which regulate activities of business entities, some scholars and lawyers support idea on codification of these laws and develop a draft Entrepreneurial Code in order to improve and liberalize legislation in this area.

Keywords: contract, benefits, competition law, entrepreneur, entrepreneurial laws, systematization, codification, Commercial Code.

Тадбиркорлик фаолиятини тартибга солиш жуда катта ҳажмдаги қонун ҳужжатлари билан амалга оширилади. Масалан, тадбиркорлик субъектларининг ташкилий-ҳуқуқий шакллари, уларни ташкил этиш ва бошқарув масалаларини тартибга солувчи қонун ҳужжатлари ёки улар фаолиятнинг турли соҳаларини тартибга солишга қаратилган қонунлар бўлиши мумкин.

Шунингдек, тадбиркорлик фаолиятини мақбул ҳуқуқий тартибга солиш, тадбиркорлик субъектларининг қонунга мувофиқ, ҳалол ва шаффоф фаолият олиб боришларини ҳуқуқий таъминлашда муайян тамойиллар таяниш муҳим аҳамият касб этади. Тадбиркорлик ҳуқуқи соҳасига тегишли нормаларни ишлаб чиқиш, қабул қилиш ва уларни аниқ ҳаётий вазиятларга қўллашда ҳам ушбу нормалар мазмунига сингдирилган асосий қоидалар ҳисобланадиган тамойилларнинг реал ифодаланиши талаб этилади. Бундан ташқари, тамойиллар фақат нормада ифодаланиш билан чекланмаслиги, балки тўғридан-тўғри қўлланилувчи қоидаларга, талаблар ва мезонларга айланиши лозим.

АҚШда компаниялар фаолиятини тартибга солишда 1994-йилдаги "Тадбиркорлик корпорациялари тўғрисида Намунавий қонун" (Model Business Corporation Act)нинг аҳамияти жуда катта. Мазкур ҳужжат ишлаб чиқилганига қадар АҚШ штатлари ҳар бирининг корпорациялар фаолиятини тартибга солувчи қонунлари мавжуд бўлиб, турли штатларда фаолият олиб боровчи корпорациялар фаолиятида қийинчиликлар

келтириб чиқарар эди. АҚШ юристлар ассоциацияси (American Bar Association) 1950-йилда мазкур ҳужжатни ишлаб чиқишни бошлади. "Тадбиркорлик корпорациялари тўғрисида Намунавий қонун" (Model Business Corporation Act) штатларга ўз корпоратив қонунларини тизимлаштириш ва бирхиллаштириш ҳамда турли штатларда фаолият юритаётган корпорацияларнинг иш юритишларини осонлаштириш имкониятини тақдим этди. Ҳозирга келиб, ушбу ҳужжат 24 штатлар томонидан тўлиқ қабул қилинган. Мазкур ҳужжатни қабул қилиш штатлар ихтиёрида эканлиги сабабли баъзи штатлар маҳаллий шароитларга мослаштирилган ҳолда қабул қилади, шунинг учун "Тадбиркорлик корпорациялари тўғрисида Намунавий қонун" (Model Business Corporation Act) 26 та штатда қисман қабул қилинган. Мазкур қонун нормалари бир хилда эканлиги унинг термин ва тушунчаларини турли штатларда бир хилда қўллаш имкониятини беради ва унинг нормаларини шарҳлашни осонлаштиради. Шунинг учун бир штат суди бошқа штат суди қабул қилган қарорда ҳолатни корпоратив низолар бўйича кўраётган ишда фойдаланиши ҳам мумкин бўлади.

Немис олими Р.Книпер фикрига кўра, Германия ва Франция Тижорат кодекслари соф хусусий ҳуқуқдан ташкил топган. Мазкур фикрни қўллаб-қувватлаган М.Сулейменов ушбу кодекслар фуқаролик кодексларига қўшимча сифатида қабул қилинган ва фуқаролик-ҳуқуқий ҳужжат ҳисобланган ҳамда хусусий ҳуқуқ қонун актлари ҳисобланган, деб таъкидлаб ўтган. Баъзи олимлар фикрларига кўра, Франция Тижорат кодекси кўпроқ формал характерга эга бўлиб бормоқда. Чунки реал иқтисодий сектор махсус қонунчилик билан кўп даражада тартибга солинмоқда. Шунингдек, баъзи махсус қонунларнинг қабул қилинганлиги, яъни корпоратив қонунчилик ва суғурта фаолиятини тартибга солиш бўйича алоҳида қонунлар қабул қилинганлиги сабабли Франция Тижорат кодекси аҳамияти пасайиб бормоқда, деган фикрлар мавжуд. Бунга эса франциялик йирик олим Д.Таллоннинг Тижорат кодекси "бўш қобик" дан иборат бўлиб қолган деган фикрлари келтирилади.

Шунингдек, Франция Тижорат кодексида банк операциялари, суғурта масалаларининг тартибга солинмаганлиги, шунингдек, сотув шартномаларига фақатгина битта модданинг ажратилганлиги мазкур қонун ҳужжатининг жиддий камчилиги эканлиги ҳақида олимлар фикри бериб ўтилган. Адолат учун шуни айтиб ўтиш зарурки, Франция Тижорат кодексининг ҳозирги ҳолатини ўрганиб чиқиб, юқорида берилган Д.Таллон томонидан айтилган фикрни қурол қилиб олган ҳолда Россия ва Козоғистон Республикасида Тадбиркорлик кодексини ишлаб чиқишга қарши фикрларнинг асослилигига шубҳа уйғонади. Негаки Тижорат кодексининг II китоби Францияда корпоратив ҳуқуқнинг қонуний манбаси бўлиб хизмат қилиши аниқ. Тўғри, Д.Таллон мақоласи 1980-йилда ёзилганда ушбу пайтда, яъни 1966-йилда компаниялар фаолиятига боғлиқ қоидалар қабул қилинган ва 2000 йилга қадар амалда бўлган. Кейинчалик эса яна Тижорат кодексига қайта киритилган ва унинг нормалари кучайтирилган.

Шу билан бирга, тадбиркор ўзининг иқтисодий фаолиятини амалга ошириш мобайнида бизнеснинг шаффоф бўлишини таъминлаши лозим. Жамиятнинг

иқтисодий, мулкӣ ҳолати тўғрисида тўлиқ ва ишончли ахборотни бериш ва уни максимал самарали қўллаб-қувватлаш мақсадида бизнеснинг шаффофлигини таъминлаш қуйидагиларни назарда тутди: 1) компания фаолияти устидан давлат назоратини амалга ошириш; 2) компаниянинг ҳисобдорлиги; 3) компаниянинг молиявий-иқтисодий ҳолати тўғрисидаги ахборотни ошкор қилиш. Ушбу мақсадларга эришиш учун кредит ташкилотлари, молия бозорининг бошқа профессионал иштирокчиларнинг улар томонидан ўтказиладиган операциялар тўғрисидаги ҳисобдорлиги, консолидарланган ҳисобдорликни тақдим этиш, молиявий ва саноат гуруҳлари, трансмиллий корпорацияларнинг молиявий ҳолати ва фаолияти тўғрисидаги ахборотни очиклашга оид кўплаб ва чуқур ишлаб чиқилган нормалар қабул қилинган.

Умуман олганда, хорижий мамлакатлар қонунчилигида юқорида таҳлил қилинган тамойилларнинг ҳар бири ҳақиқий иқтисодий реалликдан келиб чиқади ва инновацион иқтисодий ривожланиш ҳисобига такомиллашиб боради. Шу муносабат билан тадбиркорлик фаолиятини ҳуқуқий тартибга солишда тўғридан-тўғри амал қиладиган тамойилларни белгилаш ва уларга қатъий риоя қилиш механизмларини жорий этиш мақсадга мувофиқ бўлар эди.

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INVESTITSIYALARNI RIVOJLANTIRISH VA MOLIYALASHTIRISHDA
EKONOMETRIK MODELLASHTIRISH

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Annotatsiya: Milliy iqtisodiyotimiz va uning tarmoqlarida modellashtirish mohiyati muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Investitsiyalarni rivojlantirish va moliyalashtirishda biz albatta ekonometrik modellashtirishga tayanamiz. Ushbu maqolada ham aynan shu yo'nalish yoritib berishga harakat qilingan.

Kalit so'zlar: Moliya, investitsiya, modellashtirish, jarayon, hudud, mamlakat, ish, hajm, matematika, ekonometriya, savdo, respublika, milliy, bozor, tizim.

Har qanday mamlakatda investitsiyalar iqtisodiyotda barqarorligi, bandlikni ta'minlash, iqtisodiy o'sishga erishish, hududlar barqarorligini boshqarishda asosiy iqtisodiy ko'rsatkichlardan biridir. Mamlakatimizda so'ngi yillarda Respublikaga investitsiyalarni jalb qilish bo'yicha keng qamrovli investitsion strategiyalar amalga oshirilmogda. Yurtimiz iqtisodiyotida ro'y berayotgan jiddiy tarkibiy o'zgarishlar tashqi iqtisodiy ko'rsatkichlarda o'zining aniq ifodasini topmogda. Bu kabi iqtisodiy o'sishga erishishda, avalambor, keng ko'lamli, tizimli bozor islohotlarini joriy etish va xorijiy investitsiyalarni jalb qilish, iqtisodiyotda chuqur tarkibiy o'zgarishlarni amalga oshirish, ishlab chiqarishni modernizatsiya qilish va yangilash, biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlikni jadal rivojlantirishga qaratilganligi katta ahamiyatga egadir. Iqtisodiyotni modernizatsiyalash sharoitida o'zgarib turuvchi raqobat muhiti va bozor sharoitlarini ilg'ab olish, ularning mohiyati hamda qonuniyatlarini chuqur tahlil qilishda ekonometrik usullar va modellardan foydalanish yordamida makroiqtisodiy indikatorlarni prognozlash, ko'p variantli yechimlardan muqobil yechimni tanlash, tavakkalchilik va noaniqlik sharoitida optimal iqtisodiy qarorlar qabul qilish, keyinchalik, bu qarorlar bajarilishini kompyuter orqali monitoring qilish masalalarining nazariy va amaliy tomonlarini o'rganish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Iqtisodiy rivojlanishda ekonometrik modellashtirish iqtisodiyot bo'yicha chuqur fundamental tadqiqotlar olib borishga, iqtisodiy rivojlanish modellarini tuzishga imkon beradi. Milliy iqtisodiyotni yaxlit tizim tarzidagi matematik modellarini yaratish orqali unga tashqi ta'sirlar, jahonda yuz berayotgan inqirozning biznes sikllariga ta'sirini aniqlay oladigan va qarshi choralarini belgilash strategiyalarini ishlab chiqishga imkon beradi. Qo'yilgan muammoni nafaqat analitik ifodalab qolmasdan, balki axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalari asosida iqtisodiy jarayonlarning matematik modellarini tuza oladigan, milliy iqtisodiyotdagi tarmoqlar va korxonalarining biznes-jarayonlarini modellashtirishga ko'maklashadi. Iqtisodiyotimizda ekonometrik usullarni qo'llashdan asosiy maqsad ommaviy hodisalar va jarayonlar haqida ularni kuzatish yoki eksperimentlar natijasida olingan ma'lumotlar asosida xulosalar hosil qilish va ular asosida

ekonometrik modellashtirishni tuzishdan iborat Bu statistik xulosalar alohida tajribalarga tegishli bo'lmagan, balki tadqiq qilinayotgan hodisani keltirib chiqaruvchi shart-sharoitlarning doimiy ekanligi shu hodisani umumiy tavsiflari haqidagi da'volardan iborat.

Biz ekonometrik usullar yordamida moddiy, mehnat va pul resurslaridan oqilona foydalana olamiz. Shuningdek iqtisodiy va tabiiy fanlarni rivojlantirishda yetakchi vosita bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Bugungi kunda ekonometrik modellar yordamida iqtisodiy jarayonlarni faqat chuqur tahlil qilibgina qolmasdan, balki ularning yangi o'rganilmagan qonuniyatlarini ham ochishga imkoni yaratamiz. Shu bilan birgalikda ular yordamida iqtisodiyotning kelgusidagi rivojlanishini oldindan aytib berish mumkin. Asosiy ekonometrik usullar – bu matematik statistika usullari va ekonometrik usullardir. Ekonometrik modellashtirish quyidagi ilmiy yo'nalishlar kompleksidir:

- iqtisodiy nazariya;
- ehtimollar nazariyasi;
- matematik statistika;

- kompyuter texnologiyalari.

Iqtisodiy jarayonlarni bajarilishini aniqlovchi, ta'sir o'tkazuvchi asosiy sabablarni ochish va tushunib etish, ularning ta'siri va o'zaro ta'sirni aniqlash - bu tahlil qilinayotgan obyektning xo'jalik faoliyati xususiyatlariga tushunib yetishdir. Tahlil jarayonida xo'jalik faoliyatiga ta'sir etuvchi asosiy omillar aniqlanib va xarakterlanib qolmasdan, balki ularning ta'sir darajasi ham miqdoriy o'lchanadi. Iqtisodiy jarayonlarni tahlil qilishda har qadamda o'zgaruvchi qiymatlar bilan ish ko'rishga to'g'ri keladi. Iqtisodiy o'zgaruvchilar sifat va miqdoriy xususiyatlarga ega bo'lib, bir-biridan funksional bog'lanish ko'rinishida bo'lishi mumkin. Iqtisodiy ko'rsatkichlarning miqdoriy munosabatlari va funksional bog'lanishlarini o'rganish ekonometrikaning asosiy vazifalaridan biri hisoblanadi. Ammo, iqtisodiy hodisalar va ko'rsatkichlar o'rtasidagi bog'lanishlar hamma vaqt ham funksional ko'rinishda ifodalanishdan yiroq bo'lishi mumkin. Bunday holda ko'pincha korrelyatsiya bog'lanishlari bilan ishlashga to'g'ri keladi, Bunday bog'lanish shunisi bilan xarakterlanadiki, ushbu ko'rsatkichga o'rganilayotgan asosiy omillardan tashqari boshqa, qo'shimcha omillar ham ta'sir ko'rsatadi, ularni ajratish va ko'rsatayotgan ta'siri harakatmi uslubiy ajratish (izolyatsiya) imkoniyati doimo ham bo'lavermaydi. Bunday bog'lanishlar korrelyatsiya va regressiya tahlili yordamida o'rganiladi. Asosiy ekonometrik usullarga quyidagi usullar kiradi:

Matematik statistika usullari. U quyidagi usullarga bo'linadi:

- a) dispersion tahlil;
 - b) korrelyatsiya tahlili;
 - v) regressiya tahlili;
 - g) omilli tahlil;
 - d) indekslar nazariyasi.
2. Ekonometrik usullar:
- a) iqtisodiy o'sish nazariyasi;

b) ishlab chiqarish funksiyasi nazariyasi;

v) talab va taklif tahlili. Ekonometrik modellashtirish hozirgi davrda iqtisodiy rivojlanishning matematik usullarini takomillashtirishda, iqtisodiy sikllilikni asoslash, talab va taklif ko'rsatkichlarini hisoblash, talabning o'zgaruvchanlik xususiyatlarini baholash, ishlab chiqarish sarfxarajatlarini va jamg'arish sur'atlari o'zgarishlarini tahlil etish, ishlab chiqarishning tarmoqlararo bog'likdigidini o'rganishda va boshqalar masalalarni tadqiq va taxlil etishda qo'llaniladi.

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PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF AGGRESSION IN PRIMARY
SCHOOL CHILDREN

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Annotation: Причины детской агрессии могут быть разными: семейные проблемы, неблагоприятная школьная обстановка, травмы и стрессовые ситуации, недостаток родительской любви и заботы, трудности в развитии и т. д. Однако на проявление агрессивного поведения существенное влияние оказывает психологический склад ребенка. Например, у молодых людей, которые часто теряют контроль над своими эмоциями, борются с самоконтролем и им трудно адекватно выразить свои эмоции, может развиться агрессивное поведение. Кроме того, молодые люди, ощущающие несправедливость и бессилие, могут действовать агрессивно в ответ на действия своего окружения.

Bolalarning tajovuzkorligi sabablari har xil bo'lishi mumkin: oilaviy muammolar, noqulay maktab muhiti, travma va stressli vaziyatlar, ota-ona mehrining etishmasligi va g'amxo'rliqi, rivojlanishdagi qiyinchiliklar va boshqalar. Biroq, bolaning psixologik tuzilishi tajovuzkor xatti-harakatlarning namoyon bo'lishiga sezilarli ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Masalan, tez-tez o'z his-tuyg'ularini nazorat qilishni yo'qotadigan, o'zini tuta olmaslik bilan kurashadigan va his-tuyg'ularini etarli darajada etkazishda qiynaladigan yoshlar zo'ravonlik xatti-harakatlarini rivojlantirishi mumkin. Bundan tashqari, adolatsizlik va kuchsizlikni his qilgan yoshlar atrofdagilarga javoban zo'ravonlik qilishlari mumkin.

The causes of child aggression might vary: family problems, an unfavorable school environment, trauma and stressful situations, a lack of parental love and care, developmental difficulties, etc. However, a child's psychological makeup has a significant impact on how aggressive behavior manifests. For instance, youngsters who frequently lose control of their emotions, struggle with self-control, and find it difficult to adequately communicate their emotions may develop violent behavior. Additionally, youngsters who sense unfairness and powerlessness may act violently in response to their surroundings.

Ключевые слова:

Агрессия, начальная школа, психологические особенности, стресс, самооценка, эмоциональная вспышка, развитие ребенка

Aggression, primary school, psychological characteristics, stress, self-esteem, emotional outburst, child development

Agressiya, boshlang'ich maktab, psixologik xususiyatlar, stress, o'z-o'zini hurmat qilish, hissiy portlash, bolaning rivojlanishi

Children that exhibit aggression act in ways that try to hurt other people or things. Physical (punches, bites, kicks), intellectual (joking about one's subpar grades), verbal (insults, threats), passive (ignorance, refusal to communicate, boasting), etc. are just a few ways it could show up. Children's aggression may be brought on by a variety of factors, including family problems, subpar school settings, accidents and stressful events, parental

neglect, violations of the child's developmental rights, and more. However, the emergence of aggressive behavior is greatly influenced by the child's psychological traits. Children who frequently lose control of their emotions, struggle with self-discipline, or lack the skills to express their emotions properly, for instance, may act aggressively. Additionally, youngsters who sense unfairness and helplessness are willing to behave aggressively.

In order to stop child violence, it's important to consider their psychological development and support their growth in the areas of self-management, emotional control, and healthy emotional expression. Additionally, it's critical to establish a welcoming environment in the home and at school where the child will feel secure and cherished. Many parents, teachers, nurturers, and psychologists are concerned about the occurrence of primary school-aged children acting aggressively. Despite the fact that a child's violent conduct may be brought on by a variety of factors, psychological traits are crucial in this process. Low self-esteem is one of the factors that might lead to violence in children. Children who lack self-assurance and academic accomplishment may behave aggressively to stand out from the crowd and show their strength. Also, aggression can be associated with an unwillingness to obey rules or authorities.

Stress can also be a factor in aggression. Children who are exposed to stressful events at home or at school may exhibit violent conduct as a means to cope. For instance, if a child feels insecure and powerless in family life, he may start acting aggressively toward his classmates. Due to a variety of reasons, including peer pressure, academic challenges, and familial issues, some kids may experience stress. The child may become more agitated and violent as a result of this stress. Studies reveal that youngsters who endure high amounts of stress are more prone to demonstrate aggressive conduct. For instance, a study by Bongers et al. (2004) discovered that kids who are under a lot of stress at home are more prone to display violent behavior at school. A study by Bongers et al. (2004) was conducted in the Netherlands involving 379 children aged 8 to 13 years.

Questionnaires were utilized to determine the presence of family issues, such as disputes between parents, divorce, illness, or loss of a loved one, in order to gauge the study participants' stress levels. Children's violent conduct was evaluated using questionnaires, which allowed for the detection of peer aggressiveness as well as verbal and physical aggression. According to the study's findings, kids who endure a lot of stress at home are more likely to act aggressively at school. aggressiveness against peers as well as physical and verbal aggressiveness were examples of this. The research supported the idea that one of the factors contributing to childhood violence may be household stress. But the creators of the study note that it is necessary to take into account other factors, such as upbringing, environment, etc., which can also play an important role in the formation of aggressive behavior in children.

According to certain studies, brain activity problems may be linked to childhood violence. For instance, anomalies in the frontal lobes of the brain may cause certain kids to struggle with emotional and behavioral regulation. Studies like the one by Tremblay et al. (2004), which found a connection between physical aggressiveness in early childhood and brain abnormalities, support this. Additionally, according to a study by Dodge and Coie

(1987), socio-informational elements are crucial for the growth of both reactive and proactive aggression in young children.

There are a lot of ways to deal with children's aggression. Let's look at some:

1. Understanding and communication. In order for the child to talk about his issues and feelings, it's crucial to build an honest and trustworthy relationship with him. Parents' compassion and understanding will make the child feel safe and less stressed. It's crucial to remember that young children in primary school require encouragement from loved ones as they navigate the 7-year-old crisis.

2. Establishing guidelines and limits. Parents should set firm limits and unambiguous norms of conduct for their children. This will teach the youngster that his actions have repercussions and that he must take responsibility for them. The restrictions must be reasonable and the rules must have clear limitations.

3. Supporting appropriate conduct. In order for the youngster to comprehend and feel that his activities are significant and appreciated, it is vital to reward positive behavior. It can only be some words of encouragement, a small prize, or some small praise.

4. Developing emotional control abilities. The young person must learn how to control their emotions and express their sentiments in healthy ways. Sports, dance, or other forms of physical exercise can fit this description.

5. Professional assistance. If the child's violent behavior issue persists, a specialist, such as a psychologist or teacher, must be consulted. They will help to identify the causes of the child's behavior and develop an individual correction program.

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Abstract: *The article describes the research on the improvement of the temporary ditching device. In order to reduce the traction resistance of the channel and improve the channel quality, two straight discs are installed in front of the channel. During the excavation, the slope of the temporary ditch was maintained at the required level due to the partial disintegration of the soil layer due to the rotational movement of the disk, and the issue of maintaining the uniformity of the temporary ditch side wall was discussed.*

Agriculture is one of the most important sectors for economic development, employment and income growth. Therefore, measures are being taken in the Republic to develop agriculture on the basis of modern requirements and strategic approaches.

The Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the Oliy Majlis of December 29, 2020 emphasizes the further development of agriculture and water management, as well as all other sectors. A number of important tasks have been identified, such as modernization of agriculture, digitization, increase of land productivity, introduction of modern agro-technologies, increase of land area by five times with introduction of water-saving technologies [1].

Today, special attention is paid to further improvement of melioration condition of irrigated lands, development of irrigation network, wide introduction of intensive methods, above all, modern techniques and technologies saving water and resources to the sphere of agricultural production. In this regard, the application of modern water-saving technologies, the maintenance of irrigation networks in a state of constant technical downtime, the creation and production of energy-saving techniques and technologies is of great importance.

It is known that the improvement of land reclamation, increasing crop yields depends on self-irrigation. Irrigation networks are used to irrigate agricultural crops. Irrigation networks are divided into permanent and temporary networks according to the period of use. Temporary irrigation networks will be removed at the beginning of the irrigation season and leveled at the end of the irrigation season. To dig temporary networks, levelers are used: they make the channel 20 - 40 l / sec. and 100 - 200 l / sec. is selected taking into account the water permeability [2,3,5].

In irrigated lands in Central Asia, the method of irrigation of agricultural crops above the soil level (rut and corridor invasion) is widely used, and interim irrigation networks are placed in cross-and longitudinal schemes on the irrigation site, depending on the states of the location.

Longitudinal positioning schemes are used on lands where the slope is smaller than 0,002 (figure 1.2 a). On such lands, the plot divider is taken in the direction of the largest



slope, while the interim arcs are taken in the direction of the slope perpendicular to the height horizons, and the slopes in the direction of the smallest slope. Beshamaks are built on the oars without a parallel, water from each of them is distributed to 5-6 irrigation racks. Watering egos are opened in the direction of a large slope of the place, that is, they are parallel to the direction of the interim arc.

In order to prevent the washing of the soil under the influence of irrigation water on lands with a large slope, interim irrigation networks are placed in a cross-sectional scheme. On such lands, the plot divider is obtained perpendicular or sloping relative to the height horizons. The spikes are taken in the direction at a small angle to the horizons, and the irrigation curves are taken perpendicular to it. Bunda is distributed directly from the oars to the fattening rags.

The recommended moderate dimensions of temporary irrigation networks are given in Table 1 (NT Laktayev).

Table 1. The main indicators of the disease (information N T Laktayev)

Indicators of temporary ditch	Placement scheme	
	longitudinal	transverse
Maximum length, m	600-800	400
Minimum length, m	300-400	300
Maximum water consumption, l / sec.	60	40
Minimum water consumption, l / sec.	10	10
Distance between temporary ditches, m	70	according to the length of the edge

The depth of the ditch should not exceed 30 cm and the walls should be horizontal, ie the slope should be around 1: 4, so that agricultural machinery can pass through the temporary networks.

To date, many types of devices for the formation of interim irrigation networks in agriculture have been created and are being used in production.

UKP-rated thresholds and interim channel forming device are aggregated in the position of the tractor trailer, applied in order to open the interim ditch or form thresholds in irrigation areas on account of changing the working body condition. Depending on whether the dimensions of the formed interim slab or pawl are installed in RAM, respectively, the depth of access to the soil is adjusted by the recessed pull above the device.

The GPU-2000 a duty pawl forming device has universal RAM, which can be replaced by working bodies, that is, a two-way submersible channel digger, a two-way submersible pawl forming machine, a sink and a recessed working bodies. This device is aggregated in the trailer position to 4-5 class tractors, such as DT-54, DT-75, t-750 mm. it is used in the formation of pawls with a height of up to. The working depth is up to 300 mm, the working volume is 1,2-1,6 km/h.

Currently, the kzu – 0,3 d threshing device is widely used in the separation of fields into small contours with the help of thresholds in order to prepare the fields emptied from the crop and plowed for autumn saline washing and spring irrigation. This device is aggregated to MTZ-80.1, DT-54A, MXM-140 and other similar types of 3-4 class tractors, and the working output is 1.2 km/h (figure 1.4) [6].

Trailer-mounted channel digging machines are mainly in the grills of the first group, with a depth of 0,8...Eni of the channel bottom of 1,2 m 0,2...It is designed for digging channels up to 0,4 m.

In order to create temporary irrigation networks for irrigating crops in irrigated agriculture of the country, ditches KOP-500A, KZU-0.5, KPU-2000A, KBN-0.35, KZU-0.3 are used. These dredgers are required to dig the soil, lift the excavated soil and place it on the edge of the canal and push it, as well as level and smooth its surface, as well as ensure its slope [6,7]. Analysis of these ditches shows that digging ditches in hard areas requires a lot of energy, in areas with low humidity, the increase in the amount of large lumps and the loss of geometric shape as a result of deformation of the work equipment, the large amount of energy required to pull the work equipment during the digging of the ditch, the magnitude of soil resistance.

In view of the above, in order to increase the efficiency of the temporary ditch excavator, proper discs were installed on the front of the dump to reduce the soil softening resistance and improve the quality of the soil fraction and slope. (Figure 1) In view of the above, in order to increase the efficiency of the temporary ditch excavator, proper discs were installed on the front of the dump to reduce the soil softening resistance and improve the quality of the soil fraction and slope. (Figure 1) In view of the above, in order to increase the efficiency of the temporary ditch excavator, proper discs were installed on the front of the dump to reduce the soil softening resistance and improve the quality of the soil fraction and slope. (Figure 1)

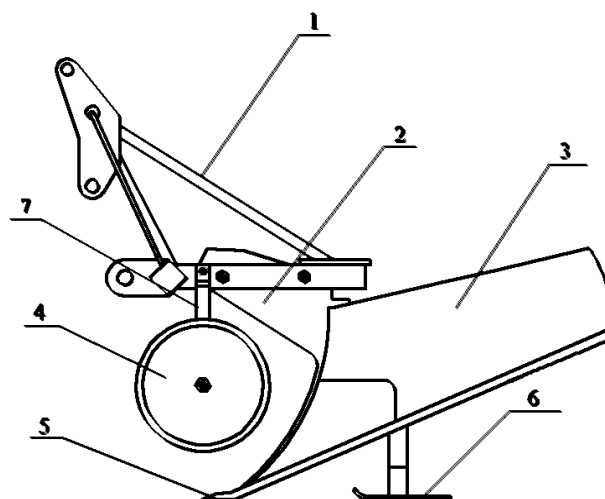


Figure 1: General view of an improved temporary ditch

Advanced ditch frame 1, main working equipment frame 2, overturner 3, straight discs 4, lemex 5, ski 6, disc o mounted on its front at a distance of 30 - 35 cm from each other The installed racks consist of 7. The straight discs are mounted to the racks 7 using a mounting

bracket – arrow [4]. The technological process of operation of the advanced trench is as follows: the trench is mounted on the back of the tractor and put into operation. Due to the forward movement of the tractor, the working equipment is lowered to the ground at a certain depth. In the process of digging a temporary ditch, the cutting straight discs, placed at a certain distance from each other, sink into the soil and cut the soil in front of the overturning at a specified depth by rotating around its axis as a result of contact with the soil. The cut soil layer is pushed sideways using a roller to form a channel. As a result, the tensile strength of the unit is reduced during operation. During the excavation of the ditch, a quality ditch is formed as a result of ensuring the uniformity of the slope and geometric shape of the side of the ditch due to the cutting of the soil layer using discs [8,9].

The force required to cut the soil using discs can be determined by the following formula:

$$P = T + rp_1(\cos \theta_2 - \cos \theta_3) + rp_2(\cos \theta_2 - \cos \theta_1) + rp_1(1 - \cos \theta_1) + f_1rp_1(\sin \theta_2 - \sin \theta_3) + f_1rp_1 \cdot \sin \theta_1 \quad (1)$$

here $T = 2fqS$ - friction force on the side surfaces of the disc cutter (kg);

(q is the normal pressure of the soil on the side surface kg/cm^2);

S is the segment surface (cm^2) determined by the depth of sinking of the disc cutter;

f - coefficient of soil friction with metal);

r - disc cutter radius (cm);

p_1 - specific pressure at sliding by cutting using a cutter (kg/cm)

p_2 - specific pressure at shear without shear (kg/cm)

f_1 - coefficient of friction of peat soil along the cutter

$\theta_1, \theta_2, \theta_3$, - central angles determined by the following dependencies:

$$\cos \theta_0 = \frac{r}{r + \Delta r}, \quad \cos \theta_1 = \theta_0 - \varphi_1, \quad \theta_2 = \theta_0 + \varphi_1, \quad \cos \theta_3 = \frac{r - h}{r},$$

Then $\Delta r = \frac{Er}{1 - E}$, - the distance from the lower end of the base diameter to the

instantaneous rotation pole (E - slip coefficient, φ_1 - angle of friction of the peat along the cutter, h - depth of run with a disc cutter, cm).

The formula allows you to determine the total amount of cutting movements with discs, as well as its components - cutting with a knife and frictional movements on the side surfaces of the cutter. As the diameter of the discs increases, the cutting action of the soil decreases unless other conditions change. Spherical discs (concave) rotate freely around the horizontal and oblique axis under the influence of the reactive resistance of the soil during the input movement of the device. The speed of any point on the disk can be determined by geometrically adding the input speed of the device and the rotational speed of that point around the instantaneous rotation pole.

The reaction forces acting on the transverse disc are bent by the frictional force on the side surface caused by the force and pressure applied to the blade. They can be applied to two forces: a disk disk lying in a plane and a disk disk lying on a parallel axis of rotation, and a disk disk intersecting a plane at the center of gravity of the segment, which are

determined by the depth of sinking. These forces cannot be brought into an equally moving element. Therefore, their size cannot be determined analytically [10]. A solution to this problem can be found if we add additional equations to the static equilibrium based on the theory of material distortion. Then the magnitude of the transverse gravitational motion can be determined by the following expression:

$$P = 2p_2 r \left(1 - \cos \frac{\theta}{2}\right) \cos \alpha + k_4 S \frac{\cos \rho}{\cos^2 \left(\frac{\delta + \varphi + \rho}{2}\right)} \cdot [\operatorname{tg} \varphi \cos \alpha + \sin(\delta + \varphi) \sin \alpha], \quad (2)$$

here r - disk radius (cm);

p_2 - Specific resistance of soil to shear with a non-slip blade;

α - Mounting angle of the discs to the line of gravity;

S - Segment area (cm²) determined by the sinking depth of the disk;

k_4 - Soil shear resistance (kg / cm²);

φ - Angle of friction of the soil with the metal;

ρ - Angle of friction of the soil with the soil;

$\delta = i + \varepsilon$ (ε - back corner, i - front corner);

θ - central corner.

$$\cos \theta = \frac{r - h}{r},$$

Where h is the disk travel depth.

The study of gravity and agronomic evaluation of the quality of disk drive performance showed that:

- 1) As the diameter of the disc increases, the gravitational force as well as the force per disc decreases;
- 2) As the mounting angle between the discs and the gravity line increases, the total power, the power per disc, and the unit coverage also increase.
- 3) In this case, the total power can be calculated by the following relationship:

$$P' = P'_0 + 10\alpha^{1.15}, \quad (3)$$

here P'_0 - $\alpha = 0$ gravity under conditions;

α - the angle of installation of the discs relative to the line of gravity;

As the distance between the disks increases, the gravitational resistance per unit of coverage decreases, and the gravitational resistance per disk increases as each disk passes through an independent space.

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4-kurs

Annotasiya: Mazkur maqolada sharqona ta'lim tizimining tarbiyaviy jihatlari ilmiy-nazariy tadqiq etilgan. Shuningdek, sharqona ta'lim tizimining tarbiyaviy jihatlarning roliga qaratilgan ustuvor vazifalar atroflicha tahlil qilingan.

Kalit so'zlar: ta'lim va tarbiya, sharqona ta'lim, jadidlar, zamonaviy ta'lim, insonparvarlik, gumanizim, ta'lim tizimi, tarbiya tizimi.

Yurtimiz taraqqiyotida ta'lim, tarbiya va insoniylik tamoyillari nihoyatda asosiy ustun rolini o'ynaydi. Tarixan shakillangan ta'lim va tarbiya tizimi xalqimiz tomonidan qadryatlarimiz asoslariga ulanib ketgan. Bu esa sharqona ta'limning o'ziga xos xususiyatini namoyon qiladi. Sharqona ta'lim o'zining taraqqiyot nuqtasini IX –XII asrlarda va uzulishlar natijasida XV – XVI asrlarda ko'rsatgan bo'lsa, keying davrlarda Rossiya imperiyasi va Sobiq Ittifoqning shovinistik imperalistik siyosati natijasida inqiroz holatiga kirib qoldi. Bu davirda amalga oshirilgan jarayonlar natijasida yurtimizda jadidchilik harakatlari vujudga kelib sharqona ta'lim tizimini yangitdan zamonaviy ruhda uyg'otish davrini boshlab berishdi. Shu o'rinda ma'rifatparvar jadidbobomiz Mahmudxo'ja Behbudiyning 1914-yilda «Oyna» jurnali orqali «Muhtaram yoshlarga murojaat» e'lon qilib, unda, jumladan, bunday deganlarini eslasak bo'ladi: «Muhtaram birodarlar! Barchamizga oftob kabi ravshan va ayondurki, makotib (maktab – tahr.) – taraqqiyning boshlang'ichi, madaniyat va saodatning darvozasidir. Har bir millat eng avval, makotibi ibtidoiysini (eski maktabini – tahr.) zamoncha isloh etib ko'payturmaguncha taraqqiy yo'lig'a kirub madaniyatdan foydalanmas. Madaniyati hoziradan (zamonaviy madaniyatdan – tahr.) mahrum qolub, sanoye' va maorif salohi ila (san'at va ma'rifat quroli bilan – tahr.) qurollanmagan millat esa, dunyoda rohat va saodat yuzini ko'rolmas», [1] Mahmudxo'ja Behbudiy kabi jadidlarimizning sa'y-harakatlari bilan ta'lim tizimida o'ziga xos bo'lgan ajoyib zamonaviy ta'lim tizimiga asos solindi. Bu asoslar mustaqillikka erishganimizdan keyin milliy ta'lim tizimimizni shakillanishida asos bo'ldi. Mustaqillik sharofati bilan faqatgina jadidlar davrida asos bo'lgan ta'lim tizimi emas balki, hozirgi davr zamonaviy ta'lim tizmi ham milliy ta'lim tizimimizga kirib bordi. Bu esa albatta jadidlarimiz tomonidan ilgari surilgan insonparvarlik asosiga qurilgan ta'lim bilan zamonaviy gumanistik ta'limning asoslari bir ekanligi bilan bog'liqdir.

Darhaqiqat zamonaviy ta'limning shakillanishi natijasida vujudga kelgan ta'limdagi yutuqlar misli ko'rilmagan darajada yuqori nuqtalarga chiqib bordi. Bunda ta'lim jarayoning o'ziga xos nuqtalari va ko'rinishlarini misol qilib olishimiz mumkin.

Bu esa O'zbekiston Milliy ta'lim tizimini ham o'z o'rnida zamonaviy ko'rinishlarda o'zgarib borganini ko'rsatadi. Bunga misol tariqasida O'zbekiston Respublikasi Konstitutsiyasi va O'zbekiston Respublikasida qabul qilinga 2019-yil sentyabrdagi "Ta'lim to'g'risida"gi qonun va boshqa ko'plab huquq normalarini misol qilib olishimiz mumkin. Bu qonunlarga zamonaviy ta'lim turlari kiritilib zamonaviy ta'lim jarayonini amalga oshirish ishlari jadalik bilan amalga oshirilayotganini qonun normalarida belgilanganligi. Shu bilan birga davlatimiz tomonidan amalga oshiralayotgan ta'lim islohotlari ta'limning sofligini, xalqaro doiradagi qonunlarni va ta'lim islohatlarini O'zbekiston hudududa izchilik bilan olib borilayotganini ko'rsatadi. Bu ishlarning huquqiy jihatdan belgilangan normalarga to'xtaladigan bo'lsak Konstitutsiyamizning 50-moddasida "...Davlat uzluksiz ta'lim tizimi, uning har xil turlari va shakllari, davlat va nodavlat ta'lim tashkilotlari rivojlanishini ta'minlaydi..."[2] deb ta'kidlab qo'yilgan.

Shu o'rinda maqolamizning ilmiy asosiga to'xtaladigan bo'lsak ta'lim jarayonining sharqonaligi ta'lim va tarbiyada ko'rinadi. Bu so'zimizga misol qilib quydagi O'zbekiston Respublikasining Birinchi Prezidenti Islom Karimovning quydagi so'zlarini keltirib o'tamiz: «Ta'limni tarbiyadan, tarbiyani esa ta'limdan ajratib bo'lmaydi – bu sharqona qarash, sharqona hayot falsafasi»[3]

O'zbekiston Respublikasida amalga oshirilayotgan ta'limdagi o'ziga xos jarayonlar negizi ta'lim va tarbiyaning uzluksiz davom etishi g'oyasiga asoslanadi. Bizga ma'lumki, bizga mansub bo'lgan Sharq xalqlari maktabga, umuman, ta'lim muassasasiga, bolaga faqat ta'lim beruvchi, ilm-u hunar o'rgatuvchi maskan deb emas, balki inson shaxsini tarbiyalovchi, uni har tomonlama barkamol etib shakllantiruvchi qutlug' dargoh deb ham qaragan. Chunki aqli, bilim bo'lish insonning bir ziynati hisoblansa, mana shu bilm va aqlni ezgulik yo'lida ishlatish, eng muhimi – odob-axloqni, mehr-oqibatni, insoniylikni hayotiy e'tiqod deb bilish kishining ma'naviy ko'rki sanaladi. O'zbekistonda qilinayotgan ta'lim islohatlar zamonaviy ruh o'zida mujassamlashtirgan bo'lsada, lekin sharqona tarbiya tizimini ham o'zida mujassamlashtirgandir. Shuning uchun ham sharqona tarbiyani zamonaviy tarbiya bilan mujassamlashtira olgan jadidlarimizdan hisoblangan Abdulla Avloniy o'zining "Turkiy guliston yoxud axloq" asarida tarbiyaning uch turi haqida ma'lumot berib o'tgan. Ularga badan tarbiyasini, fikr tarbiyasi, axloq tarbiyasi kabi tarbiya turlarini misol qilib takidlangan. Hozirgi zamonaviy ta'limda bu jihatlarga ham e'tibor berilayotganligi o'tgan asrda jadid bobolarimiz tomonidan ilgari surilgan ta'lim tizimi qanchalik to'g'ri ekanligini isbotlab bermoqda.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, sharqona ta'lim tizimining tarbiyaviy jihatlari hozirgi kunda nafaqat sharq xalqlari tomonidan balki Ovropa xalqlari tomonidan ham qizg'in va muzokaralarga boy tarzda o'rganilmoqda. Sharqona ta'lim-tarbiya tadqiqotlari natijasida erishilgan yutuqlar butun dunyoni lol qoldirmoqda.

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THE HEROIC ARCHETYPE: EXPLORING AMIR TIMUR'S CHARACTER IN
ENGLISH EPICS

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Abstract: *This article delves into the enduring appeal of the heroic archetype within the realm of English epics, as exemplified by the character of Amir Timur—also known as Tamerlane. Throughout history, the heroic archetype has been a source of inspiration, embodying traits of courage, honor, and leadership. Amir Timur, a prominent historical figure renowned for his conquests, becomes a captivating subject of exploration as he is portrayed within the narratives of English epics. The study investigates how Amir Timur's character aligns with the characteristics of the heroic archetype. Drawing from historical records and literary adaptations, the analysis explores his journey through challenges, his display of resilience, and the moral dilemmas he confronts. By examining his character within the context of the heroic journey, the study uncovers how he navigates the complex landscapes of leadership and ethics.*

Keywords: *heroic archetype, Amir Timur, English epics, character traits, leadership qualities, courage, determination, strategic brilliance, historical records, heroic figure, challenges, resilience, hero's journey, moral dilemmas, transformation, enduring relevance, literature, universal ideals.*

Introduction: In the annals of literature, the heroic archetype stands as an enduring symbol of human aspiration, valor, and nobility. Across cultures and epochs, the archetype has been a steadfast beacon, inspiring generations with its depiction of individuals who rise above challenges, displaying unwavering courage, and embodying the highest ideals of honor and leadership. Among the pantheon of historical figures, Amir Timur—known to the world as Tamerlane—sits as a colossus, his legacy echoing through the corridors of time. As the leader of mighty conquests and an emblem of an era, his life and character have become a source of fascination for authors, transcending the boundaries of history into the realm of literature. In this exploration, we venture into the heart of the heroic archetype, tracing its resplendent presence within English epics and discerning its reflection in the enigmatic character of Amir Timur. As the pages of literature unfold, we encounter a figure whose valor, strategies, and audacity parallel the traits celebrated within the heroic archetype. We delve into the narrative tapestry of English epics, where Amir Timur's character assumes multifaceted dimensions, resonating with qualities that transcend time and culture. His story, deeply rooted in historical chronicles, becomes a canvas upon which authors paint the hues of heroism, resilience, and the unyielding pursuit of greatness. Beyond being a conqueror of lands, Amir Timur emerges as a conqueror of hearts, leaving an indelible mark on the literary landscape. This exploration unveils not only his own journey through trials and tribulations but also how his character navigates the moral dilemmas of his era—a hallmark of the heroic journey. Through the lens of English epics, we witness his transformation, his code of honor, and the challenges that forge his path. In doing so, we

bridge the chasm between history and fiction, discovering how Amir Timur's legacy, cast against the tapestry of epic literature, stands as a testament to the enduring power of the heroic archetype.

The concept of the heroic archetype stands as a timeless cornerstone within the realm of literature, embodying universal ideals of bravery, virtue, and noble pursuit. Rooted in the collective human psyche, this archetype serves as a narrative template that transcends cultural boundaries and epochs, resonating with readers throughout history. The heroic archetype portrays individuals who navigate adversity with unwavering courage, who embody qualities that inspire and ignite the human spirit. Whether in ancient myths, medieval legends, or modern narratives, the heroic archetype remains a powerful vessel for storytelling, reflecting the inherent human yearning for greatness and the triumph of good over evil. As we embark on a journey to explore Amir Timur's character within the context of the heroic archetype in English epics, we peel back the layers of valor, resilience, and honor that define this enduring literary motif. Through this exploration, we unveil the ways in which Amir Timur's portrayal echoes the universal essence of the heroic archetype, forging a connection between history and fiction that reverberates through time.

The purpose of this article is to delve into the narrative tapestry of English epics and examine how the character of Amir Timur—historically known as Tamerlane—aligns with the resplendent traits of the heroic archetype. Through a meticulous analysis of his portrayal within these narratives, we seek to unravel the intricate threads that interlace his character with the enduring ideals of courage, honor, and leadership. By tracing his journey through challenges, dilemmas, and triumphs, we aim to illuminate the ways in which Amir Timur's depiction within English epics resonates with the overarching essence of the heroic archetype. In doing so, we endeavor to bridge the realms of history and fiction, shedding light on the timeless appeal of this literary motif and its capacity to inspire, captivate, and unite readers across cultures and eras.

The heroic archetype, an enduring motif woven into the fabric of literature, embodies a set of distinctive characteristics that transcend time, culture, and genre. At its core, this archetype encapsulates traits that elevate individuals to the status of legendary figures, inspiring admiration and serving as symbols of virtue and courage. Central to the heroic archetype is the presence of unwavering courage and bravery in the face of adversity. Heroes are individuals who confront challenges head-on, displaying an indomitable spirit that remains unshaken, regardless of the obstacles before them. Their actions often exemplify selflessness, reflecting a commitment to the greater good and a willingness to make personal sacrifices for the benefit of others. The heroic archetype also includes a strong moral compass. Heroes are guided by a sense of honor, integrity, and a commitment to ethical principles. Their actions are rooted in a profound understanding of right and wrong, and they serve as beacons of morality, inspiring those around them to emulate their virtuous behavior. Furthermore, heroes often possess exceptional qualities that set them apart from ordinary individuals. These qualities may encompass exceptional physical prowess, intellectual acumen, or leadership skills. Heroes wield their abilities not for personal gain, but to champion noble causes and defend those in need. The archetype frequently involves a transformative journey or quest, where the hero embarks on a path of

growth and self-discovery. This journey is marked by trials, tests of character, and encounters with allies and adversaries that shape the hero's development. Through these experiences, the hero evolves, gaining wisdom and insight that contribute to their eventual triumph. In essence, the heroic archetype weaves a narrative of valor, resilience, and virtue—a narrative that transcends cultural boundaries and resonates with the human desire for greatness. As we embark on our exploration of Amir Timur's character within English epics, we look to discern the presence of these enduring characteristics that illuminate his alignment with this revered literary motif.

The heroic archetype, a motif of extraordinary human qualities and noble deeds, has transcended the confines of culture and era, emerging as a recurring theme across the tapestry of literature. Its universal appeal lies in its ability to resonate with fundamental aspects of the human experience, regardless of geographical boundaries or historical contexts.

Throughout history, cultures across the globe have revered figures who embody the heroic archetype. From ancient myths and legends, such as Hercules and Gilgamesh, to more modern narratives like King Arthur and Robin Hood, the archetype takes on various forms while retaining its core essence. These characters, whether divine or mortal, carry the torch of courage, sacrifice, and honor, serving as beacons of inspiration for generations. The timeless appeal of the heroic archetype is magnified by its adaptability to different cultural values and societal norms. Whether in the epic poems of Homer's Greece, the medieval chivalric romances of Europe, or the tales of heroism in Asian folklore, the archetype resonates by tapping into universal themes of human struggle, triumph, and virtue. In this way, the archetype becomes a conduit through which cultural values are communicated and celebrated. Moreover, the heroic archetype's presence in literature transcends eras, demonstrating its ability to captivate audiences across changing epochs. From ancient oral traditions to contemporary novels and films, the archetype continues to captivate imaginations and compel readers and viewers alike. This enduring quality speaks to its intrinsic connection with fundamental human aspirations, making it a theme that resonates across time. In the realm of English literature, the heroic archetype finds expression in epics like "Beowulf," "The Iliad," and "Paradise Lost." These works not only illustrate the archetype's recurrent appearance but also demonstrate its adaptability to the diverse contexts of each era. Similarly, the exploration of Amir Timur's character within English epics serves as another example of how the heroic archetype remains relevant and engaging within the framework of different cultures and time periods.

In conclusion, the recurrence of the heroic archetype in literature across cultures and eras underscores its timeless appeal and universal significance. As a symbol of courage, honor, and virtue, this motif transcends geographical and temporal boundaries, resonating with humanity's shared quest for greatness and inspiring narratives that continue to shape our understanding of the human experience.

Amir Timur's Character Traits: Amir Timur, a historical titan of the 14th century, emerges from the annals of history as a figure whose character resonates deeply with the contours of the heroic archetype. His portrayal within historical records and narratives

reveals a mosaic of character traits that align seamlessly with the archetype's enduring ideals of courage, leadership, determination, and strategic brilliance.

Leadership Qualities: Amir Timur's leadership prowess is emblematic of the heroic archetype's emphasis on guiding others with wisdom and conviction. He forged a vast empire by uniting diverse regions under his banner, a testament to his ability to rally followers and allies. His charismatic leadership cultivated loyalty and devotion, echoing the archetype's characteristic of inspiring unwavering dedication in those who followed his cause.

Courage in the Face of Adversity: The heroic archetype finds a resolute embodiment in Amir Timur's unwavering courage. His conquests, often against overwhelming odds, showcase his willingness to confront adversity head-on. From the challenges of terrain to formidable opponents, his unyielding spirit epitomizes the archetype's valorous disposition. The Battle of Ankara, where he defied the Ottoman Empire despite being outnumbered, stands as a testament to his audacious bravery.

Determination and Resilience: Amir Timur's determination to overcome obstacles mirrors the heroic archetype's emphasis on unwavering resolve. His journey was fraught with setbacks and trials, yet his unflagging determination propelled him forward. Whether recovering from injuries sustained in battle or overcoming logistical hurdles, his indomitable spirit exemplifies the archetype's insistence on surmounting challenges through sheer perseverance.

Strategic Brilliance: Strategic brilliance, a hallmark of the heroic archetype, finds manifestation in Amir Timur's military acumen. His meticulous planning, innovative tactics, and ability to exploit weaknesses in his adversaries mirror the archetype's emphasis on intelligence and foresight. The construction of the Tamerlane's Tower—a minaret built from the destroyed loot of his conquests—underscores his strategic vision that extended beyond the battlefield. Historical records and narratives provide ample evidence of these character traits. Chronicles penned by contemporaries and later accounts by historians paint a vivid portrait of Amir Timur's leadership, his daring exploits, and his unflinching commitment to his vision. His willingness to share the fruits of victory with his soldiers, and his diplomatic engagements with foreign rulers, further emphasize his embodiment of the archetype's values. In essence, Amir Timur's character not only mirrors the heroic archetype's qualities but also enriches the archetype's legacy with a historical figure who traversed the realms of both reality and legend. As we delve deeper into his portrayal within English epics, we unravel the interplay between historical reality and literary narrative, discovering how his character continues to shape our understanding of the heroic ideal.

Comparative Analysis: Timur in English Epics: The resonance of Amir Timur's character with the heroic archetype extends beyond historical records into the realm of English epics, where his portrayal assumes multifaceted dimensions that echo the enduring ideals of courage, leadership, and determination. In this section, we delve into select prominent English epics where Amir Timur's character graces the pages, examining the alignment of his persona with the heroic archetype while also delving into intriguing comparisons with other iconic heroic figures within these narratives.

Alignment with the Heroic Archetype: Amir Timur's character within these epics resonates with the core tenets of the heroic archetype. His courage in the face of daunting odds mirrors the valorous disposition often found in epic heroes. His leadership qualities, exemplified by his ability to rally armies and navigate complex political landscapes, align with the archetype's focus on inspiring others with a magnetic vision. His determination to forge an empire despite adversities mirrors the archetype's emphasis on unyielding resolve in the pursuit of noble goals.

Comparisons and Contrasts: In the presence of other heroic figures within these epics, Amir Timur's character acquires intriguing dimensions of similarity and contrast. As compared to other legendary heroes like King Arthur or Achilles, Timur stands as a figure deeply rooted in historical reality rather than myth. This contrast adds an air of authenticity to his portrayal, intertwining history and fiction in a distinctive manner.

Furthermore, Amir Timur's conquests and strategic brilliance align him more with figures like Odysseus or Alexander the Great, who navigated vast territories and encountered multifaceted challenges. While they diverge in their historical contexts, their shared leadership qualities and strategic minds create an engaging nexus of comparison within the realm of epic narratives. Amir Timur's depiction within these epics, whether embellished or historically faithful, serves as a testament to the timeless allure of the heroic archetype. As we explore his character's interplay with other heroes, we unravel the nuanced threads that connect the epic tradition across cultures and time periods, all while celebrating the universal qualities that unite these revered figures.

The Journey and Challenges: Amid the sweeping tapestry of Amir Timur's conquests, his path was fraught with challenges that tested his character and fortitude. These trials, ranging from the complexities of warfare to the intricacies of diplomacy, provide a rich tableau that showcases his resilience and indomitable spirit. As we delve into the challenges he encountered and the triumphs that ensued, we draw parallels to the archetypal hero's journey—an odyssey marked by trials, transformation, and eventual triumph.

Trials of Warfare and Terrain: Amir Timur's conquests were a crucible of warfare and daunting terrain. The Battle of Ankara stands as a defining moment, where he faced the formidable Ottoman Empire. Despite being outnumbered, he demonstrated tactical brilliance and strategic prowess, showcasing his ability to navigate the intricacies of warfare.

Diplomatic Dilemmas and Moral Quandaries: Beyond the battlefield, Amir Timur faced diplomatic dilemmas and moral quandaries that showcased the multifaceted challenges of leadership. Instances like sparing captives' lives or negotiating alliances revealed his complex decision-making process. Such dilemmas mirror the hero's journey archetype, where moral choices shape the hero's evolution.

Resilience and Triumph: Amidst these challenges, Amir Timur's resilience shone through. His ability to rally his troops even in the face of adversity and recover from setbacks exemplified the archetypal hero's unwavering determination. His audacious return to power after a critical injury further underscores his tenacity and refusal to be defeated.

The Hero's Journey Archetype: Amir Timur's journey of challenges, transformation, and triumph aligns with the hero's journey archetype—an archetypal narrative framework that permeates literature. His initial call to adventure, the road of trials he traversed, and the moments of revelation and transformation mirror the stages of this archetype. His eventual emergence as a victorious conqueror aligns with the archetype's ultimate boon—success and personal growth borne from adversity. In summary, Amir Timur's odyssey through challenges and triumphs paints a portrait of a figure whose character resonates with the hero's journey archetype. His path, laden with trials and imbued with resilience, reflects the timeless narrative structure that has captivated audiences across cultures and epochs. Through his experiences, we witness not only his historical conquests but also his embodiment of the enduring spirit of the heroic archetype.

Conclusion:

In the journey through Amir Timur's character within English epics, we've embarked on a literary odyssey that has unveiled the intricate interplay between history and fiction, reality and mythos. Through careful exploration, we have illuminated how Amir Timur's character resonates with the heroic archetype—a motif that has withstood the test of time and united cultures, eras, and narratives. We have navigated through the fundamental traits that define the heroic archetype: courage that defies odds, leadership that inspires devotion, determination that overcomes adversity, and strategic brilliance that forges paths to greatness. Amir Timur's portrayal within historical records and English epics exemplifies these qualities, weaving his character into the fabric of the heroic tradition. His story mirrors the hero's journey archetype—an odyssey of challenges, resilience, and eventual triumph. The trials he faced, whether on the battlefield or in the realm of moral choices, echo the universal struggles that heroes encounter in their quests. Through his transformation, he epitomizes the archetype's enduring lesson: that strength of character and moral compass guide the noblest pursuits.

As we conclude this exploration, we're reminded of the enduring relevance of Amir Timur's character. His portrayal not only enriches literature but also extends an invitation to reflect on the timeless appeal of the heroic figure. The heroic archetype, as embodied by Amir Timur, continues to captivate readers, offering solace in times of uncertainty and inspiration to aspire towards greatness. In the symphony of history and imagination, Amir Timur's character stands as a harmonious note—a bridge between worlds and epochs, reminding us that the heroic archetype, with its unwavering ideals of courage, honor, and leadership, is a beacon that guides us through the tapestry of human experience.

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AORTA SILLIQ MUSKULI ION TRANSPORT TIZIMLARINI BIOLOGIK FAOL
MODDALAR YORDAMIDA MOUDLYATSIYA QILISH.

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Annotatsiya: Mexanika nuqtai nazaridan, odamning gavdasi yuksak darajadagi murakkab ob'ekt sifatida qaraladi. U Ikki qismdan, ya'ni qattiq (skelet) va deformatsiyalanuvchi bo'shliqlardan (mushaklar, tomirlar va b.) tashkil topgan. Deformatsiyalanuvchi bo'shliqlarda oquvchan va filtrlanuvchi muhitlar bo'lib, ular oddiy suyuqliklar xususiyatlariga ega emas.

Barcha muskul oqsillarining 40% miofibrillarga, 30% - sarkoplazmaga, 14% - mitoxondriyalarga, 15% - sarkolemmaga, qolganlari – yadro, ribosomalar va boshqa hujayra organoidlariga to'g'ri keladi. Maydalangan muskullardan suv bilan eksraksiya qilib sarkoplazmaning oqsillari (glikoliz va aminokislotalarni faollash jarayonining fermentlari – oqsillari, mioglobin, zaxira albuminbar va h.k.) tuzlarning konsentrlangan eritmali (0,6-1,0 m KCL yoki NaCL eritmasi) bilan – miofibrillarning oqsillari, ishqoriy eritmalar bilan – yadro oqsillari – nuleoproteidlar ajratib olinadi. Cho'kmada paylarning erimaydigan oqsillari - kollagen va elastinlar qoladi. Bu oqsillar miostrominlar deb atalib, elastiklik xususiyatiga ega va muskullarning qisqarganidan so'ng uni bo'shashida ahamiyatga ega. Muskul tolasi hujayrasida tuzilishi va funksiyasi bo'yicha qonning gemoglobiniga o'hshash oqsil – mioglobin bo'ladi. U o'zining funksiyasini faqat muskul tolasi hujayrasi doirasida bajaradi, ya'ni O₂ ni qonning gemoglobinidan mitoxondriyaga va CO₂ ni aksincha gemoglobinga tashiydi.

Tirik organizm bo'g'inlari birlashmalarining soni va erkinlik darajalarining soni, gavda qismlarining yo'l qo'yilishi mumkin bo'lgan mustaqil harakatlarining umumiy soni sifatida, mexanizm va erkin xarakteridan nazariyasi to'qnashadiganlardan ancha ko'pdir.

Ma'lumki, erkinlik darajalarini chegaralashdan iborat bo'lgan harakatlarni asabli-mushakli boshqarilishi, texnikani boshqarish tizimidan kuchli farqlanishi lozim. Odam yoki hayvon harakatlarini boshqarish jarayonining o'ziga xosligi, erkinlik darajalarini yengadigan tizimi sifatida mushak tizimining xususiyatlari bilan ham belgilanadi. Mushaklar shakli, kattaliklari, biriktirilish xususiyatlari, maksimal rivojlantiriladigan harakatlarining kattaliklari bo'yicha har xil, teskari harakat amaliga ega emas.

Har qanday organizmning hayot faoliyati energiya yutilishi va chiqarilishi bilan boradi. O'ng tomonida hujayrada turli faollik tiplari: mushak qisqarishi, endo- va ekzositoz, asab o'yg'onishining tola bo'yicha uzatilishi, ionlarning aktiv transporti, tana haroratini saqlash, turli moddalar sintezi va boshqalar ko'rsatib o'tilgan. Sanab o'tilgan jarayonlar organizmda energiyaning turli tiplarining: mexanik, elektr, issiqlik, kim yoviy transform asiyasi ro'y berishi tufayli amalga oshadi. Ayrim organizmlarda yorug'lik energiyasini ishlab chiqarish mumkin bo'lgani uchun, ular lyum inessensiyalashi mumkin. Ammo ko'pchilik hollarda energiya ATP molekulasida makroergik bog'lanishlar kimyoviy energiyasi ko'rinishida jam lanadi. Bu molekula uchta fosfat guruhdan iborat bo'lib, ular pH

7.8 bo'lganda 3.8 birlik manfiy zaryadga ega va shuning uchun elektrostatik itarishish kuchlari bilan ta'sirlashadi. $AT\Phi$ gidrolizida uchdagi fosfat guruhining ajralishi elektrostatik itarishish energiyasini kamaytiradi. Gidroliz natijasida paydo bo'lgan manfiy zaryadlangan $AP\Phi$ va HPO itarishishi tufayli yana ATF ni hosil qila olmaydi, $AT\Phi$ gidrolizida chiqadigan nisbatan yuqori potensial energiya (- 33,6) bu mol molekulaning strukturasi hamda uning gidrolizi mahsulotlari xossalari bilan bog'liqdir. Hujayrada gidrolizi 25 kJ dan 46 kJ/molgacha energiya ajralishi bilan boradigan birikmalar makroergik deb ataladi. $JIT\Phi$ dan tashqari ularga trinukleotidlar (GTF , STF , UTF), shuningdek asetilfosfat, kreatinfosfat, fosfoyenalpiruvat kiradi. $AT\Phi$ gidrolizida ajraladigan energiya issiqlikka aylanadi. Ammo energiyani transformasiyalash tizimlari mavjud bo'lsa, u energiyaning boshqa turlariga ham aylantirilishi mumkin. Biomembranalar va mushak to'qim alari mikrostrukturasi energiyani transformasiyalashning tizimlaridir. Ularning hammasida ATF ni P , ga yoki $AM\Phi$ va pirofosfatga gidrolizlaydigan ATF za fermenti mavjud. Ionlarning aktiv transporti, mushaklar aktomiozini kabi, ushbu fermentga egadirlar. Shuning uchun $AT\Phi$ qo'shilishi ion transportini boshlanishiga va m ushaklar qisqarishiga olib keladi. Ko'pchilik tirik organizmlar ATF ni $AO\Phi$ va P dan nafas olishda, turli moddalar oksidlanishda paydo bo'ladigan energiya hisobiga sintezlaydi. Yashil o'simliklar hujayralarida $AT\Phi$ sintezi yorug'lik energiyasidan foydalanish tulaqli amalga oshadi. Yorug'lik ta'sirida o'simliklar bargida kechadigan jarayonda kislorod ajraladi va $AT\Phi$ hosil bo'ladi. Bu jarayon fotofosforlanish deb ataladi. U bilan birga kechadigan organik moddalar sintezi jarayoniga fotosintez deyiladi. Oksidlanuvchi fosforlanish va fotofosforlanish jarayonlari membranali organellalar - xloroplastlar va mitoxondriyalarda kechadi. Ular membranalari tashkil etuvchilari tarkibi bilan hamda fosforlanish komplekslari molekulyar tuzilishi bilan ham bir-biriga yaqindir. Ushbu organellalar membranalari energiya bog'langan membranalar deb ataladi. Eukariot hujayralarida oksidlanish, fosforlanish mitoxondriyalarda, prokariot hujayralarida - sitoplazmatik membranalarda, yashil o'simliklarda fosforlanish xloroplastlarda, fotosintezlovchi bakteriyalarda — xromatoforlarda amalga oshadi

Elektronlar transporti tizimining tashkil etuvchilardan biri flavoproteinlar bo'lib, ular vodorodni $NADN$ va suksinatdan olishadi. Vodorod atomi tarkibidagi elektronlarni organik substratdan elektron tashuvchilarga ko'chishini degidrogenaza amalga oshiradi. $NADN$ - degidrogenaza tarkibiga flavin mononukleotid (FMN), suksinatdegidrogenaza tarkibiga flavinadenindinukleotid (FAD) kiradi. Ushbu degidrogenazalar ishtirokida o'tadigan oksidlanish-qaytarilish reaksiyasini substratdan FAD yoki FMN ga vodorod ioni jufti va ikkita elektron ko'chishi va fermentning tiklangan shakli hosil bo'lishi deb qarash mumkin. Nafas olish zanjirida elektronlarni tashuvchilari bo'lib, sitoxromlar - temir, protoporfirin, yoki gem guruhiga ega oqsillar xizmat etadi. Zanjirda ishlashda ulardagi temir atomi oksidlanish va qaytarilishga uchraydi: Elektronlar transporti tizimiga gemsiz temir va oltingugurtli oqsillar (rubredoksin, ferredoksin), misli oqsillar (plastosianin, sitoxrom oksidaza) kiradi.

Aorta va kapillyarlarda qon aylanish sitemalarining modulyatsiya qilish jarayonlari natijasida Qonga kirib qolgan havo pufakchalari kichik qon tomirlarini to'sib qolishi va

birorta organning qon bilan ta'minlanishidan mahrum etishi mumkin. Gaz emboliyasi deb ataladigan bu hodisa natijada jiddiy funksional shikastlanishga yoki hatto letall (o'lim) ga olib kelishi mumkin. Gaz emboliyasi yirik venalar jarohatlanganda hosil bo'lishi mumkin; bunda qon oqimiga kirib qolgan havo pufakchasi qonning harakatlanishiga to'sqinlik qiladi. Vena tomirlari ichiga turli xil dorivorlar quyishda havo pufakchalari kirib qolmasligi lozim. G'avvoslar juda katta chuqurlikdagi suv ostidan tezlik bilan suv sathiga chiqarilganda ularning qonidan gaz ajralib chiqib, pufakchalar paydo bo'lishi, uchuvchilarda va kosmonavtlarda juda yuqori balandliklarda kabinalari va skafandrlarining germetikligi ishdan chiqishida gaz emboliyasi yuz berishi mumkin. Bu hol qon tarkibidagi suyultirilgan gazlarning, atrofdagi atmosfera bosimining keskin kamayishi tufayli erkin holga, ya'ni gaz holatiga o'tishidir. Qon tarkibidagi gazlar bosimining asosiy qismini azot tashkil etganligi tufayli bosimning keskin kamayishida gaz pufakchalarining qonda paydo bo'lishida ham azot yetakchi rolni o'ynaydi, chunki u organizm va uni o'rab olgan havo bilan gaz almashinuvi jarayonida ishtirok etmaydi.

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AORTA SILLIQ MUSKULLI ION TRANSPORT TIZIMLARINI BIOLOGIK FAOL
MODDALAR ORQALI MODULYATSIYA QILISH.

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Annotatsiya Organizmdagi deyarli barcha jarayonlarning biofizik modellarini yaratish va ularni chuqurroq o'rganish mumkin. Organizmda qonning oqishi, havo molekulalarining harakati, yurakning ishi, neyronlar tomonidan nerv impulslarining uzatilishi, membranalaridagi konsentratsiya gradientlarining o'zgarishi kabi jarayonlarni biofizika nuqtai nazaridan o'rganish juda qulaydir. SHuning uchun ularning xossalari bilish har bir shifokor uchun juda muhimdir. Bundan tashqari, turli materiallarning fizik xossalari ham tibbiyotda keng qo'llaniladi.

Mushaklarning aktivligi-yuqori darajada rivojlangan tirik organizmlarning umumiy xususiyatlaridan biridir. Insonning butun hayotiy faoliyati mushaklar aktivligi bilan bog'liq. Ular alohida organlar va butun sistemalarning ishini ta'minlaydilar: tayanch harakati sistemasining ishi, o'pka va yurak ishi, tomirlar aktivligi, oshqozon-ichak sistemasining ishi va h.k.z. Mushaklarning ishdan chiqishi turli patologiyalarga olib kelishi, ular ishining to'xtashi hatto o'limga olib kelishi mumkin (masalan, elektrotravma natijasida nafas olish mushaklari paralichga duchor bo'lib, inson halok bo'ladi). Mushaklar shakli, o'lchamlari, birikish turi, rivojlantirishi mumkin bo'lgan kuchiga qarab turlichadir. Har bir mushak o'zining motoneyroniga ega juda ko'p harakatlanuvchi qismlardan iborat. Shunga qaramay, bu sistema juda xarakatchan bo'lib, bir xil harakatlardan tashqari boshqacha-nostandart harakatlarni ham bajarish xususiyatiga egadir.

Mushaklar faoliyati harakat strukturalarida aks etadi. Ushbu aks etish tufayli harakatni kuzatib turib harakatning mushak regulyasiyasi va uning buzilishi haqida xulosa chiqarsa bo'ladi. Bundan kasalliklar diagnostikasidi, sportchilar harakatini nazorat qiluvchi maxsus testlarni ishlab chiqishda foydalaniladi. O'zining vazifasidan, tuzilish xususiyatlari va regulyasiya usullaridan qat'i nazar, organizmdagi turli mushaklarning ishlash prinsipi bir xildir. Mushaklar tarkibiga mushak hujayraliri (tolalar), kollagen va elastindan tashkil topgan hujayradan tashqari modda (biriktiruvchi to'qima) kiradi. Shuning uchun mushaklarning mexanik xossalari polimerlarning mexanik xossalariiga o'xshashdir. Mushaklar o'zining tuzilishiga ko'ra ikki xil bo'ladi: silliq mushaklar (ichaklar, tomirlar, oshqozon, siydik pufagi devorlari) va skelet mushaklar (yurak mushaklari, suyakka birikkan va bosh, tana, oyoq-qo'llar harakatini ta'minlovchi mushaklar).

Mushaklar to'qimasi zichligining o'rtacha qiymati $10-50 \text{ kg/m}^3$, Yung moduli esa $E=105 \text{ Pa}$. Silliq mushaklarning harakati ko'p hollarada Maksvell modeli bilan tushuntiriladi (1.13 rasm). Ular kam kuchlanishsiz ko'p miqdorga

cho'zilishi mumkin. Bu ba'zi organlarning hajmi ortishiga sabab bo'ladi. Kollagen molekulalarining cho'zilishi natijasida mushaklar bir necha o'n foizga deformatsiya bo'lish xususiyatiga egadirlar.

Tomirlar yo'li fazoda taqsimlangan sistema hisoblanadi degan faktni hisobga olish uchun qon tomirlari yo'lining yanada aniqroq modeli ko'p miqdordagi elastik rezervuarlardan foydalanilgan. Qonning inertsiyal xossalari hisobga olish uchun 3.3-rasm Qon aylanish sistemasining elektrik modeli model qurishda aortaning yuqoriga yo'nalgan va pastga yo'nalgan tarmoqlarini modellovchi elastik rezervuarlar turlicha elastiklikka ega bo'ladi deb taxmin qilinadi. Elastikligi turlicha bo'lgan ikkita rezervuardan va rezervuarlari orasidagi gidravlik qarshiligi har xil bo'lgan noelastik zvenolardan iborat Roston modeli 3.4- rasmda tasvirlangan. Bunday modelga 3.5-rasmda tasvirlangan elektr sxemasi mos keladi. Bu erda tok manbai $P(t)$ bosimning analogi bo'lgan pulsatsiyalovchi $U(t)$ kuchlanishni uzatadi: $C1$ va $C2$ sig'implar $k1$ va $k2$ elastiklikka; $R1$, $R2$ va $R3$ elektr qarshiliklari $X1$, $X2$ va $X3$ gidravlik qarshiliklarga; $I1$ va $I2$ tokkuchlari qonning qochishi tezliklari $Q1$ va $Q2$ ga mos keladi. Bunday model ikkita birinchi tartibli diferensial tenglamalar sistemasi yordamida tavsiflanadi, ularning yechimini esa birinchi va ikkinchi kameralarga mos keluvchi ikkita egri chiziq beradi. Ikki kamerali model tomirlarda yuz beradigan jarayonlarda oqimni yaxshiroq tavsiflab beradi, lekin u diastolalar boshidagi bosim o'zgarishlarini (tebranishlarini) tushuntirmaydi. Bir necha yuzlab elementlardan tashkil topgan moddalar parametrlari bilan taqsimlangan modellar deyiladi.

Statsionar holatda bo'lgan sistemaning turli qismlaridagi parametrlarning qiymatlari odatda bir-biridan farq qiladi: odam tanasining turli qismlari temperaturasi biologik membrananing turli qismlaridagi diffuziyalanuvchi molekulalar konsentratsiyasi va hokazo. Shunday qilib, sistemada ayrim parametrlarning gradiyenti doimiy tutib turiladi, shu sababli kimyoviy reaksiyalar o'zgarimas tezlik bilan o'tishi mumkin. Statsionar holat energiya oqimi va sistema orqali o'tayotgan modda hisobiga ushlab turiladi.

Tirik sistemalar (hujayra, a'zolar, organizm) ishlab turishining asosi diffusion jarayonlar biokimyoviy reaksiyalar, osmotik hodisalarning va hokazo shunga o'xshashlarning yuz berish sharoitida statsionar holatni quvvatlab turishdan iborat. Tashqi muhit sharoitlarining o'zgarishida organizmdagi jarayonlar shunday rivojlanadiki, uning holati avvalgidek statsionar holat bo'lmaydi. Organizm va biologik strukturalarning tashqi muhit sharoitlariga moslashuvining (adaptatsiya) ayrim termodinamik mezonini ko'rsatish mumkin. Agar tashqi sharoit o'zgarsa (haroratning oshishi yoki kamayishi, namlikning o'zgarishi, atrofni o'rab turgan havo tarkibining o'zgarishi va hokazo), lekin organizm (hujayra) statsionar holatni quvvatlab turish qobiliyatiga ega bo'lgani tufayli organizm bu o'zgarishlarga moslashadi va yashaydi.

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НОВЫЕ МЕТОДЫ И ЛЕЧЕНИЯ ЗАМЕДЛЕННОГО РАСПРАВЛЕНИЯ ЛЕГКОГО ПРИ ЕГО РЕЗЕКЦИИ

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Введение. Недостаточность аэростаза и несоответствие объемов гемиторакса и остающейся части легкого при его резекции остается наиболее частой причиной замедленного расправления легкого в послеоперационном периоде. В клинике СамМУ хирургии более 40 лет проводится работа по изысканию дополнительных методов аэростаза при резекциях легких. Самой многочисленной «группой риска» возникновения длительного поступления воздуха по дренажам после резекции легкого являются пациенты с выраженными в той или иной степени эмфизематозными изменениями легочной паренхимы.

Материалы и методы. В основу нашего сообщения положен опыт использования различных методов аэростаза при различных типах резекции легких у 417 больных, оперированных по поводу рака легких (178), спонтанного пневмоторакса как осложнения буллезной эмфиземы (153), острых и хронических гнойно-деструктивных заболеваний легких (86) в различных лечебных учреждениях Санкт-Петербурга и других городов (Москва, Пермь и др.) в период 2011–2021 гг. Дополнительные методы аэростаза применялись при явной негерметичности легочной ткани с просачиванием воздуха через швы или в прикорневой зоне, где ушивание легочной паренхимы оказывалось невозможным. Результаты и обсуждение. Клиническое применение различных методов аэростаза при операциях на легких начиналось после апробации их в экспериментах на животных. Проведенные экспериментальные исследования показали, что ни один из методов аэростаза не обладает достаточной универсальностью и надежностью. Такие клеевые композиции, как цианакрилатные клеи (МК-6, МК-7) и «фибриновые клеи», не позволяют в полной мере надежно герметизировать легкое из-за низкой эластичности образуемой клеевой пленки, а также значительной сложности подготовки раневой поверхности перед ее нанесением. «Фибринные» композиции не обладают значительной прочностью непосредственно после применения (отслоение их происходит уже при 5–7 см вод. ст. в дыхательном контуре наркозного аппарата). Наш опыт исследования в этой области показал, что наиболее перспективными средствами для герметизации легочной паренхимы являются те клеевые композиции, которые характеризуются следующими свойствами: высокой адгезивностью, прочностью и эластичностью. Этими свойствами в наибольшей степени обладает латексный тканевый клей. При высыхании клей образует достаточно прочную эластичную пленку (при дву-троекратном нанесении), обеспечивающую герметичность поврежденной альвеолярной ткани при давлении в дыхательном контуре 15–20 см вод. ст. Применение любых клеевых композиций при повреждении субкортикальных слоев легких оказалось неэффективным. В этих случаях для герметизации легочной паренхимы можно применить ее пломбировку

объемообразующими препаратами на основе силикона (аргиформ, ДАМ+) по разработанной нами методике. В качестве средства коррекции несоответствия объема резецируемого легкого и объема гемиторакса мы применяем метод так называемого управляемого пневмоперитонеума — катетеризацию брюшной полости и введения в нее воздуха в объеме до 30 мл на 1 кг массы тела. Режим послеоперационного ведения пациентов с «проблемным» аэростазом должен предусматривать рациональное чередование активной аспирации и «пассивного» дренирования, более широкое использование так называемого управляемого пневмоперитонеума.

Выводы: 1. Не рекомендуется ушивание легочной паренхимы «вручную», накладывание узлов и петель на легочную паренхиму. Следует отдать предпочтение трехрядному механическому шву с корректным подбором прошивного зазора.

2. При негерметичности механического шва в «эмфизематозной» зоне легкого целесообразна инъекционная «пломбировка» линии шва объемообразующими препаратами с последующим нанесением тканевого латексного клея.

3. В качестве средства коррекции несоответствия объема резецируемого легкого и объема гемиторакса мы применяем метод так называемого управляемого пневмоперитонеума — катетеризацию брюшной полости и введения в нее воздуха в объеме до 30 мл на 1 кг массы тела.

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In order to positively solve the difficulties in providing the population with medicines, 5 small enterprises were established by the Fergana regional health department and the "Pharmatsiya" production association with the direct support of the regional government. According to the results of experiments, medicinal plants were grown on 30 hectares of land, and the production of more than 10 medicines was launched. However, the supply of medicines to hospitals was only 55 percent. In order to further improve the supply of medicines, 219 of the planned 234 pharmacies in Fergana region were privatized based on Resolution 132 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 11, 1994 [2,28].

In 1994, 195 pharmacy institutions were taken out of state control in Andijan region to ensure the implementation of the above decision. Of these, 25 institutions were turned into joint-stock societies, 164 into private property, 6 into community property, and 1 pharmacy was transferred to the regional department of "For a Healthy Generation" [3,12].

In turn, the regional administration took necessary measures to meet the population's need for medicines in the domestic market. However, life has clearly shown that it is impossible to solve this problem without developing the national pharmaceutical industry and starting the production of medicines at the expense of local raw materials with reliable foreign partners.

Over time, reforms implemented in the republic, like in other fields, attracted the attention of international organizations in the field of pharmaceuticals. Various studies have been started in the country by WHO. In particular, Fergana region was selected as the object of the research conducted on the evaluation of the pharmaceutical industry in Uzbekistan.

Research conducted within the Zdravplus project: 1) evaluation of healthcare policy related to pharmaceuticals; 2) assessment of price and availability of medicines; 3) covered three areas, such as reviewing the prescribing practices of rural primary care physicians.

Data were collected from 1,350 patients from newborn to 90 years old. 60 percent of them were women. The number of medicines recommended to patients in rural outpatient clinics and polyclinics has reached from 1 to 9. There was no significant difference in the mean number of drugs prescribed between men and women, or between different age groups, but very significant differences were observed between districts. For example, Yozyovon ranks highest with 3.5 drugs per prescription, while prescribing three or more drugs is prescribed to 55% in Besharik and 40% in Kuva [4,184].

In 2008, 1,753.8 million soums or 2.9% of the funds allocated from the general budget were allocated for the medical system of Namangan region for medicines and binding materials. 537 soums for medicine per bed per day in the region, 132 soums in the medical

department of Namangan city, 136 soums in the medical department of Pop district, and 139 soums in the medical department of Kosonsoy district. made up soum. In the republic, this figure corresponded to 1,249 soums [5].

As of 2013, the supply of drugs to emergency medical teams within the Fergana branch of the Republican Scientific Center for Emergency Medical Care was 11 percent. Ambulance teams are fully stocked with disposable syringes and scarifiers, narcotics, psychotropic drugs, alcohol and cotton[6].

Reforms in the field of pharmaceuticals have reached a new level in the valley regions in recent years. In particular, in the meeting of the head of state with the representatives of the voters organized in Namangan region, the problems in the health care system were specifically addressed. In particular, he defined the tasks that need to be implemented in the field of pharmaceuticals. For example, in 2016-2018, a project worth 10 million dollars was implemented in the joint enterprise "Merrimed Farm" in Namangan region, and it was planned to establish production capacities of 20 million vials of antibiotics and infusion solutions per year. Also, the production of 6.3 million ampoules of medicine by the "Namangan Farm Planet" enterprise was determined [1,102]. If these works are carried out, regional pharmacies will be provided with cheap and high-quality drugs in the future. Imported drugs are replaced by local national products.

A total of 187 social pharmacies were established under the medical institutions of Andijan region. 12 pharmacies belonging to the joint-stock company "Andijan Dori-Darmon" were transformed into social pharmacies. In order to provide the population living in remote areas with cheap and high-quality drugs, 11 specially equipped "Damas" mobile pharmacies have been launched [7].

As a result of the work carried out in the Namangan region, drastic changes were made in the pharmaceutical sector. Until 2018, there were 5 pharmaceutical industry enterprises in Namangan region, and by 2020, the number of enterprises engaged in pharmaceutical activities in the region has reached 78. For example, 7 manufacturers "Merrimed farm" LLC, "Kamol med farm" LLC, "Med diagnosis farm" LLC, "Namangan farm Plant" LLC, "Qadr textile", "Ax-medikal" Uzbek-Chinese JV, "Musaffo Iqlim Kelajak" LLC, 1 private enterprise "Mo'minjon" packaging raw materials of medicinal plants, 5 non-sterile drugs, 67 enterprises engaged in wholesale sales are among them.

In January-November 2019, more than 230 billion soums of industrial products were produced by pharmaceutical production enterprises in the region. In recent years, Namangan Farm Plant Limited Liability Company has launched a project for the production of injection solutions in the form of ampoules of various types with a total cost of 6.3 million US dollars and an annual capacity of 170 million units. As a result, 96 new jobs were created, and the production of products with an annual capacity of 25 million packages was launched.

On September 13-14, 2019, 22 agreements worth \$92.7 million were signed at the international medical and pharmaceutical forum in Namangan. Agreements were concluded with companies from Austria, Germany, Israel, Egypt, Pakistan, Russia, Slovakia, Ukraine, India and China. In particular, 30 million for the production of pharmaceutical products in cooperation between "Spring Pharmaceuticals" LLC, which operates in the "Kosonsoy

Farm" free economic zone, and the Egyptian company "Pharco Pharmaceuticals Corporation", between the regional health department and the Austrian company AME International GmbH. 10 million for the establishment of a cardiology center, 30 million dollars agreements were reached between "Merrymed Farm" LLC and the German Textima Export Import company on the establishment of a multidisciplinary medical center.

In conclusion, it can be said that among the large-scale work being carried out in the field of pharmaceuticals, the needs of the population for medicines are also increasing. Instead, the task of providing citizens with medicinal products was raised to the level of state policy.

Of course, during the research period, the pharmaceutical industry of the country, especially in the valley regions, developed consistently, and effective forms of guaranteed delivery of cheap and high-quality drugs and pricing were developed. We can see that many advances have been made in the field of medicine. However, there are still many problems waiting to be solved in the field. And this imposes even more tasks on the representatives of the industry.

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Annotatsiya: *maqolada o'zbek raqs san'atining XX asrdagi rivojlanishi, buyuk namoyondalar, o'zbek milliy raqs san'atida mavjud raqs maktablarining o'ziga xos jihatlari yoritilgan. Shuningdek, maqolada o'zbek milliy professional raqs san'ati rivojiga ulkan hissa qo'shgan namoyondalar haqida ham ma'lumotlar keltirilgan.*

Kalit so'zlar: *ijodkor, xalq, meros, raqqosa, professional, raqs, baletmeyster.*

ТЕНДЕНЦИИ РАЗВИТИЯ УЗБЕКСКОГО ТАНЦЕВОГО ИСКУССТВА В XX ВЕКЕ

Аннотация: *В статье рассказывается о развитии узбекского танца в XX веке, великих деятелях, особенностях существующих танцевальных школ в узбекском национальном танце. В статье также приведены сведения о представителях, внесших значительный вклад в развитие узбекского национального профессионального танцевального искусства.*

Ключевые слова: *артист, фольклор, наследие, танцор, профессионал, танец, балетмейстер.*

TRENDS OF DEVELOPMENT OF UZBEK DANCE ART IN THE XX CENTURY

Annotation: *the article covers the development of the Uzbek dance art in the 20th century, the great performances, the peculiarities of the existing dance schools in the Uzbek national dance art. The article also contains information about the performances that made a huge contribution to the development of the Uzbek national professional dance art.*

Keywords: *creative, folk, heritage, dancer, professional, dance, choreograph.*

O'zbek xalq raqs san'ati uzoq tarixiy taraqqiyot yo'lini bosib o'tdi. Ijodkor xalqimiz tomonidan yillar osha yaratilgan raqslar milliy raqs san'atining noyob durdonalari sanalib kelmoqda.

O'zbek raqs daholari yaratgan g'oyaviy-badiiy jihatdan yuksak mumtoz raqslar xalqimizni asrlar davomida insonparvarlik, ona Vatanga muhabbat, jasorat, fidokorlik, kurashchanlik, go'zal xulq ruhida tarbiyalashga yaqindan yordam berib kelmoqda. Kelajak avlodni voyaga yetkazish, xalq orasida haqiqiy insoniylik munosabatlarini shakllantirishda o'zbek xalqining merosi bo'lgan bugungi kunda muhim estetik tarbiya vositasi sifatida xizmat qilmoqda. Inson tarbiyasi estetik, ahloqiy-madaniy tarbiya sohalari bilan uzviy bog'liqdir.

O'zbek raqs me'rosini o'zlaridan oldingi avlodlardan qabul qilib, uni o'nlab yillar va asrlar mobaynida ko'z qorachig'idek saqlab kelgan ko'pgina ijrochilarning nomlari ma'lum. Raqs san'ati asoschilari Yusufjon qiziq Shakarjonov, Ahmadjon Umurzoqov, Usta Olim Komilov, aka Buxor, Qimmatxon Sultonova, Sharofat To'rayeva, Tamaraxonim kabi XIX asr oxiri XX asr boshlarida yashab o'tgan o'nlab taniqli raqs ustalarining nomlari mashhur. XIX asr oxiri XX asr boshlaridagi raqs san'ati haqida shu davrda yashab ijod etgan birinchi raqs tadqiqotchisi I.G.Baxta Farg'ona va Toshkent qadimgi raqslari va raqs ustalari to'g'risida ma'lumot yig'gan. U XX asr boshlari va 20-yillarda Farg'ona vodiysi, Xorazm va Buxoroda faoliyat boshlangan taniqli raqqosalar bilan uchrashib, muloqotda bo'lgan.

Asrlar davomida ijro etilgan an'anaviy xalq va professional raqslar plastikaning "haykaltaroshlik" turiga oid bo'lib, ulardagi qadam tashlashlar hech qanday badiiy-ifodaviy ahamiyatga ega emas edi. Raqs juftliklari orasidagi raqs muloqoti tamoyillari ham ishlab chiqilmagan edi. O'zbek xalq va professional raqslari esa garchi xalq bayramlarida erkaklar tomonidan ijro etilgan bo'lsa-da, ularning har biri alohida o'ziga xos xususiyatlarni mujassamlashtirgan.

Dastlabki ommaviy sahna raqslarida Tamaraxonim slavyan va kavkaz xalqlari an'analariga tayanib, bir qator saf, diagonal, doira usullaridan foydalanadi, qiyofalarning ritm-plastik haykalsimon turishini chekladi, harakatlarni "muloyimlashtirdi", raqslar manzarasini "to'rtinchi devor" bo'lib turgan tomoshabinga burdi.

Tamaraxonimning raqs san'ati xotin-qizlar ozodligiga chaqiriq sifatida maydonga kelgan bo'lsa, 30-yillardagi Mukarrama Turg'unboyevaning raqs san'ati shu harakatning navbatdagi bosqichiga aylandi. Bu bosqich Sharq ayollarning san'atga intilishdagi dadil qadam edi. Mukarrama Turg'unboyeva raqslari xotin-qizlarning ijtimoiy hayotga faol arashuvining o'ziga xos ramzi bo'lib ko'rindi.

Mukarrama Turg'unboyevaning lirik qahramoni o'zbek ayolning azaliy fazilatlarini hamda yuksak iroda bilan yangilikka, erkinlikka, ozodlikka intilishining ramzidir. Uning lirik raqslari kishilarga ko'tarinki kayfiyat bag'ishlaydi.

Tabiiyki, raqqosalarning qomati baletmeysterlik qoidalar talabiga ko'ra emas, balki ularning ichki ruhiyatiga ko'ra ham adllashib boraveradi. 30-yillardagi libos keyinchalik o'zbek ayollarining an'anaviy libosiga aylandi. Chunki Tamaraxonim sahna uchun o'zbek ayollarining bayramona libosini moslagan va bu libos bilan raqqosalar 1925 yili yozda Parijdagi I jahon bezak san'ati ko'rgazmasida ishtirok etishgan edi. 30-yillarda raqs libosi ko'ylak, nimcha, torroq lozimdan ibora edi. Ko'ylak to'g'ri bichimli, ochiq yoqali, o'rtacha uzunlikda edi liboslar xonatlas, yorqin rangli krep, shifon kabi matolardan tikilgan. Ko'ylak ustidan baxmal, parcha yoki gilam matosidan tikilgan kalta nimcha kiyilgan. Bu liboslar majmui ayollarning bayram libosi bo'lib, u "o'zbek libosi" modasini tashkil etadi. Keyinchalik ko'ylak bel barobar qilinib, pastiga keng burmali yubka kiyila boshlandi. Shu ikki xildagi bichim o'zbek ayollari sahna libosini tashkil etdi.

Birinchi o'zbek raqqosalarining chiqishlari yuz minglab kishilarni hayratga solib, tomoshabinlarni maftun etib qo'ydi. Ammo raqqosalarimiz mahalliy mutaassiblarning qarshiligiga ham uchradi, ular raqqosalarga nisbatan keskin choralar ham ko'rdilar.

20-yillar oxirida birinchi o'zbek raqqosalarga Xolchaxon va Nurxon mutaassiblar tomonidan vahshiyona o'ldirildi. 1929-yili Nurxon Yo'ldoshxo'jayeva qotillari ochiq sud qilindi. O'zbek ayollari bunday jaholatga norozilik bildirishib, "artistlik"ka yozila boshladilar.

Mukarrama Turg'unboyeva pedagogik texnikumda o'qib yurgan paytidek (1927-1929-yillar) teatrdan ishlashni, raqqosalikni orzu qilib yurardi. Nurxonning o'limi unga juda qattiq ta'sir qildi va u hayotini san'atga bag'ishladi. U "teatr-maktab" ekanligini tushundi. Mukarrama Turg'unboyevaning teatr sahnasiga chiqishi san'at olg'a qarab intilayotgani, bu jarayonni to'xtatib bo'lmasligini isbotladi. Uning san'ati insonning sirli kechinmalari ifodasi sifatida tomoshabinlarni go'zallik dunyosiga oshno qildi.

Taniqli o'zbek raqqosa va baletmeysteri Mukarrama Turg'unboyevaning ijodiy yo'li o'zbek xoreografiyasining shakllanish bosqichlarini o'zida aks ettirdi.

O'zbek musiqali teatrida ish boshlaganidan to 1936-yilgacha bo'lgan davr Mukarrama Turg'unboyeva uchun o'zbek raqs me'rosini o'rganish va raqs mahoratini egallash davri bo'ldi. Yosh raqqosa yig'inlarda xalq raqslarini ijro egiluvchilarni ko'p kuzatdi va ularning raqslari Turg'unboyeva uchun o'ziga xos darslik bo'ldi. Mukarrama Turg'unboyevaning professional raqqosa bo'lib yetishishida taniqli san'atkor Yusufjon qiziq Shakarjonov, marg'ilonlik raqqosa Qimmatxon Sultonova va namaganlik raqs aktrisasi Sharofat Satang ustozlik qildilar. U musiqali teatrdan Usta Olim va Tamaraxonimdan saboq oldi. Doira usullari jo'rligida Farg'ona raqs maktabining "Katta o'yin" ohang-plastik usullarini o'rgandi.

O'zbek raqsining har bir maktabi o'ziga xos nafis kuy-ohanglari va plastik qismlari bilan ajralib turadi. Professional raqqosalar raqs sir-asrorlarini uzoq yillar davomida o'rganadi. Raqsning eng sodda texnikasini egallagach, uni ijro qilayotganda usulga tushish, qoidaga kirib qolgan shakllarni eslab qolish talab qilinadi. Raqsni o'rganish nafasni to'g'ri yo'lga qo'yishni egallashni ham taqozo etadi.

"Qomatni tutish" va "mushaklar kuchini taqsimlash" kabilardagi o'ziga xoslik ham o'zbek an'anaviy raqsi uch mumtoz maktabining har biri betakror ekanligini ko'rsatadi.

Yevropacha mumtoz raqsining dastlabki holatida qomat adl tutilib, oyoqlar mushagi, tizza tarang, yelkalar erkin, yelka tushirilgan, bel tekis, qo'llar mushagi tirsakdan xiyol egilgan bo'ladi.

Farg'onacha raqsda ham oyoq mushaklari tovondan belga tarang tutiladi. Lekin bel mushaklari bir oz bo'sh qo'yilib, oyoqlar xiyol bukiladi. Asta qadam qo'yilib, yengil o'tiriladi, tizza o'z o'rniga keladi. Oyoqlarning yengil egilishi tufayli mumtoz raqsda kabi kontrapunkt chizig'i belning kichik markaziy qismiga emas, yelka mushaklari bo'ksaga bosim o'tkazadi. Qo'llar yo erkin yoki yig'ilgan vaziyatda bo'ladi. Farg'onacha raqsda qo'llar "cho'zilgan" bo'lib, ular o'simlik dunyosining badiiy ifodasiga aylanadi. Ya'ni barglar va maysalarning shamolda yengil tebranishini ifodalaydi. Xorazmcha raqslarda esa oyoqlar mushagi kuchi boldirdan tizzaga yo'lantirilib, tizzalar bukiladi. To'qnashuv chiziqlari bel, bo'ksa, tizzalar o'rtasida o'zgarib turadi. Yelka bir oz pastga osilib turadi. Qo'llar ham erkin qo'yilib, panjalar doim nafis harakatlantiriladi. Ularning nozik titrashini ko'rsatish uchun ko'p mashq qilishga to'g'ri keladi.

Xorazm raqslari o'simlik dunyosini emas, balki jonzoqlar dunyosini o'zida aks ettiradi. Undagi harakatlarda qushning parvozi, otning chopishi, kaklikning yo'rtishi kabilarni anglash mumkin. Xorazmcha raqsda tananing ayrim harakatlari, undagi murakkab raqs lisoni hayvonot dunyosi hayotini ifodalaydi. Unda makon to'la egallanadi, qomat xuddi uchayotgandek, qo'llar goh keskin, goh nozik harakat qiladi. Xorazmcha raqsda keskin o'tirib-turish, sakrash ko'p. Unda ko'krak mushaklari ko'p bora silkinadi.

Buxorocho raqsda qomatning yelkadan pastki qismi erkin qo'yiladi. Tana harakati davomli va sirli. Uni bajarishda mushaklar kuchi yo'nalishini o'ziga xos tarzda tashkil qilish talab etiladi. Bel qismi orqaga turtib turadi (ispancha raqsda kabi). Bu qo'llarning erkin, shiddatli harakat qilishiga yordam beradi. Oyoqlar yarim o'tirish, yarim aylanishga tayyor turadi. Shu asosda oyoqlarning to'la burilishiga imkon yaratiladi. Buxorocho raqslarda farg'onachadagi kabi qo'llar cho'zilmaydi. Ularda tirsaklar qattiq bukilgan holatda bo'lib, panjalar harakati quruqroq chiqadi. Harakatlar va panjalarni qarsillatish musiqaga mos keladi. Qomat adl, sho'xchan, qadamlar esa oddiy bo'ladi.

O'zbek xalq sahnaviy raqsining shakllanishi birinchi galda Asqar hoji Xaydaraliyevning XX asr boshida faoliyat ko'rsatgan ansambli va atoqli raqqos Hamdamxon nomi bilan chambarchas bog'liqdir. Hamdamxon Farg'ona vodiysi shaharlarida, Toshkent va Samarqandda, 1905-yilda esa kavkazorti mamlakatlarida o'zbek xalq raqsini yangi asosda sahnalarda ijro etib, yangi yo'nilishni boshlab berdi. Ayniqsa, xalq sahnaviy raqsi taraqqiyotida Usta Olim Komilov, Yusufjon qiziq Shakarjonov, Tamaraxonim, Mukarrama Turg'unboyeva, Isaxor Oqilov, Gavhar Raximova, Qunduz Mirkarimova, Roziya Karimova va boshqa o'nlab raqs ustalarining, "Bahor", "Shodlik", "Lazgi" kabi ansambllarning xizmati katta. Baletmeysterlar va bastakorlarning say-harakati bilan o'nlab yakka tartibda ijro etiladigan o'yinlar, duetlar, ommaviy raqslarmamlakatimiz va jahon tomoshabinlarining bir qancha avlodini maftun etib, o'zbek raqs san'ati zahirasidan joy oldi. "Tanavor", "Munojot", "Katta o'yin", "Bahor", "Pilla", "Paxta", "Lazgi", "Dilxiroj", "CHO'pon o'yin", "Namanganning olmasi", "Andijon polkasi" va boshqalar shular jumlasidandir. Ular mumtoz raqslarga aylangan. Shu asosda raqqos va raqqosalarning bir qancha avlodi kamolga yetdi. Raqs uslublari, mahorat asoslari, harakatlar silsilasi avloddan-avlodga o'tib, yashab kelmoqda.

O'tgan XX asrning dastlabki 20 yilida yuz bergan ijtimoiy-siyosiy parokandalik, birinchi va ikkinchi jahon urushlari, mustamlakachilik siyosati, xalq hayotidagi turli o'zgarishlari, shu yillar mobaynida jamiyatning barcha jabhalaridagi shiddatli jarayonlar, albatta, madaniyat va san'at sohasiga ham o'z ta'sirining ko'rsatdi. Jamiyat hayotidagi mana shunday o'zgarishlar xalq madaniy hayoti ayniqsa raqs san'atining nodir namunalarini yo'qolib ketishiga sabab bo'lgan.

XX asrda mamlakatimizga professional teatr san'ati kirib keldi. Uzoq asrlar davomida maishiy hayot, diniy udumlar zahirida paydo bo'lgan raqs san'ati ustoz san'atkorlar: raqqos va raqqosalar, keng xalq ommasi tomonidan xalq bayramlari, ommaviy tomoshalari, to'y va marosimlarida ijro etilib, avloddan-avlodga meros bo'lib o'tib keldi.

XX asr sahna madaniyatining paydo bo'lishi xalq raqslarining professional sahnaviy raqs sifatida qaytadan yaralishiga, ansambllar faoliyatining shakllanishiga turtki bo'ldi. Ustoz raqqos va raqqosalar Yusufjon qiziq Shakarjonov, Usta Olim Komilov, Muhiddin Qoriyoqubov, Tamaraxonim, Mukarrama Turg'unboyeva, Isoxor Oqilov, Roziya Karimova, Galiya Izmaylova, Qunduz Mirkarimova singarilarning o'zbek milliy professional raqsining jahon andozalariga mos ravishda qaytadan yaralishida xizmatlari katta bo'ldi.

Ulardan saboq olgan keyingi avlod ijodkorlari Ravshanoy Sharipova, Valentina Romanova, Halima Komilova, Klara Yusupova, Gulnora Mavayeva, Viloyat Oqilova, Ma'mura Ergasheva, Dilafruz Jabborova, Qizlarxon Do'stmuhammedova, Malika Ahmedova, Gulchehra Foziljonova, O'g'iloy Muhammedova singari raqs san'ati ustalarining har biri o'ziga xos badiiy uslublar barpo etishgan. Ming yillar davomida yig'ilgan raqs san'atining durdonalari XX asrning 30 yillaridan boshlab raqs san'ati namunalari sifatida o'rganila boshlandi.

Ayni XX asrda o'zbek teatr san'atidagi o'zgarishlar raqs san'atining taraqqiyotiga ham ulkan ta'sir ko'rsatdi. Natijada qisqa vaqt ichida professional o'zbek milliy raqs san'ati paydo bo'ldi va o'zining maktabiga ega bo'ldi. O'zbek raqsining har bir maktabida o'ziga xos shakl ketma-ketligi, kuy va ohang, imo-ishoralar, harakat holatlarini farqlanishi sezilib turadi.

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Tabiiy gaz qazib olish sur'ati bo'yicha dunyoning yetakchi davlatlari ro'yxatida 14 o'rinda qayd etilgan O'zbekiston Respublikasining gaz sanoati iqtisodiyotimizning muhim tarmoqlaridan biri sanalib, yoqilg'i-energetika ta'minotida muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Uning birlamchi energetik tabiiy resurslardagi ulushi 80 % ni tashkil etadi. O'zbekiston polimer va tabiiy gaz bo'yicha Markaziy Osiyodagi asosiy eksportyor sanaladi. O'zbek gazining eksport salmog'i : Xitoyga 8 mlrd. kub metr, Rossiyaga 4,5 mlrd. kub metr, Qozog'istonning janubiy hududlariga 2,5 mlrd. kub metr, Markaziy Osiyoning boshqa davlatlariga 500 – 550 mln. kub metrni tashkil etadi.

Gazni qayta ishlash va iste'molchilarga uzatishda tovar gazning sifat ko'rsatkichlari bo'yicha qat'iy me'yorlar o'rnatilishi gazni tayyorlash va tozalash qurilmalarida texnologiyalarni modernizatsiyalash va rekonstruksiya qilinishi, gazli xomashyo tarkibidagi nordon komponentlar miqdorini xalqaro standartlar talablariga qadar kamaytirish, gazlarni tozalash tizimini takomillashtirish hisobiga tayyorlanadigan tovarlar, gaz tannarxini kamaytirish, gazlarni tozalash va quritish jarayonlarida qo'llaniladigan sorbentlar, ingibitorlar va boshqa turdagi reagentlarni mahalliyashtirish talab etiladi.

Gaz xomashyosi (tabiiy va yo'ldosh neft gazlari) tarkibida gaz va bug' holdagi uglevodorodli birikmalardan tashqari, qatlam suvining bug'lari hisobiga vujudga keluvchi namlik, mahsuldor qatlamning tarkibida bo'ladigan mexanik qo'shimchalar hamda nordon komponentlar nomi bilan ifodalanadigan oltingugurtli, kislorodli va azotli birikmalar saqlaydi.

Gazdagi nordon komponentlarga vodorod sul'fidi va karbonat angidridi qatori oltingugurtning boshqa birikmalari: merkaptanlar ($R - SH$), karbonil oksidi (COS), uglerod sul'fid (CS_2) va shu kabilar misol bo'ladi. Turli gaz konlaridagi bu moddalarning miqdori keng diapazonlarda kichik ulushlardan bir necha foizgacha o'zgarib turadi.

Vodorod sul'fidi saqlagan tabiiy gaz magistral gaz quvur uzatkichga uzatilishdan oldin quvurlar va qurilmalarni korroziyadan saqlash, aholini zaharli ta'sirdan himoya qilish, ko'pchilik sanoat katalizatorlarni zaharlanishini oldini olish, shuningdek atrof-muhit himoyasi talablariga muvofiq oltingugurtli birikmalardan tozalanishi lozim. Shu bilan birga gazni tozalashda olinadigan vodorod sul'fid oltingugurtga qayta ishlanadi, bu esa gazni tozalash xarajatlarini qisqartiradi va qishloq xo'jaligi uchun qimmatli xomashyo beradi.

Gazdagi merkaptanlar, karbonil oksidi va uglerod sul'fidi singari boshqa oltingugurtli birikmalar qurilmalarning korroziyasi va katalizatorlarning zaharlanishi (sintez jarayonlarida) sababchisi bo'lib, yonganda oltingugurt dioksidini hosil qiladi. Bir qator holatlarda gaz tarkibida CO_2 mavjudligi uning keyingi qayta ishlanishini

murakkablashtiradi (etan, geliy ajralib chiqishi, va gazni chuqur sovitish bilan bog'liq bo'lgan boshqa jarayonlar).

Karbonat angidridi kabi suv ishtirokida kislota hosil qilib, metallarning kimyoviy va elektrokimyoviy korroziyasini keltirib chaqiravchi vodorod sul'fidining magistral quvurlar orqali uzatiladigan gazdagi maksimal miqdori reglamentlanadi va qat'iy nazorat qilinadi. Gazni oltingugurtli birikmalardan tozalash jarayoni tejamkorlik bilan belgilanib, bir qator omillarga bog'liq bo'ladi. Bu omillarning asosiylari bo'lib quyidagilar hisoblanadi: xomashyo gazining tarkibi va parametrlari, gaz mahsulotini tozalashning talab qilingan darajasi va qo'llanilish sohasi, energiya resurslarining mavjudligi va parametrlari, ishlab chiqarish chiqindilari va boshq. Gaz xomashyosi tarkibiga va olinadigan maqsadli mahsulotga ko'ra uni tayyorlash (gazlarni quritish, nordon komponentlar va mexanik qo'shimchalardan tozalash) va qayta ishlash (fraksiyalash, komponentlarga ajratish, konversiya, piroliz va h.k.) tizimi loyihalanadi.

Tabiiy gazni changdan tozalash usullari yanada samarali va ekologik toza usullarni taklif qiladi. Mana ulardan ba'zilari:

1. Qayta tiklanadigan energiya manbalaridan foydalanish: Quyosh energiyasi yoki shamol energiyasi kabi qayta tiklanadigan manbalar gazni tozalash uchun ishlatiladigan energiya(elektr energiyasi)ni ta'minlash uchun ishlatilishi mumkin.

2. Biologik tozalash tizimlari: Biologik tozalash tizimlari tabiiy mikroorganizmlar yordamida gazni tozalaydi. Ushbu tizimlar odatda oqava suvlarni tozalash inshootlarida qo'llaniladi.

3. Elektrostatik filtrlar: Elektrostatik filtrlar gaz o'tib ketadigan elektr zaryadlangan plitalar tufayli ifloslantiruvchi zarralarni ushlaydi va tozalangan gazni yoyish imkonini beradi.

4. Faollashtirilgan uglerod : faollashtirilgan uglerod filtrlari gaz o'tadigan maxsus uglerod materialidan foydalanadi. Ushbu material ifloslantiruvchi zarralarni adsorbsiyalash orqali gazni tozalab beradi.

5. Vodorod peroksiddan foydalanish: Vodorod peroksid turli gazlarning oksidlanishini ta'minlovchi kuchli oksidlovchi hisoblanadi. Gazni tozalash uchun vodorod peroksididan foydalanish ifloslantiruvchi zarralarni oksidlash orqali samarali tozalashni ta'minlaydi.

6. Ultra binafsha(UV) nurlar: UV nurlari gazdagi mikroorganizmlarni o'ldiradi. UV nurlari maxsus reaktorda ishlab chiqariladi, u orqali gaz o'tadi va mikroorganizmlarni zararsizlantiradi.

Ushbu usullar tabiiy gazni tozalashda qo'llaniladigan zamonaviy texnologiyalarning bir nechta namunasi. Ushbu usullarni qo'llash orqali yanada toza va sog'lom muhitga erishish mumkin.

Tabiiy gazni tozalashning zamonaviy usullari gaz oqimidan aralashmalar va ifloslantiruvchi moddalarni olib tashlashning turli usullarini o'z ichiga oladi. Quyida tez-tez ishlatiladigan usullar keltirilgan:

1. Filtrlash: Filtrlash tabiiy gazdan qattiq zarralar, chang va boshqa zarrachalarni olib tashlash uchun filtrlardan foydalanishni o'z ichiga oladi. Bunga turli xil filtrlar, masalan, to'r

filtrlari, birlashtiruvchi filtrlar yoki siklon ajratgichlardan foydalanish orqali erishish mumkin.

2. Asorbsiya/tozalash: Absorbsiya yoki tozalash jarayoni, bu jarayonda oltingugurt birikmalari (H₂S), karbonat angidrid (CO₂) yoki uchuvchi organik birikmalar (VOCs) kabi aralashmalar suyuq erituvchi tomonidan tanlab soʻriladi. Bu usul ushbu aralashmalarni tabiiy gaz oqimidan olib tashlashga yordam beradi.

3. Adsorbsiya: Adsorbsiya gaz oqimidagi aralashmalarni ushlab turish va olib tashlash uchun faollashtirilgan koʻmir yoki molekulyar elaklar kabi adsorbentlardan foydalanishni oʻz ichiga oladi. Bu usul simob yoki uglevodorodlar kabi ifloslantiruvchi moddalarni olib tashlashda ayniqsa samarali.

4. Kriogen ajratish: Kriogen ajratish - bu suv, ogʻir uglevodorodlar yoki kislota gazlari kabi aralashmalarni kondensatsiyalash va olib tashlash uchun tabiiy gaz juda past haroratgacha sovutiladigan jarayon. Bu usul odatda tabiiy gazni qayta ishlash zavodlarida qoʻllaniladi.

5. Membranani ajratish: Membranani ajratish maʼlum gazlarni tanlab oʻtkazish va boshqalarni blokirovka qilish uchun maxsus membranalardan foydalanadi. Bu usul tabiiy gaz oqimidan CO₂ va H₂S kabi ifloslantiruvchi moddalarni olib tashlashda samarali.

6. Katalitik konversiya: Katalitik konversiya aralashmalarni kamroq zararli yoki qimmatroq moddalarga aylantiradigan kimyoviy reaksiyalarni ragʻbatlantirish uchun katalizatorlardan foydalanishni oʻz ichiga oladi. Masalan, oltingugurt birikmalarini elementar oltingugurtga aylantirish uchun katalitik konvertorlardan foydalanish mumkin.

Mavjud oʻziga xos aralashmalar va kerakli gaz sifati talablariga qarab, tabiiy gazni tozalashning ushbu zamonaviy usullari alohida yoki kombinatsiyalangan holda ishlatilishi mumkin. Tozalash usulini tanlash samaradorlik, iqtisodiy samaradorlik va atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish kabi omillarga bogʻliq.

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Kalit so'zlar: spektakl; film, tele, radio, ko'rsatuv, Alfred Hitchcock, Steven Spielberg, "Titanik", boshqaraman.

REJISSYOR (lot. — boshqaraman) — spektakl; film, tele va radio ko'rsatuv va eshittirishlarini, estrada va sirk dasturlarini sahnalashtiruvchi shaxs. O'z ijodiy o'ylari, maqsadi asosida tomoshaning barcha ishtirokchilari — aktyor, rassom, kompozitor, kinoda operator ishini birlashtirib, yangi tomoshaviy voqelik yaratadi

Har bir nasl barcha sohalarda, siyosatdan tortib to san'atga o'zlarining butlariga ega. Va bu odamlar butun dunyoda eng mashhur bo'lib qoldilar. Ushbu mashhurlik va dunyodagi mashhurlikka erishish orqali biz jahon kino tarixiga katta hissa qo'shgan kino sanoati sohasida dunyodagi eng taniqli shaxslar haqida gapirib berishga qaror qildik. Bular dunyodagi eng taniqli rejissyorlar bo'lib, uning nomlari jahon kino tarixida yana o'n yilga yozilgan. Dunyoning eng taniqli rejissyorlarining filmlardagi asarlari har birimiz tomonidan tanilgan va sevilgan. Bir vaqtning o'zida ularning asarlari ko'plab odamlar atrofidagi dunyoni tushunishni o'zgartirib, barcha tamoyillar va stereotiplarni buzdi. Ularning mashhur filmlari kino kabi san'atning barcha qirralarini va imkoniyatlarini namoyish etuvchi katta hissiyotni yaratdi. Xo'sh, ular kimlar, kinoteatrning sehrli olamining afsonaviy kinochilari?

Alfred Hitchcock (1899-1989). Hitchcockning eng mashhur filmlari, uning yordamida butun dunyo unga gapirishga boshlagan, Rebekka, hovliga deraza, juda ko'p narsani biladigan odam, Maryam, aholi va boshqalar. Ushbu filmlar tufayli Hitchcock o'zining "Terror qiroli" laqabini oldi. Avvalo, bu film rejissyor tomonidan o'qqa tutilgan filmlarning katta qismi tomoshabinlar bo'lishidir. Hitchcockning asosiy "sevimli mashg'ulotlari" shundaki, filmlarning har birida hikoya mavzusida sodir bo'lgan barcha narsalar asosiy belgidan o'tadi. Buning natijasida tomoshabin asosiy belgining ko'zlari bilan nima sodir bo'lishini butun rasmini ko'ra oladi. Filmida katta o'rin, rejissyor ovoz effektlarini berdi, bu esa filmning unutilmas taassurotlarini ikki baravar oshirdi. Rejissorning hisobida 60 dan ortiq rasm va "Psiko" va "Qushlar" nomli filmlari ideal dahshatlar modeli sifatida tan olingan. Rejissorning yana bir ashulasi kino edi - uning filmlarida epizodik ko'rinishi. 1967-yilda Hitchcock Oscar va Irwin Thalberg nomidagi yodgorlik mukofotini oldi. Kino sanoatiga katta hissa qo'shganligi sababli direktor jahon kinoining afsonaviy afsonasi sifatida tan olingan.

Steven Spielberg (1946). Spielberg bu kabi kontseptsiyani jahon kinosiga "blokirovkalash" sifatida tanitish va "Jaws" filmida uning ahamiyatini ko'rsatadigan birinchi

kinomarkazlardan biri edi. Bugungi kunga kelib Spielberg eng muvaffaqiyatli kino ijodkorlaridan biri sifatida tan olingan va uning kinolari dunyodagi eng katta kassa hisoblanadi. "Schindler's List", "Indiana Jones" va "Jurassic Park" filmlari bir necha bor maqtovga sazovor bo'ldi. Ayni paytda, 1999 yilda Spielberg'ga "20-asrning eng yaxshi rejissyori" unvoni berildi. Keyinchalik, 2001 yilda ingliz kinosining rivojlanishiga ulkan hissa qo'shgan Buyuk Britaniya Qirolligi Elizabeth rejissyorni shon-sharafli doiralarga bag'ishladi.

Jeyms Kameron (1954). Albatta, Jeyms Camiron, biz uning oskoronosnomu "Titanik" va kamida ommabop "Terminator" bilan eslaymiz. Kameronning barcha direktori katta muvaffaqiyatga erishdi. Direktorning fikriga ko'ra, uning filmlari yangi va zamonaviy formatga ega, unga ko'ra boshqa direktorlar teng bo'lishi kerak.

Jon Ford (1884-1973).

Jon Ford to'rtta Oskar mukofotiga sazovor bo'lgan bir nechta kinoijodkorlardan. Direktor ham jim va tovushli filmlarni tomosha qildi. Direktorlardan tashqari, Ford ham muvaffaqiyatli yozuvchi edi. Rejissorning eng mashhur filmlari - "Stagecoach", "Searchers" va "Westerns" filmlari. Bundan tashqari, Ford o'sha davrning taniqli yozuvchilari romanlarini hujjatli filmlar va filmlar qilishni yoqtirgan. Uning hayoti davomida Jon Ford jahon kinosini to'ldirgan 130 ta filmni otib tashladi.

Melis Abzalov — o'zbek aktyori, rejissori va ssenariychisi, O'zbekistonda xizmat ko'rsatgan artist (1987). Abzalov o'zbek kinosining asoschilaridan va eng yorqin namoyondalaridan biri hisoblanadi. Melis Abzalovning eng mashhur filmlari „Suyunchi“ (1982), „Kelinlar qo'zg'oloni“ (1984), „Armon“ (1986) va „O'tgan kunlar“ (1997) filmlaridir.

Shuhrat Abbosov. O'zbek kino san'atining asoschilaridan biri hisoblanadi. Abbosov shu kungacha bir qancha nufuzli unvon va mukofotlarni olgan. U O'zbek SSR xalq artisti, SSRI xalq artisti va Mehnat qahramoni unvonlarini olgan. Abbosovning „Mahallada dud-dud gap“ (1960) filmi eng yaxshi o'zbek filmlaridan biri hisoblanadi.

Ahmedov Jahongir Odilxo'jayevich 1983-yil 4-fevralda Toshkent viloyatida tug'ilgan. U 25-o'rta maktabni bitirib, 2002-yildan 2008-yilgacha O'zbekiston davlat madaniyat va san'at institutida tahsil olgan, bakalavriat va magistratura darajasini rejissorlik bo'yicha tamomlagan. Ayni kunda O'zbekiston davlat san'at instituti dotsenti. Ahmedov o'zini katta kinoda 2009-yil „Uylanish“ kinokomediyasi kartinasi olishdan boshladi. U ssenariy va suratga olish jarayonini o'zi olib, kinoga ilk qadamini qo'ydi. Bu bilan Jahongir Ahmedov kino sohasida to'xtab qolgani yo'q. 2010-yilda uning „Omad“ va shu yili „Tundan tonggacha“, 2012-yili esa – „Tilim qursin“ kinokomediyalari, 2016-yili – „Majnun“ drama janridagi kinosi olam yuzini ko'rdi.

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BRONCHO –OBSTRUCTIVE SYNDROME IN THE PRACTICE OF A
THERAPIST

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Broncho-obstructive syndrome (BOS) is a clinical symptom complex caused by impaired air flow through the bronchi due to narrowing or occlusion of the airways with a subsequent increase in the resistance of the airways to the inhaled air flow. Biofeedback is one of the pathophysiological disorders that can affect the outcomes and progressive course of many acute and chronic bronchopulmonary diseases. BOS, not being an independent nosological entity, can occur in various diseases of the lungs and heart, leading to obstruction of the airways. The main clinical manifestations of BOS are paroxysmal cough, expiratory shortness of breath and sudden attacks of suffocation. Based on clinical manifestations, biofeedback is usually divided into latent and pronounced clinical manifestations. According to the course, biofeedback is divided into acute (suddenly occurring) and chronic (permanent).

Functional changes in biofeedback are associated with a decrease in the main spirometric indicators, reflecting the degree of bronchial obstruction (BO) and the nature of the "air trap", namely:

- forced expiratory volume in 1st second (FEV₁);
- FEV₁/FVC ratio <70% (forced vital capacity (FVC))

These indicators are a diagnostic criterion for bronchial obstruction and serve to determine the severity of biofeedback.

Based on the severity of clinical and functional manifestations, BOS is divided into mild, moderate and severe. The main clinical manifestations of BOS are shortness of breath, suffocation (refers to life-threatening conditions), paroxysmal cough, wheezing, noisy breathing. Symptoms are more noticeable with physical activity. Other manifestations of BOS - increased sweating, sleep disturbance, headache, confusion, convulsions - are detected in severe cases of the syndrome complex.

Variant forms of biofeedback

Spastic is the most common variant of BOS (>70% of all cases), the development of which is due to bronchospasm due to dysfunction in the systems controlling bronchial tone.

Inflammatory - the mechanism is caused by edema, infiltration of the airways, hyperemia of the bronchial membrane.

Discrinic - observed with excessive stimulation of enzymes of goblet cells and glands of the bronchial layer, leading to a deterioration in the properties of sputum, dysfunction of mucus formation and mucociliary transport.

Dyskinetic - bronchial patency is impaired due to congenital underdevelopment of the membranous part of the trachea and bronchi, which contribute to the closure of their lumen during inhalation.

Emphysematous - accompanied by collapse (collapse) of small bronchi due to reduction and loss of elasticity by the lungs.

Hemodynamic - occurs secondary to the background of hemodynamic disorders of the pulmonary circulation: with hypertension of the pre- and post-capillaries, congestion in the bronchial veins and with a hypertensive crisis in the pulmonary circulation.

Hyperosmolar - observed when decrease hydration of the mucous membranes of the bronchi (inhalation of cold air), when a high osmotic concentration on the surface of the cells causes irritation of the receptors and bronchospasm .

Bronchial obstruction is based on reversible (functional) and irreversible (organic) changes. The functional mechanisms of bronchial obstruction include spasm of smooth muscles, hypersecretion of mucus and swelling of the bronchial mucosa. Spasm of smooth muscles and hypersecretion of mucus occur as a result of exposure to irritating factors (pollutants , infectious agents) on the mucous membrane of the respiratory tract. In response to this, inflammatory mediators are released, which irritate the endings of the vagus nerve and promote the release of acetylcholine, which realizes its effect through muscarinics . cholinergic receptors . Activation of these receptors causes cholinergic bronchoconstriction and hypersecretion. In the wall of the bronchi there is a sharp congestion of the microvasculature and an increase in their permeability. Thus, swelling of the mucous membrane and submucosal layer develops, their infiltration with mast cells, basophils, eosinophils, lymphoid and plasma cells. The cough can be dry and productive. The initial period of the inflammatory or edematous process is characterized by a dry cough. The appearance of a productive cough indicates a violation of mucociliary clearance and bronchial drainage. Among the infectious agents that most often cause obstructive syndrome are respiratory syncytial virus (about 50%), parainfluenza virus , mycoplasma pneumoniae, and less commonly influenza viruses and adenovirus.

Biofeedback treatment

The manifestation of biofeedback, regardless of etiology, requires the doctor to take urgent measures to eliminate bronchial obstruction by influencing its reversible component. It should be noted that the reversibility of bronchial obstruction is determined by the degree of bronchial hyperreactivity (BHR). GRB is defined as the response of the bronchi to various chemical, physical or pharmacological stimuli, when bronchospasm develops in response to an influence that does not cause such a reaction in healthy individuals. The higher the GRB and the duration of exposure to the provocative agent, the more severe and life-threatening the BOS is . In modern pulmonology, there are highly effective methods of delivering drugs directly to the bronchi. This technology is called inhalation nebulizer (from the Latin nebulae - fog) therapy. Its characteristic feature is a high fraction (>80%) of particles ranging in size from 0.5 to 5 microns, which can easily reach destroy the receptor zone in the small bronchi and quickly relieve bronchial obstruction.

The undeniable advantages of inhalation therapy in general are:

- effective creation of high concentrations of medications in the respiratory tract;
- insignificant concentration of the drug in the blood;
- rapid onset of action of drugs;
- possibility of dose adjustment;
- minimum systemic side effects.

The treatment strategy for biofeedback is quite clear and logical. To relieve bronchial obstruction, bronchodilators (bronchodilators) are used. Despite the differences in the mechanism of action of various bronchodilators , their most important property is the ability to eliminate spasm of the bronchial muscles and facilitate the passage of air into the lungs.

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ОПТИМИЗАЦИЯ ВЕДЕНИЯ ПАЦИЕНТОВ С АРТЕРИАЛЬНОЙ
ГИПЕРТОНИЕЙ И ИБС, ПЕРЕНЕСШИХ НОВУЮ КОРОНАВИРУСНУЮ
ИНФЕКЦИЮ COVID-19

Жалилов Жалолиддин Ёдгор угли.

1- специализированный Зангиота больница

Введение (цели/ задачи): Лечение пациентов с коморбидной кардиологической патологией (АГ и ИБС), перенесших COVID-19, представляет непростую задачу в связи с мальадаптивными процессами, снижением когнитивных функций и качества жизни. Кардиocereбральный синдром и психологические проблемы (тревога и депрессия, раздражительность, расстройство сна), снижение когнитивных функций, сопровождающие пациентов, перенесших COVID-19, приводят к дестабилизации АГ, усугублению коронарного синдрома, ухудшению самочувствия и частым повторным госпитализациям. Цель работы: оценка эффективности комплексной терапии пациентов с АГ и ИБС в постковидном периоде, включавшей нейролептик алимемазин. Препарат оказывает мягкое седативное и противотревожное действие, способствует нормализации сна и соматоформных расстройств, часто встречающихся у пациентов, перенесших COVID-19.

Материал и методы: Обследовано 22 пациента с АГ II–III стадией и ИБС (стенокардия II ФК), в постковидном периоде (через 6 месяцев после перенесенной инфекции легкой и средней степени тяжести). Средний возраст составил 67, 7±1, 3 лет. Контрольная группа включала 10 пациентов, сопоставимых по полу и возрасту. Пациентам, помимо стандартного обследования (СМАД, ЭХО — КГ, ЭКГ, холтер-ЭКГ, определения толерантности к физической нагрузке), было проведено тестирование на наличие депрессии по опроснику Бека и шкале Цунга и когнитивных расстройств (Монреальская шкала МоСА — тест, MMSE). Качество жизни оценивали по результатам опросника SF-36 и Sickness Impact Profile. У всех пациентов, согласно тестам, имелись признаки когнитивных расстройств, легкая или умеренная депрессия, отмечалось нарушение сна и снижение качества жизни. Обе группы пациентов получали кардиальную терапию (иАПФ/БРА, бета-блокаторы, нитраты, статины, АСК). Пациентам основной группы дополнительно был назначен нейролептик алимемазин в дозе 5–10 мг в течение 10–12 дней, контрольная группа получала только кардиальную терапию.

Результаты: В результате проведенного лечения, пациенты основной группы отмечали значительное улучшение эмоционального состояния, снижение уровня депрессии, нормализацию сна, а также когнитивных функций. Помимо этого, отмечено более быстрая нормализация АД, увеличение толерантности к физической нагрузке (по результатам теста с 6-минутной ходьбой). У пациентов контрольной группы, согласно анкетированию, эмоциональный фон, нарушения сна и когнитивные функции остались прежними.

Закключение: Применение нейрорептика алимемазина позволяет не только улучшить психоэмоциональное состояние, нормализовать сон и качество жизни, но и быстрее стабилизировать состояние сердечно-сосудистой системы у пациентов с АГ и ИБС в постковидном периоде.

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IZO TERAPIYA ORQALI NUTQNI VA MAYDA QOL HARAKATLARINI
FAOLLASHTIRISH

Dilnoza Fatxullayevna Qayumova

Hozirgi vaqtda ko'plab maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarda tashvish, ishonchsizlik va hissiy beqarorlik kuchaymoqda. Bolaning tengdoshlari va yaqin kattalar bilan muloqot qilishdan noto'g'ri tarbiyasi va noroziligi bilan birgalikda bu xususiyatlar hissiy buzilishlarga aylanishi mumkin, bu esa bolaning maktabga tayyorligiga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatishi mumkin.

Bolalarning salbiy hissiy holatlarini psixoprofilaktika va psixokorreksiya qilish bo'yicha ishlarda Izoterapiya yoki rasm terapiyasi (san'at vositalaridan foydalangan holda psixoterapevtik ta'sir usuli) bo'yicha o'yinlardan foydalanish tavsiya etiladi.

Izoterapiya - bu o'z ishida tasviriy san'at usullarini qo'llaydigan Art-terapiya yo'nalishi. Psixoterapevtik amaliyotning ushbu yo'nalishi kattalar va bolalar bilan ishlashda keng tarqalgan.

Zamonaviy dunyoda inson doimo asabiy ortiqcha yuklarga duchor bo'ladi. Salbiy tajribalar asab tizimining haddan tashqari kuchlanishiga, nevrozlarga va psixosomatik kasalliklarga olib keladi, ular har doim ham ijtimoiy maqbul shaklda ifoda etilmaydi. Stress inson hayotining barcha sohalariga, shu jumladan o'quv va ishlab chiqarish faoliyatiga, oiladagi munosabatlarga ta'sir qiladi. Ayniqsa, bolalar, o'spirinlar, nogironlar stressli vaziyatlarga duch kelishadi. Bu patologik yoshga bog'liq inqirozlar, noto'g'ri ta'lim, boshqalarning tushunmovchiligi, zamonaviy muammo – turli xil gadjetlar va boshqa elektron qurilmalarga qaramlik bilan bog'liq.

Maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalar o'zlarining yosh xususiyatlari tufayli boshqalarning harakatlarini tahlil qila olmaydilar, shuningdek xulosalar chiqaradilar. Ular tezda oilada keskin vaziyat va dahshatli tushlarga qaram bo'lib qolishadi. Va rasm orqali Art-terapiyaning yo'nalishi sizning his-tuyg'ularingizni ifoda etishga imkon beradi. Ushbu usul tajovuzkor xatti-harakatlar, siqilish, muvozanatsizlik, o'zini past baholash, rashk, yolg'izlik tuyg'ularini yo'q qiladi.

Izoterapiya usullari passiv shaklni — tayyor san'at asarlaridan foydalanishni va faol shaklni – o'z ijodingizni yaratishni o'z ichiga oladi.

Izoterapiya usullari bolaning o'zi xohlagan darajada muammoga sho'ng'ishga imkon beradi va uni qayta boshdan kechirishga tayyor. Ko'pincha, chaqaloqning o'zi unga nima bo'layotganini ham tushunmaydi.

Bolalar bilan ishlashda Izoterapiya, shu jumladan profilaktika, bolalarga o'zlarini his qilish va tushunishga imkon beradi, his-tuyg'ularini, fikrlarini, umidlarini, orzularini erkin ifoda etishga, hamdardlik ko'rsatishga, kuchli tajribalar va nizolardan xalos bo'lishga yordam beradi.

Bolalar bilan ishlashda Izoterapiya stressli sharoitlarni, ruhiy stressni engillashtirish, qo'rquv va nevrozlarni tuzatish uchun keng qo'llaniladi, chunki chizish paytida bola ba'zi yoqimsiz, qo'rqinchli, shikastli tasvirlar bilan og'riqli aloqada bo'ladi.

Izoterapiyaning asosiy bosqichlari

1. Dastlabki indikativ bosqich. Bolaning vaziyatni, vizual materiallarni o'rganishi, ulardan foydalanishdagi cheklovlarni o'rganishi. Haqiqiy ijodiy jarayon oldidan erkin faoliyat-bu bevosita tajriba.

2. Ijodiy ish jarayoni-hodisani yaratish, vizual vakillik. Rasm chizish mavzusini tanlash, kollaj yoki haykaltaroshlik yaratish, ijodkorlik jarayoniga hissiy qo'shilish.

3. Uzoqlashtirish, ob'ektlarni ko'rish va ularning xususiyatlariga erishishga qaratilgan ko'rib chiqish jarayoni. Etarli ifoda shaklini qidiring.

4. Ijodiy ishlarni ko'rib chiqish natijasida paydo bo'lgan his-tuyg'ular va fikrlarni og'zaki bayon qilish. Shaklni tobora to'liq, chuqur ifoda yo'nalishi bo'yicha rivojlantirish, uni konkretlashtirish.

5. Mojaroli travmatik vaziyatni ramziy shaklda hal qilish.

Ijodkorlik mahsulotini tahlil qilishda vizual ko'nikmalar darajasi hisobga olinmaydi. Bu bolaning hissiy tajribalari badiiy vositalar (ranglar, shakllar, o'lchamlar va boshqalar) yordamida qanday etkazilishi haqida.

Izoterapiya usullari:

* Turli xil vizual materiallar bilan o'yinlar va mashqlar

* Juftlikda ishlash.

* Birgalikda guruh chizish.

* Guruh tasviriy o'yinlari:

- Ziddiyatli vaziyatlarni hal qilishda yordam beradigan mashqlar.

- Vizual faoliyatni o'zini ifoda etishning boshqa shakllari bilan birlashtirgan texnikalar.

Izoterapiya uchun bir qator shartlar mavjud:

- bola tavsiya etilgan texnikadan foydalangan holda tasvirni yaratishda qiyinchiliklarga duch kelmasligi kerak;

- ish paytida har qanday harakat bolaga qiziqarli, o'ziga xos, yoqimli bo'lishi kerak;

- tasvirni yaratish jarayoni ham, natijasi ham qiziqarli va jozibali bo'lishi kerak;

- tasviriy texnika va usullar nafaqat an'anaviy, balki noan'anaviy bo'lishi kerak, masalan, barmoq, kaft, Poke, g'ijimlangan qog'oz, gubkalar, tish tayoqchalari, buzadigan amallar, dog'lar, barglarni bosib chiqarish va boshqalar).

Izoterapiya yo'nalishi:

* Fikrlash va nutqni faollashtirish.

* Nafas olish apparati, o'zini o'zi boshqarish, nafas olishni boshqarish.

* Nozik motorni rivojlantirish.

* Neyropsik taranglikni bartaraf etish.

* Ijobiy psixo-emotsional holatni modellashtirish.

* Etarli shaxslararo xatti-harakatlarni shakllantirish.

* Etarli o'z-o'zini hurmat qilishni shakllantirish.

Katta yoshdagi maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalar bilan profilaktika va tuzatish ishlarida Izoterapiya quyidagi ijobiy natijalarga erishishga imkon beradi:

* samarali hissiy reaksiyani ta'minlaydi;

* aloqa to'siqlari va psixologik himoya vositalarini engishga yordam beradi;

* o'zboshimchalik va o'zini o'zi boshqarish qobiliyatini rivojlantirish uchun qulay sharoit yaratadi;

* bolalarning his-tuyg'ulari, tajribalari va hissiy holatlari to'g'risida xabardorligiga ta'sir qiladi;

* ijobiy "men-kontseptsiya" ni shakllantirishga va o'ziga bo'lgan ishonchni oshirishga yordam beradi.

Izoterapiya usullaridan biri proektsion chizishdir. Ushbu usul diagnostika va psixokorreksiya funksiyasini bajaradi. U individual va guruh ishlarida qo'llaniladi. Proektsion chizishning asosiy vazifasi-bu qiyin bo'lgan tajribalar va muammolarni aniqlash va anglashdir. Chizmalar mavzusini yo'naltirish va boshqarish orqali ular e'tiborni almashtirishga, diqqatni muhim aniq muammolarga qaratishga erishadilar. Proektiv rasm chizish hissiy muammolarni izohlashga va aloqa qiyinchiliklarini aniqlashga imkon beradi. Ushbu uslub odam tushunmaydigan his-tuyg'ular bilan ishlaydi. Chizish mavzulari juda xilma-xil bo'lishi mumkin, masalan, men oilam davrasidaman, qo'rquvlarim, do'stim va dushmanim, o'zimni ishonchli his qiladigan vaziyat, kunim, kim bo'lishni orzu qilaman va hokazo.

Qo'rquvni chizishga misol. "Mening qo'rquvim" rasmini chizish

Maqsad: qo'rquvni tuzatish, stressni engillashtirish, ijodiy tasavvurni rivojlantirish. №1 ko'rsatma: bolaga qo'rquvni chizish (u nimaga o'xshaydi), o'z ishiga izoh berish va ko'kragiga yashirish, uni qulflash taklif etiladi. № 2 ko'rsatma: chizilgan rasmni yirtib tashlang va axlat qutisiga tashlang. Ko'rsatma № 3: kulgili tafsilotlarni chizish orqali rasmni kulgili holga keltiring.

Izoterapiya darslarida kattalar bolaga berilgan yoki o'zboshimchalik mavzusida rasm chizishni taklif qilishadi. Rasm chizish paytida mutaxassis rassomning bolalikdagi his-tuyg'ularini diqqat bilan kuzatib boradi, chaqaloq nimani boshdan kechirayotgani va rasm chizish paytida nimani his qilayotgani bilan qiziqadi. Chizgandan so'ng, bola o'zi tasvirlagan narsaning tavsifini beradi. Ushbu bosqich nima bo'layotganini tahlil qilishni o'rgatish, shuningdek, muammoingizni mustaqil baholashdan iborat. Shu bilan birga, chaqaloq nutqning ekspressivligini va majoziy fikrlashni rivojlantiradi. Keyin mutaxassis rasmni ilmiy amaliyotlarga asoslangan holda o'z talqinini beradi, shuningdek, uning badiiy ishini bo'lim bilan birgalikda tahlil qiladi. Darsdan keyin barcha rasmlar albatta saqlanadi. Keyingi sessiyalarda, agar kerak bo'lsa, ular vaziyatning rivojlanishini baholash uchun yangi ishlar bilan taqqoslanadi. Ushbu usul bilan bir nechta darslar kursini o'tkazish samarali bo'ladi, chunki kompleksdagi Izoterapiya kerakli natijaga tezroq erishishga yordam beradi, ya'ni muammolarni hal qiladi va dunyoga ijobiy qarashni o'rgatadi.

Izo-terapevtik ish paytida bolaning qobiliyatlari ko'pincha ochiladi, ularni qo'llab-quvvatlash va rag'batlantirish kerak. Bajirilgan ishni asosli maqtash (ozodlik, mo'yoqalam yoki qalam bilan harakatlanish erkinligi, yaxshi kompozitsiya, rang sxemasi va boshqalar) albatta, unda o'z qobiliyatiga ishonch va ijodni davom ettirish istagini uyg'otadi. Ekspressiv ijodiy jarayon bolaga o'zini o'zi anglash, o'z g'oyalari va his-tuyg'ularini ifodalash imkonini beradi.

Xulosa qilib shuni aytmoqchimanki, ijobiy motivatsiya mavjud bo'lganda izoterapiya o'zini namoyon qilish qo'rquvini engishga yordam beradi, o'zini o'zi belgilashga yordam

beradi, bolaning tasavvurini shakllantirishga yordam beradi va uyatchan, o'zini tuta oladigan bolalarning muloqot jarayonini yaxshilaydi. tengdoshlari bilan muloqot qilishni bilmaganlar [

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