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TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGE: THEORY AND METHODOLOGY

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Abstract: *The methodology and theory of teaching foreign languages are the focus of the research. The article defines terms related to cross-cultural communication, foreign language teaching (FLT), conventional and current approaches to teaching. The study's authors view the project teaching technique as one of the most successful techniques for teaching foreign languages.*

Key words: *approach, methodology, qualification, interdisciplinary, education, teaching theory, technique.*

Modern didactics focus on making education more effective in general and in foreign languages in particular. Globalization is a concept that has become popular in recent years. It is the idea that the world is gradually coming together into a single economy and culture due to advances in communication and technology, and the influence of large multinational companies [There are many advantages to working for a global corporation, such as increasing the quality of education and qualifications, increasing industrial mobility between industries, and increasing migratory processes that reduce national barriers and promote globalization of the economy. This attracts people to work for them and requires them to learn different languages. Education and employment are heavily influenced by the economy. Sometimes this can be problematic because of uneven economic development across different countries; people have to move abroad to find work or education that suits them. This is another reason why people study foreign languages, foreign cultures, and foreign histories. International educational and professional migration is facilitated by transnational corporations and uneven economies.

Since the turn of the twenty-first century, the socio-cultural context of foreign language learning in the world has changed significantly; the professions' professional significance in the labor market as a whole, as well as their educational and self-educational functions in schools and universities, have increased, which has led to an increase in motivation to learn foreign languages [4]. Due to the increased use of foreign languages in the twenty-first century, the methodology and theory of FLT

should be improved and developed in accordance with current trends in the development of society, economy, and industry.

Learning the foundations of foreign language teaching theory and methodology is the aim of the research.

Methodology

Teaching methodology is a complex of sciences that study the ways in which the teacher and students engage in orderly, interconnected activities with the goal of solving educational problems. It encompasses both traditional and innovative teaching methods. The methodology of FLT reasonably incorporates data from basic and related sciences in solving theoretical and practical issues of training, avoiding one-sided orientation to any one science [6]. Methodology as a science is based on the educational process, the components of which are: teaching activities of a teacher, training (goals, content, methods, technique).

Learning theory is a field of pedagogy that studies how people assimilate knowledge, skills, and abilities; how they function as trainers for different kinds of activities; how content, methods, and organizational forms of teaching are taught; and how the educational process affects the people who participate in it [2]. A principle is a useful way to express the pedagogical idea of recognized laws and regularities in the activity categories. It conveys knowledge about the objectives, nature, and structure of instruction in a way that makes it possible to use it as a set of guidelines for best practices. One fundamental area within the methodology that provides insight into the perspectives of language researchers and the teaching process is the approach to learning. A teaching approach is based on the linguistic foundations of learning and the didactic foundations of learning, which are the relevant theories of language and learning, respectively [1]. Foreign language teaching theory and methodology is the science that looks at the objectives and contents, pedagogical strategies, and methods and materials of teaching foreign languages [7]. The theory and methodology of teaching foreign languages (FLT) includes teaching about other countries' customs, history, and cultures in addition to teaching grammar and writing in a foreign language [6]. The fundamental sciences used in foreign language instruction include linguistics, pedagogy, didactics, psychology, and psycholinguistics.

There are different methods of FLT:

The term "classical method" also refers to the Grammar translation technique. This approach was developed in response to the desire of Westerners to study "foreign" languages like Greek and Latin.

1) Grammar rules, vocabulary memorization, including different declensions and conjugations, text translation, and completing written exercises were the main objectives of GTM [9].

2) Direct Methodology. The fundamental tenet of the Direct Method was that second language acquisition ought to resemble first language acquisition. The approach would involve little to no analysis of grammar rules, a lot of oral interaction, spontaneous language use, and no translation between the first and second languages [9].

3) Teaching Language Through Communication. The teaching of language can take many forms. One is known as CLT, or Communicative Language Teaching. This learner-centered approach prioritizes communication and practical scenarios [9].

The audio-lingual method, also known as the army method, the aural-oral method, or the new key, is a method of teaching foreign languages that involves having students mimic and repeat regular patterns and dialogues from daily life through a series of drills. During the 1950s and 1960s, the Audio-lingual Method firmly dominated the field of education [9]. There are many well-established and highly successful approaches to teaching foreign languages; however, the advancement of modern society necessitates the search for and application of increasingly sophisticated techniques and tools. Multilingualism is becoming the norm. Novel approaches are needed to ensure that learning foreign languages quickly and effectively. These methods should concentrate on improving the target language.

Multinational corporations operate in a world where innovative communication and information technologies are unimaginable. The project method is among the most effective strategies.

Positive outcomes are seen when the project methodology is used in English classes, even when it is part of the curriculum:

- 1) Students learn a foreign language well.
- 2) Students can put the knowledge they have learned in computer science classes into practice.
- 3) Students are aware of the importance of interdisciplinary relationships.

There are several benefits that the project method offers over conventional teaching techniques.

1) Boost students' motivation when learning a foreign language is one of the main benefits.

2) The visual integration of knowledge across multiple disciplines or subjects in educational settings.

3) There's lots of room for inspiring and imaginative pursuits [3].

In the globalized world of multinational corporations that combine national economies, one should conclude that people need to learn about the cultures, histories, and languages of other countries. On the one hand, FLT is necessary to accomplish this through the development of creative and universal teaching methods. On the other hand, there are also effective FLT (project-based learning) strategies that can be implemented in the current educational environment.

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KALIY KONLARINI QAZIB OLISHDA QO‘LLANILADIGAN MASHINALAR VA KOMPLEKSLAR

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Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada kon sanoati korxonalarini faoliyatida hamda jahonda kaliy rudalarini ishlab chiqarish va o‘zlashtirish muamolari aniqlash, kaliy tuzlari konida silvinit qatlamlarini kombaynlar yordamida qazishning samarali texnologiyasini ishlab chiqish ishlari yoritib berilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: Kaliy rudalari, kon sanoati, kaliy tuzlari, silvinit mineral, kaliy o‘g‘itlari, xloridlar, sulfatlar, silikatlar, Xitoy, Germaniya, AQSh, O‘zbekiston, Turkmaniston va Xlorid-sulfat.

Аннотация. В данной статье освещены проблемы добычи и использования калийных руд в деятельности горнодобывающих предприятий и в мире, а также разработка эффективной технологии отработки сylvinitовых пластов в калийных соляных шахтах с помощью комбайнов.

Ключевые слова: Калийные руды, горнодобывающая промышленность, калийные соли, сylvinitовый минерал, калийные удобрения, хлориды, сульфаты, силикаты, Китай, Германия, США, Узбекистан, Туркменистан и хлоридно-сульфатная промышленность.

Abstract. This article highlights the problems of mining and using potassium ores in the activities of mining enterprises and in the world, as well as the development of an effective technology for mining sylvinite layers in potash salt mines using combines.

Keywords: Potash ores, mining industry, potassium salts, sylvinite mineral, potash fertilizers, chlorides, sulfates, silicates, China, Germany, USA, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan and chloride-sulfate industry.

Kaliy konlarining aksariyati kamerali qazib olish tizimi va ustunli qazib olish tizimidan foydalangan holda yer ostida o‘zlashtiriladi. Rudani qo‘porish, yuklash va yuklash texnologik jarayonlarini mexanizatsiyalashni ta‘minlovchi qazish va

mustahkamlash majmualari keng qo'llaniladi. Ushbu majmualarda tog'-kon mashinalari sifatida, qoida tariqasida, rudani qo'porish asboblari bilan jihozlangan harakatlanuvchi organlarga ega bo'lgan qazish tozalash kombaynlari ishlatiladi.

Kaliy sanoatida qazish tozalash ishlarini mexanizatsiyalash vositalarini ishlab chiqish sanoatning iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy muammolarni hal qilish, ya'ni: ish unumdorligini oshirish va konchilar mehnati xavfsizligini ta'minlash yo'lida bormoqda.

Kaliy massivini qazib olish jarayonining solishtirma energiya sarfi va qazilgan rudadagi changga o'xshash, boyitilmagan sinflar (kon chiqindilari) miqdorini kamaytirishni o'z ichiga oladi.

Kaliy konlari qazib oluvchilarning texnik xususiyatlarini yaxshilash yo'llaridan biri - ilmiy asoslangan tanlash usullarini yaratish va tog'-kon mashinalarining ratsional ish parametrlarini ularning ish jarayonlari to'g'risidagi ma'lumotlarga asoslangan holda saqlash usullarini ishlab chiqishdir.

Jahonda kaliy konlarini zaboylarda tor qamrovchi kombaynlar yordamida qazib olish kombayn qurilmasining qazuvchi agregati bo'yicha quyidagilarga bo'linadi.

- ❖ rotorli (MF-320, MF-420)
- ❖ planetarli (Ural-20, Ural-10A)

AQSh, Ispaniya, Fransiya va Belorusiya kaliy shaxtalarida kaliy rudalarini ishlab chiqarishda kamera ustunli qazib olish usulidan foydalaniladi. Ushbu ishlab chiqish texnologiyasi mineral qazib olishning yuqori darajasini (95% gacha) ta'minlaydi, shuningdek, silvinit qatlamlarini qazish imkonini beradi.

Mexanizatsiyalashgan kompleks tor qamrovli kombayn (yoki qirg'ichli qurilma), to'la suriladigan yoki egiluvchan kavjoy konveyeri, gidrofikatsiyalangan mustahkamlagich, lavani shtrek bilan tutashadigan joyini mustahkamlovchi tutashtirma mustahkamlagich, gidravlik va elektr uskunalari, kabel joylagich, muhofaza chig'iri, suv sepgich va changsurgich kabi yordamchi uskunalarda tashkil topadi.

- ❖ barabanli (Ural-400C, MC350, MC470)
- ❖ strelali (AM-75)

Quyidagi 1-rasmda kamera ustunli qazib olish tizimida asosiy lahim o'tuvchi kombayn turlari tasvirlangan.



a-rotorli, b-planetarli, v-barabanli, g-strelali

1-rasm. Kamera ustunli qazib olish tizimida asosiy lahim o'tuvchi kombayn turlari.

Kombayn – maxsus ish bajaruvchi organlari yordamida kaliyni massivdan ajratib olib, bir yo'la tashish va yuklashga qulay kattalikdagi bo'laklar darajasida burdalab beradigan qazish mashinasi. Tor qamrovli kombaynlar, asosan, shnekli, ayrim hollarda esa, barabanli ish organiga ega bo'ladi. Shnekli ish organiga ega bo'lgan kombaynlar nafaqat ko'mirni massivdan ajratib olish, ajratib olingan ko'mirni transport vositalariga yuklash ishlarini ham bajarganliklari uchun konchilikda keng ko'lamda qo'llaniladi. Kombaynlar yuqori unumdor bo'lish bilan bir qatorda, qatlam qalinligi katta diapazonda o'zgarganda ham ko'mir qatlamini yorib kirish, bir tomonlama va mokisimon harakatlanish qobiliyatiga ega bo'ladi.

Shaxta maydonida qazib olinadigan ruda 2 ta qatlam (Quyi-2a va Quyi- 2b)da olib boriladi. Qatlamlarning qiya yotganligi va murakkab ko'rinishga ega ekanligi hisobga olinib, tajriba ishlab chiqarish panelida qazish kameralari panel tayorlov lahimlariga diogonal holatida o'tilgan. Barcha qazish ishlari "Ural-20R" kombayni. BP-14V bunker yuklagichi, 5VS-15M o'ziyurar vagonidantashkil topgan texnologik jamlanma yordamida amalga oshiriladi.

Har bir kameraga texnologik jamlanma orqali qazish shtreklari devorlarini 45⁰ burchak ostida yo'nib kiriladi. Texnologik jamlanmani havo bilan ta'minlash VME-6 markali mahalliy shamollatish qurilmalari yordamida amalga oshiriladi.

Tepaqo‘ton konida yer osti ruda qazish ishlarini olib borilishida 5VS- 15M markali o‘ziyurar vagonlardan foydalaniladi. 5VS-15M o‘ziyurar vagoni elektr energiyasi yordamida ishlaydi. Uning yuk ko‘tarish quvvati 15 tonna bo‘lib, u zaboydan maksimal 400 m bo‘lgan masofaga rudani tashish quvvatiga ega. Quyidagi 2-rasmda 5VS-15M markali o‘ziyurar vagon tasvirlangan.



2-rasm. 5VS-15M markali o‘ziyurar vagon.

O‘ziyurar vagon 15⁰ gacha bo‘lgan qiyalikdagi lahimlarda ruda tashish uchun mo‘ljallangan. O‘ziyurar vagon asosiy 3 qismdan iborat: elektrik, mehanik, gidravlik. O‘ziyurar vagonida 660 V li 3 dona elektrodvigatel mavjud bo‘lib, 2 donasi vagonni harakatlantirish va bir donasi gidravlik qismlar (maslostansiya) ni harakatga keltirish uchun xizmat qiladi.

Vagonni harakatlantiruvchi (xodovoy) elektrodvigatellarning quvvati 45 kVtga teng.

Shaxta maydonida qazib olinadigan ruda 2 ta qatlam (2a va 2b)da olib boriladi. Qatlamlarning qiya yotganligi va murakkab ko‘rinishga ega ekanligi hisobga olinib, tajriba ishlab chiqarish panelida qazish kameralari panel tayyorlov lahimlariga diogonal holatida o‘tilgan. Barcha qazish ishlari “Ural-20R” kombayni, BP-14V bunker yuklagichi, 5VS-15M o‘ziyurar vagonidan tashkil topgan texnologik jamlanma yordamida amalga oshiriladi. Quyidagi 1-va 2- jadvallarda “Ural-20R” kombayni va BP-14V bunker yuklagichining texnik parametrlari keltirilgan.

Ural-20R kombayning texnik tavsifi

1-jadval

“Parametr va o‘lchamlar nomlari	Ko‘rsatkichlar
Ishlab chiqarish quvvati, rudani kesishi $A_r=450$ N/mm, t/min	7,0
Yuqori yurish tezligi, m/min	3,0
Umumiy elektr dvigatellar quvvati, kVt	745
Ishchi organlarini elektr dvigatellari quvvati, kVt	395
Ishchi organining turi	Planetar diskli
Ishchi organining yuzasi, m ²	15,5
Tashqi o‘lchamlari, mm:	
- uzunligi	12000
- eni (ishchi organi bilan birga)	5100
- balandligi (ishchi organi bilan birga)	3100
Og‘irligi, tonna	93

O‘ziyurar vagonni elektr qismlari birlashtirilib joylashtirilgan qismi magnit stansiyasi deyiladi. Magnit stansiyasi portlash xavfiga qarshi ximoyalangan. Magnit stansiyasi orqali barcha elektr qurilmalari elektr energiyasi bilan ta‘minlanadi. O‘ziyurar vagonga umumiy kuchlanish KEJ3x16+1x10+1x16 markali kabellar orqali uzatiladi. Vagonda ushbu kabellarni o‘rab-yig‘ib hamda tarqatuvchi baraban (kabelniy baraban) mavjud. Barabanning kabel o‘rash sig‘imi 200 mgacha.

BP – 14 V yuk uzatgichining texnik tavsifi

2-jadval

Parametr va o‘lchamlar nomlari	Ko‘rsatkichlar
Ishlab chiqarish quvvati, t/s	0,37
Tukish vaqti, sekund	50
Bunker sig‘imi, m ³	12
Yuk ko‘tarish quvvati, tonna	16
Elktrodvigatel quvvati, kVt	30
Tashqi o‘lchamlari, mm:	
- uzunligi	8500
- eni	2290
- balandligi	2000
Og‘irligi, tonna	8,5

So‘nggi o‘n yilliklar davomida mahalliy va xorijiy korxonalar mutaxassislari tomonidan yalpi va tanlab qazib olinadigan uzun devorli texnologik tizimlar taklif qilindi, sinovdan o‘tkazildi va joriy etildi. Kaliy va ko‘mir yuzlari o‘rtasidagi farqga qaramay, kaliy konlari uchun qazish komplekslari ko‘mir konlari uchun ishlab chiqarilgan uskunalar asosida, kaliy konlarining ekspluatatsiya tajribasi va qazib olish sharoitlarini hisobga olgan holda ishlab chiqilgan. Shunday qilib, dastlab kaliy konlarini o‘zlashtirishda kamera ustunli qazib olish tizimini joriy etishning boshida, dizayni biroz o‘zgartirilgan МК-67 va КSh-3М tor kesma kombaynlari bilan qazish majmualari ishlatilgan.

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SMART TOURISM TECHNOLOGIES: APPLICATIONS TO THE HOTEL INDUSTRY AND TOURISM

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ABSTRACT: *In modern times, technology permeates every aspect of human existence and is the single biggest element influencing people's lifestyles. People are using technology more and more, which has a big impact on how businesses run. As technology advances, new service forms and improved versions of current products and services are created. The potential benefits and downsides of smart tourism are briefly discussed after this. The research that is sorely needed to guide the development and management of smart tourism is further highlighted in this study.*

Keywords: *Tourism, Smart technologies, destination, memorable tourism experiences, hotel business.*

INTRODUCTION

The tourism sector in our country is developing year by year and is becoming one of the leading sectors of the economy. In these cases, it is appropriate to develop the tourism sector and fully demonstrate its potential.

Tourism and innovation are contradictory concepts. Tourism means recreation, travel, impression, and history. If we give different definitions, Tourism is understood as the departure (travel) of an individual from the place of permanent residence for a period of at least 1 year without engaging in paid activities in the destination (country) for health, educational, professional, or other purposes.

Besides, tourism is a small business, except for large infrastructure projects. In many cases, it is not even a business, but the activity of some selected people - guides, owners of guest houses, craftsmen, painters, and musicians.

No matter how serious the content of a trip to Uzbekistan is - whether it is historical, architectural, religious, or ethnic - it should not be forgotten that, in general, tourism belongs to the entertainment industry. People spend their vacations on it and calculate their budget accordingly.

Uzbekistan has a large number of historical monuments, we can give an example of the monuments of our regions such as Bukhara, Khorezm, and Samarkand, which are mainly visited by tourists.

Tourists mainly visit these regions in spring or summer. One of the problems when visiting these regions is that the climate is very hot during this season and our historical monuments are not fully explored. For this, transport, and restaurants should be compensated by increasing the number of hotels near these monuments, and the authors of the route and other participants of the tourism product should show comfort and inventiveness to cheer up the tired tourist and prepare him for the next day. Then it is not surprising that he wants to return to Uzbekistan again. There should always be new solutions and innovations everywhere. The demand for tourism services shapes the supply.

Information technology has helped hospitality businesses manage inventory, bookings, reservations, and customer data better. By implementing systems such as POS systems, property management systems, and CRM solutions, companies can track customer data, manage inventory levels, process payments, and handle bookings. Digital technology has been adopted by the hotel sector to offer visitors an improved and more streamlined experience. There are numerous ways that technology can enhance the hospitality experience, including mobile check-in and check-out and online booking platforms. For example:

1. Chatbots and Artificial Intelligence (AI) - Artificial intelligence (AI) chatbots are chatbots that use a range of AI technologies, such as natural language processing (NLP) and natural language understanding (NLU) to reliably comprehend user questions and match them to specific intentions, and machine learning to optimize responses over time.

2. Hotel Room Service in Automation - Automated room service allows guests to enjoy their favorite restaurant dishes without leaving their hotel room. This technology is enabled through app and QR code menu integration, allowing customers to access menu options from anywhere, anytime. Guests can quickly and easily order food, pay securely through the app, and even track the delivery of their order. This technology also allows hotels to provide guests with more personalized room service as they can customize bookings based on individual needs and dietary preferences.

Automated room service not only improves customer satisfaction, but also simplifies the process of ordering room service, saving time and labor costs.

3. Electronic Signage - Hotels and restaurants can display current information including menus, discounts, offers, and adverts using digital signage. With the use of digital signage, you can give visitors a more engaged and interesting experience by

enabling them to discover the information they need quickly and easily without having to consult menus or staff members.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The quantified-self movement is an emerging trend represented by a wide range of technological devices used for self-tracking, life-logging, personal analytics, and personal informatics. The concept of the quantified-self is based upon a new phenomenon wherein people voluntarily monitor their lives to better understand themselves (Lupton, 2014). Indeed, the notion of self-monitoring and tracking has a fairly long history that can be traced back to the 1970s (Kopp, 1988; Marcengo & Rapp, 2014). Since then, the concept of self-monitoring has proven effective in changing people’s attitude and behaviors, which is the goal of an embodied function in the sensing technologies (Choe, Lee, Lee, Pratt, & Kientz, 2014). The motivation behind this movement is to gain self-knowledge by tracking one’s life to “optimize” behavior through the process of quantification (Choe et al., 2014; Marcengo & Rapp, 2014). Having these motivations, quantifiedself participants have identified several benefits to this process including acquiring data about their lives, monitors and even challenging themselves, and eventually receiving feed- back resulting from comparisons between their actual life activities and goals, and potentially, other similar individuals.

Table 1 Quantified-self categories and measures

Categories	Example of potential measures
Physical states and activities	Body movement, temperature, calories used
Psychological and mental states and traits	Mood, happiness, emotions, self-esteem, thinking patterns, focus, attention, memory, stress, tension
Situation and environmental variables	Location, weather, noise, pollution, context, time of the day, travel, time intervals, places visit, distance traveled
Social variables	Influence, trust, interactions, people you are with, perceived safety

Importantly, the development of wearable devices (e.g., wrist bands and smart watches) which are made possible through relatively inexpensive sensors, easy access to the internet and cloud computing have completely changed the way people track their daily life by lessening the effort and the level of consciousness (Smarr, 2012; Swan, 2012, 2013). The concept of the quantified-self has been applied to a number of the different domains (e.g., health, fitness, and sport) and generates several different types of information about our lives. As can be seen in Table 1, people sometimes are required to have sufficient knowledge and additional effort to manually keep the record of their behaviors and feelings (e.g., steps taken, well-being, happiness, calorie intake, and the number of cups of coffee). However, there are a number of technologies which have the capacity to measure/track people in largely invisible ways (Marcengo & Rapp, 2014; Swan, 2012). These ‘smart’ products and devices now have the capability of somehow capturing or reflecting much of our surroundings and behaviors in real-time unobtrusively and unconsciously and interact with each other so as to gain a general ‘understanding’ of our current circumstances (Lupton, 2014); for example, driving habits and possible drowsiness can be monitored so as to alert drivers to be safe.

While self-tracking practices involve a continuous process of recording one’s life, the data does not need to be only quantitative, but can exist in any format such as a picture, video, online social media data, and audio (Augemberg, 2013). Thus, the collected data are both ‘structured’ and ‘unstructured’ depending on the device and method(s) of data capture.

In general, wearable technologies enable us to connect to the Internet, devices, and external environments through digital sensors (Lupton, 2014). Some of these devices can exchange stored information via wireless, NFC, and iBeacon technology so that people can have better conditions, be aware of the environment, and even encourage them to change certain behaviors (Swan, 2012).

Smart ‘shoes’, for example, can vibrate so as to point a person in the right direction so that he/she can enjoy the scenery; smart thermometers embedded within clothing can exchange information with other wearable devices in order to adjust the temperature in the room; or similar sensors embedded in a blanket can be used track sleep so as to assess the amount of time and the rhythm of deep sleep one has each night. Figure 1 illustrates some of the applications—wearable devices widely that have been used and which have the potential to measure travelers’ sensory perceptions as well as mediate their travel experiences.

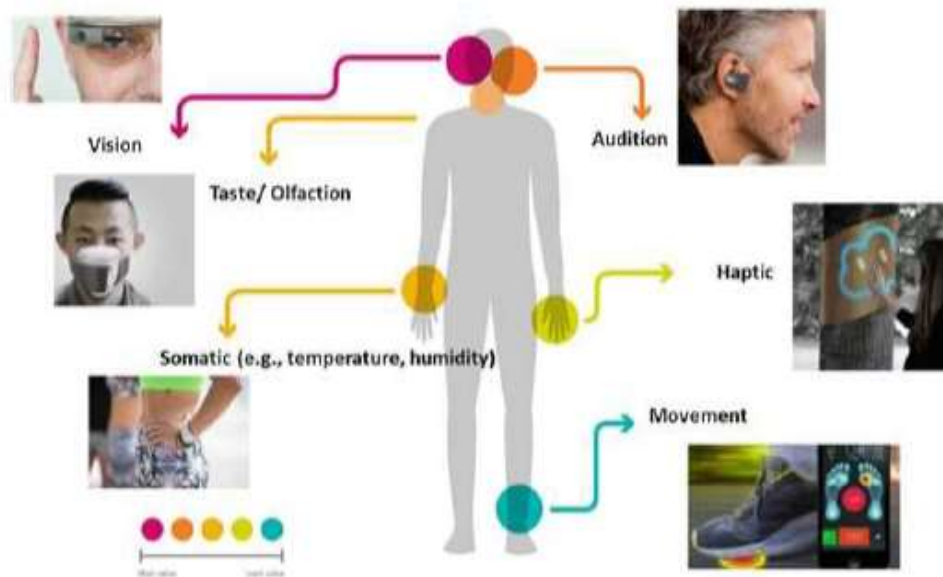


Fig. 1 Applications and wearable devices used for 'Quantified-Self' [adapted from Kim and Fesenmaier (2015)]

Further, the terms 'citizens as sensors', 'people as sensors', and 'collective sensing' have been coined to describe the nature of collective behaviors in terms of understanding context through social media, sensing technologies, and wearable devices (e.g., Goodchild, 2007; Sagl, Resch, & Blaschke, 2015). That is, many people actively use 'sensors' so that they can collect data about their surrounding environment as well as their physical/emotional states (and stored personal historical data) in real time, which in turn, generate huge volumes of data that greatly support individual decisions; for example, many outdoor enthusiasts collect and share information about birds, consistently collect weather information for local reporting, or search the skies of sightings for new phenomena (Goodchild, 2007). Within the context of tourism, managers in a theme park can now easily monitor the flow of incoming visitors at a particular time during the day via the users' location data from the mobile app or RFID tag-embedded ticket. Importantly, these new technologies result in large digital 'footprints' so that destinations 'track' this information in order to build a more comprehensive picture of each visitor as they travel (and make choices) within the destination 'ecosystem.' As such, the new technologies empower both individual travelers and destination management organizations by connecting the real world and the digital world (Sagl et al., 2015).

RESULTS

As travelers move from one place (or activity) to another along their trip journey (e.g., Gretzel, Fesenmaier, & O'Leary, 2006; Jeng & Fesenmaier, 2002; Yoo, Tussyadiah, Fesenmaier, Saari, & Tjøstheim, 2008), the changing situations and surrounding environments may cause changes in decision-making and behavior (Lamsfus, Wang, Alzua-Sorzabal, & Xiang, 2014). For example, travelers often renegotiate specific details of a trip when a flight is delayed for many hours; similarly due to physical fatigue, travelers might choose to postpone dinner, a walk through a park or simply going to a museum. Importantly, changes in context and subsequent behavior (in terms of spatial/temporal movements) can transform the way travelers interact and/or experience the destination (Kim & Fesenmaier, 2014; Yoo et al., 2008). As such, wearable devices enable us to track not only those physical behaviors from the external information they provide but also we can guess quite accurately what travelers are thinking and how they are feeling (e.g., emotional state) at a specific moment (Swan, 2012, 2013). Thus, it is argued that context is a fundamental aspect of the tourism experience and knowledge of travelers' context serves as the foundation for tourism design and development and from the destination marketers' perspective, understanding context and mobility empowers them with the ability to influence travelers' decisions in real time (Lamsfus, Martín, Alzua-Sorzabal, & Torres-Manzanera, 2015; Stienmetz & Fesenmaier, 2015). It is, therefore, argued that through the lens of the quantified traveler, there are many opportunities for tourism destinations to capture, understand, and interpret contextual information generated by wearable technologies connected to the Internet.

The data generated during our ordinary life offers huge potential to impact travelers' behaviors at the destination, and consequently, enhance tourism experiences at the destination. In recent years, several papers in the tourism literature (e.g., Gretzel, 2010; Pearce & Gretzel, 2012; Tussyadiah & Fesenmaier, 2009; Wang et al., 2012, 2014a) have shown that technological environments (e.g., smartphone, mobile devices) actively transform the way people travel across all stages of a trip by connecting the moment of tourists (i.e., the tourism journey) to their ordinary life. Further, they argue that the tourism experience is no longer clearly separable and distinguishable from everyday life. Although the basic motivation of travelling is to escape one's ordinary life and seek novelty, many travelers still want to do many of the same things they do in their daily life. For example, if people are on a diet they generally tend to continue within certain diet constraints (e.g., local cuisine, calorie intake, etc.); or if the traveler exercises daily, he/she might want to jog along a walkway, road or beach or workout

in hotel’s exercise room. In this regard, it is argued that the connection between daily life and tourism experience helps to increase the satisfaction of the tourism experience and, indeed, make their activity even more memorable.

Although the concept of quantified-self emphasizes the individual, it can be easily extended well beyond the scope of individuals to social groups (Swan, 2013). This is because people often share data about their lives (e.g., the level of happiness, walking distance per day) with others with the purpose of collective knowledge development, performance benchmarking and/or participation in social communities. Thus, it is possible that other entities such as actors, agencies, and organizations beyond the personal and private are able to access the information via such communities and/or cloud services and in turn, provide feedback (e.g., a solution, a discount coupon, etc.) in real time (Lupton, 2014). This can be tremendously important and become common in the near future in that recent developments enable us to learn something from others by sharing and comparing how each are doing individually and ultimately discovering the meaningful information and insights from the collective actions (Lupton, 2014; Swan, 2013). With these advantages, businesses may ‘repurpose’ these data to create commercial value, although the basic data created is based purely on personal activities with a voluntary engagement (Lupton, 2014). As these technologies are being increasingly integrated into everyday life through our phones, clothes and home appliances, travel and tourism can be seen as a field of logical extension of the concept of quantified self, particularly due to its potential applications for smart tourism development (see Fig. 2).

DISCUSSION

Smart Tourism refers to the convergence of information technologies, business ecosystems, and tourism experiences (e.g., Gretzel, Koo, Sigala, & Xiang, 2015; Gretzel, Sigala, Xiang, & Koo, 2015). Importantly, Gretzel, Koo, et al. (2015)

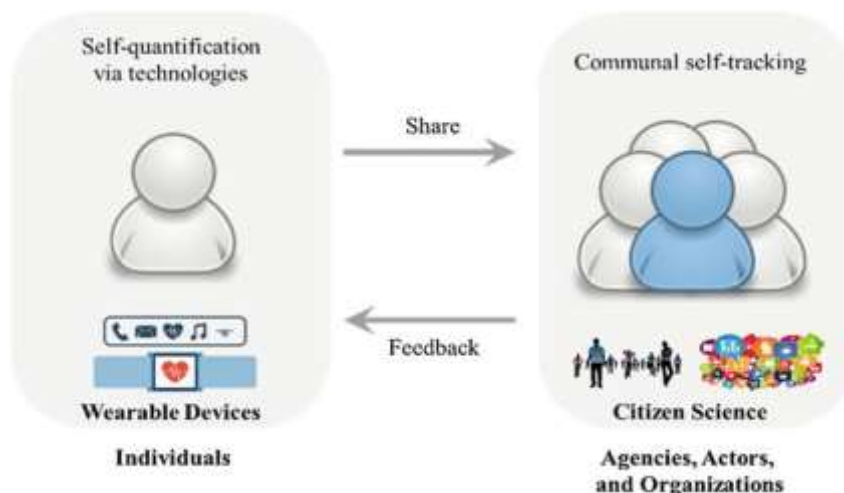


Fig. 2 Data sharing and feedback loop in the ‘Quantified-Self’ community

argues that the core technology of smart tourism are sensors and mobile devices which enable destinations to create the pervasive technological environments which destination marketers can use to anticipate travelers’ needs in real time so as to enhance their experiences and enable the sharing of one’s tourism experiences. Thus, they posit that smart tourism development requires destinations and companies to integrate personalization, context-awareness, and real-time monitoring through information collection, ubiquitous connectedness, and real-time synchronization into their management efforts (Gretzel, Sigala, et al., 2015; Neuhofer, Buhalis, & Ladkin, 2015). Within this context, it is further argued that the notion of the quantified traveler holds the key to understanding how today’s wearable devices and technologies contribute to the tourist experience and how they can be used to assist smart tourism development. Specifically from a service design and system development point of view the quantified traveler: (1) provides data for context-awareness, (2) connects with one’s historical data from everyday life, and therefore, (3) enables us to understand the traveler’s interactions with the environment.

Another key to smart tourism development lies in our understanding of how the traveler interacts with and within physical and social environments. Technologies (e.g., wearable devices, sensors, and other agents connected to the internet) have an important but implicit role in facilitating the interaction between travelers and their environment (see Fig. 3). Indeed, technologies have been considered as an effective instrument to create, support, and reinforce tourism experiences by providing information, broadening the choice of traveler behaviors, and enabling travelers

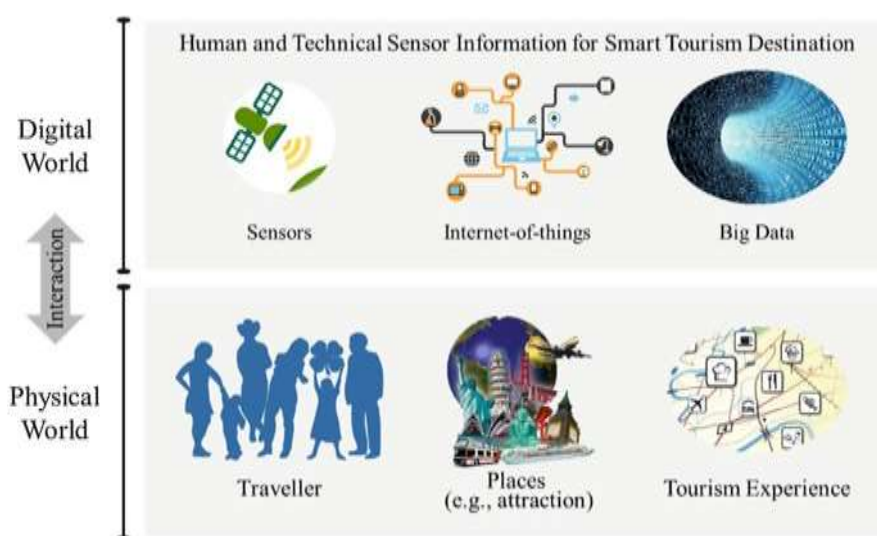


Fig. 3 Context-enriched human and technological sensor information for Smart Tourism Destinations

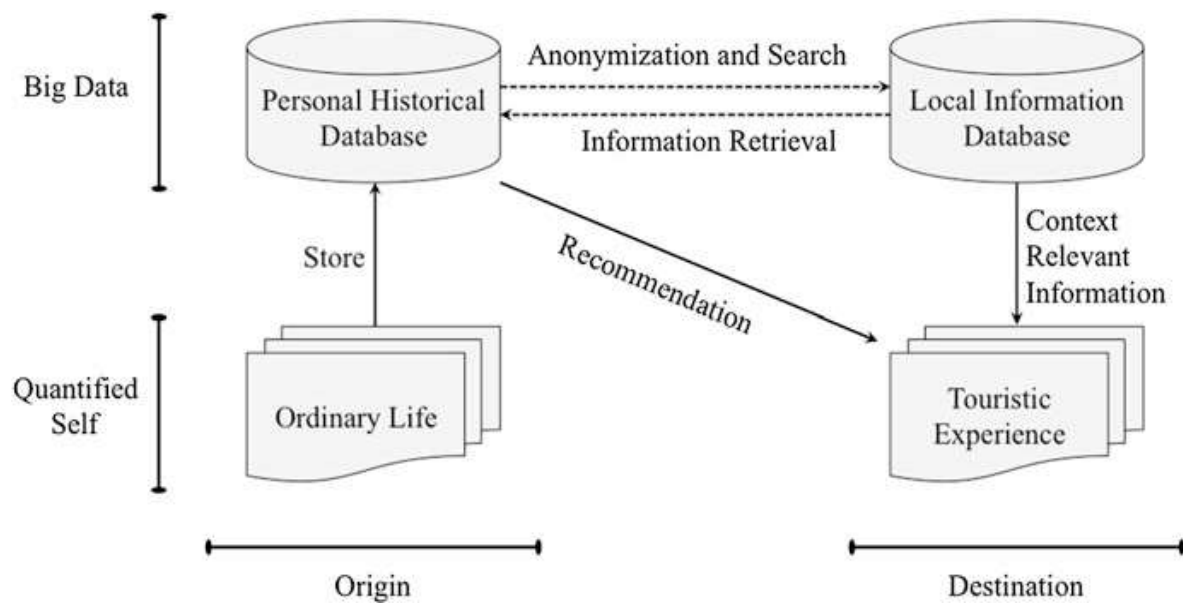


Fig. 4 A basic system integrating the quantified traveler and the touristic experience for SMART tourism destinations

to share their experiences with their family and friends even at the destination (Gretzel, 2010; Tussyadiah & Fesenmaier, 2009; Wang et al., 2012). Among them, information searching and retrieving behaviors are the most vital functions that impact traveler behaviors and experiences (Gretzel, 2010; Wang et al., 2012). Importantly, the use of these technologies affords travelers the ability to create and/or manage their own tourism experiences by not just passively receiving the information from the destination and tourism marketers, but by actively and dynamically engaging in activities within the destination (Zach & Gretzel, 2012). The quantified traveler provides not only contextual information during travel but also personal historical data generated during ordinary life and the connection of that information to the touristic experience (Wang et al., 2014a, Wang, Xiang, & Fesenmaier, 2014b), which can be used for smart tourism development. An example of a system which uses the data created by monitoring these relationships is illustrated in Fig. 4. That is, by exploiting the increased use of wearable devices and sensors, the physical state (e.g., purchase history, movement, and search history) and the emotional state (e.g., mood, feeling, heartbeat) can be tracked unobtrusively and then stored in real time. Further, this data will be expanded as previously existing data is integrated in the system (Andrejevic & Burdon, 2014).

CONCLUSION

This chapter proposes a framework for assessing the potential use of the concept of quantified-self movement (and wearable devices) by integrating individual travelers' previous behaviors and stored sensor data in their ordinary life into system development during travel. This framework consists of components that systematically encode a disparate sources of heterogeneous personal historical data—individual-level big data—collected from the quantified-self devices and interpret those data to be exploited and explored by a recommender system in conjunction with various contextual information (e.g., local information, weather). This framework considers a wide range of applications and their affordances for contributing to, or enhancing, the touristic experience. As shown in Fig. 5, various affordances of emerging systems can be organized on two axes where they support the individual vs. place and where the various measures are monitored on a daily basis or are only trip-related. For example, the nature of data collected for health occurs on a daily basis and on a personal level; this contrasts to hotel or event reservations which are related to places and are trip specific. Further, Fig. 5 illustrates (see the connected lines) that some of the aspects of daily life such as dining preferences, communication with family and friends, etc. can easily extend into the travel experience using emerging mobile technologies. Many other connections (and related affordances) can be mapped using this framework.

The following identifies some possible applications of the quantified traveler concept in smart tourism development.

A Persuasive Recommendation System A recommendation system is the most basic but important benefits from the proposed framework and the developed technologies. This system could integrate not only our travel behaviors and stated preferences within the destination but also our historical data (e.g., emotion, habit) and hidden preferences into the suggestions. For example, this system could

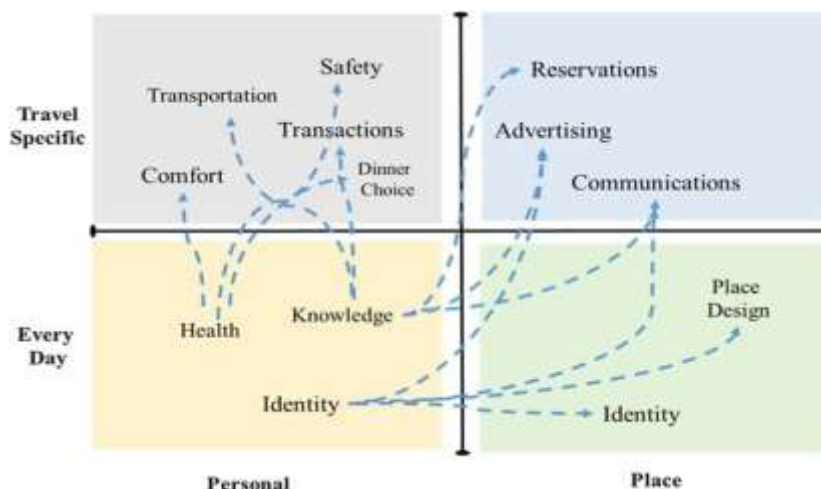


Fig 5 A framework for the quantified traveler

recommend a route for the best jogging route for someone who always run in the morning. In addition, if a traveler walks too much during the trip compared to their original life, this system could suggest him/her to take a little rest at the must-visit restaurant and/or coffee shop depending on their habits.

An Automated and Personalized Hotel Service A wearable device can monitor our body temperature and sleeping habit and then, transfer the information to the sensor installed in a hotel room so that the room environment can be adjusted automatically during the night. Room temperature, light bed, and morning alarm system might be an example for this system.

An Automated Trip Album A device keeps monitoring the entire journey of one's trip to a particular destination. Since the collected data consist of many different types of data format (i.e., photo, video, emotion level, and movement) and are in a huge amount, a device could detect important (and memorable) events based on our saved physical and emotion state automatically as well as manually. This event log will be able to create an automated trip album by an individual traveler and shared with his/her social networks.

A Real-Time Feedback System In order for tourism marketers and destination managers (e.g., theme park, attraction, and hotel operations) to control the quality of their products and services, the devices can keep tracking all the possible situations and provide a continuous but automated feedback to their customers while staying at the hotel and/or enjoying at the tourism attractions. This system could be operated by using a wearable device and/or tag-embedded ticket which can manage waiting time and service failures.

The notion of the quantified traveler provides both opportunities and challenges for the tourism industry. In general, advanced technologies embedded within mobile systems can be used to empower both supply-side (i.e., destinations and tourism businesses) and demand-side (i.e., travelers) to identify, customize, and purchase/produce tourism products (Andrejevic & Burdon, 2014; Sagl et al., 2015; Swan, 2012). Ubiquitous devices and information distributed via these devices can be considered extensions of our five senses, bodies, and minds by repurposing the previously considered role to a more creative facilitator (Kim & Fesenmaier, 2015; Lupton, 2013; Swan, 2012). As such, we can extend or enhance our senses (e.g., voices, gesture, and sight) so as to directly connect to places within the destination or other places and people (e.g., restaurant, shopping, events, and so on). Consequently, travelers are able to access much more diverse information and encounter more possibilities to be creative than ever before, which in turn, enables the traveler to have

even more memorable experiences. In this new ‘extensive’ world, destination and tourism managers can monitor the entire journey from the beginning when a traveler dreams about the destination (and even before actually starting to plan their trip) to the moment that a traveler returns to their daily life and shares their experiences with others.

The way we travel to a destination and the experiences we have at the destination have been constantly evolving because of technology. Now, the advent of the systems supporting the quantified traveler serves as a new generation of tools revolutionizing how people travel. In this new world of the quantified traveler, wearable devices will be used to capture the entire journey (i.e., behavioral outcomes as well as the bodily state) wherein all aspects of the trip can be ‘matched’ perfectly to the individual traveler in a seamless, unobtrusive fashion. Further, it is argued that these new technologies will induce changes in the value creation process wherein travelers become more creative in designing their trip in a way that closely fits their distinctive travel needs, values, preferences, and so on. Of course, these new devices and new ‘informational ecosystems’ threaten traditional information channels that simply provide basic destination related information and/or recommendations. As such, the emergence of the quantified traveler requires the destination to develop more dynamic strategies so as to empower each visitor to choose his/her own unique “activated path” depending on his/her needs. Simple examples of these new services include those described as the ‘sharing economy’ such as Uber or CarShare which are responsive to the immediate needs of the travelers. How to take advantage of these emerging systems, destination managers need to understand better their own products and services within the context of how to design them so as to interact directly with travelers within the destination (Stienmetz & Fesenmaier, 2013, 2015). Several considerations should be emphasized in order for tourism managers to respond to these new innovations. Importantly, gamification, ambient notification, and narrative storytelling should be used to inspire people to adapt those technologies for their own purpose. Additionally, privacy concerns is a very important issue that should be addressed (e.g., Andrejevic & Burdon, 2014) wherein analyses conducted via machine learning are anonymized. Nonetheless, it can be expected that the “big data” generated in travelers’ everyday life and during travel as well as the potential business intelligence created based upon these data can serve as the building blocks for the development of smart tourism destinations. With this said, it is argued that the tourism industry is on the verge of a new revolution which will change not only the tools used to plan travel and the way we create travel experiences, but the nature of the tourism industry itself.

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PROS AND CONS OF USING MOBILE PHONE IN PUPILS LIFE

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***Annotation:** In addition to paying special attention to the protection of young people from various foreign spiritual, moral, political and religious ideas, regardless of the type of society, young people have been taught to sort information through their own logical reasoning. The creation of the mobile phone is a real revolution in technical development. But all technical progress has its downsides. For example, mobile phone is harmful to human health. This article provides information about Pros and cons of using mobile phone in pupils life.*

***Key words:** Mobile addiction, phone, positive and negative sides, Internet, mobile education.*

In today's world, mobile phones are a necessity. Almost every young student has access to one and it is a tool that has changed the way education works as well. The digital world can be a lot to adjust to. Smart phones, the internet, social media, unlimited resources – all can seem a bit overwhelming, but at the same time, these things are indispensable. Since the day when our country gained independence, a lot of great work has been done to educate the young generation to be spiritually mature and perfect in all aspects. One of them, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, dated August 14, 2018, "On the measures to raise the youth spiritually, morally, and physically, and raise the quality of their education system to a new level" decision can be an example. Especially in the process of globalization, the importance of spiritual and moral education, specific to our national values, is increasing more and more. Although the concept of globalization was first used in 1933 by the British economist Fother in his article on the distribution and use of resources, the inevitable impact of globalization is felt in all components of global life.

There are several advantages and disadvantages for the child during their school-age. Such as online study, offline study, use of technology, educational board, and many more. Similarly, there are other advantages and disadvantages for the child during school-age and that is the use of cell phones for students. In the growing technology, we can see that the cell phone is one of the most desired and essential

elements for human life. It becomes one of the most integral parts of human life. Therefore, we mostly depend on the cell phone in our daily life. There are several advantages and disadvantages of cell phones for students. It also provides a huge impact on school-age children. According to the best school in howrah, the cell phone is provided a different impression to the child and parents. Let's discuss things in detail. They also must go through school staff whenever they need to communicate with their parents. Allowing cell phones in schools empowers students to use their phones to access educational apps, get quick answers to research questions, record any negative events that take place during the school day, and reach out to parents or guardians for assistance. In addition, a situation where cell phones are allowed encourages students and teachers to work together to create policies that ensure phones don't cause distractions. Unrestricted cell phone use in schools can make cheating easier. There are many ways that this can happen. One is that students will access information using their phones during a test. In addition, students can potentially text answers back and forth during tests. Finally, a student may be motivated to snap photos of a test as a way to make money by selling snapshots of tests to students. While cell phones can keep students socially connected in a positive way, they can also encourage negative communications. A student will have no place of refuge from bullying if peers are exchanging messages, posts, and photos all day long. School can be a valuable setting for disconnecting from technology while interacting with the "real world." Multiple studies have found that an increase in use of a mobile phone can result in negative psychological consequences. This includes higher rates of anxiety, depression, fatigue, and exhaustion.

In addition to decreasing overall well-being, the negative effects of technology use may also decrease academic ability. Needless to say, having access to a mobile phone has a massive effect on student life and their educational journey. Like any invention, mobile phones have a good side and a bad. Both of these sides need to be kept in mind, as one tries to understand the extent of impact mobile phones have had on student life. Here are some good and bad ways in which mobile phones have affected students: The biggest advantage of the mobile phone is the ease of communication. Students can have 24/7 access to their peers, their teachers, their parents, and their friends, meaning that any doubt to be solved or information to be shared can be done in a matter of minutes. This is especially useful during stressful exam times or when students have absenteeism, since they can easily catch up on the work they missed. Security and safety of students is another major positive effect of the mobile phone. Through location services and texts or phone calls, parents and teachers can be assured that students are safe and secure at all times. Going to extra

classes, taking part in co-curriculars, going out of town on a school trip, etc. has never been more stress free. Mobile phones have brought the world into our homes. For students, smartphones represent the endless world of knowledge, at their fingertips. All the information and technology that a student could possibly need, is easily accessible to them at all times, making the process of study much more streamlined and effective. Mobile phones have also brought convenience and accessibility to the classroom. Earlier, students that did not have a computer could not research online or avail the services of the internet. However, with smartphones, students have the internet with them all the time, meaning that studying or researching online is extremely fast and convenient. Mobile phones also have a big role in time management and organisation in a student's life. Apps like notepads, alarms, reminders, calendars, digital organisers and list-makers help students keep their academic and extra-curricular life on track. They can ensure they never miss an assignment deadline or forget an exam date. Apart from aiding students in studying, mobile phones also play a huge role in keeping them stress-free and allowing them some much needed relaxation. Through mobiles, students can listen to music, read books, watch movies, pick up new hobbies, listen to podcasts, play games, connect with their friends and basically partake in activities that will take their mind off work, and give them some time to rejuvenate.

Negative Effects of Mobile Phones on Students

There is no denying that the biggest distractions in a student's life comes from the smartphone. A phone offers numerous channels where students can spend time, without even realising how much time is being wasted. Social media, movie streaming platforms, gaming, etc. are all serious distractions that can affect a student's school life and academic performance severely. Mobile phones also come with certain health risks. The blue light of mobile screens have been known to cause problems with eyesight. Similarly, radiation from phones can be harmful for some children. Apart from this, lack of physical exercise, sleep deprivation, headaches are also some health issues that are associated with mobile phone usage. One of the biggest perils of mobile phones is the access they provide to social media platforms. Excessive use of social media has been linked not only with physical health issues but also serious mental and emotional health disorders. Social media addiction, cyberbullying, body image issues, depression, anxiety, alienation, etc. are some of the issues that social media and therefore, smartphones are responsible for in young children. Since mobile phones bring a world of resources to your fingertips, it also leads to certain resources that are not reliable. Mobile phones can expose students to unreliable sources, misinformation, propaganda, inappropriate content and other such things that can also harm their academic and personal lives to a large extent.

Mobile addiction - this problem was first raised a few years ago, but now with 7 out of 10 people in developed countries having a mobile phone, this problem has become a real epidemic. It is difficult to separate habit and addiction in mobile communication, but it is possible, maybe necessary, necessary. Mobile addiction is a human condition, in which the phone becomes an object of worship, a person calls without thinking, does not understand his action, or cannot explain the reason. Mobile addiction is like internet addiction. This is the fear of live communication and the fact that there is nothing in the real world that causes positive emotions in a person, and a person tries to get positive emotions through the Internet or over the phone.

How to know if you have mobile addiction. - Constantly reaching for the phone. When an unpleasant situation arises (an unexpected interlocutor appears, a person you don't like, touching on a sensitive topic in a conversation), a person hides himself from the world around him with a phone. He takes the phone just to check the account, read or send SMS, press buttons, see the time. All these actions are a human response to an unfavorable situation. A person avoids a problem instead of finding a solution. - Changing the phone frequently. Today, we can observe people who change their phones faster than they change their gloves. A phone that a person likes can be replaced by the same phone with only one or two new functions, for which a person is ready for anything and buys this phone. A person who uses a phone for communication does not look for its new models, if the available functions are enough for him, on the contrary, a person who depends on the phone looks for a new one. - Call for call. It is not good if the number of "just" junk calls is more than the number of calls that are important and necessary. - SMS to SMS. In practice, it is like a "call for a call", a person can call a friend who is ten meters away (even if it is easier to go to him). Some people prefer to communicate via SMS rather than verbal communication. Conversations about "phones" and communication. The submissive turns the topic into a "favorite" topic, enjoys discussing phone models, data plans, and other signs of mobile culture.

There are many reasons for the emergence of mobile addiction, as mentioned earlier, it is a lack of self-confidence that leads to the desire to stand out from the crowd and show off, but someone is suffering from being alone, and this person calls the phone his "little friend". not even for a minute. This is not scary, it is observed that only one person out of a hundred can understand it, and no one voluntarily tries to fight it, and the important thing is that a person cannot fight it alone. We can't even go out to buy bread for five minutes without a mobile phone, thinking that "I might miss the most important call at this moment." Who will tell people about these problems, after all, everyone around them is addicted to the phone?! It is possible and necessary to fight, for this you need to pay a little attention to look at yourself from the outside and

find out the reason that gives you permission to lose the attachment to the phone. Learn to turn off your phone at night, put it in your pocket when you're not using it, you don't have to show it to everyone, because other people's phones are no less than yours. But the most important thing is to turn off the phone when you are resting, even if it is bedtime after lunch. Turn it off during class, during a meeting, during a meeting with friends, and most importantly, don't forget to warn your loved ones about it! They may worry about you during this period. It's even easier when it comes to technical dependence, in which "do I really need these features on the phone that I only need to make calls?" ask yourself! The success of work depends on the correct use of things - use a computer to connect to the Internet, make calls from a home phone, listen to music on a tape recorder, and watch movies on TV or in a theater.

The light emitted from a mobile phone seriously affects human brain cells and exposes it to various dangerous diseases. But today, the phone has become one of the most important tools in the life of our teenagers. Phones do not fall out of the hands of young men and women on the streets. True, now is the age of technology, the possibilities of technology are endless. Sometimes even adults talk on the phone for hours. In fact, 4 minutes are enough to know the health of the other party when using the phone. We are used to unlimited Internet and unlimited phone options, and we are indifferent to the events around us. In the virtual world, we talk for hours with our acquaintances, at least in the virtual world we love and make friends, we destroy our flower-like family through relationships with these "friends". Currently, the number of mobile subscribers in the world is 1.9 billion. Almost every second person in our country has a mobile phone. A person using a mobile phone will not feel its effect for 15 seconds. If you increase the time of talking and use, then you will notice a clear change, because the alpha waves deteriorate the brain activity and start to show its wave properties. The most sensitive part of the human body to electromagnetic radiation is the head, and it is in this area that the conversation is conducted. Therefore, it further increases the acceleration of the radiation process in a person. When experts measure a person's blood pressure during a conversation, it was found that the pressure rises at different ages. It should be noted that one out of every 20 people in the world becomes a victim of this mobile communication radiation. In 2000, the World Health Organization, in a report presented to the European Parliament on the harm of mobile phones, stated that the influence of mobile phones on people's cancer is strong. When German experts conducted electromagnetic radiation tests on cell phones with and without a camera, the radiation from camera phones was higher than that from plain cell phones. Radiation is mainly emitted by a mobile phone during a conversation, but

in the "standby" state, it is not completely free from radiation, because the mobile phone tells the base station that it is within its network, receiving calls, SMS, etc.

informs about readiness. It will be useful for users who put an "alarm clock" on their mobile phone at night and take it with them to know. As for the procedure for using the mobile phone, it is better to hold it in the hand, not in the "standby" position during the conversation. It is also important to turn off in the metro, outside the service area, at night, at unnecessary times, if not necessary. In addition, it is not recommended to carry it inside the outer clothing. It should be carried as much as possible in the hand and side bag. Cell phones should also be kept away from young children. The International Agency for Research on Cancer and the World Health Organization have recognized for the first time that mobile phones cause dangerous tumors in people. Until now, only assumptions have been made about it, but now influential international organizations have expressed their opinion about the harm of mobile phones. Electromagnetic waves have always been considered harmful to health. If it is directed directly into the ear every day, the effect on the nerve tissue that provides the function of the internal organs of hearing and vision (eyeball) shows. Some people don't take their mobile phones away from their ears for hours a day. It is extremely difficult for the body.

Damage to brain tissue, according to some researchers, is clearly manifested not immediately, but only after 15-20 years. Therefore, they believe that in the near future the number of people with brain tumors will increase dramatically. Because just 15 minutes of talking on a cell phone every day is enough to cause brain cancer. So, if we moderate the use of such electromagnetic radiation-producing devices, we will protect our health and that of our offspring.

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TARMOQ TRAFIGIDA SHUBHALI PAKETLARNI ANIQLASH ALGORITMI VA STRUKTURASI

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***Annotatsiya.** Ushbu maqolada tarmoq trafiginı filtirlash orqali shubhali paketlarnı aniqlash algoritmi ishlab chiqilgan. IP manzillarining oq va qora ro'yxatlarining umumlashtirilgan sxemasi keltirilgan. Taklif qilinyotgan fishing hujumlarini aniqlash algoritmining blok sxemasi qanday vazifalarnı bajarishi va qanday natijaga olib kelishi keltirilgan. Tadqiqot natijalariga ko'ra Fishingni aniqlash algoritmi qaror qabul qilish uchun giperhavolalar xususiyatlarini tahlil qiladi. Taklif etilgan algoritmi va struktura qurilgan bosqichlarnı amalga oshirish hisobida giperhavola funksiyalaridan foydalanib veb-sahifaning qonuniyligini tekshirish imkon beradi.*

***Kalit so'zlar:** Paketlar, qora yo'yxat, oq ro'yxat, tarmoq traffigi, MAC, IP, fishing, URL, DNS.*

1. KIRISH

Shubhali paketlarnı kuzatish ro'yxatlari tarmoqdagi turli tahdidlar va zararli harakatlar haqidagi ma'lumotlarnı o'z ichiga olgan maxsus ma'lumotlar bazalaridir. Ushbu ro'yxatlar muntazam ravishda yangilanadi va yangi ma'lum tahdidlar, zararli IP manzillar, domenlar, fayl xeshlari va zararli faoliyatning boshqa xususiyatlari to'g'risidagi ma'lumotlarnı o'z ichiga oladi. Ular zamonaviy kibertahdidlar haqida qimmatli ma'lumotlarnı taqdim etadi va tashkilotlarga ehtiyot choralarini ko'rishda va har xil turdagi hujumlarga qarshi turishda yordam beradi.

Shubhali paketlarnı kuzatish ro'yxati ikkiga bo'linadi: qora va oq ro'yxatlar.

2. QORA RO'YXAT

Qora ro'yxatda ma'lum bo'lgan zararli IP manzillar, domenlar, URL manzillar va kiberhujumlar bilan bog'liq bo'lgan boshqa tarmoq xususiyatlari mavjud.

Qora ro'yhat to'plami. A to'plam nazorat qilmoqchi bo'lgan zararli yoki keraksiz elementlar ro'yxati hisoblanadi. To'plamdagi elementlar sifatida xeshlar yoki noyob identifikatorlar ko'rsatilishi mumkin.

Universal to'plam. U universal to'plami tarmoq yoki qora ro'yxat ishlayotgan muhitda mavjud bo'lishi mumkin bo'lgan barcha mumkin bo'lgan elementlarnı ifodalaydi. Ushbu to'plam barcha mumkin bo'lgan IP manzillarnı, domen nomlarini, xeshlarnı va boshqalarnı o'z ichiga oladi.

Mansublikni tekshirish. Element qora ro'yxatning bir qismi yoki yo'qligini aniqlash uchun mansublik testi operatsiyasidan foydalaniladi. Misol uchun, x elementi berilgan bo'lsa, u qora ro'yxat to'plamiga ($x \in A$) yoki qora ro'yxat to'plamining to'ldiruvchisiga ($x \notin A$) tegishli ekanligini tekshirish mumkin bo'ladi.

Qora ro'yxatni yangilash. Qora ro'yxatni yangilash A to'plamiga yangi elementlarni qo'shishni (masalan, yangi tahdidlar aniqlanganda) va A to'plamidan elementlarni olib tashlashni (masalan, tahdid muvaffaqiyatli zararsizlantirilgandan yoki ahamiyatsiz bo'lganidan keyin) o'z ichiga oladi.

To'plamlar ustida amallar. To'plam operatsiyalari birlashma ($A \cup B$), kesishish ($A \cap B$) va farq ($A \setminus B$) kabi standart to'plam amallarini o'z ichiga oladi, bu yerda B – boshqa elementlar to'plamidir.

Mantiqiy ifodalar. Mantiqiy ifodalar murakkab shartlarni aniqlash uchun mantiqiy operatsiyalardan foydalanadi. Misol uchun, element qora ro'yxatning bir qismi ekanligini va ma'lum bir tahdid toifasiga tegishli ekanligini tekshiradigan ifoda yaratish mumkin (misol, « $x \in A$ AND category(x) = 'zararli dastur'»).

3. OQ RO'YXAT

Oq ro'yxatda ishonchli IP manzillar, domenlar, URL manzillar va boshqa xususiyatlar mavjud. Ular ishonchli trafik manbalarini yaratishga yordam beradi va ma'lum yaxshi resurslarning oq ro'yxatini taqdim etadi.

Oq ro'yxat to'plami (S). (S) to'plami ishonchli yoki ruxsat etilgan elementlarning ro'yxati. Bular IP manzillar, domen nomlari, xeshlar yoki ishonchli deb hisoblangan boshqa xususiyatlar bo'lishi mumkin.

Universal to'plam. U universal to'plami oq ro'yxat ishlaydigan tarmoq yoki muhitda mavjud bo'lishi mumkin bo'lgan barcha mumkin bo'lgan elementlarni ifodalaydi. Ushbu to'plam barcha mumkin bo'lgan IP manzillarni, domen nomlarini, xeshlarni va boshqalarni o'z ichiga oladi.

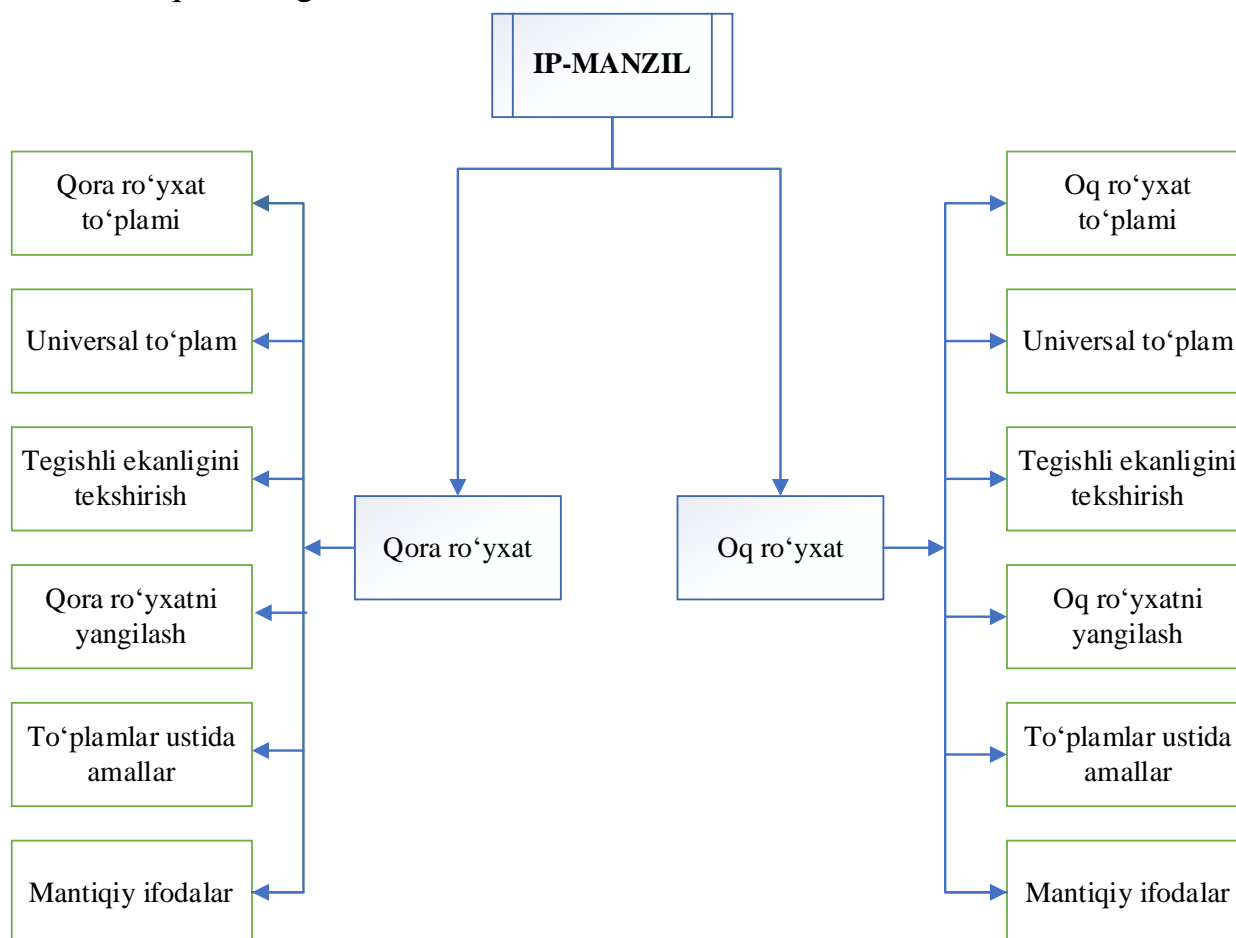
Mansublikni tekshirish. Element oq ro'yxatning bir qismi yoki yo'qligini aniqlash uchun mansublik testi operatsiyasidan foydalanishimiz mumkin. Masalan, x elementi berilgan bo'lsa, u oq ro'yxat to'plamiga ($x \in K$) yoki oq ro'yxat to'plamining to'ldiruvchisiga ($x \notin K$) tegishli ekanligini tekshirish mumkin.

Oq ro'yxatni yangilash. Oq ro'yxatni yangilash K to'plamiga yangi elementlarni qo'shishni (masalan, yangi ishonchli resurslarni qo'shganda) va K to'plamidan elementlarni olib tashlashni (masalan, agar resurs endi ishonchli bo'lmasa) o'z ichiga oladi.

To'plamlar ustida amallar. To'plam operatsiyalari birlashma ($K \cup D$), kesishish ($K \cap D$) va farq ($K \setminus D$) kabi standart to'plam amallarini o'z ichiga oladi, bu yerda D – boshqa elementlar to'plamidir.

Mantiqiy ifodalar. Mantiqiy ifodalar murakkab vaziyatlarni aniqlashda ishlatiladi. Misol uchun, element oq ro‘yxatning bir qismi ekanligini va ma’lum bir ishonchli manba toifasiga tegishli ekanligini tekshiradigan ifoda yaratish mumkin (misol, « $x \in W$ AND category(x) = 'ishonchli'»)).

1-rasmda IP manzillarining oq va qora ro‘yxatlarining umumlashtirilgan sxemasi taqdim etilgan.



1-rasm. IP manzillarining oq va qora ro‘yxatlarining umumlashtirilgan sxemasi

Quyida tarmoq trafigidagi shubhali paketlarni kuzatishning strukturasi taklif etiladi. Shubhali paketlarni kuzatish strukturasi quyidagi bosqichlardan iborat:

4. YUMSHATISH BOSQICHI

Yumshatish bosqichi quyida keltirilgan beshta jadvaldan iborat.

1. Qora ro‘yxat jadvali buzg‘unchining MAC manzilini bloklaydi.
2. Oq ro‘yxat jadvali paketning manba MAC manzilini tekshiradi. Agar mos yozuv bo‘lsa, paket yo‘naltiriladi. Aks holda, SYN paketi tekshirish-sinxronlash jadvaliga joylashtiriladi, ACK paketi tekshirishni tasdiqlash jadvaliga joylashtiriladi va paketning qolgan qismi o‘chiriladi.
3. Yo‘naltirish jadvali paketlarni tegishli chiqish portiga yo‘naltiradi.
4. Sinxronizatsiyani tekshirish jadvali agar paket 256 ta yozuvdan biriga mos

kelsa, SYN va ACK paketlari sinxronlashtiriladi va buzgg'unchi aniqlanadi.

5. Tasdiqlash jadvali paketning ACK raqamini tekshiradi. Agar ACK raqami to'g'ri bo'lsa, buzgg'unchi aniqlangan hisoblanadi. Aks holda, paket tashlab yuboriladi.

5. ANIQLASH BOSQICHI

Registrlarda qiymatlarni saqlash uchun xesh-jadval va jadvaldagi slotda esa kalit va qiymat mavjud. Kalit ikkita maydonni saqlaydi: IP va MAC manzillar, qiymat esa hisoblagichni saqlaydi. Aniqlash bosqichi ikkita asosiy harakatni amalga oshirish moduliga bo'linadi: Slotga qo'shish va slotni tozalash modullari.

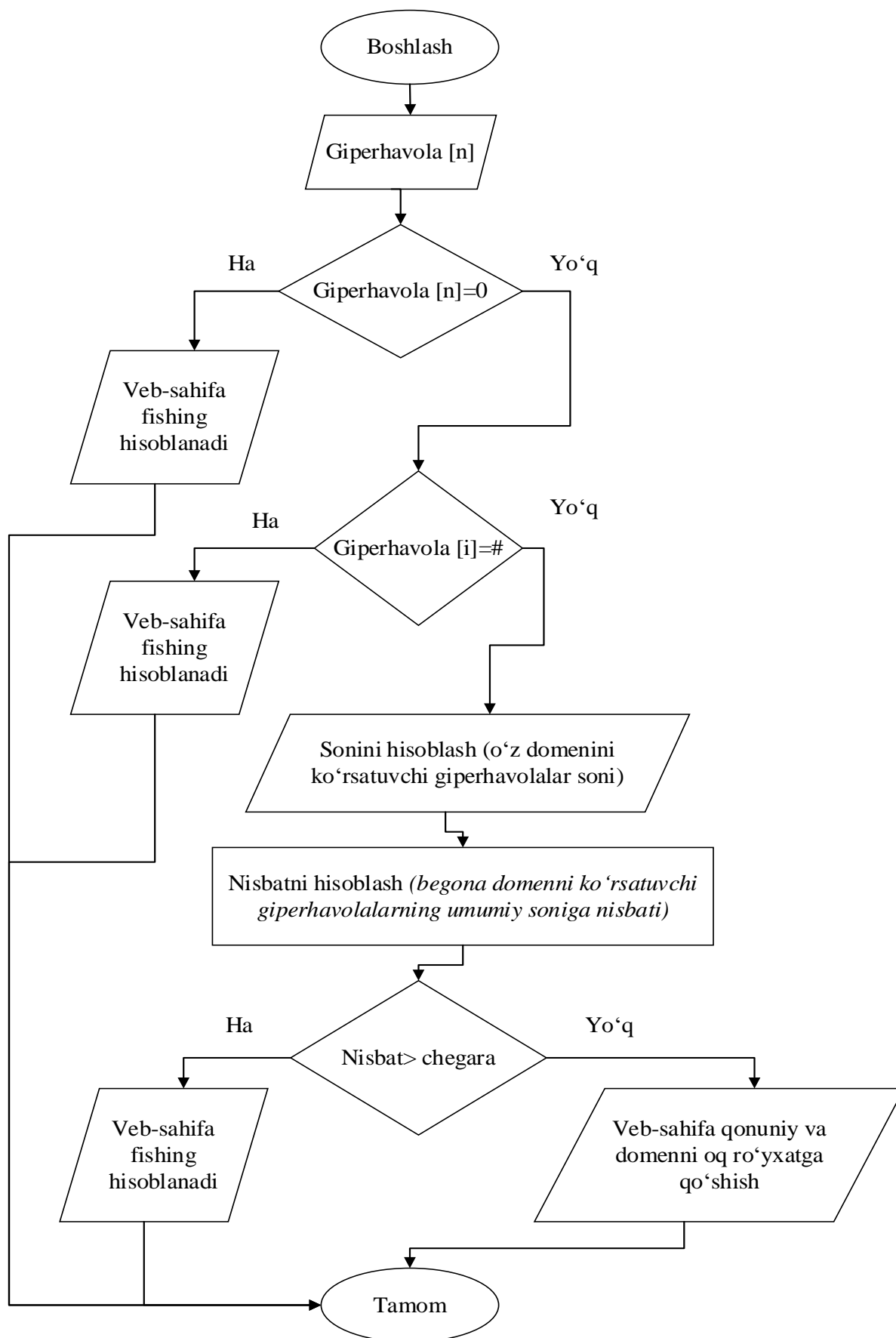
Slotga qo'shish moduli. Kalit sifatida paketning manba IP va MAC manzillaridan foydalanib, k indeksiga mos keladigan k ni olish uchun turli xesh-funksiyalar yordamida hisoblab chiqiladi. Agar kalit xesh-jadvalda mavjud bo'lmasa, k sloti bo'sh slot mavjudligini tekshiradi, agar bo'sh slot bo'lmasa, paket mijozga qaytariladi; aks holda kalit (manba IP manzili, manzil MAC manzili) saqlanadi va kalit hamda hisoblagich 1 ga o'rnatiladi. Bundan tashqari, agar kalit xesh-jadvalda mavjud bo'lsa, hisoblagich 1 ga oshiriladi va hisoblagich T chegarasidan oshib ketganligi tekshiriladi. Chegara T ulanishining buzilishiga ruxsat berilganligini bildiradi. Agar hisoblagich chegaradan oshib ketgan bo'lsa, kommutator kontrollerga xulosa ma'lumotlarini yuboradi va keyin kontroller kalitning MAC manzilini qora ro'yxat jadvaliga qo'shadi.

Slotni tozalash moduli. Slotni tozalash bosqichi kirish elementi kaliti yordamida kirish mumkin bo'lgan k slotlar sonini oladi. Keyin u kalit xesh-jadvalida mavjudligini tekshiradi.

5. FISHING HUJUMLARINI ANIQLASH BOSQICHI

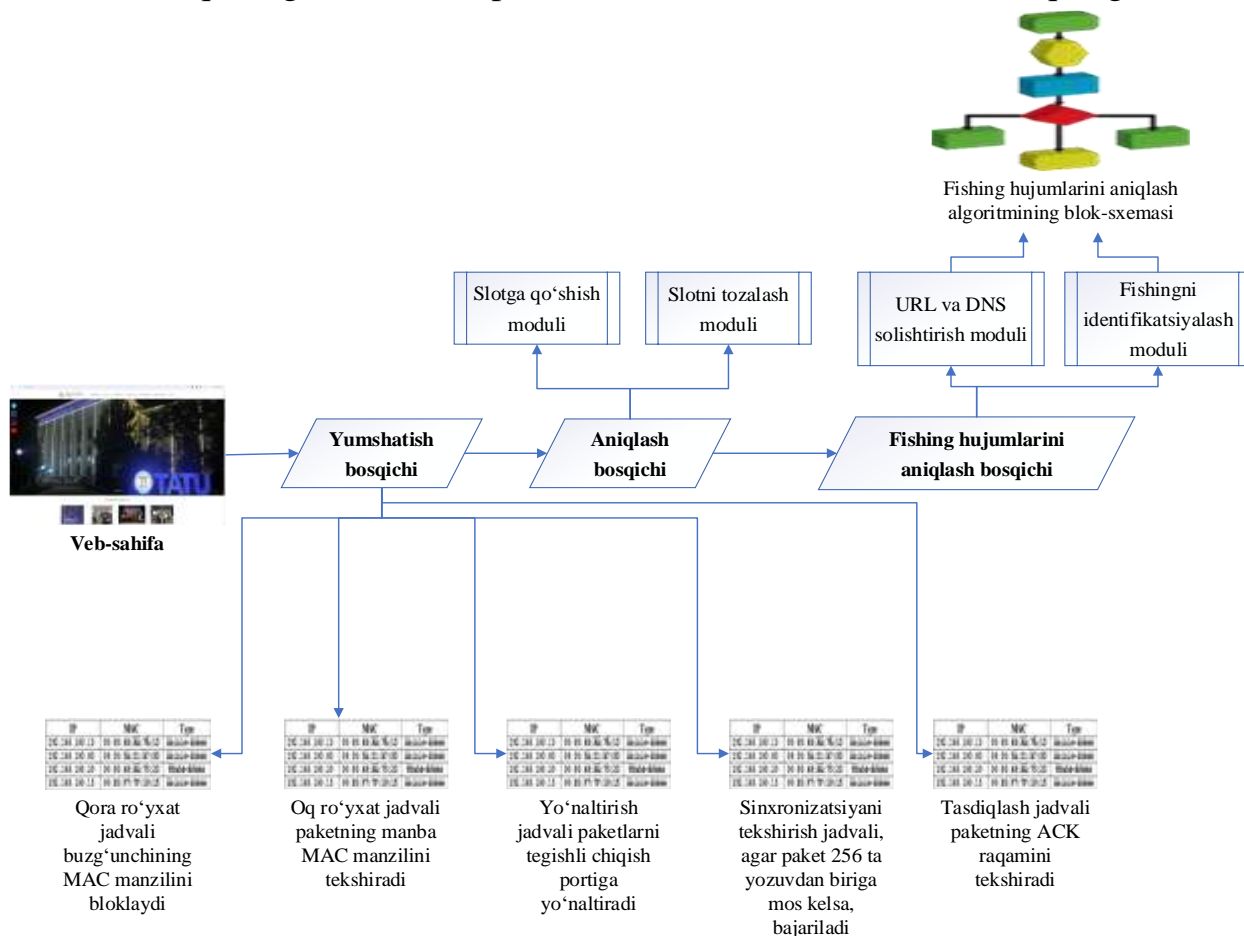
Fishing hujumini aniqlash bosqichi ikkita modulga bo'lingan. Birinchi modul URL va DNS solishtirish moduli bo'lib, unda ish vaqtini oshirish va yolg'on xabarlarni kamaytirish uchun foydalaniladigan oq ro'yxat mavjud. 2-rasmda fishing hujumlarini aniqlash algoritmining blok sxemasi taklif etilgan.

Oq ro'yxat ikkita parametрни qo'llab-quvvatlaydi: domen nomi va mos keladigan IP manzil. Har safar foydalanuvchi veb-saytga kirganda, tizim joriy veb-saytning domen nomi bilan oq ro'yxatga mos kelishini tekshiradi. Agar joriy veb-sayt domeni oq ro'yxatga mos kelsa, tizim qaror qabul qilish uchun IP manzilni moslashtiradi. Agar foydalanuvchi oq ro'yxatga kiritilgan veb-saytga kirsam, DNS poisoning hujumini tekshirish uchun tegishli domenning IP manzilini moslashtiradi. Oq ro'yxat noldan boshlanadi. Bu shuni anglatadiki, dastlab ro'yxatda hech qanday domen bo'lmaydi va foydalanuvchi yangi veb-sahifalarga kirishi bilan oq ro'yxat o'sish tartibida to'ldirilishni boshlaydi. 3-rasmda tarmoq trafida shubhali paketlarni kuzatish strukturasi taklif qilingan. Oq ro'yxat ikkita parametрни qo'llab-quvvatlaydi: domen nomi va mos keladigan IP manzil. Har safar foydalanuvchi veb-saytga kirganda, tizim joriy veb-saytning domen nomi bilan oq ro'yxatga mos



2-rasm. Fishing hujumlarini aniqlash algoritmining blok sxemasi

kelishini tekshiradi. Agar joriy veb-sayt domeni oq ro'yxatga mos kelsa, tizim qaror qabul qilish uchun IP manzilni moslashtiradi. Agar foydalanuvchi oq ro'yxatga kiritilgan veb-saytga kirsam, DNS poisoning hujumini tekshirish uchun tegishli domenning IP manzilini moslashtiradi. Oq ro'yxat noldan boshlanadi. Bu shuni anglatadiki, dastlab ro'yxatda hech qanday domen bo'lmaydi va foydalanuvchi yangi veb-sahifalarga kirishi bilan oq ro'yxat o'sish tartibida to'ldirilishni boshlaydi. 3-rasmda tarmoq trafigidagi shubhali paketlarni kuzatish strukturasi taklif qilingan.



3-rasm. Tarmoq trafigidagi shubhali paketlarni kuzatish strukturasi

Foydalanuvchi veb-saytga kirganida, ikkita imkoniyat mavjud: yoki foydalanuvchi veb-saytga birinchi marta kirayapti yoki u allaqachon veb-saytga kirib bo'lgan. Agar foydalanuvchi saytga birinchi marta kirsam, sayt domeni oq ro'yxatda bo'lmaydi. Bunday holda ikkinchi modul ishlashni boshlaydi, Fishingni identifikatsiyalash moduli veb-sahifaning fishing ekanligini tekshiradi va veb-sahifadan giperhavolalarni qabul qiladi va giperhavolalarni fishingni aniqlash algoritmiga yo'naltiradi. Fishingni aniqlash algoritmi qaror qabul qilish uchun giperhavolalar xususiyatlarini tahlil qiladi. Qonuniyligini tekshirgandan so'ng, agar sayt fishing bo'lsa, tizim foydalanuvchini ogohlantiradi. Bundan tashqari, agar sayt qonuniy bo'lsa, tizim oq ro'yxatdagi domenni yangilashga imkon beradi.

7. XULOSA

Tarmoq trafigidagi shubhali paketlarni aniqlash bo'yicha taklif etilgan algoritm va struktura qurilgan bosqichlarni amalga oshirish hisobida giperhavola funksiyalaridan foydalanib veb-sahifaning qonuniyligini tekshirish va domenlarni soxta fishing hujumlardan, hamda onlayn tahdidlar va nol hujumlardan himoya qilishga imkon beradi.

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HARMS ASPECTS OF FAST FOOD FOR HUMAN LIFE

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Annotation: *This article discusses the harmful effects of fast food on human life. At the same time, it was also discussed about the diseases caused through fast food in the human body.*

Key words: *fast food, lifestyle, unhealthy eating, follow a diet, junk food.*

Introduction

Fast food is a type of [mass-produced](#) food designed for commercial resale, with a strong priority placed on speed of service. It is a commercial term, limited to food sold in a [restaurant](#) or store with frozen, preheated or precooked ingredients and served in packaging for [take-out](#)/takeaway. Fast food was created as a commercial strategy to accommodate large numbers of busy commuters, travelers and [wage workers](#). In 2018, the fast food industry was worth an estimated \$570 billion globally. [Fast food restaurants](#) are traditionally distinguished by the [drive-through](#). Outlets may be stands or [kiosks](#), which may provide no shelter or seating, or fast food restaurants (also known as quick service restaurants). [Franchise](#) operations that are part of [restaurant chains](#) have standardized foodstuffs shipped to each restaurant from central locations. Many fast foods tend to be high in [saturated fat](#), sugar, salt and calories. Fast food consumption has been linked to increased risk of [cardiovascular disease](#), [colorectal cancer](#), [obesity](#), [high cholesterol](#), [insulin resistance conditions](#) and [depression](#). These correlations remain strong even when controlling for confounding lifestyle variables, suggesting a strong association between fast food consumption and increased risk of disease and early mortality. Fast food outlets are take-away or take-out providers that promise quick service. Such fast food outlets often come with a "drive-through" service

that lets customers order and pick up food from their vehicles. Others have indoor or outdoor seating areas where customers can eat on-site. The boom in IT services has allowed customers to order food from their homes through their smartphone apps in recent times. Nearly from its inception, fast food has been designed to be eaten "on the go," often does not require traditional [cutlery](#), and is eaten as a [finger food](#). Common menu items at fast food outlets include [fish and chips](#), [sandwiches](#), [pitas](#), [hamburgers](#), [fried chicken](#), [french fries](#), [onion rings](#), [chicken nuggets](#), [tacos](#), [pizza](#), [hot dogs](#), and [ice cream](#), though many fast food restaurants offer "slower" foods like [chili](#), [mashed potatoes](#), and [salads](#). At the same time, in the article, we will study some other harms of fast food.

Main body

Why fast food is harmful to the body, is high in saturated animal fat. In order to save money, fast food establishments use margarines, which are cheap fat substitutes containing transgenic fats obtained from liquid fat thanks to special processing it turns out to be solid fat. The harm of this fat is that it increases the cholesterol level in the blood, puts a greater strain on liver, disrupts metabolism, adversely affects cardiovascular system. Frequent consumption of fast food causes a person to develop depression.

The fatty acids in these foods are absorbed into the part of the brain that responds to emotions. As a result, this person causes symptoms of depression. Also, it is correct to make a person who likes fast food fat. Regular consumption of fast food, excessive consumption of fatty foods, and excessive consumption of sweets lead to diseases of the intestinal system. Fast food contains trans fats, unsaturated fatty acids. It increases the amount of harmful cholesterol in the body. Trans fat is known to be a double whammy for heart disease: eating trans fat increases the level of bad cholesterol - LDL (low-density lipoprotein).

Instead of this expression, kt and stroke it to run if. It can be put on the wall of the blood, which prevents the finding of blood. It can also cause cancer. And the gaseous part comes from the production of disease-intestinal system. We are well aware of the bad nutrition purchase agreement that many have received. For example, diseases of the liver, gall bladder, gastrointestinal tract, blood vessels, endocrine system are often explained as complications of unhealthy eating.

But the same factor can cause brain diseases, especially mental retardation. Australian scientists came to this conclusion at the end of their research.

In particular, the death of brain tissue is observed in dementia. This happens due to the lack of acetylcholine. As a result, 60% of such patients develop Alzheimer's disease, and the disease worsens over time.

Australian experts believe that completely avoiding harmful foods will significantly reduce the risk of such cases. Because saturated fats and trans fats in some foods accelerate the development of dementia. These include fatty dairy products, including butter, as well as chocolate, meat, palm and coconut oils.

Trans fats are especially common in today's parlance of fast food, fried foods and snacks, and store-bought baked goods, particularly cakes and cookies.

According to research, people who eat the above foods have a much higher risk of mental retardation and brain diseases. People who follow a diet, that is, refrain from consuming unsaturated fats, have a lower risk of developing cognitive disorders.

If you think McDonald's makes money selling cheeseburgers, fries, and milkshakes, you're wrong. In fact, this company is the largest owner of retail property on the planet. It opens franchised local restaurants around the world (licensed to operate under the McDonald's trademark, in accordance with production standards) and earns a large income from rent collection. And you can save ingredients so that food is cheap: only in this case people often look at a restaurant near the house.

The next time you're craving a hamburger and a soda, remember that fast food and its consequences are scary, even if you don't eat it every day, but once a month. That's why I include fast food in the list of the best foods to avoid and advise everyone to avoid this "junk food". For more information about the fast food industry, see the book "Fast Food Nation"... You can read about how the modern food industry shapes our addiction and addiction to food. Fast food has quickly gained popularity among different age groups. Some people do not suspect the dangers of fast food. Parents buy their children hamburgers and fries, and then they face a number of health problems in their children, including obesity.

Fast food or "fast food" - fast food that can be consumed quickly and conveniently by the customer. Excess sugar can lead to obesity and diabetes, disruption of the endocrine system and metabolism. A large amount of salt is very harmful for the heart and kidneys. Our body needs very little salt, excess salt is harmful to the body.

Fast food is very high in calories due to its high fat and sugar content. A large number of empty calories leads to obesity and digestive system problems. Fatty fast foods have a negative effect on the liver and pancreas. Fast food can be as addictive as alcohol or nicotine. To make fast food very tasty, various food additives are used in its preparation. Chemical elements accumulate in body cells and can cause cancer. Some people's immunity is weakened and allergies can develop. Food additives have a negative effect on all internal organs. Preservatives can even affect a person's appearance in the form of skin problems.

Trans fats have a negative effect on blood vessels and cause atherosclerosis, as well as the development of cancer and cardiovascular diseases. Children who grow up eating fast food are more likely to misbehave in school and get poor grades. For the younger generation, fast food is dangerous, because the body is still developing, and how it will be depends on the composition of the plate. An unbalanced menu leads to obesity, disorders in the endocrine and immune systems, which in turn affects physical and mental development in the future. Pizza, shawarma, french fries, grilled chicken, hot dog, chips, hamburger, hamburger.

It is better to replace fast food with fruits or vegetables rich in fiber and vitamins. One apple serves as an excellent snack that compensates for the lack of vitamins C and E, which are the best antioxidants.

There is nothing healthier than home-cooked food, try to avoid fatty foods and high-calorie foods and follow the principles of a balanced diet, and this is the only way to maintain your health and figure. At the same time, the incidence of obesity among children and adolescents in the developed countries of the world is constantly increasing: 25% of adolescents are overweight, and 15% are obese. Being overweight in childhood is a major factor in obesity in adulthood: 50 percent of children who are overweight at age 6 will become obese as adults, and this probability increases to 80 percent during adolescence. In developing China with a population of over 1.4 billion, the prevalence of childhood overweight and obesity has increased rapidly. In 2016, the proportion of Chinese children with obesity was 17.2% of boys and 9.11% of girls. Therefore, combating the epidemic of childhood obesity is of great importance in almost all countries of the world. Among adolescents aged 12-18 years, the percentage of energy consumption from home-made products is decreasing, while the percentage of energy consumption from fast food and fast food is constantly increasing. Around the world, fast food is promoted in different ways. Various ways to encourage the purchase of fast food products are involved: from sponsoring sports or cultural competitions with attractive prizes, from advertising on television with animation and cartoons, to attracting famous athletes and actors to advertise these products. In addition to television advertising, other mass media (radio, magazines), propaganda posters, and billboards are used.

Movie theaters and other public places are actively involved in fast food marketing. All of these aggressive manipulations play an important role in promoting unhealthy diets high in fat, sodium or sugar in children. In modern families living in big cities, fast food is gaining popularity because working parents have less time to prepare food. Children spend a lot of time outside the home, participate in extracurricular activities after school, and eat fast food at school or elsewhere. Thus,

according to a prospective study of 9,919 adolescents who participated in the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (USA), there was a positive correlation between increased fast food consumption and increased body mass index (BMI) in all adolescents. was determined. Socio-economic status is an important factor associated with increased consumption of fast food. At the same time, manufacturers take into account the peculiarities of national cuisine, which also attracts children and teenagers. This trend is typical for all segments of the population: for example, children from wealthy families prefer fast food to traditional food, despite their parents' financial resources and good knowledge in the field of nutrition. Psychological attachment to fast food restaurants is demonstrated even in overweight children who recognize fast food logos significantly more than other products. Factors associated with preference for fast food include convenience, convenience, taste, price, and fast service at a fast food outlet. Many people who love fast food choose this type of food, despite knowing the negative consequences of eating unhealthy food. The link between fast food and obesity in children and adolescents A number of studies have identified a link between fast food and childhood obesity. A study was conducted between 2004 and 2009 among 2,136 7th grade students (aged 12-13) in Japan. The results showed that the waist-to-height ratio in adolescents is related to fast food. Given that fast food is designed to be absorbed very quickly, many studies have recently been conducted to investigate the effect of the speed of food consumption on metabolic properties. Children who eat more quickly have increased energy intake (larger appetite), increased BMI, and abdominal obesity. Many population studies confirm that faster food absorption is associated with increased energy intake during meals, higher BMI, and obesity. A two-fold difference in caloric intake was found between active and sedentary children: fast eaters consumed an average of 75% more calories than slow eaters.

Hamburgers, like other fast food, contain a large amount of salt (the human norm is 1/3 teaspoon per day). Two hamburgers contain the daily value of salt. Also broken They also try to hide products with salt or spices. From whom Exceeding the daily salt norm primarily affects the kidneys. Salt the body retains water, which causes swelling and can increase arterial pressure. The reason for the negative effects of fast food on human health the way they are used. "Fast food" is taken quickly, on the go, to accommodate a short lunch break. That's why it is very difficult for the stomach to cope with large pieces that are poorly chewed food filled with carbonated drinks, and not gastric juice spices, mayonnaise, can cope with a large variety of ingredients sauces, ketchup, their main role is to hide the true taste and smell damaged products.

Behavioral and nutritional strategies play an important role in preventing childhood obesity. In contrast to the concept of fast food (fast food), some researchers

are actively implementing the "slow food" model as the most important concept of behavioral nutrition. This model is officially recommended for weight management because it has been shown to control satiety. Such simple lifestyle changes that can affect a person's risk of obesity are important for cost-effectiveness prevention strategies. School programs and health education can also implement behavioral policies to improve children's eating habits. Bargaining is one of the most effective strategies for buying healthy foods. Lowering the price of low-fat snacks and placing special low-fat labels will lead to a significant increase in their consumption by teenagers. At the same time, in some countries of the world, for example, in Great Britain, they have already begun to add sections on healthy eating to textbooks for schoolchildren, which is certainly a positive step in the fight against the consequences of fast food, also encourages children and their parents to eat a balanced healthy diet. Therefore, she is a prime example of the harm that fast food causes. Today we can safely say that fast food is only harmful to health, and

its benefit is minimal. No fast food can replace healthy food, and he is not worth putting his own health on the line.

CONCLUSION

Given the clear link between children and adolescents' fast food consumption, families and schools should strongly discourage the consumption of unhealthy foods that lead to weight gain and obesity-related diseases. should control. Stop selling junk food to kids with cute signs and gifts. This can be one way to improve children's nutrition. It can cause various health problems not only in children, but also in adults. Among the strategies aimed at promoting healthy eating, one of the most important is the availability of healthy food at lower prices and in more attractive presentations.

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UCH QATLAMLI DEVOR PANELLARINING TEXNIKA–IQTISODIY KO‘RSATKICHLARI

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ANNOTATSIYA: Uch qatlamli temir-beton panellar mustahkamligini saqlash uchun maqbul o‘rta qatlam qalinligini takomillashtirish va qo‘llash yo‘li bilan iqtisodiy samaradorlikka erishish.

Kalit so‘zlar: Uch qatlamli panel, temir-beton, texnik–iqtisodiy ko‘rsatkich, izolyatsiya qatlam, termik qarshilik, mustahkamlik.

TECHNICAL AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF THREE-LAYER WALL PANELS

ABSTRACT: Achieving economic efficiency by improving and applying the optimal middle layer thickness to maintain the strength of the three-layer reinforced concrete panels.

Keywords: Three-layer panel, reinforced concrete, technical and economic indicator, insulation layer, thermal resistance, strength.

KIRISH

Dunyo hamjamiyati oldida tugallanadigan resurslarni, yoqilg‘i energiya resurslarini tejash muhim masala sifatida turibdi. Qurilish tarmog‘i, shu jumladan, qurilish materiallari ishlab sanoati ham bundan mustasno emas. Qurilish materiallari orasida isiqlik energiyasi resurslarini ancha tejoychi, issiqlikni tutib turuvchi qurilish materiallari, bloklari, konstruksiyalari mavjud. Bunday qurilish materiallariga yengil to‘ldiruvchilar asosidagi yengil betonlar, ko‘p qatlamli panellar va bloklarni va boshqa ko‘plab qurilish materiallarini kiritishimiz mumkin. Shuning uchun har bir soha mutahasislari o‘z sohalarini inson turmushi farovonligiga qanchalik hizmat qila olishini chuqur o‘rganadilar.

ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI VA METODOLOGIYA

Dunyo olimlaridan qurilish materiallari sohasiga, aynan uchqatlamli devor yoki tombop panellar ustida Rolf Koschade, Gerberta Allena, J.M Davies, Stamm K., Vitte H., L.A. Carlsson, G.A. Kardomateas va boshqa ko‘plab olimlar ish olib borib, kitoblarida nashr qilganlar.

Ko‘p qatlamli panellari bo‘yicha yig‘ilgan ma‘lumotlari tahlil metodi, sintez metodlaridan tajriba, laboratoriya mashg‘ulotlaridan hamda konstruksiyalarini hisoblashdan foydalanishga qaratilgan. Izolyatsion qatlamni optimal miqdoriy tarkiblarini loyihalashda matematik modellashtirish metodidan foydalaniladi.

Uch qatlamli panellarning texnik–iqtisodiy ko‘rsatkichlari 10–20% ga yuqori, yengil betonga nisbatan, panellarni yiriklashtirish to‘sinlarini qo‘llamaslikdan va deraza, eshik bloklarini o‘rnatish hisobiga montaj ish hajmini 50–60% ga kamaytiriladi. Yengil betonli ikki qatlamli panellarda issiqlik uzatishda qarshilikning oshishi, sement sarfi uch qatlamli panelga nisbatan balandir.

Yengil betondan tayyorlangan ikki qatlamli panellarni termik qarshilikning oshishi bilan ularni og‘irliklari, sement miqdori va narxini uch qatlamli panellarga nisbatan oshishini kuzatish mumkin. Termik qarshilikni 0.61 dan 1.47 m²·°C/Vt ni oshirish bilan ularni qatlam qalinliklarini (200 dan 500 mm gacha) oshirish, uch qatlamli panellarda esa faqatgina o‘rta qatlam qalinligini oshirish kifoya, shuning uchun uch qatlamli panellarni qo‘llash samaralidir[1].

NATIJALAR

Uch qatlamli to‘siq konstruksiyalarni qo‘llash binoning umumiy og‘irligini oshirmasdan (faqatgina o‘rta qatlam hisobiga) bino yillik yoqilg‘i miqdorini 10% ga kamaytirish mumkin[2].

1-jadval.

Uch qatlamli panellarning issiqlik texnik xarakteristikasi

Isitgich turi	Panelning qalinligi mm	Ekspluatatsiya sharoitida og‘ir betondan ishlangan tashqi qatlamlarning issiqlik uzatish bo‘yicha qarshiligi, R ₀ , (m ² ·°C/Vt)	
Polistirolli penoplast	300	2.6	2.3
	350	3.6	3.0
	400	4.4	3.7
Arbolit beton	300	1.8	1.7
	350	2.4	2.2
Polistirolli penoplast	300	2.3	1.9
	350	3.1	2.5
	400	3.8	3.1

Arbolit beton	300	1.6	1.4
	350	2.0	1.9
Polistirolli penoplast	300	1.47	1.37
	350	2.17	2.01
Arbolit beton	300	1.02	
	350	1.45	
Polistirolli penoplast	300	2.0	1.6
	350	2.6	2.1
Arbolit beton	300	1.3	1.2
	350	1.7	1.5
Issiqlik izolyatsilovchi polistirolbeton	250	2.0	1.8
	300	2.5	2.3

Hisoblashda bir qatlamli bir turdagi panellarda issiqlik texnik koeffitsient 0,9 ga, uch qatlamli – 0,7 ga teng deb qabul qilingan. Devor tashqi qatlam qalinligi 20 sm. Birinchi bosqich keramzitbetonli tashqi qatlam ($\rho=1200\text{kg/m}^3$), ikkinchi bosqich qumli betondan tayyorlangan konstruksiya uchun ($\rho=1800\text{kg/m}^3$). Arbolitdan tayyorlangan birqatlamli devor va issiqlik saqlab qoladigan fibrolitli qatlam ko‘rsatkichlari shunday uyali betondan tayyorlangani bilan mos keladi. Taqqoslashdan, birinchi bosqich uchun bir qatlamli uyasimon betondan yoki arbolitdan tayyorlangan panelli tejamli, ikkinchi bosqichda esa narxi va energiya sarfi bo‘yicha uch qatlamli devorlar tejamliroq ekanligi taqqoslashdan ma’lum. Biroq, aniq holatlar uchun, boshqa effektiv issiqlik saqlab qoluvchi materiallarni qo‘llash mumkin, ayniqsa mahalliy va ekologik toza (ekovata, torfli plitalar, arbolit, fibrolit, uyali beton, perlitbeton, vermikulitbeton, shisha tolali va bazaltov tolali maxsulotlari va boshqalar)[3].

MUHOKAMA

Ikkala bosqich uchun raqobatbardosh bo‘lmagan bir qatlamli keramzitbetonli devorlardir. Xatto uch qatlamli devorning tashqi qatlamida qo‘llash (1 chi bosqich) kam samaralidir, qumli betonni qo‘llashga (2 bosqich), uyaliga nisbatan esa umuman samarasiz. Tashqi qatlam qalinligining kamayishi, narxi va energosarfining yarmiga to‘g‘ri keladi, sezilarli darajada uch qatlimli devor ko‘rsatkichlarini yaxshilash va ularning qalinligini kamaytirish imkonini beradi.

Buning sababi to‘liq keltirilgan sarflarni konstruksiyalarda bir–biriga solishtirilganda, uch qatlamli monolit bog‘langan o‘rta qatlami polisterolbetondan qalinligi 25 sm bo‘lgan konstruksiyalar samarali ekanligini ko‘rish mumkin.

Bir qatlamli konstruksiyalarni qalinligi 25 sm bo‘lgan panellardagi to‘liq keltirilgan sarflar ancha yuqori bo‘lib, bu panellarni samaradorligi ancha past. To‘liq keltirilgan konstruksiyalarni sarflari bir–biriga solishtirilganda monolit bog‘langan uch qatlamli panellarni samaradorligini ortiqqligini ko‘rish mumkin. Bir qatlamli

keramzibetondan tayyorlangan panellardan 10,7% samaralidir, elastik bog‘langan uch qatlamli panellarga nisbatan 6,8% va 30 sm qalinlikdagi bir qatlamli keramzitobetonli panellarni 18,3% ga samaralidir[4,5].

2-jadval.

Uch qatlamli panellarni samaradorligi

Panel konstruksiyasi	Qalinligi, mm	R_0^{tr} , $m^2 \cdot ^\circ C / Vt$	R_0 , $m^2 \cdot ^\circ C / Vt$	To‘liq ish hajmi, odam-soat	To‘liq energiya hajmi, yoqilg‘i
Bir qatlamli keramzibetonli $\rho=900 \text{ kg/m}^3$	250	0,79	1,08	2,83	0,102
	300	0,93	1,27	2,87	0,118
	350	1,01	1,38	3,04	0,180
$\rho =1100 \text{ kg/m}^3$	300	0,76	1,04	2,87	0,113
	350	0,87	1,19	3,04	0,133
Effektiv issiqlik saqlab qoluvchi materialli elastik bog‘lovchili uch qatlamli	200	0,81	1,11	3,45	0,073
	250	1,46	2,00	4,08	0,089
	300	2,12	2,90	4,24	0,112

XULOSA.

Kelgusida devor panellarini iqtisodiy jihatdan samarasini oshirish uchun qatlam betonlarini og‘irligini kamaytirish, uch qatlamli temirbeton panellarida armatura sarfini kamaytirish va o‘rta qatlam beton zichligini kamaytirish, ularni issiqlik izolyasiya xususiyatlarini oshirish ishlarini davom ettirish kerak. Qishloq xo‘jaligi chiqindilaridan foydalanish mahsulot tannaxxini pasaytirib, atrof muhit ifloslanishini oldini oladi, bundan tashqari chiqindilarni qayta ishlash orqali iqtisodiy samaradorlikka erishish mumkin.

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INGLIZ VA O‘ZBEK TILLARIDA O‘ZBEK IT TERMINLARINI O‘ZIGA XOS XUSUSIYATLARI

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Annotatsiya: O‘zbek tili va Ingliz tili orasidagi tuzilmalar, so‘zlar va terminologiyadagi farqlar va xususiyatlar bayon etiladi. Maqola, O‘zbekiston IT sohasidagi terminologiyadagi o‘ziga xos xarakteristika va yaratilgan so‘zlar bilan qanday o‘zlashtirish amaliyotini o‘rganishga yordam beradi.

Kalit so‘zlar: O‘zbek IT terminologiyasi, Farqli xususiyatlar, Ingliz va O‘zbek tilining taqsimlashi, Terminologiya farqliliklari, IT terminologiyasi xususiyatlari, O‘ziga xos O‘zbek atamlari, IT terminologiyasini o‘rganish.

Annotation: The article highlights the differences and peculiarities in the structures, words, and terminologies between the Uzbek and English languages. It provides insights into how understanding the distinctive characteristics and newly coined words in the terminology of IT in Uzbekistan can aid in the process of assimilating and internalizing them.

Keywords: Uzbek IT Terminology, Distinctive Features, English and Uzbek Comparison, Terminology Differences, IT Terminology Characteristics, Unique Uzbek Terms, Assimilation of IT Terminology.

Barcha sohalardagidek, kompyuter va internet sohasida ham terminlarni nazariy va amaliy jihatdan o‘rganish bo‘yicha ilmiy tadqiqotlar olib borilmoqda. Bundan ko‘zlangan asosiy maqsad kompyuter va internet terminlariga bo‘lgan talab-ehtiyoj bilan uning hozirgi holati orasidagi nomuvofiqlikni bartaraf etishdir. Chunki, hozirgi kunda jamiyat hayotida kompyuter va internet qanchalik muhim ahamiyatga ega bo‘lsa, uni egallash, boshqarish, rivojlantirish va undan unumli foydalanish uchun mazkur soha terminlari ham shunchalik muhim ahamiyatga ega. Demak, kompyuter va internet sohasi terminlarini me‘yorlashtirish va tartibga solish ilmiy va ijtimoiy jihatdan ahamiyatga molikdir. Biroq, tilimiz so‘z boyligining salmoqdor qismini tashkil etgan va rivojlanib borayotgan kompyuter va internet sohasi terminlarini har tomonlama o‘rganish – ya’ni lingvistik xususiyatlarini ochib berish, ma’no va shaklini, o‘zlashishi hamda yasalishini tartibga keltirish tadqiqotimizning mazmunini belgilaydi. Motivlanganlikning eng to‘liq ifodasi termining tizimlilik, ya’ni termin

tuzilmasida nomlanayotgan tushunchaning boshqa tushunchalar bilan aloqasi va bu tushunchaning mazkur tizimdagi o‘rnini aks ettirish imkoniyatidan iborat. Terminning maqbul xususiyati uning semantik shaffofligidan iborat, u termin tomonidan ataladigan tushuncha haqida tasavvurni shakllantirish imkonini beradi. Terminologik me‘yor umum lisoniy me‘yorga asoslanadi, biroq unga mos kelmasligi ham mumkin. Bular qatoriga sohaviy jargonlarni kiritish mumkin. Jumladan, bir qator terminologiyalarda mutaxassislar tomonidan qabul qilingan urg‘u o‘zgarishlari, so‘z yasash qoidalari va h.k. Internet xizmati turlariga elektron sahifa, elektron pochta, telekonferensiya, fayllarni uzatish, domen nomlari, Telnet IRC yoki Chat konferensiya, malumotlar izlash xizmati kabilar kiradi. Kompyuter va internet termin tizimi ochiq va samarali tizim hisoblangani uni tadqiq etishning ko‘lamini kengayishiga sabab bo‘ladi. Ma‘lumki, har qanday terminologik tizim doimiy ravishda yangi terminlar bilan to‘ldirilib boriladi, mavjud terminlar esa semantik, grafik va grammatik o‘zgarishlarga uchrayveradi. Kompyuter va internet terminlari bundan holi emas. Internet bir-biri bilan bog‘langan kompyuterlarning yagona butunjahon tarmog‘i hisoblanadi. Internetning ikkita asosiy funksiyasi mavjud bo‘lib, ular quyidagilar:

- 1) informasion funksiya;
- 2) kommunikasion funksiya.

Biz kompyuter va internet terminlarini biz umumsohaviy ya‘ni, umumadabiy bo‘lgan terminlar qatoriga kiritish tarafdorimiz. Terminga qo‘yiladigan talablarni terminning shakliga qo‘yiladigan talablar guruhi, uning mazmuniga qo‘yiladigan talablar va termindan foydalanishning o‘ziga xos xususiyatlari bilan asoslangan spesifik talablarga bo‘lish mumkin. Bundan kelib chiqib o‘z mavzu doiramizda tahmin qilishimiz mumkinki, terminlarni me‘yorga solish tartibga solingan terminologiya – termin tizimi mos kelishi lozim bo‘lgan talablar asosida o‘tkaziladi. Kuzatishlarimiz stol kompyuteri tizimi, taqsimlangan dasturiy vositalar, axborot, tarmoq ma‘muri, axborotlashtirish, axborot vositalari, xatolarni aniqlovchi dasturiy vositalar, axborot egasi, axborot tizimlari mulkdori kabi kompyuter va internet terminlari bir-birini taqozo etuvchi uzviy bog‘lanishdagi jarayonlarni anglatuvchi tushunchalar sifatida namoyon bo‘lishini ko‘rsatdi. Axborot texnologiyalarining takomillashib borishi hamda tarmoqlari sonining ortib borishi milliy adabiy tilda yangidan-yangi sohaviy nomlarining paydo bo‘lishi mazkur tilda terminlarning ko‘payishiga olib kelmoqda. Bu o‘z o‘rnida o‘zbek milliy til tizimini sohaviy terminlar orqali boyishiga ijobiy ta‘sir o‘tkazmoqda. Lekin masalaning ikkinchi tomoni bor. Har doim ham ushbu soha terminlarining o‘zbekcha yasamalarni sifat jihatdan muvofaqiyatli yaratilgan deb bo‘lmaydi. Masalan, D. Kadirbekova axborot texnologiya sohasidagi terimlarning o‘zbekcha yasamalarni sifat jihatdan muvofaqiyatli yaratilgan deb bo‘lmaydi deb

hisoblaydi. Kompyuter va internet terminlarida bu holat kuzatiladi: information service - axborot xizmati yoki axborot servis (gibrid shaklida), information war - axborot jangi, machine word - mashina-so'z (gibrid), computer aided translation - kompyutertarjima, mashina-tarjima (gibrid), protection management - muhofaza boshqaruvi, hang - uzilishli uzatish, developer - yaratuvchi, Lampel-Ziv coding - Lempl-Ziv kodi deb berilishini tavsiya etish mumkin. Ushbu variantlarda ixchamlik (qisqalik), aniqlik va bir ma'nolilik kabi xususiyatlar mavjud bo'lib, ular terminlarga qo'yiladigan talablar to'la mos keladi. Kompyuter va internet terminlarining o'zbekcha yasalmalari lingvistik nuqtai nazardan o'rganilmaganligi sababli, albatta ayrim xato va kamchiliklardan xoli, deb bo'lmaydi. Shundan kelib chiqqan holda, kompyuter va internet terminlarini o'rganish borasida ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlarini davom ettirish, mazkur soha bo'yicha terminologik lug'atlar va ilmiy adabiyotlar yaratish dolzarbligicha qolmoqda. Zamonaviy kompyuter va internet terminologiyasining shakllanishidagi ekstralingvistik omillardan biri – fan-texnika sohasida ixtiro qilingan yangi kashfiyotlar asosan XX asr boshlarida radioelektronika sohasida yuzaga kelgan bo'lib, aloqa tizimiga bevosita bog'liq bo'lgan radioelektronika sohasida mikroelektornikaning rivojlanishi mikroelektron industriyani vujudga kelishini ta'minladi. Bu jarayon milliy til tizimiga yangidan yangi tushunchalarni kirib kelishiga sabab bo'ldi.

Til moslashuvchan, ta'sir etuvchi omillar ega hisoblanadi. Leksika – bu tillarning eng oson o'zgarish jarayoniga ega sohasi bo'lib, ekstralingvistik o'zgarishlarga eng tez javob bera oladi. Unda tashqi o'zaro ta'sirlar eng ko'p o'zgarishlarni amalga oshiradi. Shuning uchun undagi barcha o'zgarishlarni tushuntirish deyarli oson hisoblanadi.

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AVTOMOBIL YO‘LLARINI QURISH VA TA’MIRLASH ISHLARINING MAQSAD VA VAZIFALARI

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Yo‘l muhandisligi kafedrasida katta o‘qituvchisi

***Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqolada yo‘llarni qurish va ta‘mirlash ishlarining maqsad va vazifalari ko‘rib chiqildi. Avtomobil yo‘llarini yanada sifatli qurishda chet el texnologiyalarni qo‘llab, yo‘llarga bo‘lgan talablarni takomillashtirish maqsad qilib olindi.*

***Kalit so‘zlar:** Yo‘l, texnika, mashina, mexanizmlar, texnologiya, avtomobil.*

OBJECTIVES AND TASKS OF HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR

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***Abstract:** In this article, the goals and tasks of road construction and repair were considered. The goal was to improve the requirements for roads by using foreign technologies in the construction of high-quality roads.*

***Key words:** Road, equipment, machine, mechanisms, technology, car.*

Kirish: Yo‘l-qurilish ishlarining sifati – amaldagi me‘yorlar talablariga qat’iy rioya etish va qurilish loyihalarini sifatli amalga oshirishdir. Muhim nuqta – yo‘lda va uning bazasida mumkin bo‘lgan maksimal yuklarni aniqlash. Zero, yo‘l qurilishi katta moliyaviy va jismoniy xarajatlarni talab qiluvchi murakkab ko‘p bosqichli jarayondir. Birinchi vazifa ishonchli pudratchi tanlashdir.

Mutaxassislarning malakali jamoasi va maxsus texnikaga ega. Mutaxassis tomonidan taqdim etilgan pudratchi vazifani bajarish uchun tadbirlar ro‘yxatini tuzadi va ishlarning narxini hisoblab chiqadi.

Yo‘l qurilish ishlarida yuqori unumdorlik va ko‘p qirrali zamonaviy uskunalardan foydalanish ishlarni tez va sifatli bajarish imkonini beradi. Yo‘l qurilish uskunalar odatda ijara asosida qo‘llaniladi. Bu sizga har doim xizmat ko‘rsatish va yuqori malakali operatorlar va mashinistlar bilan ishlash imkonini beradi. **Yo‘l qurilishi yo‘l belgilarini o‘rnatishni talab qiladi.** Avtomobil yo‘liga yo‘l belgilarini joylashtirish, ularning narxi nisbatan past. Eng avvalo, avtomobil yo‘lida harakatlanishning yuqori xavfsizligi va undan foydalanish qulayligi ta’minlangan.

Yo‘l qurilishi uchun qurilish materiallarini tanlash alohida element hisoblanadi. U yo‘lning kafolatlangan xizmat muddatini va yilning istalgan vaqtida xavfsiz harakatlanishini ta’minlashi kerak. Ayniqsa, bu 1-toifali yo‘llar bo‘lsa. Yo‘l qurilishi xarajatlarining katta qismi qurilish materiallarini sotib olishga to‘g‘ri keladi.



Yo'llarni loyihalash va qurish juda ko'p vaqtni oladi va juda ko'p mehnat talab qiladi. Yo'l qurilishida marshrutni o'rganish va hududning gidrogeologik sharoitlarini tahlil qilish muhim ahamiyatga ega. Yo'llarni qurish jarayonida qurilishning texnologik jarayonini ta'minlash imkoniyatlarini o'rganish kerak. Shuningdek, assortimentda va kerakli miqdorda kerakli qurilish materiallari.

Magistral yo'l bo'ylab qurilish materiallari karerlarini ishlatish yoki tashkil etish imkoniyatlarini o'rganish maqsadga muvofiqdir.

Avtomobil yo‘llarini qurish, rekonstruksiya qilish va ta’minlashni moddiy va xom-ashyo bilan ta’minlashni yanada takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari qabul



qilinadi. Vazirlar Mahkamasining “O‘zbekiston Respublikasi avtomobil yo‘llarini qurish, rekonstruksiya qilish va ta’minlashni moddiy va xom-ashyo bilan ta’minlashni yanada takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi hujjati loyihasi muhokama uchun joylashtirildi.

Istisno tariqasida quyidagilarga ruxsat beriladi:

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Transport vazirligi huzuridagi Avtomobil yo‘llari qo‘mitasiga to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri muzokaralar olib borib, yo‘lbop bitum mahsulotini tender savdolarisiz yetkazib berish uchun tanlov asosida shartnomalar tuzishga;

Belgilab qo‘yilishicha, ushbu shartnoma bo‘yicha xaridor O‘zbekiston

Respublikasi Transport vazirligi huzuridagi Avtomobil yo‘llari qo‘mitasining “O‘zyo‘lbutlash” Respublika ta‘minot boshqarmasi unitar korxonasi (“O‘zyo‘lbutlash” RTB UK) hisoblanadi.



Yo‘l-qurilish ishlarining sifati – amaldagi me‘yorlar talablariga qat’iy rioya etish va me‘yoriy hujjatlar asosida ish yuritish yo‘llarning sifat darajasini va xavfsizlikni ta‘minlashning asosiy sifat kaliti hisoblanadi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

- 1.”Yo‘llarni qurish texnologiyasi”
- 2.”Yo‘llarni ta‘mirlash va qurish”

TRANSLATION OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS AND ITS LEXICAL DIFFICULTIES

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***Annotation:** People in different parts of the world engross themselves in different conversations and their conversation usually evolves in English language, as it ensures that everyone can participate in debates and discussions. English language considered as an international language and serves as a communication tool between parties and politicians. Although this not only one case where people can identify English language, this language is in books of well-known authors, such as, Shakespeare, Jack London and others. While reading these books in original language without turning to translation version, one can come across phraseological expressions, idioms, colloquialisms, neologisms and etc. In order to understand such kind of above-mentioned expressions, a reader should be aware of them beforehand and be able to recognize their role and function in the text. This article will discuss the main issues of translation in terms of phraseology and common specific ways of overcoming them.*

***Keywords:** idioms, polysemantic nature, word order, Bible, Shakespearisms.*

Introduction

Since the translation field was formed many problems appeared, namely as few, grammatical, lexical, syntactic and phraseological problems, which took a lead among them, as their polysemantic nature is so complex

Phraseological unit is a set of expressions consisting from words in a fixed order, which only relates to a particular language, but not in another. Because of the language polysemantic nature, they do not have analogs in TL, these expressions cannot be translated directly in TL.

Difficulties of rendering of such expressions always begins from looking for appropriate analog in TL. There are several levels of idioms: fixed expressions by

dictionary and their fame among nations, outdated idioms but fixed in dictionary and well-known idioms only to a certain category of people.

As it was mentioned early, translator should not only pay attention to the meaning of the expressions, but also he should have a profound knowledge of language in which he translates.

There are particular rules of languages. Like Russian language has its own word order, English also has its own.

English is diverse language, and it ensures to store the same word order of English expressions, but it is not always the case. For instance: He was not present at school yesterday, in English it translates as follows: Вчера, его не было в школе. As it can be seen, the word order does not follow the same word order with Russian.

Translator should look at the following factors beforehand:

1. Being aware of existing idiomatic expressions in the ST, their function, type and its systematic role
2. Levels of understanding such expressions
3. Ways of translating them

Ways of rendering idiomatic expressions:

Finding equivalency and analog, antonymic translation, calque, descriptive translation, integral transformation and others.

Equivalents are divided into complete and partial correspondences. Complete correspondences always correlate with the same units of translating language: in semantic, grammatical structure.

Partial equivalents are identical but only to some extent, maybe with the grammar or stylistic colouring of SL.

Analogues assist translators find similar meaning of expressions, but not in the same syntax, lexis and other forms of SL

Antonymic translation converts the meaning of the SL with negative semantics in TL or transforms stative form of expressions with negative or interrogative form.

Calque translation – word for word

Integral transformation comes when translators struggle to find the analogues or equivalents of the original form of expressions and therefore, translator should identify what it means as a whole and convey their meaning to the readers

Research design, findings and analysis

According to Fedorov, «difficulties which arise during translation of phraseological expressions due to the fact, that words do not have the same meaning in terms of meaning and style in another language.»

Describing some ways of rendering phraseological units, expressions from Bible, Shakespeare's and American novels were taken as a bright example for deep analysis. It should be noted that many expressions appeared in Bible and as a result came from it. Bible was a source of replete idiomatic units. This gave a chance to the proliferation of both, Russian and English idioms.

The apple of Sodom – Содомово яблоко (**calque**)

Job's comforter- горе-утешитель (**calque**)

Shakespeareisms

Shakespeare was the greatest writer in English literature. His novels and playwrights were abound of phraseological expressions

To wear heart upon sleep upon for days to peack at – душа нараспашку (**analog**)

Buy golden opinions, a word buy can be replaced with the word win – заслуживать благоприятное мнение о себе, вызывать восхищение (**equivalency**)

Statements of English writers that have become phraseological units

Not every, even very famous, author could boast that one of his statements or expressions, replenished the phraseological fund of his language. However, the process of neologization, that is, the formation of new phraseological units impossible to track or measure.

Below are just some examples of phraseological units from the 18th-20th centuries

Cool as cucumber – спокойный как огурец (**calque**)

Man Friday – assistant (**descriptive translation**)

A skeleton in the closet – тайна скрытая от посторонних глаз (**descriptive translation**)

Green like a Cheshire cat – улыбаться во все 32 зуба (**descriptive translation**)

Time is money – время – деньги (**calque**)

Discussion.

The research studied the ways of rendering idiomatic expressions. It selected several idiomatic expressions from Bible and Shakespeare as a target object for research. The findings suggest that calque way mostly utilized and it can be seen from the examples given above

Nevertheless, this research paper has numerous limitations. First, it only utilized one way of rendering idioms, which might not be considered adequate to apply the findings to a broader range of translation, because transliteration method losses clear identity of phraseological units and does not make any specific sense upon the reader. But it is still the best and common way that does not call any difficulties.

Conclusion.

To conclude it should be considered that translation of phraseological units is a troublesome process for translators. First, translators should always be aware of existing phrases in the ST and consider its function and meaning. And only then, they can handle with them by using several translation techniques, such as calque, descriptive translation equivalency and others above-mentioned.

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CONFIGURATION MANAGEMENT IN SOFTWARE ENGINEERING

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ABSTRACT

Configuration management plays a crucial role in software engineering, ensuring the effective management of software artifacts throughout the development lifecycle. This article explores the significance of configuration management, its key principles, and the various techniques and tools employed in the field. By maintaining version control, facilitating collaboration, and ensuring traceability, configuration management enables teams to achieve greater software quality, reliability, and maintainability. This abstract provides a concise overview of configuration management in software engineering, highlighting its importance and offering insights into its implementation and benefits.

Keywords: *configuration management, software engineering, version control, collaboration, traceability, software quality, reliability, maintainability.*

1. Introduction

One of the management activities of the software process is configuration management. It is one of the most crucial tasks that must be finished in order to deploy software. Tracking a software's development release by release is the core objective of configuration management. All software components must be identified and managed, along with their evolution. Change management (CM) must also ensure that prior software versions may be rebuilt and regulate changes made to any component, as well as access to and modification rights.

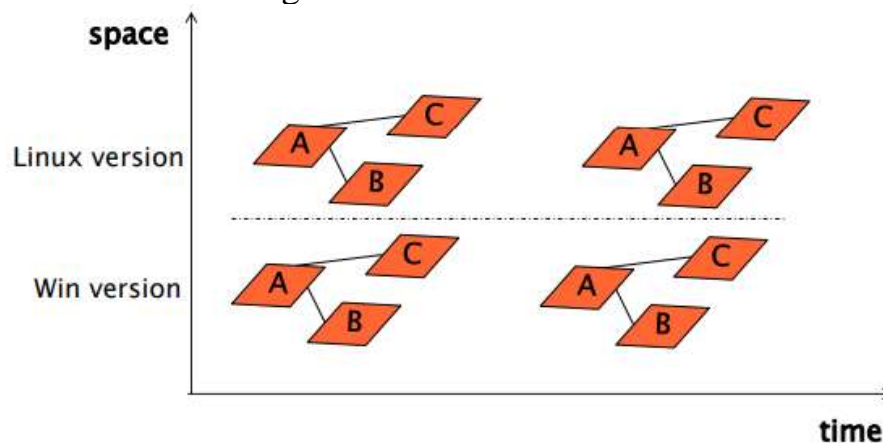


Figure 1 - Growth of a software system in space and time

According to Bersoff et al. (1980), “No matter where you are in the system life cycle, the system will change, and the desire to change it will persist throughout the life cycle”[1]. Software can develop and change in two separate ways:

- **Time:** The components of the software system are susceptible to change throughout time. Different iterations of the same software are released (for instance, to add new features or address bugs);
- **Space:** To adapt software to various contexts and circumstances, several deployments of the same program (for example, a Windows and Linux version of the same software) can be made. Additionally, a software system generally generates hundreds of different documents on its own because it is made up of many different components (such as test logs, code, papers, and so on).

The existence of many software system components and their simultaneous evolution throughout time are dealt with by configuration management. The practice of configuration management is based on four key ideas:

- **Versioning:** What does versioning tell you about a source file’s past?
- **Configuration:** Which collection of papers are appropriate for a given need?
- **Change Control:** Who has access to what and how is it controlled?
- **Build:** How is the entire system obtained?

2. Versioning

Software Versioning is the process of monitoring various software releases. Developers and analysts can use it to determine when and what modifications have been made to software code and related documents. The straightforward progressive naming of a software’s files and packages is a simple, primitive method of versioning. Tools are able to maintain track of versions for more sophisticated version management, giving users the option to decide whether new versions of a file (with the same name or a different version name) must be created through a commit. With the aid of versioning technologies, it is always feasible to restore an earlier version of the software as a whole or of a single file.[2]

2.1 Configuration Item

An element placed under configuration control is known as a Configuration Item (CI). It is the fundamental building block of the configuration management system and is equivalent to a line of code or any other type of work product (such as a set of specifications or design documents) associated with the program. A Configuration Item may be made up of one or more documents or files, depending on the type of element (for example, a Configuration Item for a C++ class can be made up of two files, the ‘hpp’ header and the ‘cpp’ class file). Every CI has a name, a version number, and all previous iterations of the file (its history) are preserved.

Not every document in a project has to be handled as a configuration item; each project gets to decide which documents to treat as CIs. If no document is treated as a CI, the system has no history and no configuration information available for it, which may result in excessive overhead for the Configuration Management activity. For instance, since they are readily available for each version without needing to keep track of all alterations made to them, it is typically a good idea to exclude auto-generated files from the Configuration Items.

2.2 Version

A Version is an instance of a Configuration Item at a specific time (for example, the same Req document on 2015/07/11 and 2015/07/12). Each occurrence of a CI has a special number that serves as the CI's temporal identification.[3]

Versions keep track of the modifications made to Configuration Items over time. The Derivation History is a record of all modifications made to a document or piece of code, including the justification, the performer, the date, and the time of each modification.

A standard prologue style can be used for this purpose, allowing ad-hoc tools (like svn) to handle the derivation history automatically. This can be done, for example, by including it as a header in every new version of a document or source file.

2.3 Configuration

A Configuration is a collection of various Configuration Items in a certain version that are dependent on one another. Configurations typically contain not just code but a variety of project-related documents as well.

Although some dependencies among configuration items (such as those between test cases, requirements, and tested code fragments) may be syntactically declared (e.g., via include instructions in C# or import statements in Java), the bulk of them are not (problem of traceability).

Configurations have their own version as well. Every CI contained in the Configuration is in a certain version. The same version of a CI may be present in multiple configurations (see figure 112, where two classes may be present in three different configurations, each with two versions).

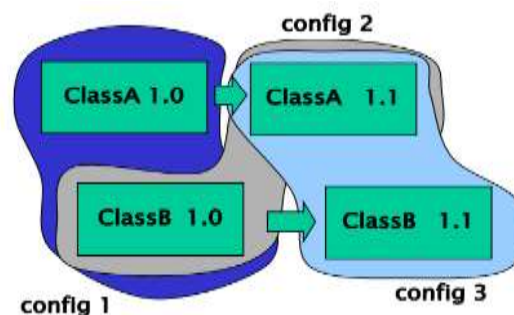


Figure 2 - Configurations and Configuration Items

The two basic methods for identifying Configurations are as follows:

- Keep a configuration ID and a list of the CIs that belong to it (much like in CVS). In this instance, if a CI changes, the configuration also does, even though unmodified CIs never alter their names. The Configuration Items (CI) names and configuration names must be kept separately in this technique, but it is simple to recognize when the CIs change.[4]

Change of color == CI changes

config#	1	2	3	4	5
CI A	A1	A1	A2	A2	
CI B		B1	B1	B2	B2

Figure 3 - Different IDs for Configurations and CIs

- Keep a configuration ID and utilize that ID for all the CIs that are a part of it (much like Subversion and GIT do). In this instance, each CI within a configuration that is modified causes all other CIs within it to also change names (even if they are unaffected). This method combines the management of CIs and Configurations, making it simpler to comprehend which Configuration Items are present in a certain Configuration but more challenging to pinpoint the precise moments when a Configuration Item is modified.

Change of color == CI changes

config#	1	2	3	4	5
CI A	A1	A2	A3	A4	
CI B		B2	B3	B4	B5

Figure 4 - Same IDs for Configurations and CIs

A baseline is a unique configuration that exists in a consistent state. Every setup is not a baseline. The baseline is frequently delivered and frozen in its current condition; adjustments begin with it, and if something goes wrong, the project is rolled back to the baseline. There are two different kinds of baselines: a product baseline is a stable version of the program supplied to the user or customer, whilst a development baseline is for internal use only and serves as a secure rollback point for development.

The Data Management Model can also be used to describe versioning practices. There are two techniques to save the details of modifications to configurations and CIs:

- Keep **Differences**: Only changes made since the last commit are saved.

- Keep **snapshots**: Each time you commit, a copy of all your CIs is saved. A link to the prior version can be retained if files are not changed from the previous version.[5]

3. Change Control

Usually, teams of developers working on various software components must be shared among them when developing software. Common repositories (shared folders), where all developers can read and write documents and program, are used to share portions of software.

Instead of working directly in the repository, where Configuration Items and Configurations are kept, each developer instead works in his workspace, where copies of the CIs are kept. As a result, there are numerous workspaces (one for each developer) and frequently just one repository for each project. To export the changes produced locally by the developer and import the modifications made remotely by other developers, workspaces must be synchronized with the repository.

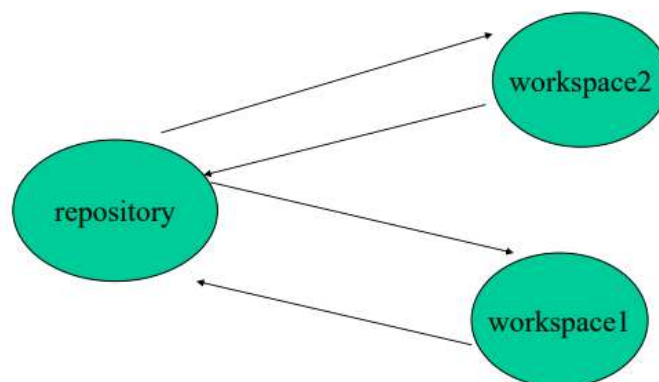


Figure 5 - Repository and Workspaces

The synchronization of changes made by several developers is the main problem that needs to be solved in change control. Each developer updates the repository with their local version after finishing it locally by using the commit command. If another developer is working on the same file, his workspace's local copy may not be instantly updated to reflect the newly committed version. The implementation of change control can take many various forms, from shared files on file servers to CMS solutions with checkin/checkout processes.[6]

3.1 Shared Files

The simplest approach has a file server where developers can upload and download files without using versioning or change control.

Changes made to shared files and folders are not disciplined since there is no oversight of file modifications. Because a developer might duplicate his adjustments on a shared file and overwrite those made by others, this could result in data loss (see figure 117, where John's changes are lost as an example).

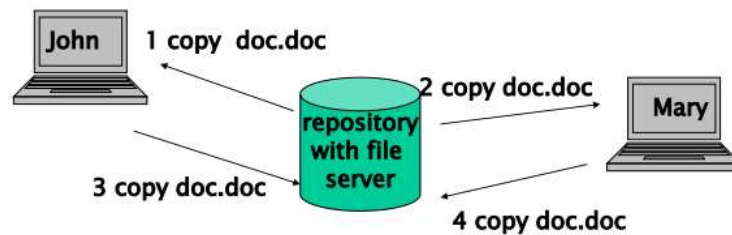


Figure 6 - Repository - shared files

Additionally, a shared folder lacks configuration management tools like automated versioning; all versioning must be done manually using unique file names. The strategy typically only works for extremely small projects.

3.2 Configuration Manager Server (CMS)

The goal of the implementation using Configuration Manager Server is to solve the shared folder issues. On files that have been extracted from the repository, there are two major activities carried out: check-in (commit), which updates the repository with the local modifications made by the CIs, and check-out (pull), which updates the workspace by obtaining the CIs stored in the repository. These two fundamental procedures are employed to control document alterations.

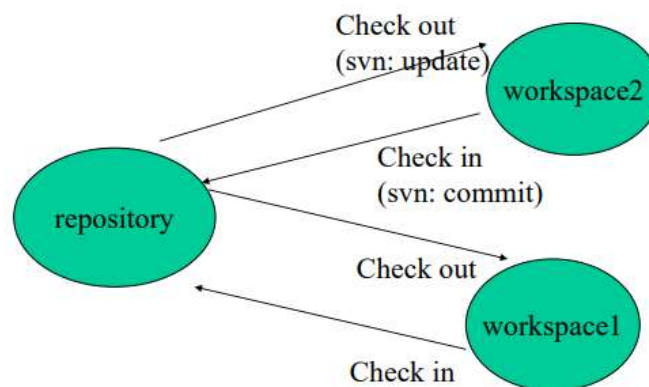


Figure 7 - Check-in and Check-out operations

When opposed to using a shared folder, using a Configuration Manager Server is safer. When using a CMS, in order to change something, the user must check it out first, informing any subsequent users that the file is being changed. Files must be checked back in to the repository after adjustments have been made, and the changes made are compared to those already made by other users. There is no such control over the files in the repository with shared folders; anyone can access and alter any file, and the other users won't even be aware of it.[7]

CMS are useful for more than just Change Control:

- Revert files to a former state as a Configuration Management system;
- Restore the project's complete configuration (or baseline) to a previous state;
- Comparing and tracking alterations over time;

- Keep track of who last edited something, and see if that modification caused any problems.

Check-ins and Check-outs are regulated, and there are a number of options available for them. For example, they can be blocked for a group of users, which would grant them rights within the system. If a checked-out CI is locked, only one person at a time can make changes to it, but several people can still read it. A checked-in CI can choose whether to increase its version at each modification; if not, the previous versions are lost at each change; otherwise, the CI's history is kept for potential rollbacks.

Two primary control tactics can be determined based on these three main options for check-ins and check-outs: Lock Modify Unlock, Copy Modify Merge, etc.[8]

- **Modify Lock** A serialization of the changes is similar to unlock. Using the check-out process, a developer attempts to obtain a lock over the CI; if no other developer has the lock on the CI, the developer who requested the lock may alter it; otherwise, the developer is unable to checkout the CI and must wait for lock release. Only when the developers holding the lock check in is the lock released. The primary issue with the Lock edit Unlock technique is that no other developer can edit a CI if the locker forgets to unlock it. Additionally, there is no way to work in tandem; only one developer may work on a CI at a time. As a result, this method may be overly inflexible for large development teams and projects.

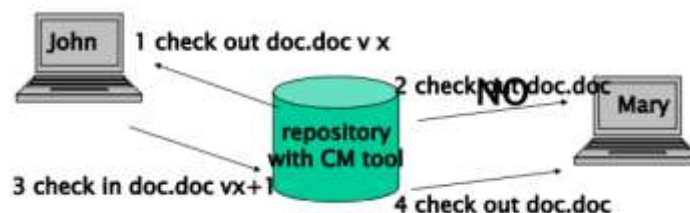


Figure 8 - Lock Modify Unlock

- A less rigid technique is the Copy Modify Merge, which enables many developers to check out the same file and work concurrently on it. The major problem is that conflicts that may result from modifications made by two or more developers to the same file must be addressed and merged (although there are solutions that do automatic merge on changed CIs).

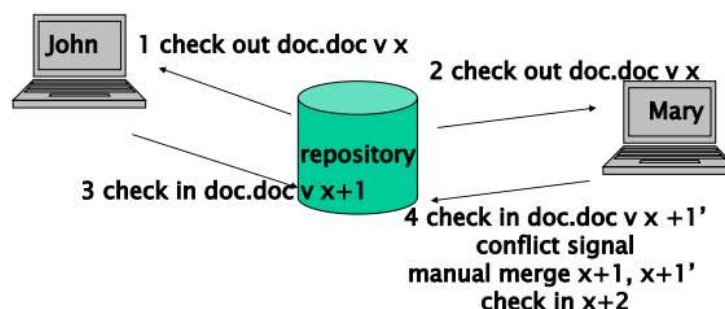


Figure 9 - Copy Modify Merge

Where to store the CMS is another decision that needs to be made. There are three basic approaches available:

- On the same computer as the user's workspace is a local repository (like RCS, for example). A local repository only enables version control; it does not permit file sharing among numerous developers. Therefore, change control methods are not required.

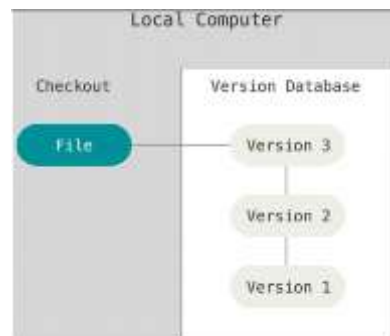


Figure 10 - Local Repository

- The repository is on a single server that maintains the history of files in the centralized way (e.g., Subversion, Perforce, CVS), and numerous users (clients) can access it and check out CIs. A centralized solution has two key drawbacks: a developer cannot function without a connection, and the central server is the system's single point of failure.

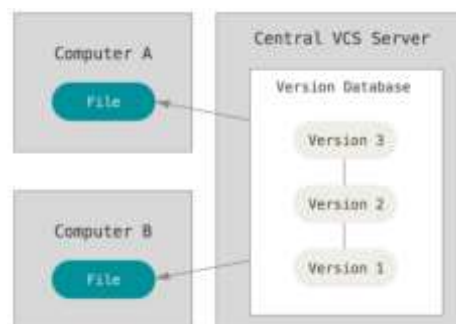


Figure 11 - Centralized Repository

- The repository is duplicated across all servers and clients when using a distributed technique (like GIT). By preserving the history of configurations in the clients as well, this method attempts to solve the issues with the centralized one. Anyhow, it is thought that a central server would simplify the architecture (each alteration would be submitted to the server, and each client would be synchronized with the server).[9]

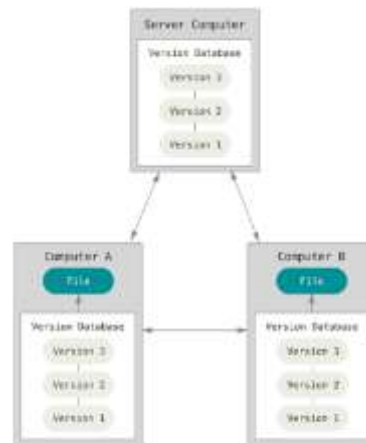


Figure 10 - Distributed Repository

3.3 Branches and Merges

A branch is similar to a development thread; it is a duplicate of an object (or of the entire project) that is under change control and allows for concurrent updates. Versioning also applies to branches, and it is essential to maintain a record of the shared ancestry of related branches.

Every project typically includes two branches, one for developers to utilize to resolve bugs and one for them to add new features.

It is frequently essential to merge separate branches that have undergone parallel operations on code in order to create a new branch that contains all of the parallel modifications (or a subset of them after some have been removed).[10]

3.4 CM Planning

In order to prevent problems with the activities carried out on various Configuration Items and Branches of the project, Configuration Management should be thoroughly planned and documented. If the Change Management operation wasn't documented, the development team can end up doing conflicting or pointless labour.

Key Change Management related decisions and policies for a project are contained in a Configuration Management Plan, which can be developed in accordance with many current templates:

- Which Configuration Management tool is utilized, if any (such as IBM ClearCase, Microsoft BitKeeper, CVS, RCS, Subversion, and Git);
- Which papers ought to be considered Configuration Items, and which shouldn't;
- The project's organization in workspaces and repositories;
- The policy for controlling changes to specified configuration items;
- Who the CM Manager is and what their roles and responsibilities are are particularly important.

One responsible can be assigned to each module and subsystem, and one repository can be designated for any subsystem, with check-in/check-out procedures and

dedicated workspaces for developers, for a product that is a hierarchy of various subsystems (each one an executable and several modules of source files).[11]

4. Build

The process of compiling and connecting software components into a standalone, executable form, starting with the various possible component combinations that can be selected, is known as software building. The building process can be straightforward or quite difficult, depending on the project. Builds for large projects are often automated and guided by build scripts because they can be tedious and error-prone when done manually.

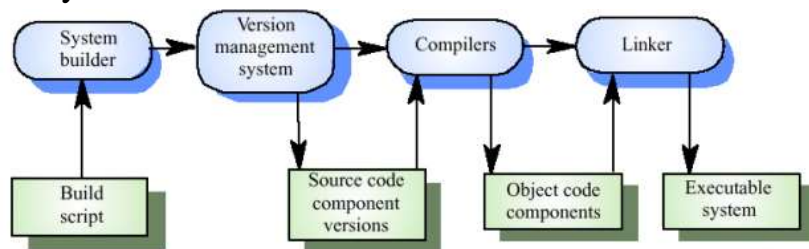


Figure 11 - System building steps

The right versions of the source code are first pulled from the Version Management system using the build script, then sent to the compiler for compilation. The Linker then uses the Object Code components that it has received from the Compiler to build the executable system. The component dependencies (i.e., the connections between various parts of code, such as those described by C includes) must be checked as part of the building process, which is the most crucial step. System Modeling Languages utilize logical system models to solve the problem of users of build tools losing track of which objects are kept in which files, which can lead to mistakes. This is a rather difficult activity, and particularly in projects with numerous components it is easy that linking problems are found and alerted to the developers. In order to create the system correctly, the linker must ensure that all dependencies are consistent and that all files are present.[12]

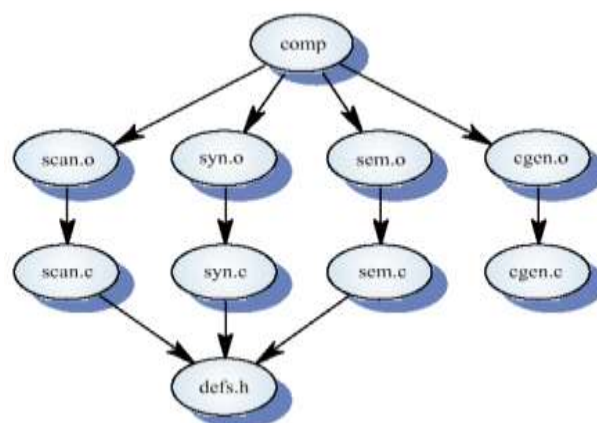


Figure 12 - Component dependencies

The following are the typical issues that arise during the building process:

- Components missing from the build instructions: In really complicated systems, it is simple to overlook one out of hundreds of components. As previously stated, the linker typically handles and signals these issues;
- Wrong component versions specified: The build script contains incorrect versions of specific components. Although a system constructed with the incorrect parts may initially function, faults may occur after delivery;
- Inability to obtain data files: builds should never rely on "standard" data files, which may be absent or different depending on the location;
- Incorrect data file references within components: as naming conventions might vary from place to place, utilizing absolute names in code always leads to issues;
- Incorrect platform was chosen for building: various OSs or hardware configurations should call for particular build settings;
- The wrong version of the supplied compiler (or other build tool) may actually produce different code, and the produced component may behave differently than the expected one.

Automatic build also offers the option of only rebuilding the components that have changed. For example, if only one leaf in the system tree of dependents is modified, only that leaf and the components that depend on it are rebuilt. This tool can help you cut down on building times, which may be important for big projects.

The automated building tools Make, Ant, Apache Maven, and Gradle are a few examples.

5. Configuration Management with Git

Git is a system that was developed in 2005 for the Linux kernel's development and is mostly used for source code management in the software development industry. According to a survey done in the Eclipse community, Git has firmly established itself as the most popular code management system among developers in recent years, surpassing Subversion in developers' choices as early as 2014.

Git is a distributed configuration management system, and each computer's Git directories are taken into account as complete repositories. On snapshots, Git's data management model is based. Git is mostly based on local operations: all necessary data is stored on the present computer; no data from other machines in the network is required. Integrity characteristics offered by Git include computed checksums at each commit, prior to anything being stored, and the absence of unrecorded modifications to any directory or file.

5.1 Git States

Git-managed documents may be in one of three conditions:

- Committed: Data has been securely stored in the local database (with checksums);
- Modified: the file has undergone local changes, but the local database has not yet been updated;
- Staged files have undergone local changes and have been noted in their current state for inclusion in the upcoming commit.

5.2 Git Project Sections

A Git project's files can be arranged in one of three categories:

- Git Directory: It houses the project's entire object database and any associated metadata. When a repository is copied from another computer or from an online hosting service (like GitHub), it is what is copied. Each commit permanently stores updated and staged files in the Git Directory.
- Working Directory, also known as Working Tree, is a version of the project that has been checked out. It includes all of the files that are extracted from the compressed Git Folder and saved locally for the developer to use or modify.
- Index is another name for the staging section, which holds details about all the files that will be included in the following commit. Git's data management model is built on snapshots, therefore when files are staged, snapshots of those files are also added to the staging area.

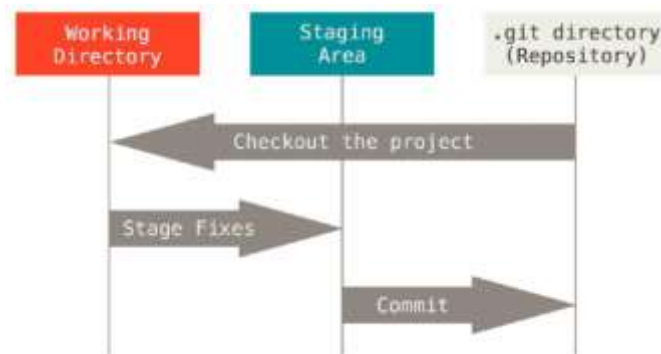


Figure 13 - Typical Git Workflow

5.3 File states

Git requires one of four states for files it manages:

- Files that have been added to the working directory but weren't in the most recent snapshot (from which the project was cloned) or the staging area are classified as untracked. They may also be original files that have been deleted from Git using the rm command.
- Unmodified: When a repository is cloned, all of its files are exactly as they were during the last commit.
- Files marked as modified have undergone changes since the last commit.

- Staged files are those that have been chosen for the upcoming commit.

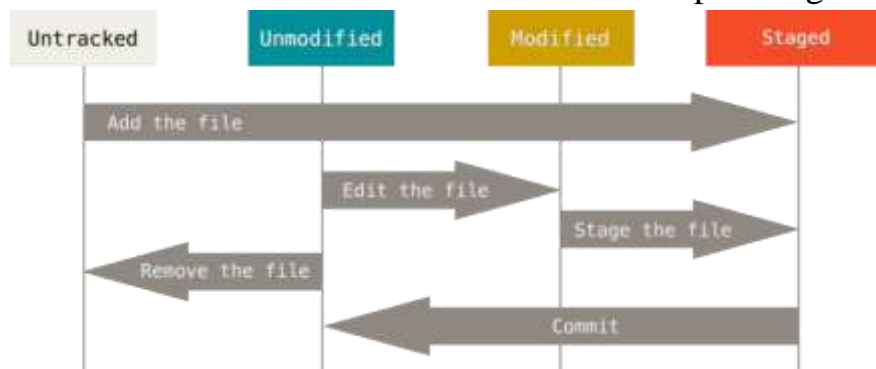


Figure 14 - Lifecycle of files

Conclusion

In conclusion, configuration management is a crucial aspect of software engineering that facilitates effective management and control of software artifacts throughout the development process. By implementing configuration management practices, such as version control, collaboration, and traceability, software teams can achieve improved software quality, reliability, and maintainability. The use of appropriate tools and techniques, combined with adherence to key principles, enables seamless coordination and synchronization among team members, leading to optimized development workflows and enhanced productivity. Configuration management serves as a foundation for successful software development, enabling teams to efficiently handle changes, mitigate risks, and deliver high-quality software products. Embracing configuration management practices can significantly contribute to the success of software engineering projects, ensuring the delivery of robust and reliable software solutions to meet the evolving needs of users and stakeholders.

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ONKOLOGIK KASALLIKLAR HOLATLARIDA BEMORLARGA TIBBIY YORDAM KO'RSATISHNING AHLOQIY-HUQUQIY JIHATLARI

Ilmiy rahbar: dotsent **Sattorova.D.G'**

To'rayeva D.J

Davolash ishi 406-guruh talabasi.

Toshkent davlat stomatologiya instituti

Ijtimoiy fanlar bioetika kursi bilan kafedra

Saraton kasalligi, odamlar bu tashxisni o'lim hukmi sifatida qabul qilishadi. Ushbu taklifning o'ziga xos haqiqati bor, chunki saraton kasalligining ishonchli davosi hali ixtiro qilinmagan va uni faqat dastlabki bosqichlarda davolash mumkin. Jahon sog'liqni saqlash tashkilotining ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, har yili saraton kasalligi 2 foizga oshadi, rivojlangan mamlakatlarda saraton kasalligi ko'payishi bir foizdan oshmaydi. Ushbu natijaga saraton kasalligini nazorat qilish bo'yicha milliy dasturlarni amalga oshirish orqali erishildi.

Onkologik kasalliklar haqida qancha ko'p ma'lumotga ega bo'lsak, ushbu kasallikdan o'z vaqtida qutulish ehtimoli shunchalik yuqori bo'ladi.

Hayvonlar va o'simlik dunyosining deyarli barcha turlari turli xil xavfli o'smalar bilan kasallangan. Saraton odam Yerdan paydo bo'lishidan ancha oldin yashagan o'simliklar va hayvonlarning qazilma qoldiqlari orasida, masalan, dinozavrlar orasida ham uchragan. O'simalarning paydo bo'lishini ilmiy jihatdan tushuntirishga birinchi urinish 1775 yilga to'g'ri keladi, o'sha paytda ingliz shifokori Pott saratonni tasvirlab, unda uglerod qora rangining zararli ta'sirini ta'kidlagan edi. Keyinchalik ular tar, bitum va asfalt bilan shug'ullanadigan ishchilar o'rtacha odamlarga qaraganda to'rt marta ko'proq teri saraton bilan kasallanganligini payqadilar. 100 dan ortiq turli xil malign neoplazmalar "saraton" tushunchasi ostida yashiringan. Turli xil kasalliklar guruhini tashkil etuvchi malign o'smalar haqida gapirish yanada to'g'ridir. O'simta kasalligi yomon va xavfli hisoblanadi. Xavfli birikmalar asta-sekin atrofdagi to'qimalarga o'sib boradi va ularni zanglab ketgan metall singari buzadi. Asosiy xavf shundaki, ular metastazlarni yaratishga qodir. O'simta rivojlanayotgan o'sma hujayralari umumiy massadan ajralib, butun tanaga tarqaladi. Turli xil organlarga joylashib, ular halokatli bo'linishni davom ettirmoqdalar. Xabis o'smalarning bu xususiyati uzoq vaqtdan beri ma'lum bo'lgan. Malign nafaqat yuzaga kelgan barcha narsalarni yo'q qiladi, balki odamni toksinlari bilan zaharlaydi.

Onkologik kasalliklar p53 genini tasodifiy yoki induksiya qilingan mutatsiyasini inaktivatsiyasi yoki virusli onkogen tomonidan inaktivatsiyalash natijasida hujayra protoonkogenlarining chiqarilishiga, apoptozning bekor qilinishiga va shu tariqa hujayrada yashaydigan tumorigenik mutatsiyalarning to'planishiga olib keladi. Saraton kasalligini engish uchun, xavfli hujayrada apoptozni qo'zg'atish mexanizmini topish kerak. Onkologik kasalliklar barcha turdagi hayvonlarda uchraydi. Ya'ni, ko'plab evolyutsion o'zgarishlarga qaramay, tabiat hayotning barcha darajalarida kanserogenez mexanizmlarini saqlab qoldi. Bu onkologik kasalliklar ba'zi maqsadga muvofiq funktsiyalarga ega ekanligini anglatadimi? Ushbu faraz hayotiy va halokatli jarayonlarning ko'paytirilgan mexanizmga ega ekanligi bilan tasdiqlanadi. Hayot tuxum hujayradan kelib chiqadi, buning uchun bitta sperma urug'lantirish uchun etarli. Ammo erkak o'z eakulyatsiyasida 30-50 millionta sperma tashlaydi. Saraton zararli hujayraning xususiyatlarini olgan bitta hujayradan ham kelib chiqadi. Protoonkogenlar tanadagi milliardlab normal hujayralarda mavjud. Er yuzida hayot o'limsiz mumkin emas. Shuning uchun tabiat tananing o'ziga xos bo'lgan qobiliyatsiz o'lim mexanizmini yaratdi.

Bu saraton kasalligini davolab bo'lmasligini anglatadimi? Rossiyada bir necha yillar davomida birinchi marta malign neoplazma tashxisi qo'yilgan bemorlarning taxminan 6 foizi saraton kasalligi davolanmasligiga ishonib davolanishni rad etishadi. Onkologiya fani tez sur'atlar bilan rivojlanmoqda, anesteziologiya, radiologiya, farmakologiya darajasi ilgari iloji bo'lmagan joyda sifatli yordam ko'rsatishga imkon beradi. Muammo ko'p hollarda bo'lgani kabi, inson omilida. Oldini olish, dangasalik yoki bandlik asoslarini bilmaslik tufayli odamlar har kuni o'z sog'lig'ini xavf ostiga qo'yadilar. Statistika ko'ra, Rossiyada bemorlarning yarmidan ko'pi III-IV saraton kasalligi bilan shifokorga murojaat qilishadi. Onkologik terminologiya qo'rqinchli bo'lsa-da, aslida u zamonaviy ma'noda bu jarayonning mohiyatini aks ettirmaydi. Masalan, terapiyada "malign jarayon" iborasi og'ir asoratlar bilan tez rivojlanayotgan patologiyani anglatadi. Ammo onkologik kasalliklar rivojlanib, uzoq vaqt, 15-20 yil davom etadi. Masalan, ko'krakdagi o'simtaning diametri 3-5 sm gacha o'sishi uchun 8-10 yil kerak bo'ladi. Va shu nuqtai nazardan, "xavfli o'simta" atamasi mutlaqo adolatli emas, agar 8-10 yil davomida asemptomatik bo'lgan va o'z vaqtida tashxis qo'yilgan o'smalar uchun kuzatiladigan 70-85 foizda davolanadigan boshqa patologik jarayonni topish qiyinligini hisobga olsak. ushbu bosqichlarning sut bezlari.

Bundan tashqari, xavfli va xavfli o'smalar o'rtasidagi chegara aniq va aniq emas. Masalan, qalqonsimon bezning kichik malign adenomalari benign bo'lganlarga aylanishi mumkin, bu esa o'z navbatida normal to'qimalarga aylanishi mumkin. Ya'ni, tirik organizmda, ma'lum o'sish shakllari o'rtasida qattiq chegaralar yo'q. Shuningdek,

12-13% hollarda palliativ operatsiyadan o'tgan bemorlar 5 yil umr ko'rishlari qiziqish uyg'otadi. Har yili mamlakatimizda onkologik kasalliklar 450 ming kishiga to'g'ri keladi, har yili qariyb 300 ming kishi saraton kasalligidan o'ladi yoki har 100 sekunda o'rtacha 1 kishi nobud bo'ladi. Boshqa tomondan, Rossiyada har yili 2 milliondan ortiq odam yurak-qon tomir kasalliklari bilan kasallanishadi va taxminan 1,3 million kishi yoki har 25 sekunda Rossiyada yurak-qon tomir kasalliklaridan biri vafot etadi. Dunyo miqyosida aholi o'limining sabablari tarkibida qon aylanish tizimi kasalliklari birinchi o'rinda turadi - mamlakatimizdagi barcha o'limlarning 56%. Ikkinchi o'rinni shikastlanish va zaharlanish egallaydi - barcha o'limlarning o'rtacha 14%. Onkologik kasalliklar faqat uchinchi o'rinni egallaydi (barcha o'limning taxminan 13%). Bugungi kunda inson salomatligi va hayotiga asosiy tahdid onkologik kasalliklar bilan emas, balki yurak-qon tomir kasalliklari bilan bog'liqligi aniq. Bundan tashqari, saraton kasalligining taxminan 30 foizida o'limning sababi xavfli o'smaning o'zi emas, balki fon jarayonlarining (arterial gipertenziya, ateroskleroz, qandli diabet) rivojlanishini ko'rsatadigan turli xil kasalliklar. Amaliy qism Viloyat bo'yicha statistik ma'lumotlarni o'rganish natijalari. Insar mintaqaviy shifoxonasining tibbiy statistikasini o'rganib chiqqandan so'ng (so'nggi uch yil ichida) qon aylanish tizimi kasalliklari birinchi o'rinda aholi o'limi sabablari tarkibida ekanligi aniqlandi. Ikkinchi o'rinni shikastlanish va zaharlanish egallaydi. Onkologik kasalliklar uchinchi o'rinni egallaydi (barcha o'limning taxminan 13%).

Salomatlik va hayot uchun asosiy xavf yurak-qon tomir kasalliklari, so'ngra onkologik kasalliklardir. So'nggi uch yil ichida 203 kishi onkologik kasallikka chalingan. Eng ko'p uchraydigan kasalliklar: teri saratoni - 56ta, ko'krak saratoni - 45, ichak saratoni - 23, bachadon bo'yni saratoni - 18 va boshqalar. Onkologiyaning asosiy sababi - shifokorga kech tashrif. 8-10 yil davomida asemptomatik bo'lgan va 70-85 foizda davolanadigan boshqa patologik jarayonni topish qiyin, bu bosqichlarda o'z vaqtida tashxis qo'yilgan ko'krak o'smalarida kuzatiladi. Mutaxassislarning fikriga ko'ra, erta bosqichda aniqlangan har qanday onkologik kasallik davolanishi mumkin. Zamonaviy diagnostika usullari saratonni erta bosqichda aniqlashga qodir. Viloyat kasalxonasi mutaxassisi bilan suhbat. Mutaxassisning fikrini bilish uchun "Insarskaya" Markaziy mintaqaviy kasalxonasining tajribali onkologi Kuramshina Rosa Idrisovna bilan suhbat o'tkazildi. - Onkologiya nima? Onkologiya - bu o'smalar haqidagi fan, onkologiya yomon va xavfli o'smalarni o'rganadi. - Saraton kasalligini har doim davolash mumkinmi? - Saraton kasalligi bilan kasallangan bemorni davolash har doim ham mumkin emas, o'sma jarayonining keng tarqalishi bilan simptomatik davolanish amalga oshiriladi, uning maqsadi kasallikning alomatlarini vaqtincha engillashtirish va yo'q qilish, bemorning hayot sifatini yaxshilash sharti bilan maksimal darajada davom

etishdir. - Metastazlar nima? - Metastazlar tananing turli qismlarida paydo bo'ladigan qizsimon o'smalar bo'lib, asosiy o'simta hujayralari qon yoki limfa tomirlari orqali, kamroq boshqa yo'llar bilan tarqaladi. - O'simta o'sishini qanday aniqlash mumkin? - O'sish tezligi o'simta hajmining ikki baravar ko'payishi bilan belgilanadi. O'simta hajmining ikki baravar ko'payishi uchun uning diametri 1,4 baravar ko'payishi kerak. Yuqori o'sish sur'ati - 100 kundan kam vaqt ichida uning hajmini ikki baravar oshirish.

Shifokor qanday tashxis qo'yadi? - Malign neoplazma tashxisi bir necha bosqichda amalga oshiriladi. Bemorda ilgari biron bir kasallik bo'lganmi? Shifokor bemorning yashash sharoitlarini, vazn yoki ishtahaning o'zgarishini, emlashlar haqida ma'lumotni, noodatiy oqindi ko'rinishini tekshiradi. Shifokorga qon va siydikning biokimyoviy va umumiy klinik tekshiruvi, okklyuziv qon uchun najasni o'rganish, bir qator rentgen nurlari, qorin bo'shlig'ini ultratovush tekshiruvi va ehtimol ba'zi maxsus tadqiqotlar kerak bo'ladi. - Bemorga yordam berish mumkinmi? - Ha, agar o'z vaqtida boshlasangiz. Davolashning asosiy usullari jarrohlik yo'li bilan olib tashlash, radiatsiya va kimyoterapiya va immunoterapiya hisoblanadi. Asosiy usul, avvalgidek, operatsiya bo'lib qolmoqda, ammo boshqa usullar bilan birgalikda. Bunday holda, terapiya metastatik hujayralar bilan kurashishga qaratilgan yordamchi usuldir. Bemorning ahvolini maksimal darajada oshirish uchun operatsiyadan oldingi tayyorgarligiga alohida e'tibor berilishi kerak. - Jarrohlik qilmasdan davolash mumkinmi? Ha, lekin iloji bo'lsa, operatsiya qilishingiz kerak. - Jarrohlik bo'lmagan davolanish usullari qanday? - Radiatsiya terapiyasi. Ishlay olish qobiliyati. Samaradorlik o'simta hujayralarining sezgirligiga va uning hajmiga, lokalizatsiyasiga (ko'p jihatdan) va mutaxassisning malakasiga bog'liq. Immunoterapiya, vaksinalar. Gipertermi - 42-45 darajagacha mahalliy isitish qo'llaniladi. Saraton hujayralari shu haroratdan o'lishadi, sog'lom to'qimalar hujayralari esa tirik qolishadi. U kamdan-kam hollarda o'z-o'zidan qo'llaniladi, odatda shifokor uni operatsiya paytida ishlatadi. Kimyoterapiya saratonni dorilar bilan davolashdan iborat.

Xulosa shundan iboratki, Saratonning sabablari hali ham noma'lum. Saraton va boshqa zararli neoplazmalar paydo bo'lishida zararli omillar muhim rol o'ynaydi: genetik moyillik, atrof-muhitga salbiy ta'sir, stressli hodisalar, yomon odatlar. Eng katta muammo inson omilida. Oldini olish, dangasalik yoki bandlik asoslarini bilmaslik tufayli odamlar har kuni o'z sog'lig'ini xavf ostiga qo'yadilar. Davolanmaydigan onkologiyaning asosiy sababi - shifokorga kech tashrif buyurish. Erta bosqichda aniqlangan har qanday onkologik kasallik davolanishi mumkin! Zamonaviy diagnostika usullari saratonni erta bosqichda aniqlashga qodir. Buning uchun har bir davlatda bu kasallikga qarshi kurashish chora tadbirlari amalga oshirilishi lozim. Insonlarga onkologik kasalliklar haqida, uning profilaktikasi haqida ma'lumot

yetkazish, aholi o'rtasida tibbiy konsultatsiyalarni o'tkazish, ularning sog'liqlarini nazorat qilib turish, Aholi o'rtasida konserogen moddalardan foydalanishni keskin kamaytirish, og'ir onkologik bemorlarga psixologik darslarni o'tkazish lozimdir. Bundan tashqari tibbiyot sohasini yanada isloh qilish, zamonaviy tekshirish usullari va davo choralarini izlab topish hozirgi zamon talabidir.

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XORAZM ARXELOGIYA-ETNOGRAFIYA EKSPEDITSIYASINING QORAQALPOQLAR ETNOGRAFIYASINI O'RGANISHI

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Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada T.A.Jdanko boshchiligidagi rus elshunos olimlarining Xorazm vohasining tarixiy-madaniy, etnografik jihatlari tahlil qilingan ilmiy ishlari xususida so'z boradi. Xususan, olimaning qoraqalpoqlar turmushi, madaniyati, etnogenezi, jamoa-urug'doshlik tuzumi xususidagi tadqiqotlari manbalar asosida yoritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Ekspeditsiya, qoraqalpoq, o'tov, madaniyat, kilka, jegde, kiymeshek, sauke, libos.

Abstract. This article explain about the scientific work of Russian philologists under the leadership of T.A.Zhanko, which analyzed the historical, cultural and ethnographic aspects of the Khorezm oasis. Particularly, the scientist's research on the life, culture, ethnogenesis, community-kinship system of the Karakalpaks is covered based on the sources.

Keywords: expedition, Karakalpak, camp, culture, kilka, jegde, kiymeshek, clothes.

Xorazm vohasi tarixi jahon tarixiy jarayonlarida muhim ahamiyat kasb etgan, shuning uchun bu yerga turli mamlakat tadqiqotchilarining qiziqishi yuqori bo'lgan. Amudaryo va Sirdaryoning etaklaridagi aholining joylashishi, turli etnoslar, ko'chmanchi, yarim ko'chmanchi xalqlarning ijtimoiy hayotini tadqiq etish etnograflarga katta qiziqish uyg'otgan. Shunday etnik birliklardan biri qoraqalpoqlar bo'lib, ular O'rta Osiyo xalqlari madaniyatiga katta ta'sir ko'rsatgan. N.Baskakov, A.Morozova, S.Malov singari olimlar Qoraqalpog'iston etnografiyasini o'rganish asnosida qoraqalpoqlarning tarixi, madaniyati, urf-odat, an'analalariga oid qimmatli materiallarni to'plab, tartibga solish, tahlil qilish va yagona qoraqalpoq orfografiyasini belgilash borasida katta hajmdagi ishlarni bajarishdi.¹

¹ Doniyorov.A.X."Xorazm arxeologiya-etnografiya ekspeditsiyasi O'zbekiston etnografiya fanida".T.2007.-B 58

Dastlab qoraqalpoq atamasi haqida to'xtaladigan bo'lsak, S.P.Tolstov fikriga ko'ra, birinchi bo'lib qipchoqlar, sharqlik pecheneg'larni bosh kiyimlariga qarab, "qoraqalpoq" deb ataganlar. Binobarin, qoraqalpoqlar o'zlarining hozirgi nomlarini XI asrdayoq tug'ilib o'sgan yurtlari – Orol va Amudaryo sohillarida olganlar.²

Qoraqalpoq etnografik tadqiqot ishlari 1945-yildan boshlangan bo'lib, barcha mavsumiy o'n besh dala ekspeditsiyada guruhni T.Jdanko boshqargan va yillar davomida xodimlar tarkibi o'zgarib turgan. Rus mutaxassislaridan N.P.Lobacheva, B.V.Andrianov, L.S.Tolstova hamda Qoraqalpog'iston ilmiy muassasa xodimlari R.K.Kosbergenov, S.K.Kamalov, U.X.Shelekonov singari xodimlar faoliyat yuritishgan.

Sayyor guruh xodimlari qoraqalpoqlar yashash joylarini tekshirib, o'troq aholi va baliqchilar turar-joylarini taqqoslab o'rganishgan. Qoraqalpoqlar moddiy-madaniyati haqidagi kuzatishlar, ayniqsa turar-joylari cho'l hududlaridagi yarim ko'chmanchi va yarim o'troq xalqlar tipik birikmasini aks ettiradi.³

Qoraqalpoqlar qadimiy o'tovlari o'rniga, sug'orish tarmoqlari bilan bir qatorda dumaloq shakldagi o'tovlar o'rganildi. O'tov qishda qamish yoki tuproq to'siqlar bilan qoplangan, ba'zi o'tovlar ichida kichik loydan tayyorlangan kulbalar bo'lib, ular maishiy maqsadlarda omborxonalar vazifasini bajargan. O'tovlar Amudaryo sohilining shimoliy qismida keng tarqalgan bo'lib, unda asosan baliqchilik xo'jaligi bilan shug'ullanuvchi aholi yashagan. T.Jdanko boshchiligidagi etnografik guruh boshlagan o'tovlarni o'rganish faoliyatini 1970-yillarda X.Yesbergenov davom ettirgan va ushbu izlanishlar Qoraqalpoq o'tovlari haqida kinofilm yaratilishi uchun asos bo'lib xizmat qilgan.

Har qanday xalqning kiyimi bu moddiy madaniyat va etniklikning yorqin ko'rsatkichidir. Libos bezaklaridagi bezaklardagi qadimiy elementlar etnogenez muammolarini o'rganish uchun vosita vazifasini bajaradi. Kiyim-kechaklar xalq xi'jaligining o'ziga xos xususiyatlari, oilaviy hayotning ba'zi jihatlari va tabiiy sharoitlarni aks ettiradi. O'tmishda kiyim-kechaklar ayniqsa, bosh kiyimlar shaxsning oiladagi yoki jamiyatdagi mavqei, yoshiga qarab belgilangan. Zamonaviy milliy libosda saqlangan qadimiy bezak elementlari – xalqning etnik va madaniy tarixini o'rganishda muhim manba hisoblanadi. Qoraqalpoqlar milliy liboslaridagi ko'plab elementlar arxeologlarning ham qiziqishini uyg'otib, xalq san'ati va moddiy madaniyatining ayrim xususiyatlarini aniqlashga turtki bo'lgan. Ekspeditsiya xodimi X.Yesbergenov qoraqalpoqlar kiyim-kechaklarini tadqiq qilishga katta e'tibor qaratgan. U o'zining dala materiallarini muzey kolleksiyalari bilan birlashtirgan,

² Doniyorov X, Bo'riyev.O.B, Ashirov.A.A "Markaziy Osiyo xalqlari etnologiyasi. –T."Yangi nashr":2011. –B.116

³ Жданко Т.А. Этнографические исследования и этнографы Хорезмской экспедиции //ЭО, № 1.-1997.-С.76

natijada qoraqalpoqlar kiyim-kechaklari haqida o'zining tadqiqot ishini e'lon qilgan. Kuzatishlar natijasida ayollar ko'k ko'yilagi hashamdor bezatilganligi, jegde (qalpoq), ayollar bosh kiyimlari – kiymeshek, saukelar etnografik tahlil qilingan.

Qoraqalpoqlar qadimiy kiyim-kechaklarining ko'p qismi oilaviy meros sifatida kam saqlanib qolingan, ularning tashqi ko'rinishini mahalliy ma'lumotlar asosida tiklash mumkin. Xususan, teridan tikilgan qadimiy kiyimlardan o'tmishda qoraqalpoqlar kiygan kilka bo'lib, u asosan echki terisidan tikilib, ichida jun bilan qo'y terisi bilan qoplangan va podachilarning ish kiyimi sanalgan. ⁴

Qoraqalpoq etnografik guruhi tominidan to'plangan etnografik ma'lumotlar tarixchi, etnograflarning asarlarini sezilarli darajada boyitgan. Xodimlarning yozib olgan dala ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, ayrim joylarda qabila guruhlari ixcham joylashgan bo'lib, bu 1940-yilda tuzilgan etnik xaritada o'z aksini topgan. Xalqning ijtimoiy hayotida dehqonchilik ta'limoti va marosimlarda suv chaqirishda ko'plab milliy urf-odat va an'analarning izlari saqlanib qolgan, masalan, turli urug' ovullari o'rtasida bayramlarda ot o'yinlari va bellashuvlar o'tkazilgan.

Xulosa. ekspeditsiyada to'plangan dala materiallari hozirgi kunda amaliy ahamiyatga ega bo'lib, tarixiy-etnografik ma'lumotlarning ulkan xazinasini o'zida jamlagan. Qoraqalpoqlar tarixiga bag'ishlangan asarlar va monografiyalarda ularning xo'jaligi, turmush tarzi, an'ana, urf-odatlari, amaliy san'ati, kiyim-kechaklari atroflicha tahlil qilindi. Madaniyat va ijtimoiy hayotning barcha jihatlarini qoraqalpoq xalqi etnomadaniy qiyofasiga ta'sir ko'rsatib, ularning asrlar davomida geografik muhit, tashqi ta'sir va boshqa omillar natijasida o'zgarib, takomillashib kelganidan dalolat beradi.

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ADDRESSING THE NEGLECT OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS TOWARDS TEACHER'S LESSONS: STRATEGIES FOR ENGAGEMENT AND EMPOWERMENT

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***Abstract:** This thesis aims to explore and propose practical strategies to counteract the issue of neglect displayed by high school students towards their teachers' lessons and it investigates the underlying causes of neglect and presents a range of proactive measures that can be implemented to foster students' engagement, motivation, and respect towards their teachers and lessons.*

***Keywords:** neglect, engagement, lesson relevance, student ownership, autonomy.*

Introduction

The neglect of high school children towards their teachers' lessons encompasses a range of behaviors, including disengagement, lack of attention, and passive disinterest. This phenomenon not only impacts students but also places a burden on educators who strive to create engaging and enriching learning experiences. "As President of Uzbekistan, I am acutely aware of the issue of neglect among high school students towards their teachers' lessons. We must address this disconnect and create an environment where education is not only valued but eagerly embraced. Let us empower our teachers to inspire and engage our students, reminding them that education is the key to unlocking their full potential and shaping a brighter future for Uzbekistan." (2020.Mirziyoyev.Sh.M). Understanding and effectively addressing this issue require a comprehensive exploration of its underlying causes, coupled with the development and implementation of proactive strategies designed to foster student engagement, motivation, and respect towards their teachers and lessons. By investigating the root causes of neglect and synthesizing existing research in the field, we aim to form a solid foundation for the development of targeted interventions and practices.

At the core of addressing neglect is a clear understanding of what it entails. Neglect can manifest in various ways, ranging from passive disengagement and lack of attention to outright resistance or indifference towards teachers' lessons. By examining these manifestations, we lay the groundwork for identifying and addressing neglect within educational contexts. Neglect does not arise in isolation; instead, it is influenced by a multitude of factors. This section explores the underlying causes and contributing factors that may lead to students neglecting their teachers' lessons. Factors such as disconnection from the subject matter, ineffective teaching methods, distractions, and external influences will be examined to provide insight into the complex nature of neglect. Neglect has far-reaching implications for both students and teachers involved in the education process. This section sheds light on the consequences of neglect, including academic setbacks, diminished motivation, strained teacher-student relationships, and compromised learning environments. Understanding these impacts is vital for identifying the urgency and significance of addressing neglect in high school settings.

The establishment of rapport between teachers and students forms a crucial foundation for productive educational experiences. This section delves into the significance of building positive personal connections with students, fostering an atmosphere of approachability and trust, and actively valuing each student's unique perspectives and backgrounds. Schools that were supported by local partners and were well engaged in the multi-agency system played an effective part in helping to identify neglect early. They also provided effective, tailored support to pupils. Regular meetings between schools and partners, in which expertise, information and planning are shared, mean that concerns about individual children and families are speedily identified and shared. (Sean Harford, National Director, Education. Child neglect: how are schools addressing the issue?). By nurturing positive rapport, teachers can create a sense of belonging and establish a secure classroom environment that encourages student engagement and reduces the likelihood of neglectful behaviors. Open and effective communication is the lifeblood of any thriving teacher-student relationship. This section addresses the importance of clear and empathetic communication between teachers and students. It explores strategies such as active listening, providing constructive feedback, and maintaining a non-judgmental stance. Effective communication helps teachers to understand their students' needs, interests, and challenges, while students feel seen, heard, and validated, leading to increased engagement and a decreased propensity for neglect. Ensuring that teachers are accessible and approachable is a key component of building positive teacher-student relationships. This section discusses strategies to promote teacher accessibility, such

as establishing consistent office hours, maintaining open-door policies, and utilizing technology to facilitate communication. By encouraging regular and meaningful interactions between teachers and students, barriers to engagement are dismantled, and avenues for support and guidance are created, reducing the likelihood of neglectful attitudes towards teachers' lessons.

A fundamental aspect of combating neglect involves nurturing a sense of responsibility and accountability among high school students. In this section, we explore strategies that promote a commitment to academic success and instill a belief in the value of personal growth. By fostering a culture that emphasizes the importance of taking ownership of one's learning, students are empowered to be proactive in their educational journey and hold themselves accountable for their actions and choices. Active student participation is key to reducing neglect and creating an engaging classroom environment. This section delves into strategies that encourage students to actively contribute to class discussions, group work, and collaborative projects. By providing opportunities for students to express their thoughts, ask questions, and engage in meaningful dialogue, we promote a sense of involvement, fostering a deeper connection between students and their teachers' lessons. Empowering students through autonomy and decision-making allows them to become active participants in their own education. Creating an environment where children feel safe not only helps them to succeed academically, but emotionally as well. Teachers often serve as role models, and having a positive attitude towards students can help to establish effective communication. (How Teachers can Recognize the Signs & Support Abused and Neglected Children by Aiesha Hemeda). This section explores approaches that offer students choices in their learning path, assignments, and project formats. By nurturing an environment where students have a say in their educational journey, we cultivate a sense of ownership and empower them to take charge of their learning experiences.

Conclusion

As this thesis reaches its culmination, we reflect on the explorations and strategies presented to address the neglect of high school students towards their teachers' lessons. Throughout our investigation, we have delved into the causes and manifestations of neglect, recognizing its impact on students and teachers alike. By examining the role of building positive teacher-student relationships, enhancing lesson relevance and interest, promoting student ownership and autonomy, and strengthening teacher professional development, we have proposed a range of strategies to foster engagement and empowerment within the high school classroom. In recapitulating our findings, it becomes evident that neglect is a multifaceted issue with implications

extending far beyond the educational setting. The underlying causes are varied, influenced by factors within and outside the school environment. However, by implementing our proposed strategies, we can create an educational ecosystem that actively combats neglect, catalyzing engagement, and rekindling students' enthusiasm for learning.

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PHOTOSHOP-DA SKRIPT YARATISH ORQALI FOTOSHOP QILINGAN YUZLARNI ANIQLASH

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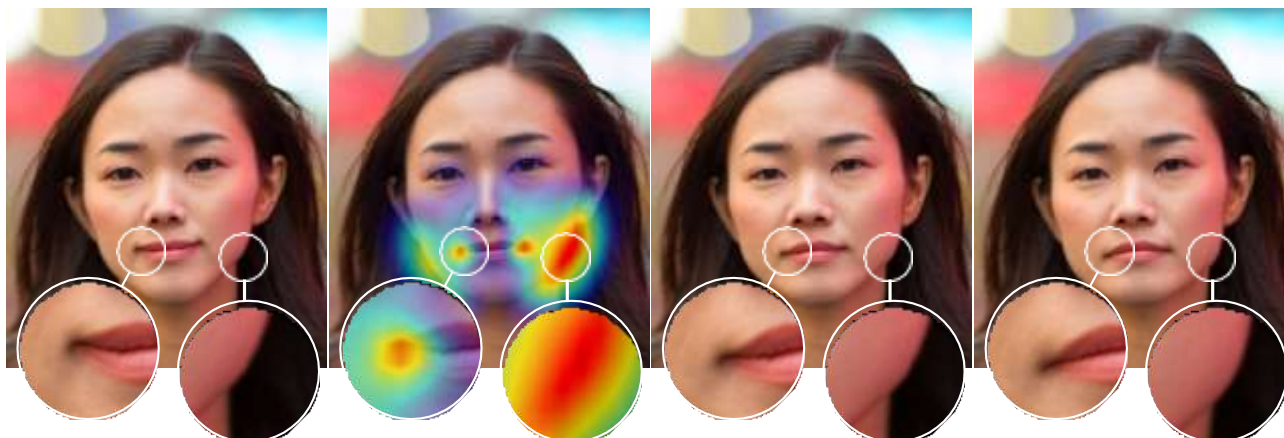
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Annotatsiya: Aksariyat zararli foto manipulyatsiyalar Adobe®Photoshop® kabi standart tasvirni tahrirlash vositalari yordamida yaratilgan. Biz Photoshop-ning o'zini skript qilish orqali avtomatik ravishda yaratilgan soxta tasvirlardan foydalangan holda o'rgatilgan model yordamida juda mashhur Photoshop manipulyatsiyasini - inson yuzlariga qo'llaniladigan tasvirning o'zgarishini aniqlash usulini taqdim etamiz. Biz ko'rsatamizki, bizning modelimiz manipulyatsiya qilingan tasvirlarni tanib olish vazifasida odamlardan ustundir, tahrirlarning aniq joylashuvini oldindan aytib bera oladi va ba'zi hollarda asl, tahrirlanmagan tasvirni qayta tiklash uchun manipulyatsiyani "bekor qilish" uchun ishlatilishi mumkin. Biz tizimni rassom tomonidan yaratilgan haqiqiy tasvir manipulyatsiyalariga muvaffaqiyatli qo'llash mumkinligini ko'rsatamiz.

Kalit so'zlar: Manipulyatsiya qilishgan tasvir, haqiqiy tasvir, soxta tasvir, raqamli tahrirlash, ranglarni moslashtirish, ranglarni aralashtirish, degeneratsiya.



- (a) manipulyatsiya qilingan fotosurat
(b) Aniqlandimanipulyatsiyalar
(c) Tavsiya etilgan “bekor qilish”
(d) Asl surat

1-rasm: Kiritilgan yuz (a) hisobga olinsa, Photoshop’ning Face-Aware Liquify vositasi yordamida yuzning burishganligini aniqlashi, yuzning qayerda burishganligini taxmin qilish (b) va burmani “bekor qilishga” urinishi mumkin. (c) va asl tasvirni tiklash (d).

1. Kirish

Raqamli tahrirlangan vizual kontent hamma joyda mavjud bo‘lgan davrda, jamoatchilik televizorda, porloq jurnallarda va Internetda ko‘rgan tasvirlari haqiqatdan ham haqiqiy yoki yo‘qligini bilishga haqli. Ommabop matbuotda u asosan "DeepFakes" va boshqa GAN-ga asoslangan usullarga e’tibor qaratdi, ular bir kun kelib haqiqiy odamning tashqi ko‘rinishini, harakatlarini va yuz ifodalarini ishonchli tarzda taqlid qila oladilar. [32,10,7,16], hozircha, bunday usullar degeneratsiyaga moyil va ko‘rinadigan artefaktlarni namoyish etadi [22]. Aksincha, tasvirni qayta ishlashning klassik usullari bilan, odatda Adobe Photoshop-da bajariladigan nozikroq tasvir manipulyatsiyalari manipulyatsiya qilingan vizual kontentning ko‘payishiga eng katta hissa qo‘shgan.[13] Bunday tahrirlash operatsiyalari ijodiy ifodani ta’minlashga yordam bergan bo‘lsa-da, tomoshabin bilmasdan amalga oshirilsa, ular jiddiy salbiy oqibatlarga olib kelishi mumkin, ular haqiqiy bo‘lmagan standartlar bilan belgilangan tana imidji bilan bog‘liq muammolardan tortib, siyosatdagi "soxta yangiliklar" oqibatlariga qadar.

Ushbu ishda biz Photoshop manipulyatsiyasining o‘ziga xos turiga e’tibor qaratamiz - yuzlarga qo‘llaniladigan tasvirni burish. Bu "go‘zallashtirish" va ifodani tahrirlash uchun ishlatiladigan juda keng tarqalgan vazifa. Yuzning burishishi qiziqarli

muammodir, chunki u odamlar uchun hayratlanarli darajada qiyin bo'lgan sohadir, lekin u tez-tez qo'llaniladi va keng qamrovli ta'sirga ega. Biz foydalanuvchilarning tadqiqotida ko'rsatamizki, odamlar bunday tahrirlarni aniqlashda atigi 53,5% aniqlikka ega (imkoniyat 50%). Biz ushbu nozik tahrirlar bo'ladigan ob'ektivni taklif qilamiz.



(a) Haqiqiy tasvirlar

(b) Manipulyatsiya qilingan

tasvirlar

2-rasm: O'quv ma'lumotlar to'plamimizdan tasodifiy namunalari. (a) Flickr portretlaridan olingan haqiqiy tasvirlar (yuqorida) va Ochiq rasmlar [18] (pastki). Tasodifiy burmalar Photoshop-ning Face-Aware Liquify vositasi yordamida avtomatik ravishda yaratiladi. Farqlar juda nozik.

Shaklda ko'rsatilganidek, tomoshabinni o'zgartirishlar mavjudligi haqida ogohlantiruvchi vizualizatsiya 1. Bizning taklif qilayotgan yondashuvimiz yolg'on ma'lumotlarning tarqalishiga va uning oqibatlariga qarshi kurashishda foydalanish mumkin bo'lgan kattaroq vositalar to'plamidagi birgina vositadir.

Bizning yondashuvimiz tasvirlardagi yuzning deformatsiyasini aniqlash uchun puxta o'qitilgan CNNdan iborat. Har qanday chuqur o'rganish usulida bo'lgani kabi, etarlicha nazorat ostidagi o'quv ma'lumotlarini to'plash har doim qiyin. Bu, ayniqsa, sud ekspertizasi ilovalari uchun to'g'ri keladi, chunki qo'lda yaratilgan vizual soxta ma'lumotlarning keng ko'lamliligi ma'lumotlar to'plami mavjud emas. Ushbu ishda biz Photoshop-ning o'zidan foydalanib, haqiqiy ko'rinadigan soxta ta'lim ma'lumotlarini avtomatik ravishda yaratish orqali ushbu muammoni hal qilamiz. Biz birinchi navbatda turli internet manbalaridan olingan haqiqiy yuz tasvirlarining katta ma'lumotlar to'plamini yig'amiz (rasm).2a). Keyin biz to'g'ridan-to'g'ri Photoshop-dagi Face-Aware Liquify vositasini skript qilamiz, bu yuz manipulyatsiyasini yuqori darajadagi semantik operatsiyalarga, masalan, "burun kengligini oshirish" va "ko'z masofasini qisqartirish" kabi mavhumlashtiradi. Ushbu bo'shliqdagi manipulyatsiyalarni tasodifiy tanlab olish orqali (rasm2b), bizda ikkita manba tasvirlari va real ko'rinadigan burmali o'zgarishlardan iborat o'quv majmuasi qoldi.

Biz ushbu ma'lumotlar to'plamida global tasniflash va mahalliy buzilish maydonlarini bashorat qilish tarmoqlarini o'rgatamiz. Xususan, bizning mahalliy

bashorat qilish usulimiz yo'qotish funksiyalarining kombinatsiyasidan foydalanadi, shu jumladan oqimning burilishini bashorat qilish, nisbiy burilishni saqlash va piksel bo'yicha qayta qurish yo'qolishi. Biz bir qator ilovalarni taqdim etamiz, jumladan, rasmdagi kabi o'zgartirilgan hududlarga e'tiborni jalb qilish uchun vizualizatsiya qoplamasi.1(b) va manipulyatsiya qilingan tasvirni rasmda bo'lgani kabi asl nusxaga o'xshash qilish uchun echib oling.1(c). Nihoyat, biz bir qator sinov holatlariga, shu jumladan turli manbalardan olingan tasvirlarga, shuningdek, boshqa usullar bilan amalga oshirilgan deformatsiya operatsiyalariga yondashuvimizni baholaymiz.

2. Tegishli ish

Tasvirni sud-tibbiyot ekspertizasi yoki qalbakilashtirishni aniqlash kompyuterni ko'rish bo'yicha tadqiqotning tobora muhim sohasi hisoblanadi. Ushbu bo'limda biz katta hajmdagi ma'lumotlardan tayyorlangan yoki to'g'ridan-to'g'ri yuz domeniga murojaat qiladigan ishlarga e'tibor qaratamiz.

Yuzni manipulyatsiya qilish Tadqiqotchilar turli xil yuz manipulyatsiyalarini aniqlash uchun sud-tibbiyot usullarini taklif qilishdi. Chjou va boshqalar. [37] va Roessler va boshqalar. [27,28] neyron tarmoqni taklif qiling- yuzni almashtirish va yuzni qayta tiklashni aniqlash uchun ishlaydigan modellar

- qo'shish, ranglarni moslashtirish va aralashtirishdan keyin bir yuz butunlay boshqasiga almashtiriladigan manipulyatsiyalar (ehtimol bir xil mavzudan olingan). Boshqa ishlar morflangan (interpolyatsiya qilingan) yuzlarni aniqlashni o'rganadi [26] va ko'zning yorqin nuqtalaridan yorug'likdagi nomuvofiqliklar [15]. Bundan farqli o'laroq, biz yuzning to'liq o'zgarishi yoki yangi detallarning sintezi emas, balki nozik geometrik deformatsiyalarga uchragan yuz burmalarini ko'rib chiqamiz.

Fotokriminalistikani o'rganish Yorliqli ta'lim ma'lumotlarini olishdagi qiyinchilik tadqiqotchilarni avtomatik ravishda yaratilgan soxta tasvirlar bo'yicha o'qitiladigan "o'z-o'zini nazorat qiluvchi" tasvirlar uchun sud-tibbiyot usullarini taklif qilishga olib keldi. Chen va boshqalar. [11] median filtrlashni aniqlash uchun konvolyutsion tarmoqdan foydalaning. Chjou va boshqalar. [38] semantika ta'sirini kamaytirish uchun steganaliz xususiyatlaridan foydalangan holda ob'ektni aniqlash modelini taklif qilish. Model ob'ekt segmentatsiyasidan foydalangan holda avtomatik ravishda yaratilgan sintetik soxta narsalarga oldindan o'rganiladi va keyinchalik haqiqiy soxta tasvirlarga moslashtiriladi. Avtomatik ravishda soxta narsalarni yaratish bilan birga, biz odatdagi muharrir foydalanadigan vositalardan foydalanamiz, bu bizga ushbu manipulyatsiyalarni aniqroq aniqlash imkonini beradi. Soxta tasvirni yaratish jarayonini aniq modellashtirmasdan, faqat real tasvirlardan o'rganadigan nazoratsiz sud-tibbiyot modellarini o'rganish qo'shimcha yondashuvdir. Masalan, turli xil kamera modellaridan keladigan yamoqlarni aniqlash orqali birlashtirilgan tasvirlarni aniqlash

uchun bir nechta modellar taklif qilingan [9,21], EXIF meta-ma'lumotlaridan foydalangan holda [14] yoki jismoniy nomuvofiqliklarni aniqlash orqali [20]. Biroq, bu yondashuvlar tasvirni birlashtirish muammosi holatlarini aniqlash uchun mo'ljallangan, biz esa yanada nozik manipulyatsiyani - yuz tuzilishining egriligini ko'rib chiqamiz.

Qo'lda aniqlangan manipulyatsiya belgilari Boshqa rasm sud-tibbiyot ekspertizasi soxta tasvirlarni qo'lda aniqlangan belgilar yordamida aniqlashni taklif qildi[13]. Dastlabki ishlar natijasida qayta namuna olish artefaktlari aniqlandi [25,17] yaqin piksellar orasidagi davriy korrelyatsiyalarni topish orqali. Shuningdek, nomuvofiq kvantlashni aniqlaydigan ishlar ham mavjud [4], ikkita JPEG artefaktlari [8,5] va geometrik nomuvofiqliklar [23]. Biroq, interaktiv tasvirni tahrirlash vositalari tomonidan bajariladigan operatsiyalar ko'pincha murakkab va modellashtirish qiyin bo'lishi mumkin. Bizning yondashuvimiz, aksincha, manipulyatsiya qilingan tasvirlarning katta ma'lumotlar to'plamidan o'z vazifasiga mos xususiyatlarni o'rganadi.

	Train	Val	Test		
Manba	OpenImage & Flickr		Flickr		
Jami Tasvirlar	1,1M	10k	100		
Manipulyatsiyalanmagan		157k	5k	50	
Manipulyatsiyalangan	942k	5k	50		
Manipulyatsiyalar		Tasodifiy FAL	ProRassom		

1-jadval: Ma'lumotlar to'plami statistikasi. Bunga bizning avtomatik ravishda yaratilgan ma'lumotlarimiz, shuningdek, professional rassom tomonidan yaratilgan kichikroq test manipulyatsiyasi kiradi.

3. Ma'lumotlar to'plami

Biz Open Images ma'lumotlar to'plamidan haqiqiy yuz tasvirlarining katta ma'lumotlar to'plamini olamiz [18] va Flickr va ikkita soxta ma'lumotlar to'plamini yarating: sud ekspertizasi modelini o'rgatish uchun avtomatik tarzda yaratilgan katta manipulyatsiya qilingan tasvirlar to'plami va baholash uchun rassom tomonidan amalga oshirilgan kichikroq haqiqiy manipulyatsiyalar to'plami. Ma'lumotlarni yig'ish jarayonining tafsilotlari qo'shimcha materialda keltirilgan.

Manipulyatsiya qilingan yuz tasvirlarini yaratish Bizning maqsadimiz avtomatik ravishda manipulyatsiya qilingan tasvirlar ma'lumotlar to'plamini yaratishdir, ular mashg'ulotlar uchun foydalanilganda rassom tomonidan yaratilgan soxta narsalarga umumlashtiriladi. Biz Face-Aware Liquify (FAL) vositasini skript qilamiz [1] JavaScript-ni bajarish uchun o'rnatilgan yordamdan foydalanib, turli xil yuz manipulyatsiyalarini yaratish uchun Adobe Photoshop-da. Biz Photoshop-ni tanlaymiz, chunki u eng mashhur tasvirlarni tahrirlash vositalaridan biri va bu operatsiya portret suratga olishda juda keng tarqalgan manipulyatsiya hisoblanadi. FAL yuqori darajadagi semantikaga mos keladigan 16 parametrdan foydalangan holda manipulyatsiyalarni ifodalaydi (masalan, burun kengligini, ko'z masofasini, iyak balandligini va boshqalarni sozlash). Yuz belgisini aniqlash detektor kirish tasviriga to'rni qayd qiladi va parametrlar to'rning tepalikdagi siljishlarini nazorat qiladi. Rasmda ko'rsatilganidek¹, asbob yuzni yanada nosimmetrik qilish kabi nozik, haqiqiy manipulyatsiyalar qilish uchun ishlatilishi mumkin. Biz tasodifiy FAL parametr maydonini tanlaymiz. Ushbu parametrlar tanlovi rassom qiladigan o'zgarishlarga mos kelishi dargumon bo'lsa-da, biz bo'shliqni tasodifiy tanlab olish "haqiqiy" operatsiyalar maydonini qamrab olishini ta'kidlaymiz va tasdiqlaymiz. Biz har bir tasvirni haqiqiy yuz ma'lumotlar to'plamimizdan tasodifiy 6 marta o'zgartiramiz. Umuman olganda, biz mashg'ulotlar uchun ishlatgan ma'lumotlarimiz 1,295 million yuzni tashkil etadi – 185K o'zgartirilmagan va 1,1M o'zgartirilgan. Bundan tashqari, Tasvirlarni ochish va Flickr-dan har biri 5K real yuzlarni ushlab turing, tasvirlarning yarmini o'zgartirilmagan, qolganlari esa o'quv ma'lumotlari bilan bir xil tarzda o'zgartirilgan. Hammasi bo'lib, tekshirish ma'lumotlari har bir toifadagi 2,5K tasvirdan iborat. {Ochiq Tasvirlar, Flickr} × {manipulyatsiya qilinmagan, boshqarilmagan}.

1-Jadval ma'lumotlarni umumlashtiradi va 2-rasm tasodifiy namunalarni ko'rsatadi.

Sinovlar to'plami: rassom tomonidan yaratilgan yuz manipulyatsiyasi. Biz professional rassom bilan 50 ta haqiqiy fotosuratni manipulyatsiya qilish orqali "haqiqiy" manipulyatsiyalarni umumlashtirish qobiliyatini sinab ko'ramiz. Yarimlari "chiroylash" yoki jozibadorlikni oshirish maqsadida manipulyatsiya qilinadi, qolgan yarmi esa yuz ifodasini ijobiy yoki salbiy tomonga o'zgartirish uchun. Bu ikkita muhim foydalanish holatini o'z ichiga oladi. Rassom FAL asbobi yordamida 50 ta tasvirni va umumiy Liquify vositasi yordamida 50 ta tasvirni yaratdi - tasvirlarni burish uchun ishlatiladigan erkin shaklli cho'tka. O'rtacha har bir rasmni tahrirlash uchun 7,8 daqiqa vaqt ketadi.

4. Usullari

Bizning maqsadimiz - yuz manipulyatsiyasini aniqlash tizimini o'rgatish. Biz ikkita modelni taqdim etamiz: yuzning burishganligini bashorat qilish vazifasi yuklangan global tasniflash modeli va manipulyatsiyalar qaerda sodir bo'lishini aniqlash va ularni teskari o'zgartirish uchun ishlatilishi mumkin bo'lgan mahalliy burilishni bashorat qilish.

6. Xulosa

Biz fani aniqlash uchun mo'ljallangan birinchi usulni taqdim etdik. cial burma manipulyatsiyalar va buning uchun kriminalistika modelini to'liq tasvirni tahrirlash vositasidan avtomatik tarzda yaratilgan tasvirlar bilan o'rgatish orqali amalga oshirildi. Bizning modelimiz tasvirlar manipulyatsiya qilingan yoki yo'qligini aniqlashda inson mulohazalaridan ustun bo'lishi va ko'p hollarda buzilgan tasvirlarni yaratish uchun ishlatiladigan mahalliy deformatsiya maydonini oldindan aytishga qodir ekanligini ko'rsatdik. Biz yuzning egilishini aniqlashni inson tanasi tasvirlarini tahlil qilish uchun sud-tibbiyot usullarini yaratish yo'lidagi muhim qadam sifatida ko'ramiz va bu yondashuvlarni tanani manipulyatsiya qilish va fotometrik tahrirlash, masalan, terini tekislash kelajakdagi ish uchun qiziqarli yo'llardir. Bundan tashqari, biz o'z ishimizni yorliqli ma'lumotlarsiz o'rganadigan va o'quv jarayoniga interaktiv tahrirlash vositalarini qo'shadigan sud ekspertiza vositalarini yaratish yo'lidagi qadam sifatida qaraymiz.

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METHODS AND ALGORITHMS OF PROTECTION AGAINST INFORMATION ATTACKS IN DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION

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Abstract: *This systematic literature review explores the digital transformation (DT) and cybersecurity implications for achieving business resilience. DT involves transitioning organizational processes to IT solutions, which can result in significant changes across various aspects of an organization. However, emerging technologies such as artificial intelligence, big data and analytics, blockchain, and cloud computing drive digital transformation worldwide while increasing cybersecurity risks for businesses undergoing this process. This literature survey article highlights the importance of comprehensive knowledge of cybersecurity threats during DT implementation to prevent interruptions due to malicious activities or unauthorized access by attackers aiming at sensitive information alteration, destruction, or extortion from users. Cybersecurity is essential to DT as it protects digital assets from cyber threats. We conducted a systematic literature review using the PRISMA methodology in this research. Our literature review found that DT has increased efficiency and productivity but poses new challenges related to cybersecurity risks, such as data breaches and cyber-attacks. We conclude by discussing future vulnerabilities associated with DT implementation and provide recommendations on how organizations can mitigate these risks through effective cybersecurity measures. The paper recommends a staged cybersecurity readiness framework for business organizations to be prepared to pursue digital transformation.*

Keywords: *digital transformation; cybersecurity; information technology*

1.Introduction

Digital transformation refers to adopting digital solutions in the business processes of organizations, which can result in significant changes in their business operations. Such modification can impact various aspects of an organization, for instance, user experience, business processes, target markets, customers, customer relationships, and even diverse cultural implications. The accelerated technology adoption by business organizations during the COVID-19 pandemic also resulted in many abrupt challenges [1]. Emerging technologies such as artificial intelligence, big data and analytics, blockchain, cloud computing, the Internet of Things, and the industrial Internet of Things are critical enablers for digital transformation. Due to extensive benefits, businesses are accelerating the digital transformation drive. Still, cybersecurity has grown into a significant challenge for companies, and to gain business continuity, organizations need to secure their digital transformation tools and artifacts. Therefore, it is crucial for organizations undergoing DT adoption to prioritize cybersecurity measures and ensure that their systems are secure from potential threats [2,3].

Cybercriminals may take advantage of vulnerabilities in digital technologies; therefore, organizations must ensure that technological solutions are secure from digital attacks. Cybersecurity can be achieved by implementing encryption, authentication, and access control measures to protect data and networks from unauthorized access or malicious activities. Additionally, organizations should consider investing in cyber insurance policies that can provide financial protection against losses due to a successful attack on their systems. Another critical issue is to raise awareness among employees regarding cybersecurity attacks, as higher awareness results in dependable information security behavior [4,5]. Cyber-attacks have drastically escalated; therefore, business organizations must understand cybersecurity threats and how best to mitigate them comprehensively. These attacks usually aim to assess, change, or destroy sensitive information; extort monetary benefits from users; or interrupt normal business processes. Cybersecurity involves techniques to protect computers and networks from unauthorized access and malicious activities such as data theft and destruction.

Cybersecurity costs and cybercrimes are exhibiting an increasing trend globally [6]. Haislip et al. [7] highlighted that the economic cost of cybersecurity breaches is underestimated, as it is not only limited to the targeted form; they spill over to the industry concerned through negative returns and higher insurance costs. Garg [8] has highlighted seven critical benefits of investing in cybersecurity to motivate organizations in making cybersecurity investments. These include protecting

intellectual property, better meeting customer requirements, minimizing customer turnover, branding secure products, joining secure vendors in an integrated network, company reputation, and minimizing collateral damage in the industry. Lee [9] has presented a risk management framework focusing on continuously improving cybersecurity practices and cost–benefit analysis for cybersecurity investments. Many organizations use the National Institute for Standards and Technology (NIST) Cybersecurity Framework for cybersecurity risk management; however, the standard lacks a cost–benefit analysis. The Gordon–Loeb model has been proposed to identify which tier of NIST is more effective for a particular organization in terms of cost–benefit study [10]. Krutilla et al. [11] enhanced the Gordon–Loeb model by considering the depreciation cost of cybersecurity assets, which can impact the cost–benefit analysis of cybersecurity initiatives. Simon and Omar [12] highlighted that companies may be affected by cybersecurity risks via cybersecurity attacks on their supply chain partners, so they maintain that cybersecurity investments need to consider both coordinated and uncoordinated attacks. Uddin et al. [13] highlighted that cybersecurity weaknesses impact organizational growth and performance, and, especially for the banking sector, operational risks have increased due to cybersecurity threats. Curti et al. [14] highlighted that cybersecurity attacks are on the rise in the governmental sector, and to mitigate these threats, governments are increasing governmental operating costs and overall financing costs.

In this paper, we have conducted a systematic literature review that documents how digital transformation has changed the business sector and the implications of cybersecurity for digital transformation. We have investigated the papers published during 2019–2023 using PRISMA guidelines for conducting a literature review. We have proposed a cybersecurity readiness framework for business organizations pursuing digital transformation. The findings of this paper will help business organizations, practitioners, and researchers to grasp the state of the art in this domain and will form the basis for further research.

This paper is organized as follows: Section 2 outlines the methodology adopted to conduct the survey, and Section 3 discusses the literature in detail. Section 4 provides a discussion, and a conclusion is offered in Section 5.

2. Materials and Methods

In this section, we explain the methodology. We did a systematic literature review using the PRISMA guidelines [15]. As shown in Figure 1, we used the Google Scholar database. Primary studies were extracted using specific keywords in search criteria. Keywords were chosen to facilitate the generation of research articles relevant to our

topic. The search terms used were (business transformation) AND (security), (digital transformation) AND (cybersecurity), (digital transformation) AND (cyber security), (digital transformation) AND (protection), and (digitization) AND (security). To refine our search results, we used the following inclusion criteria:

- The paper should be relevant to digital business and cybersecurity.
- The paper is published between 2019–2023.

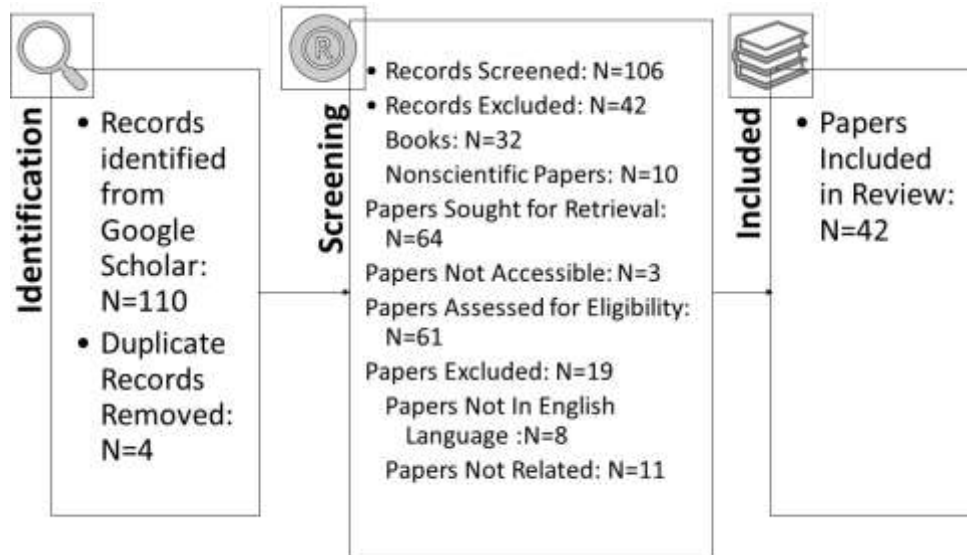


Figure 1. Prisma diagram for our systematic literature review.

Additionally, the following exclusion criteria were applied to search results:

- The papers are not written in the English language.
- The paper is not related to cybersecurity and digital transformation.
- The paper is a review paper.

All Google Scholar results were checked for compliance with these criteria. The process of identifying the extracted studies went through the quality assessment stage, starting with a quick scan of the title and the language of the paper (English or not). Secondly, it was also ensured that these papers are related to and relevant to our research. Figure1 shows the number of final papers that were selected after going through these stages.

As highlighted in Figure1, digital transformation and cybersecurity are widely researched, and our final analysis included forty-two papers. Figure2 highlights the year-wise publication history.

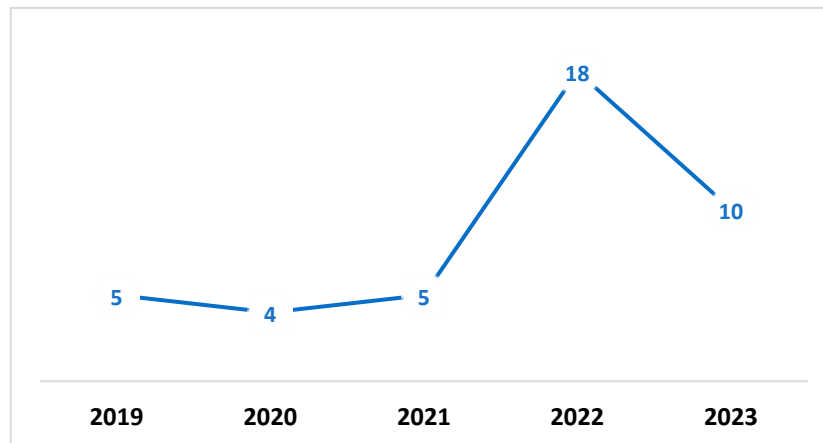


Figure 2. Year-wise publication history.

3.Results

In this section, we highlight the findings of downloaded papers.

3.1. Financial Sector

The financial sector is a critical component of an economy, and there have been many empirical studies in different geographical contexts. For example, Al-Alawi and Al-Bassam conducted empirical research in Bahrain and found that financial institutions are exposed to online identity theft, computer system damage, and hacking attempts resulting in operational disturbances [16]. Similarly, Hasan and Al-Ramadan [17] conducted an empirical study with bank customers in Iraq and found that although banks adopt significant security measures, some customers are still skeptical about online banking. In another study, Joveda et al. [18] investigated the banking sector in Bangladesh. They highlighted developing a cybersecurity system for identifying money laundering transactions that negatively impact economic development. There is a vast potential in modern technologies to support the financial sector. Almudaires and Almaiah [19] outlined major threats to credit card companies and associated solutions for credit card companies to improve their cybersecurity implementation. Smith and Dhillon [20] highlighted that blockchain is a crucial technology to minimize security threats in financial transactions; however, there is a need for rigorous analysis of blockchain implementation in the financial sector. Similarly, Kuzmenko et al. [21] used machine learning models to analyze large volumes of financial data to identify potential threats at an early stage.

Rodrigues et al. [22] developed a decision-support model for incorporating artificial intelligence (AI), digital transformation, and cybersecurity into the banking sector while ensuring data security is not compromised. The authors found that traditional banks are under pressure from their stakeholders to adapt to new technologies, and they also need to ensure that any potential data breaches or other security issues do not compromise their reputation. The authors used cognitive

mapping and the decision-making trial and evaluation laboratory method to address this complex issue with an expert panel in group sessions. This resulted in a realistic framework for making decisions regarding AI implementation in the banking industry while ensuring data security is not compromised. The study developed a multi-stakeholder cognition-driven framework using cognitive mapping combined with DEMATEL methodology. This approach allowed them to identify critical factors affecting AI adoption within banks, such as customer trust toward technology-based services offered by banks; regulatory compliance requirements; and availability of a skilled workforce, which were then ranked based on their relative importance using DEMATEL analysis.

Similarly, Fedorov et al. [23] highlighted how cognitive technologies could ensure data security when using biometric identification technology in remote banking transactions. The article discussed how digital transformation and biometric identification would impact financial services in Russia. It emphasized that advanced security measures are necessary for protecting sensitive customer data during these transactions. The proposed solution is through cognitive technologies focused on human intellectual abilities as one direction for ensuring information security within this context.

Another research study by Patil and Bharath [24] investigated technological advancements in the financial sector. The study's findings showed that Fintech has improved businesses, and investors have more confidence in the technology. They also presented new technologies adopted by Fintech and their associated issues. The effect of financial technology was positive on the factors of trust and business authorization. Traditional finance has noticed the most important critical issues, such as the risks of fraud and low performance, and differences and limitations have been encountered. The research was conducted on a limited sample of approximately 160.

Moreover, Răfdulescu et al. [25] explained the risks associated with digitalization regarding economic development and ensuring social and information security. They highlighted that digitalization significantly impacts economic growth, social inclusion, and sustainable development. However, it also introduces new vulnerabilities that can lead to cyber-attacks and require smart controls to prevent them. The authors suggested that technology experts and other stakeholders should be involved in assessing these risks as they can grow and become more complex over time. Risk managers must develop a comprehensive strategy that includes mitigation and risk transfer solutions, prioritizing which IT security options best mitigate the organization's risk.

Moreover, international cooperation is essential to combat cybercrime due to the evolving global crime and terrorist threats associated with digital transformation.

Finally, it highlighted the growing importance of information technology in business development, human relations, and communication between people and governments. Digital risk management should therefore be a priority for all involved stakeholders.

3.2. *Health Sector*

Cybersecurity in the health sector deals with patient data privacy [26] and the security of medical devices [27–30]. A secure digital transformation drive can help improve health organizations' organizational governance [31–33]. Garcia-Perez et al. [34] discussed how the digital transformation of healthcare systems must be managed effectively from a cybersecurity perspective. This paper analyzed data from higher management in the UK during the COVID-19 pandemic. According to their findings, a balanced foundation that considers cybersecurity knowledge development, uncertainty management, and the sector's high systematic and organizational interdependence that has implications for research and management practices is essential for digital resilience and sustainability efforts in the health sector.

On the other hand, Paul et al. [35] discussed the use of digital technology in the healthcare sector and highlighted privacy and security issues related to these technologies. This study examined how digitization is transforming the healthcare sector, its impact on patient care, and opportunities for new business models with Industry 4.0 and business intelligence approaches. The rise in chronic diseases and the current pandemic have increased the need for person-centered care that encourages individuals to be involved in their health care. Digital solutions such as biosensors and software are being introduced to meet the growing need for on-demand healthcare services. Big data analytics have also significantly impacted healthcare organizations by providing access to decades of stored data, which serves as evidence-based medicine for better decision-making when treating patients while ensuring patient privacy remains protected. There are many ways to address security and privacy concerns related to digitalization in healthcare. It covers various solutions such as mutual authentication, key agreement, lightweight cryptography, blockchain-based solutions, etc., which can help ensure the secure handling of medical data. The authors also suggest developing management programs for medical equipment and investigating how patient engagement can impact privacy and security measures. Finally, they recommend further research on regulations regarding privacy and security in the healthcare sector and exploring the role of artificial intelligence (AI) and blockchain technology in improving healthcare outcomes while maintaining data safety. The adoption of cloud-based technology is also discussed as a potential solution

for better patient data archiving and usage, lower storage costs, quicker innovation cycles, more straightforward collaboration, and increased telemedicine possibilities.

Nwaiwu and Mbelu [36] highlighted that the General Data Protection Regulation GDPR is essential for businesses and governments to comply with to track and monitor people's health, develop business models, and discover market opportunities. Statistics show that Europe has recorded 1.92 million confirmed COVID-19 cases and contact tracing with personal data is necessary to limit and contain the spread of the virus.

Maleh and Mellal [37] provided insights into how digital transformation and cyber-security are impacted by COVID-19 proliferation. The author discussed how COVID-19 has accelerated digital transformation trends such as cloud computing, the IoTs explosion, and big data accumulation while also increasing cyber-attacks related to personal data protection. The three main categories of challenges faced by cybersecurity departments during and after the pandemic are resilience against cyber attackers exploiting crises such as phishing or ransomware; recovery by ensuring secure pre-COVID-19 working methods upon return to the office; and adapting a technology roadmap for new realities while meeting business needs and customer expectations in digital transformation projects.

3.3. *Governmental Sector*

Digital transformation in governmental organizations is adopted all over the world, such as in Bahrain [38], the UK [39], and Saudi Arabia [40]; however, the adoption speed is not uniform. Al Shobaki et al. [41] investigated how digital transformation affects cybersecurity practices within the Ministry of Interior and National Security in Palestine. The researchers used a descriptive-analytical approach with a questionnaire as their primary research tool. They found a statistically significant correlation between all digital transformation dimensions and the ministry's cybersecurity practices. Additionally, certain organizational factors were found to have a powerful impact on these practices. For example, effective data exchange among different departments was identified as crucial for maintaining robust cybersecurity measures across all areas of operation. Overall results showed that there is indeed an impact of digital transformation on cybersecurity in this context, specifically in Gaza governorates, where it had an impact coefficient (0.897). Based on these findings, recommendations were made for improving electronic services offered by government agencies while also addressing gaps in worker performance related to technology use or knowledge gaps around best practices when dealing with sensitive information online. In conclusion: this paper provides valuable insights into how businesses can adapt their cybersecurity strategies when undergoing significant changes due to

technological advancements such as those associated with “digital transformations”, identifying key organizational factors impacting cybersecurity measures across organizations like ministries.

Another study by Al Najjar et al. [42] aimed to identify the reality of digital transformation in the Palestinian Ministry of Interior and National Security from the point of view of workers in computer and information technology units. The study used a comprehensive survey method, distributing questionnaires among workers, with 61 retrieved (representing an 87.1% response rate). Several dimensions related to digital transformation were measured through these questionnaires, including senior management support, strategic directions, technical infrastructure necessary for digital transformation, human resources coordination, data privacy and security, organizational structure, and job description. The results showed that most dimensions related to digital transformation are available within the ministry to a large extent. However, there is still room for improvement, such as providing more funds for electronic services development or innovation spending. Senior management support received a high approval degree along with strategic directions. At the same time, the technical infrastructure necessary for digital transformation also achieved a large approval degree, followed by human resources coordination, which scored lower than other dimensions but still had significant relative weight. In conclusion, this paper highlights how important it is for organizations seeking competitive advantage through improved efficiency or low-cost electronic service growth opportunities that exploit technological revolution possibilities offered at all levels, internally or externally, with various partner institutions, to consider investing in their efforts toward achieving successful digital transformation initiatives.

In another study, Fjord and Schmidt [43] examined the potential and challenges of using digital tools to simplify tax assessment and collection and enhance transparency. Practical experiences in Denmark showed that states had made progress in making tax processes more efficient but needed to take measures to ensure legality and transparency through cybersecurity.

Mijwil et al. [44] highlighted the importance of cybersecurity governance in digital transformation for public services provided by companies or institutions. The paper argued that changes in cybersecurity must be considered as it constitutes a large part of priorities for nations and companies undergoing digital transformation. The conclusion summarizes the importance of establishing straightforward programs and strategies to develop trustworthy cybersecurity governance without hacking or tampering with data/information while undergoing digital transformation. It also provided recommendations on how businesses can ensure secure operations while

improving efficiency and effectiveness when providing public services through electronic means.

Maglaras et al. [45] focused on protecting critical infrastructure vital for public safety and national security. They proposed a methodology to protect critical national infrastructure based on fileless attacks versus Advanced Persistent Threat (APT) group techniques used in such attacks. The study using this methodology aimed to quantify and score cyber-attacks from an offensive cybersecurity perspective.

3.4. *Diverse Organizational Contexts*

In a study, Dietal. [64] proposed a networked organizational structure for enterprise information security management based on genetic algorithms and analyzed its benefits compared to traditional approaches. The authors identified the challenges enterprises face in managing their information security during digital transformation efforts, such as risks from cyber-attacks and data breaches. They proposed a new genetic algorithm approach to improve work efficiency, reduce costs, and maintain strong information security. Their experiments comparing traditional network organization structures with those based on genetic algorithms found that the latter was much more efficient in terms of work efficiency. Additionally, they provided data showing advantages such as cost savings and room for growth when implementing this approach within enterprises. Overall, the results suggested that using a networked organizational structure for enterprise information security management based on digital transformation and genetic algorithms can effectively maintain strong information security while improving work efficiency within businesses undergoing technological change.

Alenezi [65] examined the role of software engineering in digital transformation and its importance for secure development practices. The authors argued that software engineering has become essential in ensuring efficient functioning as organizations increasingly adopt digital solutions to improve their operations. They also highlighted that security concerns are critical during this process due to increased cyber threats. Analyzing trends in software engineering and examining case studies from various industries, such as healthcare and finance, they conclude that all digital systems rely on software for efficient performance while emphasizing how secure development practices can mitigate risks associated with adopting new technologies.

Moreover, in another paper, Marelli [66] discussed how digitization and new technologies are becoming increasingly crucial in humanitarian operations, making organizations vulnerable to cyber-attacks that can impact their ability to protect and assist those affected by armed conflict and violence.

In another study, Dvojmoc̃ and Verboten [67] emphasized that employers have certain obligations to ensure employee information security, such as using appropriate hardware and software, configuring firewalls, and implementing antivirus programs. Furthermore, they highlighted the need for companies to comply with international instruments such as the GDPR when dealing with personal data protection issues related to new technologies being implemented.

On the other hand, in the environmental sector, Mukhlynina et al. [68] examined the problem of introducing digital technologies into the system of environmental safety and protection in Russia. The authors focused on the role and specific steps currently being taken by state authorities at the federal level. They also highlighted legal problems that exist in this context. The detailed findings suggested several challenges associated with implementing digital transformation efforts related to environmental safety in Russia. These included a lack of clear regulatory frameworks, insufficient funding for research and development activities, inadequate infrastructure support, and limited public awareness about these issues. In terms of results, based on their analysis using the factor analysis method, they identified vital factors affecting digitization efforts, such as technological readiness, availability of a skilled workforce, government policies and regulations, etc., which can be used by policymakers while designing strategies toward achieving sustainable environmental goals through digitization. Furthermore, Halabi et al. advocated for green cybersecurity practices to save energy consumption [69].

Voskresenskaya [70] investigated the current state of digital transformation in governance, economy, and social sectors as a factor for development and security. The researchers found that digitalization has become an integral part of modern society. They identified vital attributes such as the mechanism for transforming economic cooperation into information/telecommunication space, active introduction/application of e-money/smart contracts into civil transactions, and development of e-governance. They also noted that problems within these areas could affect compatibility with other economies due to lagging data processing capabilities or the inability to use digital resources effectively. Based on their analysis using both qualitative (laws/regulations) and quantitative (statistical/comparative) methods at national/international levels, they concluded that there are significant benefits associated with embracing digitization across various sectors, including increased efficiency/productivity in service delivery processes, which ultimately leads toward sustainable growth/security.

In conclusion, it was recommended that governments prioritize investment in infrastructure necessary for the effective implementation/adoption of new technologies while ensuring that adequate regulation/policy frameworks exist to support innovation

without compromising citizens' privacy/data protection rights. Additionally, given the rapid pace of change, businesses must adapt quickly to remain competitive. In another study, Kuchumov et al. [71] suggested that while there are potential benefits from digitization initiatives, such as increased efficiency and productivity gains, significant risks are involved, such as cybersecurity threats or job displacement due to automation. Furthermore, the impact of these initiatives varies depending on regional policies toward digitization. In conclusion, this paper highlighted that it is essential that policymakers in Russia's regions consider potential benefits and carefully evaluate possible negative impacts when implementing digital transformation strategies. By doing so, they can develop adequate public policies based on systemic analyses that take into account both positive effects along with serious risk factors affecting further development within each region individually rather than applying one-size-fits-all solutions across all areas indiscriminately without considering local conditions or needs specificities, which could lead to unintended consequences if not adequately addressed beforehand through careful planning processes involving stakeholders at different levels (local communities/businesses/government agencies).

Alahmadi et al. [72] highlighted that digital agriculture has helped automate laborintensive jobs. However, many threats and vulnerabilities are associated with digital agriculture. They highlighted the potential side-channel attacks relevant to digital transformation. Similarly, Song et al. [73] highlighted that the Internet of Things and 5G networks have resulted in massive growth of digital agriculture. However, publishing a large volume of data is prone to security concerns. As a result, the authors have proposed a privacy- preserving data aggregation scheme that is more secure and flexible.

Gonçalves [74] highlighted that digital transformation in the accounting sector of small- and medium-scale enterprises is in its early stages; however, the benefits are widely recognized. Data protection and cybersecurity threats are vital challenges that need to be handled by accounting professionals. In another study, Tiron-Tudor et al. [75] highlighted that artificial intelligence, blockchain, and GPS technologies can help companies' accounting departments implement real-time auditing systems. However, companies must allocate substantial resources to mitigate cybersecurity risks associated with advanced technologies.

Rodríguez-Abitia and Bribiesca-Correa [76] highlighted the fact that technological advancements, such as artificial intelligence, the Internet of Things, blockchain, 3D printing, and secure technical infrastructure, will also change universities. Everyone may adopt a new role, such as content producer, influencer, etc., to contribute to the education sector. Similarly, Pavlova [77] highlighted that the

culture is typically based on free and open knowledge sharing in an educational setting. However, security threats demand a balance between openness and security mechanisms. Table 1 provides a summary of all the literature discussed.

Power systems are complex infrastructures in modern society and are vulnerable to cybersecurity threats [78,79]. Dagoumas [80] has used IEEE RTS 96 power system, and the author highlighted that a combination of operating conditions and cyber-attacks should be used to evaluate system stability. Diaba et al. [81] highlighted that power system communication protocols are prone to cyber-attacks by hackers. The authors have proposed an algorithm outperforming conventional deep learning approaches using SVM, ANN, and CNN. Similarly, Presekal et al. [82] developed a hybrid machine learning model using Graph Convolutional Long Short-Term Memory (GC-LSTM) and a deep convolutional network for anomaly detection in electrical power grids.

Kechagias et al. [83] highlighted that cybersecurity in the maritime industry has become very important. The authors have presented a detailed case of how a maritime company adopted a systematic approach to review its cybersecurity strategic policies, found loopholes, and subsequently performed risk mitigation.

4. Conclusions

This systematic literature review has shed light on the critical role of cybersecurity in digital transformation (DT). Digital transformation has transformed the business sector by transitioning organizational processes to IT solutions, resulting in significant changes across various aspects of an organization. It impacts multiple elements, such as user experience, operations, markets, customers, relationships, and cultural differences. Emerging technologies, including artificial intelligence (AI), big data and analytics, blockchain technology, cloud computing, and services, drive digital transformation worldwide while increasing cybersecurity risks for businesses undergoing this process. And the implications of cybersecurity for digital transformation are significant. As enterprises undergo the process of digital transformation, they become more vulnerable to cyber-attacks and security breaches. Cybersecurity is an essential component of digital transformation as it helps prevent interruptions due to malicious activities or unauthorized access by attackers aiming at sensitive information alteration, destruction, or extortion from users. The COVID-19 pandemic has further highlighted the importance of cybersecurity in DT implementation, as cybercriminals have taken advantage of vulnerabilities created by this rapid shift toward digitalization. Therefore, organizations undergoing DT adoption must prioritize cybersecurity measures to ensure a successful transition without any disruptions caused by security breaches. The study highlights that DT is a complex and

ongoing process that requires organizations to be aware of emerging technologies and their associated security risks. As businesses transition their primary operations to IT solutions, they must ensure appropriate measures are in place to protect data and networks from unauthorized access or malicious activities. The findings suggest that implementing encryption or cyber insurance policies can help mitigate these risks during DT implementation. For future studies, we recommend the importance of organizations having comprehensive knowledge of cybersecurity threats throughout the entire process. This includes identifying potential vulnerabilities early on and proactively addressing them.

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THE IMPACT OF TECHNOLOGY-BASED INTERACTIVE ENGLISH TEACHING TOOLS ON STUDENT ENGAGEMENT AND LANGUAGE LEARNING OUTCOMES

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ABSTRACT

The impact of technology-based interactive English teaching tools on student engagement and language learning outcomes is a topic of great interest in today's educational landscape. With the rapid advancements in technology, educators are increasingly incorporating technology-based tools to enhance teaching and learning experiences. This thesis examines the impact of technology-based interactive English teaching tools on student engagement and language learning outcomes. The study explores the benefits and challenges associated with the use of technology-based interactive teaching tools, and investigates their impact on different aspects of language learning, such as vocabulary acquisition, oral proficiency, reading comprehension and writing skills. The finding of this contribute to understanding the potential of technology-based interactive English teaching tools for enhancing student engagement and improving language learning outcomes.

Key words: *English teaching tools, interactive teaching methods, reading comprehension, technology-based learning, language learning outcomes, language acquisition, student engagement.*

Introduction

In the increasingly globalized world of today, learning English is essential since it offers many benefits to people in terms of employment, education, and cross-cultural interactions. But conventional English teaching approaches frequently fail to get pupils actively involved, which lowers motivation and impedes language learning objectives.

In recent years, there has been a significant advancement in technology-based interactive tools in the field of education, particularly in the teaching of English as a second language. These tools utilize various multimedia resources, such as interactive software, mobile applications, and online platforms, to enhance student engagement and promote effective language learning. This chapter aims to explore the impact of technology-based interactive English teaching tools on student engagement and

language learning outcomes. This research focuses on the impact of technology-based interactive English teaching tools on student engagement and language learning outcomes. The study is limited to the investigation of these tools in a specific educational context. However, the findings may have broader implications for educators and policymakers interested in incorporating technology into language teaching and learning. It should be noted that this study also acknowledges certain limitations. The generalizability of the findings may be limited due to the specific context and sample size. Furthermore, as technology continues to evolve rapidly, the effectiveness of specific tools may change over time. Nonetheless, this research aims to provide a foundation for further investigation in this field and offer practical guidance for utilizing technology-based interactive English teaching tools in language classrooms.

Literature review

In recent years, the integration of technology in language teaching has gained increasing prominence. English language teachers are incorporating various technological tools and resources to enhance the learning experience for their students. These technologies range from simple applications on smartphones to sophisticated learning management systems. The use of technology in English language teaching has proven to be advantageous in improving student engagement and language learning outcomes.

Types of Interactive English Teaching Tools

Interactive English teaching tools play a pivotal role in modern education, engaging students in immersive learning experiences. These tools encompass a diverse range of technologies designed to enhance language acquisition, foster communication skills, and make the learning process more dynamic. In this exploration, it will be delved into various types of interactive English teaching tools, highlighting their features, benefits, and contributions to language education.

1. Online learning platforms: Interactive language courses, tests, and games are offered via online resources like Duolingo, Babbel, and Rosetta Stone. Artificial intelligence is frequently used in these systems to customize learning paths according to user success.

Interactive Whiteboards: Similar to SMART Boards, interactive whiteboards let teachers design dynamic lessons that incorporate multimedia components. By helping students to engage directly with the material through touch or stylus input, they promote collaborative learning. According to Akram, Trisna, Rina and Effet (2021), online learning is accepted as a better way to help students to better understand the learning material provided by the instructor.

2. Language Learning Apps: Mobile applications like Memrise, Busuu, and FluentU offer on-the-go language learning experiences. These apps leverage gamification, real-life scenarios, and multimedia content to make language learning engaging and convenient. Mansi, Archisha and Ishi (2021) noted that Machine learning and artificial intelligence can help smartphones better understand the needs of their users. Although these apps rely on user feedback and sophisticated algorithms, they are still unable to adjust to the unique needs and skill level of each user and infrequently provide remedial feedback.

3. Augmented Reality (AR) and Virtual Reality (VR): AR and VR technologies immerse students in simulated environments, enhancing language learning through realistic scenarios. Apps like Google Expeditions bring virtual field trips, while AR apps overlay digital content onto the real world, creating interactive language experiences.

4. Educational Games: Gamified learning platforms, such as Kahoot! and Quizizz, turn language acquisition into a competitive and enjoyable experience. These games reinforce vocabulary, grammar, and comprehension skills in a fun and interactive manner.

5. Video Conferencing Tools: Platforms like Zoom and Microsoft Teams facilitate real-time communication and collaboration. English language learners can engage in virtual conversations, group discussions, and receive immediate feedback from teachers and peers.

6. Language Exchange Apps: Apps like Tandem and HelloTalk connect language learners with native speakers for language exchange. This interactive approach provides authentic language practice, cultural insights, and fosters communication skills. Interactive eBooks: eBooks with interactive features, such as embedded audio, video, and quizzes, enhance the reading experience. Platforms like BookWidgets allow teachers to create customized interactive eBooks tailored to specific language learning objectives.

7. Speech Recognition Software: Tools like Google's Speech-to-Text and Dragon NaturallySpeaking help learners improve pronunciation and speaking skills. They provide real-time feedback on pronunciation accuracy and encourage oral communication practice.

8. Collaborative Writing Tools: Platforms like Google Docs and Microsoft Word Online enable collaborative writing exercises. Students can work together on writing assignments, receive instant feedback, and learn from their peers in real-time.

9. Podcasts and Audiobooks: Listening comprehension is crucial in language learning. Podcasts and audiobooks, such as BBC Learning English and Audible, offer

authentic spoken English content, improving students' listening skills and exposure to diverse accents.

10. Interactive Quizzing Platforms: Websites like Quizlet and Sporcle allow teachers to create interactive quizzes and flashcards tailored to language learning. These tools reinforce vocabulary and grammar concepts through self-paced quizzes.

11. Language Learning Websites: Dedicated websites like British Council Learn English and BBC Learning English provide a wealth of interactive resources, including videos, games, and exercises targeting various language skills. Furthermore, it is mentioned that learning a new foreign language by using websites is time-consuming (Min Yen Kan, 2015)

Methods

The study employed a mixed-methods research design to investigate the impact of technology-based interactive English teaching tools on student engagement and language learning outcomes. The participants, comprising 150 high school students, were randomly assigned to either the experimental group, which utilized the technology-based tools, or the control group, which followed traditional teaching methods.

Quantitative data were collected through pre- and post-intervention assessments, including standardized English language tests and surveys measuring student engagement. Qualitative data were gathered through in-depth interviews with a subset of participants to gain insights into their perceptions and experiences with the interactive tools.

The intervention spanned a 12-week period, during which the experimental group accessed online platforms, virtual simulations, and educational apps. The control group received conventional classroom instruction without the integration of technology.

Result

Quantitative analysis revealed a statistically significant improvement in language learning outcomes for the experimental group compared to the control group. The experimental group exhibited higher scores in vocabulary acquisition, grammar proficiency, and overall language proficiency. Moreover, survey data indicated increased levels of student engagement, motivation, and satisfaction within the experimental group.

Qualitative findings from interviews further supported these results, highlighting positive student attitudes toward the technology-based tools. Participants expressed enjoyment, increased interaction, and a sense of autonomy in their learning process. Additionally, the qualitative data unveiled a preference for multimedia content and

real-world language applications, suggesting the efficacy of technology in enhancing language learning experiences.

Discussion

The results underscore the positive impact of technology-based interactive English teaching tools on both student engagement and language learning outcomes. The integration of multimedia elements and interactive features contributed to a more dynamic and personalized learning environment, fostering increased interest and active participation among students.

The findings align with the evolving landscape of education, emphasizing the need to adapt teaching methodologies to leverage technological advancements. However, it is essential to consider the importance of balancing technology integration with traditional teaching methods, ensuring a comprehensive and effective language learning experience.

Implications for educators and policymakers include the encouragement of innovative instructional practices that integrate technology to enhance language learning outcomes. Further research could explore the long-term effects of sustained technology-based interventions and address potential challenges associated with equitable access to such tools.

Conclusion

The integration of technology-based interactive tools in English language teaching offers numerous benefits for both students and teachers. However, it is crucial to address the challenges and limitations associated with their implementation. Further research and exploration in this area can provide valuable insights for educators seeking to enhance student engagement and improve language learning outcomes. Moreover, these interactive English teaching tools foster collaboration among students. Transition words like "consequently," "as a result," and "therefore" can be incorporated to connect ideas. With the advent of technology, students can now connect with their peers from different parts of the world through online platforms and engage in collaborative language learning activities. Through these tools, students can engage in interactive discussions, share ideas, and receive feedback from their peers and teachers. This collaborative approach encourages active participation and enhances language skills such as communication, critical thinking, and problem-solving. In addition, technology-based interactive English teaching tools provide immediate feedback, giving students a clear understanding of their progress and areas for improvement. The active voice can be employed effectively to highlight the impact of these tools on students' language learning outcomes. Through online quizzes and assessments, students receive real-time feedback on their performance and can identify their

strengths and weaknesses. This feedback-driven approach allows students to self-assess and make necessary adjustments to their learning strategies, fostering a growth mindset and promoting continuous improvement. Finally, by utilizing a wide variety of technology-based tools, such as online learning platforms, video tutorials, and language learning apps, educators can cater to diverse learning needs and preferences. Active voice can be used consistently to highlight the impact of these tools on students. This variety allows for a personalized learning experience, enabling students to choose the tools that complement their learning styles and interests. Research has shown that when students feel a sense of autonomy in their learning, their engagement levels rise, resulting in improved language learning outcomes.

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O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASIDA QO‘SHILGAN QIYMAT SOLIG‘INING BUDJET DAROMADLARIDAGI YIRIK MANBAI SIFATIDAGI ROLINI BAHOLASH

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ANNOTATSIYA: Ushbu maqolada O‘zbekistonda qo‘shilgan qiymat solig‘ining budjet daromadlarida tutgan o‘rni. Budjet-soliq siyosati orqali bilvosita soliqning budjetga tushumlarni oshirish bo‘yicha tahliliy fikr-mulohazalar bildirib o‘tilgan. Shuningdek, qo‘shilgan qiymat solig‘i zanjirini uzilishining salbiy oqibatlari hamda bu orqali budjetga tushumlar o‘z vaqtida yetib bormasligi haqida statistik tahlil natijalari ko‘rsatib o‘tilgan.

KALIT SO‘ZLAR: bilvosita soliq, qo‘shilgan qiymat solig‘i, budjet-soliq siyosati, budjet daromadlari ijrosi, konsolidatsiyalashgan budjet.

АННОТАЦИЯ: В данной статье рассмотрена роль налога на добавленную стоимость в доходах бюджета в Узбекистане. Изложены аналитические мнения по оценке поступления косвенного налога в бюджет посредством бюджетно-налоговой политики. А также добавленная стоимость. Показан статистический анализ ущерба от прерывания налоговой цепочки и несвоевременного поступления доходов в бюджет.

КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: косвенный налог, налог на добавленную стоимость, бюджетно-налоговая политика, исполнение доходов бюджета, консолидированный бюджет.

ABSTRACT: In this article, the role of the value added tax in the budget revenues in Uzbekistan. Analytical opinions on the increase of revenues to the budget of the indirect tax through the budget-tax policy are expressed. Also, the value added tax The results of the statistical analysis about the negative consequences of the interruption of the supply chain, as well as the fact that the budget does not reach the budget on time, have been shown.

KEY WORDS: indirect tax, value-added tax, budget-tax policy, implementation of budget revenues, consolidated budget.

KIRISH: O‘zbekiston Respublikasi davlat budjeti parametrlari to‘g‘ri tasdiqlanishi hamda uning ijrosi bilan bog‘liq bo‘lgan masalalar hozirgi kunda dolzarb masalalardan hisoblanadi. Davlat budjetini shakllantirish va ularda solikli daromadlarning o‘rni va ahamiyatini juda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. 2020 yildan boshlab O‘zbekiston Respublikasining konsolidatsiyalashgan budjetini shakllantirish va ijro etish bilan bog‘liq munosabatlarni tartibga solish zarurati dolzarbligi yuzaga chiqdi hamda 2020-yildan boshlab “O‘zbekiston Respublikasining Davlat budjeti to‘g‘risida”gi qonun loyihasi har yili jamoatchilik muhokamasiga e‘lon qilinib, tasdiqlanishi an‘anaga aylandi.

Davlat budjeti to‘g‘risidagi qonunning mazmun mohiyati shundaki, konsolidatsiyalashgan budjetining jamlanma parametrlarini hamda kelgusi yillarga budjet mo‘ljallarini o‘zida aks ettiradi.

Hozirgi kunda Davlat budjeti daromadlarida bilvosita soliqlar (egri soliqlar)ning ahamiyati katta. Bilvosita soliqlar 2022-yil misolida ko‘radigan bo‘lsak bilvosita soliqlar davlat budjetidagi o‘rni 35% ni tashkil qilgan. Bilvosita soliqlarni davlat budjeti daromadlaridagi ulushi yuqoriligini inobatga olgan holda qo‘shilgan qiymat solig‘iga nisbatan uni budjet daromadlaridagi o‘rnini mustahkamlash hamda QQS ga qo‘shimcha mablag‘larni jalb qilish orqali budjet daromadlaridagi o‘rnini mustahkamlash bilan birgalikda xufyona iqtisodiyot orqali QQS ning budjet daromadlaridagi tushumi o‘z vaqtida hamda to‘liq shakllanmasdan qolish xavflari mavjud.

Qo‘shilgan qiymat – Ishlab chiqarish (xizmatlar ko‘rsatish) jarayonida muayyan bir firma, korxonalar yangidan yaratilgan, bevosita o‘stirilgan mahsulotning oldingi qiymatiga qo‘shilgan qiymat. Qo‘shilgan qiymat-ishlab chiqarishning pirovard natijasidir.

Yuqoridagi fikr mulohazalarga asosan qo‘shilgan qiymat solig‘ini budjet daromadlari yirik manbai sifatidagi rolini takomillashtirishning ilmiy-amaliy asoslarini tadqiq etish dolzarb hisoblanadi.

Mavzuga oid adabiyotlar tahlili: O‘zbekiston Respublikasining soliq kodeksi, O‘zbekiston Respublikasining budjet kodeksi, O‘zbekiston Respublikasining “Davlat budjeti to‘g‘risida”gi qonun, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Budjet kodeksi, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Soliq kodeksi, Vazirlar Mahkamasining 595-sonli “Soliq to‘lovchilarni hisobga olishni yanada takomillashtirish va qo‘shilgan qiymat solig‘ining o‘rnini qoplash tartibini soddalashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi qarori, Vazirlar Mahkamasining 489-sonli “Qo‘shilgan qiymat solig‘i hamda chet el yuridik shaxslari bilan bog‘liq soliq ma‘murchiligini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi qarori hamda sohaga tegishli bo‘lgan boshqa me‘yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan

vazifalarni amalga oshirishda mazkur tadqiqot natijalari ma’lum darajada xizmat qiladi.

TAHLIL VA NATIJALAR: O‘zbekiston Respublikasi davlat budjeti to‘g‘risidagi qonunga asosan konsolidatsiyalashgan budjet ijrosini ta’minlash hamda yashirin iqtisodiyotga qarshi samarali kurashish uchun qo‘shilgan qiymat solig‘i zanjirini mustahkamligini ta’minlash orqali budjetga bilvosita soliq(QQS) ning tushumini ko‘paytirish, ishlab chiqarish quvvati past xo‘jalik yurituvchi subyektlarni qo‘llab quvvatlash hamda QQSga qo‘shimcha mablag‘larni jalb qilish hozirgi kunda dolzarb masalalardan hisoblanadi.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasida 2022-yil yakuniga ko‘ra bilvosita soliqlarning budjet tushumidagi o‘rni **35%**ni tashkil qilgan.Shundan qo‘shilgan qiymat solig‘ining budjet daromadlaridagi o‘rni **25.8%** ni tashkil qilgan.Bu ko‘rsatkichlardan ko‘rish mumkinki,2022-yil budjet daromadlarining chorak qismi qo‘shilgan qiymat solig‘idan shakllantirilgan.

1-jadval QQS tushumlari 2019-2022 yil solishtirma tahlil

mlrd.so‘mda

№	2019 yil		2020 yil		2021 yil		2022 yil		O‘sinh %da
	Summa	Salmog‘i % da	Summa	Salmog‘i % da	Summa	Salmog‘i % da	Summa	Salmog‘i % da	
Davlat budjeti daromadlari	112 165		132 938		164 681		201 863		180%
Shu jumladan:									
Bilvosita soliqlar-jami	46 429	41,4%	46 428	34,9%	56 292	34,2%	71 390	35%	155%
Qo‘shilgan qiymat solig‘i	33 810	30,1%	31 177	23,5%	38 439	23,3%	52 189	25,8%	154%
-QQS bo‘yicha tushumlar	37 055	33,0%	40 224	30,3%	52 856	32,1%	71 500	35,3%	193%
-QQS bo‘yicha qoplash VM-(489-qaror)	-3 245	-2,4 %	-9 046	-6,8 %	-14 417	-8,8%	-19 311	-9,5%	595%

2019-2022 yillar davomidagi qo‘shilgan qiymat solig‘idagi o‘sinh tendensiyasi shuni ko‘rsatadiki so‘nggi 4-yillik davrda QQSning davlat budjetidagi tushumlari yilda yilga QQS soliq stavkasi tushirilsa ham tushumlar miqdori ortib bormoqda,bunga asosiy sabablardan biri QQS to‘lovchi korxonlarning sonini sezilarli o‘sishi hamda budjetga qo‘shimcha mablag‘larni jalb qilish maqsadida soliq tizimidagi tub islohotlarni ko‘rishimiz mumkin.2019-yilda QQS tushumlari budjet daromadlarida 33 810 mlrd so‘mni tashkil qilgan.2022 yil yakuni bilan QQS tushumining budjet

daromadlaridagi ulushi 52 189 mlrd so‘mga yetgan. Bu so‘nggi 4-yil davomida QQS tushumining 18 trln so‘mga oshganini ko‘rsatmoqda. Buning asosiy sabablari nimada ko‘rinadi hamda budjet daromadlarida QQS tushumining o‘rnini mustahkamlash uchun nimalar qilinishi kerak?!

2023-yil 1-noyabr holatiga QQS to‘lovchi korxonalar soni 192 mingtadan ortdi. Bu ko‘rsatkich o‘tgan yilning mos davriga nisbatan 13.2% ga ko‘p degani.

Eng ko‘p QQS to‘lovchilari quyidagi sohalarda:

Savdo-59.6 ming

Qishloq xo‘jaligi-48.1 ming

Sanoat-27.8 ming

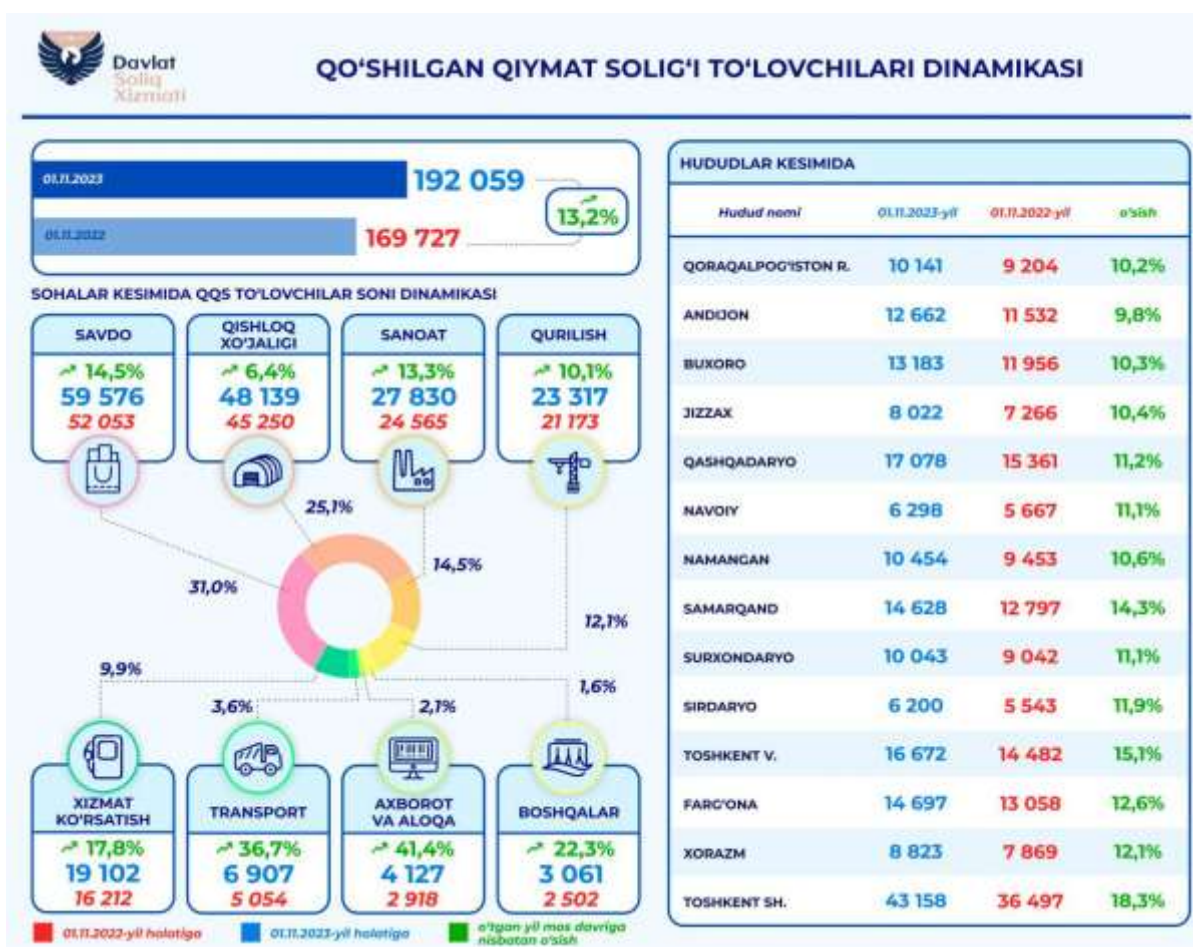
QQS to‘lovchilarning yuqori o‘shish sur‘ati quyidagi sohalarda:

Axborot va aloqa xizmatlari-41.4 %

Transport-36.7 %

Xizmat ko‘rsatish-17.8 %

2-jadval (www.soliq.uz) QQS to‘lovchilari soni o‘shish dinamikasi.



QQS to'lovchi korxonalar sonining yildan yilga ortishi o'z navbatida budjetga QQS tushumlarini ortishiga xizmat yaratsa, boshqa tarafdin soyada faoliyat yuritayotgan iqtisodiyot uchun zararkunanda qo'shtirnoq ichidagi tadbirkorlik subyektlari uchun bu ayni muddao bo'ladi. Chunki QQS zanjiri hosil bo'lishida xufyona iqtisodiyotga aloqador korxonalarining borligi bo'lishi bu tabiiy jarayon hisoblanadi. Bu oxir oqibatda QQS zanjirining uzilishiga hamda budjetga QQS tushumlarini o'z vaqtida va to'liq undirib olishni imkonsiz qiladi.

Xufyona iqtisodiyotning mavjudligi QQS zanjirining uzilishini keltirib chiqaradi va buning oqibatida xo'jalik yurituvchi subyektlarning faoliyatida hosil bo'lgan QQS salbiy farq summasini davlat budjetida qaytarib olishga ham bevosita o'z salbiy ta'sirini o'tkazmasdan qolmaydi.

Yuqoridagi **1-jadvalda** ko'rishimiz mumkinki QQS salbiy farq summasini davlat budjetidan qaytarib olish borasida ham 2019-2022 yillar oralig'ida sezilarli o'zgarishni ko'rishimiz mumkin. 2022-yil davomida 19 311 mlrd so'mlik QQS salbiy farq summasi xo'jalik yurituvchi subyektlarga qoplab berilgan. Bu ko'rsatkich umumiy davlat budjeti daromadlariga nisbatan deyarli 10% ga yaqin ko'rsatkichga teng keladi. Bu o'z navbatida QQS salbiy farq summasini halol soliq to'lovchilarga nisbatan qoplab berish bilan birgalikda xufyona iqtisodiyotga aloqador korxonalar tomonidan davlat budjetidan mablag'lar qaytarib olishga urinishlar bo'lishini ko'rishimiz mumkin.

Yuqoridagi fikr-mulohazalarni inobatga olgan holda davlat budjetida QQS tushumlar miqdorini oshirish, uning davlat budjetidagi daromadlar qismida o'rnini mustahkamlash bilan birga QQS salbiy farq summalarini qoplash jarayonini optimallashtirish uchun Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2019-yil 14-avgustdagi "Qo'shilgan qiymat solig'i hamda chet el yuridik shaxslari bilan bog'liq soliq ma'murchiligini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi 489-sonli qaror talablarini yana bir chuqur tahlil qilish hozirgi kunda dolzarb vazifalardan biri hisoblanadi.

XULOSA: Xulosa qilib shuni aytib o'tishimiz mumkinki, xo'jalik yurituvchi subyektlar to'laydigan qo'shilgan qiymat solig'i, davlat budjetining bir qismi hisoblanib, qo'shilgan qiymat solig'i bo'yicha islohotlar mamlakatning davlat budjetiga sezilarli tarzda o'z aksini ko'rsatadi.

O'rganish yakunida qo'shilgan qiymat solig'ining budjet daromadlaridagi yirik manbai sifatidagi o'rnini, takomillashtirish yo'llari, qo'shimcha mablag'larni aniqlab davlat budjetidagi o'rnini rivojlantirish istiqbollari va uni tadqiq qilish asosida olingan asosiy xulosa va takliflarni qisqacha aks ettiramiz.

Dastavval QQS zanjiri uzilishini oldini olish maqsadida xo'jalik yurituvchi subyektlar faoliyatida mahsulotning kirimi mavjud bo'lmagan hollarda, mahsulot realizatsiyasini umuman amalga oshirish imkonini cheklash lozim.

QQS salbiy farq summasini qoplashda eksportyor korxonalar uchun, salbiy farq summasini qoplashni valyuta tushumiga muvofiq, avtomatlashtirilgan tarzda inson omilini cheklagan holda amalga oshirilishi maqsadga muvofiq bo'lar edi.

Qo'shilgan qiymat solig'ini budjetga o'z vaqtida undirib olish maqsadida, jamiyat hisob raqamiga realizatsiya qilingan yoki xizmat ko'rsatishdan kelib tushgan zahoti mablag'larning budjetga avtomatlashgan tarzda undirilishi mehanizmini ishlab chiqish lozim.

QQS salbiy farq summasini qoplash maqsadida asosiy vosita xarid qilgan yoki import qilingan hollarda salbiy farq summasini ko'rsatgan xizmatiga mos ravishda qoplab berish amaliyotini ishlab chiqish.

Umumiy xulosa qilib shuni aytish mumkini bularning tub zamirida davlat budjetida qo'shilgan qiymat solig'ining o'rnini mustahkamlash, budjetga qo'shimcha mablag'lar jalb qilish orqali iqtisodiyotni yanada mustahkamlash hamda xo'jalik yurituvchi subyektlar uchun qulay soliq solish mehanizmini takomillashtirish iqtisodiyotning asosiy vazifalaridan hisoblanadi.

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BADIIY ADABIYOT YORDAMIDA MAKTABGACHA KATTA YOSHDAGI BOLALAR NUQTINI O‘SISH SAMARADORLIGI

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ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqola maktabgacha katta yoshdagi bolalarda badiiy adabiyot orqali nutqni o‘stirish masalasiga bag‘ishlangan bo‘lib, unda maktabgacha katta yoshdagi bolalar nutqini o‘stirishning o‘ziga xos metodik imkoniyatlari, badiiy adabiyotlar orqali nutqni o‘stirish vosita, usul va metodlariga to‘xtalib o‘tilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: *Bola, rivojlanish, badiiy adabiyot, kommunikativlik, nutq o‘stirish metodlari, nutq vositalari.*

ABSTRACT

This article is devoted to the development of speech in children of preschool age through fiction. The article focuses on the unique methodological possibilities of developing the speech of older children of preschool age, the means, methods and methods of developing speech through fiction.

Keywords: *Child, development, fiction, communicativeness, speech development methods, speech tools.*

KIRISH

Bugungi kunda mamlakatimizda ertangi kun egalari bo‘lmish yosh avlod ta‘lim-tarbiyasiga nihoyatda katta ahamiyat berilmoqda.

“Yoshlar bilan ishlash masalalari alohida e‘tiborni talab qiladi va bu mamlakatimizning istiqboli bo‘lgan yosh avlodlarimiz qanday tarbiya topishiga, qanday ma‘naviy fazilatlar egasi bo‘lishiga, qanday oliy maqsadlarga xizmat qilishiga bog‘liq ekanligini hamisha yodda tutishimiz kerak”⁵ –degan edi yurtboshimiz Sh.M.Mirziyoyev.

Binobarin, tili ravon, nutqi toza, mustaqil fikr yuritadigan avlodni tarbiyalash davrimizning dolzarb muammolaridandir.

Til va nutq inson aqliy rivojlanishining turli yo‘nalishlari - fikrlash, tasavvur, xotira, hissiyotlar bilan bog‘langan. Bola og‘zaki tilni faol o‘zlashtirish davrida ya‘ni

⁵ <https://uwed.uz/uz/pages/president-report>

maktabgacha yosh davrida uning nutqni rivojlantirish maktabda muvaffaqiyatli o‘qish uchun asos yaratadi.

Shuning uchun bugungi kunda maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalar nutqini rivojlantirish masalasi o‘z dolzarbligiga egadir.

Maktabgacha yoshda bolalar nutqini rivojlantirishni badiiy adabiyotlarsiz tasavvur etib bo‘lmaydi. Badiiy adabiyotlar bola nutqni rivojlantirishning asosiy sharti sifatida muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Maktabgacha ta’lim tashkilotlarida katta guruh bolalari bilan nutq o‘stirish ishlari turli xil shakllarda olib boriladi. Badiiy adabiyotlardan foydalangan holda olib boriladigan nutq o‘stirish jarayonlarini ham turli xil shakllarda tashkil etish mumkin. Mshag‘ulotlarning turli shakllarda tashkil etilishi pedagogik jarayon samaradorligiga erishishga yordam beradi.

Maktabgacha ta’lim tashkilotlarida bolalarda badiiy adabiyot orqali nutq o‘stirish shakllari:

- mashg‘ulotlar;
- sayrlar;
- bayram ertaliklari.

Maktabgacha katta yoshdagi bolalarda badiiy adabiyot orqali nutqni o‘stirishning mashg‘ulot shakliga nutq o‘stirish va badiiy adabiyotlar bilan tanishtirish mashg‘ulotlari misol bo‘ladi. Bunda davlat dasturi asosida rejalashtirilgan oy va hafta mavzularidan kelib chiqib tanlangan badiiy asarlar, ertak, hikoya va she’rlar mashg‘ulotlar davomida o‘rgatiladi va ular orqali bolalar rivojlanishiga qo‘yiladigan davlat talablariga asoslangan holda nutqini rovojlantirish ishlari olib boriladi.

Maqsadli sayr va sayohatlarda badiiy adabiyotlar foydalanish orqali nutqni rivojlantirish ishlarini olib borish mumkin. Bunda, aholi yashaydigan uylar, magazin-do‘kon, mehnat qahramoniga o‘rnatilgan yodgorlik (sharoitga qarab boshqa yodgorliklar), xiyobonlarga yoki maktabgacha ta’lim tashkilotining o‘zida oshxonaga, tashkilot hovlisiga, boshqa guruh xonalari va hokazolarga sayohat uyishtirish mumkin. Sayrlar davomida sayrga borilgan joy, kuzatilayotgan predmet va shaxslarga taalluqli she’r, ertak va hikoyalar bolalarga o‘rgatiladi. Bundan tashqari sayrlar davomida bolalarga notanish bo‘lgan so‘zlar ham o‘rgatib borilib ularning lug‘at boyligi oshiriladi.

Maktabgacha ta’lim tashkilotlarida bolalarda badiiy adabiyot orqali nutq o‘stirish usullari:

- bolalarga she’rni yod oldirish;

- maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotida kitob burchagi tashkil etish;
- mashg'ulotdan tashqari vaqtda badiiy adabiyotdan foydalanish;
- badiiy asarlarni sahnalashtirish;

Bolalarga she'rni yod oldirish. Maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotida bolalarga she'r yodlatishning asosiy maqsadi va ahamiyati ularda she'riyatga bo'lgan muhabbatni, badiiy didni tarbiyalash, poeziyaning eng yaxshi namunalarini idrok etishni shakllantirishdir. Shuningdek, bolalarga estetik tarbiya berishda ham she'r yod oldirishning ahamiyati benihoya kattadir. Bolalarga yod oldirilishi lozim bo'lgan she'rlarning ro'yxati berilgan. Bu she'rlar bolalar hayotidan olingan bo'lib ular quvnoq o'yinlar, o'yinchoqlar, uy hayvonlari, tabiat to'g'risidagi she'rlardir.

She'r yod oldirishda tarbiyachi oldida bir qancha vazifalar turadi:

1. O'qilgan she'rni hamma bolalar esda saqlab qolishlariga erishish.
2. Bolalarda she'rga (poeziyaga) nisbatan qiziqish uyg'otish va mustahkamlash.
3. She'r mazmunini va undagi ayrim qiyin so'zlarning ma'nosini tushunib olishlariga yordam berish.
4. Tinglovchilar oldida she'rni ifodali aytib berishga o'rgatish. Bu vazifalarning barchasi bir vaqtda amalga oshiriladi.

Yodlatish uchun she'r tanlashda dastur vazifalariga, bolalarning yosh va psixologik xususiyatlariga, esda saqlash qobiliyatlariga e'tibor berish kerak. Yodlatish uchun she'r tanlashda shuni hisobga olish kerakki, she'r hajm jihatidan uncha katta bo'lmasligi, kichik guruhlarda 1 banddan oshmasligi, o'rta guruhda 2 band, katta guruhlarda 3-4 banddan oshmasligi kerak. Bolalar bir oy ichida kuni bilan 1-2 ta she'rni yod oladilar. Ba'zilarini mashg'ulotdan tashqari vaqtda (sayrda, o'yin jarayonida) beixtiyor eslab qoladilar. Tarbiyachi bolalar bilan she'r yod oldirish mashg'ulotini tashkil etishdan avval guruhdagi bolalarning qaysisi tez, qaysi birlari sekin, qaysilari puxta, qaysilari yod olishlarini aniqlab olishi kerak.

Katta guruhda mavzusi jihatdan turli xildagi: Ona -Vatan, tabiat, bayramlar, kishilarning mehnatlari, bolalar hayoti, o'simlik va hayvonot dunyosi va boshqalar haqidagi she'rlar yod oldiriladi. Bu guruhda tarbiyachining vazifasi faqat bolalarning she'rni yod olishlariga yordam berishgina emas, balki uni emotsional tarzda idrok qilishlariga erishish hamdir. Bolalarni she'rni ifodali aytib berishga o'rgatishga alohida ahamiyat berish lozim. Tarbiyachi suhbat vaqtida bolalarga bayramlar haqidagi she'rlarni sevinch ifodasi bilan, kuz haqidagi she'rlarni esa biroz g'amgin ohangda aytilish sabablarini tushuntiradi. She'rni nutq o'stirishga doir bir necha mashg'ulotlarning ikkinchi qismida, ertalabki va kechki soatlarda takrorlash rejalashtiriladi.

Maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotida kitob burchagi tashkil etish. Bolalarning kitobga bo'lgan qiziqishlarini va undan foydalanishning eng oddiy malakalarini (kitobdagi rasmlarni ko'rib chiqish) tarbiyalash maqsadida maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotining har bir guruhida kitob burchagi tashkil etiladi. Kitob burchagi uchun yorug' va qulay joy tanlanadi. Shuning uchun kitob burchagiga stol lampasini qo'ygan ma'qul. Katta guruhlarda esa kitob javonida tashkil etgan ma'qul. Chunki bu guruhda kitob boshqa guruhlarga nisbatan ancha ko'p bo'ladi. Kitob burchagi o'zining tashqi ko'rinishi bilan bolalarni o'ziga jalb qilishi kerak. Kitob burchagiga bolalar hayotidan, ertaklardan olingan rasmlardan osib qo'yish mumkin. Katta va maktabga tayyorlov guruhlarda esa shoir va yozuvchilarning, masalan, Zulfiya, Q.Muhammadiy, E.Vohidov, P.Mo'min, A.Oripov va h.k.larning portretlarini osib qo'yish mumkin. Bu adiblar bilan ularning yozgan asarlari haqida ularning kitoblarini bolalarga o'qib berayotgan vaqtda tanishtirib boradi. Har bir guruh uchun dastur asosida kitoblar tanlanadi. Qo'shimcha adabiyotlar ham tarbiyachi tomonidan tanlanib, kitob javonida saqlanadi.

Hamma guruhlardagi kitob burchaklarida har qaysisida 8-10 ta rasm yoki fotosuratlar solingan bir necha papka hamda bolalar chizgan rasmlar solingan bir necha papka bo'lishi kerak. Papkalarga undagi materiallarga tegishli illustratsiyalar yoki manzaralar tasviri solib qo'yilgan bo'ladi. Bolalar rasmlarni ko'zdan kechirib bo'lganlaridan keyin ularni kerakli papkalarga joylashtiradilar.

Mashg'ulotdan tashqari vaqtda badiiy adabiyotdan foydalanish. Mashg'ulotdan tashqari vaqtda badiiy adabiyotdan foydalanishga turli yosh guruhlarda tashkil etilgan kitob burchagida ishlash, bolalar uchun mo'ljallangan badiiy asarlarni sahnalashtirish, ya'ni qo'g'irchoq teatri, soya teatri (ko'lanka), stol teatri, diafilmlar namoyish etish, radio va teleeshittirishlar tashkil etish kiradi. Tarbiyachi mashg'ulotdan tashqari qulay vaqtda bolalarni kitob burchagidagi kitoblar bilan tanishtiradi, kitobdagi rasmlarni ko'rsatib, u haqida suhbat o'tkazadi, asarlarni o'qib yoki hikoya qilib beradi, mualliflar bilan tanishtiradi, bolalarga oldingi mashg'ulotlardan tanish bo'lgan, shuningdek, dasturga kiritilmagan asarlarni takror o'qib berish mumkin. Mashg'ulotdan tashqari vaqtda tabiat haqidagi asarlarni, lirik she'rlarni, matal va qochirimlar, topishmoqlar, sanamalar va hokazolarni aytib berish bolalarning his - tuyg'ulariga katta ta'sir etadi. Kutubxonaga, kitob do'koniga sayohatlar tashkil etiladi. Yilning turli fasllarida tabiat qo'yniga sayohatlar uyushtirish jarayonida bahor, yoz, kuz, qish haqidagi she'rlar aytib beriladi, hikoyalar, ertaklar o'qib beriladi.

Shuningdek, mashg'ulotdan tashqari vaqtda bolalar uchun tarbiya vositasi bo'lgan materiallardan, topishmoqlardan keng foydalaniladi. Bolalarning tanish asarlar haqidagi bilimlarini tarbiyachi tomonidan tashkil etilgan o'yinlarda mustahkamlash

mumkin. Masalan, tarbiyachi qo'g'irchoqlar uchun ertalik tashkil qilishni bolalarga taklif etadi. Bu ertalikda bolalar tanish ertaklarni qo'g'irchoqlarga so'zlab berishadi.

Biz maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotlarida badiiy adabiyotlar orqali katta maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalar nutqini o'stirish jarayonlarida foydalanish uchun quyidagi metodlarni taklif etdik. Yuqoridagi usul va vositalardan foydalangan holda ularni tajriba sinovimizda qo'lladik.

- Mnemonik jadvallardan foydalanish;
- Flanelegraflardan foydalanish;
- Adabiy viktorinalar o'tkazish.

Mnemonik jadvalning mazmuni bu she'r syujetining asosiy bo'g'inlarini ajratib ko'rsatish orqali she'riy bandlarning tasviri, ertak qahramonlari, tabiat hodisalari, ba'zi harakatlar va boshqalarning grafik yoki qisman grafik tasviri bolalarga ketma-ket ko'rsatish orqali suratli jadval asosida she'rni yod oldirishdir. Asosiysi, shartli ravishda suratli jadval bolalar uchun tushunarli bo'lishi kerak. She'rlarni yod oldirish uchun mnemonik jadvallar ishlab chiqiladi. Ushbu rasmlarni yaratish uchun badiiy qobiliyat talab qilinmaydi, har qanday tarbiyachi tanlangan she'rga ob'ektlar va ob'ektlarning o'xshash ramziy tasvirlarini chizishi yoki kompyuterdan suratlarni chiqarish imkoniyatiga ega. Bu esa har bir tarbiyachiga faoliyati davomida bu usulni qo'llash imkoniyatini beradi

Flanelegraf faoliyat va o'yinlarni rivojlantirish uchun juda foydali qurilma hisoblanaadi. U maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotlarida o'quv ko'rgazmali qurol sifatida qo'llaniladi. Odatda, flanelegraf mayin yuzasiga ega bo'lgan tekislikdan iborat bo'ladi. Tekis yuzaga ega bo'lgan flanelegrafda sahnalashtirilishi ko'zda tutilgan badiiy asar yoritiladi. Unga karton shakllaridan tayyorlangan badiiy asar qahramonlari va voqea elementlari yopishtiriladi va hikoya sahnalashtiriladi.

Adabiy viktorinalar o'tkazishdan asosiy maqsad, bolalarning badiiy asarlarga bo'lgan qiziqishlarini mustahkamlash, ilgari tanish bo'lgan badiiy asar janrlarini eslashga yordamlashish, bolalar nutqini mashqlantirish, esda saqlab qolgan parchalarni aytish, yangi so'zlardan foydalanishga o'rgatishdir. Adabiy viktorinalar o'rta va katta guruhlarda tashkil etiladi. Viktorinani musobaqa tarzida bir guruhni ikkita komandaga ajratish yoki ikkita bir xil guruhlar bilan (musobaqa uyushtirish) o'tkazish mumkin.

Katta guruh bolalari badiiy asarlar mazmunining ayrim xususiyatlarini, mazmunining ifodaligini chuqurroq tushunib olish qobiliyatiga ega bo'ladi. Shuning uchun maktabgacha katta yoshdagi bolalar nutqini o'stirishda badiiy adabiyotlardan foydalanish jarayonlarida turli usullar qo'llash va vazifalarni bajarish taqazo etiladi.

Har bir foydalanadigan usullarimiz bolalar nutqini ma'lum bir jihatini o'stirishga xizmat qiladi.

ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI VA METODOLOGIYA

Maktabgacha ta’lim tashkilotlarida bolalar nutqini rivojlantirish va ularda badiiy adabiyotlar foydalanish borasida chet ellik olimlardan G. L. Rozengart-Pupko, F.I.Fradkina, G.M.Lyamina, L.S.Vigotskiylarning fikrlari va ilmiy izlanishlaridan foydalanildi.

Mustaqil davlatlar hamdo‘stligi olimlaridan E.A.Flerina, O.I.Konina, A.M.Borodich, M.M.Alekseyeva, V.I.Yashina, A.G.Arushanova, V.Ashikova, G.N.Bavikina, M.M Tuleykina, L.D Korotkova kabi olimlarning bolalar nutqini rivojlantirish va o‘stirish to‘g‘risidagi ilmiy izlanishlari tadqiqot ishimiz uchun metodologik asos bo‘lib xizmat qildi.

Respublikamiz ilm ahllaridan F.R.Qodirova, R.M.Qodirova, D.R.Babayeva, Q.Shodiyevalarning bolalar nutqini rivojlantirish borasidagi ishlaridan foydalanildi.

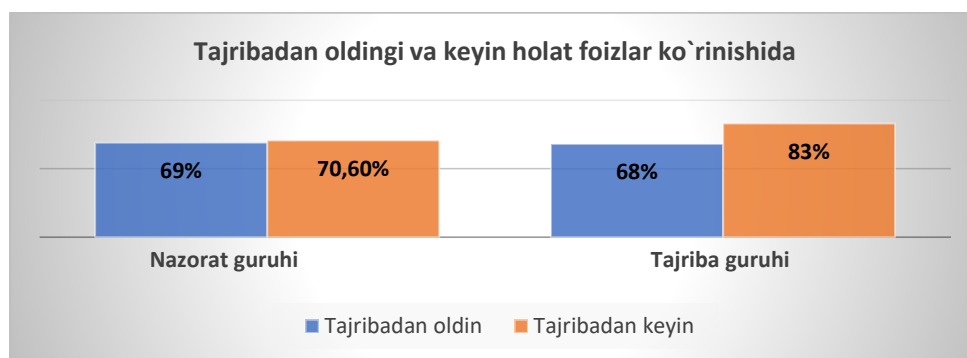
NATIJALAR

Biz taklif etgan metodlarimiz samaradorligini aniqlash maqsadida tajriba ishlari olib bordik. MTT dan nazorat va tajriba guruhleri tanlab olib, dastavval har bir tarbiyalanuvchilari nutqini qay darajada ekanligini tahlil qilish uchun maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalar rivojlanishiga qo‘yiladigan davlat talablaridagi nutq, muloqot, o‘qish va yozish malakalari sohasining nutq va til kichik sohasi talablari bo‘yicha tahlil qildik.

Tahlildan so‘ng nazorat guruhlarida faoliyatlar odatiy avvalgi holatida ya’ni tarbiyachi-pedagoglarning odatiy qo‘llaydigan metod va usullaridan foydalanilgan holatda olib borildi, tajriba guruhida esa biz taklif qilgan metodlar qo‘llanildi. Tajribadan so‘ng natijalarni qayta oldik va tahlil qildik.

1-jadval

Holat	Guruh	Nazorat	Tajriba
Tajribadan oldin		69%	68%
Tajribadan keyin		70.60%	83%



1-diagramma

MUHOKAMA

Olib boradigan bu ishlarimiz natijasida bolalarning nafaqat nutqini o‘stishga balki ularda kitobxonlikka qiziqishni uyg‘otish, ma’naviy yuksalishiga yo‘l ochib berish imkoniyatiga ega bo‘lishimiz mumkin.

Adabiy asar tayyor lingvistik shakllarni, tasvirning og‘zaki xususiyatlarini, bola bilan ishlaydigan ta’riflarni beradi. Kichkina bola maktabgacha ham grammatik qoidalarni o‘zlashtirmasdan oq, badiiy so‘z yordamida tilning grammatik me‘yorlarini uning so‘z boyligi bilan birlikda amalda o‘zlashtiradi. Badiiy asarlar bolalarga atrof olamdagi barcha narsalarni ochib beradi. Tilning bitmas tuganmas boyligini ko‘rsatadi va ushbu boylıkdan kundalik muloqotda mustaqil ravishda foydalanishga o‘rgatadi. Og‘zaki ijodkorlik, nutqdagi aniqlik, mantiq va kommunikativlik fazilatlarini shakllantirishga xizmat qiladi. Kitobdan bola ko‘plab yangi so‘zlarni, majoziy iboralarni o‘rganadi, uning nutqi hissiy va she‘riy lug‘at bilan boyitiladi. Adabiyot bolalarga o‘zlari eshitgan narsaga munosabatini taqqoslash, metafora va boshqa majoziy ifoda vositalaridan foydalangan holda ifoda etishga yordam beradi. Badiiy adabiyotni o‘qish va hikoya qilish metodikasi adabiy materialning mazmuniga va bolalarning yoshiga bog‘liq bo‘ladi.

XULOSA

Badiiy adabiyotlardan foydalanish holda nutq o‘stirish faoliyatlarini tashkil etishda turli xil metodlardan foydalanish qisqa vaqt ichida ish samaradorligi oshishi va natijalarning keskin o‘zgarishiga sabab bo‘ladi. Eng asosiysi bolalarda faoliyatga nisbatan qiziqishning oshganini ko‘rishimiz mumkin.

Biz taklif etgan metodlar, ya’ni bolalarga badiiy adabiyot janrlaridan bir hisoblangan she‘rlarni yod oldirishda odatiy taktotlatish usulidan emas balki mnemonik jadvallardan foydalangan holatda she‘rlarni yod oldirishni qo‘llash, badiiy asar haqidagi tushunchalarini mustahkamlash, bolalar nutqini mashqlantirish, savol-javoblar orqali o‘ganilgan badiiy asarlarni takrorlash uchun adabiy viktorinalar o‘tkazish, doimiy mashg‘ulotlar jarayonida yoki bayram ertalıkları uchun sahnalashtirish ko‘nikmalarini shakllantirish uchun flanelegraflardan foydalanib ertak yoki hikoyalarni sahnalashtirish bolalar uchun yangilik bo‘ldi. Ularda ushbu metodlarni katta qiziqish bilan bajarishga va badiiy asarlarni ixtiyoriy ravishda o‘zlashtirishlariga sabab bo‘ldi.

Bundan tashqari tarbiyachi-pedagoglarimiz ham faoliyatlari davomida badiiy adabiyotlardan foydalanishlari bolalar nutqini rivojlantirish uchun katta ahamiyatga ega ekanligini bilib olishdi.

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DİSFEMİZMLARNING TILSHUNOSLIKDA TUTGAN O‘RNI

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Annotatsiya: Quyidagi maqolada disfemizm atamasining lug‘aviy ma‘nosi va kelib chiqishi, tilshunoslarning unga bergan ta‘riflari, uning nutqda yuzaga kelishiga sabab bo‘luvchi omillar, disfemistik atamalarning paydo bo‘lishi, disfemizatsiya hodisasi, hamda disfemizmlarning ingliz tilida tasniflanishi va misollar keltirib o‘tilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: evfemizm, denotat, muloqot xulqi, disfemizm, disfemizatsiya, kommunikativ maqsad.

Abstract: In the article, the dictionary meaning of the term dysphemism, the definitions given to it by linguists, the factors causing its occurrence in speech, the emergence of dysphemistic terms, the phenomenon of dysphemization, and the classification of dysphemisms in English and examples are given.

Key words: euphemism, denotation, communicative behavior, dysphemism, dysphemization, communicative purpose.

Аннотация: В статье приведены словарное значение термина дисфемизм, определения, данные ему лингвистами, факторы, вызывающие его появление в речи, появление дисфемистических терминов, явление дисфемизации, а также классификация дисфемизмов в английском языке и примеры. .

Ключевые слова: эвфемизм, денотат, коммуникативное поведение, дисфемизм, дисфемизация, коммуникативная цель.

Jamiyat barpo qilingandan buyon insoniyat o‘sha jamiyatning madaniy muloqot me‘yorlari ustida izlanib kelmoqda. Ana shunday me‘yorlar ichida muloqot xulqi masalasi markaziy o‘rinda turadi. Muayyan millat vakillari muloqot xulqi haqida so‘z borganda evfemizmga to‘xtalib o‘tiladi. Ammo evfemizmning aksi bo‘lgan disfemizm qadimdan mavjud bo‘lgan bo‘lishiga qaramasdan evfemizmdan farqli o‘laroq kam o‘rganilgan. Bunga sabab esa yuqorida aytib o‘tilgan madaniy muloqot me‘yorlarini

izlashdadir. Chunki ular badiiy adabiyotda, madaniy muloqot muhitida odob nuqtai nazaridan berilishi mumkin bo'lmagan birlik sifatida qarab kelingan. Odatda tishunoslikka oid lug'atlarda disfemizm xususida alohida to'xtalib o'tilmay unga evfemizm bo'limida yo'l-yo'lakay izoh berib ketilgan.

«Disfemizm» atamasini izohlash uchun leksikografik [manbalarga murojaat](#) qilamiz:

Merriam-Webster lug'atida disfemizmga quyidagicha ta'rif berilgan: nomaqbul, haqoratli yoki kamsituvchi iborani maqbul yoki haqoratli so'z bilan almashtirish

shuningdek: shunday almashtirilgan ifoda⁶. Va bu lug'atda "ager" so'zini ya'ni yoshi qari insonga nisbatan biroz qo'polroq holatda ishlatilishini misol qilib keltirishimiz mumkin.

T.V. Matveeva o'z maqolasida disfemizm to'g'risida kengaytirilgan ta'rifni beradi: disfemizm – «emotsional holatni qo'pol ravishda bildirish, stilistik jihatdan neytral so'z yoki iborani qo'pol so'z, ibora bilan almashtirish». Muloqot jarayonida so'zlovchi o'z suhbatdoshini kamsitish, tahqirlash, obro'sizlantirishni maqsad qiladi. [Bunda nutq qoidalari buziladi](#), munosabatlarda beadablik, hayosizlik kuzatiladi [Matveeva, 2010:95].

Bu ta'riflardan kelib chiqib shuni aytish mumkinki, har bir disfemizm uchun stilistik jihatdan uning neytral sinonimi mavjud. Biroq olim L.V. Poroxnitskaya o'z maqolasida bu neytral so'zni [har doim ham evfemizm](#), disfemizm, ortofemizmdan chegaralab bo'lmashligini ta'kidlaydi [Poroxnitskaya, 2013:143]. Disfemizmni siyosat sohasida tadqiq qilgan olim T.N. Abakova disfemizatsiyani istalgan pragmatik effektga erishish [va auditoriyaga maqsadli](#) ta'sir qilish uchun ishlatilishi mumkin bo'lgan taktik til vositasi sifatida tushunish mumkin degan xulosaga keladi [Abakova, 2013:27].

Dastlab Yevropa tilshunoslari e'tiborini tortgan ayni hodisa Vidlak, Jelvis, Katsev Sheygal, Allen Giezek kabi olimlarning ishlarida o'z aksini topgan. Ularning ta'kidlashicha disfemizmlarning evfemizmlar bilan o'xshash tomonlari shundaki u denotatga ma'lum konotativ ma'no yuklaydi, til sathida sinonimik qatorni tashkil etadi, evfemizm bilan birdek qadimiy jarayon hamda nutqiy hodisa sifatida qaraladi.

Disfemizm ikkinchi jahon urushidan keyingi yillarda turli illatlar: giyohvandlik, foxishabozlik, o'g'rilik, yetimlik avj olgach, evfemik birliklar qatorida nutq sathida yetarli darajada o'z o'rniga ega bo'la boshladi va tilshunoslik tadqiq manbaiga aylandi.

D. Lourens va bosha tadqiqotchilar tomonidan so'z erkinligi va ochiqligi yoqlanar ekan, ularning foydali tomonlari ta'kidlanadi. Masalan noxush tushuncha qanchalik

⁶ "Dysphemism." Merriam-Webster.com Dictionary, Merriam-Webster, <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/dysphemism>. Accessed 27 Apr. 2023.

berkitilsa, shunchalik qiziqarli bo'lishi, yomonlikni taqiqlagan sayin unga e'tibor kuchayishi va samarasi teskari bo'lishi mumkinligi e'tirof etilgan. Bu esa o'z-o'zidan ma'lum ma'noda evfemizatsiyaning qisqarishiga olib keladi. Shuning uchun ham so'nggi yillarda disfemizm mavzusi yuzasidan Yevropa mamlakatlari tadqiqotchilari tomonidan bir nechta ishlar olib borilayotgani ko'zga tashlanadi. Jumladan, a. N Rezanova ingliz tili disfemizmlarini o'rganar ekan, disfemizm tarixi, badiiy nutqdagi vazifalari leksik-semantik tahlili va tasnifini amalga oshiradi. Disfemizmga ham asosan nutqda ro'y beradigan nolisoniy omil sifatida qarash lozimligi, u denotat salbiy ta'sirining kuchayishi ekanligi e'tirof etiladi: "disfemizm- denotatni (tahqirlovchi u yoki bu tarzda ottenkali) salbiy bo'yoqdor so'z bilan ifodalashdir".

Disfemizatsiya til birliklarining pragmatik ma'nosi bo'lib, u evfemizatsiyaga zid turadi. Buning sababi shundaki disfemizatsiya hodisaning ba'zan ijtimoiy, ba'zan

esa individual streotiplar bilan bog'lanishidir. Disfemizatsiya leksemalarning nutqiy qo'llanish differensiyasini ham keltirib chiqaradi. Bu esa o'z navbatida kontekstual ma'nodoshlik qatorini boyishini ham ta'minlaydi. Disfemizm tasnifi tilshunosik sohasida ayrim ishlardagina amalga oshirilgan. Masalan, ingliz tilida leksik-semantik jihatdan quyidagicha tasnif qilinadi:

- O'lim, kasallik, jismoniy va ma'naviy nuqsonlarni bildirib keluvchi disfemizmlar;
- Keng doiradagi jinoiy guruhlar bilan bog'liq disfemizmlar,
- Inson nuqsonlari bilan bog'liq disfemizmlar;
- Millatga mansub disfemik nomlar;
- Alloh, iblis (shayton), cherkov marosimlari bilan bog'liq disfemizmlar⁷.

Quyida ingliz tilidagi ayrim disfemizmlarda misollar keltirib o'tamiz:

Bleeding –heart- ijtimoiy ko'mak beruvchi;

Do-gooder- hayvonlar va insonlarga mehribonli qiluvchi, yordam beruvchi shaxs;

Loser-shaxsiy kasbi va puli bo'lmagan shaxs

Overthink-chuqur o'ylamoq;

Primitive- G'arb mamlakatida istiqomat qilmaydigan shaxs

Slum-qashshoq aholi yashaydigan hudud

Subversive- hukumatni yoki siyosiy tuzumni ag'darish harakat qiluvchi.

Demak, disfemizm yagona shaklni qabul qilmaydi, faqatgina odobdan tashqari, vulgar, axloqsiz so'zlar bilangina chegaralanib qolmaydi. Ya'ni disfemizmni qo'pol, dag'al, vulgar nutqning, o'zida noxushlikni ifodalaydigan so'z va iboralarning mahsuli deb qarash noto'g'ri bo'ladi. Kontekst(matn) orqali disfemizmni belgilash maqsadga muvofiq bo'ladi. Misol uchun bir so'zni qat'iy disfemik so'z deb oladigan bo'lsak, bu barcha kontekstual holatlarda o'zini oqlamasligi mumkin.

⁷ Кодирова Х.Б. Дисфемизмларнинг ўрганилиш тарихи ва таснифи // ЎТА, № 1 – Т., 2011. – Б. 115

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WATER SHORTAGE IN AFRICA

Researchers: **Farmonova Maftuna**
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ABSTRACT

The problem of water scarcity has cast a shadow over the wellbeing of humans. According to estimates, in 2016, nearly 4 billion people – equivalent to two-thirds of the global population – experience severe water scarcity for a prolonged period of time. If the situation doesn't improve, 700 million people worldwide could be displaced by intense water scarcity by 2030. Water scarcity remains a critical challenge in many regions across Africa, posing significant threats to both human well-being and environmental sustainability. Africa, in particular, is facing severe water scarcity and the situation is worsening day by day. Resolute and substantial action is needed to address the issue. In this article we will consider the causes and consequences of the problem of shortage of water. This article embarks on a thorough examination of the intricate tapestry of water scarcity in Africa current challenges, and potential pathways to sustainable solutions.

KEY WORDS: *water shortage, Africa, water stress, water crisis, water management, infrastructure, agriculture, economic impact, climate change.*

INTRODUCTION **Water scarcity** (closely related to **water stress** or **water crisis**) is the lack of fresh water resources to meet the standard water demand. There are two types of water scarcity namely *physical* and *economic water scarcity* Physical water scarcity is where there is not enough water to meet all demands, including that needed for ecosystems to function. Arid areas for example Central Asia, West Asia, and North Africa often experience physical water scarcity. Economic water scarcity on the other hand, is the result of lack of investment in infrastructure or technology to draw water from rivers, aquifers, or other water sources. It also results from weak human capacity to meet water demand. Much of Sub Sahara Africa experiences economic water scarcity. Water scarcity, a looming crisis in Africa, is not merely an environmental concern but a complex challenge with profound socio-economic ramifications. In the vast expanse of Africa, a continent renowned for its diverse landscapes and rich cultural tapestry, a silent crisis looms—one that transcends geographical boundaries and permeates the very essence of daily life. The specter of water scarcity casts a long shadow over communities, challenging the continent's

ability to sustain its burgeoning population and impeding progress on multiple fronts. In this exploration, we delve into the intricate dynamics of water shortage in Africa, seeking to unravel the complexities that underlie this pressing issue. From the arid landscapes of the Sahel to the bustling urban centers, the scarcity of this life-sustaining resource poses a formidable challenge, demanding not only immediate attention but also innovative and sustainable solutions. As we navigate the depths of this crisis, we uncover the interplay of climate, demographics, infrastructure, and governance, each contributing to the intricate mosaic of water scarcity that Africa confronts. This article serves as a call to action, inviting readers to traverse the diverse terrain of challenges and opportunities, and to collectively engage in the pursuit of a water-secure future for Africa.

METHODOLOGY The problem of water scarcity in Africa is not only a pressing one but it is also getting worse day by day. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), water scarcity affects 1 in 3 people in the African Region and the situation is deteriorating because of factors such as population growth and urbanisation but also climate change. Local communities are taking adaptation action. Many opt for drought-tolerant crops instead of crops that require large amounts of water, a strategy to mitigate both water scarcity and food insecurity. Conservation or regenerative agriculture is also introduced to help infiltration and soil moisture retention through mulching and no-tillage approaches. Countries such as Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Ethiopia have all adopted such techniques in recent years. Several governments are also taking steps to tackle water scarcity across the continent. For example, the government of Namibia financed the construction of a urban wastewater management in the capital Windhoek, significantly improving the management of water resources and thus lowering the risk of water scarcity. International organisations also lend a helping hand in times of water scarcity. In recent years, the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) promoted several initiatives and implemented innovative financing model to alleviate this pressing issue. In regions in eastern and southern Africa, UNICEF is cooperating with the European Investment Bank (EIB), the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA) and other international agencies and organisations to evaluate and implement bankable projects in a blended financing mode, particularly targeting the urban areas. For example, the European Union donated €19 million for the construction of water supply systems in the Eswatini's cities of Siphofaneni, Somntongo, and Matsanjeni. Similarly, the DBSA contributed about €150 million to the construction of the Lomahasha Water Supply. Booster pumping stations as well as reinforced concrete reservoirs are also constructed with the support of international actors.

RESULTS Factors contributing to water shortage:

Climate Change Impact: Changing climatic patterns, including prolonged droughts and erratic rainfall, contribute to water scarcity in many African countries, affecting water availability for agriculture, industry, and households.

Population Growth: Rapid population growth in Africa puts increased pressure on water resources. The demand for water for agriculture, drinking, and sanitation is rising, leading to over-extraction of available water sources.

Infrastructure Challenges: Inadequate infrastructure for water storage, treatment, and distribution hinders efficient water management. Many areas lack proper facilities, leading to water losses and limited access.

Political and Economic Factors: Political instability and economic challenges in some African nations impede the development and maintenance of water infrastructure, further aggravating water scarcity issues.

Poor Water Management Practices: Inefficient water use and management practices contribute to the depletion of water sources. Agricultural practices, in particular, often lack sustainable water conservation methods.

Pollution: Water pollution from industrial discharge, agricultural runoff, and inadequate sanitation systems degrades water quality, making it unsafe for consumption and exacerbating the scarcity problem.

Conflict Over Water Resources: Competition and disputes over limited water resources can lead to conflicts between communities or even nations, further complicating efforts to address water scarcity.

Limited Access to Clean Water: A significant portion of the African population lacks access to safe and clean drinking water, leading to health issues and reinforcing the cycle of poverty.

Need for Sustainable Solutions: Addressing water scarcity in Africa requires the implementation of sustainable water management practices, investment in infrastructure, and international cooperation to tackle regional challenges.

DISCUSSION

Impact on Agriculture: Water scarcity in Africa has severe consequences for agriculture, affecting crop yields and livestock. This, in turn, undermines food security and exacerbates poverty levels. The new blue and green water paradigm: Breaking new ground for water resources planning and management.

Health Risks: Limited access to clean water results in inadequate sanitation and hygiene, leading to waterborne diseases. The lack of proper water supply and sanitation contributes to high mortality rates, especially among children. Burden of disease from

inadequate water, sanitation and hygiene for selected adverse health outcomes: An updated analysis with a focus on low-and middle-income countries.

Economic Impacts: Water scarcity hampers economic development by limiting opportunities for agriculture, industry, and energy production. This creates a cycle of poverty, as communities struggle to sustain livelihoods in the face of water shortages. **High and Dry: Climate Change, Water, and the Economy).** **Migration and Displacement:** Water scarcity contributes to population displacement as communities search for areas with better water availability. This can lead to conflicts over resources and create challenges for both displaced and host communities. **Human mobility in response to rainfed agricultural failure in the Nile basin: A case study in south Kordofan, Sudan.**

Environmental Degradation: Water scarcity often leads to over-extraction of available water sources, causing ecological imbalances and habitat destruction. This, in turn, affects biodiversity and the overall health of ecosystems. **Global threats to human water security and river biodiversity.**

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the water shortage crisis in Africa is a pressing issue that demands immediate attention and concerted efforts on local, regional, and global scales. Sustainable solutions, community involvement, and innovative technologies are essential to mitigate the impact of water scarcity on the continent. As we confront the challenges ahead, fostering collaboration, promoting responsible water management practices, and addressing the root causes of the problem are crucial steps towards ensuring a water-secure future for Africa.

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AESTHETIC EDUCATION OF THE FUTURE SPECIALIST IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS BASED ON THE TOOLS OF APPLIED FOLK ART

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Abstract. *The article examines the essence of the category of aesthetic subjective position of a person, the general teacher as an integral part of his aesthetic culture, the main conditions of its formation are considered, the system of development of aesthetic culture in the university, in which the subjective position is developed.*

Key words: *aesthetic culture, aesthetic taste, aesthetic feelings, activity, specialist, student, art, personality, self-awareness, activity, personality, future specialist, aesthetic development, aesthetic education, pedagogue, professional activity, teacher, modern pedagogy.*

Nowadays, it is necessary to improve the system of development with the help of folk art, i.e. folk art of Khorezm, for the aesthetic education of the future specialist. The structure and content of this system not only helps the student's personality to have an aesthetic appearance, but also develops knowledge, skills and abilities, as well as self-awareness, own cultural orientations, needs, and cultural professional skills. At the conceptual stage of this system, a hypothesis is built: the aesthetic education of the personality of the future teacher assumes the existence of a certain structure as a complex education, for example, physical characteristics, personal aesthetic position, aesthetic knowledge develops in the process of mastering art. Aesthetic changes that occur in the personality of a future specialist: tastes, needs, opinions, feelings are carried out depending on the motivation of mastering art, its importance as a means of personal and professional development, the method of opening the inner world of the student. If the folk art of Khorezm is introduced as a means of developing students' aesthetic education, all the activities carried out during the educational process will be carried out in order to develop the aesthetic culture of the person:

- introducing the student to the world of art, that is, viewing and analyzing his unique works in museums and exhibition halls, which are an integral part of educational activities;

- feelings, thinking, perception and understanding of the artistic-aesthetic expressiveness of art, its language;

-is distinguished by a systematic approach, consistent development, accumulation of aesthetic experience in the perception of works of art;

It encourages students to think aesthetically, to communicate on the topics they see and hear. Development of the high demands of art forms one of the most subjective qualities of a person: aesthetic taste, that is, the ability to perceive and evaluate beauty. The above stages of mastering art S.L. Rubinstein, this is manifested through the need and ability of self-fulfillment. According to his theory, the main methodological idea for the humanities is the idea of ontology, in which the subject is "the center of the reconstruction of existence " is imagined as [1].

When considering the aesthetic subjective position, it is appropriate to refer to the understanding of the subjective position by a number of researchers:

- denoting the integration of a person's relationship in any matter important to him (V.I. Myasishchev) [2];

- a complex integrative feature that reflects an actively chosen, actively responsible transformative attitude of a person to himself and his activities, to the whole world (G.I. Aksenova) [3];

- the position of the subject in creative activity and the systematic relationship of internal mental elements that allow a person to creatively interact with the external and internal environment (A.S. Lebedev) [4].

Who considered the transformation of a person from the creation of culture to its creator as the most important phenomenon of the cultural process, is an active creative principle capable of self-creation of his personality and self-improvement. It provides a person with a constant change in the way of life and the nature of activity, constant creativity, which is very relevant in modern conditions. Kogon M.S [5]

Signs of an aesthetic subjective position:

1) to have an artistic-aesthetic taste - the ability to evaluate the surrounding life, art events and objects from the point of view of an artistic-aesthetic ideal; the ability to see, feel, understand, distinguish the reality of beautiful or ugly;

2) the presence of aesthetic needs in a person - in communicating with artistic-aesthetic values, experiencing mental-aesthetic states;

3) the ability of a person to have aesthetic judgments - to give a reasonable emotional-semantic evaluation of aesthetic phenomena in life, art, nature, human relations.

Folk art and aesthetics courses are developed in Pedagogical institutes taking into account the specific features of personnel training in certain specialties.

They are distinguished by their internal integrity and coherence with general cultural and psychological-pedagogical training disciplines. Folk art is at the center of their purpose and content, the object of which is a person in the world of culture and art in his unique activity and is its varied subjectivity and objectivity.

Courses are offered to students majoring in technology teacher, "Khorazm art history and theory", "Khorazm folk art", practical and theoretical course will allow them to successfully implement them.

The methodology of development of aesthetic culture in the developed courses is determined by the mechanism of implementation of the technology of formation of all components of the aesthetic culture of the student as effective interactive pedagogical cooperation.

In learning art, one should keep open the inner vision, the intuition that finds the shortest way to connect with the thoughts and feelings of the teacher. L.S. As Vigotsky [7] noted, this sign, symbol is the leading developing impulses. The developed system of development of aesthetic culture is focused on the active work of students, in which art is a means and motive of development and covers the following levels.

The level of development of professional and applied sciences, tasks are formed on the basis of the concept of "creative person" of the teaching profession and consist of:

- development of the student's aesthetic culture in terms of his contribution to the formation of humanitarian values of the young generation and society as a whole;
- being aware of the cultural and creative nature of educating the young generation and being able to use it in practical activities;
- a wide field of art, to have activities specific to it as a powerful means of developing the personality of students;

Professional training and development of students is carried out within the framework of a socio-cultural object, which becomes one of the important factors determining the effectiveness of the system of developing their aesthetic culture, that is, Khorezm folk art.

In the development of the future teacher's aesthetic subjectivity, the understanding that the subjective position develops in an environment with certain semantic relations and aesthetic standards prevails.

Filling the educational environment of students with the cultural and aesthetic values of art, connecting the classical heritage and directing it to modern life creates conditions for opening and shaping their cultural and artistic potential.

In short, at the final stage of the introduction of the system of development of aesthetic culture, the senior student in Pedagogical institutes describes himself as a subject of creativity as follows:

- developed aesthetic taste;
- studied aesthetic norms and ideas;
- acquired aesthetic knowledge;
- the ability to think aesthetically - to give a reasonable emotional-semantic evaluation of the aesthetic phenomena of life, art, nature, human relations;
- to have any types of artistic and aesthetic activities that develop artistic creativity;
- to have aesthetic self-reflection - the ability to observe the ways of self-expression of a person together with the study of art, the desire to search for self-expression;
- the ability to use his artistic and aesthetic experience in his professional activity.

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USEFUL TIPS IN WRITING SKILLS IMPROVEMENT FOR HIGH SCHOOL LEARNERS

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ABSTRACT: *Improving the writing skills of high school learners is a multifaceted endeavor that encompasses various aspects of language, communication, and critical thinking. This thesis aims to explore and provide comprehensive guidance on enhancing the writing skills of high school students through a combination of pedagogical strategies, digital tools, and a supportive learning environment.*

KEYWORDS: *Tips of Writing, Pedagogical Strategies, High School, Digital Tools, Constructive Feedback, Brainstorming.*

INTRODUCTION

"Writing is an integral part of a larger activity that focuses on language practice, such as acting or speaking"⁸. It is an essential skill for academic success and personal expression. High school is a critical period in a student's education where they should develop proficient writing abilities. However, many high school learners struggle with writing, which can hinder their educational and professional prospects. This thesis seeks to address this issue by outlining effective strategies to enhance the writing skills of high school students.

⁸ Harmer, Jeremi. The Practice of English Language Teaching, Great Britain: Pearson Education, 2014

LITERATURE REVIEW

One effective strategy for improving writing skills is providing clear and constructive feedback. By offering specific comments on areas for improvement and highlighting strengths, educators can guide students towards refining their writing. Constructive feedback can help students understand their strengths and weaknesses, leading to continuous improvement in their writing.

Teaching effective brainstorming and outlining techniques is another valuable approach to enhance writing skills. Encouraging students to generate ideas, organize their thoughts, and create outlines before diving into the writing process can help them structure their ideas coherently and logically. These techniques can also assist students in developing a clear and focused argument or narrative.

Incorporating peer review activities into the writing process can also be beneficial for high school learners. Peer review allows students to receive feedback from their peers, fostering collaboration and communication skills while providing valuable insights into different perspectives. Peer review activities can help students refine their writing through constructive criticism and suggestions for improvement.

Integrating digital tools into the writing process can further support students in improving their writing skills. Grammar and spell checkers can assist students in identifying and correcting errors in their writing, while online writing prompts can inspire creativity and provide new ideas for writing assignments. Additionally, online writing communities can offer students a platform to share their work, receive feedback, and engage with a broader audience, encouraging them to refine their writing abilities.

Creating a supportive learning environment is crucial for nurturing strong writing skills in high school students. Educators can encourage creativity by providing opportunities for students to explore different genres and styles of writing. Celebrating diverse voices and perspectives can also inspire students to embrace their unique voices and express themselves authentically through writing. Fostering a growth mindset by

emphasizing the value of perseverance and continuous improvement can empower students to approach writing as a skill that can be developed over time.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, enhancing the writing skills of high school students requires a multifaceted approach that combines various pedagogical strategies. By providing clear and constructive feedback, teaching effective brainstorming and outlining techniques, incorporating peer review activities, integrating digital tools, and creating a supportive learning environment, educators can empower high school learners to become proficient and confident writers. Ultimately, these strategies aim to equip students with the necessary skills to effectively communicate their ideas and thoughts through the written word, preparing them for academic success and beyond.

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OLIV O'QUV YURLARIDA BOSHQARUV PSIXOLOGIIYASI ASOSIDA XOTIN – QIZLAR FAOLLIGINI RIVOJLANTIRISH NAZARIYASINING AHAMIYATI

Muallif, p.f.n. dots. **Alimov Normurod Nosirovich.**

Raxmatullaeva Mushtariy Pardaboy qizi

O'zbekiston Milliy Universiteti Jizzax filiali assisenti. O'zbekiston Respublikasi, Jizzax viloyati, Jizzax shaxri. Sharof Rashidov ko'chasi.

Annnotatsiya. Maqolada oliy o'quv yurtlarida boshqaruv psixologiyasi asosida xotin – qizlar faolligini rivojlantirish nazariyasining psixologiyasi asoslarini hamda har bir insonda yuksak his-tuygular, mehnatga ijobiy munosabat, ijtimoiy faollik, qulay hislarini shakllantirish mumkin ekanligi keltirilib o'tilgan.

Boshqaruv psixologiyasi asoslarini puxta orqaligina har bir insonda yuksak his-tuygular, mehnatga ijobiy munosabat, ijtimoiy faollik, qulay hislarini shakllantirish mumkin. O'zini-o'zi anglash milliy ong kabi yuksak tuyg'ularni qaror toptirish orqali mehnatsevar, vatanparvar xotin-qizlarni shakllantirish joiz. Bozor iqtisodiyotining birmuncha murakkab mexanizmlari qay yo'sinda ishlashini tushunib yetish, muvaffaqiyatli faoliyat ko'rsata olish uchun nimalar qilish kerakligini anglash, unga to'g'ri yo'l topa bilish mumkindir.

Hozirgi ijtimoiy muhitda shaxslararo munosabatlar silsilasida birdamlik ruhi va mushtaraklik tuyg'usi singari hamkorlik faoliyatini yo'lga qo'yishning samarali usullari va uslublari psixologiya fanida ishlab chiqilgan. Huddi shu nuqtai nazarga binoan ijrochi, amalga oshiruvchi inson fikrlashga ojiz robot emas, balki individual maqsad va manfaatlarga erishish yo'lida o'zining muayyan ijtimoiy ehtiyojlari majmuasiga ega bo'lgan o'ziga xos shaxs sub'yektidir, degan ta'rifni berish bilan birga u ziddiyatli zot ekanligiga asoslanib boshqaruvchi xotin-qizlarga (boshqaruvchiga) jiddiy e'tibor qaratishni hamda uning jamoadagi faoliyati darajasiga asoslanib jamoaning unga nisbatan munosabatini shakllantirish va aksincha holatlarni o'rganishga e'tibor qarayotganligini ta'kidlab o'tish maqsadga muvofiqdir.

Boshqaruv psixologiyasini o'qitishning maqsadi - jumladan xotin-qizlarda boshqarishning o'ziga xos murakkab muammolarini bilishga nisbatan intilishni kuchaytirish, ularda amaliy tashkilotchilik faoliyatiga ishtiyoq uyg'otishga qaratilgandir. Hozirgi davr shaxsi ertangi kunda boshqaruv tizimining hodimi,

kichik, o'rtta va katta jamoalar rahbari, korxonalar yoki firma faoliyatining turli tomonlarini boshqarish bo'yicha loyihalar, tadbirlar ishlab chiquvchi yuksak saviyali mutaxassis bo'lib yetishadi. Buning uchun boshqaruv psixologiyasining amaliy ko'nikmalari bilan qurollanish mutlaqo shart.

Jahon psixologiyasi fanida xalq xo'jaligi tarmoqlarini tashkil qilish va ularni boshqarish jarayonida -inson-texnika tizimidan tashqari - inson- inson (-inson- tabiat, -inson-jamoat obraz singari yondashish bundan istisno) munosabatlari muhim ahamiyat kasb etishi, uning tahlili ko'p jihatdan sotsial psixologiyaning empirik ma'lumotlariga asoslanishi muayyan darajada yoritilgan. Amaliy, tadbiriy xususiyatli ma'lumotlar boshqaruvchi shaxs shaxsiyatining gultojisidir.

Ishlab chiqarish jamoalari va moddiy maxsulot yaratmaydigan muassasalarning xodimlarini sotsial psixologik jihatdan idora qilishning jabhalarini tadqiqot qilishda mazkur yo'nalishning metodologiyasi va xalq xo'jaligini boshqarishning umumiy qonuniyatlariga asoslangan holda faoliyatni uyushtirish, omilkorona yo'lga qo'yish yuksak samaralar beradi.

Psixologiyada - boshqaruv tushunchasi davlat, jamiyat, jamoat, ishlab chiqarish va texnikani boshqarish tizimidan, ya'ni kibernetikadan kirib kelgan bo'lib u hozirgi davrda insonning xulqi, xususiyatlari, ruhiy holatlari bilishning jarayonlari, ommaviy, jamoaviy va ruhiy harakatlarni boshqarish ma'nosini bildiradi. Natijada boshqaruv yangi qonuniyatlari, mexanizmlari, omillari, ijtimoiy manbalari. Shaxslararo munosabat uslublari, yakka shaxsning ijtimoiylashuvi xossalari, boshqaruvchi shaxs va tobye kishilar yoki hodimlar o'zaro muomalasining maromi, tyekshirishning o'ziga xosligi, uslubiyatning takomillashuvi, nizoli va ziddiyatli vaziyatlarning oldini olish hamda ularning oqilona yechimini topish, mazkur jarayonda iliq, psixologik muhitning roli, uning ob'yektiv va sub'yektiv ahamiyati, mahsulot samaradorligini oshirishning imkoniyatlariga doir empirik va nazariy-myethodologik matyeriallar to'plashning qulay shartsharoiti yuzaga kyeladi. Shuni alohida ta'kidlab o'tish joizki, boshqaruv psixologiyasi xo'jalikni yoki muassasani boshqaruvning ijtimoiy-tarixiy printsip - tamoyillariga va qonun - qonuniyatlariga bevosita asoslanadi.

Bular qatoriga quyidagilarni kiritish mumkin:

1. Demokratik detsyentralizm (mahalliy boshqaruv ustuvorligi);
2. Boshqaruvda yakkaboshchilik;
3. Siyosiy, iqtisodiy, ma'naviy, ma'rifiy rahbarlikda (ma'muriyatda) Xo'jalik yuritishning birligi;
4. Xo'jalik hisobining oqilligi;

5. Boshqaruvning ryejaliligi;
6. Ommaning boshqaruv jarayonida faol qatnashuvi;
7. Hamkorlik faoliyatining ishtirokchilarini ma'naviy va moddiy jihatdan rag'batlantirish;
8. Kadrlarni tayyorlash, tanlash va joylashtirish jarayonida psixodiagnostika tizimiga asoslanish.

Boshqaruv psixologiyasining predmeti ta'rifi bo'yicha bir qancha shakldagi mulohazalar mavjud bo'lsa-da, lekin ularning birontasi ham uning tub ma'nodagi xususiyati va mohiyatini ochish imkoniyatiga ega emas. Bu asnoda XX asrning 60-70 yillarida berilgan ta'riflar xilma-xil bo'lib, ular sohaning yo'nalishi mazmunini chuqurroq yoritilishiga qaratilgandir. Ushbu fikrimizni dalillash maqsadida ayrim ma'lumotlarga murojaat qilamiz va ularni tahlil etishga sharhlashga intilamiz. Jumladan, birinchi ta'rif: —Boshqaruv psixologiyasining predmeti - rahbar (boshqaruvchi shaxs) kadrlar va ijrochilarning psixologik xususiyatlari, yaxlit tizimdagi hamkorlik faoliyatida ularning o'zaro aloqasini o'rganishdir.

Keltirilgan parchalardan ko'rinib turibdiki, ularning hech biri boshqaruvning psixologik mohiyati va uning tadqiqot ko'lamini ochish, talqin qilish qudratiga ega emas, huddi shu boisdan bunday ijtimoiy psixologik holat o'z navbatida ilmiy izlanish va tekshirish ko'lamini keskin toraytirishga olib keladi, natijada sohaning mavqeyi, uning xalq xo'jaligidagi roli yanada pasayadi. Hamkorlik faoliyatining mazmuni, uning bosqichlari (fazalari, shakllari), shaxslararo munosabatlarning o'zaro ta'sir xususiyatlari, insonda ijtimoiylashuvning tezlashuvi, ongning rivojlanish bosqichlari, -- inson-texnika tizimi bilan bog'liq, bir qancha muammolar tadqiqot predmetidan chetda qolib ketish xavfi tug'iladi.

Yuqoridagi fikrlarni to'laroq xaspo'shlash, izohli talqin qilish maqsadida ayrim ma'lumotlardan namunalar keltiramiz va ularni tahlil qilishga intilamiz:

- o'zaro hamkorlik faoliyatida shaxsiyatga oidlilik muammosi;
- shaxs va guruhning (rahbar va tobe kishilarning) motivatsion, emotsional jabhasi;
- shaxs va jamoaning bilishga oid (kognitiv) munosabatlari;
- shaxs va jamoaning nazorat qilish (ryegulyativ) jabhasi va uning o'ziga xosligi;
- boshqaruvchi shaxs faoliyatining o'ziga xos psixologik xususiyatlari;
- boshqaruvchi shaxsning tarbiya sub'yekti, ya'ni sub'yektiv ta'sir o'tkazish omili ekanligi;

- boshqaruvchi shaxsning siyosiy faoliyatning egasi ekanligi;
- boshqaruvchi shaxsning statusi, roli huquqi, uning funktsiyasi, imtiyozi, ta'sir etuvchi vositalari;
- boshqaruvchi shaxsning boshqaruv uslubi va ularning turlari bo'yicha tasnifi;
- hamkorlik faoliyatida kommunikatsiya, uning turlari va shakllari;
- rahbar ehtiyojini qoniqish darajalari va mezonlari;
- shaxslararo munosabat turlari va ularning psixologik tavsifi;
- jamoatchilik fikri va jamoaviy kechinmalarning o'zaro munosabati;
- o'zaro munosabatlar yerarxiyasi (-men, -sen, -u, -biz, -siz, -ular);
- nizoli (ziddiyatli) vaziyatlar, ularning oldini olish va bartaraf qilish usullari;
- nizo - nizoli vaziyat - mojaro o'rtasidagi uzviy ijtimoiy-psixologik bog'liqlik;
- boshqaruvchi shaxs shaxsining sotsial-psixologik xususiyatlari;
- boshqaruvchi shaxs qobiliyatlarining tavsifi va ularning o'zaro uyg'unligi kabilar.

Yuqorida keltirib o'tilgan muammolarga asoslangan holda boshqaruv psixologiyasining predmetini aniqlash mumkin. Bizningcha, unga quyidagicha ta'rif berish maqsadga muvofiq: —Hamkorlik faoliyatida shaxsning xulqiga va ongiga guruhiy (ommaviy) ta'sir o'tkazishning psixologik xususiyatlarini, boshqaruvchi shaxs bilan ijrochi o'rtasidagi muomala maromini tekshirish, shaxslararo munosabatlar bosqichlari (shakllari) hamda emotsional holatlarini tadqiq etish, rahbarning psixologik muhitini ta'minlash bilan bog'liq faoliyat uslubi va uning mexanizmlarini tadqiq qilish Boshqaruv psixologiyasining predmetidir. Bundan tashqari mazkur psixologiya sohasining predmeti tarkibiga amaliy va nazariy ko'nikmalarni egallash xususiyatlari, idora qilishning qonuniyatlari, jamoadagi psixologik moslik, jipslikni ta'minlovchi omillar va mexanizmlarni o'rganish singari bir qator muammolarni kiritisa bo'ladi. Shu boisdan boshqaruv psixologiyasi predmetini cheklash, uning birlamchi va ikkilamchi atamalari asosiy va yordamchi, bevosita va bilvosita yo'llari hamda vositalari yuzasidan mulohaza yuritish rejalashtirilgan g'oya yoki maqsadni amalga oshirish jarayonga sun'iy to'siq vujudga keltiradi.

Boshqaruv psixologiyasi xotin qizlarni umumiy psixologiya va boshqa sohalari bilan uzviy bog'liqlikda o'zi to'plagan ma'lumotlarini chuqur va atroflicha ilmiy jihatdan oqilona, omilkorlik bilan tahlil qilish imkoniyatiga ega bo'ladi.

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ANNOTATSIYA. *Nutqning ekspressivligi deganda an’anaviy ravishda lingvistik vositalardan g‘ayrioddiy stilistik foydalanish tufayli umumiy oqimdan ajratilgan neytral bo‘lmaganligi tushuniladi. Til nazariyasida ekspressiv emotsionallik tilning emotsional-tartibga solish xususiyati rolini bajaruvchi vazifalaridan biri sifatida qaraladi. Gapning hissiy intensivligi uni o‘rganishning muhim jihatlaridan biridir.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *sintaksis, ekspressivlik, gloss, media diskurs.*

АННОТАЦИЯ. *Экспрессивность речи традиционно понимается как её ненейтральность, выделенная из общего потока за счёт необычного стилистического использования языковых средств. В теории языка экспрессивная эмоциональность рассматривается как одна из функций языка, выполняющая роль эмоционально-регулятивного характера. Эмоциональная насыщенность предложения представляет собой один из значительных аспектов его изучения.*

Ключевые слова: *синтаксис, экспрессивность, глосса, медиадискурс.*

ABSTRACT. *The expressiveness of speech is traditionally understood as its non-neutrality, isolated from the general flow due to the unusual stylistic use of linguistic means. In the theory of language, expressive emotionality is considered as one of the functions of language, fulfilling the role of an emotional-regulatory nature. The emotional intensity of a sentence is one of the significant aspects of its study.*

Key words: *syntax, expressiveness, gloss, media discourse.*

Ekspressivlik fikr ifodasining ta'sir kuchini orttirish demakdir. «Nutqni yanada yorqinroq, ta'sirchanroq, taassurotliroq qiladigan narsalarning hammasi ekspressiyadir. Demak, nutq ekspressivligi — nutqni yorqin, ta'sirchan, tasviriy taassurotli qiluvchi vositalardir. [7, 99 6.].

Ifoda muammosi tilni tizimli tashkil etilishi va funksional maqsadining turli ko'rinishlarida o'rganadigan tilshunoslikda dolzarbdir. Ushbu maqsadlardan biri tilning qabul qiluvchining hissiy niyatlarini amalga oshirishning xarakterli qobiliyatidir. Ekspressivlik hodisasi osongina tan olinishiga qaramay, ekspressivlik effektini yaratishning lingvistik mexanizmlari bilan bog'liq muammolar ushbu ta'sirning sabablarini aniqlashni talab qiladi.

Lingvistik asarlarning ekspressivligi tildan shunday pragmatik foydalanish natijasidir, uning asosiy maqsadi sub'ektning bayon ob'ektiga hissiy ta'sirchan munosabatini ifodalashdir. Tilshunoslikda ekspressivlik haqidagi birinchi nazariy xulosalar 19-asr oxirida paydo bo'lgan. K. Erdman "yon ma'no" ni so'z ma'nosining qo'shimcha komponenti sifatida aniqladi, bu asosan zamonaviy ekspressivlik g'oyasiga mos keladi: "Til bilan chambarchas bog'liq bo'lgan bu lahzalar, barcha yarim ongli va nozik yon fikrlar, bu his-tuyg'ular va ularning soyalari, so'z har jaranglaganda unga hamroh bo'ladigan bu ohanglar so'zning ma'nosiga mantiqiy darajada kiradi va mazmunini bildiradi" [13, 106 6.]. J.Vandries ekspressivlikni affektivlik bilan bog'ladi: "Affektiv element fikrning mantiqiy ifodasini o'rab oladi va rang beradi" [4, 157 b.]. Ekspressivlik masalalarini fransuz-shveytsariyalik tilshunos C. Balli eng batafsil bayon qilgan. Balli birinchi bo'lib "ekspressiv stilistika" ni - tilning ekspressiv-emotsional tomonini o'rganadigan fanni ajratib ko'rsatdi. U, ayniqsa, til va hayot o'rtasidagi bog'liqlikni ta'kidlagan: "Muloqot jarayonida suhbatdoshlar o'zaro, bir-biriga ta'sir qiladi. Mohiyatan tajribali, hamma narsa sub'ektivdir, barcha fikrlar harakatga qaratilgan. Hayot bilan aloqada bo'lgan tilda ta'sirchanlik mavjud bo'lib, unda har bir so'z baholovchi ma'noga ega bo'lishi mumkin. Nutq jarayonida fikrlarning o'zi affekt ta'sirida deformatsiyaga uchraydi, bu jonli nutqda obrazli ifoda va metaforalarning ko'pligi bilan tasdiqlanadi. Hayot lingvistik materialdan ongsiz, avtomatik tarzda foydalanish bilan tavsiflangan aqldan ko'ra ko'proq rang-barangdir" [3, 110 6.]. Balli uchun ratsional va hissiy dixotomiya mohiyat va tadqiqot usuli sifatida taqdim etilgan. Mohiyat sifatida u voqelikning intellektual, g'ayratli va hissiyotli aks etishiga qarama-qarshilikka mos keladi [3, 128–129 6.]. Zamonaviy tadqiqotchilar, shuningdek, "og'zaki nutq - bu hissiy, individual va ekspressiv xususiyatlar eng ko'p ifodalanadigan sohadir. U o'z mohiyatiga ko'ra, mavzuga, nutq vaziyatiga subyektiv munosabat ifodalanishini nazarda tutadi hamda ifodali funktsiyani amalga oshirish uchun eng boy vosita va imkoniyatlarga ega» (G.Ya.Solganik, N.A.Lukyanova,

V.N.Telia). Rus tilshunosligida ekspressivlikka qiziqish 1950-yillarda paydo bo'ldi. XX asr. V.V.Vinogradov, V.A.Zvegintsev, O.S.Axmanova va boshqa tadqiqotchilar asarlarida tilning ekspressiv tomoniga muhim o'rin berilgan. Bu davrda "ekspressivlik" va "emosionallik" tushunchalarini aniqlashda birinchi qadamlar qo'yildi. 1960-yillar va undan keyingi o'n yilliklar ekspressivlikni o'rganishga yanada xilma-xil yondashuvni ko'rsatdi. Bu yo'nalishdagi tadqiqotlar keng ko'lamli muammolarni qamrab oladi (V.I.Bezrukov, V.G.Gak, M.N.Kojina, T.A.Tripolskaya va boshqalar). Nutqning ekspressivligi odatda uning betarafligi sifatida tushuniladi, bu nutqning g'ayrioddiylikni, ekspressivligini beradi, bu lingvistik ifoda orqali uzatiladigan signalning kuchayishi va shu bilan yoki g'ayrioddiy stilistik foydalanish tufayli umumiy oqimdan ajratilishi bilan bog'liq. lingvistik vositalar yoki assotsiativ idrok natijasida - bu ifoda tomonidan qo'zg'atilgan va qabul qiluvchining ijobiy yoki salbiy hissiy reaksiyasi uchun rag'batlantiruvchi rol o'ynaydigan majoziy tasvir [10, 36–66 b.]. Til nazariyasida emotsional ifoda tushunchasiga bir qancha yondashuvlar mavjud. Tilning funktsiyalaridan biri sifatida emosionallik ustunlik qiladi. Bu funktsiyaning mohiyati emotsional ta'sirga, hissiy-tartibga solish xarakterining rolini bajarishga to'g'ri keladi. Emotsional-ekspressiv funktsiyani bunday tushunish uning rolini tilning asosiy vazifasi - kommunikativga kamaytiradi. Hissiy ifodaning sintaktik tabiati, shuningdek, uning lingvistik tuzilishning boshqa darajalaridagi holati haqida turli xil fikrlar mavjud. Sintaksisdagi emotsional ifodaga kelsak, tadqiqotchi V.G.Admoni gapning hissiy boyligini uni o'rganishning bir jihati sifatida ajratib ko'rsatadi. Sintaktik tizimdan emotsional-ekspressiv elementlar chiqarib tashlansa, uni o'rganish to'liq bo'lmaganga o'xshaydi [1, 80–86 b.]. Shuni ta'kidlash kerakki, zamonaviy fan rivojlanishining umumiy tendentsiyalaridan biri tadqiqot markazining tobora ko'proq ijtimoiy va kognitiv faoliyat sub'ekti sifatida shaxsga aylanib borayotganidir. Tilshunoslik nazariyasida nutq faoliyatining subyektivi sifatida insonning o'rni ham qayta ko'rib chiqilmoqda.

Nutq predmeti sifatida adresat asosiy lingvistik kategoriyalar sifatida qabul qilinadi. Ko'rsatmalarining o'zgarishi matnshunoslikda ham sodir bo'ladi, bu erda matnni o'rganishning pragmatik tomoniga keskin burilish yuz berdi. Nutq predmetining kategoriyasi matnni kommunikativ kategoriya sifatida ko'rib chiqishga imkon beradigan mos yozuvlar nuqtasiga aylanadi. Matnning ta'siri va uning maqsadi muammolari birinchi o'ringa chiqadi. Matnni pragmatik aspektida o'rganish turdosh fanlarning chegaraviy sohalarida kompleks tadqiqotlari bilan zamonaviy fanning umumiy kontekstiga juda mos tushadi.

O.V.Aleksandrova ta'kidlaganidek, "ekspressiv sintaksis" atamasi ekspressiv nutqning lingvistik asoslarini o'rganish mavzusi bo'lgan ekspressiv nutqning qurilishi

haqidagi ta'limotni belgilash uchun qonuniy ko'rinadi, "stilistik sintaksis" atamasi esa, "stilistik sintaksis" iborasining metatiliga ishora qiladi. Stilistika, chunki, ma'lumki, stilistik vosita har doim milliy tilning ma'lum vositalarining potentsial ekspressiv imkoniyatlarini kashf etishdir [2, 7–8 b.]. Jonli nutqni o'rganayotganda shuni ta'kidlash kerakki, uning vositalar arsenali yozma analogiga qaraganda beqiyos boy bo'libgina qolmay, balki o'ziga xos xususiyatga ega.

Shuning uchun bu vositalarni o'rganishda lingvistik (ajralmas) ekspressivlik va nutq (yopishqoq) ekspressivlikka xos bo'lgan farqlarni hisobga olish kerak. Sintaksisda hissiy ifodaning mavjudligi, ayniqsa, media nutqi uchun va, xususan, biz tahlil qilayotgan nemis jilosi janri uchun xarakterlidir (hozirgi voqealarga qisqacha polemik sharh). Ekspressiv matn sifatida yorqinlik hissiylik, ochiq baho berish va aniq istehzoli yo'nalish bilan ajralib turadi.

Matnning pragmatik salohiyatini oshirish, o'quvchi e'tiborini jalb qilish va ushlab turish uchun glosslarda turli darajadagi ekspressivlikni yaratish vositalari qo'llaniladi. Sintaksis sohasida ekspressivlikni ifodalashning eng keng tarqalgan vositalariga quyidagi asosiy sintaktik hodisalar kiradi: 1. Parselatsiya hodisasi lingvistik universalliklarga tegishli. Matnni, uni bo'lish va tashkil etish usullarini o'rganish kontekstida parchalanish muammosi sintaksisni o'rganishda eng dolzarb masalalardan biriga aylandi.

“Gap ichidagi iboraning intonatsion bo'linishi o'zining ritmik va melodik sifatiga ko'ra alohida gaplar orasidagi intonatsion bo'linish bilan mos kelishi mumkin. Keyin parselatsiya deb ataladigan hodisa paydo bo'ladi, ya'ni so'z shakli yoki iboraning shunday intonatsion va ko'pincha pozitsion izolyatsiyasi, bu ajratilgan va joylashtirilgan element mustaqil bayonotning intonatsion konturini va axborot yukini oladi”. [8, 621–6226.].

Yu.V.Vannikov asarlarida “parselatsiya” deganda “yagona sintaktik tuzilmaning nutq bo'linishining bu usuli, ya'ni, gaplar, ularda u bir emas, balki bir nechta intonatsion-semantik nutq birliklarida, ya'ni so'z birikmalarida gavdalanadi” [5, 5 b.]. V.G.Gak parselatsiyani gap va superfrazalar birligi o'rtasidagi oraliq shakl sifatida ko'rib, uni bir qator intonatsion jihatdan ajratilgan bo'laklardagi bir gapning dizayni sifatida belgilaydi. Yozuvda bu nutq birliklari mustaqil gap sifatida nuqta bilan ajratiladi. Tadqiqotchi parselatsiyaning asosiy semantik maqsadini qo'shimchaga, tarkibiy jihatdan esa qo'shilish bilan bog'liq holda ko'radi.

V.G.Gak uchastkali konstruksiyalarning ishlashi haqida gapirar ekan, ularning "gapning qat'iy sxemasini engib o'tish va sintaktik tuzilmani gapning kommunikativ vazifasiga moslashtirish" qobiliyatini qayd etadi. Posilka bayonotning remini ifodalaydi, fikrni umumlashtiradi va aytilgan narsalarni aniqlaydi [6, 202–203 b.].

N.K.Filonova parselatsiyani so‘zlovchining kommunikativ niyati bilan shartlangan gapning ikki yoki undan ortiq qismlarga bo‘linishi deb tushunadi [11, 45 b.].

E.A.Ivanchikovaning fikricha, parselatsiyaning mohiyati sintaktik aloqador matnni nuqta belgisi bilan ajratilgan intonatsion jihatdan ajratilgan bo‘laklarga bo‘lishdan iborat. Shu bilan birga tadqiqotchi parselatsiyani ekspressiv sintaksis texnikasi deb hisoblab, uni faqat yozma sintaksis sohasiga taalluqli qiladi. Tadqiqotchilar, asosan, bo‘laklarning asos bo‘lak bilan tutgan o‘rni va aloqa vositalari nuqtai nazaridan, ularning semantik uyg‘unligining katta yoki kichik darajasi, kompozitsiya va sintaktik nuqtai nazardan bo‘lakli konstruksiyalarning xususiyatlariga e‘tibor berishadi. posilkalarning holati [9, 279 b.]. 1. Masalan, biz ko‘rib chiqqan glosseslarda otlar ko‘pincha posilkaga aylanadi.

Deutschland im Allgemeinen und das Stadion-Land NRW im Besonderen freut sich schon jetzt auf viele sympathische Biertrinker aus aller Welt. Das schauen wir uns gemeinsam auf der Großbildleinwand an. Mit einem Bier. Es ist das einzig Wahre. Keine Kompromisse, denn es ist die Perle der Natur. Erfrischend echt eben. Und ist es ein schöner Tag, dann macht es einen auch schon mal zum König. Denn irgendwann erfrischt es jeden, klar. Doch nun ist es in Gefahr, das deutsche Bier. Keltirilgan misolda tobe qism bosh qismdan tinish belgilari bilan ajratilgan, bu gapning alohida qismini emotsional va ekspressiv ravishda ajratib ko‘rsatish uchun unga katta semantik mustaqillik berish.

2. Elliptik konstruksiyalar Elliptik gaplarda gapning bosh a‘zolaridan kamida bittasi yo‘q, bu tegishli mantiqiy-grammatik turdagi gaplarning tuzilishi nuqtai nazaridan zarurdir. Shu bilan birga, elliptik gaplar bir qancha kichik a‘zolarga ega bo‘lishi mumkin, ya‘ni ular umumiy gaplar bo‘lishi mumkin. Ularning o‘ziga xosligi shundaki, kontekst ta‘siri ostida jumalarsiz semantik va rasmiy to‘liqlikni olmaydigan elementlardan biri o‘ziga xos ifodani topa olmaydi. Kontekst gapning asosiy a‘zolarini to‘ldirgan hollarda elliptik jumalar juda keng qo‘llaniladi.

Mit 23 promoviert, mit 28 der eigene Lehrstuhl. (predmet, predikat tushib qolishi) Noch gesehen: Jurgen Prachnow, Bernhard Wicki mit Ehefrau Elisabeth u.s.w. (ko‘makchi fe‘l tushib qolishi) Die Entscheidung in Singapur: In drei Wahlgängen waren zunächst Mitbewerber ausgeschieden. Als erstes traf es die russische Hauptstadt Moskau. Keine Überraschung. (predikatsiz) Studenten haben das Auto von Queen Elisabeth vor der Uni mit Eiern beworfen. Protest gegen die Kürzung des Bildungsetats. (predikatsiz) Hat es den “Abstieg eines Superstars” (hier kann jeder nach Belieben Schröder oder Deutschland einsetzen) vorhergesehen? Erzwungen? (mavzuni yo‘qotish)

3. Parentetik qo‘shimchalar Yorqin matnlarda parentetik qo‘shimchalardan foydalanish ma‘lum bir hissiy va estetik effekt yaratishga qaratilgan. Glossesda parentezning vazifasi so‘zlovchining pozitsiyasidan xabar qilinayotgan shaxsga etkazilayotgan narsaning xususiyatlarini etkazishdir. Prozodik vositalar bilan birgalikda parentetik qo‘shimchalar ekspressiv stilistik vositaga aylanadi. Ular qasddan quruqlik, ishtiyoqsizlikdan tortib, haddan tashqari ta‘sirchanlikgacha turli xil ma‘no tuslarini ifodalashi mumkin. Ota-ona qo‘shimchalari gapda turli o‘rinlarni egallashi mumkin: Gap boshida Wie so oft! – werden von der großen Politik die Interessen des kleinen Mannes ignoriert.

Gap o‘rtasida Man kann nur hoffen – und muss alles dafür tun -, dass Abdul Rahman nicht hingerichtet wird. Gap oxirida Putin und Schröder hätten oft und gerne miteinander verkehrt: offiziell, inoffiziell, ohne Krawatte, mit Familie (Der nächste deutsche Kanuler werde kaum so engen Umgang mit Putin pflegen wie Schröder).

Shu bilan birga, pozitsion ota-onalik yozuvlari gapda o‘z o‘rni o‘zgarishiga yo‘l qo‘yishga qaramay, bu borada ma‘lum qonuniyatlar mavjud bo‘lib, ota-onalarning joylashuvi bu qoliplar ichida turlicha bo‘ladi. Ota-ona qo‘shimchalari gapda u yoki bu pozitsiyani o‘zboshimchalik bilan egallamaydi, chunki ular unda ma‘lum bir semantik funktsiyani bajaradi. Ota-ona qo‘shilishining sinsemantik tabiati, odatda, ular so‘zning tegishli qismining yonidagi o‘rni belgilaydi.

4. Ritorik savollar. Ma‘lumki, ritorik savollar savol shaklida emotsional bayonot yoki inkorni o‘z ichiga oladi va javobni nazarda tutmaydi. Ritorik savollar gapning ifodaliligini oshiradi. Rad etish yoki tasdiqlashni nazarda tutuvchi ritorik savollar hissiy ta‘sirning kuchli usuli hisoblanadi. Shunday qilib, yorqin matnlar uchun ritorik savollar hissiyotlarni ifodalashning juda keng tarqalgan usuli hisoblanadi. Ular nafaqat leksik vositalar, balki sintaktik vositaning o‘zi bilan ham aniqlangan aniq hissiy konnotatsiyaga, istehzoga ega. Der Ausweis der Zukunft soll deshalb bescheinigen: „Ich will meine Organe nicht spenden“. Wer diese Weigerung nicht bei sich trage, habe einer Spende zugestimmt – wenn die verwandten keinen Einspruch erheben. Bedeutet das die Sozialpflichtigkeit einer Leiche? Sie sind über 98 Jahre alt? Oder noch keine 13? Dann haben Sie Glück, denn unter diesen Voraussetzungen dürfen Sie am Lago Maggiore ohne Fischerschein angeln. Prima, nicht?

Shunday qilib, emotsionallik nemis jilosining majburiy xususiyati degan xulosaga kelish mumkin ko‘rinadi. Sintaktik gazeta tilida eng faol ishlaydigan va hissiy va ekspressiv rangga ega bo‘lgan, muallifning niyatini ifodalash va tegishli kommunikativ funktsiyani bajarishga imkon beradigan ma‘noni anglatadi.

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VARIOUS APPROACHES AND ACTIVITIES OF TEACHING ANTONYMS IN MODERN ENGLISH LINGUISTICS

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ABSTRACT

The article provides information about antonyms, its types, and how to teach them through interactive methods of teaching to school students during the English class, which leads to improve their critical thinking, fast response and active participation as well as enhance their outlook. Furthermore, the article contains some thoughts and approaches expressed by famous linguists.

Key words: *Antonyms, opposite name, good-bad, tall-short, night-day, laugh-cry, unique approach.*

Introduction:

Antonyms are a must learning part of English grammar. Every student should get to the point of this feature in order to be able to use a wide range of vocabularies in the learned language. In this article, there will be given a chance to be more familiar with antonyms by doing interactive activities thoroughly.

Daniel Bal who has a Master's degree in both English and philosophy considers that antonyms are words with opposite meanings. The word antonym comes from Greek and means "against a name." There are three types of antonyms, and many words can have multiple antonyms, depending on the meaning of the original word. As literary devices, antonyms are one of the simplest to find and use. [1]

Richard Nordquist at Georgia Southern University points out that an antonym is a word having a meaning opposite to that of another word such as *hot* and *cold*, *short* and *tall* and another word for antonym is counterterm. Antonym is the sense relation that exists between words which are opposite in meaning. [2]

Alexa Barta claims that antonyms are important both in reading and in writing because they help people to discern the meaning of an unfamiliar word. By looking at the word's antonym, often the definition of the unfamiliar word becomes clear. [3]

Charlotte Guest is the opinion of expanding and improving one's English vocabulary can be done in various ways, but exploring antonyms can be a handy and unique approach. Antonyms, which are words that express opposite meanings, can help a learner enhance their language skills. Knowing a wide range of them can be incredibly helpful in everyday life and help one get their point across clearly.[4]

Antonyms are pretty obvious, like "good" and "bad," or "black" and "white." Some words can be transformed into their *antonyms* simply by adding the prefixes "un," "in," or "non," as when "likable" is changed into its antonym, "unlikable." The word *antonym* itself takes the Greek word *anti*, meaning "opposite," and adds it to *-onym*, which comes from the Greek *onoma*, or "name." So *antonym* literally means "opposite-name." [5]

Understanding antonyms can also improve a student's word choice so they become a more effective communicator. For example, instead of describing a character as "not nice," a learner could research antonyms for "nice" and instead describe them as "unpleasant." Or, instead of describing a character as "not very smart," they could describe them as "obtuse." [6]

It is critical to underline at last the way that antonyms are a fundamental part of the day by day correspondence in various circumstances. As the cases above appeared, antonyms are utilized to separate implications of sentences and their structures and are a wellspring of new method for correspondence. Despite the fact that they are semantically clarified, each second dialect learner of English dialect must know when utilizing them furthermore exceptionally mindful when attempting to get their importance. Because of the utilization in reporting and a wide range of media, which a decent wellspring of taking in a brief moment dialect, in English dialect they are all that much used for various adjustments of expressions. The way they are utilized are diverse in numerous dialects and the significance, without seeing the best possible esteem here and there, is expanded when utilizing the language every day. [7]

The list of antonyms

1. Day – night
2. On – off
3. Entrance – exit
4. Exterior – interior
5. True – false
6. Alive – dead
7. Pass – fail
8. Borrow – lend
9. Give – receive
10. Buy - sell
11. Teacher – pupil
12. Hard – easy
13. Wise – foolish
14. Fat – slim
15. Warm – cool
16. Early - late
17. Fast – slow
18. Lead – mislead
19. Agree – disagree
20. Excusable – inexcusable
21. Able – unable
22. Sense – nonsense
23. Lucky – unlucky
24. Fortunate – unfortunate
25. Behave – misbehave
26. Tolerant – intolerant
27. Appear – disappear
28. Honest – dishonest
29. Happy – sad
30. Young – elderly [8]

Exercise 1

Match 1,2,3.... with a, b, c according to their meaning.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. Misbehave | a. Elderly |
| 2. Sad | b. Dishonest |
| 3. Young | c. Fortunate |

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 4. Intolerant | d. Behave |
| 5. Excusable | e. Appear |
| 6. Honest | f. Happy |
| 7. Unfortunate | g. Tolerant |
| 8. Disappear | h. inexcusable |

Answers: 1 d, 2 f, 3 a, 4 g, 5 h, 6 b, 7 c, 8 e.

Exercise 2

Complete the gaps with a word from the previous exercise. You should use an option only once.

1. The job is not as easy as it may _____.
2. It is _____ that young children were left in the house alone.
3. _____ to say, his grandfather has just died in the hospital.
4. Not all _____ can live with their family members because of several reasons.
5. Thank you for being so _____ with me in any cases.
6. John has a very _____ attitude towards other people.
7. It seems that not everyone is as _____ as we are.
8. A student has just finished a book which has a _____ ending.
9. He is a poor _____ person who invested in the company and now finds himself a few thousand pounds poorer.
10. Considering her difficult childhood her behavior is _____.
11. They often _____ differently when you are not around.
12. She can be very _____ of students who do not understand what she is talking about.
13. I do not like him, and it would be _____ of me to pretend otherwise.
14. This cottage would be perfect for a couple with a _____ family.
15. These forests could _____ altogether in the next twenty years by cutting down trees.
16. Some students have a tendency to _____ themselves at exam time because of having fear of failure.

Answers: 1 appear, 2 inexcusable, 3 sad, 4 elderly, 5 honest, 6 tolerant, 7 fortunate, 8 happy, 9 unfortunate, 10 excusable, 11 behave, 12 intolerant, 13 dishonest, 14 young, 15 disappear, 16 misbehave.

Exercise 3

Match the words with their correct definition.

Q1. 1) entrance 2) exit

- a. A way out of building, room, or passenger vehicle
- b. The opening, such as a door, passage, or gate that allows access of the place

Q2. 1) alive 2) dead

- a. Continuing in existence or use
- b. No longer alive

Q3. 1) borrow 2) lend

1. To take and use something belonging to someone else with the intention of returning it
2. To grant someone the use of something on the understanding that it will be returned

Q4. 1) give 2) receive

- a. To be given, presented with, or paid something
- b. (with two objects) freely transfer the possession of (something) to (someone)

Q5. 1) warm 2) cool

- a. Of or at a fairly low temperature
- b. Of or at a fairly or comfortably high temperature

Answers: Q1 (1 b, 2 a); Q2 (1 a, 2 b); Q3 (1 a, 2 b); Q4 (1 a, 2b); Q5 (1 b, 2 a).

Exercise 4

Find the antonym of words in bold in order to correct the meaning of sentences.

1. How could she have been so **wise** as to fall in love with him.
2. Oh, you are so **fast**. Come on, hurry up.
3. People are likely to get **slim** if they eat so much chocolate.
4. We apologize for the **early** arrival of this train.
5. As you wrote a bad essay, it means you **pass** the exam.
6. The money never reached the people it was meant for but was stolen by **honest** officials.
7. It was **unlucky** for us that we were able to go fishing.
8. It gets **warm** in the evenings in November.
9. I tried to contact with him but I was **able** to.
10. Please, give up your seat to a **young** or disabled person.

Answers: 1. Foolish; 2. Slow; 3. Fat; 4. Late; 5. Fail; 6. Dishonest; 7. Lucky; 8. Cool; 9. Unable; 10. Elderly.

Exercise 5

Match the words in a box with their accurate definition.

a. Buy; b. Nonsense; c. Disappear; d. Lucky; e. False; f. Appear; g. Sell; h. Unlucky; i. Sense; j. True

- To cease to be visible.
- To obtain in exchange for payment.
- Not according with truth or fact or incorrect.
- Having, bringing, or resulting from good luck.
- To give or hand over something in exchange for money.
- Spoken or written words that have no meaning or make no sense.
- Having, bringing, or resulting from bad luck.
- To come into sight, become visible or noticeable, especially without apparent cause.
- In accordance with fact or reality.
- A faculty by which the body perceives an external stimulate.

Answers: 1 c, 2 a, 3 e, 4 e, 5 g, 6 b, 7 d, 8 f, 9 j, 10 i.

To recapitulate, the above mentioned the antonyms and we would clarify how they are crucially important for the English language learners. This article provides some of the antonyms and methods to enhance the knowledge of the learners in terms of this linguistics field. But it is noticeable that how one can work with them during learning in the future. Once a learner comes across a new word in another language, it is highly recommended to search their opposite meaning words. Eventually, they are likely to be familiar with most English antonyms in depth and with sophistication which leads them to seeing considerably high results. Alternatively, if a learner neglects learning antonyms, they will be disappointed because of a waste of time in the end. In order to avoid such an occasion, a student ought to keep in mind the importance of opposite meaning words.

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ЎҚУВЧИ-ЁШЛАРНИ ИЖТИМОЙЛАШУВИДА БЎЛАЖАК ФУҚАРОЛАРНИ ВАТАНПАРВАРЛИК РУҲИДА ТАРБИЯЛАШ МЕХАНИЗМЛАРИНИ ТАКОМИЛЛАШТИРИШНИНГ ИЛМИЙ- НАЗАРИЙ АСОСЛАРИ

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“Инсонларнинг онги тафаккури, дунёқарашини ўзгартириши, маънавий савиясини юксалтириши воситаси –бу китоб. Китобсиз тараккиётга, юксак маънавиятга эришиб бўлмайди. Китоб ўқимаган инсоннинг ҳам, миллатнинг ҳам келажаги йўқ.”

Шавкат Мирзиёев.

Аннотация: Ушбу мақоланинг мазмунида мамлакатимиз таълим-тарбия тизимида илм-фаннинг ривожланиши асосида ўқувчи ёшларни ижтимоийлашувида бўлажак фуқароларни ватанпарварлик руҳида тарбиялаш механизмларини такомиллаштиришнинг самарали ва таъсирчан усуллари баён этилади.

Калит сўзлар: Ўқувчи ёшлар, таълим-тарбия, фуқаро, ватан. ватанпарвар, ватанпарварлик, қадрият, миллий қадрият, диний қадрият, умуминсонийлик.

НАУЧНО-ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСНОВЫ СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЯ МЕХАНИЗМОВ ВОСПИТАНИЯ БУДУЩИХ ГРАЖДАН В ДУХЕ ПАТРИОТИЗМА В СОЦИАЛИЗАЦИИ МОЛОДЕЖИ

Аннотация: В содержании данной статьи описаны эффективные и действенные методы совершенствования механизмов воспитания будущих граждан в духе патриотизма при социализации студенческой молодежи на основе развития науки в образовательной системе нашей страны.

Ключевые слова: Студенты, молодежь, образование, гражданин, страна, патриотизм, патриотизм, ценность, национальная ценность, религиозная ценность, универсальность.

SCIENTIFIC AND THEORETICAL BASIS OF IMPROVING MECHANISMS OF EDUCATION OF FUTURE CITIZENS IN THE SPIRIT OF PATRIOTISM IN THE SOCIALIZATION OF YOUTH

Annotation: In the content of this article, effective and effective methods of improving the mechanisms of educating future citizens in the spirit of patriotism in the socialization of young students based on the development of science in the educational system of our country are described.

Key words: Students, youth, education, citizen, country, patriotism, patriotism, value, national value, religious value, universality.

Тадқиқот ишининг долзарблиги: Ўзининг сиёсий мустақиллигига эришиш бахтига муяссар бўлган янгиланаётган Ўзбекистон Республикасида глобаллашув жараёнлари шиддат билан ривожланиб бораётган бугунги кунда, юртимизда амалга оширилаётган ижтимоий, иқтисодий, тарихий ва маънавий ўзгаришлар, халқимизнинг миллий-маънавий ва диний қадриятлари ва ўзлигини англашга бўлган қизиқиши, айниқса мактаб ўқувчи ёшларимизнинг ижтимоийлашувида, бўлажак фуқароларимизнинг онги ва тафаккурида миллий ва умуминсоний қадриятлар асосида ватанпарварлик ҳис-туйғуларини шакллантиришга бўлган эҳтиёж бугунги куннинг энг долзарб вазифаларидан бир бўлиб қолмоқда.

Кўп асрлик миллий давлатчилик тарихига эга бўлган ўзбек халқи учун 1991 йилнинг 1 сентябрь куни оламшумил тарихий аҳамиятга эга бўлган унитилмас кун бўлиб, тарих зарварақларига олтин харфлар билан ёзилди. Чунки ўзбек халқининг қарийиб бир ярим асрлик орзу-умидлари шу тарихий кунда рўёбга чиқиб, миллий маънавий мустақиллик эълон қилинди. Мустақиллик бизни мустабид ва мафқуралашган тузум кишанларидан озод қилди, ўз миллий маданияти ва миллий анъаналарини, миллий қадриятлари ва кадр-қимматини, дини ва эътиқодини, она тили ва миллий маънавиятини қайта тиклаш имконини

берди. Ўз даврида Ўзбекистон Республикасининг биринчи Президенти И.А.Каримов республикамиз мустақиллигининг тўққиз йиллигига бағишланган тантанали маросимдаги табрик сўзида таъкидлаганидек: “...тўққиз йил муқаддам халқимизнинг буқилмас иродасига суяниб, асрлар бўйи давом этган қулик ва қарамлик занжирдан озод бўлиб, ўз тақдиримизни ўз кўлимизга олдик. Ўз кадр-кимматимиз, миллий давлатчилигимиз, маданиятимизни, муқаддас қадриятларимиз, тилимиз ва динимизни қайтадан тиклаб, ягона халқ, ягона миллат бўлиб, жаҳон ҳамжамиятида ўзимизга муносиб обрў-эътибор қозонишга эришдик”. [1]

Юртимизда мустақиллигимизнинг дастлабки кунларидан бошлаб олиб борилаётган сиёсий–иқтисодий, ижтимоий ва маънавий соҳалардаги ислохотлар, ўз навбатида, мустақил давлат сифатида жаҳонга юзланишига, шунингдек, ўтмиш аجدодларимиз бўлган улуғ алломаларимиз ва ота-боболаримиз томонидан яратилган бебаҳо маънавий, маданий меросимиз, миллий урф–одат ва анъаналаримизнинг қайта тикланиб, дунё халқлари орасида ўзлимизни сақлаб қолиш имконини берди. “Бу борада айниқса юртимизда миллатлараро ва динлараро тинчлик-тотувликни мустақкамлаш, маънавий ва ахлоқий тарбияни кучайтириш, тарихий илдишларимизга, миллий ўзлимизга қайтиш, аҳолининг сиёсий онги ва ҳуқуқий маданиятини оширишга доир аниқ мақсадга йўналтирилган ишларимиз муҳим аҳамият касб этганини таъкидлаш жоиз”. [2]

Мустақиллигимизнинг ўтган қисқагина даври мобайнида юртимиз фуқароларининг турмуш тарзи ўзгарди, уларнинг онги ва тафаккури янгиланиб, маънавий қиёфаси тубдан ўзгариб бормоқда. Шунингдек, тарих учун қисқа бир давр мобайнида жамиятимизнинг барча жабҳаларида мисли кўрилмаган даражада ўзгаришлар қилинди, қилинапти ва дастлабки ютуқларга эришилди. Жумладан, бугунги кунда, юртимизда амалга оширилаётган ижтимоий, иқтисодий, тарихий ва маънавий ўзгаришлар, халқимизнинг миллий-маънавий ва диний қадриятлари ва ўзлигини англашга бўлган қизиқиши, айниқса ёш авлоднинг, жумладан ўқувчи ёшларимизнинг ижтимоийлашувида, бўлажак фуқароларимизнинг онги ва тафаккурида миллий ва умуминсоний қадриятлар асосида ватанпарварлик ҳис-туйғуларини шакллантиришга бўлган эҳтиёж тобора кучайиб, кундан-кунга сезилиб бормоқда.

Ватанпарварлик дунё халқлари тарихининг барча давр ва босқичларида ҳам инсонларнинг энг қадимий ва асрлар давомида сайқал топган туйғуларидан бири бўлиб, ҳамма вақт конкрет-тарихий мазмунга, ўзига хосликка эга бўлиб келган. Бунинг оқибатида ватанпарварликнинг илмий ва умуминсоний жиҳатлари юзага келди. Ватанпарварлик ҳақида сўз юритишдан аввал Ватан тушунчасига изох

бериш мақсадга мувофиқдир. Ватан аслида арабча сўз бўлиб, она юрт маъносини англатади, шу маънода олиб қарайдиган бўлсак Ўзбекистон - Ўзбек халқининг ватани, саждагоҳи каби муқаддасдир, ватан оила остонасидан бошланади. Бугунги кунда ўқувчи ёшларимизга миллий-маънавий қадриятларимиз асосида ватанпарварлик ҳис-туйғусини, тарбиясини бериш муҳим аҳамият касб этади. Ўқувчи ёшларда ахлоқ ва яхши хулқ, ватанпарварлик бирданига пайдо бўлмайди. Хулқ ахлоқий меъзонлари кўҳна она замин билан, Ватан деб аталмиш мўжиза бир диёр билан, унинг жонли ва жонсиз моддий бойликлари, дунёси, ҳавоси, булоғи, дарёларига рухий ришталар билан боғланган. Ватан остонадан бошланади. Демак, Ватан оила остонасидан бошланади. Ватанпарварлик, миллий ғурур, миллий ўзликни англаш оилада шаклланиши лозим. Бурч нима? Боланинг ота-она олдидаги фарзандлик бурчи - , ота-онанинг фарзанд оиладаги бурчи ва вазифалари айнан оилада, дастурхон атрофида, оила аъзоларининг суҳбати, мунозараси вақтида шаклланишига эришиш зарур. Фарзандига оилада ватанпарварлик ҳиссини сингдира олган ота-она, унинг маънавий тафаккурини ривожига-ривож қўшишга ёрдам беради, замин яратади. “Вояга етган, меҳнатга лаёқатли фарзандлар ўз ота-оналари ҳақида ғамхўрлик қилишга мажбурдирлар.” [3] - “Ота-оналар ўз фарзандларини вояга етгунларига қадар боқиш ва тарбиялашга мажбурдирлар”. [4]

Ўқувчи ёшларни ватанпарварлик руҳида тарбия қилиш асносида, уларда она ватанига, юртига, диёрига, маҳалласига, оиласига, садоқат ва инсонийлик фазилатларининг ҳосил бўлиши , киндик қонлари тўкилган туғилиб ўсган жойларига ва она табиатга бўлган муҳаббат туйғуларининг шаклланиб бориши, ўтмиш аجدодларимиз, ота-боболаримиз, қолаверса ўзбек халқимиз дунёқарашининг, фалсафасининг ўзагини ташкил этади. Бугунги глобаллашув жараёнлари шиддат билан ўзгариб ва ривожланиб бораётган бир даврда ўқувчи ёшларни ватанпарварлик руҳида тарбиялаш масаласи, мустақил давлатимиз сиёсатининг энг устувор йўналишларидан бирини ташкил этади.

Бугунги кунда, мустақил Ўзбекистонимиз дунё ҳамжамиятида кўп миллатли давлатлар қаторидан муносиб ўрин эгаллаган бўлиб, унда 130 дан ортиқ турли миллат ва элат вакилларидан иборат 35 миллиондан ортиқ аҳолимиз истиқомат қилмоқда.

Мустақиллик уларга ўз миллий урф-одатлари, анъаналари, қадриятлари ҳамда маданиятларини сақлаб қолиш ва ривожлантириш учун етарли шарт-шароитлар яратиб берди. Қайси миллат ва элатга мансублигидан қатъий назар, республикамиздаги барча фуқаролар, жумладан ўқувчи ёшлар ижтимоий ҳаётда фаол иштирок этиш имкониятига эга бўлдилар.

Бугунги кунда ўқувчи ёшларга миллий ва умуминсоний қадриятларни асраб-авайлаб эъзозлашни, сақлашни, уларни тобора уйғунлаштириб ҳаётга тадбиқ этишни англаш зарур. Умуминсоний қадриятлар миллий қадриятлардан мазмуни жиҳатидан чуқур ва кенг бўлиб, барча миллат ва элатларнинг мақсад ва интилишларининг яхлитлигини, умумийлигини ифодалайди. Миллий маданият ва анъаналарга, қадриятларга ҳурмат билан қараш - миллатнинг ўзига ҳурмат билан қарашнинг асосидир. Ўзбекистон миллий мустақилликка эришганидан сўнг фуқароларимизнинг шахсий ҳақ-ҳуқуқлари, эркинликлари ва қадриятларини муҳофаза қилиш масаласида жуда кўп ишлар амалга оширилди. Халқимизнинг яхши анъаналари, удумлари, меҳнатсеварлик, ҳалоллик, меҳмондўстлик, яхши кўшничилик, катталарга ҳурмат, кичикларга иззат, фарзандлар ва ота, оналар ўртасидаги ўзаро меҳр-муҳаббат, аёлларга ва оналаримизга бўлган садоқатлилик сингари ажойиб инсоний қадриятлари тикланди ва тикланаётир.

Инсон ҳуқуқлари ва демократия каби жаҳоншумул ҳодисаларга доир тушунчаларимиз миллий давлат манфаатларига, халқимизнинг ўзига хослиги, анъаналарига мувофиқлик, республикамиз суверенитетини чуқур ҳурмат қилишдир. Жамиятимизда инсон ҳуқуқлари фақат қонунлар билан эмас, балки халқнинг миллий-маънавий қадриятлари асосида ўз-ўзини англаши, унинг эзгулик соҳасидаги ахлоқий тажрибаси, меҳмондўстлиги билан ҳам мустаҳкамланади. Ўзбекистонда бутун шарқ цивилизациясига хос бўлган оилани барча чоралар билан қўллаб-қувватлаш энг муҳим инсоний қадриятлардан бири бўлиб келган ва шундай бўлиб қолмоқда. “Оила жамиятнинг асосий бўғинидир ҳамда жамият ва давлат муҳофазасида бўлиш ҳуқуқига эга. Никоҳ томонларнинг ихтиёрий розилиги ва тенг ҳуқуқлилигига асосланади” [5] Умуминсоний инсон ҳуқуқларини тўлиқ қабул қилиш миллий маданиятимизни ва ёш давлатимизни ҳар жиҳатдан бойитади. Инсоннинг энг асосий ҳуқуқи унинг тинч яшашга бўлган муқаддас ҳуқуқидир. “Яшаш ҳуқуқи ҳар бир инсоннинг узвий ҳуқуқидир. Инсон ҳаётига суиқасд қилиш энг оғир жиноятдир”. [6] Давлат ва жамиятнинг асосий бурчи бу ҳуқуққа барча имкони бор воситалар билан кафолат беришдир. Инсонни олий қадрият деб атадик. Бу қадрият ҳукуматимиз томонидан эъзозланиб келинаётганлиги қуйидаги мисолда ҳам яққол ўз ифодасини топган.

Жаҳонда энг ривожланган давлатлардан бири Америка Қўшма Штатлари мактабларидаги йиллик ўқув учун тўланадиган маблағ миқдори 3-4 минг доллардан 12—13 минг долларгача етади. Айрим, хусусан, Гарвард ёки Стенфорд каби мактабларда ўқиш учун ўқувчи йилига 25-30 минг доллар

тўлаётган бир пайтда мустақилликнинг ўттиз иккинчи баҳорини қаршилаган Ўзбекистонда олий кадрият ҳисобланмиш инсон бепул билим олиш имконига эга. Минг йиллар мобайнида шаклланган маънавий ва миллий кадриятлар ҳозирги даврда яратилган маънавий бойликлар билан қўшилиб, танланган мустақил тараққиёт йўлимизни тезлатади, халқимизда ғоявий ва маънавий покликни таъминлашга кўмаклашади. Бундай кадриятларни ўрганиш, ўқувчи ёшларимизнинг ижтимоийлашувида, ўзлигини англашда, халқимизнинг тарихий хотирасини тиклашда, миллат қадр қимматини жамият ҳаётида ҳис қилишда муҳим аҳамият касб этади.

Инсонпарварлик билан суғорилган ўзбек миллий кадриятлари ўзининг чуқур тарихий илдизларига эга. Узоқ, тарих давомида ўзбекларнинг турмуш тарзи, меҳнат фаолияти, ўзаро муносабатлари, ҳамкорлик, ҳамдардлик, вафодорлик, бир-бирига суяниш, яхши кўшничилик, болажонлик, ота-онанинг болага, боланинг ота-онага ҳурмат, садоқати эъзозланиб келинган. Буларнинг қарор топишида албатта, ислом динининг асоси Қуръони карим ва ҳадису шарифларда илгари сурилган қарашлар, фикрлар ҳам кенг ўрин тутди. Шу сабабли ҳам ўзбек халқининг миллий маънавияти, маънавий кадриятларининг қайси томонига назар ташламайлик, уларнинг замирида чуқур ижтимоий, ахлоқий аҳамият касб этадиган инсонпарварлик, миллатпарварлик ғоялари ётганлигини кўрамиз. Шу нарсанинг ўзи ҳам ўқувчи ёшларимизни ижтимоийлашувида бўлажак фуқароларимини ватанпарварлик руҳида тарбиялашда тезроқ кадриятларимизни тиклашни талаб этаётганлигига исботдир.

Маълумки, Шарқ фалсафаси Қул Ҳожа Аҳмад Яссавий, Ҳожа Баҳовуддин Нақшбанд, Имом ал-Бухорий, Имом ат-Термизий, имом Мотуридий, Амир Темур, Мирзо Улуғбек, Али-Қушчи, Алишер Навоий, Заҳириддин Муҳаммад Бобур мирзо каби улуғ алломаларнинг ҳикматларини ўзида мужассам этган. Фаробий, ал-Фарғоний, Бурҳониддин Марғиноний, ал-Хоразмий, Абу Али Ибн Сино, Берунийларнинг ижоди оламга машҳур. Аҳмад Югнакий, Пахлавон Маҳмуд, Муқимий, Фурқат, Завқий, Нодира, Аҳмад Дониш, Садриддин Айний ва бошқаларнинг мерослари таълим-тарбия борасида алоҳида ўрин эгаллайди. Шу сабабли юқоридаги улуғ аждодларимизнинг илмий ижодий фаолияти ва маънавий меросини ўрганиш ва чуқур билиш бугунги кунда ўқувчи ёшларимизнинг маънавиятини мустаҳкамлашга, мустақил фикр юритишига, ўзига бўлган ишончини кучайтиришга хизмат қилади. Қадимдан Турон заминида шахс умуминсоний ва миллий кадриятлар асосида тарбияланган. Инсоннинг тарбиясида мардлик ва жасурликка, оқиллик ва билимдонликка

аҳамият берилиб, ёшларнинг инсоний фазилатларни эгаллаб, касб хунарли бўлишига эътибор билан қарашган.

Шу боис ҳам бутун дунёни қомусий илмлари билан лол қолдирган Абу Райҳон Беруний, Ибн Сино, Маҳмуд Қошғарий, Ал-Хоразмий, Аҳмад Юғнакий, Форобий, Аҳмад Яссавий, Имом Бухорий, имом Термизий каби алломалар, бетакрор асарлари билан жаҳон хазинасига ҳисса қўшган Умар Хайём, Алишер Навоий, Абдурахмон Жомий ва Заҳириддин Муҳаммад Бобур каби мутафаккирлар, дунёда энг катта ва адолатли давлат барпо этган буюк соҳибқирон Амир Темури етишиб чиққан, замон дунё аҳлини ўзига қорлайдиган Самарқанд, Бухоро, Хива обидалари қурилган. Булардан шуни англаш мумкинки, аждодларимизнинг маънавияти қадимдан жуда юксак бўлган. Лекин собиқ қизил империя маънавий илдизларимиз ривожини тўхтатди, манқуртлик сиёсатини онгимизга зўрлаб сингдирди. Оқибатда мутеълик, дилозорликни, фирромликни, ўғирлигу хиёнатни ор деб биладиган, Ватанни, халқни ва инсонийликни устивор деб билувчи миллат фарзандлари эканлигимизни унутди бордик. Миллат сифатида ўзликни унутди бориб, миллий қадриятларимиз негизи бўлган урф-одат, анъана ва удумларимиз, миллий руҳиятимизни акс эттирувчи инсонпарварлик, маърифатпарварлик, диёнат, иймон, инсоф, ғурур, ҳаё, ибодат, андиша каби ахлоқий қарашларимиз турмуш тарзимиздан бегоналашди. Жамият ва шахс ўртасидаги муносабатларда адолатсизлик юзага келди, Атеизм(динсизлик, даҳрийликни тарғиб қилган сиёсий оқим) маданият ва маънавиятни ажратиб ташлади. Маънавиятимиз ғаразли иллатлар билан қоришиб кетди.

Ватан меҳрини, ватан сеҳрини, унинг мўътабарлигию улуғворлигини сўз билан ифодалаш қийин. Ҳар бир баркамол ҳазрати инсон ватан камолоти ва истиқболни, эл-юртининг озодлиги ва мустақиллиги учун ҳамма нарсани, ҳатто ширин жонини ҳам аямайди. Бу ҳақда мавлоно Фузулийнинг, менинг битта ҳаётим бор, бордию мингта ҳаётга эга бўлган тақдиримда ҳам ҳаммасини ватан учун сарфлаган бўлур эдим, деб айтган сўзлари ўтган замонда ҳам бугунги янгиланаётган ва Учунчи Ренессанс арафасида турган Ўзбекистон халқи, бўлажак фуқароларимиз бўлган ўқувчи ёшларимиз ва ҳар биримиз учун бебаҳо ўғитдир.

Инсон учун на давлат ва салтанат, на тожу тахт, ҳеч бир нарса Ватанга, эл-юрт меҳрига тенг келолмайди. Ватандан жудолик - инсон учун катта бахтсизликдир. Инсон истаган жойда бир парча нонга қорнини тўйғазиши мумкин, лекин Ватаннинг ўрнини ҳеч нарса босолмайди. Ватанда яшаш ҳақиқий бахтдир. Мустақиллик туфайли биз ўзимизнинг ҳақиқий ватанамизни

топдик Бу мустақилликнинг бизга берган энг олий неъматидир. Ватани мустақил халқнинг ўзи ҳам мустақил бўлади. Юрти озод ва эркин одамнинг эрки ўз қўлида бўлади. Ана шундай буюк инсоний фазилатлар фақат тинч, барқарор, мустақил юртда шаклланиши мумкин. Бунинг учун ҳар бир ўқувчи ёшни ватанпарварлик руҳида тарбиялаш бугунги куннинг энг асосий вазифалардан бири ҳисобланади.

Шундай экан биз танлаган “Ўқувчи ёшларни ижтимоийлашувида бўлажак фуқароларни ватанпарварлик ҳисларини тарбиялаш механизмларини такомиллаштиришнинг илмий назарий асослари” мавзуси бугунги куннинг энг долзарб мавзуларидан бири ҳисобланади.

Муаммони ҳал қилиш йўллари: Ўз даврида Ўзбекистон Республикасининг биринчи Президенти Ислон Каримов айтганларидек: “Тарбия-инсонга она сути, ота намунаси, аждодлар ўғити билан сингади, Инсон ҳаёт тажрибаси, билиши, одоб-ахлоқи, ҳатти-ҳаракати билан ўзининг руҳий оламини бойитиб боради”. [7] Шундай экан тарих Ўзбек халқининг бугунги Учунчи Ренессанс бошланиши остонасида турган бўлажак фуқаролари саналган ўқувчи ва талаба ёшлари зиммасига ғоят улкан вазифани юкламоқда.

Бу Ватанзимиз мустақиллигини ва куч-қудратини мустаҳкамлаш, унинг довуғини олам узра ёйиш, шуҳратига шуҳрат қўшиш ҳамда тенглар ичра тенг бўлишдир. Бунда эса Ватан, Президентимиз айтганидек бўлажак фуқаролар саналган ўқувчи ёшларимиз ва фидойи ватанпарварларга таянади. Ҳар биримиз ўзимизнинг яратувчилик, бунёдкорлик фаолиятимиз, ҳалол меҳнатимиз билан ўзимиздан кейинги авлодларга озод ва обод ватанни қолдиришимиз келгуси авлодлар, насл-насабларимиз олдидаги бурчимиздир.

Миллий мустақиллик - ҳалқимизда, айниқса ўсиб келаётган ёш баркамол авлодимизда ватанпарварлик туйғуларининг тикланишида муҳим аҳамият касб этади. Аввало, бугунги ўзбек ватанпарварлиги, ўтмиш аждодларимиз бўлмиш ота - боболаримиз томонидан яратиб кетилган улкан бунёдкорлик ва яратувчанлик ишининг бевосита давомидир. Саодатли, бахтли, келажаги буюк ҳамда янгиланиш йўлидан оғишмай бардавом қадам ташлаётган янги Ўзбекистонга ҳозир ҳар дақиқада улуш қўшмоқ, ватанга муҳаббат, ватанпарварликнинг асл кўринишидир. Ватанга муносиб фарзанд бўлиш, унинг ери, суви, эли билан чамбарчас боғлиқ эканлигимизни теран англаш, уни ардоқлаш ҳам ватанпарварликнинг бир кўриниши, киррасидир.

Шунга кўра, “Ўқувчи ёшларни ижтимоийлашувида бўлажак фуқароларни ватанпарварлик ҳисларини тарбиялаш механизмларини такомиллаштиришнинг

илмий назарий асослари” мавзуси орқали, ўқувчи ёшларни тарбиялаш бугунги куннинг энг долзарб муаммоларидан бири бўлиб турибди ва шундай бўлиб қолади. Бу муаммони чуқур таҳлил қилиб уни назарий умумлаштириш ундан муайян илмий хулосалар чиқариб, амалиётда қўллаш бўйича тавсиялар белгилаш бугунги янгиланаётган Ўзбекистон ўқувчи ёшларини ватанпарварлик руҳида тарбиялашдаги мавжуд камчиликларни бартараф этиш умуммиллий ва умумдавлат аҳамиятига молик вазифалардан бири ҳисобланади.

Таклиф ва тавсиялар: Ана шундан келиб чиққан ҳолда биз “Ўқувчи ёшларни ижтимоийлашувида бўлажак фуқароларни ватанпарварлик ҳисларини тарбиялаш механизмларини такомиллаштиришнинг илмий назарий асослари” мавзуси орқали, уларни тарбиялаш муаммосини илмий-педагогик нуқтаи назардан ўрганиш зарурияти мавзунинг долзарблигини белгилайди.

Ўз даврида Ўзбекистон Республикасининг биринчи Президенти Ислон Абдуғаниевич Каримов жумладан шундай деган эди: “Биз халқимизнинг дунёда ҳеч кимдан кам бўлмаслиги, фарзандларимизнинг биздан кўра кучли, билимли, доно ва албатта бахтли бўлиб яшаши учун бор кучимиз ва имкониятларимизни сафарбар этаётган эканмиз, бу борада маънавий тарбия масаласи, ҳеч шубҳасиз, беқиёс аҳамият касб этади. Агар биз бу масалада хушёрлик ва сезгирлигимизни, қатъият ва масъулиятимизни йўқотсак, бу ўта муҳим ишни ўз ҳолига, ўзи бўларчилиқка ташлаб қўядиган бўлсак, муқаддас қадриятларимизга йўғрилган ва улардан озикланган маънавиятимиздан, тарихий хотирамиздан айрилиб, охиروқибатда ўзимиз интилган умумбашарий тараққиёт йўлидан четга чиқиб қолишимиз мумкин” [8]

“Биз жамиятимиз тараққиётини фақатгина иқтисодий, ижтимоий фарованлик билангина эмас, халқимизнинг маънавий баркамоллиги, демократик ва инсонларварлик тамойилларини кишилар онгида нечоғлик чуқур илдиз отиши билан баҳолаймиз” [9]

Шу боисдан ҳам мустақиллигимизнинг дастлабки кунлариданоқ давлатимизнинг биринчи раҳбари маънавият ва маърифатга доимо катта эътибор қаратиб келган эди. Мана шу олиб борилган оқилона сиёсат туфайли халқимиз ўзлигини таниб, ҳукуматимиз ўқувчи ёшларимизни ватанпарварлик руҳида тарбиялар экан энг аввало маънавиятини юксак ҳолатда шакиллантириши билан бирга, тарбияни янги поғонага кўтаришга ҳаракат қилмоқда. Бугунги кунда Ўзбекистон Республикасининг Президенти Шавкат Миромонович Мирзиёевнинг маънавият таълим тарбия ва ватанпарварлик ҳақида айтган гаплари юқоридаги биринчи президентимиз айтган гапларига ҳамоҳанглиги ва ҳамдавомлилиги билан ўз тасдиғини топмоқда “Ҳеч қачон

унутмаслигимиз керак: маънавият – бу, аввало, инсонлар ўртасидаги ўзаро ишонч, ҳурмат ва эътибор, халқ ва давлат келажагини биргаликда қуриш йўлидаги эзгу интилишлар, ибратли фазилатлардир. Бир сўз билан айтганда, маънавият – жамиятдаги барча сиёсий – ижтимоий муносабатларнинг мазмуни ва сифатини белгилайдиган пойдевордир. Бу пойдевор қанча мустаҳкам бўлса, халқ ҳам, давлат ҳам шунча кучли бўлади” [10] Глобаллашув жараёнлари тезлашган бугунги шиддатли, ўта мураккаб замон шуни кўрсатмоқдаки, бу борада фақат таълим – тарбия тизимининг ўзи мавжуд маънавий таҳдидларга қарши туролмайди. Бу масалага бутун жамиятнинг куч ва имкониятларини сафарбар этмас эканмиз, кутилган натижага эришаолмаймиз. Чунки бугунги кунда болаларимизни ота-она, боғча, мактаб ёки институт эмас, аксарият ҳолларда кўлидаги телефон “тарбияламоқда”. Афсуски, ана шу кичкинагина телефон энди оддий алоқа воситаси эмас, кўпинча ёт мафқурани тарғиб этадиган катта қуролга, зўравонлик, ёвузлик “вирус”ни тарқатадиган манбага айланмоқда, десак, айни ҳақиқатни айтган бўламиз. “Миллий маънавиятимизга мутлақо бегона бўлган зарарли ғоялар, тушунча ва қарашлар чегарани бузмасдан, билдирмасдан, таъбир жоиз бўлса, “чақирилмаган меҳмон” бўлиб хонадонимизга, жамиятимизга, энг ёмони, мурғак болаларимизнинг покиза қалби ва юрагига кириб келмоқда”. [11]

Буларнинг барчаси биз учун огоҳлик қўнғироғи бўлиб янграши зарур.

Муаммонинг ўрганилганлик даражаси: Мамлакатимизда ўқувчи ёшларни ижтимоийлашувида бўлажак фуқароларни ватанпарварлик руҳида тарбиялаш механизмлари, унинг педагогик негизлари Республикаимиз олимлари Д.Х.Зияева, В.Череванский, А. Муҳаммаджонов, М.Очилов, М.Иномова, Ҳ. Омонов, М.Мирҳосилов, П.Қ.Қодиров. Э.Ғозиев, Б.П.Шоумаров, Ю.Маҳмудов, Х.Ж.Худойқулов ва А.К.Мунаваровлар томонидан олиб борилган илмий ижодий ишларида ўз ифодасини топган.

Бундан ташқари мустақиллик ғояларидан илҳомланган етук олимлардан Ахроров С. Ю., Ахмедов.С.М., Жанайдаров Ш., Қолқонов Э.Т., Қурбонов Р.Ю., Воҳидова М.Т., Эргашева Г.М., Темирова У.С., Киямов Н.С., Юсупов И., Каримбеков С. А., Фролов Б. А., Айтанов Т., Бозоров О., Сочин С. А., Бейсембаева А.А., Султанов Е.С. сингари олимларнинг илмий тадқиқот ишларида ўқувчи ёшларни ватанпарварлик руҳида тарбиялашда маънавий-тарихий меросдан фойдаланишда ҳам ўз аксини топган ва тадқиқот ишининг асосий негизи ҳисобланади.

Бу борада С. Ю. Ахроровнинг “Ҳарбий хизматчилар шахсида девиант хулқ намоён бўлишининг ижтимоий хусусиятлари” номли;

У.С. Темированинг “Ҳарбий хизматчи хотин-қизларни касбий фаолияти самарадорлигини оширишнинг тарбиявий омиллари” номли ;

Г.М.Эргашеванинг “Тарбиявий ишларни такомиллаштиришда замонавий педагогик технологиялардан фойдаланиш (ҳарбий билим юртлари мисолида)” номли;

Р.Ю.Қурбановнинг “Ёшларни ҳарбий ватанпарварлик руҳида тарбиялашда миллий ғоянинг ўрни” номли;

Э.Т.Қалқоновнинг “Ватанпарварлик шаклланиши ва амал қилишининг боғлиқлик қонунлари” номли: номзодлик диссертацияларида, ёшларни ватанпарварлик руҳида тарбиялашда маънавий меросдан фойдаланишга оид хулқ-атворни бошқарувчи ва аниқ шароитларга мослаштирувчи вазифаларни бажариши илмий асослаб беришга ҳаракат қилинади.

Р.Маматқулова “Миллий маънавий мерос асосида университетлар талабаларида хулқ-одоб фазилатларни тарбиялаш” номли тадқиқот ишда ўқувчиларни маънавий мерос орқали тарбиялашга тўхталиб ўтган.

Олима М.А.Атаджанова ўз илмий ишини “Оилада ўсмир-ёшларни ватанпарварлик руҳида тарбиялашда миллий кадриятлардан фойдаланишнинг педагогик асослари” деб номланган тадқиқот ишида оиладаги муаммоларни миллий кадриятлар билан боғлайди.

Шунингдек Б.М.Умаров, Р.С.Самаров А.Ш.Жумаев ва Б.Н.Зухуров илмий тадқиқот ишларида ҳам ёшлар шахсини шаклланишда, уларнинг ижтимоийлашувида ўқувчи ёшларни ватанпарварлик руҳида тарбиялашга оид миллий тарбия жараёнларини ташкил этиш усулларига алоҳида эътибор берилган.

Бугунги биз танлаган “Ўқувчи ёшларни ижтимоийлашувида бўлажак фуқароларни ватанпарварлик ҳисларини тарбиялаш механизмларини такомиллаштиришнинг илмий назарий асослари” мавзуси ҳали етарлича ўқувчи ёшларнинг ёшига мос ҳолда тўла таҳлил этилмаган ва бу жиҳатдан мавзу етарлича ўрганилмаган деб ҳисоблаймиз ва мавзунини маҳаллий шарт-шароитларни ҳисобга олган ҳолда тадқиқот ишлари амалга оширилган.

Бугунги кунда ўқувчи ёшларни ватанпарварлик руҳида тарбиялашда миллий, маънавий-тарихий меросдан фойдаланишнинг сезиларли даражада мустақилик шароитига, миллий маънавиятга хос бўлган томонга ўзгариши анча сезилмоқда. Бунда ўқувчи ёшларни ватанпарварлик руҳида тарбиялашда миллий, маънавий -тарихий меросдан фойдаланиш, жамиятда ақлан етук, маънан ахлоқий пок ва жисмоний етук бўлишдан барча кишилар манфаатдор. Бундай авлод, энг аввало, маънавий ахлоқий жиҳатдан соғлом, тинч-барқарор

фукаролик жамиятида ва мустаҳкам ва соғлом оилаларда шаклланади. Ҳар қандай жамиятда ҳам иқтисодий, ижтимоий ва маънавий жиҳатдан ривожланган давлатнинг барпо этилиши ўз ўқувчи ёшларнинг билимли ва онгли бўлишларига, уларни ватанпарварлик руҳида тарбиялаш мезонлари қандай эканлигига боғлиқ.

Таниқли ўзбек педагоги Абдулло Авлонийнинг ўз даврида “Тарбия биз учун ё ҳаёт - ё мамот, ё нажот – ё ҳолокат, ё саодат - ё фалокат масаласидир”. [12] - деб айтиб ўтган сўзлари бугунги кунда ҳам нақадар катта маъно ва мазмунга эга эканлигини давр ва шароитнинг ўзи кўрсатиб турганлигини ҳеч ким инкор эта олмаса керак.

Ватанпарварликни мадҳ этиш ва энг олий туйғу сифатида қарашда бир қатор ривожланган давлатларнинг ўтмиш мутафаккирлари ҳам ўзларининг фикрларини билдирганлар ва унга содиқ қолганлар.

Гегель (немис файласуфи). Маърифатли халқларнинг ҳақиқий жасорати Ватан йўлида қурбон бўлишга ҳозир эканликларида акс этади.

Байрон (инглиз шоири). Кимки ўз юртини севмаса, у ҳеч нимани сева олмайди.

Белинский (рус танқидчиси). Кимки ўз Ватанига дахлдор бўлмаса, у инсониятга ҳам дахлдор эмас.

Гюго (француз адиби). Ўз ватанига доғ тушириш - уни сотиш деган сўз.

Махатма Ганди (Ҳинд ватанпарвари). Агар биз бутун дунёда тинчлик ўрнатишни истасак ишни болалар тарбиясидан бошлашимиз керак.

Абдурауф Фитрат (ўзбек жадидчиларидан бири). Фарзандларимизни яхши хулқ эгалари қилиб тарбиялашимиз учун, аввало, миллат оналари тарбия ва илм олишлари лозим.

Шавкат Мирзиёев Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти. “Дунёга бухорийлар, берунийлар, термизийлар, мотуридийлар, хоразмийлардек буюк аллома ва азиз – авлиёларни берган жонажон Ватанимиз ўқувчи ёшлари улўғ аждодларига муносиб бўлиб улғайиши учун барча шарт – шароитларни яратиб беришимиз зарур”. [13]

Ватан туйғуси бўлган инсондагина ватанпарварлик жўш уради. Ўзбекистон Республикасининг биринчи Президенти Ислон Каримов айтганидек: “Ватанга муҳаббат ҳисси одамнинг қалбида табиий равишда туғилади. Яъни, инсон ўзлигини англагани, насл-насабини билгани сари юрагида Ватанга муҳаббат туйғуси илдиз отиб, юксала боради. Бу илдиз қанчалик чуқур бўлса, туғилиб ўсган юртга муҳаббат ва садоқат ҳам шу қадар чексиз бўлади”. [14]

Кутилаётган ижтимоий самара(натижа): “Ўқувчи ёшларни ижтимоийлашувида бўлажак фуқароларни ватанпарварлик руҳида тарбиялаш механизмларини такомиллаштиришнинг илмий назарий асослари” мавзуси негизида ёш авлодни миллий мустақиллик руҳида тарбиялаш ғояси ётади. “Биз барпо этаётган янги Ўзбекистоннинг миллий мустақиллик ғояси ватанпарварлик, инсонпарварлик, эзгулик ва бунёдкорлик ғояси бўлади”

Ўқувчи ёшларни мустақиллик руҳида тарбиялаш миллий ғурур, миллий ифтихор, миллий онг ва ўз-ўзини англаш, ватанларварлик туйғуларини шакллантиришни тақозо этади. Ҳеч кимга сир эмаски ўзбек халқи азал – азалдан ғурури баланд халқ саналиб келинган. Ҳақиқатдан ҳам биз – ғурури баланд халқмиз. Бу эса, ҳеч бир шак- шубҳасиз, халқимизнинг катта бойлиги саналади. Ўтмиш аждодларимиз асрлар давомида асраб – авайлаб келган бу бойликни бугунги кунда биз ҳам асраб авайлашимиз керак. Аксинча уни йўқотиб қўйсақ, келгуси авлодларимиз бизларни асло кечирмайди. Миллий қадрият саналган – ғурурни, бу инсоний фазилатни халқимизни, миллатимизни бирлаштирадиган энг кучли тамойилга айлантиришимиз кераклигини бугун даврнинг ўзи талаб қилмоқда. Негаки, ғурури баланд халқнинг қадр – қиммати ҳам баланд, маънавияти, иродаси кучли бўлади.

Бундай халқ билан, бундай халқнинг ёшлари билан ҳар қандай буюк мақсадларга эришиш мумкин. Тарихга мурожаат қиладиган бўлсак айнан ана шундай фазилатларимизга таяниб, биз бошқаларга эргашувчи эмас, аксинча доимо эргаштирувчи халқ бўлиб келганмиз. Билим, маърифат, маданият ва маънавият билан бошқаларга ўрнак бўлганмиз. Бу бизнинг халқимизнинг қон – қонига сингиб, зоту зурриётимизга сингиб кетган, миллий қадриятимизга айланган инсоний фазилатдир. Шундай экан, чет элники деб нима ялтироқ бўлиб кўринса, ўшанинг орқасидан чопиш, хорижники экан, деб унга қуллик қилиш, бошқаларга кўр – кўрона эргашиш бизнинг халқимизга, бизнинг ёшларимизга мутлақо ярашмайди. Айниқса, маънавият соҳасида. Афсуски, кейинги пайтларда бу борада четнинг таъсири, таъбир жоиз бўлса, “импорт”нинг ҳажми ошиб кетмоқда. “Хўрозқанд” чет элники деса ётиб олиб ялайдиганлар ҳам халқимиз орасида, айниқса ёшларимиз орасида афсуски топилади. “Дарахтнинг бўшини қурт ейди”, [15] доим деган халқ мақоли бежиз айтилмаган. Афсуски, кейинги пайтларда маънавий ҳаётимизда, айниқса ёшларимиз маънавий ҳаётида бўшашиш, бўшлиқ ҳолатлари сезилиб қолмоқда. Маънавий иммунитетни заиф бўлган баъзи ўқувчи ёшларимиз юриш – туришида ҳам, муомила муносабатда ҳам бошқаларга кўр – кўрона эргашиш ҳолатлари сезилиб қолмоқда. Миллий ўзликимизни ва миллий

ғуруримизни, буюк аждодларимизни танимаслик, илм ва ироданинг етарли эмаслиги бунга сабаб бўлмоқда, десак асло муболаға бўлмайди. Ўқувчи ёшларда миллий ғурурни пайдо қилиш учун, биринчи навбатда, уларда инсоний ғурур мавжуд бўлиши шарт. Инсоний ғурури бўлган ҳар қандай ўқувчи ёшни, ўз ривожланиш тараққиёт пиллапоясининг биринчи поғонасида деб тасаввур қилиш мумкин.

Хулоса қилиб шуни айтишимиз мумкинки: Ўзида инсоний ғурурни пайдо қилиш ва ривожлантиришни мақсад қилиб олган инсон, авваламбор, Тангри таоло инъом этган ақлни ишлатиб, ахир мен инсонман, мен фикр юрита олиш ҳамда мустақил равишда бир ишни бажара олиш қобилиятига эгаман. Шу нуқтаи назардан келиб чиқганда, мен ҳамма жонзотлардан анча юқори тураман, шу билан биргаликда, ўзимга ўхшаганлардан ҳам, ҳеч қандай кам жойим йўқ, профессор ҳам, министр ҳам, ҳоким ҳам менга ўхшаган одам, фақат менда интилиш ва шижоат етмай турган бўлса керак деган ўйларни хаёлидан ўтказиши,

Оллоҳга, ўзини таффақур эгаси қилиб яратгани учун, шукроналар айтиб, ўзида инсоний ғурурни шакллантириш ҳаракатини бошлаб юбориши керак. Бу ўй-фикрларни фақат хаёлидан ўтказибгина қўймай, балки уларни амалда ҳам синаб кўриши шарт. Жумладан, мустақил равишда бирор ишни бажариш ёки ўз олдида бир муаммони қўйиб туриб, унинг ечими, йўл-йўриқларини мустақил равишда тузиб чиқиб, уларни амалга ошириш ва хоказо. Инсоний ғурур ҳар бир ўқувчида ёшлигидан шакллана бошлайди. Фақат уни сўндирмаслик керак. Кўпчилик ота-она, ўз фарзандини ҳали ёш деб ўйлаб, унга мустақил равишда бир ишни амалга оширишига рухсат бермайди. Бу ўта нотўғри. Аслида болаларни 3, 4, 5 ёшлигидан бошлаб бир ишни мустақил бажаришига ўргатиш лозим.

Ўтмишимизда, аниқроғи собиқ советлар империяси даврида миллий ғурури кучли бўлган инсонларнинг барчасига миллатчи сифатида муносабатда бўлинганлиги ҳеч кимга сир эмас. Ҳаттоки миллий ғурури жўшиб, миллий мустақилликка интилганлар қатағон қилиниб, баъзиларининг эса қатл этилгани бугун барчамизга аён ҳақиқатдир. Бу масала тўғрисида иккиланмасдан, қатъий қилиб айтишимиз мумкинки, миллий ғурур бебаҳо фазилят, ижобий ижтимоий сифат бўлиб, у инсонни ижтимоий фаолликка ундовчи асосий омиллардан биридир. Миллий ғурури бор одам, миллатини чин дилдан севиб, унинг равнақи йўлида фидокорона меҳнат қилади. Ватанининг миллий қаҳрамонлари, олиму фозилларини яхши билгани ҳолда, уларга эргашиб, ўзини уларга тенглаштиришга астойдил интилади. Тенглаштириш оғизда эмас, унинг кундалик ҳаракатида ифодаланади. Шу билан у шу миллатнинг ҳақиқий вакили эканини намоён қилади.

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QARSHI SHAHRI KO'CHALARIDA HARAKAT XAVFSIZLIGINI ILMIY ASOSDA TADQIQ QILISH

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ANNOTATSIYA

O'zbekiston Respublikasining iqtisodiy sanoati va ijtimoiy hayotida avtomobil transporti chuqur kirib, unga bo'lgan ehtiyoj kun sayin ortib bormoqda. Avtomobillashtirishning o'sishi harakatlanish xavfsizligini ta'minlash uchun malakali haydovchilar tayyorlashni taqozo etmoqda. Shahar ko'cha va yo'llarini loyihalashda talabni kuchaytirish, aholi yashaydigan turar-joy binolari joylashgan ko'cha va yo'llarni to'g'ri joylashtirish, ta'sir ko'rsatkichlari ma'lumotlariga tayangan holda etkaziladigan zararni pasaytirish bo'yicha chora-tadbirlar ishlab chiqish hamda tadbiq qilish. Shahar ko'cha yo'llarida transport vositalari orqali tirbandliklar oshib borayotganligini bartaraf etish va kamaytirishga oid chora-tadbirlarini ishlab chiqish, mehnat samaradorligini oshirib, aholining ijtimoiy sharoitlarini yaxshilashga xizmat qiladi va harakat xavfsizligini ta'minlash maqsadida transport oqimining harakat miqdori o'zgarish qonuniyatlarini aniqlanadi; Transport vositalarining tezligi va tarkibini harakat xavfsizligini ta'minlash bo'yicha o'zgarishini aniqlanadi. Maqolada Qarshi shahar ko'chlarida harakat xavfsizligini ta'minlash bo'yicha mulohazalar yuritiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: Yo'l, haydovchi, harakatlanish xavfsizligi, yo'l-patrul xizmati, texnik tezlik, avtotransport vositalari, uzluksiz harakatlanish, harakat tezligi.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH OF TRAFFIC SAFETY ON THE STREETS OF KARSHI CITY

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ANNOTATION.

Road transport is deeply embedded in the economic industry and social life of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and the need for it is increasing day by day. The growth of motorization requires the training of qualified drivers to ensure traffic safety. City street and increasing demand in the design of roads, residential areas correct placement of streets and roads where buildings are located, impact indicators development and implementation of measures to reduce damage caused based on information. On city streets elimination of increasing traffic jams by means of vehicles and development of measures to reduce labor efficiency serves to improve the social conditions of the population by increasing and acting change in traffic volume in order to ensure safety rules are determined; Changes in the speed and composition of transport vehicles to ensure traffic safety are determined. The article discusses the considerations of ensuring traffic safety on the streets of Karshi.

Key words: *Road, driver, traffic safety, traffic patrol service, technical speed, motor vehicles, continuous traffic, traffic speed.*

KIRISH.

Haydovchi o'ziga tegishli transport vositasini boshqarish jarayonida yo'llarda boshqa transport vositalarining uzluksiz harakatlanishini ta'minlashi, yo'llarda harakatlanish qoidalari barcha shaxslar va fuqarolar uchun tegishli bo'lgan majburiy talablarni o'z ichiga olib, ishilarining xavfsizligi va sog'ligini ta'minlashga qaratilgan. Bu borada, ayniqsa, harakat xavfsizligini ta'minlashga javobgar bo'lgan ichki ishlar idoralari, xususan, yo'l-patrul xizmati xodimlaridan o'ta bilimdon va mas'uliyatli bo'lish talab etiladi. Ko'chalarda harakat xavfsizligini ta'minlash va texnik tezligini oshirish zamon talabi hisoblanadi. Shuningdek "2022-2026 yillarga mo'ljallangan yangi O'zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi" da transport sohasiga bog'liq bo'lgan Jumladan, "2022-2026 yillarga mo'ljallangan yangi O'zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi" da avtomobil transportiga katta e'tibor qaratilmoqda:

- Eksportchi korxonalar faoliyatini qo'llab-quvvatlash tizimini faol davom ettirish orqali respublika eksport salohiyatini oshirish.

- Mavjud imkoniyatlarni to'liq ishga solgan holda mahalliy sanoat tarmoqlari eksport salohiyatini yanada rivojlantirish.

- Tashqi bozor va xalqaro talablarga javob beradigan standartlarni joriy etish va mashhur brendlarni jalb qilish.

- Xususiy sektorning eksportdagi ulushini 60 foizga yetkazish.

- Avtotransport vositalari eksportini 3 baravarga oshirish va 1 milliard AQSh dollariga yetkazish.

- “Yangi O‘zbekiston — raqobatbardosh mahsulotlar yurti” g‘oyasi asosida 200 ta eksportchini ochiq tanlov asosida saralab, ularni yetakchi eksportyorlarga aylantirish va har tomonlama qo‘llab-quvvatlash.

- Barcha transport turlarini uzviy bog‘lagan holda yagona transport tizimini rivojlantirish, yirik shaharlar o‘rtasida kunlik transport qatnovlari asosida manzilga yetib borish va qaytib kelish imkoniyatini yaratish.

- Toshkent shahri va hududlarda jamoat transporti tizimini takomillashtirish va uning infratuzilmasini rivojlantirish.

- Shaharlararo va shahar atrofi temir yo‘l qatnovlari jozibadorligini oshirish.

- Transport va logistika xizmatlari bozori va infratuzilmasini rivojlantirish, temir yo‘l infratuzilmasini elektrlashtirish darajasini 60 foizga yetkazish va avtomobil yo‘llari tarmog‘ini jadal rivojlantirish.

Shuni ta’kidlash lozimki, transport vositalarini manyovrchanligini oshirish avtomobillarni yo‘llarda harakatlanishini yengillashtiradi va harakatlanishda qulayliklarni yaratadi. Tadqiqot ob’yekti qilib Amir Temur-Ko‘chabog‘ chorrahasi tanlab olindi. Qarshi shahar ko‘chalarida harakat xavfsizligini ta’minlash va haydovchilarga qulaylik yaratishdan iborat. Shuningdek transport harakat oqimini asosiy tasniflarini o‘rganish hisoblanadi.

ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI.

Ushbu mavzu bo‘yicha chet el va O‘zbekistonda ko‘plab ilmiy tadqiqotlar va ishlar qilingan. O‘zbekistonda Q.Azizov, B.Xujayev va boshqalar yo‘llarda harakat xavfsizligi ta’minlash bo‘yicha ilmiy tadqiqot ishlarini olib borishgan. Olib borilgan ilmiy tadqiqotlardan hozirgi kunda foydalanib kelinmoqda.

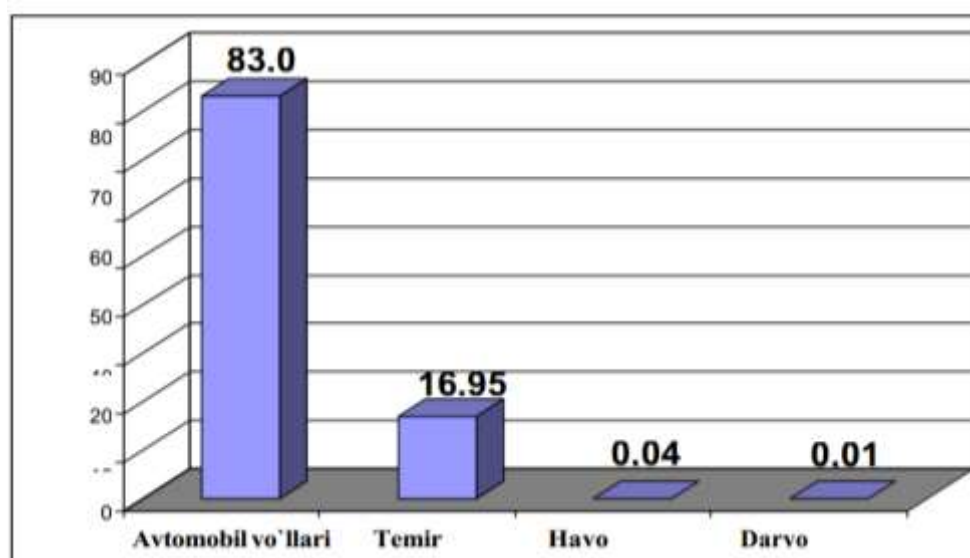
NATIJA VA MUHOKAMA.

Avtomobillarning sonini ortishi harakatlanish xavfsizligini ta’minlashga katta ta’sir o‘tkazadi. Shuning uchun hozirda telematik tizimlardan keng foydalanish maqsadga muvofiq.

- Asosiy maqsadi shahar hududlarida avtotransport harakatini takomillashtirish,
- Transport oqimining zichligi, yo‘lning o‘tkazish qobiliyati va yuklanganlik darajasi ko‘rsatkichlarini baholash
- Shahar ko‘cha yo‘llarida transport oqimi tezligining yo‘l sharoitiga va harakat miqdoriga nisbatan o‘zgarishi, diagrammasi.
- Qarshi shahridagi ko‘cha-yo‘llarida transport statistik va ziddiyatli vaziyatlar va avtomobil yo‘llarini tekshirishni tashkil etish
- Shahar ko‘cha-yo‘llarida transportlarning erkin harakatini ta’minlash
- Qarshi shahrining asosiy ko‘chalaridan biri Amir Temur va Ko‘chabog‘ ko‘chalari tutashgan chorrahasidagi transportlar harakatidagi tirbandlikni

bartaraf etish haqida takliflar beriladi. Respublikamizning iqtisodiy rivojlanishi va taraqqiy etishi, avvalo, transport kommunikatsiyalarining holatiga bog‘liqdir.

Transport kommunikatsiyalarini rivojlantirish va ularning foydalanuv holatini yaxshilash Respublikamiz mustaqilligini mustahkamlashda hamda iqtisodiyotini rivojlantirishda eng dolzarb vazifalardan hisoblanadi. Respublika bo‘yicha transportda tashilayotgan xalq xo‘jaligi yuklarining 83 foizini avtomobil yo‘llari hissasiga to‘g‘ri kelishi, avtomobil yo‘llari respublika iqtisodiyotining rivojlanishida asosiy omillardan biri ekanligini ko‘rsatadi.

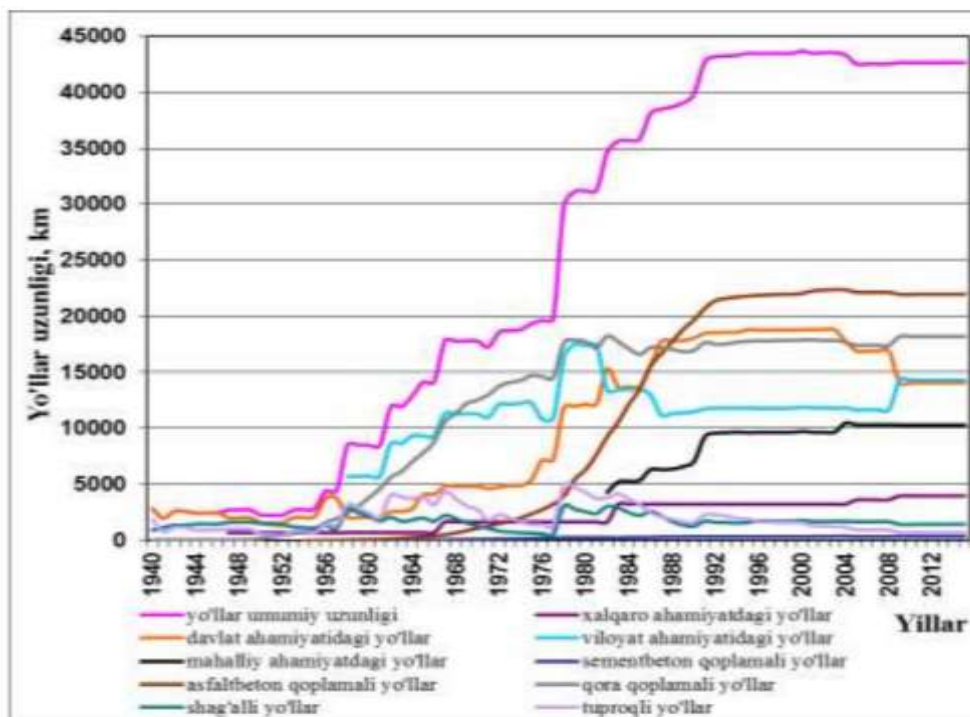


1-rasm. Avtomobil yo‘llarining transport turlari bo‘yicha taqsimlanishi

Respublikaning geografik joylashuvi shuni taqozo etadiki, jahon bozoriga chiqishda va tashqi iqtisodiy aloqalarni rivojlantirishda asosiy transport yo‘laklari avtomobil va temir yo‘llar hisoblanadi.

Respublikaning iqtisodiy rivojlanish shartlarini ta‘minlaydigan xalqaro transport yo‘laklarini barpo qilish, tranzit va viloyatlar oralig‘ida ishonchli transport aloqasini ta‘minlash, respublikaning tashqi integratsiyalashgan va ichki birikkan yagona transport muhitini shakllantirish, transport harakati uchun shaharlarning ichki ko‘rinishini zamonaviy ko‘cha-yo‘llar loyihalarini taklifi va qo‘llanilishi, qolaversa, Buyuk Ipak Yo‘lini qayta tiklash va jahon bozoriga chiqish kabi masalalar davlat yo‘l siyosatining ustuvor vazifalaridan hisoblanadi.

O‘zbekistondagi barcha yo‘llarning uzunligi 32500 kilometrni tashkil qilardi. Avtomobil yo‘llari tarmog‘ining rivojlanish dinamikasi 2-rasmda keltirilgan.



2-rasm. Umumiy foydalanishdagi avtomobil yo'llari tarmog'ining rivojlanish dinamikasi.

Yo'l qurish industriyasining asfaltbeton, ko'priklar qurish uchun yig'ma temirbeton konstruktsiyalar ishlab chiqaruvchi, inert materiallarni qayta ishlovchi va sifatini yaxshilovchi ob'ektlar ishga tushdi va oqibatda qurilishda texnologik intizomga amal qilish uchun bir muncha shart-sharoit yuzaga keldi. Umumiy foydalanishdagi avtomobil yo'llarining uzunligi 1976 yilda hammasi bo'lib, 19643 km shu jumladan umumdavlat ahamiyatidagi yo'llar 1656 km ni, respublika ahamiyatidagi yo'llar 7203 km ni va mahalliy ahamiyatdagi yo'llar 10975 km ni tashkil etdi. 1975-80 yillarda yo'l xo'jaligida eng jadal yuksalish yillari bo'ldi. Umumiy foydalanuvdagi avtomobil yo'llari uzunligi 31208 km ga etdi yoki xalqaro ahamiyatdagi avtomobil yo'llari 1656 km, respublika ahamiyatdagi avtomobil yo'llari 12164 km, mahalliy ahamiyatdagi avtomobil yo'llar 17388 km ga etdi. 1976-81 yillarda jami 4400 km yangi yo'llar qurildi va qayta rekonstruksiya qilindi. Bu yillarda asosan shaharlarni chetlab o'tuvchi aylanma yo'llar qurishga katta e'tibor berildi. O'zbekiston Respublikasida mavjud avtomobil yo'llarining uzunligi 184 000 kmni tashkil qiladi. Umumiy foydalanishdagi avtomobil yo'llar-42 695 km.ni tashkil qiladi (Avtomobil yo'llari qo'mitasi balansida). Shu jumladan: xalqaro ahamiyatdagi – 3 981 km, davlat ahamiyatidagi – 14 100 km, maxalliy ahamiyatdagi – 24 614 km.

Respublika xududida joylashgan ko'chalari, ichki xo'jaliklararo yo'llari, qishloq qo'chalari, shaxar tipidagi qishloq ko'chalari – 116 560 km.ni tashkil qiladi (Maxalliy hokimliklar balansida). Shu jumladan: shaxar ko'chalari – 7 125 km, tuman markazlari ko'chalari – 12 530 km, qishloq aholi punktlari – 49 383 km, shahar aholi punktlari – 15 456 km, xo'jaliklararo qishloq yo'llari–32 066 km. Yuridik tashkilotlar yo'llari – 24 745 kmni tashkil qiladi (Yuridik shaxslar balansida).

Umumiy foydalanishdagi avtomobil yo'llari tarmog'ining bugungi kun foydalanuv holati avtomobillar va yo'ldan foydalanuvchilar talabini qoniqtirmaydi. Buning sabablari - respublikada avtomobil yo'llarini o'z muddatida ta'mirlash va saqlash masalasi o'z yechimini topmasdan qolmoqda. Avtomobil yo'llarini joriy ta'mirlash va saqlash ishlariga ajratilgan mablag'larning etishmasligi ishlarning to'liq bajarilmasligiga, qolaversa, bajarilgan ishlarning sifati pasayishiga olib kelmoqda. Natijada, yo'llarda muddatidan oldin ta'mirlashga muhtojlik kelib chiqmoqda. Bu esa, katta hajmdagi yo'llarni ta'mirlash ishlarini talab qiladi

Transport magistrallariga qo'yiladigan asosiy talab avtomobillarning qarama-qarshi oqimlari uchun mustaqil qatnov qismiga ajratish, bir sathda kesishib o'tish joylarining yo'qligi va yo'lga kirib kelayotgan yoki undan chetga buriladigan alohida avtomobillarning asosiy oqim harakati rejimiga ta'sirini minimumga keltirishdir.

Avtomobil magistrallari mahalliy transport va ro'paradan kelayotgan avtomobillar tomonidan xalaqitlarsiz, katta tezliklar bilan avtomobillarda yo'lovchi va yuklarni jadal tashish uchun mo'ljallangan yo'llarga aytiladi. Bular juda takomillashgan, biroz qimmat turadigan yo'llar bo'lib, ular turli mamlakatlar yo'l tarmog'larining asosiy skeletini hosil qiladi va bu yo'l tarmog'lari uzunligining ko'pi bilan 1,5...2% ini tashkil etadi. Shahar ko'cha-yo'lining rejasi-bu yo'l o'qining joyida geometrik joylashishiga yo'lining rejasi deyiladi. Yo'l o'qining gorizont tekislikka kichiklashtirilgan masshtabdagi proeksiyasining grafik ko'rinishiga yo'l o'qi rejasi deyiladi.

Qarshi shahrida ko'cha-yo'llarini tikka rejalashtirish usulida shunday rejalashtirilishi kerakki, natijada yo'mg'ir-qor suvlarini shahardan olib chiqib ketilishi kerak, chunki yomg'ir-qor suvlari turg'un holatda bo'lsa, ham yo'llarga, ham ko'chalarga, ham shahardagi bino va inshootlarga salbiy va jiddiy ta'sir qilishi ilmiy asoslangan.

Qarshi shahridagi ko'cha-yo'l o'qi rejasi to'g'ri va egri elementlardan tashkil topadi. Ko'cha-yo'l rejasining egri elementi o'tuvchi egri va doiraviy egri elementlaridan tashkil topadi.

Shahar ko‘cha va yo‘llarining bo‘ylama kesimi - bu yo‘l o‘qi bo‘ylab vertikal holda berilgan kesimga aytiladi. Bo‘ylama kesim yo‘lning ayrim uchastkalarini bo‘ylama qiyaliklarini xarakterlaydi. Bo‘ylama qiyalik avtomobil yo‘lining muhim transport sifat ko‘rsatgichi hisoblanadi. Joyning tabiiy qiyaligi ko‘pchilik hollarda avtomobillar samarali ishlashi uchun ruxsat etilgan qiymatdan oshib ketadi.

Bo‘ylama qiyalik avtomobil yo‘llarining transport sifatlarini tavsiflovchi muhim ko‘rsatkichlardan biri hisoblanadi. Yo‘l bo‘ylama qiyaligi yo‘l toifalaridan kelib chiqib quyidagicha belgilangan.

1-jadval

Hisobiy tezlik,	Bo‘ylama qiyalik, ‰	Rejadagi egrining eng kichik radiusi,	Vertikal egrining radiuslari, m	
			botiq	qabariq
80	60	300	2000	5000
60	70	150	1500	2500

Yo‘l o‘qini o‘tkazishda uchraydigan to‘siqlar va ularni aylanib o‘tish Yo‘l o‘qini (trassani) joyida o‘tkazish tamoyillari shundan iboratki avtomobil yo‘llari ikki nuqta (punkt) orasida iloji boricha qisqa masofada o‘tkazilishi zarur. Chunki avtomobil yo‘llarini qurish qiymati ancha yuqori bo‘lib yo‘lning toifasiga qarab har bir kilometr yo‘lning qurilish bahosi 60 mingdan, bir necha million dollar, ba‘zi bir holatlarda 10 mln. dollarga teng. Ikki nuqta orasidagi eng qisqa masofa bu havo yo‘lini hosil qiluvchi to‘g‘ri chiziqdir. Yer yuzasidagi turli xil baland pastliklar, tog‘li, jarliklar, daryo va ko‘llar, botqoqliklar, qo‘riqxonalar, aholi yashaydigan joylar yo‘lning to‘g‘ri chiziq bo‘ylab o‘tkazishga to‘siq bo‘ladi. Shuningdek, ayniqsa O‘zbekiston sharoitida ekin ekiladigan yerlarni yo‘l qurilishiga ajratish qiyinligi sababli yo‘l o‘qini iloji boricha ekin ekishga yaramaydigan maydonlardan o‘tkazish va ekin ekiladigan maydonlardan o‘tganda, ularni kichik bo‘laklarga bo‘lib yubormasdan, chegaralari bo‘ylab o‘tkazish maqsadga muvofiq bo‘ladi.

Transport harakati uchun shahar ko‘cha-yo‘llarining yaxshi ishlashi, tabiatning ko‘p qirralik xususiyatlariga, ya‘ni ob-havo o‘zgarishiga, suv ta‘siriga, yer manzarasiga va tuproq qatlamlarining qay tariqa joylashganligiga bog‘liq.

Joy relefidan kelib chiqib, yo‘l o‘q chizig‘i yo‘nalishi, bo‘ylama qiyaligi tanlanadi va botqoqlik hamda murakkab joy sharoitlarini aylanib o‘tish ta‘minlanadi. Joy relefiga bog‘liq ravishda kichik ko‘prik va quvurlarga yig‘iladigan suv miqdori aniqlaniladi. Joy relefidan kelib chiqib qurilish qiyinchiligi, erishlari hajmi va avtomobil yo‘lini qurish tan narxi aniqlaniladi.

Yo'l bo'ylama kesimi SHNQ 2.05.02-2007 «Avtomobil yo'llari» talablariga asosan loyihalanaadi. Har qanday holatlarda ham yo'l bo'ylama kesimida bo'ylama qiyalik 30 % dan oshmasligi, avtomobil to'xtashiga nisbatan ko'rish masofasi 450 m dan kam bo'lmasligi, bo'ylama kesimdagi qabariq egrilik radiusi 70000 m dan kam bo'lmasligi, botiq egrilik radiusi 8000 m dan kam bo'lmasligi kerak. Tog'li va adirlik joylar murakkab uchastkalari uchun hisobiy harakat tezligini va shunga mos ravishda o'rnatilgan loyihalash me'yorlaridan kamaytirishga ruxsat etiladi.

Yo'l bo'ylama kesimini loyihalashda loyiha chizig'i singan joylarda agarda bo'ylama qiyaliklar algebraik farqi I va II toifali yo'llar uchun 5 % dan, III toifali yo'llar uchun 10 % dan, IV va V toifali yo'llar uchun 20 % dan oshganda vertikal egrilar loyihalash nazarda tutiladi.

Harakat miqdori yillar, oylar, sutka soatlari va hafta kunlari hamda yo'lning bo'laklariga nisbatan o'zgaruvchan ko'rsatkichdir.

Yillik harakat miqdorining notekislik koeffitsiyenti quyidagicha aniqlanadi:

$$K_{y,n} = N_{oy} * 12 / N_{yil}$$

Bu yerda: N_{oy} – ko'rilayotgan oydagi harakat miqdori, avt/oy; N_{yil} – yil davomidagi harakat miqdorining jami (N_i); 12 – yildagi oylar soni; $K_{y,n}$ – O'zbekiston Respublikasining umumfoydalanuvdagi yo'llari uchun 0,3–2,2.

Transport oqimining tarkibi – harakat miqdoriga o'xshash o'zgaruvchan ko'rsatkichdir, u vaqt o'tishi bilan yo'l sharoitiga qarab o'zgaradi. Shahar transport oqimining zichligi, yo'lning o'tkazish qobiliyati va yuklanganlik darajasi ko'rsatkichlarini baholash transport oqimining zichligi oshgan sari transport vositalari oraliq masofasining kamayishi, tezlikning pasayishi, haydovchilarning psixologik ish rejimining qiyinlashishi umumiy yo'l harakatining noqulayligiga olib keladi. Eng katta transport oqimining zichligi transport vositalarining to'xtab qolish («zator») holatida kuzatiladi.

Yo'lning o'tkazish qobiliyati – vaqt birligi ichida yo'lning ma'lum kesimidan o'tkazishi mumkin bo'lgan avtomobillar soni, u avt/soatda yoki avt/sutkada aniqlanadi.

O'tkazish qobiliyatini quyidagi turlarga ajratish mumkin:

- **maksimal nazariy o'tkazish qobiliyati** – yengil turdagi avtomobillarni qulay yo'l sharoitidan ideallashtirilgan tartibda o'tkazishi mumkin bo'lgan soni. Uni transport oqimining dinamik formulasi yordamida aniqlanadi:
- **amaliy o'tkazish qobiliyati** – qulay ob-havo sharoitida aniq yo'l bo'lagidan ma'lum harakat tartibiga ko'ra avtomobillarni maksimal o'tkazish mumkin bo'lgan soni.

Bugungi kunda zamonaviy shaharlarda ko'cha-yo'l tarmog'i shahar transport tizimining asosini tashkil qilib, yildan-yilga ularga quyiladigan talablar ortib bormoqda.

Shaharsozlikda transport tizimi alohida o'rin tutadi. Transport tizimi shahar aholisining aktiv hayotini ta'minlaydi va uning samardorligini oshiradi. Aks holda transport tizimisiz ayniqsa bugungi shahar hayotini tasavvur qilib bo'lmaydi. Transport va piyodalar harakatini loyihalash va uni tashkil etish shaharning me'moriy-loyihaviy yechimida asosiy muammolardan biridir.

Ko'cha tarmog'ining eski shakllari zamonaviy shaharsozlikka mos kelmaydi: kichik kvartallarni chegaralagan ko'chalarda chorrahalarining ko'pligi, transport oqimini o'tkazishni kamaytiradi, qiyinlashtiradi. Markaziy tumanlarda ma'muriy-jamoat va savdo binolarining haddan tashqari ko'pligi katta miqdordagi aholi va transportni u yerga kelishi sabab bo'lib, ularning harakatini tashkil etishni qiyinlashtiradi.

Shaharda transport tizimi yer osti va yer usti transport inshootlaridan iborat. Ko'chalar shaharlarning dastlabki paydo bo'lishi bilan shakllanib boshlagan.

XULOSA

O'zbekiston avtomobil yo'llarida transport oqimida avtomobil transporti ko'payishi harakatni tashkil qilishiga ma'lum qiyinchiliklar tug'diradi. Aholi punktidan o'tgan yo'llarda harakatni to'g'ri tashkil qilish uchun quyidagi ishlarni amalga oshirish kerak:

1. Yo'l belgisini, yo'l belgi chizig'ini doimiy ko'rinadigan joyda bo'lishini ta'minlash.
2. Jamoat transport va boshqa avtomobillarni alohida harakat polosalari bo'yicha harakatlantirish.
3. Yo'llarni talab darajasida ta'mirlab(kengaytirib) ajratuvchi polosalar o'rnatish.
4. Svetaforlarni alohida-alohida ishlashini ta'minlash (bir harakat yo'nalishi bo'yicha harakatni tashkil etish).
5. Sun'iy yoritishni ta'minlash.
6. Piyodalar harakatini tashkil qilish.
7. Aqlli svetaforlar o'rnatish

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ДЕМОКРАТИК ЖАМИЯТ РИВОЖЛАНТИРИШ ВА МУТАХАССИС КАДРЛАРГА ДОИР ДАВЛАТ СИЁСАТИНИНГ НАЗАРИЙ- МЕТОДОЛОГИК АСОСЛАРИ

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Аннотация: Мустақиллик йилларида мамлакатимизда ҳуқуқий демократик давлат ва кучли фуқаролик жамияти қуришига интилиш кучайди. Эркин бозор муносабатларига ўтиш, хусусий мулк устуворлигига асосланган иқтисодий ривожлантириш ва ҳалқнинг осойишта турмуш тарзини таъминлаш муҳим аҳамият касб этди. Фуқароларни фаровон ҳаёт кечирishi учун шарт-шароитлар яратишига халқаро майдонда Ўзбекистоннинг муносиб ўрнини эгаллашига қаратилган момплекс чора-тадбирлар амалга оширилди.

“Кучли давлатдан-кучли фуқаролик жамияти сари” концепциясини амалга ошириш борасидаги вазифаларни ўз ичига олади.

Калит сўзлар: Мустақиллик, ҳуқуқий давлат, демократия, фуқаролик жамияти, эркин бозор, бозор иқтисодиёти, ҳалқ, элат, миллат, фаровонлик.

Аннотация: В годы независимости в нашей стране возросло стремление построить правовое демократическое государство и сильное гражданское общество. Важным стал переход к свободным рыночным отношениям, развитие экономики на основе приоритета частной собственности, обеспечение мирного образа жизни народа.

Реализованы комплексные меры, направленные на занятие достойного места Узбекистана на международной арене, создание условий для комфортной жизни граждан. В него включены задачи, связанные с реализацией концепции «От сильного государства к сильному гражданскому обществу».

Ключевые слова: Независимость, правовое государство, демократия, гражданское общество, свободный рынок, рыночная экономика, народ, нация, благосостояние.

Abstract: *During the years of independence, the desire to build a legal democratic state and a strong civil society has increased in our country.*

The transition to free market relations, the development of the economy based on the priority of private property, and ensuring a peaceful way of life for the people became important. Comprehensive measures have been implemented aimed at taking Uzbekistan's rightful place in the international arena and creating conditions for a comfortable life for citizens. It includes tasks related to the implementation of the concept "From a strong state to a strong civil society."

Key words: *Independence, rule of law, democracy, civil society, free market, market economy, people, nation, welfare.*

Президентимизнинг Ўзбекистон Республикасини янада ривожлантириш бўйича Ҳаракатлар стратегияси тўғрисидаги лойҳаси асосида ишлаб чиқилган 2017-2021 йилларда Ўзбекистон Республикасини ривожлантиришнинг бешта устувор йўналиши бўйича Ҳаракатлар стратегиясининг биринчи йўналиши, давлат ва жамият бошқарувини такомиллаштириш¹,

“Кучли давлатдан – кучли фуқаролик жамияти сари” концепциясини амалга ошириш борасидаги вазифаларни ўз ичига олади².

Демократик фуқаролик жамиятини ривожлантириш, Ҳаракатлар стратегиясининг маъно ва мазмуни янги авлод кадрларини тайёрлаш тизими ҳамда тажрибалари, кўп минг йиллик миллий анъаналарнинг синтези сифатида дунёга келди. Яъни “Инсон ва фуқароликнинг шахсий ҳуқуқларини кафолатлаб берди. Инсоннинг маънавий камол топиши ва ҳар томонлама уйғун ривожланиши учун зарур шарт-шароитлар яратди”³.

Шавкат Мирзиёев, “Буюк келажагимизни мард ва олийжаноб халқимиз билан бирга қурамиз”, “Қонун устуворлиги ва инсон манфаатларини таъминлаш – юрт тараққиёти ва халқ фаровонлигининг гарови”, “Эркин ва фаровон демократик Ўзбекистон давлатини биргаликда барпо этамиз”, “Танқидий таҳлил, қатъий тартиб – интизом ва шахсий жавобгарлик – ҳар бир раҳбар фаолиятининг кундалик қонидаси бўлиши керак” каби кўплаб асарларида янги ҳозирги босқичда жамиятни янада ривожлантиришнинг сиёсий, ижтимоий, иқтисодий, маънавий негизларини чуқур асослаб берди. Фуқаролик жамиятини ривожлантиришнинг

¹ Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2017 йил 7 февралдаги “Ўзбекистон Республикасини янада ривожлантириш Ҳаракатлар стратегияси тўғрисида”ги Фармони. –Т.: “Адолат”, 2017. 30-бет.

² Мирзиёев Ш.М. Буюк келажагимизни мард ва олийжаноб халқимиз билан бирга қурамиз. –Т.: “Ўзбекистон”, 2017. 48-бет.

³ Мирзиёев Ш.М. Қонун устуворлиги ва инсон манфаатларини таъминлаш – юрт тараққиёти ва халқ фаровонлигининг гарови. –Т.: “Ўзбекистон”, 2017. 6-бет.

Энг муҳим таркибий қисми маънавият ва маърифат соҳасида, шахсни мунтазам камол топтириш, “Ёшларга оид давлат сиёсати тўғрисида”ги Қонун ушбу соҳанинг асосий йўналишлари бўлган ижтимоий, иқтисодий, ҳуқуқий ва ташкилий чора-тадбирларни аниқ белгилаб берди” борасида узлуксиз иш олиб боришдан иборат¹ эканлигини кун тартибига қўйди.

Маънавиятни, маданиятни, мустахассис кадрлар тайёрлаш ва уни янги босқичда такомиллаштиришни тақозо этади. Президент Шавкат Мирзиёев таъбири билан айтганда: «Дунё шиддат билан ўзгариб, барқарорлик ва халқларнинг мустаҳкам ривожланишига раҳна соладиган турли янги таҳдид ва хавфлар пайдо бўлаётган бугунда маънавият ва маърифат, ахлоқий тарбия, ёшларнинг билим олиш, камолга етишга интилишига эътибор қаратиш ҳар қачонгидан ҳам муҳимдир»². Дарҳақиқат, истиқлол туфайли тарихий, миллий, ахлоқий, диний кадрлар, анъаналаримиз қайта тикланиб ривожланмоқда. Ҳар қандай жамиятда маънавий-маърифий ва ахлоқий покланиш, аввало, етук, заковатли кадрлар мавжуд бўлиб дунёвий ва диний, миллий ғоялар, кадрлар бир-бирини бойитиб борган шароитда тараққиёт юксак босқичга кўтарилади. Бунга башарият тарихида ўчмас из қолдирган Имом Бухорий, Муҳаммад Қафқол Шоший, Баҳоуддин Нақишбанд, Хожа Аҳрор Валий, Муҳаммад Хоразимий, Аҳмад Фарғоний, Абу Райҳон Беруний, Абу Али ибн Сино, Хоразмий, Абу Наср Форобий, Абу Райҳон Беруний, Имом Ғаззолий, Ибн Сино, Мирзо Улуғбек, Алишер Навоий ва бошқа кўплаб даҳолар номи нафақат ислом, айна вақтда жаҳон цивилизацияси тарихида ҳақли равишда олтин ҳарифлар билан битилган.³ Соҳибқирон Амир Темурнинг набираси Мирзо Улуғбек Мовароуннаҳрга ҳукмронлик қилган 40 йил мобайнида мамлакатда тинчлик, барқарорлик устувор бўлгани сабабли илм-фан, маданият юксак тараққий этган, кўхна заминимиз гуллаб-яшнаган. Шунинг назарда тутган ҳолда «Бугунги кунда – деган эди Президент Ш.М.Мирзиёев, “Фарзандларимиз биздан кўра кучли, билимли, дона ва албатта бахтли, бўлишлари шарт!” деган ҳаёти – даъват ҳар биримизнинг, ота-оанлар ва кенг жамоатчиликнинг онги ва қалбидан мустаҳкам ўрин эгаллаган»⁴.

XXI асрда жамият ҳаётида билимли, салоҳиятли демократик онг ва тафаккурга эга бўлган янги авлод кадрларига талаб, эҳтиёж ортиб боради. Чунки

¹ Мирзиёев Ш.М. Қонун устуворлиги ва инсон манфаатларини таъминлаш – юрт тараққиёти ва халқ фаровонлигининг гарови. –Т.: “Ўзбекистон”, 2017.12-бет.

² Мирзиёев Ш.М. Тинчлик, маърифат ва бунёдкорлик йўлида ҳамкорлик / “Халқ сўзи”, 2016 йил 19 октябрь.

³ Мирзиёев Ш.М. Тинчлик, маърифат ва бунёдкорлик йўлида ҳамкорлик / “Халқ сўзи”, 2016 йил 19 октябрь.

⁴ Мирзиёев Ш.М. Эркин ва фаровон, демократик Ўзбекистон давлатини бирганликда барпо этамиз. –Т.: “Ўзбекистон”, 2016. -13-бет.

постиндустриал жамият даврида, яъни учинчи босқичда университетлар хос бўлган назарий билимлар саноат ва ишлаб чиқаришнинг бир жойга тўпланиб қолишида муҳим роль ўйнайди. Бу жамиятда америкалик социолог, сиёсий оқимлар мутахассиси Д.Беллнинг фикрича, капиталистлар ҳукмронлиги йўқолиб, унинг ўрнини юқори билимга эга бўлган малакали ҳуқуқий элита эгаллайди. Жамиятда ҳамиша лаёқатли, ишбилармон, етуқ кадрларга зарурат туғилган.

Сиёсатшунос И.Эргашев фикрича, «сиёсий соҳада нафақат ҳукумат ёки давлатнинг, у ёки бу ижтимоий-сиёсий ташкилотларнинг ўрни ҳам муҳим. Аини пайтда жамиятдаги мавжуд бўлган нормалар ва қоидапар, хулқ-атвор стереотиплари, сиёсий рамзлар ва миллии-маънавий қадриятлар билан боғлиқ бўлган бошқа компонентлари ҳам алоҳида ўрин тутуди. Маданият ижтимоий-тарихий ривожланишда одамларни бир-бири билан бўлган муносабатларда муҳим рол ўйнайди... Шу жиҳатдан ҳар бир давлатнинг сиёсий ҳаёти, ўзига хос маданияти, анъаналари, давлат тили, давлат рамзлари орқали шу халқнинг сиёсий борлигини, унинг фалсафасини ҳам ўзида ифода этади»¹. Демак, у ёки бу миллатнинг миллий мансублига миллий маданиятида ўзлигини кўради. Бу уларнинг сиёсий маданияти, сиёсий дунёқараши ва сиёсат фалсафаси орқали кўзга ташланади.

«Кадрлар» тушунчаси кенг қамровли бўлиб, «янги авлод кадрлари», «миллий кадрлар», «раҳбар кадрлар» тушунчалари моҳиятан бир-биридан фарқ қиладиган тушунча ва мазмунларга эга. «**Мутахассис** кадрлар» деганда - аниқ бир йўналиш бўйича мутахассисликка эга, бакалавр ва магистрлик даражасига эга бўлган, фан ва ишлаб чиқариш, яъни макроиқтисодиётнинг муайян соҳасида ишлаётган кадрлар назарда тутилади.

«**Малакали мутахассислар**» тушунчаси ҳам янги авлод кадрларининг маъно-мазмуни билан чамбарчас боғлиқ. Юксак малакали мутахассислар, менежерлар, бошқарувчиларнинг юқори мансабларни эгаллашига асосий сабаб шуки, улар «ишонч ёрлиғи» – илмий даражалар, дипломлар ва бошқа мутахассислик гувоҳномаларига эга. Уларнинг мансаби, одатда, нисбатан мустаҳкам ва даромадлидир. Шунинг учун баъзи тадқиқотчилар малакали мутахассислар ҳамда юқори синф вакиллари янги «профессионал бошқарув синфи» сифатида қарайдилар. Бироқ улар ва оддий «оқ ёқалилар» ўртасидаги фарқ бу фикрни асосли деб ҳисоблаш учун етарли эмас.

¹ Мирзиёев Ш.М. Эркин ва фаровон, демократик Ўзбекистон давлатини бирганликда барпо этамиз. –Т.: “Ўзбекистон”, 2016. -26-бет.

«Миллий кадрлар» – ҳар бир ҳудудий маконга эга бўлган миллат, элат, халқнинг азалий урф-одатлари, миллий, умуминсоний, диний кадриятлари, хусусиятлари, салоҳиятини ўзида акс эттирган, моддий ва маънавий эҳтиёжлар асосида шаклланган, оддий, ўрта ва олий маълумотга эга бўлган касб эгаларидир.

«Раҳбар кадрлар» деганда, давлат ва жамият қурилиши, бошқарувнинг у ёки бу соҳасида раҳбарлик ишини амалга ошириш жавобгарлигига эга бўлган, жамоани йўналтиришга, мамлакат, халқ, инсонлар олдида ўзининг раҳбарлик қобилияти, сифатлари билан ажралиб турадиган масъул шахсларни тушуниш мумкин. Раҳбарлик тушунчасининг маъноси кенг. У турли лавозимларда ишлайдиган шахсларга нисбатан қўлланилади. Масалан, «Президент», «Мамлакат раҳбари», «Юртбоши» тушунчалари Ўзбекистон Президентига, «Вазир», «Бош вазир» эса ҳукумат раҳбарлари ва тегишли вазирликларга нисбатан ишлатилади. Қонун чиқарувчи ҳокимият раҳбарига нисбатан «Олий Мажлис Қонунчилик палатаси Спикери», «Ўзбекистон Республикаси Олий Мажлиси Сенати раиси» тушунчаларини қўллаймиз. Шунингдек, нодавлат ташкилотлари ва жамоат бирлашмаларида, хусусан, сиёсий партиялар, касба уюшмалари, олимлар жамияти, хотин-қизлар, фахрийлар, Ўзбекистон ёшлар иттифоқи, ижодий уюшмалар, оммавий ҳаракатлар, фуқароларнинг ўзини ўзи бошқариш органлари, хўжалик соҳалари бўйича ҳам турли даражаларда раҳбар, сиёсий раҳбар тушунчаси қўлланилади.

Бугунги кунда турли масъул ишларни амалга оширадиган шахсларга нисбатан «кадрлар», «янги авлод кадрлари», «кадрлар масъулияти», «раҳбар», «раҳбар кадрлар», «раҳбарлик масъулияти», кадрлар, раҳбар кадрларнинг жавобгарлиги, раҳбарлик лавозими, раҳбарлик курсида ўтирганлар деган тушунчаларни Президентимиз Шавкат Мирзиёев асарларида кўпроқ учратамиз. Айни пайтда, улар мансабдор шахслар, вазирлар, ҳокимлар, ташкилот раҳбарларига нисбатан ҳам қўлланилади.

Сиёсатшунос олимлар, профессор И.Эргашев ва Ф.Эргашевлар ҳам ўз тадқиқотларида кадрлар мавзуини чуқур тадқиқ этганлар. Жумладан, улар раҳбар кадрларга бугунги кунда қўйилган янги талабларни қуйидагича таърифлайди: 1) ўз вазифасини чуқур англаб етиш; 2) иш юритишни уддалай олиш; 3) кадр ва раҳбар сифатида ишни олиб бориш билан боғлиқ жиҳатларга мустақиллик талаблари асосида ёндашиш...¹.

“Раҳбар кадрлар” тушунчасидаги иккита жиҳатга эътиборни қаратиш лозим: у “раҳбар” ва “кадр” тушунчаларини ўзида мужассам этганлиги билан

¹ Эргашев Ф., Эргашев И. Раҳбар кадрлар ва ислохотлар жараёни // Раҳбар ва ходим. –Тошкент: Академия, 1998. –Б. 87-93.

характерланади. Одатда, “кадр” деганда, маълум бир йўналиш бўйича аниқ мутахассисликка, билим ва тажрибага эга бўлган, айти пайтда, маълум бир жамоада ишлайдиган шахслар тушунилади.

Шу маънода ҳам “раҳбар кадрлар”нинг иши икки хисса масъулиятга эга. Улар ухтарининг билим ва тажрибаларини бировга шунчаки, билим берувчидар эмас, улар билим ва тажрибаларини давлат қурилиши ва жамиат бошқаруви соҳаларида, унинг аниқ йўнатишида маълум бир жамоа, ходимларнинг ишини ташкил этишда, уларнинг фаолиятларини аниқ мақсад сари йўнаттириб, ташкил қилишда, уни мувофиқлаштиришда масъулиятгни. жавобгарликни тиммаснга олган раҳбар ва бошқарув кадрларидяр Уларнинг фаолиятини аниқ мақсад сари йўналтириб, мувофиқлаштиришда жавобгарликни зиммасига олган раҳбар ва бошқарув кадрлардир. Маълум бўладикки, уларнинг фаолияти ўта масъулиятли ишдир. Шу боисдан ҳам Президент Шавкат Мирзиёев фикрича “Энди ҳар биримиз, энг аввало, давлат бошқаруви органлари раҳбарларининг вазифаси-ўзимиз масъул бўлган соға ва тармоқда ишларнинг аҳволини танқидий баҳолаш асосида зиммамизга юклатилган вазифаларни масъулият билан бажаришни таъминлашдан иборат”¹.

Кадрлар масъулияти, айниқса, “раҳбарлик масъулияти” кўпроқ ижтимоий, фалсафий, маънавий, ахлоқий тушунча бўлиб, унга ўзи эгаллаб турган иш вазифаси, ходимлар, эл-халқ, мамлакат олдидаги мажбуриятлари, бурчи билан боғлиқ маънавий-руҳий ҳолатнинг мажмуидир, деб қараш мумкин. “Масъулият” ва “жавобгарлик” бир-бири билан боғлиқ ҳолда раҳбарлик фаолиятида, бошқариш ишларини ташкил этишда муҳим рол ўйнайди.

“Мутахассис кадрлар” тушунчасида “демократик давлат”, “ҳуқуқий давлат”, “демократик жамият”, “фуқаролик жамияти” тушунчалари бир-бири билан уйғун мазмунга эга. Лекин унинг фарқли ва умумийлик хусусиятлари ҳам мавжуд. Аввало “демократик давлат” тушунчасини қуйидагича изоҳлаш мумкин. Демократик давлатда давлат органларини ташкил қилишда, улар фаолиятида, мамлакат фуқаролари турли-туман йўллар орқали кенг иштирок этадилар. Фуқароларнинг давлат органларини ташкил қилишдаги иштироки қонун йўли билан кафолатланади ва уларнинг иштирокига кенг имкониятлар яратади. Демократик давлатда инсон манфаати, кадр-қиммати, ҳаёти, соғлиғи ҳар нарсадан юқори туради. Давлат фуқароларнинг ҳуқуқ эркинликларини таъминлаш чораларини доимий равишда кўриб туради. Давлат фуқаролар назоратида ва улар турли воситалар орқали ҳисоб беради. Сиёсий институт сифатида демократик давлат мутахассис кадрлар орқали ўзини-ўзи бошқариш, кўппартиявийлик, оммавий ахборот воситаларининг эркин бўлиши, фикрлар хилма-хиллигига шароит яратади.

¹ Мирзиёев Ш.М. Танқидий таҳлил, қатъий тартиб-интизом ва шахсий жавобгарлик – ҳар бир раҳбар фаолиятининг кундалик қонидаси бўлиши керак. –Т.: “Ўзбекистон”, 2017. 7-бет.

INTERFAOL TOPSHIRIQLAR VA ULARNI TIZIMLASHTIRISHNING TIL O'RGATISHDAGI AHAMIYATI

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Annotatsiya: maqolada oliy ta'lim muassasalarida chet tili o'rganish jarayonida elektron ta'lim kurslarini qo'llash tamoyillari haqida gap borgan.

Keywords: axborot ta'lim texnologiyalari, kompyuter o'qitish dasturi, elektron o'quv kursi, bilimlarni nazorat qilish.

Annotation: the article discussed the principles of using e-learning courses in the process of learning a foreign language in higher education institutions.

Keywords: Information Education Technology, Computer Training Program, e-learning course, knowledge control.

Hozirgi kunda xorijiy tillarni o'rganish va o'qitishga yurtimizda katta ahamiyat berilmoqda. 2012 yil 10 dekabrda qabul qilingan "Chet tillarini" o'rgatish tizimini yanada takomillashtirish chora tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi Prezident Qarori chet tillarini o'rganish imkoniyatlarini kengaytirdi. Respublikamizda chet tilining o'qitilishi, xorijiy tili o'qituvchilarining bilim va ko'nikmalarini baholashning umumyevropa mamlakatlari tavsiyanomalari (CEFR, IELTS, PIRLS, PISA)ga mos ravishda yangi usul va talablari ishlab chiqildi. Unga ko'ra umumta'lim maktablari va kasb-hunar kollejlari o'quvchilari uchun darsliklar, o'quv materiallari yaratilmoqda. Chet tili o'rganishga bo'lgan talab ham kundan kunga oshib bormoqda. Chet tili fani to'rt aspektga (o'qish, yosh, tinglab tushunish va gapirish) bo'linib, ularning har biri bo'yicha alohida tushuncha, malaka va ko'nikmalar berilmoqda. Ta'lim texnologiyalari, bu ta'lim jarayonida zamonaviy axborot texnologiyalaridan unumli foydalanish demakdir. Shuningdek, ta'lim jarayoniga zamonaviy innovatsion texnologiyalarini olib kirish orqali ta'lim sifati va samaradorligini oshirishni nazarda tutadi. Xususan, chet tilini o'rganishda bunday axborot-kommunikatsion texnologiyalardan foydalanishning bir qancha afzalliklari mavjud. Hozirda Til o'rganish va o'qitishda zamonaviy yondashuvning roli beqiyos. Texnologik vositalardan foydalanish chet tili o'rganishning har bir aspekt (o'qish, yozish, tinglab tushunish va gapirish)da interfaol ,noan'anaviy topshiriqlar bilan yanada qo'l keladi.

Masalan, tinglab tushunish uchun, albatta kompyuter, player, CD diskarsiz bu jarayonni amalga oshirish mumkin emas. Tinglab tushunish til o'rganishning eng muhim qismlaridan biri. Bunda o'quvchi bir paytning o'zida so'zlovchining talaffuzi, grammatik qoidalarga rioya qilganligi, so'z boyligi va uning ma'nolariga e'tibor berishi talab qilinadi. Ta'lim jarayonida zamonaviy texnologiyalardan foydalanishda o'quvchilar ham axborot — kommunikatsion texnologiyalarni yaxshi bilish va ulardan foydalana olishi muhim omil hisoblanadi. Chet tilini zamonaviy texnologiyalardan foydalanib o'rgatish va o'rganish eng samador usullardan biri bo'lib uni kommunikativ yondashuv bilan interfaol topshiriqlarni kombinatsion usulda qo'llash ham maqsadga muvofiqdir.

– kompyuterlardan foydalanganda o'quvchi chet tilidagi video roliklarni, namoyishlarni, dialoglarni kino yoki multfilmlarni ham ko'rishi ham eshitishi shu bilan birga ularga taqdlid qilib o'rganish imkoniga ega; – chet tilidagi radio eshittirishlar va televideniadagi dasturlarni eshitish va tomosha qilish imkoni; – noan'anaviy usul hisoblanadigan smartfon va ijtimoiy tarmoqlardan foydalanish orqali katta til o'rganish bazasiga ega bo'lish; – CD pleyerlardan foydalanish mumkin. Bu texnik vositalardan foydalanish o'quvchilarning chet tilini o'rganishlari jarayonini qiziqarliroq va samaraliroq bo'lishini ta'minlaydi bundan tashqari harakatli o'yinlar vositasida o'quvchilar diqqati dars jarayonida bir joyda jamlashni taminlaydi [1]. Ma'lumki, darsning turli xil o'yinlar asosida o'tilishi o'quvchilarning imkoniyatlarini kengaytirib ularni yashirin qobilyatlarini namoyish etish, diqqatni jamlash, bilim va ko'nikmalarini oshirish va kuchli bo'lishlariga yordam beradi. Rolli O'yinlar va muammoli vaziyatlarga yechim topishga qaratilgan mashg'ulotlar kombinatsiyasidan iborat o'qitish uslubi dars davomida o'quvchilarni diqqati buzilishini oldini olib ularni muammoga yechim topish va mustaqil izlanish olib borishda ko'nikma hosil qiladi. Psixologlarning ta'kidlashlaricha, harakatli o'yinlarning psixologik mexanizmlari shaxsning o'zini namoyon qilish, hayotda barqaror o'rnini topish, o'zini o'zi boshqarish, o'z imkoniyatlarini amalga oshirishning fundamental ehtiyojlariga tayanadi. Har qanday o'yin zamirida umumiy qabul qilingan ta'lim prinsiplari, taktikasi yotishi kerak. O'quv o'yinlariga o'quv predmetlari asos qilib olinishi kerak. O'yinlar jarayonida o'quvchi oddiy darsga qaraganda bu mashg'ulotga qiziqish bilan yondashadi va bemalol faoliyat ko'rsatadi. Bugungi kunda komputer texnologiyalarsiz til o'rganish va o'rgatishni tasavvur eta olmaymiz. Shu bilan birga o'qituvchi endilikda barcha ma'lumotlarni tushuntirib an'anaviy yo'sinda dars tashkil etmay balki, faqat ko'rsatma va tushuntirib o'rganuvchilarni mustaqil izlanishiga imkon yaratadi. Bu o'z o'rnida ta'lim jarayonida noodatiy innovatsion interfaol topshiriqlar tizmini hamda dars tashkil etishni talab etadi.

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IMPROVING PROFESSIONAL TRAINING OF FUTURE TEACHERS AS AN EDITORIAL PROBLEM

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ABSTRACT: *In the article, as an editorial problem of improving the professional training of future teachers, the method of teaching information and communication technologies of teachers in the higher education system, the issue of organizing a lesson using Web-technologies and thereby forming their qualifications and skills It was said that the study of this problem is one of the urgent issues of insufficient research, in particular, the lack of skills and competences in the use and application of Web-technologies in the course of the lesson.*

KEY WORDS: *Professional training, modern educational process, pedagogical problem, Internet, information, computer and information, future teachers.*

INTRODUCTION

Currently, within the framework of the implementation of the priority national project of education, the improvement of the professional preparation of future teachers for the educational process is being actively carried out. By modernizing the educational process of modern technical means of teaching, distance learning develops the skills of independent learning of future teachers, forms creative abilities, and increases efficiency through the development of a continuous education system.

In modern conditions, the main goal of professional training of future teachers in higher education institutions is to train personnel with independent creative thinking. Only having special knowledge is not enough to prepare a good graduate, it is necessary to take into account the intellectual competence of the person, the level of creative potential [1].

Effective organization of the educational process also includes pedagogical research.

The social point of view of the pedagogue is formed and develops in the form of views, value system already during the general secondary education school. Valuable attitude towards pedagogical activity, in a broad sense, represents the orientation that forms the basis of the teacher's personality.

"Value system" is a set of values that have a stable, constant and dynamic-functional relationship and are formed in the process of professional training on the basis of value-oriented activities.

The system of socially significant values developed in the future teachers reflects the description of the attitude towards the environment and oneself and is manifested in the process of preparation for professional activities, which leads to qualitative changes in the interrelated axiological components of pedagogical training. It was clarified that it is a directed objective process [2].

A number of scientific researches have been conducted on the training of future teachers. For example, Z. Rakhimov studied the didactic features of developing the creativity of future vocational teachers.

Researcher U. Urazova's dissertation on the topic "Improving the technology of preparing the future professional education pedagogue for planning activities" determined the methodological (integrative) basis of improving the content of the future teacher's professional training, the formation of the professional (professional) personality of the future teachers. scientific recommendations have been developed on improving the practical oriented model of professional training, improving the criteria for evaluating the level of development of professional competences of future teachers, improving technologies for developing the levels of professional activity of future teachers [3].

Also, a number of pedagogic scientists of our country include G.Al'dzhanova, Z.Ismailova, N.Mannapova, Sh.Nurullaeva, D.Ro'zieva, M.Kuronov, N.Egamberdieva, M.Urazova, H. Hamzaev studied the pedagogical aspects of training future teachers.

N.A.Muslimov agrees with the opinion about the structure of the future teacher's preparation for professional activity and distinguishes motivational, knowledge-oriented, operational-behavioral, emotional-volitional and evaluation components.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

Vocational training is a dynamic phenomenon determined by many internal and external factors. That is why we face many difficulties in determining its essence and indicators. Systematic-structural analysis and functional approach allow to describe professional training through the following stages: 1) adaptation to the profession; 2) self-actualization of the student in his cognitive and professional activities; 3) formation of professional-pedagogical activity in students takes place in the knowledge-activity approach (we equate this stage with professional practice); 4) the formation of personal qualities in the performance of pedagogical research, which involves feeling the need to perform all steps of creative pedagogical activity, creative inspiration [4].

Vocational training is a pedagogical process that implies the goal of rapid acquisition of skills necessary for the performance of a specific job or set of jobs.

In the "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" preparation is defined as follows:

1. Getting ready; preparation, act of preparation; readiness
2. Readiness, state of readiness.

S.S. Salavatova suggests that the concept of "professional training" includes the formation of professional interests, views, imaginations, and behavioral standards corresponding to them.

J.A. Hamidov and others study the specific characteristics of the manifestation of the phenomenon of readiness for pedagogical activity, its essence determined by the functional classification of the teacher's professional activities.

A. Tokhtaev, A. Khamidov studied professional readiness and distinguished the structural and functional criteria of this readiness. Applying this approach to environmental education, Sh.M.Avazov, I.Sh.Ismatov clarified.

As shown by N. Ashurova and others, from the point of view of the future teacher's professional readiness, his knowledge, skills, activity and attitude to educational work are measured at each distinguished level.

In our opinion, according to the analysis of the above scientific researches, the development of professional competence in the process of professional training of future teachers based on Web-technologies is as follows: to know, to achieve the full implementation of their actions; The methodology of developing the professional training of future teachers based on web technologies, comparing and summarizing the level of influence of the general training level and age characteristics on didactic goals, and improving visual information, animated images, Web resources based on intensive adaptation to students with special needs; increase the professional training point of view in the organization of the educational process in higher education institutions; use of opportunities aimed at effective organization of the educational process at the reproductive, investigative or creative level.

The technology of training future teachers, aimed at developing the competence of professional training of future teachers.

Content of development of professional training of future teachers When creating Web-programs, scientists rely on the achievements of applied science.

In our research, among the important components of the organization of the function of the development of professional training of future teachers, importance is given to professional skills - as a tool that ensures effective results of professional activity. This will lighten all the scientific and methodological burdens of future

teachers in developing their professional training.

From another point of view, editor D.I. Yunusova-method of activity considers the acquisition of knowledge about the initial level of skill formation as a skill. Thus, the difference in the definitions of scientists is in the ratio of skills and qualifications, in the assessment of their role in future educational development.

According to T.T. Vezirov, skill is readiness for conscious, specific actions or the ability to consciously achieve a goal in a changing environment.

As one of the components of the educational content, skills are especially important, because if they are taught to acquire knowledge independently, the cognitive activity of future teachers will develop. This can be done only by developing the skills of future teachers. A characteristic feature of this component of higher education is that skills are an operational part of knowledge. Knowledge and skills are closely related to each other and are formed at the same time [4].

Redagogical encyclopedia defines skills as actions acquired by a person, provided by a network of acquired knowledge and skills.

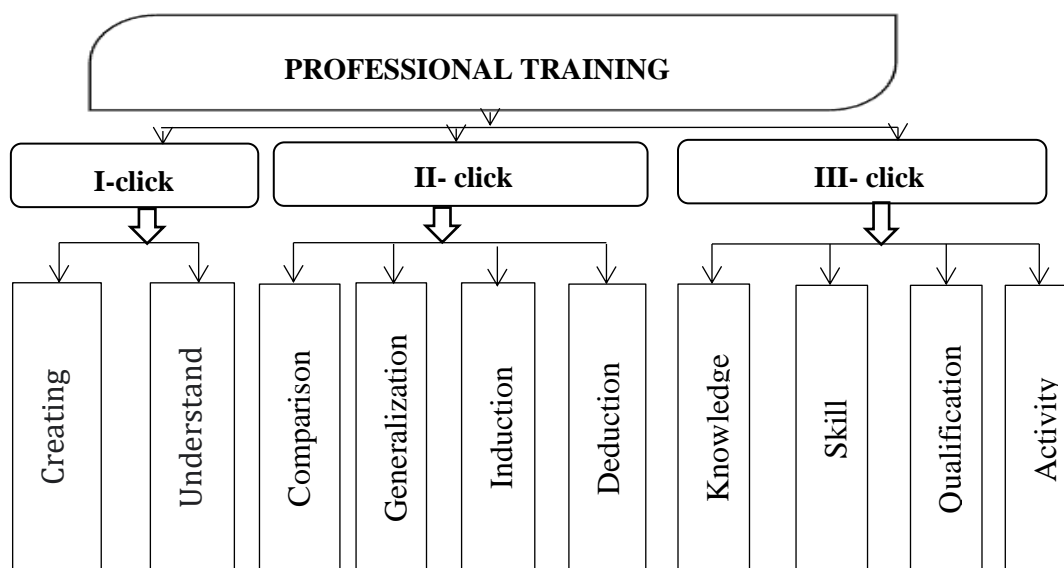
Nowadays, the term "Professional training" is widely used. They should be considered not as independent training, but as certain labor (practical) skills that describe a clearly defined scope and high quality of labor actions, without which the quality and requirements of modern production imposed by modern production It is not possible to provide quantitative requirements.

The types of activities indicated in the state higher education institution certainly do not cover all the types of activities that the student may encounter in his practical work. But, first of all, it is impossible to foresee all types of activity, because practice is more diverse than any systematic. Second, while building basic skills and self-esteem, a person learns at a higher level some types of education in the occupation, then continues education and professional skills and improves.

In the first step of knowledge in professional training, the task of creating an image of the object being studied - a gradually deepening understanding that provides understanding based on a general idea is created [5].

The second step is a deep understanding of the studied material. All mental operations are used here: comparison, generalization, induction, deduction, etc.

The educational material obtained in the process of perception and understanding requires further strengthening and improvement. This training is the special activity of future teachers: repetition, teaching, memorization. At the same time, tasks that contribute to the formation of skills and abilities are used. Tasks of a search and creative nature, which ensure the acquisition of material and the development of knowledge skills of future students, are of particular importance (shown in Figure 1).



1- picture Teaching steps in professional training

The last stage of education is the process of applying knowledge, skills and abilities in practical activities. This process is carried out with a step-by-step and consistent increase in the role of independence of future teachers: from following specific instructions to complete creative independence. At the same time, the teacher supervises the activities of future students and creates conditions for self-monitoring and analysis of successes and failures.

All stages of the educational process are dialectically complex and in conflict, and practically inseparable. Knowledge of individual steps and their interrelationship allows to correctly understand the essence of the educational process [6].

A motivated student can manage the situation independently, know it (including acquiring the necessary new knowledge); correctly defining the goal of actions in accordance with objective conditions determines its reality and achievement; in accordance with the situation, to determine the specific means and methods of implementation of actions, this goal and available opportunities; improvement during activities, their development and finally reaching the goal. Naturally, the specific types of activities of future teachers, including professional activities, involve only a part of the listed components. Thus, the goal, means and methods of the implementation of pure activity are determined externally to a person, respectively, cognitive, value-oriented and rooctional comronents are mainly reduced [7].

Before each practical preparation, a project, a plan - a method of action is built. Building a method of action is a specific cognitive and value-oriented activity: knowledge of the situation, its correlation with existing knowledge; revision, reconstruction of knowledge system; based on the identification of action opportunities and others. The method of action includes ideas about the purpose of action, methods of execution and control according to intermediate and final results.

It is improved by the future learner independently or with the help of the learner's explanation, instruction, demonstration of action. At the initial step of mastering the movement, when the future learner has little experience in performing it, the image is still incomplete and the wrong movement is the starting direction. Professional training is carried out on the basis of knowledge, skills and qualifications. The intermediate and final results of professional training are related to the order of action, on the basis of which the necessary corrections are made to the action..

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it can be said that improving the professional training of future teachers has been studied as a pedagogical problem. In the course of this research, scientific-theoretical literature on clarifying pedagogical problems in the process of improving the professional training of future teachers on the basis of Web-technology was analyzed..

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MAKTABGACHA YOSHDAGI BOLALARDA FAZODA MO‘LJAL OLISH TUSHUNCHASINING MAZMUNI

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***Annotatsiya:** Fazoviy tasvirlar fazoviy va fazoviy-vaqtinchalik xossalari va munosabatlarning ifodasidir: o‘lchami, shakli, ob‘yektlarning nisbiy holati, ularning tarjima yoki aylanma harakati va boshqalar.*

***Kalit so‘zlar:** bolaning, tasavvurlari, haqiqatni, to‘ldiradi, Ijodiy o‘yinlar, o‘yinda amaliy, taassurotlari, borliq, hayotdagi.*

Fazoviy tasvirlar fazoviy va fazoviy-vaqtinchalik xossalari va munosabatlarning ifodasidir: o‘lchami, shakli, ob‘yektlarning nisbiy holati, ularning tarjima yoki aylanma harakati va boshqalar. Fazoviy tasvirlar bilish va insonning barcha amaliy faoliyatining zarur elementi hisoblanadi. Fazoviy tasavvurlarning yaxshi rivojlanishi har qanday amaliy, tasviriy-badiiy, sport va boshqa ko‘plab faoliyat turlari uchun zaruriy shartdir. Atrofdagi dunyoni bilish murakkab jarayon bo‘lib, u bevosita yoki bilvosita hissiy bilishdan boshlanadi. Shaxsning predmet muhitida fazoviy munosabatlarni bilish tajribasi juda muhimdir. Fazoviy munosabatlar bolaga nutqning ma‘lum qismlarini, ko‘plab zarflarni o‘zlashtirishga imkon beradi. Kosmosda orientatsiyaning asosiy sharti undagi faol harakatdir.

Fazoviy tasavvurlar va in‘ikoslar ob‘yektiv dunyoning fazoviy xususiyatlarining ko‘p qirraliligini aks ettiruvchi sig‘imli tushunchalardir. Jismlarning shakli, hajmi, uzunligi, kengligi va balandligi bo‘yicha kengayishi, ularning fazoda joylashishi, ob‘yektlar orasidagi fazoviy munosabatlar va masofalar, fazodagi yo‘nalishlar turli fazoviy kategoriyalardir. Har xil analizatorlar (kinestetik, taktil, ko‘rish, eshitish, hid bilish) fazoviy tasvirlar va kosmosda orientatsiya usullarini shakllantirishda ishtirok etadi. Ammo yosh bolalarda kinestetik va vizual analizatorlar alohida rol o‘ynaydi. Fazoviy orientatsiya makonni bevosita idrok etish va fazoviy toifalarni og‘zaki belgilash (joylashuv, masofa, ob‘yektlar orasidagi fazoviy munosabatlar) asosida amalga oshiriladi. Fazoviy orientatsiya tushunchasi masofalarni, o‘lchamlarni, shakllarni, ob‘yektlarning o‘zaro joylashishini va ularning yo‘naltirilgan shaxsning tanasiga nisbatan holatini baholashni o‘z ichiga oladi. Tor ma‘noda fazoviy yo‘nalish iborasi erga yo‘naltirishni anglatadi. Shu ma‘noda kosmosdagi orientatsiya quyidagicha tushuniladi: a) "tik turgan nuqtani", ya‘ni sub‘ektning uni o‘rab turgan

ob'yektlarga nisbatan joylashishini aniqlash, masalan: "Men uyning o'ng tomonidaman" va hokazo.; b) kosmosga yo'naltirilgan odamga nisbatan atrofdagi narsalarni lokalizatsiya qilish, masalan: "Kabinet o'ng tomonda, eshik esa chap tomonimda"; v) jismlarning bir-biriga nisbatan fazoviy joylashishini, ya'ni ular orasidagi fazoviy munosabatlarni aniqlash, masalan: "Qo'g'irchoqning o'ng tomonida ayiq o'tiradi, chap tomonida esa to'p yotadi". Harakatlanayotganda fazoviy orientatsiya zarur. Faqatgina bu holatda odam erning bir nuqtasidan boshqasiga harakatni muvaffaqiyatli amalga oshirishi mumkin. Bu yo'nalish har doim uchta muammoni hal qilishni talab qiladi: maqsadni belgilash va harakat yo'nalishini tanlash (yo'nalishni tanlash); yo'nalishni harakatda ushlab turish va maqsadga erishish. "Makonga yo'naltirish" tushunchasi insonning nafaqat er yuzida, balki o'zida, boshqa odamda ham harakat qilish qobiliyatini tavsiflash uchun ishlatiladi (chap qo'l, o'ng qo'l), turli xil narsalarda, cheklangan joyda, masalan, qog'oz varag'ida. Bu jarayon sub'yektning fazodagi faol harakatlarini ham nazarda tutadi. Fazoviy munosabatlar juda erta rivojlana boshlaydi, buni o'qituvchilar va psixologlar o'z ishlarida qayd etishgan. T.A. Musayibova ta'kidlaganidek, bolada fazoviy munosabatlar bosqichma-bosqich rivojlanadi:

1-bosqichda bolalar o'zlarini "o'zlariga" yo'naltirishga o'rganadilar: tananing turli qismlarini, yuzlarini, shu jumladan simmetriklarini aniqlash; ularning tanangizning turli tomonlari (old, orqa, yuqori, pastki, o'ng va chap) bilan bog'liqligini tushuning. O'ziga diqqatni jamlash qobiliyati boshqa ob'yektlarga yo'naltirishni o'zlashtirish uchun asos bo'lib xizmat qiladi .

2-bosqich; nafaqat "o'zidan", balki "har qanday ob'yektlardan" ham atrofdagi kosmosda navigatsiya qilish qobiliyati. Bosqich – bola yo'nalishlar bo'yicha og'zaki mos yozuvlar doirasini o'zlashtiradi. Bosqich – bola tomonidan o'zlashtirilgan ko'nikmalarni atrofdagi kosmosda ham uch o'lchovli, ham tekislikda qo'llash. Kosmosdagi orientatsiya inson faoliyatining barcha jabhalari uchun universal ma'noga ega bo'lib, uning voqelik bilan o'zaro munosabatining turli tomonlarini qamrab oladi va inson psixikasining eng muhim mulki hisoblanadi. Ko'plab falsafiy, psixologik va 216 pedagogic tadqiqotlar bolaning dunyoning yaxlit manzarasini qurishda, undagi o'rnini anglashda mavzu va ijtimoiy makonni o'zlashtirishning beqiyos rolini ochib beradi. Bolaning voqelik bilan o'zaro ta'sirining barcha sohalariga kirib borishi, kosmosga yo'naltirilishi uning o'zini o'zi anglashi, shaxsiyatining rivojlanishiga ta'sir qiladi va shuning uchun sotsializatsiya jarayonining ajralmas qismidir. Bolaning uyg'un rivojlanishi uning kosmosda yo'naltirish qobiliyatini rivojlantirmasdan mumkin emas. Kosmosdagi fazoviy tasavvurlar va orientatsiyani o'rgangan tadqiqotchilar maktabgacha yoshning oxiriga kelib ularning rivojlanmaganligi

bolalarning maktab ko'nikmalarini egallashida qiyinchiliklarga olib keladigan sabablardan biri ekanligini aniqladilar. Bolaning fazoviy tasavvurlarining rivojlanishi hayotning birinchi oylaridan boshlanadi va uning aqliy va sensorimotor rivojlanishining eng muhim ko'rsatkichidir.

Ko'pgina tadqiqotlar yosh bolalarda kosmik idrok etishning o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini o'rganishga bag'ishlangan. Ular kosmosni idrok etish hatto to'rt-besh haftalik bola 1-1,5 m masofadagi ob'yektga ko'zlarini tika boshlaganda ham paydo bo'lishini ko'rsatadi. Ko'zning harakatlanuvchi narsalar orqasidagi harakati ikki yoshli bolalarda kuzatiladi. to'rt oygacha. Dastlabki bosqichda nigohning harakati chayqalishlar bo'lib, so'ngra toymasin uzluksiz harakatlarning ikkinchi bosqichi kosmosda harakatlanadigan ob'yektni kuzatib boradi, bu uch oydan besh oygacha bo'lgan turli bolalarda kuzatiladi. Ko'zni mahkamlash mexanizmi rivojlanishi bilan bosh va tananing tabaqalashtirilgan harakatlari shakllanadi, bolaning kosmosdagi pozitsiyasi o'zgaradi. "Bu yoshda ob'yekt harakati ko'z harakatiga sabab bo'ladi", deb yozadi D.B. Elkonin. Biroq, hozircha mavzu bo'yicha imtihon yoki qidiruv yo'q. Ob'yektni qidirish keyinchalik ob'yektning kosmosdagi harakatini ko'z bilan kuzatish asosida paydo bo'ladi. Shuning uchun, ba'zida kuzatish va qidirishni farqlash deyarli mumkin emas. Sensomotor tajribani to'plash jarayonida kosmosdagi ob'yektlarni farqlash qobiliyati oshadi va masofalarning farqlanishi ortadi. Shunday qilib, uch oylik bola 4-7 m masofadagi ob'yektni kuzatib borishi mumkin va o'n oyligida allaqachon aylana bo'ylab harakatlanadigan ob'yektni kuzatib boradi. Harakatlanuvchi ob'yektni turli masofalarda ko'rishning bu jarayoni, hayotning birinchi yilidayoq bola kosmosning chuqurligini o'zlashtira boshlaganini ko'rsatadi. Shunday qilib, ob'yektning harakati manbaga aylanadi hissiy rivojlanish va bolaning o'zi ob'yektga o'tishidan oldin hissiy funksiyalarni qayta qurish. Ko'rinib turibdiki, dastlab bola bo'shliqni bo'linmagan davomiylik sifatida qabul qiladi. Harakat ob'yektni atrofdagi makon massasidan ajratib turadi. Birinchidan, nigohning fiksatsiyasi, so'ngra boshning burilishi, qo'llarning harakati va boshqalar harakatlanuvchi narsaning bolaning diqqati ob'yektga aylanishini, uning intervalgacha xarakterga ega bo'lgan o'z harakatlarini rag'batlantirishini ko'rsatadi. Kosmosdagi ob'yektning harakatini kuzatish rivojlanadi: birinchi navbatda u boladan gorizontal ravishda idrok etiladi, keyin uzoq davom etgan mashqlar natijasida bola vertikal yo'nalishdagi ob'yektning harakatini kuzatishni o'rganadi, bu uning ufqlarini kengaytiradi, rag'batlantiradi. ob'yekt tomon o'z harakatlari. Asta-sekin, ob'yektning harakati va bolaning o'zi allaqachon hissiy mexanizmlarni birgalikda ishlab chiqa boshlaydi. Tananing vertikal holati va o'z harakati (yurish) rivojlanishi bilan bolaning kosmosning amaliy rivojlanishi sezilarli darajada kengayadi. O'z-o'zidan harakatlanayotganda, bola bir ob'yektning

boshqasidan masofani o'zlashtiradi, hatto masofani o'lchashga o'xshash urinishlar qiladi. Yurish bilan bo'shliqni yengishning yangi tuyg'ulari paydo bo'ladi - muvozanat hissi, harakatning tezlashishi yoki sekinlashishi, ular vizual tuyg'ular bilan birlashtiriladi. Bolaning makonni amaliy o'zlashtirishi uning fazoviy yo'nalishining butun tuzilishini funktsional ravishda o'zgartiradi. Tashqi dunyo ob'yektlarining makon, fazoviy xususiyatlari va munosabatlarini idrok etishning rivojlanishida yangi davr boshlanadi. Kosmosni rivojlantirishda amaliy tajriba to'plash bu tajribani umumlashtiruvchi so'zni asta-sekin o'zlashtirishga imkon beradi. Shu bilan birga, erta va kichik maktabgacha yoshdagi fazoviy munosabatlarni bilish va g'oyalarni shakllantirishda bevosita hayotiy tajriba ham etakchi rol o'ynaydi. Maktabgacha yoshdagi bolada turli yo'llar bilan to'planadi. turli xil turlari tadbirlar (tashqi va qurilish o'yinlari, vizual faoliyat, yurish paytida kuzatish va boshqalar). U fazoni idrok etishning tizimli mexanizmini shakllantirishda harakatlantiruvchi kuch sifatida to'planib borar ekan, so'z tobora muhim rol o'ynay boshlaydi.

XULOSA

Fazoviy tasvirlar – bu ob'ektlarning fazoviy munosabatlari (hajmi, shakli, joylashishi, harakati) aks ettirilgan tasvirlar. Fazoviy tasvirni umumlashtirish va sxematiklashtirish darajasi ob'ektlarning o'ziga ham, shaxs tomonidan amalga oshiriladigan faoliyat vazifalariga va ijtimoiy jihatdan ishlab chiqilgan fazoviy tahlil vositalari (chizmalar, diagrammalar, xaritalar) qo'llanilishiga bog'liq. . Kosmosdagi orientatsiya inson faoliyatining barcha jabhalari uchun universal ma'noga ega bo'lib, uning voqelik bilan o'zaro munosabatining turli tomonlarini qamrab oladi va inson psixikasining eng muhim mulki hisoblanadi. Bolaning fazoviy tasavvurlarining rivojlanishi hayotning birinchi oylaridan boshlanadi va uning aqliy va sensorimotor rivojlanishining eng muhim ko'rsatkichidir.

Maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarda fazoviy orientatsiyani rivojlantirish xususiyatlarini ochib berish nafaqat nazariy, balki katta amaliy ahamiyatga ega, chunki inson faoliyatining kamida bitta sohasini nomlash qiyin, bu yerda kosmosda orientatsiya qilish qobiliyati muhim rol o'ynamaydi. roli. Bu mahorat insonning ijtimoiy hayotining zaruriy sharti, atrofdagi dunyoni aks ettirish shakli, muvaffaqiyatli bilish va voqelikni faol o'zgartirish shartidir. Bolada kosmos haqidagi g'oyalar asta-sekin rivojlanadi. Fazoviy tasavvurlarni shakllantirish strukturasi asosiy bosqichi bolaning o'z tanasini idrok etishi bo'lib, u mushaklarning hissiyotidan, tananing tashqi makon bilan o'zaro ta'siridan, shuningdek, bolaning o'zaro ta'siridan boshlanadi. kattalar bilan. Kosmosda orientatsiyaning rivojlanishi bolaning o'z tanasining fazoviy munosabatlarini farqlashdan boshlanadi (tananing o'ng qo'li, chap, juftlashgan qismlarini aniqlaydi va nomlaydi). So'zlarni idrok etish jarayoniga kiritish, mustaqil

nutqni o'zlashtirish fazoviy munosabatlarni, yo'nalishlarni takomillashtirishga katta yordam beradi. Mahalliy psixologlarning bir qator tadqiqotlari shuni ko'rsatdiki, bolaning rivojlanishi uning o'ziga xos faoliyatida sodir bo'ladi (A.N. Leontyev, D.B. Elkonin, A.V. Zaporozets).

Maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalar uchun eng tipik tadbirlar rolli o'yinlar va samarali faoliyat(chizish, loyihalash, modellashtirish, aplikatsiya va boshqalar). Bu faoliyatlarning barchasi bittaga ega umumiy xususiyat- kosmosda orientatsiya. Bolaning kosmosda fazoviy amaliy yo'nalishsiz fazoviy tasavvurlar va tushunchalarni shakllantirish mumkin emas. Psixologik va pedagogik adabiyotlarni tahlil qilish quyidagi xulosalar chiqarishga imkon beradi: Maqsadli pedagogik rahbarlik jarayonida fazoda orientatsiyani rivojlantirish zarur. Kosmosda orientatsiya bolalar faoliyatiga xosdir (o'yin, konstruktiv, vizual), shuning uchun u bolalar tomonidan o'rganish uchun mavjud. Kosmosda orientatsiyaning asosiy sharti undagi faol harakatdir. "Kosmosda orientatsiya" qiyin muammo hisoblanadi, chunki psixologlar va o'qituvchilar ushbu masalaning xususiyatlari va mazmunini aniqlab berishgan, ammo texnologiya haqida aniq tushuncha yo'q.

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GRAFLAR NAZARIYASI ASOSIDA TARMOQ TRAFIGINI QURISH METODOLOGIYASINING BOSQICHLARI

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***Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqolada graflar nazariyasining asosiy tushunchalari va tarmoq trafigini graflar nazariyasi orqali qurish bosqichlari keltirilgan. Grafik ma'lumotlar qatlami ma'lumotlarini ko'paytirish usulining strukturasi taqdim etilgan. Kovolyutsion filtrlarni modellashtirish uchun K darajasigacha bo'lgan Chebichev polinomialari qo'llaniladigan grafik konvolyutsion tarmoqlari amalga oshirilgan.*

***Kalit so'zlar:** Graf, tarmoq trafigi, RUS, ROS, SMOTE, konvolyutsion tarmoq, Chebichev polinomialari.*

1. KIRISH

Bugungi kunda kiberhujumlar har qachongidan ham murakkabroq va halokatli bo'lib bormoqda. Buzg'unchilar tobora kuchayib borayotgan zaifliklarni topishga va ruxsatsiz kirish, ma'lumotlar, aktivlar, tarmoqlar yoki har qanday nozik ma'lumotlarga zarar yetkazish yoki o'g'irlash uchun buzilishlardan foydalanishga harakat qilmoqdalar. Agar kiberhujum nishonning uchta xavfsizlik ustunidan hech bo'lmaganda birini - konfidensiallik, butunlik yoki foydalanuvchanligini buzsa, bu egasi uchun iqtisodiy, axloqiy, raqamli, psixologik va ijtimoiy qiymatni sezilarli darajada yo'qotishiga olib kelishi mumkin. Shu sababli, graflar nazariyasi bilan bog'liq asosiy tushunchalar quyida batafsil tavsiflanadi.

2. GRAFLAR NAZARIYASI ASOSIY TUSHUNCHALARI

2.1-ta'rif

Graf G tartiblangan juft $G = (V, E)$ sifatida aniqlanadi, bunda V uchlar yoki tugunlar to'plami, E esa qirralarning to'plami deb ataladigan V ning tartiblanmagan juft elementlarini ifodalaydi. G uchun uchlar va tugunlarning soni mos ravishda $|V|$ va $|E|$ bo'ladi.

2.2-ta'rif

$G = (V, E)$ – graf bo'lsin. Agar $e_i \in \{u, v\}$ bo'lsa, u holda ikkita $u, v \in V$ uchlar $e_i \in E$ tugunlarga insident bo'ladi. O'tish uchdan boshlanib, uch bilan tugaydigan ketma-ket kelgan uchlar va tugunlarning o'zgaruvchan ketma-ketligidan iborat. Yo'l - bu uchlarni takrorlanmasdan o'tilgan masofa.

2.3-ta'rif

$G = (V, E)$ – graf bo'lsin. Agar $V' \subseteq V$ va $E' \subseteq E$ bo'lsa, U holda $G' = (V', E')$ G ning qismgrafi bo'ladi. Uni $G' \subseteq G$ ko'rinishida yozish mumkin.

2.4-ta'rif

$G = (V, E)$ – graf bo'lsin. Agar $\forall u, v \in V, \exists$ –tugunlarning ketma-ketligi $e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n \in E$ u dan v gacha bo'lgan yo'lga ega bo'lsa, u holda G bog'lamli graf deyiladi. Agar graf bog'lanmagan bo'lsa, uning har bir bog'langan maksimal qismgrafi grafning komponentasi deb ataladi.

2.5-ta'rif

$G = (V, E)$ – graf va $e \in E$ – uning tugunlari bo'lsin. $G' = (V, E - \{e\})$ – esa G ning e kesimga ega qismgrafi bo'ladi. $c(G)$ G graf komponentalari sonini bildirsin. Agar $c(G')$ faqat va faqat $c(G') = c(G) + 1$ bo'lsa, e G grafning ko'prigi deb ataladi.

Vaqt qatorlaridan graf tuzish usullari. Tarmoq trafigining ma'lumotlar to'plami tarmoqdan to'plangan ma'lumotlardan iborat bo'lib, ular odatda vaqt qatorlari sifatida taqdim etiladi. Ushbu ma'lumotlar to'plamidagi har bir qator manba va maqsad o'rtasidagi paketlar, ulanishlar yoki oqimlar bilan bog'liq ma'lumotlar va funksiyalarni o'z ichiga oladi. Soddalashtirish uchun "oqim" so'zi har qanday tarmoq trafigi ma'lumotlarining qatoriga murojaat qilish uchun ishlatiladi.

Boshlang'ich qadam bu vaqt qatori ma'lumotlarini vaqt grafi tuzilmalariga aylantirishdir [1, 172-b.]. Biroq, domenni konvertatsiya qilish har doim ma'lumotlarning buzilishiga yoki yo'qolishiga olib kelishi mumkin. Ushbu

muammolar tuzilmagan ma'lumotlar yoki vaqt qatorlarini tarmoq ma'lumotlari tasviriga aylantirishda yanada jiddiyroq bo'lishi mumkin. Tarmoqdagi strukturalanmagan ma'lumotlar, vektor ma'lumotlari yoki hatto vaqt qatorlari ma'lumotlarini o'zgartirishning bir necha usullarini tavsiflaydi.

Klass nomutanosibliği muammosi. Klassifikatsiyalash muammolarini hal qilishda eng keng tarqalgan muammolardan biri bu klasslar o'rtasidagi notekis taqsimotni bartaraf etishdir [2, 243-b.], bu xatti-harakatlar modellarining buzilishiga olib kelishi mumkin. Shu munosabat bilan ma'lumotlar qatlami usullari klassdagi nomutanosibliklarni bartaraf etishning eng oddiy va samarali usullaridan biridir [3, 18-19-b.]. Bu usullar ma'lumotlarning taqsimlanishini qanday o'zgartirishiga qarab kam tanlanish, ortiqcha tanlash yoki gibrud usullarga bo'linishi mumkin.

Konvolyutsion tarmoq grafi. So'nggi yillarda Deep learning tasvirlar, videolar, yozib olingan nutq ma'lumotlari va boshqalar bilan bog'liq ko'plab sohalarda [4, 57-b.] muvaffaqiyatli qo'llanilmoqda. Biroq, ilovalar murakkab munosabatlar va namunalararo o'zaro bog'liqlik bilan tavsiflanganda, bunday tuzilmalardan foydalanish uchun yangi o'qitish [5, 404-b.] paradigmalari talab qilinadi. Graf neyron tarmoqlari har bir tugun o'z funksiyalari va grafdagi boshqa tugunlarga munosabati bilan belgilanadigan tuzilgan graf ma'lumotlari (siklik, yo'naltirilgan, yo'naltirilmagan yoki ularning kombinatsiyasi) yordamida nazorat ostida mashinali o'qitish muammolarini hal qilish uchun taqdim etildi [6, 73-74-b.].

Shunday qilib, real foydalanish holatlari asosida graflarni tahlil qilishda nafaqat alohida tugunning ulanishini klassifikatsiyalash, balki uni tarmoqdan ajratish yoki chiqarib tashlash uchun ulanishni yaratgan ob'yektni aniqlash ham foydali bo'lishi mumkin. Biroq, tarmoq trafigi ma'lumotlaridan graf tuzilmalari chiqarilganda shuni ta'kidlash kerakki, yagona statik va monolit grafik yaratish uchun butun ma'lumotlar to'plamidan bir vaqtning o'zida foydalanish mumkin emas. Darhaqiqat, odatda ko'p soatlar yoki hatto kunlarni qamrab oladigan umumiy tarmoq trafigining ma'lumotlar to'plamining strukturasi tufayli yaratilgan grafdagi ma'lumotlar miqdori juda hisoblash intensiv bo'lishi mumkin va bu grafik yondashuvlarni qo'llashni qiyinlashtiradi. Shu sababli, ob'yektlar/tugunlar va ularning uchlarini aniqlash orqali vaqt qatori ma'lumotlaridan graf ma'lumotlarini ajratib olish va tahlil qilish taklif etiladi. Bunga qo'shimcha ravishda tarmoqning mikrokinamikasini ta'kidlash va shuning uchun yechimdan foydalanish qulayligini yaxshilash uchun vaqtinchalik bo'linish operatsiyasi qo'shiladi, ya'ni asl ma'lumotlar to'plamini belgilangan vaqt oralig'iga bo'laklash amalga oshiriladi. Xususan, uch xil vaqt oralig'ining xatti-harakatlarni aniqlashga ta'sirini tahlil qiluvchi tadqiqot taqdim etiladi. Keyinchalik,

boyitish operatsiyasi amalga oshiriladi, unda har bir vaqt qatori ma'lumotlaridan graf funksiyalari olinadi va sub'yektlarga qo'shib, ularning xatti-harakatlarining tavsifini yaxshilaydi.

Ushbu vaqt qatori ma'lumotlari kuchli graf klassi nomutanosibligini ko'rsatganligi sababli, ikki xil yondashuv tahlil qilinadi va taqqoslanadi. Bir tomondan, muvozanatsiz ma'lumotlar to'plamini to'g'ridan-to'g'ri baholaydigan nazoratsiz anomaliyalarni aniqlash modellarini sinovdan o'tkaziladi. Boshqa tomondan, tugun xatti-harakatlarini klassifikatsiyalash uchun ikkita boshqariladigan mashinali o'qitish yondashuvi amalga oshiriladi; birinchisi faqat xulq-atvor tavsiflarini o'z ichiga oladi, ikkinchisi esa qo'shimcha ravishda graf qo'shni ma'lumotlaridan foydalanadi. Bundan tashqari, nazorat qilinadigan mashinali o'qitish natijalarini yaxshilash uchun grafo-strukturali ma'lumotlarda klass nomutanosibligi muammosini hal qilish uchun ikkita yangi usul joriy etiladi.

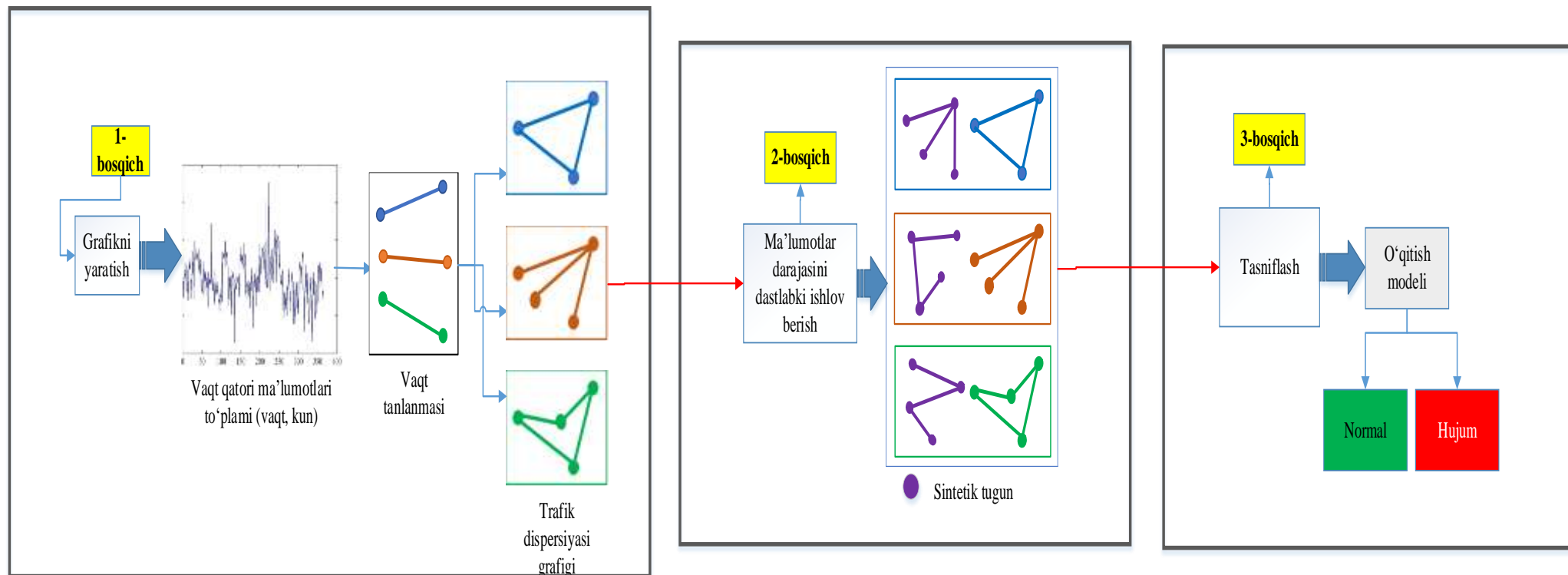
R –gibrid va SM –gibrid deb ataladigan graf ma'lumotlar qatlamidagi ushbu ikki oldindan ishlov berish usuli qismgraf topologiyasiga ta'sirini kamaytirish uchun vaqt qatorining bo'laklangan ma'lumotlaridan foydalanadi.

2.1-rasmda tarmoq trafigini qurishda nazorat qilinadigan mashinali o'qitish metodologiyasi uchta alohida bosqichga bo'linadi: grafikni yaratish; ma'lumotlar darajasini dastlabki ishlov berish va klassifikatsiyalash. Nazoratsiz yondashuv ma'lumotlar qatlamini qayta ishlash bosqichini talab qilmaydi.

3. TARMOQ TRAFIGINI QURISH BOSQICHLARI

1-bosqich: grafikni yaratish

Vaqt tahlili va trafikni taqsimlash grafiklari



2.1-rasm. Tarmoq trafiginu qurishda nazorat qilinadigan mashinali o'qitish metodologiyasi bosqichlari

Tugun xatti-harakatlarini klassifikatsiyalash vazifasi bu yerda nazoratlanadigan mashinali o‘qitish vazifasi sifatida ko‘rib chiqilganligi sababli, normal va hujum xatti-harakati ta’rifiga mos keladigan dastlabki ma’lumotlar to‘plami talab qilinadi. 2.1-jadvalda tarmoq trafigining ma’lumotlar majmuasi strukturasi keltirilgan.

2.1-jadval. Tarmoq trafigining ma’lumotlar majmuasi strukturasi

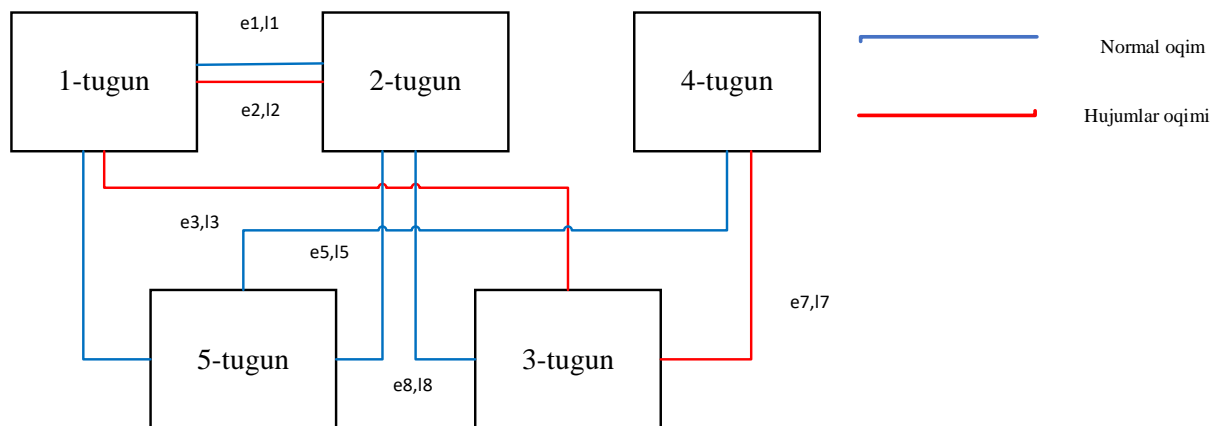
Manba IP-adresi	Manba porti	Manzil IP-adresi	Manzil porti	Protokol	Vaqt belgisi	Manba baytlari	Manzil baytlari	...	Teg (metka)
172.20.1.12	80	10.0.0.25	21	TCP	234518844	80	178		1
172.20.1.14	443	10.0.0.30	3022	UDP	004518844	1000	80		0
172.20.1.17	1234	10.0.1.50	152	TCP	451236744	143	56		2
172.20.1.10	21	10.1.1.75	49	UDP	221004439	1010	254		1

Bu yerda vaqtni taqsimlash operatsiyasidan foydalanish taklif etiladi, bu tarmoq trafigini ma’lumotlar to‘plamini belgilangan vaqt intervaliga bo‘lish imkonini beradi va vaqt tasvirlari deb ataladi. Ularning har biridan trafik taqsimoti grafiklari olinadi. Har bir trafik taqsimoti grafigi IP-adres va port raqamining kombinatsiyasi sifatida ob’yektlar deb ataladigan tugunlar, shuningdek, tugunlar o‘rtasida trafik almashinuvini ko‘rsatadigan uchlar bilan tavsiflanadi. Ushbu ta’riflardan so‘ng, tarmoq trafigining ma’lumotlar to‘plamining har bir qatorini yo‘naltirilmagan uch deb hisoblash mumkin [7, 956-957-b.]. Darhaqiqat, har bir satr manba va qabul qiluvchi o‘rtasida almashinadigan ma’lumotlar, shuningdek, qabul qiluvchi tomonidan manbaga yuborilgan javob haqidagi ma’lumotlarni o‘z ichiga oladi. 2.2-jadvalda ajratib olingan uchliklarning tavsifi keltirilgan.

2.2-jadval. Ajratib olingan uchliklar

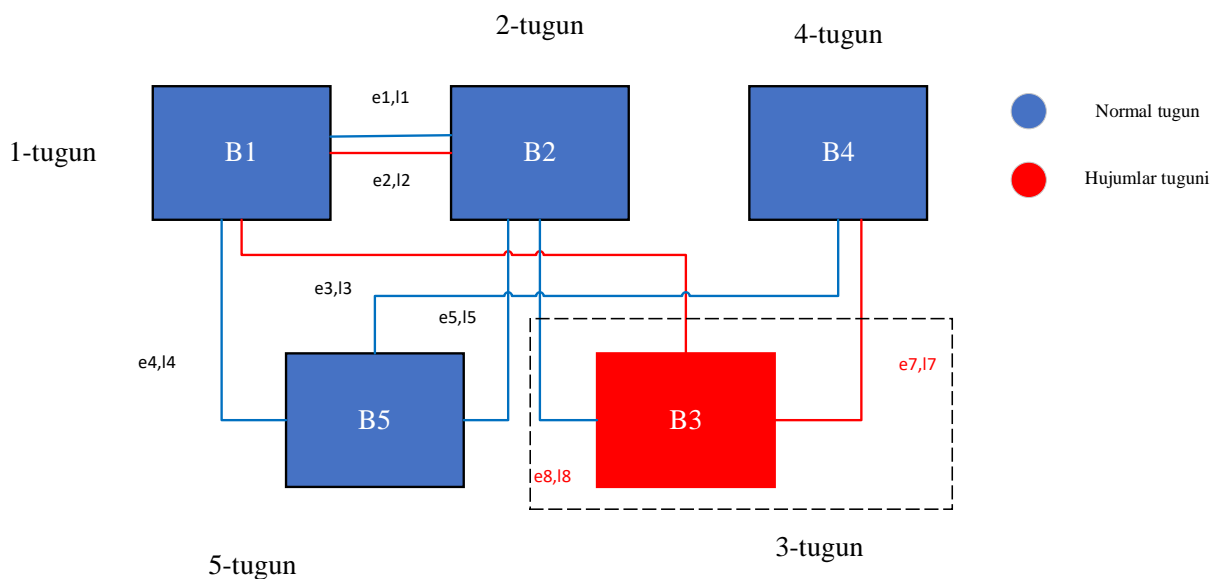
Manba obyekt	Manzil obyekt	Uchlar	Belgilar
Tugun 1	Tugun 2	e1	11
Tugun 1	Tugun 2	e2	12
Tugun 3	Tugun 1	e3	13
Tugun 1	Tugun 4	e4	14
Tugun 2	Tugun 5	e5	15
Tugun 4	Tugun 5	e6	16
Tugun 3	Tugun 4	e7	17
Tugun 2	Tugun 3	e8	18
...

2.2-rasmda uchlar elementlari bilan trafikni taqsimlash grafiklari taqdim etilgan.



2.2-rasm. Uchlar elementlari bilan trafikni taqsimlash grafiklari

Biroq, trafik to‘g‘risidagi ma’lumotlar hali ham grafning uchlarida saqlanadi, shuning uchun ularni tugunning xatti-harakatlariga o‘tkazish uchun operatsiya talab etiladi. 2.3-rasmda tarmoq trafigin taqsimlash grafiklari keltirilgan, unda tugunlarning harakati uchlar belgilari vektorlarini birlashtirish orqali hisoblanadi.



2.3-rasm. Tarmoq trafigin taqsimlash grafiklari

Ushbu operatsiya ma’lum bir tugun ishtirok etadigan uchlarining barcha xususiyat vektorlarini birlashtirish orqali amalga oshiriladi. Tugunlar bilan bog‘langan barcha uchlar $e_j = \{f_{j1}, f_{j2}, \dots, f_{jN}\}$ xususiyat vektori sifatida tavsiflanadi, bu yerda N – xususiyatlar soni va f_{jh} j – uchlarining h – xususiyatlarini ifodalaydi, u holda

$tugun_i$ ning B_i xatti-harakati uning uchlar xususiyatlarini tavsiflaydi [8, 40-43-b.]. Misol uchun, 2.3-rasmda, B_3 , ya'ni. $tugun_3$ ning xatti-harakati 2.1-tenglamada ko'rsatilganidek, e_3 , e_7 va e_8 uchlarning xususiyat vektorlarini birlashtirish orqali hisoblanishi mumkin.

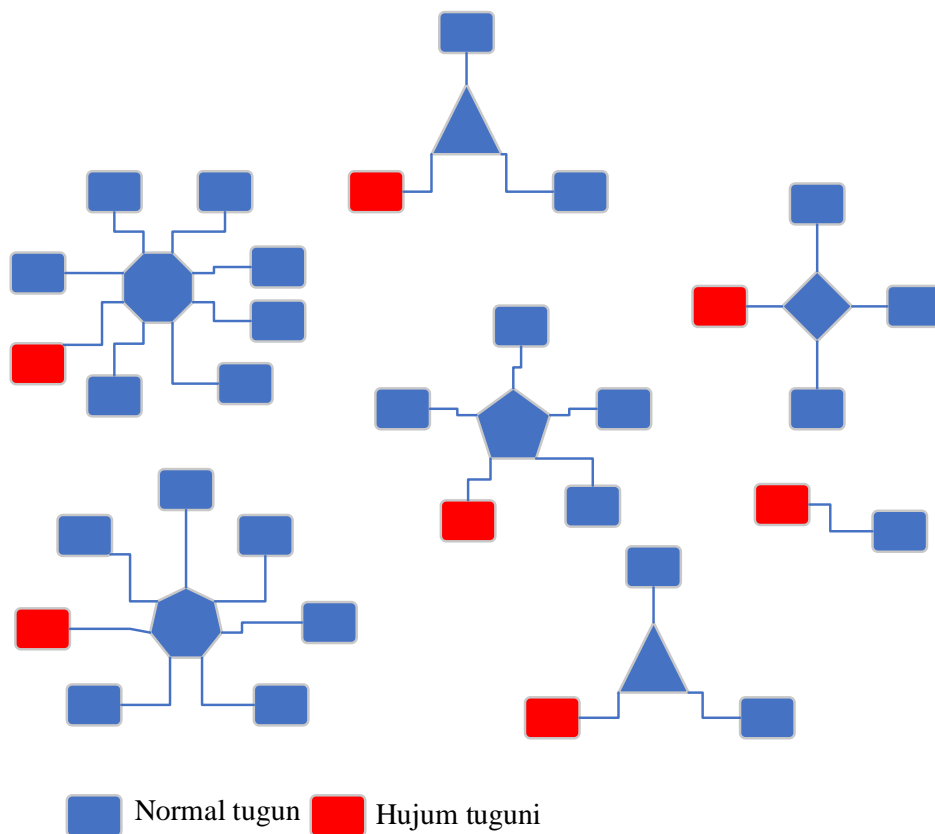
$$B_3 = \left\{ \frac{f_{3_1} + f_{7_1} + f_{8_1}}{3}, \frac{f_{3_2} + f_{7_2} + f_{8_2}}{3}, \dots, \frac{f_{3_N} + f_{7_N} + f_{8_N}}{3} \right\} \quad (2.1)$$

Bundan tashqari, ulangan uchlarning soni, bir xil ob'jektga ega uchlarning maksimal soni va boshqalar kabi qo'shimcha ma'lumotlarni hisobga olgan holda hisoblanishi mumkin bo'lgan m qo'shimcha funksiyalarni qo'shish orqali tugunning xatti-harakati tavsifini yaxshilashi mumkin. Ushbu jarayon harakat vektorining o'lchamini N dan $N + m$ elementgacha oshiradi.

Trafikni taqsimlash grafigini yaratgandan va chegara ma'lumotlarini tugunlarning xatti-harakatiga aylantirgandan so'ng, oddiy tugunlarni hujumlardan ajratish uchun har bir tugunga belgilash muhimdir. Real foydalanish holatlarida razvedka, xizmat ko'rsatishni rad etish, portni skanerlash va boshqa ko'plab hujumlarni amalga oshirish uchun bug'unchilar o'z maqsadlari bilan aloqani boshlaydigan faol ob'jektlardir. Shuning uchun, oddiy va tajovuzkor xatti-harakatlarini belgilash uchun faqat tugun manba ob'yekti sifatida paydo bo'ladigan uchlarga mansub belgilar hisobga olinadi va birlashtiriladi. Agar ushbu belgilarning aksariyati oddiy uchlar bo'lsa, u holda tugun normal deb belgilanadi. Aks holda, u hujum sifatida belgilanadi.

Grafik funksiyalarini kengaytirish. Taklif etilayotgan yondashuv tugun tavsiflarini yaxshilash/boyitish uchun trafikni taqsimlash grafik strukturasi bilan yangi ma'lumotlarni ajratib oladi. Shunday qilib, har bir tugunning xatti-harakati oxir-oqibatda xatti-harakatlar va grafik xususiyatlar bilan aniqlanadi.

Tarmoq trafigining ma'lumotlar to'plamiga asoslangan trafikni taqsimlash xronologiyasini yaratish va xostlarni IP-adres va port raqamining kombinatsiyasi sifatida aniqlash 2.4-rasmda ko'rsatilganidek, bir nechta qismgraf tuzilmalari bilan tavsiflangan fragmentlangan grafiklarni yaratadi. 2.4-rasmda tarmoq trafigining vaqtinchalik tasvirdan olingan grafiki taqdim etilgan.



2.4-rasm. Tarmoq trafingining vaqtinchalik tasvirdan olingan grafigi

Darhaqiqat, belgilangan qisqa vaqt ichida ma’lum bir tugun bilan bog‘liq faoliyat cheklangan bo‘lib, bu oddiy va ajratilgan grafik tuzilmalarni yaratishga yordam beradi. Biroq, kamdan-kam hollarda, qismgraf faqat bitta tugun bilan bog‘langan ikkita zich qismdan iborat bo‘lgan murakkab tuzilmalar hosil bo‘ladi.

Strukturalarda r –tugunli ko‘prik, r –tugunli ko‘priklar to‘plami va e ko‘prik tushunchalarini belgilaydi.

3.1-ta’rif

$G = (V, E)$ –graf va G grafning tugunlari $u, v, z \in V$ va $u \neq v \neq z$ bo‘lsin. Bu tugunlar orasidagi faqat ikkita qo‘shni uchlar $e_1 = \{v, u\}, e_2 = \{v, u\} \in E$ bo‘lsin va ushbu e_1 va e_2 lar G ning ko‘prigi bo‘lsin.

$G'_{e_i} = (V'_{e_i}, E'_{e_i})$ va $G''_{e_i} = (V''_{e_i}, E''_{e_i})$ bo‘lsin, unda $i = 1, 2$ –komponentlar mos ravishda e_1 yoki e_2 kesish orqali olinadi va $r = \max_{i=1,2} \min\{|V'_{e_i}|, |V''_{e_i}|\}$ bo‘ladi. U holda v r –tugun ko‘prigi deb ataladi va $W_s - r \geq s$ holat uchun r –tugun ko‘priklar to‘plami bo‘ladi. Olib tashlangan uchlar e –ko‘prik deb nomlanadi. Ushbu ta’rif W_s ning barcha elementlarini aniqlash imkonini beradi [9, 32467-32468-b.]. Ularning har biri uchun ikkita zich qismni ajratish va ikkita alohida qismgraf yaratish uchun uning e –ko‘prigi olib tashlanadi va shu bilan umumiy murakkablik kamaytiriladi.

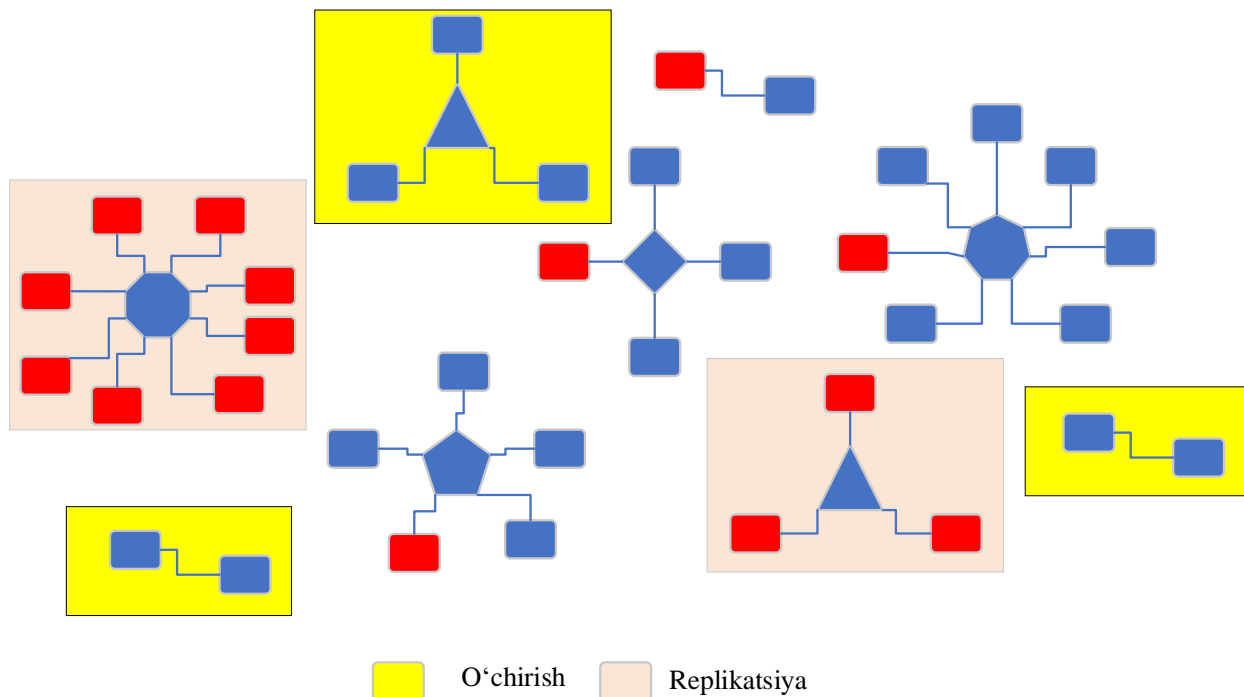
4. 2-BOSQICH: MA'LUMOTLAR DARAJASINI DASTLABKI ISHLOV BERISH

1-bosqichda yaratilgan normal va hujum xatti-harakatlari tugunlarining taqsimlanishi boshlang'ich ma'lumotlar to'plamidagi kabi nomutanosiblikdan aziyat chekishda davom etmoqda.

Shu sababli 2-bosqichda nazorat qilinadigan mashinali o'qitish natijalarini yaxshilash uchun taklif etilgan g'oya har bir vaqt trafik taqsimoti jadvali uchun yangi sintetik namunalarni yaratishi mumkin bo'lgan ikkita yangi usulni joriy etish orqali hujum qiluvchi va normal tugunlar sonini muvozanatlashdan iborat. Bir tomondan, bu amallar oddiy tugunlarni o'z ichiga olgan takroriy qismgraflarni olib tashlashga harakat qiladi. Boshqa tomondan, ular mahalliy ko'plab hujum tugunlaridan iborat bo'lgan eng "qiziqarli" qismgraflarni ko'paytirishga harakat qilishadi. Shunday qilib, ushbu usullar 2.5-rasm va 2.6-rasmda ko'rsatilgan trafik taqsimoti grafigining har bir qismgrafining strukturaviy topologiyasini o'zgartirmasdan, grafik muvozanatining buzilishi muammosini hal qiladi. Xususan, birinchi yondashuv har bir trafik taqsimoti jadvali (*R* gibrid deb ataladi) uchun taqqoslanadigan klass taqsimotini olish uchun RUS va ROS usullarini birlashtiradi, ikkinchi yondashuv esa RUS, SMOTE va ROS usullaridan (SM gibrid deb ataladi) foydalanadi.

Yuqorida aytib o'tilganidek, birinchi qadam ikkala yondashuv uchun ham bir xil, ya'ni har bir momentda faqat eng ko'p ifodalangan klassga mansub tugunlar bilan tavsiflangan qismgraf tuzilmalarini aniqlashni amalga oshiradi [10, 11-12-b.]. Ushbu tuzilmalar topilgandan so'ng, ular ushbu klassning populyatsiyasi ikki baravar kamayguncha har bir tasvir uchun tasodifiy ravishda olib tashlanadi.

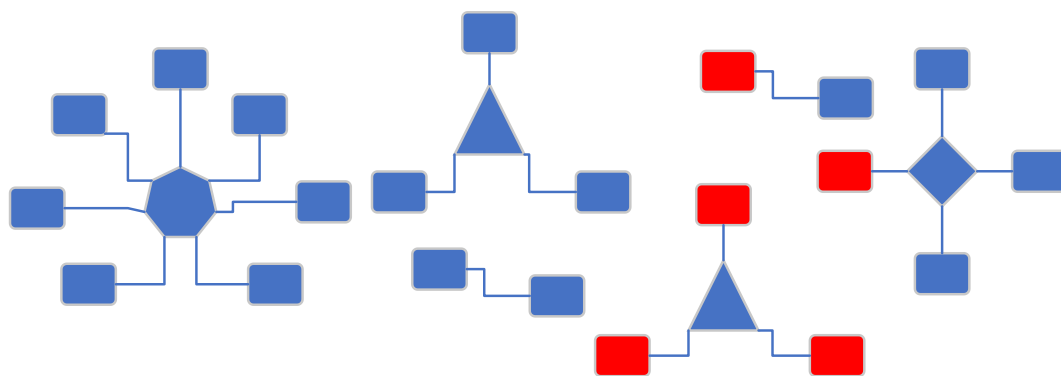
Shunday qilib 2.5-rasmda grafik ma'lumotlar qatlami ma'lumotlarini ko'paytirish usulining strukturasi taqdim etilgan: o'chirish (odatiy tugunlar) va replikasiya (ko'rsatilmagan hujum tugunlari).



2.5-rasm. Grafik ma'lumotlar qatlami ma'lumotlarini ko'paytirish usulining strukturasi

Shunday qilib, to'g'ridan-to'g'ri relyatsion ma'lumotlar o'zgarmaydi va buzilmagan qismgraflarning strukturasi ham o'zgarmaydi.

Keyinchalik, trafik taqsimoti grafigining har bir qismgrafi uchun tuzilmalar tanlanadi va tasodifiy takrorlanadi, ular tugunlarning kamida 60% kamroq ifodalangan klassga mansub ekanligi bilan tavsiflanadi. 2.6-rasmda grafik ma'lumotlar qatlamida ma'lumotlarni ko'paytirish usulinnig strukturasi ko'rsatilgan (kengaytirilgan grafik klasslari muvozanatlangan).

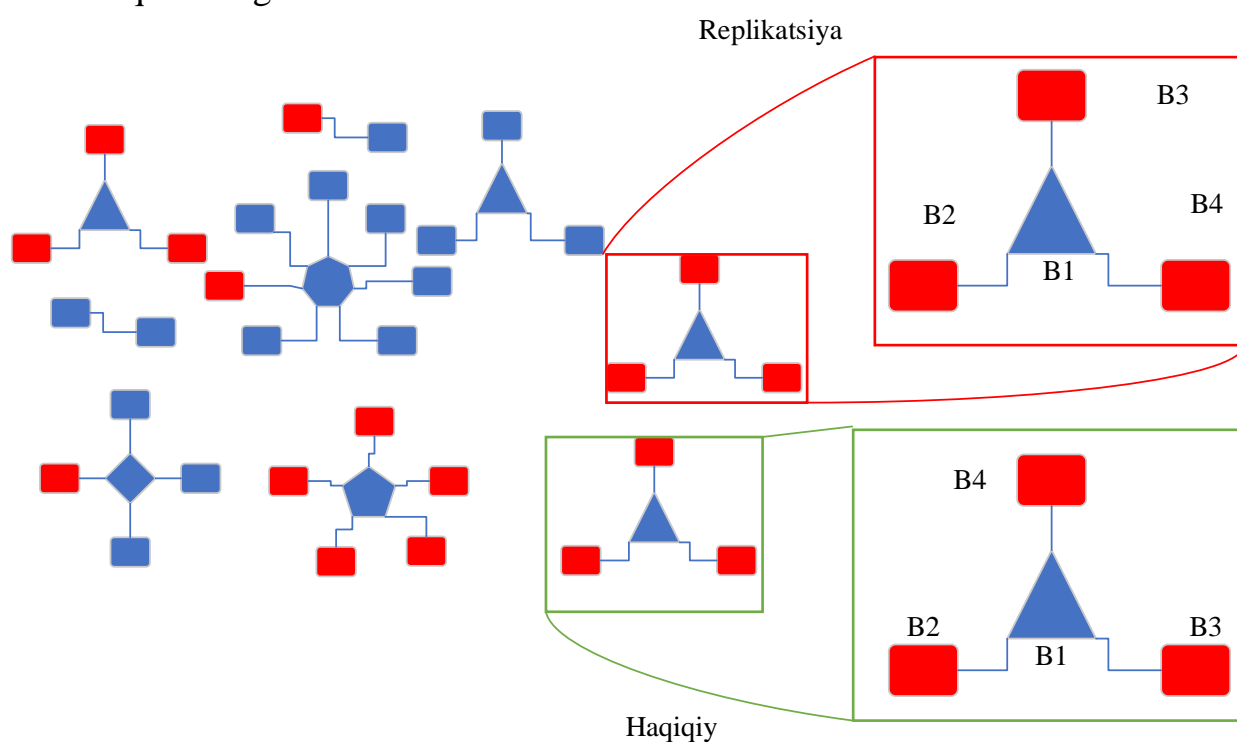


2.6-rasm. Grafik ma'lumotlar qatlamida ma'lumotlarni ko'paytirish usulining strukturasi: kengaytirilgan grafik klasslari muvozanatlangan.

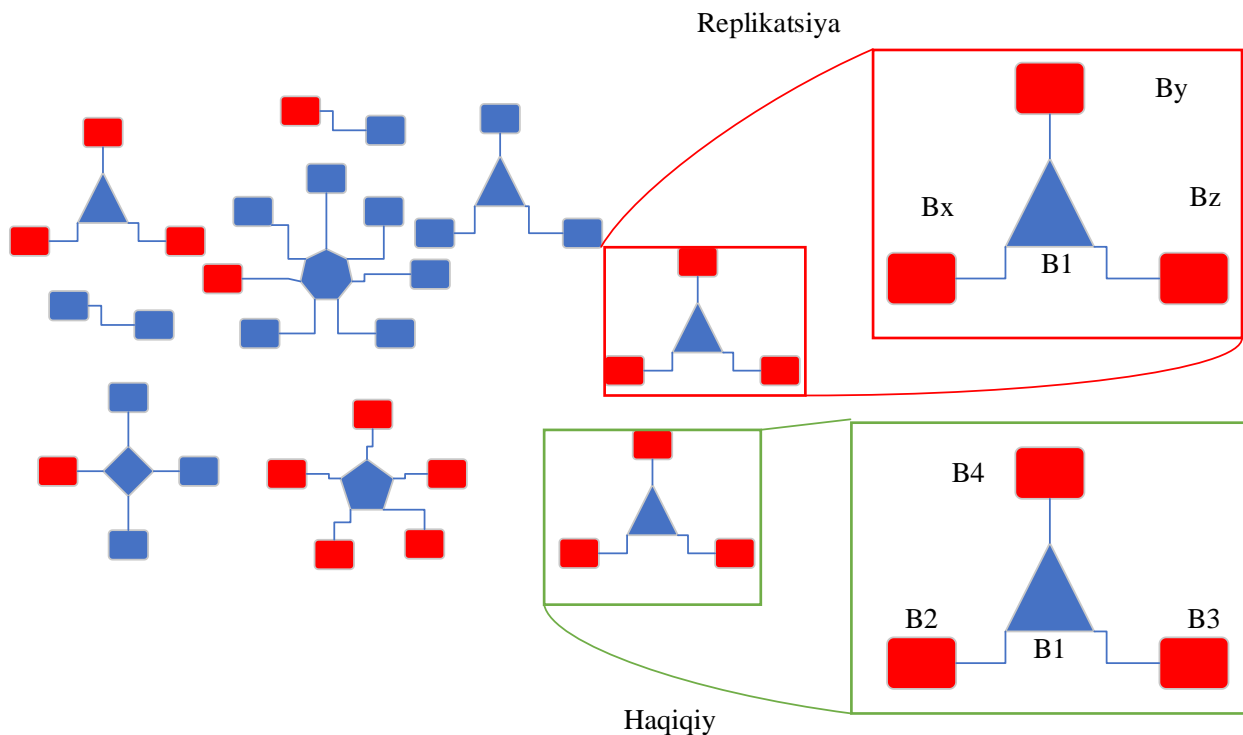
Tanlangan qismgraflarda hujum qiluvchi va oddiy tugunlar o‘rtasidagi tanlangan foiz ushbu yondashuvning yaqinlashishini ta’minlash uchun tanlanadi, ya’ni, har bir iteratsiyada ko‘pchilik klassiga mansub elementlardan ko‘ra kamroq ifodalangan klassga mansub elementlar qo‘shiladi, bu esa muvozanatli populyatsiya erishishga imkon beradi. Replikatsiya jarayoni trekker tugunlari soni oddiy tugunlarning boshlang‘ich populyatsiyasiga, ya’ni replikatsiya amali boshlanishidan oldin populyatsiyaga yetganda to‘xtaydi.

Ikkala yondashuv ham qismgraf tuzilmalarini bir xil tarzda takrorlashiga qaramasdan, ularning asosiy farqi har bir qismgraftdagi bitta tugunning xatti-harakatlarini qanday takrorlashdadir.

1. R-gibrid: ROS strategiyasidan foydalangan holda nafaqat eng muvofiq qismgraflarni, balki ularning tugunlarining xatti-harakatlarini ham takrorlaydi. 2.7-rasmda R –gibrid usuli yordamida tugun xatti-harakatlarini yaratishdagi farq keltirilgan.



2. SM gibrid: RUSni qo‘llaganingizdan so‘ng, bu usul eng mos keladigan subgraflarni ishlab chiqaradi, ammo normal xatti-harakatlar ROS usuli yordamida takrorlanadi, buzg‘unchilarning tugunlari esa SMOTE usuli yordamida amalga oshiriladi. 2.8-rasmda SM –gibrid usuli yordamida tugun xatti-xarakatlarini yaratishdagi farq ko‘rsatilgan.



2.8-rasm. *SM* –gibrid usuli yordamida tugun xatti-xarakterlarini yaratishdagi farq *SMOTE* usulida grafikning xarakteristikalarini hisobga olinmaydi, chunki ular bevosita tanlangan qismgrafga bog‘liq va keyinroq hisoblanishi mumkin. *SMOTE* usulini qo‘llash uchun ozchilik klassida qo‘shnilarning minimal soni (N) bo‘lishi kerak. Agar bu shart bajarilmasa, uning o‘rniga *ROS* usuli qo‘llaniladi.

5. 3-BOSQICH: KLASSIFIKATSIYALASH

3-bosqichda tugunlarning xatti-harakatlarini klassifikatsiyalash deep learning modellarini o‘qitish orqali amalga oshiriladi. Taqdim etilgan ma’lumotlar strukturasi hisobga olgan holda, bu yerda ikkita turli xil o‘qitish yondashuvlari taqqoslanadi - oddiy va hujum tugunlarini klassifikatsiyalash uchun xatti-harakatlar va grafik xususiyatlardan foydalanadigan neyron tarmoqlar va konvolyutsiya yordamida grafikdan olingan qo‘shni ma’lumotlarni birlashtirgan grafik konvolyutsion tarmoqlar. Bu yerda konvolyutsion filtrlarni modellashtirish uchun K darajasigacha bo‘lgan Chebichev polinomialari qo‘llaniladigan grafik konvolyutsion tarmoqlarning ikkitasi amalga oshiriladi [11, 100967-b.]. Xususan, birinchi amalga oshirish maksimal Chebichev darajasi K ga asoslanadi va ikkinchi amalga oshirish birinchi tartibli grafik konvolyutsiya tarmoqlari deb ataladigan Chebichev soddalashtirishga (chiziqli polinom) asoslangan.

6. XULOSA

Tadqiq etilgan metodologiya tarmoq trafiginin taqsimlash grafining birinchi dastlabki holatini yaratishga imkon beradi va tugunlarning tavsiflarini takomillashtirish uchun trafikni taqsimlash grafik strukturalaridan yangi ma’lumotlarni ajratib oladi.

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DETERMINING STRESS AND DEFORMATION OF REINFORCED CONCRETE SLABS WITH COMPOSITE LAYERS RESISTANT TO AGGRESSIVE ENVIRONMENTS

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***Abstract:** This article aims to investigate the stress and deformation characteristics of reinforced concrete slabs incorporating composite layers designed to withstand aggressive environmental conditions. Following the IMRAD structure (Introduction, Methods, Results, and Discussion), we explore the experimental assessment of these composite materials and their application in enhancing the durability and performance of reinforced concrete structures exposed to harsh environmental factors. The findings provide valuable insights into the behavior of such composite layers and their potential to mitigate the detrimental effects of aggressive environments on concrete slabs.*

Introduction:

Reinforced concrete structures are often subjected to aggressive environmental conditions such as exposure to chloride ions, chemical pollutants, and environmental moisture, which can provoke premature degradation, corrosion of reinforcement, and reduced structural integrity. To address these challenges, the incorporation of composite layers with advanced protective properties has emerged as a promising solution to enhance the durability and longevity of concrete slabs. This study investigates the stress and deformation response of reinforced concrete slabs modified with composite layers under aggressive environmental exposure, aiming to assess their performance and potential for practical implementation. Reinforced concrete structures are frequently subjected to aggressive environmental factors such as chemical exposure, moisture, and temperature variations, leading to degradation and reduced service life. To combat these challenges, the integration of composite materials as protective layers has emerged as an effective strategy to enhance durability and resistance in aggressive environments. Understanding the stress and deformation characteristics of these composite-reinforced slabs is integral to ensuring their structural integrity and long-term performance.

In this article, we explore the methods, results, and implications of determining stress and deformation levels in reinforced concrete slabs featuring composite layers engineered to withstand aggressive environmental conditions. The analysis aims to shed light on the significance of evaluating structural behavior, particularly in environments that pose heightened deterioration risks, and offers insights into the broader context of infrastructure sustainability and longevity.

The subsequent sections will delineate the methodologies employed, the results obtained, and a comprehensive discussion of the implications of these findings in the domain of reinforced concrete structures with composite layers resistant to aggressive environments. This exploration seeks to contribute to the advancement of knowledge and best practices in the realm of structural engineering and materials science, with a focus on promoting sustainable and resilient infrastructure solutions.

Methods:

The experimental investigation involves the fabrication of reinforced concrete slabs with integrated composite layers designed to resist aggressive environmental conditions. The testing protocol includes exposure to simulated aggressive environments in controlled laboratory settings, with a focus on evaluating stress distribution, deformation characteristics, and environmental resistance properties. Advanced measurement techniques, such as strain gauges, displacement sensors, and non-destructive testing methods, are utilized to capture the stress and deformation behavior of the composite-modified concrete slabs under varying environmental conditions. When determining the stress and deformation of reinforced concrete slabs with composite layers resistant to aggressive environments, several methods can be employed to comprehensively assess the structural behavior and performance. Here are the proposed methods for studying this topic:

1. Experimental Testing:

- Physical tests on reinforced concrete slabs with composite layers can be conducted in controlled laboratory environments. These tests should simulate aggressive environmental conditions such as exposure to corrosive chemicals, high humidity, and extreme temperatures.

- Utilize strain gauges, displacement sensors, and other instrumentation to measure stress and deformation under various loading conditions.

- Subject the specimens to accelerated aging processes to mimic long-term environmental effects and observe the changes in stress and deformation over time.

2. Computational Modeling:

- Implement finite element analysis (FEA) and computational simulations to predict the stress distribution and deformation patterns in reinforced concrete slabs with composite layers.

- Integrate material properties, environmental factors, and loading scenarios into the computational models to understand how the composite layers respond to aggressive environmental conditions.

3. *Non-Destructive Evaluation (NDE):*

- Employ non-destructive techniques such as ultrasound testing, ground-penetrating radar, and infrared thermography to assess the internal conditions of the composite-reinforced slabs.

- Conduct periodic NDE inspections to monitor changes in stress and deformation over the service life of the structure.

4. *Field Monitoring:*

- Install structural health monitoring systems on real-world structures to continuously record stress and deformation data under actual environmental exposure.

- Use embedded sensors and wireless monitoring technologies to gather real-time information on the performance of the composite-reinforced slabs in aggressive environments.

5. *Material Characterization:*

- Perform material testing on the composite layers to understand their mechanical properties, chemical resistance, and durability in aggressive environments.

- Investigate the effects of different composite materials, such as fiber-reinforced polymers or corrosion-resistant coatings, on the stress and deformation behavior of the reinforced concrete slabs.

By integrating these diverse methods, a holistic understanding of the stress and deformation of reinforced concrete slabs with composite layers resistant to aggressive environments can be obtained. This multi-faceted approach will facilitate a comprehensive evaluation of structural performance, enabling the development of robust design guidelines and maintenance strategies for infrastructure exposed to aggressive environmental conditions.

Results:

The results of the experimental assessments reveal the performance of the reinforced concrete slabs with composite layers resistant to aggressive environments. The stress distribution analysis elucidates the efficacy of the composite layers in minimizing concentration of stress under harsh environmental exposure. Furthermore, the deformation characteristics demonstrate the ability of the composite materials to mitigate unfavorable deformations induced by environmental factors, thereby

preserving the structural integrity of the concrete slabs. The findings also indicate a notable reduction in degradation-related effects, highlighting the potential of these composite layers in enhancing the durability of reinforced concrete structures.

Discussion:

The observed stress and deformation behaviors of the concrete slabs with integrated composite layers signify the viability of these innovative materials in combatting the detrimental effects of aggressive environmental conditions. The implications of these findings extend to various structural applications, including bridge decks, marine structures, industrial facilities, and infrastructure elements exposed to corrosive environments. Moreover, the insights gained from this study contribute to the advancement of sustainable and resilient infrastructure design, aligning with the principles of environmental protection and long-term structural performance.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, the experimental investigation presented in this article underscores the significance of composite layers in fortifying the resistance of reinforced concrete slabs to aggressive environmental factors. The results indicate a tangible reduction in stress concentration and favorable deformation characteristics, demonstrating the potential of these materials to enhance the durability and performance of concrete structures in corrosive environments. As such, the application of composite layers presents a promising avenue for advancing the sustainable and resilient design of reinforced concrete infrastructure, offering valuable contributions to the field of structural engineering and materials science.

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O‘ZBEK TILSHUNOSLIGIDA PRAGMATIK G‘IYBATNING NUTQIY AKTDAGI IJOBIIY VA SALBIY XUSUSIYATLARI

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada nutqiy aktning pragmatika va g‘iybat bilan bog‘liqligi, nutqiy aktlarning bir necha turlari haqida tushunchalar, g‘iybat haqida umumiy ma‘lumot va misollar, aniq yoki noaniq ma‘lumotlarning vaqtlar o‘tib g‘iybatga aylanishi, g‘iybatlarda ham oz bo‘lsada haqiqat bo‘lishi haqida hamda pragmatika tushunchasi, turlari va ularga misollar haqida so‘z yuritiladi.

Kalit so‘zlar: pragmatika, nutqiy akt, g‘iybat, monologik, implikasiya, tagma‘no, allyuziya, propozisiya, presuppozisiya, assertiv illokusiya, bahona, bo‘hton, tuhmat, ayb, moddiy boyliklar, muammo, raqobat, tilshunoslik, lisoniy birliklar, lingvistik pragmatika, nutq obyekt, ijtimoiy funksiya, muloqot, subyekt, reprezentiv pragmatika, funksional, pragmatik g‘iybat.

Abstract: In this article, the connection of speech act with pragmatics and gossip, concepts of several types of speech acts, general information and examples of gossip, the transformation of clear or unclear information into gossip over time, gossip There is talk about the fact that there is even a small amount of criticism and the concept of pragmatics, its types and their examples.

Keywords: pragmatics, speech act, gossip, monologic, implication, implication, allusion, proposition, presupposition, assertive illocution, excuse, slander, slander, blame, material possessions, problem, competition, linguistics, linguistic units, linguistic pragmatics, speech object, social function, communication, subject, representative pragmatics, functional, pragmatic gossip.

Barchamizga ma‘lumki, g‘iybat – bu yomonlab gapirish, fisq-fasod, yo‘qlik, mavjud emaslik; vaqtincha yo‘q bo‘lish.[7] Yanayam yondashmoqchi bo‘lsak, biror kishining yomon sifatini uning o‘zi yo‘qligida, eshita unga og‘ir botadigan, dili

ranjiydigan tarzda bayon etishga aytiladi. Kishida mavjud bo‘lmagan ayb haqida gapirish esa tuhmat, bo‘hton hisoblanadi.[1] E’tibor bergan bo‘lsangiz, ayrim yig‘ilishlarda o‘sha yerda bo‘lmagan insonni hayotiga oid mavzu ochiladi. Birovning olgan mashinasi, moddiy boyliklari, kioilaviy muammolari haqida qizg‘in muhokama qilinadi. Shunga o‘xshash davralarda g‘iybat boshlanishi bilanoq, to‘xtatishga harakat qilmoq lozim. “*Bu g‘iybatga kiradi*”, “*G‘iybat bo‘lyaptiku?*” deya siz gap boshlasangiz, gapirayotgan odam o‘zini tiyishga harakat qiladi.

Ko‘chada uzoq muddatdan beri ko‘rmagan tanishingizni uchratib qoldingiz, salom-alik, har xil savollardan keyin orada bir sukunat paydo bo‘ladi. Ana shunda u odam orangizda yo‘q inson haqida gapira boshlaydi. Ana shu vaqtda g‘iybatni boshlanish nuqtasini to‘xtating. Ma’lum bo‘lishicha, bizning kun davomidagi g‘iybatlarimiz 52 daqiqadan iborat bo‘lar ekan. Ruhshunos Robin Danbarning aytishicha, bu vaqtni samarali o‘tkazishga judayam yaxshi bahona va vaqtni biroz uzaytirar ekan. Uning tushuntirishlari juda qiziq: “Qarang, - deydi Danbar, - g‘iybatlar primatlarga yashab qolishga yordam berdi. Ular bir-birini tozalashga yordam berish orqali yangi axborotlar bilan ham almashgan. Bu bizga ham o‘tgan. Bugun g‘iybatlar ulkan ijtimoiy tarmoqlar orqali xabar tarqatish imkonini yaratmoqda. Keng ma’noda olib qaraydigan bo‘lsak, g‘iybatlar ijtimoiy funksional guruhlarni saqlab qolishga muhim rol o‘ynaydi”[7]. Ya’ni, g‘iybatlasha turib, muhim axborotlar almashiniladi. Aks holda u bu darajada tez va keng tarqalmagan bo‘lardi. G‘iybat bir joydan bir joyga o‘zgarishlar kiritgan holatda yetib boradi va shu tariqa og‘izdan og‘izga ko‘chib yuradi. Bir ma’lumot g‘iybatga aylanib o‘zgarib ketishi mumkin, ba’zi hollarda g‘iybatning ichidan 10% haqiqat bo‘ladi. Masalan, Sobir: “*Boshim og‘ridi*” – desa, uni eshitib bir odam boshqasiga : “*Sobirning mazasi bo‘lmabdi*” , deydi. Huddi shu gapni eshitib boshqa birov: “*Sobirning ahvoli og‘irlashibdi*” –deya o‘zgartirishi mumkin. Hattoki bu g‘iybatga aylangan gapning oxiri “*Sobir o‘libdi*” deya yakunlanishi ham mumkin. Oradan vaqt o‘tib bizga yetib keladigan ma’lumot o‘zgarib ketgan bo‘ladi, bo‘lmagan narsa bo‘ldi deya g‘iybatga aylangan bo‘ladi. Yana bir misol: “*Ana u yerda uzun ko‘prik bor.*” (U yerda ko‘prik borligi hali aniq emas, shunchaki aytib o‘tildi.) “*Ana u yerda ko‘prik bor emish ... (g‘iybat) Menimcha, ana u yerda ko‘prik bor.* (tahminiy fikr) “*Ana u yerda ko‘prik bor ekan, shu to‘g‘rimi?*”, “*Ana u yerda osilib turgan bir nima bor edi, shu ko‘prik bo‘lsa kerak... (shubha) . “Ana u yerda ko‘prik bor, men shundan ikki marotaba o‘tdim*” (aniq fakt) Demak, olti xil inson olti xil gapiryapti. “*Abdulkhakimning qiziga usta Mavlonning o‘g‘li bir hovuch mayiz berganini o‘z ko‘zim bilan ko‘rganman.*” (aybdor deb bilish). Akramjonni, boya aytganim xotin bilan shu yerda, Guliston rayoni markazining chiqaverishida ko‘rdim. (aniq fakt) (Abdulla Qahhor) [3] Yana bir misol:

“Bir kuni Akbar akaning uyiga begonalar kiribdi. (Tahminiy fikr) “Akbar akaning uyiga begonalar kirgan emish. (g‘iybat) Akbar akaning uyiga begonalar kirgan bo‘lishi mumkin. (shubha) Akbar akaning uyiga begonalar kirganini o‘zim ko‘rdim. (aniq fakt)

Nutqiy akt nima degan savolga ham to‘xtalib o‘tamiz. Nutqiy aktlar o‘z navbatida, stilopragmatik, metaforik, ekspressiv, monologik akt ko‘rinishi kabi tahlillarni o‘z ichiga oladi. Jumladan, M.Hakimov ekspressiv tagma‘noni quyidagicha izohlagan: “Ekspressiv tagma‘noda so‘zlovchi nazarda tutgan niyatga uning his tuyg‘ulari ham qo‘shiladi. So‘zlovchi propozisional aktni sodir etar ekan, maqtanish ottenkalari aks ettirilgan yashirin ma‘no kelib chiqadi.” Olim mazkur fikrga misol qilib, “*Hammasi ham unib o‘ydi: biri kolxoz raisi, biri rayon madaniyat bo‘limining boshlig‘i, deputat ... Ha aytganday qaysi kuni Hakima kelgan edi, qahramon bo‘lishiga o‘ttiz bir tonna yetmabdi*” (Baribir hammasidan o‘zim dono degan g‘urur aks etib turardi) Ammo ekspressivlik har doim ham so‘zlovchi tomonidan maqtash belgilarida yuzaga kelavermaydi. Bunda evidensial ma‘lumotning real voqelik va vaziyatga aloqadorligi muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Masalan,

- “O‘g‘ir o‘lgur ag‘darilib ketdi,” – dedi onam aybdor ohangda.

- “Nima? – dedi dadam lavlagi bo‘lagini qo‘lida tutganicha jahl bilan onamga qaradi.

- “To‘kilib ketdi”, - dedi onam boshini quyi solib. (O‘tkir Hoshimov;98)

Keltirilgan ushbu misoldagi *to‘kilib ketdi* birikmasi evidensial voqelik ma‘lumoti vaziyatni tarang qilish orqali emosional ekspressivlikni yuzaga keltirib chiqaradi. I.Arnoldning ta‘kidlashicha, pragmatik ifodaning umumiyashirin ma‘nolari implikasiya, tagma‘no, allyuziya, presuppozisiya, propozisiya, kabi murakkab mazmun shakllaridan iborat bo‘ladi.

Implikasiya bu aniq va ochiq-oydin aytilmagan kelajakdagi ma‘lumotga tahminiy xulosaviy fikr bildirish. Misol uchun, - *Maryamni chaqiring, u yoqimtoy. – Yo‘g‘e, u umuman chiroyli emas.* Mazkur gapda Maryamning yoqimtoyli aytilmoqda lekin u sohibjamol emasligi borasidagi ma‘lumot evidensial ma‘no kasb etgan.

Tagma‘no matn semantikasi bilan uzviy bog‘liq bo‘lib, u bilan mantiqan bog‘langan boshqa qator ma‘lumotlar ta‘sirida yuzaga chiqadi. Masalan, *Ra‘no uyiga kelibdi.* Mazkur ma‘lumotda Ra‘no uyining chirog‘i yoqiqligi yoki mashinasi darvozasining ro‘parasida turgani uni uyiga kelganmikin degan tagma‘noni anglatish borasida tahminiy evidensial mazmunga egaligi ko‘zga tashlanadi.

“*Allyuziyada* so‘zlovchi bir necha nutq ishtirokchisi ichida o‘zi nazarda tutgan yashirin mazmunni ob‘yektiv mazmun semantik qatoriga tenglashtiradi. Bunda nutqi ishtirokchilari yashirin mazmunni payqamay qoladilar” deydi olim M.Hakimov.

Allyuziyada soʻzlovchining maʼlum bir voqea-hodisa yoki shaxs haqida notoʻgʻri fikri va yolgʻon taassuroti yuzaga keladi. Masalan, *Oʻtgan kecha hoʻl sochim bilan uxlagani yotib, ertalab sochlarim suv parisinikidek toʻzigan holda uygʻondim.*

Presuppozisiya maʼlum gap doirasida aytilgan mazmun, kontekst, vaziyatlarni qamrab oladi. U nutqiy aktlardagi ifoda mazmunini toʻldirishga xizmat qiladi. Evidensiallik nuqtai nazaridan presuppozisiyani aytilgan gapning haqiqat ekanligiga yashirin fikr va mulohazalar orqali ishonitirish deb ham baholash mumkin. U soʻzlovchi va tinglovchi oʻrtasida aytilgan soʻzni ikkala tomonga ham aniq yoki tahmin ekanligi koʻrsatib turuvchi tilshunoslik sohasidir. Masalan, *Katta boʻlganingda tushunasan (Oʻ.Hoshimov.14.)* Demak, soʻzlovchi kichik yoshdagi bolaga murojat qilmoqda.

Propozisiya esa fikr yoki hulosani ifodalovchi tasdiq yoki yoxud qatʼiy aytilgan fikr va mulohazani ifodalaydi. Misol uchun, *Yoʻq hecham xafa qilmabdi (Oʻ.Hoshimov.15).* Demak, u xafa qilgan ham boʻlishi mumkin. Mazkur nazariyaga koʻra tilda evidensiallik kategoriyasi illokutiv nutqiy aktning assertiv guruhi bilan oʻxshash vazifalarni bajara oladi degan mulohazaga kelishimiz mumkin. Zero assertiv illokusiya va evidensiallik bir-biriga monand funksiyalarni bajarganligi tufayli ularni bir-biridan ajratib olish biroz mushkullik tugʻdiradi. Chunki, evidensiallik ham, assertiv illokusiya ham *taʼkidlash, maʼlumot berish, oldindan tahmin qilish, hisobot berish* kabi vazifalarni oʻz ichiga oladi. Biroq, assertiv illokusiya *ishontirish, taklif qilish, soʻz berish, qasam ichish, ulugʻlash va qoralash* kabi harakatlarni ham koʻrsatib berishi mumkin, ammo evidensiallikda bunday harakatlar mavjud emas.

Pragmatika oʻzi nima? Pragmatika bu (yunoncha pragma, pragmatos – ish, harakat) – semiotika va tilshunoslikning nutqda til belgilariga amal qilinishi oʻrganuvchi sohasi; boshqacha aytganda, muayyan belgilar tizimini oʻzlashtirib, undan foydalanuvchi subyektlarning ayni shu belgilar tizimiga munosabatini oʻrganuvchi fan tarmogʻi. [6]

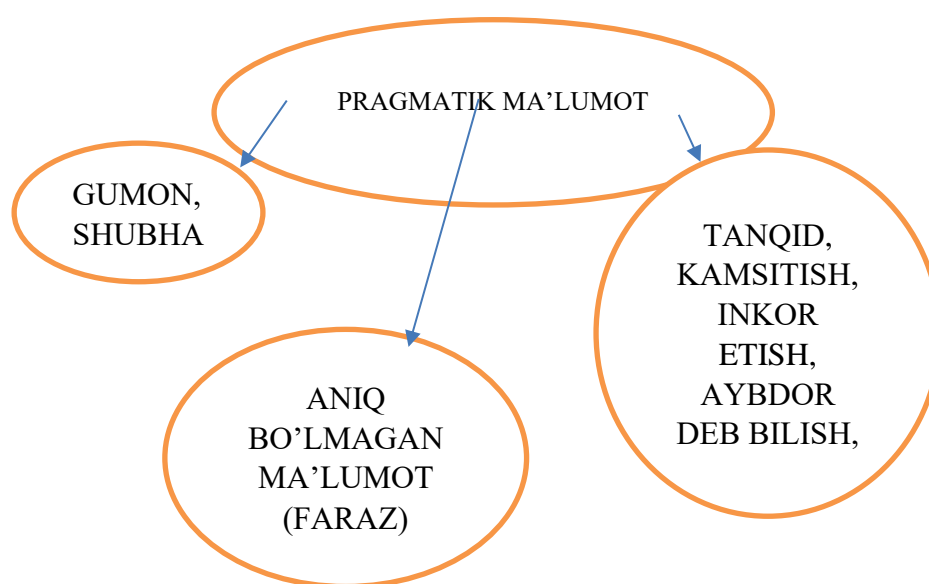
“Pragmatik” atamasi ushbu hatti-harakat bilan shugʻullanadigan shaxslar buni aniq maqsadni koʻzlagan holda qilishlarini koʻrsatadi. Bu shaxsiy manfaat uchun boʻlishi mumkin, masalan, oʻz ijtimoiy mavqeini oshirish, raqobat muhitida ustunlikka ega boʻlish yoki muayyan maqsadlarga erishish uchun boshqalarni manipulatsiya qilish. Pragmatik gʻiybat, shuningdek, maʼlumot toʻplash, ittifoq tuzish yoki raqobatchilarni buzish uchun professional sharoitlarda ishlatilishi mumkin. *Reprezentiv* pragmatikaga soʻzlovchining haqiqat deya ishonadigan soʻzlarini kiritishimiz mumkin. Bunday turdagi nutqqa *taʼkidlash, maʼlumot berish, maqtash, notiqlik qilish va h.k.* kiradi. [4]

Professor Sh.Safarov “Pragmatika tilshunoslikning alohida sohasi boʻlib, unda muloqot jarayonida lisoniy birliklarni tanlab olish, ularni qoʻllash hamda ushbu

qo‘llanishdagi birliklarning muloqot ishtirokchilariga ta’siri masalalari o‘rganiladi ” deb izohlab, lingvistik pragmatikaning nutq subyekti, nutq obyekti, nutq vaziyati bilan bog‘liq xususiy masalalariga belgilab beradi. [2]

Doktor Sara Jonson, ijtimoiy psixolog: “Pragmatik g‘iybat ma’lumot almashinishni osonlashtirish va shaxslarga murakkab ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda harakat qilishda yordam berish orqali qimmatli ijtimoiy funksiyani bajaradi. Ma’sulyati va axloqiy tarzda amalga oshirilsa, u ijtimoiy hamjihatlikka hissa qo‘shishi va qarorlar qabul qilishni kuchaytishi mumkin, jamiyat ichida.

Yuqoridagi nazariyalardan kelib chiqib, pragmatikani quyidagicha izohlash mumkin:



Demak, pragmatikada aniq bo‘lmagan ma’lumotlar (shubha, gumon, farazlar) keltiriladi.. Xullas, pragmatika hodisasi va pragmatik mazmun bir-birini to‘ldiradi.[4]

Xullas, hozirgi kunda imkoniyatlarga to‘la qimmatbaho vaqtimizni bunday besamar ishlarga sarf etmoqlik qay dararajada to‘g‘ri? Nega g‘iybat qilinadi? Muayyan bir mavzu kishilar o‘rtasida ochilgandan so‘ng‘, agar mavzu biz haqimizda bo‘lmasa, nega o‘zimizni boshqara olish imkoniyatimiz so‘nadi? Bizni eshitadigan quloq borligi, bizning gapimizni ma’qullayotgan shaxs borligi bizga ruh baxsh etadimi? G‘iybatlanish istagi kishilarni teng darajada qilib qo‘yadi : yuqori joyda ishlaydiganlar ham oddiy odamlar ham, amaldorlar-u umuman hammani.G‘iybat qilib foyda olishni bilmadim, lekin zarar ko‘rilishi tayin.

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DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION OF THE ECONOMY OF UZBEKISTAN

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Annotation: *In the era of rapid technological advancement, Uzbekistan stands at the forefront of digital transformation, reshaping its economic landscape. This article delves into the profound changes catalyzed by digitalization, exploring how emerging technologies are fostering innovation, efficiency, and competitiveness within the nation's economic framework. From the integration of smart technologies in industries to the government's digital initiatives, the narrative unfolds the multifaceted journey of Uzbekistan towards a tech-driven economy. Join us in unraveling the digital tapestry that is propelling Uzbekistan into a new era of economic prosperity.*

Keywords: *Digital transformation, Uzbekistan economy, technological innovation, economic reshaping, smart technologies, government initiatives, tech-driven economy, innovation hub, economic competitiveness, information technology, economic prosperity.*

Introduction:

In the heart of Central Asia, Uzbekistan stands at the cusp of a transformative journey – a journey propelled by the relentless force of digital innovation. As the global economic landscape undergoes a profound digital metamorphosis, Uzbekistan is carving its path towards a tech-enabled future. This article delves into the dynamic realm of the digital transformation sweeping across the nation's economic fabric, exploring the catalysts, implications, and the promising future that lies ahead.

Uzbekistan, with its rich history and vibrant culture, is now navigating the intricate intersection of tradition and technology. The adoption of digital solutions is not merely a response to a changing world; it is a strategic leap into a future where connectivity, efficiency, and innovation intertwine to redefine economic paradigms.

In an era where digitalization has become synonymous with progress, Uzbekistan recognizes the imperative of integrating technology seamlessly into its economic tapestry. This metamorphosis isn't merely a modernization effort; it's a strategic initiative to enhance competitiveness, spur innovation, and empower citizens through unprecedented access to information and services.

The digital transformation journey encompasses a spectrum of sectors – from finance to agriculture, education to healthcare. It's a holistic approach aimed at leveraging technology to address societal challenges, foster inclusive growth, and propel Uzbekistan into the ranks of digitally advanced nations.

As we navigate through the corridors of this digital renaissance, we'll explore the government's role in shaping a conducive regulatory environment, the surge of homegrown startups driving innovation, and the evolving expectations of a digitally savvy populace. Uzbekistan's narrative is one of adaptability, resilience, and a vision that extends beyond the horizon of immediate gains to lay the foundation for sustained economic vibrancy.

Research Relevance:

In the context of contemporary global dynamics, Uzbekistan's digital transformation emerges as a subject of profound relevance and significance. This research endeavors to shed light on the critical role played by technology in reshaping the nation's economic landscape and societal fabric. Here's why this exploration is pertinent:

1. **Global Economic Integration:** Uzbekistan's commitment to digital transformation aligns with the broader trend of nations harnessing technology to integrate into the global economy. Understanding the nuances of this integration is crucial for comprehending Uzbekistan's position in the international economic arena.

2. **Socioeconomic Impact:** The digital evolution has far-reaching consequences for socioeconomic structures. This research aims to unravel how technological advancements are influencing employment patterns, skill requirements, and overall societal well-being in Uzbekistan.

3. **Government Policy Implications:** As the Uzbek government spearheads initiatives to propel the digital agenda, understanding the policy frameworks becomes essential. This research seeks to dissect government strategies, regulations, and incentives shaping the digital transformation landscape.

4. **Innovation and Startups:** Uzbekistan's digital journey is marked by the rise of indigenous startups and innovation hubs. Exploring the entrepreneurial ecosystem provides insights into the potential disruptions, contributions to economic growth, and the vibrancy of the innovation landscape.

5. **Citizen Empowerment:** The digital transformation isn't just about technological infrastructure; it's about empowering citizens. This research will delve into how increased connectivity and access to digital services impact the daily lives of Uzbekistan's populace.

By addressing these dimensions, the research aims to contribute valuable insights to scholars, policymakers, businesses, and anyone interested in the intricate interplay between technology and the socio-economic fabric of Uzbekistan.

Purpose of Research:

1. **Examine Government Initiatives:** Uncover and analyze the various digital initiatives, policies, and strategies implemented by the Uzbek government to facilitate and accelerate the process of digital transformation across sectors.

2. **Evaluate Economic Impacts:** Assess the economic implications of digital transformation, focusing on how technology adoption is influencing GDP growth, trade dynamics, and the overall competitiveness of Uzbekistan in the global economic landscape.

3. **Analyze Societal Transformations:** Investigate the societal changes induced by digitalization, including shifts in employment patterns, skill requirements, and the overall quality of life for Uzbek citizens. Explore how technology is bridging socio-economic gaps and fostering inclusivity.

4. **Assess Technological Infrastructure:** Evaluate the state of technological infrastructure in Uzbekistan, considering factors such as broadband penetration, cybersecurity measures, and the readiness of the country to embrace emerging technologies like artificial intelligence and blockchain.

5. **Examine Startup Ecosystem:** Explore the growth of the startup ecosystem in Uzbekistan, examining the role of innovation hubs, government support, and the impact of startups on economic diversification, job creation, and fostering a culture of entrepreneurship.

6. **Understand Citizen Empowerment:** Investigate how digital services and increased connectivity empower citizens, enhance public services, and contribute to a more participatory and informed society.

7. **Identify Challenges and Opportunities:** Uncover challenges hindering the digital transformation process and identify opportunities for further development. Provide recommendations for addressing obstacles and maximizing the benefits of technological advancements.

By addressing these research objectives, the study aims to contribute valuable insights into the ongoing digital transformation in Uzbekistan, providing a nuanced understanding for policymakers, businesses, researchers, and stakeholders invested in the nation's socio-economic progress.

Research Materials and Methodology:

1. Literature Review:

- Sources: Academic journals, government reports, industry publications, and reputable online databases.
- Focus: Examine existing literature on digital transformation, technological adoption, and economic development in Uzbekistan. Identify gaps, trends, and insights.

2. Data Collection:

- Data Sources: Government statistics, industry reports, surveys, and interviews.
- Quantitative Data: Analyze official statistics related to technology adoption, economic indicators, and digital infrastructure.
- Qualitative Data: Conduct interviews with key stakeholders, policymakers, industry experts, and representatives from the startup ecosystem to gather insights into their perspectives on digital transformation.

3. Case Studies:

- Selection: Choose relevant case studies of successful digital initiatives or projects in Uzbekistan.
- Analysis: Investigate the factors contributing to their success, challenges faced, and the overall impact on the targeted sectors.

4. Comparative Analysis:

- Comparison: Compare Uzbekistan's digital transformation efforts with those of other countries with similar socio-economic contexts.
- Benchmarking: Evaluate the effectiveness of Uzbekistan's strategies by benchmarking against global best practices.

5. Technological Infrastructure Assessment:

- Infrastructure Metrics: Evaluate key metrics such as internet speed, broadband penetration, and cybersecurity measures.
- GIS Mapping: Utilize Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping to visualize the distribution of digital infrastructure across the country.

6. SWOT Analysis:

- Identification: Conduct a Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats (SWOT) analysis of Uzbekistan's digital ecosystem.
- Strategic Recommendations: Derive strategic recommendations based on the SWOT analysis to guide future policies and initiatives.

7. Data Analysis:

- Quantitative Analysis: Utilize statistical tools to analyze numerical data.

- Qualitative Analysis: Employ thematic analysis to interpret qualitative data from interviews, surveys, and case studies.

8. Ethical Considerations:

- Informed Consent: Ensure participants are well-informed and provide consent for participation.

- Anonymity: Protect the privacy of individuals and organizations contributing to the research.

By employing this comprehensive methodology, the research aims to provide a holistic understanding of the digital transformation landscape in Uzbekistan, incorporating diverse perspectives and data sources to generate meaningful insights.

Research Results:

After conducting a comprehensive study on the digital transformation of the economy in Uzbekistan, the research has yielded significant results that shed light on various facets of the nation's journey toward a digitally empowered future.

1. Digital Infrastructure Assessment:

- Identified key areas of improvement in the country's digital infrastructure, including broadband access, cybersecurity measures, and digital literacy programs.

2. E-Government Readiness:

- Evaluated the readiness of Uzbekistan's governmental agencies to embrace digital solutions.

- Identified successful implementations and areas requiring further enhancements.

3. Industry Digitization Progress:

- Assessed the level of digital adoption across industries such as agriculture, finance, manufacturing, and healthcare.

- Highlighted success stories and challenges faced by different sectors.

4. Digital Inclusion and Access:

- Examined the level of inclusivity in digital initiatives to ensure that benefits reach all segments of the population.

- Identified potential barriers to access and proposed strategies for improvement.

5. Economic Impact of Digitalization:

- Analyzed the economic impact of ongoing digital projects, including job creation, revenue generation, and GDP contribution.

- Explored the correlation between digital investments and economic growth.

6. Public Perception and Awareness:

- Conducted surveys to gauge public awareness and perception of digital initiatives.
- Identified areas where awareness campaigns could enhance public understanding and participation.

7. Government Policy Evaluation:

- Reviewed existing government policies related to digital transformation.
- Provided insights into policy effectiveness and suggested adjustments for optimal outcomes.

8. Stakeholder Perspectives:

- Engaged with diverse stakeholders, including government officials, industry leaders, and technology experts.
- Compiled perspectives on challenges, opportunities, and collaborative strategies.

9. Global Tech Trends Impact:

- Explored the impact of global technology trends on Uzbekistan's digital landscape.
- Highlighted areas where aligning with global advancements could accelerate local progress.

10. Digital Innovation Hubs:

- Identified existing and potential digital innovation hubs in Uzbekistan.
- Explored their role in fostering entrepreneurship, research, and development.

These research results provide a nuanced understanding of the digital transformation landscape in Uzbekistan, offering valuable insights for policymakers, industry leaders, and other stakeholders invested in the nation's digital future.

Conclusion:

As Uzbekistan stands at the intersection of tradition and technology, the journey toward a digitally transformed economy unfolds with promise and potential. The research journey into the digital landscape of Uzbekistan has illuminated key facets of this evolution, offering insights that pave the way for strategic decisions and collective actions.

1. Transformation as Imperative:

The imperative for digital transformation in Uzbekistan is evident. The nation's leadership recognizes that embracing technology is not merely a choice but a necessity for sustainable economic growth, global competitiveness, and improved

quality of life for its citizens. The research underscores that digital transformation is not a luxury but a cornerstone of progress.

2. Foundational Progress and Ongoing Challenges:

Uzbekistan has made significant strides in establishing the foundational elements of a digital economy. The development of digital infrastructure, e-governance initiatives, and investments in human capital contribute to a positive trajectory. However, challenges such as digital literacy gaps, uneven access, and the need for refined policies remain on the horizon.

3. Collaboration as a Catalyst:

Collaboration emerges as a linchpin for success. The research emphasizes the importance of collaborative efforts among government, private sector entities, educational institutions, and citizens. A shared vision and concerted actions will accelerate the pace of digital adoption and position Uzbekistan as a collaborative hub for innovation.

4. Inclusivity as a Guiding Principle:

The principle of inclusivity echoes throughout the research findings and serves as a guiding light for Uzbekistan's digital journey. Ensuring that the benefits of digitalization reach all segments of society is not just a moral imperative but a strategic necessity. The nation must strive for digital inclusivity to bridge gaps and foster equal opportunities.

5. Strategic Policy Formulation:

The research recommends strategic policy formulations to address current challenges and anticipate future needs. Uzbekistan's policymakers are urged to craft agile, forward-looking policies that balance the rapid pace of technological change with the long-term interests of the nation. This approach ensures resilience in the face of evolving digital landscapes.

6. Economic Diversification and Job Creation:

Digital transformation opens avenues for economic diversification and job creation. The research highlights the potential of sectors such as technology, e-commerce, and digital services to contribute significantly to the nation's economic landscape. Uzbekistan must harness these opportunities while considering strategies to mitigate potential workforce disruptions.

7. Global Integration and Innovation Ecosystems:

Global integration is not just a goal but a reality for Uzbekistan's digital future. The nation is encouraged to actively participate in global innovation ecosystems, fostering collaborations and partnerships that transcend geographical boundaries.

Embracing international best practices and staying abreast of global technological trends will enhance Uzbekistan's competitive edge.

8. Adaptive Leadership and Continuous Improvement:

Leadership emerges as a critical factor in the success of Uzbekistan's digital odyssey. Leaders at all levels are called upon to be adaptive, visionary, and responsive to the changing digital landscape. The principle of continuous improvement is emphasized, urging leaders to engage in ongoing learning and refinement of strategies.

9. Citizen-Centric Approach:

A citizen-centric approach lies at the heart of successful digital transformation. The research underscores that technology should be harnessed to enhance the lives of citizens, streamline services, and foster a sense of digital empowerment. Ensuring that the benefits of digitalization directly translate into improved living standards is a testament to the success of the transformation.

10. A Future-Forward Vision:

The conclusion sets forth a future-forward vision for Uzbekistan—a vision where technology is not just a tool but a catalyst for societal advancement. It envisions a landscape where innovation thrives, opportunities abound, and the digital fabric of the nation weaves seamlessly into the global tapestry.

In closing, the conclusion encapsulates the essence of the digital journey that Uzbekistan embarks upon. It serves as a rallying call for collective efforts, strategic foresight, and a commitment to shaping a digital future that aligns with the nation's rich history and propels it into new realms of prosperity. As Uzbekistan charts its digital odyssey, the conclusion echoes the sentiment that the best is yet to come, and the nation is poised to script a compelling narrative of technological prowess and societal well-being.

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ENHANCING STATE PROPERTY MANAGEMENT IN CARTOGRAPHIC- GEODETIC PRODUCTION

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Abstract: *This research aims to explore strategies for enhancing state property management in cartographic-geodetic production. The study examines the current challenges faced in managing state property and proposes innovative approaches to address these issues. By analyzing the role of cartographic-geodetic production in property management, this research seeks to provide insight into improving efficiency, accuracy, and overall effectiveness in this domain.*

Keywords: *Enhancing, state property management, cartographic-geodetic production, challenges, strategies, efficiency, accuracy, effectiveness.*

1. Introduction

The management of state property in the realm of cartographic-geodetic production plays a crucial role in ensuring effective utilization of resources, infrastructure development, and sustainable economic growth. With the rapid advancement of technology and the evolving nature of cartographic-geodetic production, there arises a critical need to assess and enhance the state property management system within this domain. This introduction sets the stage for exploring the challenges, opportunities, and potential pathways for improvement in state property management, aiming to contribute to the overall efficiency and progress of cartographic-geodetic production. In this article, we delve into the imperative of upgrading the state property management system in cartographic-geodetic production and propose strategies for its enhancement in line with contemporary demands and best practices.

The introduction section provides an overview of the current state property management system in cartographic-geodetic production. It outlines the significance of effective property management, the challenges faced, and the need for improvement. This section also establishes the objectives of the article and provides a brief roadmap for the subsequent content.

2. Methods

Methods for improving the state property management system in cartographic-geodetic production encompass various approaches and strategies aimed at enhancing efficiency, transparency, and accountability. Below are some methods that can be employed for the improvement of the state property management system in cartographic-geodetic production:

1. **Technology Integration:** Introducing modern geospatial technologies, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), remote sensing, and geodetic tools can significantly streamline property management processes. By leveraging technological innovations, property data collection, analysis, and visualization can be modernized, leading to more informed decision-making and improved resource management.

2. **Legal and Regulatory Framework Review:** Conducting a comprehensive review of existing legal and regulatory frameworks pertaining to property management is essential. This involves identifying gaps, ambiguities, or outdated provisions and proposing or amending regulations to align with current industry standards and best practices.

3. **Stakeholder Collaboration:** Engaging stakeholders including government agencies, private industry players, surveyors, land managers, and community representatives is critical for a holistic approach to property management. Collaboration can facilitate the exchange of best practices, knowledge sharing, and a unified effort towards optimizing property management processes.

4. **Capacity Building and Training:** Investing in training programs and capacity building initiatives for professionals involved in cartographic-geodetic production can enhance their skills in property management, data analysis, and utilization of modern tools. This can contribute to the overall competence and effectiveness of property management practices.

5. **Data Quality Assurance:** Implementing systems for rigorous data validation, quality assurance, and data governance is essential. By ensuring the accuracy, completeness, and reliability of property-related data, the management system can make well-informed decisions and minimize errors in property transactions and documentation.

6. **Performance Monitoring and Evaluation:** Establishing mechanisms for regular performance monitoring and evaluation of property management processes is crucial. By setting key performance indicators (KPIs) and conducting periodic assessments, the effectiveness of property management strategies can be measured, leading to continuous improvement.

By employing these methods, stakeholders involved in cartographic-geodetic production can work towards realizing a more robust and efficient state property management system, ultimately contributing to sustainable development and effective resource utilization.

3. Results

The results section presents the findings derived from the analysis of the current state property management system in cartographic-geodetic production. This encompasses the identification of key inefficiencies, areas for improvement, and successful strategies implemented in similar contexts. Additionally, it highlights the potential benefits, including cost savings, enhanced productivity, and better resource allocation, associated with an improved management system.

4. Discussion

In the discussion section, the focus shifts to a comprehensive exploration of the implications of the findings. This involves a critical examination of the feasibility, challenges, and expected outcomes of implementing the proposed improvements. It also considers the potential impact on stakeholders, the broader socio-economic landscape, and the overall advancement of cartographic-geodetic production. Additionally, this section provides recommendations for practical implementation, policy implications, and avenues for further research.

Improvement of the state property management system in cartographic-geodetic production is a crucial topic that can have significant implications for the overall efficiency and effectiveness of land management and development processes. This discussion aims to explore potential areas of improvement in the state property management system and discuss various measures that can be taken to enhance the cartographic-geodetic production process. One critical aspect of improving the state property management system in cartographic-geodetic production is the utilization of advanced technology and digital tools. Modernizing data collection methods through technologies like Geographic Information Systems (GIS) can significantly enhance the accuracy and reliability of cartographic-geodetic data. By incorporating remote sensing techniques, aerial surveys, and satellite imagery, the system's performance can be improved for precise mapping and assessment of land properties.

Another essential aspect to consider is the need for comprehensive database management. Establishing and maintaining a centralized and up-to-date database can provide easy access to accurate and standardized cartographic-geodetic information. This database should include details such as boundary demarcation, land-use classification, property ownership, and infrastructure distribution. By ensuring the availability of reliable data, decision-making processes related to land management

will become more efficient and transparent. Furthermore, it is crucial to implement robust legal frameworks and procedures for property registration and transfers. This includes clear guidelines for property boundaries, land registration, and ownership rights. Streamlining the processes involved in obtaining and transferring property ownership will enhance transparency and reduce the likelihood of disputes. Additionally, implementing mechanisms for efficient property valuation and taxation will ensure that property assets are accurately assessed, contributing to effective economic planning and resource allocation.

Investing in capacity development and training programs for professionals working in cartographic-geodetic production is also vital. Providing continuous training on the latest technological advancements, methodologies, and legal requirements will ensure that personnel involved in land management are equipped with the necessary knowledge and skills. This will result in improved data collection, analysis, and interpretation, leading to more accurate and reliable cartographic-geodetic products. Collaboration and coordination among various governmental departments and agencies responsible for land management is crucial. Establishing inter-agency partnerships can help streamline processes and facilitate the exchange of information and best practices. This collaboration can lead to a more holistic approach to state property management, ensuring efficient and effective decision-making processes. In conclusion, improving the state property management system in cartographic-geodetic production requires a comprehensive approach that encompasses technological advancements, legal frameworks, capacity development, and inter-agency coordination. By implementing these measures, the system's accuracy, efficiency, and transparency can be enhanced, ultimately contributing to well-informed decision-making processes and efficient land management.

Conclusion

The article concludes by summarizing the key insights derived from the study and reiterating the significance of enhancing the state property management system in cartographic-geodetic production. It underscores the need for proactive measures, collaboration between relevant entities, and continuous evaluation to ensure the sustained effectiveness of the proposed improvements. Furthermore, it emphasizes the long-term benefits of a robust management system, contributing to national development goals and efficient resource utilization.

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MUSTAQIL TA'LIM FAOLIYATIDA TALABALARNI PEDAGOGIK MADANIYATINI RIVOJLANTIRISH TEXNOLOGIYALARI

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NamDU tayanch doktoranti

Аннотация: В данной статье говорится об этапах самостоятельной работы студентов над собой, технологиях формирования педагогической культуры студентов, самостоятельной учебной деятельности и самоформирования в повышении будущей профессиональной квалификации специалистов.

Ключевые слова: социальная активность, самостоятельная образовательная деятельность, педагогическое мастерство, креативность, компетентность, всестороннее развитие личности, адаптивность, арсенал.

Annotation: This article talks about the stages of students' independent work on themselves, the technologies of forming the pedagogical culture of students, independent educational activities and self-formation in improving the future professional qualifications of specialists.

Key words: social activity, independent educational activities, pedagogical skill, creativity, competence, all-round development of personality, adaptive, arsenal.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada talabalarni mustaqil ravishda o'z ustida ishlash bosqichlari, talabalarni pedagogik madaniyatini shakllantirish texnologiyalari, mutaxassislarining bo'lajak kasbiy malakasini oshirishda mustaqil ta'lim faoliyati va unda o'zini shakllantirish kabilar haqida so'z borgan.

Kalit so'zlar: ijtimoiy faollik, mustaqil ta'lim mashg'ulotlari, pedagogik mahorat, kreativlik, kompetensiya, shaxsni har tomonlama rivojlantirish, adabtiv, arsenal.

O'zbekiston Respublikasining "Ta'lim to'g'risida"gi Qonuni, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2020-yil 3-avgustdagi PQ-4796-son "O'zbekiston Respublikasining milliy statistika tizimini yanada takomillashtirish va rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi qaroriga muvofiq kadrlar tayyorlash sifatiga, ta'limning

mazmuniga qo'yiladigan umumiy talablarni va ta'lim oluvchilar tayyorgarligining zarur va yetarli bilim darajasi hamda oliy ta'lim muassasalari bitiruvchilariga qo'yiladigan umumiy malakaviy talablarni kadrlar tayyorlash sifatiga, ta'limning mazmuniga qo'yiladigan umumiy talablarni, ta'lim oluvchilar tayyorgarligining zarur va yetarli bilim darajasi hamda oliy ta'lim muassasalari bitiruvchilariga qo'yiladigan umumiy malakaviy talablarni ta'lim muassasalari faoliyati va kadrlar tayyorlash sifatini baholash tartiblari hamda mexanizmini belgilaydi. Ijtimoiy voqeyelikda ta'lim va tarbiya masalalarini tahlil qilish, ichki qonuniyatlarini o'rganish, pedagogik jarayonni boshqarish, nazorat qilish, natijasini aniqlash va unga yangiliklarni kiritishda zamonaviy fan yutuqlaridan foydalanish lozim.

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.

Oliy ta'lim muassasalarida mustaqil ta'lim jarayonini amalga oshirishda tizimli ishlarni yo'lga qo'yish, talabalarni mustaqil ishlashga o'rgatish ijodiy va ijtimoiy faol, ijtimoiy - siyosiy hayotda mustaqil ravishda o'z o'rnini topa olish malakasiga ega bo'lgan, istiqboliy vazifalarni qo'yish va hal qilish qobiliyatiga ega bo'lgan kadrlarning yangi avlodini hakllantirishga asos bo'ladi. Shunday ekan bu maqolada talabalar mustaqil ishlarini tashkil etishda qo'llaniladigan zamonaviy shakllarini pedagogik muammolarini va ularni hal etish yo'llarini o'chishga harakat qilinadi.

Talabalarining mustaqil ta'limidan asosiy maqsad quyidagilardan iboratdir:

- yangi bilim olish usullarini egallash, jarayonlarni mustaqil tahlil qila olish;
- auditoriyadagi mashg'ulotlarda olgan bilimlarini mustahkamlash, chuqurlashtirish, kengaytirish va tartibga solish;
- o'quv materiallarini mustaqil o'rganish;
- faolligi, bilim orttirishi, ijodiy tashabbusi, mas'uliyati va tartibligini rivojlantirish;
- olgan bilimlarini amaliyotda qo'llay olishni shakllantirish;
- mustaqil fikr yuritish, o'z-o'zini o'stirish, o'zining rejasini amalga oshirishni shakllantirish;
- tadqiqot qila olish qobiliyatini rivojlantirish va boshqalar.

Mustaqil talim – o‘quv materialini mustaqil o‘zlashtirish, murakkablik darajasi turlicha bo‘lgan topshiriqlar, amaliy vazifalarni auditoriya hamda auditoriyadan tashqarida ijodiy va mustaqil bajarish asosida nazariy bilim, amaliy ko‘nikma va malakalarni shakllantirishga qaratilgan tizimli faoliyatdir. Mustaqil ish – o‘qituvchining topshirig‘i va rahbarligida o‘quv vazifasini hal etadigan talimning faol metodi. Mustaqil ish qo‘yilgan maqsad bilan bog‘liqlikda talabalarning aniq faoliyatini tashkil etish va amalga oshirishdir. Talabaning mustaqil ishlari uning yuqori darajadagi faollik, ijodiylik, mustaqil tahlil, tashabbuskorlikka hamda barcha vazifalarni o‘z vaqtida va mukammal tarzda bajarishga asoslangan faoliyatidir.

Pedagogik madaniyat - bu o‘qituvchining umumiy madaniyatining ajralmas qismi, tarkibiy qismi bo‘lib, u doimiy ravishda pedagogik nazariya bilimlarini chuqur va puxta egallash darajasini, bu bilimlarni mustaqil ravishda, uslubiy asosli va yuqori samaradorlikda qo‘llash qobiliyatini tavsiflaydi. pedagogik jarayonda talabalarning individual-tipik xususiyatlarini, ularning qiziqishlarini hisobga olgan holda va fan va amaliyotning rivojlanishi bilan uzviy bog‘liqdir. O‘qituvchining kasbiy va pedagogik madaniyatini amalga oshirish va shakllantirishning o‘ziga xos xususiyatlari individual, ijodiy, psixofiziologik va yosh xususiyatlariga, shaxsning hukmron bo‘lgan ijtimoiy va pedagogik tajribasi bilan belgilanadi. Yuqoridagi uslubiy asoslarni hisobga olgan holda, kasbiy pedagogik madaniyat modelini asoslash mumkin, uning tarkibiy qismlari aksiologik, texnologik va shaxsiy va ijodiydir. Aksiologik komponent kasbiy pedagogik madaniyat insoniyat tomonidan yaratilgan va ta’lim rivojlanishining hozirgi bosqichida uzviy pedagogik jarayonga o‘ziga xos tarzda kiritilgan pedagogik qadriyatlar majmui bilan shakllanadi.

Pedagogik texnologiya tushunchasi ta’lim amaliyoti va nazariyasi ilmidan mustahkam o‘rin egalladi, lekin uni pedagogikaning mukammal lug‘atlari(tezaurus)dagi o‘rni hali noma’lumligicha qolib kelmoqda. Pedagogik texnologiya tushunchasining shakllanishi va rivojlanishi tarixidaturli qarashlar mavjud bo‘lgan: u texnik vositalar haqidagi ta’limot deb, hamda o‘qitish jarayonini loyihalashtirilgan holda izchil va muntazam tashkilotish deb talqin qilingan. Ta’lim muassasasida talabalarning mustaqil ishlarini tashkil etishning strategik yo‘nalishidagi asosiy narsa uning alohida turlarini optimallashtirish emas, balki barcha turdagi darslarda darsda va undan tashqarida talabalarning yuqori faolligi, mustaqilligi va mas’uliyati uchun sharoit yaratishdir. Talabalarning mustaqil ishlarining turli bosqichlarida ularning mustaqilligi oddiy takrorlash, taqlid qilishdan tortib, ijodkorlikka qadar turli yo‘llar bilan namoyon bo‘ladi. Bajarilgan vazifalarning murakkabligi ortib borishi bilan u paydo bo‘ladi, rivojlanadi va murakkablashadi. Talabaning turli fanlar bo‘yicha mustaqil ishining samaradorligi, avvalambor, uning

shaxsiy fazilatlarini, intizomi, motivatsion munosabatlari, xotira, diqqat, irodaviy sifatlar kabi aqliy sifatlarini va boshqalarga bog'liq bo'lsa, unumli mustaqil ishning asosiy shartlaridan biri uning shakllanishi va rivojlanishi hisoblanadi. Talabalar mustaqil ishining maqsadi - turli manbalardan yangi bilimlarni o'zlashtirish jarayonida ularning shaxsiy rivojlanishini ko'zda tutiadi.. Mustaqil ishlarga darsliklar, o'quv-uslubiy qo'llanmalar, fanlar bo'yicha klassik mualliflarining ilmiy ishlari, monografiyalar, ilmiy maqolalar to'plamlari va ilmiy ma'ruzalar, ixtisoslashtirilgan jurnallardagi ilmiy maqolalar, badiiy adabiyotlar bilan ishlash kiradi. So'nggi paytlarda mustaqil ishlarda elektron shakldagi manbalar (Internet tizimi, kompyuter dasturlari va elektron tashuvchilardagi ma'lumotlar) bilan ishlash katta o'rin egalladi. Talabalarning mustaqil ishlariga insholar, izohlar, tezislar yozish kiradi.

Oliy ta'lim muassasalarida mustaqil ta'lim jarayonini amalga oshirishda tizimli ishlarni yo'lga qo'yish, talabalarni mustaqil ishlashga o'rgatish ijodiy va ijtimoiy faol, ijtimoiy -siyosiy hayotda mustaqil ravishda o'z o'rnini topa olish malakasiga ega bo'lgan, istiqboliy vazifalarni qo'yish va hal qilish qobiliyatiga ega bo'lgan kadrlarning yangi avlodini shakllantirishga asos bo'ladi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar.

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TOG‘-KON SANOATINING ATROF MUHITGA TA‘SIRI (OLMALIQ TOG‘-KON METALLURGIYA KOMBINATI MISOLIDA)

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ANNOTATSIYA

Bugungi kunda respublikada rivojlanib borayotgan tarmoqlardan biri tog‘-kon sanoati bo‘lib, u atrof muhit holatini o‘zgarishiga ham kuchli ta‘sir etmoqda. Konlarni qazib olish va ma‘danlarni qayta ishlash jarayonida atrof muhitga, jumladan har bir tabiat komponentiga o‘z ta‘sirini ko‘rsatmoqda. Mazkur maqola respublikada tog‘-kon sanoatining vujudga kelishi va rivojlanishi, konchilik yaxshi rivojlangan hudud, ya‘ni Olmaliq tog‘-kon metallurgiya kombinati faoliyati natijasida tabiiy muhit holatining o‘zgarishini tahlil qilishga bag‘ishlangan.

***Kalit so‘zlar:** tog‘-kon sanoati, tabiat komponenti, karyer, geotizim, geoekologik muammo.*

IMPACT OF MINING INDUSTRY ON THE ENVIRONMENT (EXAMPLE OF ALMALYK MINING AND METALLURGICAL COMBINE)

ABSTRACT

Nowadays, one of the developing industries in the republic is the mining industry, which also has a strong impact on the change of the environment. In the process of mining and mineral processing, it affects the environment, including every component of nature. This article is devoted to the analysis of changes in the state of the natural environment as a result of the establishment and development of the mining industry in the republic, the well-developed mining area, that is, the Almalyk Mining and Metallurgical Combine.

***Key words:** mining industry, nature components, karyer, geosystem, geoecological problem.*

KIRISH

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yil 30-oktabrdagi PF-5863-son Farmoni bilan tasdiqlangan “2030-yilgacha bo‘lgan davrda O‘zbekiston Respublikasining Atrof muhitni muhofaza qilish Konsepsiyasi” da atrof muhitni muhofaza qilish va tabiiy resurslardan oqilona foydalanishni ilmiy jihatdan ta’minlash yuzasidan muhim vazifalar belgilab berilgan [1]. Shu nuqtai nazardan Atrof muhitni muhofaza qilish chora tadbirlarini hududlar kesimida o‘rganish mavjud ekologik muammolarning yechimini topishda, vujudga kelishi mumkin bo‘lgan xavfli tabiiy hodisa-jarayonlarini oldini olishda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Respublikamizda tog‘-kon sanoati taraqqiy etgan va buning natijasida ekologik vaziyat murakkablashib borayotgan Olmaliq sanoat rayonidagi konlar Respublika iqtisodiyoti uchun eng yirik resurs manbai bo‘lishi bilan birga atrof muhitni ifloslantiruvchi ko‘plab ekologik va geokologik muammolarni yuzaga keltiruvchi tarmoq hamdir. Shu nuqtai nazardan, mazkur hududda kon ishi natijasida vujudga kelgan chiqindilar, ularning tabiiy muhitga ta’siri va vujudga kelgan mahalliy geokologik muammolarni o‘rganish mazkur ishning dolzarbligini belgilaydi.

ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI VA METODOLOGIYA

Olmaliq tog‘-kon metallurgiya kombinati Ohangaron vodiysining o‘rta qismiga to‘g‘ri keladi. Obyektning geografik o‘rni, mavjud geokologik muammolari Skvorsov Yu.A. (1964), Zokirov Sh.S. (1972), Abdullayev Sh.X. (1985), Rafiqov A.A. (1988), Mavlyanov N.G. (1989), Shukurov N.E. (1999), Miraslanov M.M., Zokirov M.M. (2003), Amanbayeva Z.A. (2004), Nuradilov A.N. (2004), Sharipov Sh.M. (2011, 2022), Shukurov Sh.E. (2011), Bekmuhamedova M.X. (2017, 2023) va boshqalar tomonidan o‘rganilgan.

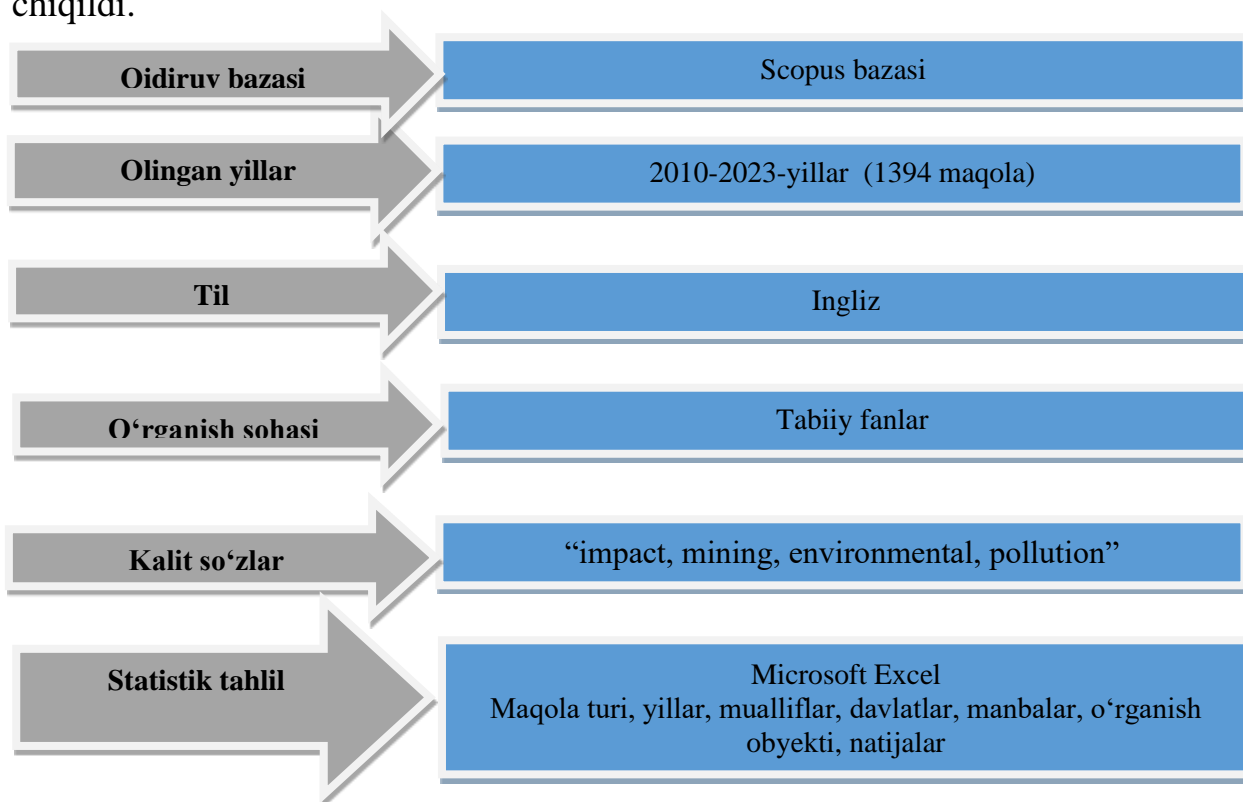
Tadqiqotni olib borishda adabiyotlar va fond materiallari bilan ishlash, dala tadqiqot, statistik, mantiqiy xulosalash, geografik o‘xshashlik kabi metodlar va ekologik yondashuv, zamonaviy geografik axborot tizimi (GAT), kompleks-geografik metodlardan foydalanildi.

Ma’lumotlarga qaraganda, O‘zbekiston hududida 1926-yilda geolog V.N.Nasledov tomonidan Qoramozor tog‘larida bir qancha konlarning topilishi mamlakatda ilk ma’danli konlarning ochilishiga zamin yaratgan. Dastlab 1925-yilda mineral xomashyoning turli xillarini qidirib topish va ularni o‘rganish ishlarini tezlashtirish maqsadida Geologiya qo‘mitasining O‘rta Osiyo bo‘limi tashkil qilingan. Geologiyada mahalliy aholiga suyangan holda tog‘ yo‘llarini, eski g‘orlarni qadimiy konlarni yaxshi biladigan tog‘lik mahalliy aholi yordamida birin-ketin yaxshi natijalarga erishila boshlangan. Keyinchalik, 1929-yilda Samarqand viloyatida Langar molibden koni ochilgan bo‘lsa, oradan 5 yil o‘tgach, shu konda volfram rudalari borligi

aniqlangan. Geolog D.M.Bogdanovich 1933-1934-yillarda Angrendagi Jigariston hududida kaolin xomashyosi bo'yicha qidiruv ishlarini amalga oshirish jarayonida ko'mir zaxirasi borligi aniqlanadi. G.S.Chekrisov 1940-yilda bu konning sanoat miqyosida xalq xo'jaligi ahamiyatiga molik ekanligini aniqladi [3]. Oradan 1-2 yil o'tgandan so'ng Angren ko'mir havzalarida qurilish ishlari boshlab yuborildi. Rangli metallurgiya vazirining 1948-yil 12-iyuldagi qarori bilan yangi qurilishi boshlangan Oltintopkan kombinatiga rahbar bo'lib N.A.Sagaev tayinlandi. 1954-yil yangi Olmaliq mis-molibden kombinati D.L.Vlasov rahbarligida faoliyat ko'rsata boshladi. Shu yil Qalmoqqir makoni karyer sifatida ishlay boshladi. Qalmoqqir cho'qqisi, uning qirlari, asosan, nokerak tog' jinslaridan iborat bo'lib, katta qir portlatilib, asta-sekin tashlanma joyga chiqarila boshlandi. Shunday qilib, 6 yil mobaynida qadimiy ko'hna Qalmoqqir konining deyarli ustki qismi tekislanib, barcha keraksiz tog' jinslari, misga, molibdenga, qolaversa, oltin, kumushga boy ma'danli kon ochildi [2]. Hozirgi kunda Qalmoqqir konining o'zi yirik ruda qazib olinadigan sanoat makoni hisoblanadi. Dastlabki rudalar, bu yerda 1956-yildan qazib olina boshlandi.

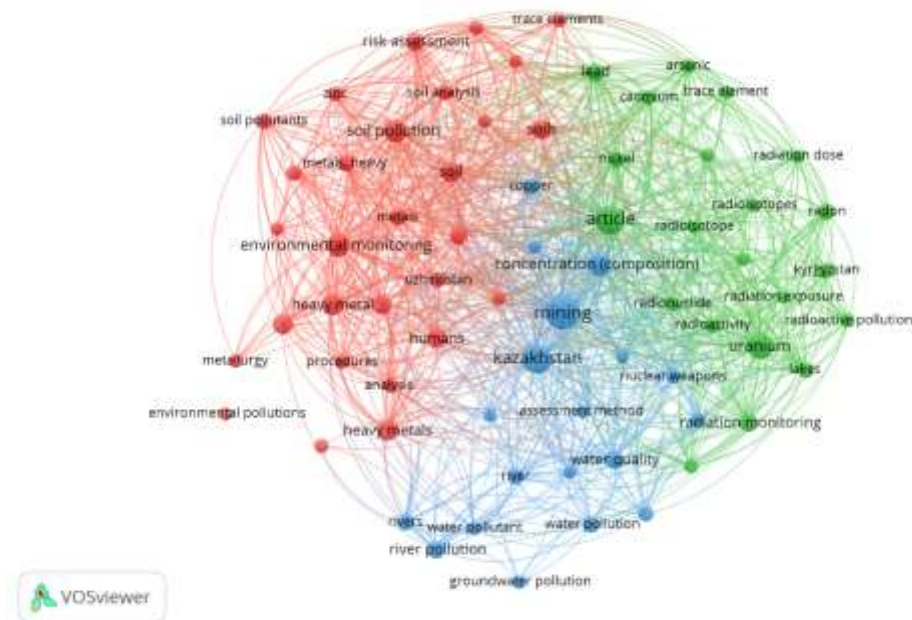
NATIJALAR

Mazkur mavzuni o'rganish davomida Scopus bazada mavjud bo'lgan 1394 ta xalqaro ilmiy maqolalar tahlil qilindi. Tog'-kon sanoatining atrof muhitga ta'siriga bag'ishlangan 2010-2023-yillarda Scopus bazaga kiritilgan 1394 ta maqola ko'rib chiqildi.



1-rasm. Tadqiqot metodologiyasi

Yig'ilgan ma'lumotlardan foydalanib VOSviewer dasturida kalit so'zlar sxemasi tuzildi. Bunda eng ko'p ishlatilgan so'zlarga atrof muhit, komponent, ifloslanish, mis, monitoring, tuproq kabilar aks ettirilgan.



2-rasm. Kalit so'zlar tahlili

Ruda maskanlarida amalga oshirilayotgan konchilik ishi atrof muhitga o'z ta'sirini ko'rsatadi. Birinchi galda, o'zgarishlar komponentlar miqyosida amalga oshadi, keyinchalik geotizimlarni ham qamrab oladi. Bu geografiyaning bir butunlik qonuniyatini yodga soladi. Tabiat komponentlarining soni ba'zi adabiyotlarda 5 ta, ba'zilarida esa 7 ta deb berilgan. Biz Olmaliq sanoat rayonidagi konlarning tabiat komponentlariga ta'sirini o'rganishda 5 ta deb berilgan ma'lumotdan foydalandik. Quyida tabiat komponentlari, jumladan atmosfera havosining zararlanishi, tuproqning ifloslanishi, yer osti va yer usti suvlarining ta'sirga uchrashi, o'simlik va hayvonot dunyosining zararlanishi kabilar haqida ma'lumotlar beriladi. Kon qazib olish jarayoni rivojlangan sari uning atrof muhitga chiqaradigan chiqindilar miqdorining ham ortishiga sabab bo'ladi. Bu esa ko'plab ekologik va geoeologik muammolarni keltirib chiqarmoqda. Ayniqsa, tog'-kon sanoati rivojlangan hududlarda tabiiy muhitning o'zgarishi foydali qazilmalarni ochiq usulda qazib olish bilan bog'liq bo'lib, bunda olinayotgan tog' jinslari yillik miqdorining 2/3 qismi metall boyitish fabrikalarida chiqindiga chiqariladi va ularning katta qismidan deyarli foydalanilmaydi. Natijada geotizimlarning kimyoviy elementlar bilan ifloslanishi, zararli komponentlar miqdorining belgilangan miqdoridan bir necha marta oshib ketishi kuzatiladi.

Konchilik natijasida eng kuchli zararlanuvchi komponentlardan biri havo hisoblanadi. Rudalarni qazib olish jarayonida havoga ko'p miqdorda chang va gazlar

ajralib chiqadi. Bundan tashqari rudalarni eritish va qayta ishlash jarayonida atmosferaga zaxarli moddalar chiqariladi. Shu sababli ham barcha og‘ir sanoat mavjud hududlar atmosfera havosi zararlangan.

MUHOKAMA

Olmalik to‘g‘-kon metallurgiya kombinati tarkibida ruda yetkazib beradigan 60 ga yaqin ruda konlari mavjud. Masalan, Qalmoqqir, Yoshlik 1, Sariqcheku, Kauldi, Qo‘rg‘oshinkon, Baliqti, Urgaz kabilarni keltirib o‘tish mumkin. Rayondagi konlarning ayrimlari ochiq usulda, ayrimlari yopiq usulda qazib olinadi. Ularning maydoni bir necha km²dan bir necha yuz m² ga teng. Eng yiriklar 4 tani tashkil etib, masalan, Qalmoqqir konining maydoni 7 km², Gushsoy alunit konining maydoni 10 km² ga teng. O‘rtachalari 7 ta bo‘lib, ulardan biri Sarichekuning maydoni 1,8 km² ni tashkil etadi [5].

Dastlab, rudani qazib olish uchun qazib chiqarilgan keraksiz ruda deb hisoblangan jinslar chiqindi sifatida chiqariladi. Tarkibida ruda mavjud bo‘lgan jinslar esa ular ajratib olingandan so‘ng chiqindi sifatida ajratiladi. Natijaga yirik kon chiqindisi uyumlari, terrikonlar vujudga keladi.

Bugungi kunda rudali xomashyo va ko‘mir qazib olishning asosiy salbiy oqibati bo‘lib, relyefning texnogen shakllari deb nomlanadigan buzilgan yerlar – karyerlar, ag‘darmalar, terrikonlar va h.k. tarkib topishi hisoblanadi. Ular nafaqat hosildor yerlarni mmuomoladan chiqaradi, balki atrof tabiiy muhitning ifloslanish manbai bo‘lib xizmat qiladi [6]. Bunda landshaftlarning qayta tiklanmaydigan geologik zamini buziladi. O‘rta Ohangaron havzasida tog‘-kon qazilov sanoati tufayli buzilgan yerlar va chiqindilar bilan band yerlarning umumiy 149,967 km² dan ortiq bo‘lib, butun maydonining bir necha foizini egallashi mumkin. Ushbu chiqindilarning umumiy miqdori 7 mln. tonnadan ortiq (Milliy ma‘ruza, 2008). Bunday yerlarning kattagina qismi ko‘mir va rangli metall konlari havzalarida joylashgan bo‘lib, maydoni to‘xtovsiz kengayib bormoqda. Ularning rekultivatsiyasi kengayishiga nisbatan juda orqada va har doim ham samarali emas. Ushbu masala X.Vaxabov (2001) tomonidan atroflicha o‘rganilgan [4]. Atrof muhitning tog‘-kon sanoati sababli zararlanishi jiddiy geoekologik muammolarni yuzaga kelishiga olib kelgan. Mazkur hududlarda istiqomat qiluvchi aholi tarkibida turli kasalliklarga chalinish kuzatilgan.

XULOSA

Konlarning atrof muhitga ta‘siri yuqori darajada bo‘lgan hududlarda ko‘p yillik ignabargli daraxtlardan iborat sanitariya-muhofaza mintaqalarini tashkil etish kerak. Bundan tashqari bunday hududlarda mevali daraxt va o‘simliklarni yetishtirish xavfli bo‘lishi mumkin. Hududda o‘shish imkoniyatini hisobga olgan holda “gibrit” daraxtlarni ham o‘stirish mumkin. Chunki ular faqat manzarali va qurilish materiallari uchun

o‘stiriladi. Konlar chiqindilaridan to‘liqligicha qayta ishlab, foydalanish ham ekologik ham iqtidodiy jihatdan yaxshi samara beradi. Rekultivatsiya ishlarini amalga oshirishda hududning geografik sharoitlari ham inobatga olinishi kerak.

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