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**“INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONFERENCE”**

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Table	
A.Sobirov M.Anniyozov A.Ismoilova METHODS OF PREVENTING THE INCREASE OF CO <sub>2</sub> CARBONIC ANHYDRIDE IN NATURE USING MQ 135 AND MH-Z19B GAS DETECTORS	6
Olmosova Munisa Sherxon qizi SUG'URTA BOZORI RIVOJLANISHIGA TA'SIR ETUVCHI OMILLAR EKONOMETRIK OMILLAR	9
<b>Юлдашева Фарогат Туракуловна</b> СОСТАВ И СИСТЕМА СОГЛАСНЫХ ЗВУКОВ В РУССКОМ И УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ	13
<b>Тошова Фаёза Нуриддиновна</b> СУПЕРСЕГМЕНТНЫЕ ФОНЕТИЧЕСКИЕ ЕДИНИЦЫ В РУССКОМ И УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ	17
<b>Қодирова Маърифат Абдуллаевна</b> АҲМАД АЪЗАМ АСАРЛАРИДА БАДИИЙ НУТҚНИНГ ОБРАЗ ЯРАТИШДАГИ ЎРНИ	21
Hikmatova Nigora Shabonovna Ramazonov Jahangir Djalolovich FACTORS INFLUENCING THE FORMATION OF DEVIANT BEHAVIOR DURING ADOLESCENCE	27
Karimova Dilabar Tashpulatovna MIT MAKTABGA TAYYORLOV GURUHI YOSHIDAGI BOLALARIGA QUIYOSH TIZIMIDAGI SAYYORALAR VA MAYDA OSMON JISMLARI HAQIDA TUSHUNCHA BERISH	32
Haydarova S.A. JIZZAX VILOYATI SHAHARLARIDA SANOAT TARMOQLARINI SHAKLLANTIRISH XUSUSIYATLARI	36
Marvarid Sultonova Normamatova Aziza Nodirjon qizi UZBEKISTAN THE COUNTRY OF KNOWLEDGEABLE YOUTH	40
Sh.M Xalilova Sh.Sh.Xaydarova SEMANTIC AND STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS OF THE TOURISTIC TERMS IN THE ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES.	43
Saidmuradova T.S. ANALYSIS OF EXPORT ACTIVITY OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY ENTERPRISES	48
Usarov Jurabek THE ROLE OF LINEAR PROGRAMMING IN ECONOMICS	52
Zakhidov Dilshodbek THE APPLICATION OF DIVIDING THE SOCIAL NETWORK INTO COMMUNITIES TO THE ECONOMY	55
Sotiboldiyeva Go'zalxon Tolibjonovna Iminchayev Raxmatjon Axmadovich KOLMATAJLANGAN YERLARDA BEDANI TUPROQ UNUMDORLIGIGA TA'SIRI	59
Usmonova Zarina Habibovna	64





<b>Azimjonova Elena Tulkunovna</b> THE USAGE OF CONVERSATIONAL IMPLICATURE IN AUDIO BOOK OF "A ROSE FOR EMILY" BY WILLIAM FAULKNER	
<b>Yadgarova Zebiniso Tolibovna</b> STRESS: ITS ROLE IN RECEPTIVE AND PRODUCTIVE LANGUAGE SKILLS	68
<b>Akramova Gulhayo Abidovna</b> DON MAXSULOTLARI SIFAT KO'RSATKICHLARIGA SOVUQ KONDITSIONERLASH TIZIMINI SAMARADORLIGINI TAHLIL QILISH.	72
<b>Otegenova M</b> <b>Masharipova N</b> ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES IN KARAKALPAKSTAN	75
<b>Egamberdiyev Muhammad Nizomiddin o'g'li</b> DETERMINING THE PHYSICAL FITNESS OF YOUNG KICKBOXERS IN THE HARMONY OF MODERN EDUCATION AND ORIENTAL EDUCATION	77
<b>Kuliev Naim Halimovich</b> DIGITAL BANKS ARE AN ENGINE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTRY'S ECONOMY.	87
<b>Худойкулов Эркин Абдуразокович</b> НЕКОТОРЫЕ АСПЕКТЫ РАЗВИТИЯ РЕНАЛЬНОЙ ПАТОЛОГИИ НА ФОНЕ COVID-19 У ДЕТЕЙ	91
<b>Артикходжаева Б.А.</b> ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ АНТИМИКРОБНОЙ АКТИВНОСТИ НАНОЧАСТИЦ СЕРЕБРА В СОСТАВЕ ПОЛИМЕРНОГО НОСИТЕЛЯ	94
<b>Норбоев Бобур Аликул ўғли</b> ХОРИЖИЙ МАМЛАКАТЛАРДА ЕРДАН ФОЙДАЛАНИШ ҲУҚУҚИ ВА БЕКОР БЎЛИШНИНГ ЎЗИГА ХОС ХУСУСИЯТЛАРИ	96
<b>Turg'unboyeva Nilufarxon Sultonbek qizi</b> <b>Sh.Mamayoqubova</b> SHET TILLARINI O'RGANISHNING YOSHLAR HAYOTIDAGI O'RNI VA AHAMIYATLARI	102
<b>Икрамов Д.А</b> <b>Бузруков Э.Т</b> <b>Икрамов А.Ф</b> <b>Икрамов О.А</b> МОРФОМЕТРИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ГЛАЗНОГО ЯБЛОКА С МИОПИЯ ВЫСОКОЙ СТЕПЕНИ У ЛИЦ МОЛОДОГО ВОЗРАСТА ФЕРГАНСКОЙ ДОЛИНЕ	105
<b>Bozorova Ro'zigul Xurramovna</b> BOLALARNING PSIXIK RIVOJLANISHIDA IJTIMOY TA'LIM-TARBIYANING AHAMIYATI	110
<b>Toshpo`latova Zuhra Nizom qizi</b> ZAMONAVIY SIYOSATSHUNOSLIKDA NEOMARKSIZM NAZARIYASINING YEVIROPA MINTAQASIDAGI ROLI	114



## METHODS OF PREVENTING THE INCREASE OF CO<sub>2</sub> CARBONIC ANHYDRIDE IN NATURE USING MQ 135 AND MH-ZI9B GAS DETECTORS

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Carbon dioxide is one of the main causes of global climate change. It is a greenhouse gas that has the ability to retain heat in the atmosphere. Although people have demonized this gas, due to the greenhouse effect and climate change, this gas is essential for life. Without this gas, plants would not be able to photosynthesize and therefore we would not have the oxygen we breathe. Carbonic Anhydride Gas in Atmospheric Air The natural form is found in the environment between 300 ppm and 500 ppm. These variations in the concentration of carbon dioxide in the air, if we make measurements in urban conditions or in natural environments. Nature has its own sources of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, such as respiration, decomposition processes, etc. However, it does not increase the global concentration. The problem facing humanity is the increase in the concentration of carbon dioxide to an undesirable level.

As the concentration of carbon dioxide in the house increases, it displaces oxygen and less and less oxygen is available. In work environments where offices and computers with a large number of employees do little to freshen the air, above a concentration of 800 ppm, there are often complaints about odors. Therefore, not only because of the smell, the rooms should have good ventilation so that the air should always be as clean as possible. Arguably, the main adverse health effect of carbon dioxide is suffocation due to displacement of oxygen. This happens in high concentrations, which are able to replace oxygen and reduce its concentration below 20%. If there are very closed spaces with high concentrations of this gas, it can cause headaches, dizziness, drowsiness and breathing problems. One of the problems with indoor spaces is that if people smoke indoors, the air cannot be cleaned because the carbonate anhydride displaces the oxygen gas. If a person has a fever, he should always breathe air with a low concentration of carbonic anhydrite gas, otherwise he may have a respiratory attack. Examples of the reasons for the increase of carbon dioxide in nature include the following: The concentration of carbon dioxide has changed throughout the evolution of our planet. There are studies that show different levels of CO<sub>2</sub> in the atmosphere depending on the abundance of plants and fauna at that time. It should also be taken into account that currently its concentration is much higher than the norm, because the industrial revolution has placed our main source of energy for burning.



When these fossil fuels, including coal, oil, and natural gas, are burned, they emit large amounts of CO<sub>2</sub>. Be it in industry, power generation or transportation. CO<sub>2</sub> has increased tremendously in recent years.

As we mentioned earlier, CO<sub>2</sub> has the ability to store heat in the atmosphere. This is because it absorbs the sun's rays both when it comes from space and when it bounces off the Earth's surface. The more heat it can hold, the more temperature it will have. Not only CO<sub>2</sub>, but other greenhouse gases make our temperature habitable. However, increasing concentrations are causing global warming.

In addition, we should mention that CO<sub>2</sub> gas causes many problems in public places. For example, children in schools and students in universities are important groups for the analysis of carbonic anhydride gas. Because they spend a lot of time in closed rooms and their number is very, very large. In particular, students study in groups of 2, 3 or even 4 in the classrooms. There are 100 or even more students in the room. By breathing, they are consuming O<sub>2</sub> to expel it as CO<sub>2</sub>. If it is not possible to clean the air, they can be headache, drowsiness or lack of oxygen. If the CO<sub>2</sub> concentration in the room is too high

if it exceeds, cyclosis leads to cyanosis and can even end in death. Children have high metabolism and physical activity. Therefore, they produce more CO<sub>2</sub> than adults. As we said above, schoolchildren and students study in large numbers in a closed room during classes. Then the concentration of carbonic anhydride in this room may increase, and students will experience drowsiness, headache, shortness of breath, and it will be difficult for them to learn the lesson. As a result, the rate of education in Uzbekistan may drop. That's why we have learned the following method for schoolchildren and students to be healthy and learn the lesson well. We learned how to install MQ 135 gas sensors that detect CO<sub>2</sub> in schools, universities and all educational buildings. A special EHM program was created and installed for this carbonate anhydrite detection device, i.e. MQ 135 gas detector. In this case, the gas sensor delivers the concentration of carbonic anhydrite in the air in ppm (parts per million by volume) to a special site every minute. If the concentration of carbonate anhydrite exceeds the norm, it gives an alarm to the people in the room. Then the people in the room will be able to open the windows and ventilate the room. Or the convenience of the EHM program is that if there are air purifiers or air conditioners installed in the room, it will be able to start the air exchange device without giving an alarm. Currently, the technology is developing well, and another type of gas sensor, the MH-Z19B gas sensor, has been created. This gas sensor surpasses the MQ-135 gas sensor in terms of quality. The MH-Z19B carbon dioxide sensor is a sensor that detects the level of CO<sub>2</sub> using the principle of non-dispersive infrared radiation (NDIR). This sensor has internal temperature compensation, can be connected through 3 interfaces (analog, PWM, UART), small size and long service life.

The MH-Z19B carbon dioxide sensor is a non-dispersive infrared (NDIR) principle-assisted CO<sub>2</sub> sensor. The three sensors have internal temperature compensation, can be connected through 3 interfaces (analog, PWM, UART), have small dimensions and a long service life. This gas sensor also helps to reduce the concentration of carbonic anhydrite.



These gas sensors can be placed not only in educational buildings, but also in other offices. In many office enterprises, they work on computers, and the computer may heat up, and carbon dioxide gas can be released from burning somewhere, besides, in factories, employees work in closed rooms, and in those closed rooms, the concentration of carbon dioxide gas increases. In such situations, even if we use air conditioners continuously, we lose a lot of electricity.

If we use carbonic anhydride gas detection detector we will save a lot of labor as well as follow a healthy lifestyle if we install gas sensor in educational buildings the level of education will also increase . Because excessive amounts of this gas can negatively affect people's memory. Mainly, emphasis is placed on installing this gas sensor in educational buildings, because constant monitoring of the amount of carbon dioxide gas is a greenhouse effect, and it is possible to draw conclusions about the quality of the knowledge given to students during the course of the lesson.

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## SUG'URTA BOZORI RIVOJLANISHIGA TA'SIR ETUVCHI OMILLAR EKONOMETRIK OMILLAR

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**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqolada sug'urta bozori rivojlanishiga ta'sir etuvchi ekonometrik omillar. O'zbekiston sug'urta bozorida faoliyat ko'rsatuvchi sug'urta kompaniyalarining sug'urtaviy faoliyati hisoblanadi. shular haqida so'z bo'radi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Sug'urta, sug'urta bozori, raqamlashtirish, sug'urta mukofoti, sug'urta tovon, sug'urtalovchi.

Yurtimizda sug'urta bozorini rivojlantirish borasida amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlar va chora-tadbirlar muayyan darajada, mamlakat sug'urta bozorini rivojlantirishga xizmat qilayotgan bo'lsada, jahon moliyaviy-iqtisodiy inqirozi davom etayotgan sharoitda sug'urta bozorini rivojlantirish borasida aniq chora-tadbirlarni ishlab chiqish sug'urta munosabatlarini rivojlantirishga va mamlakatda ishlab chiqarish uzluksizligini ta'minlashga xizmat qiladi. Ma'lumki, sug'urta bozorining muhim sub'ekti va uning ishtirokchilaridan biri davlat hisoblanadi.

Muhim vazifalarni bajarish uchun avvalo sug'urta sohasida jahon talablariga javob beradigan xodimlarni tayyorlash va ularni amaliyotga tayyorlash, aholini sug'urta to'g'risidagi axborotlardan xabardor qilib borish muhim hisoblanadi. Amalda sug'urta bozorining rivojlanishiga to'siq bo'ladigan ko'plab sabablar mavjud bo'lib, bunday sabablardan biri monopol holatning yuzaga kelishidir. Bozor iqtisodiyoti rivojlangan mamlakatlarda monopoliyaning yuzaga kelishiga nisbatan xavfsiz holat sifatida bir tarmoqda faoliyat ko'rsatuvchi kompaniyalar soni kamida o'n va undan ortiq bo'lib, bunda bu bozordagi bir kompaniyaning hissasi sug'urta xizmatlarini sotish bo'yicha 31 foizdan oshmasligi, ikki kompaniyaning hissasi 44 foizdan oshmasligi, uchta kompaniyaning hissasi 54 foizdan oshmasligi va to'rtta kompaniya ulushi 64 foizdan oshmasligi kerak.

Bunday nisbat buzilgan holatda bu kompaniyalarga nisbatan davlat iqtisodiy sanksiyalar qo'llaydi va ularning ishtirokini ushbu bozorda chegaralab qo'yadi. Sug'urta bozorini davlat tomonidan tartibga solishning elementlaridan biri bozordagi raqobatni sun'iy ravishda yo'qotish, ya'ni boshqa qatnashchilarni bu bozorga kirishiga yo'l qo'ymaslik maqsadida ikki yoki undan ortiq kompaniyalarning o'zaro til biriktirishi va o'zaro kelishuvlariga yo'l qo'ymaslikdan iboratdir.

Raqobatning nosog'lom usul va vositalari bo'lmish tariflarni sun'iy ravishda oshirish yoki pasaytirish, sug'urtalanuvchilarga sug'urtaning ma'lum bir turi to'g'risida yoki ushbu turni amalga oshiruvchi o'z raqobatchilari to'g'risida yolg'on ma'lumotlar berib, ularni arosatga qo'yish mumkin bo'lmagan holatlardir. Bunday holatlarga nisbatan davlat qonunlar va boshqa me'yoriy hujjatlar vositasida doimiy qarshi choralar ko'rib borishi kerak.



Tabiiy va boshqa stixiyali kuchlar ta'siri natijasida yuzaga keladigan zararlarni qoplash, oldini olish hamda ogohlantirish uchun maqsadli yo'nalishdagi pul fondlarini shakllantirish va ulardan foydalanish bilan bog'liq iqtisodiy munosabatlar yig'indisiga sug'urta deyiladi.

Sug'urtaning eng xarakterli belgisi bo'lib sug'urta riskining mavjudligi hisoblanadi. Risk-sug'urta munosabatlari paydo bo'lishining asosiy shartidir. Risk bo'lmas ekan, sug'urtaning bo'lishi mumkin emas. Riskning hajmi, miqdori ehtimollar nazariyasi va matematik statistika usullari yordamida aniqlanadi. Sug'urta risklarini tahlil qilish ularni 2 ta yirik guruhga bo'lishni taqozo etadi. Ya'ni risk sug'urtaviy va sug'urtasiz bo'ladi. Sug'urta shartnomalarida o'z aksini topgan risklar sug'urtaviy risklar deyiladi. Risk bahosining pulda ifodalanishi sug'urta stavkasini tashkil etadi. Risk doimiy ko'rsatkich emas. balki u doimo o'zgarib turadi. Bu o'zgarishlar iqtisodiyotdagi va boshqa sohadagi o'zgarishlar bilan chambarchas bog'liqdir. Sug'urta tashkiloti riskning rivojlanishini, holatini doimo kuzatishi lozim, ya'ni tegishli statistik hisob olib borishi, yig'ilgan ma'lumotlarni qayta ishlashi va tahlil qilishi kerak.

Riskni baholash uchun uni quyidagi turlarga bo'lish mumkin:

- 1) Sug'urtalanishi mumkin bo'lgan risklar.
- 2) Sug'urtalanishi mumkin bo'lmagan risklar.

Riskning eng katta guruhini sug'urtalanishi mumkin bo'lgan risklar tashkil etadi. Quyida keltirilgan mezonlar asosida sug'urta riskini sug'urtasiz risklardan farq qilish mumkin.

a) risk tasodifiy xarakterga ega bo'lmog'i kerak ;

b) sug'urta hodisalarining ro'y berish faktining vaqti va makonining noma'lum bo'lishi;

c) xavf solish manbasiga ko'ra, risklar tabiatning stixik kuchlari bilan bog'liq risklar va moddiy boylikni o'zlashtirish oqibatida insoniyatning tabiatga ta'siri bilan bog'liq risklarga bo'linadi.

Risklarni turkumlashda katta halokatli risklar alohida o'rin tutadi. Chunki bunday risklar ro'y berishi natijasida ko'plab ob'ektlar yirik miqdorda zarar ko'rishi mumkin. Katta halokatli risklarga zilzila, tsunami, kuchli shamol misol bo'lishi mumkin. Yuqorida aytilgan risklardan tashqari ekologik, siyosiy va maxsus risklar bo'lishi mumkin.

O'zbekiston Respublikasining Fuqarolik Kodeksiga muvofiq, majburiy sug'urta turlariga doir sug'urta shartlari qonun hujjatlarida belgilab qo'yiladi. Ixtiyoriy sug'urtalashga doir sug'urta tariflarining miqdori tomonlarning kelishuviga muvofiq belgilanadi.

Bozor munosabatlari takomillashuvi iqtisodiy infratuzilmaning qaror topishi bilan birgalikda kechadigan jarayondir. Sug'urta faoliyati iqtisodiy infratuzilmaning ajralmas qismi sifatida bir tomondan ijtimoiy kafolatni ta'minlasa, ikkinchi tomondan, shartnomaviy majburiyat va tariflar mexanizmi orqali turli sug'urta risklaridan ogoh etish negizida iqtisodiyot sub'ektlari manfaatlarining himoyasini ham o'z zimmasiga oladi. O'zbekistonda tadbirkorlikning rivoj topishi jarayonida turli risklarning yuz berishi



ehtimoli mavjudligi, shuningdek, ijtimoiy hayotning o'zida namoyon bo'lishi mumkin bo'lgan qarama-qarshiliklar sub'ektlarning sug'urta faoliyatiga, xususan, risklar transferiga bo'lgan munosabatlarini ijobiy tomonga o'zgartirdi.

Sug'urta faoliyati bozor munosabatlarining eng muhim unsuriga aylandi.

«Sug'urta faoliyati deganda sug'urta bozori professional ishtirokchilarning sug'urtani amalga oshirish bilan bog'liq faoliyati tushuniladi»<sup>1</sup>. «Shu narsa aniqki, bugungi kunda xo'jalik yurituvchi sub'ektlar sug'urta tizimisiz samarali ishlash, investitsiya faoliyati bilan shug'ullanish, kredit olish imkoniyatiga ega emas»<sup>2</sup>.

Sug'urtaning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy mohiyatini to'liqroq ochib berish uchun ilmiy adabiyotlarda bu masalaga bo'lgan yondashuvlarni o'rganish maqsadga muvofiqdir. Ularda "sug'urta-xizmat ko'rsatish industriyasi"<sup>3</sup> ekanligi qayd etilgan, shunga asoslanib, keyingi yillarda xalqaro iqtisodiy atamashunoslikda "xizmatlar iqtisodiyoti nazariyasi" qaror topayotganligini ta'kidlash mumkin.

Sug'urta faoliyatida o'z mohiyati nuqtai nazaridan, aynan «xizmat» tushunchasi fundamental hisoblanadi. Sug'urtachi tomonidan taklif etilayotgan "xizmat" o'zida dastlab moddiylikni aks ettirmaydi, ya'ni u o'z mijoziga faqat "va'dani sotadi". Shu nuqtai nazardan xalqaro savdoda unga "ko'rinmaydiganfaoliyat" deb ham tasnif beriladi. Sug'urtalanuvchiga shartnoma tuzilganligini tasdiqlovchi dalil-hujjat sifatida "polis" beriladi xolos. Sug'urta shartnomasida sug'urtalanuvchiga sug'urta voqeasiga ko'ra, ko'rishi ehtimol bo'lgan zararining ekvivalent qiymatidagi pul to'lovi (ayrim hollarda mol-mulk ko'rinishida) ta'minlanishi nazarda tutiladi. Shartnomaning bajarilishi unda qayd etilgan ma'lum davr oralig'ida amalga oshiriladi. Mamlakatimizda bosqichma - bosqich bozor munosabatlari shakllanishi va rivojlanishi, iqtisodiyot sub'ektlarining yuksak darajadagi iqtisodiy mustaqilligi, erkinligi darajasi ortib borayotgan jarayonda doimo risklar mavjud bo'lishi kuzatiladi.

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## СОСТАВ И СИСТЕМА СОГЛАСНЫХ ЗВУКОВ В РУССКОМ И УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ

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**Артикуляционная характеристика согласных.** Отличительным признаком согласных являются разного рода шумы, образуемые в полости рта. Акустические различия согласных звуков определяются различиями в их образовании органами речи. Отдельные органы участвуют в образовании не всех согласных звуков: глухие звуки образуются без работы голосовых связок, чистые звуки – без участия носовой полости, а носовые – по существу без участия нёбной занавески. Согласные различаются: 1) по участию шума и голоса; 2) по месту образования; 3) по способу образования шума; 4) по отсутствию или наличию палатализации (смягчения), т.е. подъёма средней части языка к твёрдому нёбу (дополнительной артикуляции).

Палатализация в русском языке фонематична, она играет семантическую роль, создавая палатилизованных согласных фонем. (ср. **мел** и **мель**, **угол** и **уголь**). В этом смысле палатализация является характерной особенностью русского консонантизма, отсутствующей в узбекском языке.

По признаку дополнительной артикуляции (по твёрдости-мягкости) согласные звуки русского языка делятся на две группы: твёрдые и мягкие. Большая часть их образует пары соотносительных звуков, различающихся только этим признаком при сходстве остальных [б] – [б’], [в] – [в’]/

**Характеристика согласных по работе голосовых связок.** По степени участия голоса и шума согласные разделяются на шумные и сонорные (от латинского *sonorous* звучный).

Шумные согласные могут состоять из шума и голоса или только из шума. В тех случаях, когда шум преобладает над голосом, то тогда образуются **звонкие согласные (жарангли ундошлар)**. Если голос отсутствует и согласный состоит только из одного шума, то образуются **глухие согласные (жарангсиз ундошлар)**.

Таким образом, шумные согласные делятся на звонкие и глухие. Соотносительность звонких и глухих согласных в сопоставляемых языках выглядит следующим образом:

1. В русском языке –

Зв.	б б’ в в’ г г’ д д’ з з’ ж ж’	л л’ м м’ н н’ р р’ ж’	– – –
Гл.	п п’ ф ф’ к к’ т т’ с с’ ш ш’	– – – – –	ц ч’ х х’



2. В узбекском языке –

Зв.	b v g d z j (dj)	l m n r y ng ğ	- - - -
Гл.	p f k t s sh	- - - - - - -	ch x h q

В речевом потоке звонкие согласные могут оглушаться, а глухие – озвончаться.

**Характеристика согласных по работе нёбной занавески.** При образовании согласных нёбная занавеска может быть в двух положениях: приподнята и прижата к задней стенке зева; 2) опущена. В первом случае нёбная занавеска закрывает, а во втором открывает проход для воздуха в носовую полость, в результате образуются соответственно ротовые, или чистые (большая часть согласных звуков), и носовые (бурун ундошлари), иначе назализованные (от лат. nazalis – «носовой»). Носовых согласных в русском языке только 4: [м], [м’], [н], [н’], а в узбекском – 3: [m], [n], [ng]. Остальные согласные в обоих языках чистые.

**Характеристика согласных по способу образования шума.** Способы образования согласных определяются по характеру преград, создаваемых органами произношения в полости рта. Согласные знают несколько способов образования шума, в зависимости от которых делятся на пять групп:

1) **смычно-взрывные:** в русском языке – [б], [б’], [п], [п’], [д], [д’], [т], [т’], [г], [г’], [к], [к’] (12 звуков); в узбекском языке – [b], [p], [d], [t], [g], [k], [q] (7 звуков);

2) **щелевые (фрикативные,** от лат. fricāre «тереть»; длительные, так как их можно тянуть): в русском языке – [в]. [в’], [ф], [ф’], [з], [з’], [с], [с’], [х], [х’], [ж], [ш], [ш’], [ш’:], [ж’:], [й] (15 звуков); в узбекском языке – [v]. [f], [z], [s], [x], [sh], [y], [h], [ġ] (9 звуков);

3) **смычно-щелевые (слитные, аффрикаты):** в русском языке – [ц], [ч’] (2 звука); в узбекском языке – [ch], [j] (т.е. [dj]) (2 звука);

4) **смычно-проходные** (иногда их называют ещё плавными): в русском языке – [м], [м’], [н], [н’], [л], [л’] (6 звуков); в узбекском языке – [m], [n], [l], [ng] (4 звука);

5) **дрожящие:** в русском языке – [р], [р’] (2 звука); в узбекском языке (1 звук).

**Характеристика согласных по месту образования.** Характеристика согласных по месту их образования – это характеристика и классификация звуков по органам произношения, главным образом активным (нижняя губа и язык).

По активным органам произношения согласные делятся на две неравные группы: 1) губные (лабиальные) звуки, образуемые работой губ и 2) язычные звуки, образуемые работой языка. Каждая из этих групп делится на подгруппы: губные в зависимости от того, к какому другому органу, активному и пассивному, артикулирует нижняя губа, язычные – в зависимости от того, какой участок языка является центром.

Губные согласные (лаб ундошлари) делятся на две подгруппы:

1) **губно-губные или билибиальные (лаб-лаб),** образуемые смыканием или сближением нижней губы с верхней: в русском языке – [б], [б’], [п], [п’], [м], [м’] (6 звуков); в узбекском языке [b], [p], [v] [m] (4 звука);



2) **губно-зубные (лаб-тиш)**, образуемые смыканием или сближением нижней губы с передним краем верхних зубов: в русском языке – [в], [в’], [ф], [ф’] (4 звука); в узбекском языке – [f] (1 звук).

Язычные согласные (тил ундошлари) делятся на три подгруппы:

1) **переднеязычные (тил олди)**, образуемые передней частью языка, еще с двумя разновидностями, уже по пассивному органу а) **переднеязычные зубные (тил олди тиш)** – передняя часть языка, артикулируя к верхним зубам, образует смычку или сближение к ним: в русском языке – [д], [д’], [т], [т’], [з], [з’], [с], [с’], [н], [н’], [л], [л’], [ц] (13 звуков); в узбекском языке – [d] [t] [z] [s] [n] [l] (6 звуков);

б) **переднеязычные нёбно-зубные (тил олди танглай-тиш)**, при произношении которых кончик языка вместе с передней частью загнут кверху, образуя смычку или сближение с зубной частью твёрдого нёба: в русском языке – [ж], [ш], [ж’], [ш’], [ч], [р], [р’] (7 звуков); в узбекском языке – [sh] [j] (dj) [ch] (3 звука);

2) **среднеязычные (тил ўрта)**, по пассивному органу – **средненёбные (ўрта танглай)**, образующиеся поднятием средней части языка к твёрдому нёбу: в русском языке – [й] (1 звук); в узбекском языке – [y] (1 звук);

3) **заднеязычные (тил орқа)**, по пассивному органу – **задненёбные (орқа танглай)**, образующиеся путём смычки или сближения задней части языка с мягким нёбом: в русском языке – [г], [г’], [к], [к’], [х], [х’] (6 звуков).

В отличие от русского языка, в узбекском языке заднеязычные согласные делятся на а) **неглубокие заднеязычные согласные (саёз тил орқа ундошлари)** – [g], [k] (2 звука) и б) **глубокие заднеязычные согласные (чуқур орқа ундошлари)** – [q], [g̃], [x] (3 звука). При произношении первых приподнимается к нёбу задняя часть спинки языка, лежащая против границы твёрдого и мягкого нёба, а иногда – против твёрдого нёба. По пассивному органу эти согласные называются **твёрдонёбными**. При производстве глубокозаднеязычных согласных к нёбу приподнимается самый дальний участок задней части языка, лежащий против мягкого нёба. По пассивному они относятся к мягконёбным согласным, но значительно более глубоким, чем русские [к], [к’], [г] [г’].

К этой категории звуков в узбекском языке относится также носовой звук, передаваемый в действующем алфавите буквосочетанием [ng]. С точки зрения пассивного органа он, как и узбекские [g], [k], относится к твёрдонёбным, реализующимся с носовым резонансом, т.к. воздух, выдыхаемый лёгкими, поступает в полость носа.

Кроме того, в узбекском имеется ещё один согласный звук, отсутствующий в русском языке – **гортанный согласный (бўғиз ундош)** [h], образующийся путём сближения или смычки голосовых связок между собой.



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## СУПЕРСЕГМЕНТНЫЕ ФОНЕТИЧЕСКИЕ ЕДИНИЦЫ В РУССКОМ И УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ

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Суперсегментным фонетическими единицами языка являются ударение и интонация.

**Ударение** – выделение одного из слогов слова теми или иными фонетическими средствами. Оно не существует отдельно от фонем и слогов, они выступают в речевом потоке совместно. Ударение является важным фонетическим средством: без ударения по существу нет слов, а неверное ударение, как правило, разрушает слово: студент, человек, факультет и т.п. От ударения зависит и качество самих звуков, особенно гласных. Так что ударение главным образом характеризует гласные. Ударным (в отличие от безударного) является весь слог (вместе с относящимся к нему согласным), который или произносится с большей силой, или выделяется своим качеством.

**Типы ударения.** В соответствии с тем, какая произносительная единица выделяется ударением, различаются следующие типы ударения:

1) **словесное ударение** – выделение одного слога в слове, служащее для фонетического объединения этого слова путём подчинения ударному слогу безударных;

2) **синтагматическое** (иначе – тактовое) **ударение** – выделение слова в составе синтагмы (от греч. *syntagma*, букв. – вместе построенное, соединённое), речевого такта;

3) **фразовое** (логическое, смысловое) **ударение** – выделение слова в составе фразы, предложения.

Словесное ударение как в русском и узбекском языках силовое, динамическое, т.е. ударный слог выделяется силой, напряжённостью, интенсивностью, а отсюда и громкостью: рус. *ма́ма* – узб. *она́*; рус. *сестра́* – узб. *опа́*; рус. *шко́ла* – узб. *макта́б* и т.п.

По месту расположения в слове русское словесное ударение является свободным, иначе – разноместным, а не фиксированным, не связанным. Это значит, что ударение в русском языке не прикреплено к какому-либо единому для всех слов слогу. Оно может находиться на: первом – *па́рта*, на предпоследнем – *до́рба*, на третьем – *филоло́гия* и т.п.

По акцентологическому соотношению форм в пределах слова русское словесное ударение характеризуется как подвижное или неподвижное, т.е. при словоизменении, при образовании форм слова место ударения может меняться или оставаться неизменным – у разных слов по-разному. Имена существительные, например, в этом отношении делятся на четыре основных типа: 1) существительные с неподвижным ударением на основе: *зо́лото*, *зо́лота*; 2) существительные с неподвижным ударением



на окончании: *серебрó, серебрá*; 3) существительные с подвижным ударением: в ед. ч. на основе, во мн. ч. – на окончании: *мéсто – местá*; 4) существительные с другой разновидностью подвижного ударения: в ед. ч. – на окончании, во мн. ч. – на основе: *селó – сёла*.

В современном русском языке преобладают слова с неподвижным ударением, расположенным или на основе (*дúмать, рубáшка*) или на окончании (*мечтá, дорогóй*).

В узбекском языке силовое ударение собственно узбекских словах и в более ранних лексических заимствованиях обычно стоит на одном определённом слоге, т.е. является фиксированным. Оно преимущественно ставится на конечном слоге: *абгóр, абжáд, аввáл, авлóд, азóб, бадáл, бадáн, байрám, байрóқ, балиқ, буйдóқ, вазир, варақ, гавдá, гавжум* и т.п.

Словесное ударение в русском языке имеет определённую связь с морфемами или, шире, с морфологической структурой слов. Так, есть суффиксы и приставки, которые всегда или в определённых формах слов стоят только под ударением, например *-ист*: *славíст, баяни́ст, трактори́ст, пушкини́ст* и т.п.; есть суффиксы, которые образуют новые слова с сохранением ударения производящего слова, например, *-тель*: *писа́ть – писа́тель, чита́ть – чита́тель, се́ять – се́ять* и т.п.

Свобода, разноместность словесного ударения в русском языке распространяется и на морфемы: ударение может быть на всех основных морфологических частях слова – на корне, приставке, суффиксе и окончании, например: *до́жил, до́жили – дожи́ть – дожива́ть, доживáет, доживу́, дожилá* и т.п.

В русском языке обычно в слове имеется одно словесное ударение, однако в длинных словах помимо главного возникает часто так называемое второстепенное, добавочное, или побочное, ударение, которое всегда предшествует главному и очень часто оказывается на первом слоге слова (на письме или в транскрипции побочное ударение обозначается чёрточкой с наклоном влево, в отличие от чёрточки с наклоном вправо – знака главного ударения): *двухэ́тажный, лави́нообра́зный*.

Наконец, должна быть отмечена вариантность русского словесного ударения, наличие слова с двояким ударением: *и́наче и и́наче, мышле́ние и мы́шление, твóрог и твóрог* и т.п.

В узбекском языке при наращении аффиксов словесное ударение переходит с основы на присоединяемые аффиксы. Иными словами, если слово принимает какие-либо аффиксы, то ударение с последнего слога основы почти всегда переносится на последний аффикс: *ака́м* (ударение на слоге *-ка́м*) – мой брат; *акамла́р* (ударение на слоге *-ла́р*) – мои братья, *акамларни́нг* (ударение падает на слог *-ни́нг*) – моих братьев.

В отличие от русского языка, в узбекском языке в многосложных словах словесное ударение, как правило, падает на последний слог; остальные слоги представляют собой чередование неударных слабых слогов с более сильными слогами, выделяющимися повышением тона на ударном слоге. Следовательно, многосложное слово состоит из ряда сильных и слабых слогов, а потому многосложное слово, кроме



главного и второстепенного ударения, имеет вспомогательное, третьестепенное ударение (на письме или в транскрипции второстепенное ударение обозначается с двумя чёрточками с наклоном влево, а третьестепенное – тремя чёрточками влево, в отличие от чёрточки с наклоном вправо – знака главного ударения): *ўқувчилари*.

Исключения из указанных правил, т.е. случаи, когда главное ударение падает не на последний слог, наблюдаются:

1. В корневых словах, этимологически восходящих к арабскому и персидским языкам, например, *ҳóзир – сейчас, албáтта – конечно, лéкин – но, однакó (союз), баъзи – некоторые, чўнки – потому что, ҳáмма – все* и т.п.

Из исконных узбекских слов сюда относятся:

а) числительные, когда они произносятся с особой интонацией, например: *йкки – два, óлти – шесть, ётти – семь, óлтмиш – шестьдесят, ётмиш – семьдесят, сáксон – восемьдесят*;

б) повелительная форма – корень или основа некоторых глагольных основ, также произносимых с особой интонацией, например, *гапир – говори, бóшла*;

в) вопросительные местоимения, произносимые с особой интонацией, например, *қандай – как, какой; қайси – который, қанча – сколько*.

2. В производных основах, составных и сложных словах:

а) в определительных местоимениях, например, *ҳар бир – каждый, ҳар қачон – всегда* и т.п.;

б) в неопределительных местоимениях, например, *кíмдир – кто-то, бíр нарса – нечто, áллаким – некто, áлланима – нечто* и т.п.;

в) в отрицательных местоимениях, например, *ҳéч нима – ничто, ҳеч қачон – никогда, ҳеч қандай – никакой* и т.п.;

г) в составных числительных, например, *ўн бир – одиннадцать; ўн беш – пятнадцать* и т.п.;

д) в сложных словах, например, *ёзиб олдим – я записал для себя, отиб юбордим – я выбросил*.

**Функции ударения.** Свободное словесное ударение является дополнительным средством фонетического различения слов (основным средством такого различения служат звуки речи – фонемы и их варианты): *дорóга – дорогá, замóк – зáмок, муká – му́ка* и т.п. Эту функцию можно назвать лексикологической.

Подвижное ударение служит дополнительным средством различения грамматических форм слов: *вóды – воды́, стрáны – страны́, рúки – руки́* и т.п. Эту функцию можно назвать морфологической.

Ударение в узбекском языке, как и в русском языке, может выполнять смыслоразличительную функцию: *óлма – не бери, гулсíз – без цветка, гúлсиз – вы цветок; ишчимíз – наш рабочий, ишчíмиз – мы рабочие* и т.п.



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## АҲМАД АЪЗАМ АСАРЛАРИДА БАДИИЙ НУТҚНИНГ ОБРАЗ ЯРАТИШДАГИ ЎРНИ

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**Аннотация:** Мақолада 80-90 йиллар адабиёти вакили Аҳмад Аъзам асарларида ёзувчи ижтимоий ҳаёт ҳақидаги тасаввурлари, бадиий нутқнинг образ яратиши ва унинг таҳлили келтирилган. Бу ўриндаги ёзувчининг ижодидида бадиий нутқ, образ ва образ тил хусусиятлари фарқли томонлари келтирилган.

**Калит сўзлар:** *Услуб, бадиий нутқ, образ, прём, образ тили, ирония.*

**Ключевые слова:** *Метод, художественный образ, образ, узел, прём, оба, композиция, ирония.*

**Keywords:** *Style, artistic, image, , node, pryom, both, artistic speech, irony.*

Ёзувчи ижтимоий ҳаёт ҳақидаги тасаввурларини, борлиқ дунёдаги ҳукм ва ҳулосаларини тил орқали ўқувчига етказди. Сўз ва жумлаларга, гапларга жозоба бағишлаб, инсон туйғуларини ижобий хислатларга мойиллигини оширади. Сез сеҳри китобхон қарашларига таъсир этиб унинг дунёқараши, руҳий оламини ҳаракатга келтиради. Сўз санъаткорлари халқ тилининг қудрати, сеҳру жозибаси, нафосати, имкониятидан максимал даражада фойдалана олгандагина яратган кашфиётлари даврларга татигулик бўлади.

Адабиётшунос Озод Шарафиддинов бадиий асар тили ҳақида шундай ёзади: “Адибнинг ёзувчилик нигоҳи қанча ўткир бўлмасин, тафаккур қуввати қанча бақувват бўлмасин, инсон табиатининг сиру асроридан ҳар қанча боҳабар бўлмасин, қалами ўтмас, услуби тумтоқ, тили ғализ бўлса, унинг олижаноб ниятлари қоғозда қолиб кетаверади”.<sup>4</sup>

Ҳақиқатда ҳам шундай. Ёзувчига бирор бир долзарб мавзуни, ғояни бошқа ёзувчи бўлмаган кишилар ҳам бериши мумкин. Ўша ғояни бадиий асар қилиб ўқувчига етказиш учун ёзувчидан қанчалик иқтидор талаб қилинади. Адабиётнинг биринчи элементи тил, деганлар. Ёзувчи бадиий нутқ, тилнинг тасвирий воситаларидан жозибали усулда, ширали бир тилда ёза олгандагина мақсадига эришади. Бу боради ёзувчидан юқори даражадаги бадиий маҳорат талаб қилинади.

Ёзувчи, адабиётшунос Пиримкул Қодиров бадиий асарлардаги тасвир маҳоратини шундай тушунади: “Ҳар бир асар ёзувчининг ҳаёт тажрибасидан, адабий истеъдодидан, замоннинг талабидан, даврнинг руҳидан келиб чиқади. Айни чоғда ҳар бир асарнинг, ўзига хос жанри, сюжети, композицияси, конфликт ва ҳоказолари бўладики, бадиий тил бўёқлари ҳам шуларга мос равишда хилма-хил ранг кашф этади.

<sup>4</sup> Шарафиддинов О. Ҳақиқатга садоқат. Т. Ғулом номидаги Адабиёт ва санъат нашриёти. 1989.164-б.



Ёзувчи ҳеч вақт “палон ҳикоянинг палон саҳифасига палон тил бўёқларни ишлатаман” деб ўйламайди. У маълум ҳаётий матиралдан ҳаққоний образ, ёрқин бир характер, яхши бир асар яратишни ўйлайди, мақсадини амалга ошириш учун керак бўлган сўзни ва иборани қидириб топади. Ўрнига келтириб қўяди”.<sup>5</sup> Дарҳақиқат, ўзига маъқул иборани, сўзни топа билган ёзувчи ҳақиқий сўз санъаткори номига мушарраф бўлади.

Зоир Тохиров “Бадий нутқ” монографиясида ёзувчининг тилдан фойдаланишдаги ўзига хосликларини шундай таърифлайди: “Бадий нутқни бошқа нутқ турларидан сезиларли фарқини таъминловчи нутқий воситалардан яна бири тасвирдир. Муаллифларнинг тасвирдан фойдаланишдан мақсад – ўқувчи кўз ўнгида фақат воқеа, ҳодиса ва нарса (киши) образини яратишгина эмас, балки асар персонажларининг кайфияти, ички кечинма – ҳис-ҳаяжонларини ҳам ифода этишдир. Шу йўл билан бадий ижод соҳиблари нутқий гўзаллик, индивидуал услуб, ўзига хос образлиликка эришишга муваффақ бўладилар”.<sup>6</sup>

Ёзувчининг курали сўз. Сўз билан инсон ва унинг ички дунёси, руҳиятини тасвирлаш ёзувчилик маҳоратига боғлиқ. Шунинг учун адабиёт мақсадига эришади. Аҳмад Аъзамнинг ўзбек тили бойликларидан унумли фойдаланганлигини асарлари мисолида кўриш мумкин.

“Адабиёт – сўз орқали ўзликни ифодалаш санъати. Шундай экан, ёзувчи сўзни чархлаш меҳнатидан қочмасин. Агар одам сўз нафосатидан ҳайратланмас экан, демак у ёзувчи учун зарур бўлган асосий фазилатга эга эмас” (Акатагава Рюноскэ). Мазкур фикрда ёзувчининг машаққатли меҳнати асоси қаламга олинган. Демак, умр бўйи сўзни чархлаш меҳнатидан қочмаслик керак. Абдулла Қаҳҳор кундаликлари орасида шундай бир қайдни ўқиш мумкин: “Менинг роҳат ва фароғатда ўтказган минутларим ёзган, ўчирган, яна ўчирган минутларимдир”.<sup>7</sup> Аҳмад Аъзам ҳам бу борада Абдулла Қаҳҳордан ўрнак олган ёзувчилардандир. Бадий тилдан фойдаланиш маҳоратида, ҳикояларининг сюжет ва композициясида Абдулла Қаҳҳорга ўхшаш жиҳатлар, яъни буюк ёзувчининг таъсири борлигини олдинги фаслларда ёзганмиз.

Аҳмад Аъзамнинг бир мунча шов-шувларга сабаб бўлган “Соясини йўқотган одам” ҳикоясидаги бадий нутқ кўринишларини, яъни ёзувчининг тасвир маҳоратини кўриб чиқамиз. Эътибор қаратадиган бўлсак, Аҳмад Аъзам насрида муаллиф нутқи, персонажлар нутқи, диалоглар каби анъанавий бадий тил элементлари ҳар доим ҳам кетма-кетликда ишлатилавермайди. Ёзувчининг ноанъанавий рамзий-метофорик ҳикоялари тили кўпроқ монологик нутққа, унинг “ички нутқ” шаклига яқин келади. “Ички нутқ моддийлашмаган фақат киши ботинидагина кечган нутқ (ўйлов)ни англатади. Одатда, бундай ҳолда персонажнинг хаёлан ким биландир баҳс-мунозарасини ё руҳиятидаги иккига ажралиш – ўз-ўзи билан курашини тасвирлаш орқали ҳолат драматиклаштирилади”.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>5</sup> Қодиров П. Ўйлар. Т. Ғ. Ғулом номидаги Адабиёт ва санъат нашриёти 1971. 148-б.

<sup>6</sup> Тохиров З. Бадий нутқ. Т. Fan va texnologiya. 1017. 11-б

<sup>7</sup> Қаҳҳор А. Ёшлар билан суҳбат. Т. Академнашр. 2017. 12-б.

<sup>8</sup> Куронов Д. Адабиёт назарияси асослари. Т. NAVOIY UNIVERSITETI. 2018. 238-б.



Асар биринчи шахс – асар қаҳрамони – ҳикоячи тилидан баён қилинади. Ёзувчи бошидан ўтказган воқеаларни китобхонга эмас, ўз-ўзга гапириб бераётгандек таассурот уйғотади. Муаллиф сўзлаётган нутқ ўрни, жойи тилга олинмайди. У ўз бошидан кечирган ғайри одатий воқеа-ҳодисаларни англаб-англамай, хузур-ҳалаватини йўқотиб, ўзини, ўзлигини сарсон излайди. Нимани, қандай ифодалашни ақли-шуурига сиғдира олмайди. Асар қаҳрамонини бундай тушкун кайфиятини сўзда ифодалаб бериш ёзувчига осон эмас.

Ҳикояда дастлаб аннотацияга ўхшаш тасвир берилади. Бу ҳикоянинг тугуни вазифасини ҳам ўтаб беради.

“Ижарада бир ўзим турганимдан эмас, ана шу хаёллар чулғаб олгани, бу хаёллар исқанжасида якка эканим ва ёнимда ҳатто ҳамхона дўстим яшаганда ҳам унга бу аҳволимни айтганим билан, нафақат у, дўст, балки умуман ҳеч ким тушунмаслиги, ҳеч бировга тушунтириб беролмаслигим учун ҳам маҳкум ёлғиз эдим. Ўзимни одамлар ўртасига ургим келди, лекин бу тўда ичида мени ҳеч ким танимаслиги, бегона эканлигимни кўнглим сезиб хонамдан чиққим келмай турарди”. Ёзувчи асар қаҳрамони руҳий ҳолатини ўз услубида тасвирляпти. У ўз ички изтиробларига ёлғизлигини сабаб қилиб кўрсатаётгани йўқ. Унинг учун ёлғизлик қайтанга яхши. Ижод қилади. У ўз аҳволини, соясини йўқолиб қолганини ҳеч кимга айта олмаслигидан, биров билан дардлаша олмаслигидан руҳий талвасага тушиб турибди. Айтган билан уни боров тушунмайди ёки тушунишни хоҳламайди. Шунинг учун ҳам у мазмунсизликка маҳкум.

Авалло шуни алоҳида таъкидлаш керакки, Аҳмад Аъзам тили жуда содда, ҳар куни, барча одамлар бир хил ишлатадиган сўзлар. У тасвир яратишда жимжимадор форсча, арабча сўзлардан деярли фойдаланмайди. “Илгари”, “қўл қўйдириш”, “келишим билан” каби сўз ва сўз бирикмаларини бошқа жимжимадор маънодошларини ёзиш мумкин. Биз учун нотаниш, кўп қўлланмайдиган туркча, шивага хос сўзларни ҳам бадий матнларида ишлатади.

Асар қаҳрамони бошига тушган ташвиш фожа эмас, хурсандчилик ҳам эмас. Қандайдир кўнгилсиз ҳолат. Адиб асарларида воқеалар, ҳодисалар муҳимлик касб этмайди. Уларнинг бадий нутқда аҳамияти ҳам йўқ. Шу воқеа-ҳодиса ортидаги кутилаётган жараён, моҳият муҳимлик касб этади. Юқоридаги тасвир умумматнидан рамзийлик – соясини йўқотган одам ҳолати ойдинлашади. Назаримизда, унинг бу ҳолатидан ҳеч ким ташвишга тушмайди, балки боши қовушади. Назар Эшонқулнинг “Баҳовуддиннинг ити” ҳикоясида рижессёр ўзлигини англайди. Шунинг учун оломондан узоқлашади. Узоқлашиш жараёнида ҳам барча уни ёмон кўриб, кўрарга кўзи бўлмайди. Аҳмад Аъзамнинг “Ҳали ҳаёт бор” қиссасида ҳам Аълам фикрсиз, қолоқ, муте бир тўдадан қочиб кутилади. Уни ҳам барча ёмон кўради. “Соясини йўқотган одам” ҳикояси қаҳрамонига эса барча яқинлашади, яхши кўриб қолади. Соясини йўқотган одам хориж адабиётларини кўп ўқигани боис, ёлғон тузумнинг ҳийла-найранглари қалбан-ақлан ҳис этади. Инсон эркинлиги, шахслик тушунчаси, озод инсон ғояси, демократик тамойиллар, инсон ва ҳурлик ғоялари билан ўзи



яшаётган жамиятдаги бошбошдоқлик, ҳақ-ҳуқуқсизлик, адолатсизлик, инсон шаънининг оёқости қилиниши, мутелик, оломончилик, қиёфасизлик ўртасида зидлик мавжудлигини англагач, барча нарсдан воз кечади. Бефарқ, лоқайд кимсага айланади. баъзида қилган исёнларидан воз кечади. Телбадек бўлиб, одамлар орасида юриб, одамлигини, шахслигини йўқотади. Шунинг учун атрофдагилар унинг ҳолатини касаллик деб қабул қилишади. Унга нисбатан яхши муносабатда бўлишнинг сабаби – шу.

Аҳмад Аъзамнинг “Тугмачагул” новелласи 2010 йилда ёзилган. Новелла 35 саҳифани ташкил қилади. “Кичик ҳажмдаги ҳикоя – новелла” дегувчилар бир яна ўйлаб кўришлари мақсадга мувофиқдир. Биз ҳам бу ҳақда диссертациямиз бошида фикр билдирганмиз. Асар нисбатан кейинги йиллар маҳсули бўлганлиги учунми, негадир Аҳмад Аъзам новеллада анъанавий усул танлаган. Гарчи новелла биринчи шахс тилидан ҳикоя қилинса-да, ундаги кенг эпик пландаги табиат тасвирлари, манзаралар яратиш, қиёфалар чизгилари бир оз янгиликдай туюлади.

“Куз. Хазонлар яккам-дуккам эринчоқ тукиляпти, ерда ётганлари ўтган катта юк машиналари эпкинига тўс-тўпалон кўтариб эргашади. Ҳаво бурқиб турибди-ю унча совуқ эмас, изғирини йўқ, аммо дўкон ичи изғирроқ шекилли, у катта-катта ангор гулли, қалин жун камзул кийиб, устидан белига тивит румол ҳам бойлаб, хурпайиб олган, худди полвонларга ўхшаб. Ўзи ҳам полвондек хотин бўлиб кетибди. Ҳа, энди шунча йил қизлигича турмайди-ку. Лекин унинг олдида ёшлигимни туйдим: елкам ҳали чўкмаган, эгнимда шинам костюм, машинада шунча йўл босиб келаётганимга қарамай, дазмоли ўлмаган, ҳозиргина дўкондан олиб кейингандек, албатта, чиройли галустук. Сал олифталигим ҳам бор, танлаб кияман. Ўртасидан катта йўл кесган бир кишлоқ, хурпайиб турган бу аёл олдида ёшимга нисбатан анча ёш кўринаман. Унинг қизлигидан ўша эски қош, ҳа, кейин, одамга қарамай куйдирадиган кўзи қолибди. Тавба, ка-атта хотин-эй, ўзига сал-пал қарамаган экан-да, а?”<sup>9</sup>

Мазкур тасвир табиат тасвири билан қиёфа тасвирининг уйғунлашиб кетишидан ҳосил бўлган. Биргина тугун вазифасини ўтаб берувчи новелла бошламаси бутун асар руҳини ўзига сингдиргандай тассурот уйғотади. “Куз” умрнинг кексалик фаслига ишора қилади. “Хазонларнинг яккам-дуккам эринчоқ тўкилиши” муаллиф назарида, зерикарли ҳаёт тасвири. Қишлоқ, бир ҳаётнинг, нурсиз кечмишнинг такрори аёлни эзиб кўйган. “баргларнинг тус-тўполон кўтариши, машиналар ортидан югуриши” қандайдир қалб безовталигини, у ҳам шундай яшашга рози эмаслигини уқтираётгандай туюлади. Кузнинг ёкимсиз, этни жунжиктирадиган совуғи уни қалин кийинишга мажбур қилган. Бундай кўринишдаги семиз, бўйчан одамларни кишлоқда полвонга қиёслашади. “Худди”, “-дек” юкламалари полвон сўзини икки марта қиёслайди, ўхшатади. Бу билан муаллиф нутқида унга нисбатан ғараз, кўролмаслик, ёшликдаги муҳаббатнинг рад этилиши орқасидаги аламзадалик сезилиб туради. Ҳаддан ортиқ семириш ҳам хунуқлик, беўхшовлик рамзига айланиб кетган. Муаллиф

<sup>9</sup> Аъзам А. Ҳали ҳаёт бор....85-б.



шу “беўхшов” сўзини “полвондек хотин бўлибди” жумласи билан ифодалайди. Ундан ташқари халқда семиз аёлларга нисбатан “сўқимдай хотин” жумласи ҳам ишлатилади. “Полвондек хотин” бирикмасида юқоридаги салбий оттенкали сўз маъноси ҳам йўқ эмас. ўзини кийинишини мақташи, кийимларни бежиримлигини алоҳида қайд этиши каби сипогарчиликлар тасвири, унинг олдида ўзини катта чоғлаш, менга текканингда бундай абгор юрмасдинг қабалидаги ноихтиёрый кеккайишлар ҳам йўқ эмас. Аёлга нисбатан “Хурпайиб” сўзининг икки марта ишлатилиши юқоридаги фикрларни далиллаш билан бирга, унга нисбатан рад этилган муҳаббат алами – ҳурматсизликни келтириб чиқаради. “Хурпайиб” сўзи одамга нисбатан айтилмайди. Эътибор берсангиз, “қизлигидан қолган эски қоши” деган жумла ишлатилади. “қайрилма қоши”, “бурама қоши” деса матн маъносига путир этмасди. “Эски қош” сўз бирикмаси бир-бири билан маъно жиҳатдан боғланмайди. Бу атайин салбий бўёқдор сўзларни бўрттириш учун ишлатилган жойига тушмаган жумладир. “Тавба ка-атта хотин-эй”, кап-катта хотин бундай ўзига қараб юрса бўлмайдими, демоқчи қаҳрамон. У қишлоқда яшаса, ҳамма катори яшаётган бўлса, улардан ажралиб кетиб бўлмайди. Иссиқ уй йўқ, ҳар куни ҳаммом йўқ. У бечора нима қилсин. Қисқаси ёзувчи биргина тасвир орқали асар қаҳрамонининг ўта салбий муносабатини ифодалай олган.

Аҳмад Аъзамнинг “Асқартоғ томонларда” қиссасида ҳам унинг тилдан фойдаланиш маҳорати ўзгача, ноанъанавий кўриниш ҳосил қила олади.

“Тилда бирор нарсани бошқа нарсдан ажратиб кўрсатадиган ўзига хос хусусиятларни таъкидлаш учун унинг махсус белгисини кўрсатиб турувчи сўзлардан фойдаланиш ёки шу нарса белгисини узундан узоқ гаплар воситасида изоҳлаб ўтирмасдан, уни бошқа бир нарсага ўхшатиб тасвирлаш орқали аёнликка, аниқликка эришилади. Баъзан турмушда айрим нарсаларнинг салбий томонларини тўғридан тўғри кўрсатишдан кўра киноя, истехзоларга мурожаат этилади. Бундай воситалар тилшуносликда тасвирий воситалар термини билан юритилади”<sup>10</sup>, деб ёзади Р.Қўнғуров.

Тилшунос олим бадий нутқнинг таянч нуқталари ҳақида фикр юритади. Ижодкор типик қаҳрамон характерини яратишда теша тегмаган сўзлар топиши, ўша сўзлар иштирокида, тасвирий воситалар ёрдамида фавқулодда кескин рухий кечинмалар тасвирини бериши керак бўлади. Ўхшатиш кўшимчалари ёрдамида фикр-мулоҳазани хулосалай олишни ҳам удалашни эплаш керак бўлади.

Асқартоғ муаллифнинг кўнгил тоғи, тинимсиз шу тоққа интилиш пайида юрган ровий фақат ўзи билан ўзи гаплашади. Ички нутқ, ўйлов унга тинчлик бермайди. Ўйлаган сари ўз ўйловлари сўнгги узоқлашиб кетаверади. Хаёлий чўққиларининг бирига етишса, униси томон интилишда давом этади. Уни ғойибдан баланд чўққилар имлаб чақириб туради. шунинг учун унинг кўнгил тоғлари чексиз, чегарасиз, унинг охирги манзили йўқ. Турмуши ҳар тугил ёмон эмас, лекин у кўнгилдан, ўз руҳиятидан Асқартоғини излаб яшашга маҳкум. Юқорига интилиш восита, аслида яшашнинг

<sup>10</sup> Қўнғуров Р. Ўзбек тилининг тасвирий воситалари. Т. Фан. 1977. 5-6.





мазмунига сабаб излайди. Жамиятда ўз ўрнига эга бўлишга, руҳ озодлигига эришишда, эркин кўнгили билан яшашга бир умр йўл излаб яшади. Ана шу интилиш, ҳаракатчанлик, бедорликдан ҳалават топади. Шунинг учун ҳам унинг қаҳрамонлари ўйчан. Руҳиятидаги ўзига қарши куч билан тортишиб яшайди. Тасвирда маҳсунилик кучли. Тасвирдан тасвир яратилади. Бу китобхонни фаолликка чорлайди. Наср руҳи ўқувчини тафаккур қилишга чорлайди.

Хуллас, Аҳмад Аъзам насри, ўз ибораси билан айтганда, тилсимли насрини ҳар бир тадқиқотчи ўз савиясидан келиб чиқиб таҳлил қилади. Қайси жиҳатларин ёритади, қайси жиҳатларини кўздан қочиради. Гап бунда ҳам эмас, унинг асарларида, жумладан “Асқартоғ томонларда” қиссасида бош қаҳрамон ўй-хаёллари таъсирида унинг ички оламида, нимадир ўзгарса, катарсис ҳодисаси рўй берса, асар ўз вазифасини бажарган бўлади.

Аҳмад Аъзам тасвирида мавҳум метофорик бирикмалар барча асарлари учун ҳам хос эмас. Унинг романлари, киноқиссалари тасвири тиниқ, жозибали, ҳикоячи руҳияти, қаҳрамон, персонажлар руҳияти қиёфалар, манзаралар таъсирида очиб берилади.

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## FACTORS INFLUENCING THE FORMATION OF DEVIANT BEHAVIOR DURING ADOLESCENCE

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**Abstract:** *In this article, the development of deviant behavior among the young generation, its origin and criminality in society lie, laziness, theft, drunkenness, drug addiction, suicide and many other similar cases. opinions were expressed about it.*

**Key words:** *Deviant, youth, behavior, deviance, prevention, moral standards, theft, alcoholism, drug addiction, suicide, teenagers.*

Deviant behavior is a human activity or behavior that does not correspond to the moral standards established in society, a social phenomenon, such as lying, laziness, theft, drunkenness, drug addiction, suicide and many other similar cases are considered characteristics of this behavior.[1] The following are some of the more common forms of deviant behavior: Criminality. The negative attitude of some persons towards the laws and norms established in a certain country is a criminal activity, and this person is considered a criminal. Drunkenness. In this regard, there are several classifications in the scientific literature. Alcohol consumption at any time. Heavy drinking, drinking alcohol regularly, that is, from once to several times a week, or once a week, in large quantities with a break in between. This often leads to alcoholism. Alcoholism is a disease characterized by pathological (permanent) addiction to alcohol. Addiction. Regular use of narcotics or similar drugs and consumption without medical instructions. Sexism. Sex without official marriage is studied in science in two types: Concubinage - living together without marriage. Prostitution is selling one's body for money. While in the West the latter is mostly condemned, in the East both cases are considered as deviations from the norm. Bureaucracy. The term "bureaucracy" actually means "employee with authority". However, over time, "bureaucracy" began to be used in negative terms, such as localism, red tape, scheming, and abuse of office.[2] Nowadays, in many countries, the term "bureaucracy" has lost its original meaning and is understood as a kind of departmental style of management.

In addition to the above, negative situations such as localism, tribalism, and pastoralism are also noteworthy manifestations of social deviation. A social norm refers to a set of rules and principles accepted in society. Separate norms have been developed for each stratum and sector of society. These norms have been improved over the years and raised to the level of legal regulations. The more social norms and values, the more types of rule breaking there are. In addition, the norms of different cultures, as well as subcultures, are quite different even within the same society. Therefore, what is considered normal for one society can be considered as a deviation from the norm in another. For example, smoking marijuana is considered "deviant" in British culture, while drinking alcohol is not.



There are two views on the emergence of deviant behavior, the first is natural-biological, and the second is social-reductive. According to natural biological views, the role of biological factors in the origin of deviant behavior has a special place. Specificity of genetic structure, violation of biochemical control, malfunction of nervous system mechanisms and others are such factors. Socio-reductive theories try to explain deviant behavior with socio-economic conditions, denying any internal, including psychological, role.

According to the Hungarian psychologist F. Pataki, deviant behavior is systemic or multi-causal, and its emergence is due to the role of not one, but several, namely, historical, macro-sociological, socio-psychological and individual-personal factors. depends.

The formation of deviant behavior is influenced by both external (including socio-economic) and internal (psychological) factors. The first factors include unemployment, low standard of living, level of living of one or another stratum in society, etc. The second group of factors includes L.M. According to Zyubin, the following factors are included:

lack of mental development (but not a pathology), this condition prevents the correct analysis of one's actions, foreseeing the consequences;

lack of independence of thought, high degree of conformity, impressionability;

low mental activity, poverty and instability of spiritual needs.

There are two more psychological (internal) reasons for this problem:

unsatisfied prosocial (social) needs, under the influence of which an internal conflict arises in a person and leads to the formation of asocial (contradictory for society) needs;

asocial (contradictory to society) personality dispositions (motivators), which, in turn, encourage to satisfy their needs with antisocial ways and means.

Failure to satisfy the needs related to self-realization caused aggression in the child. Instead of what he lost, he tries to acquire something else. Failure to satisfy the need for independence and freedom leads to aggression towards everyone, protest, demonstrative disobedience, and running away from home.

brings Not being able to find one's true place in the family and among peers can lead to the use of negative forms of self-affirmation.

Improper upbringing causes contempt or negative attitude towards the norms and rules of social life in a child. Little by little, antisocial deviant behavior and motives for major crimes begin to form.

F. Pataki distinguished cultural and natural dispositions. Natural dispositions are psychopathic phenomena associated with psychophysiological disturbances in the organization of behavior. Socio-cultural dispositions are the solution of various conflicts on the basis of national, regional and ethnic traditions passed down from generation to generation. If these dispositions are mastered by a person, some attempts at deviant behavior may appear. Sometimes imitation of certain layers of society creates criminal situations.

According to F. Pataki, dispositions are not the direct cause of deviant behavior, but a factor that creates conditions for its occurrence. If in the early stages of socialization, inappropriate (unnecessary) traditions and aspirations correspond to corresponding socio-cultural patterns, then the probability of deviant behavior formation increases.



Norms of social behavior may not match in different historical periods, in different nations and peoples. In some societies, human sacrifice, blood revenge, drug use are considered compulsory and social norms. Alcoholism was considered a national pride, and suicide was considered heroic.

The main factors influencing the emergence of deviant behavior in adolescence are:

1. Morphological and physiological changes that occur during adolescence.
2. Manifestation of initial signs of nervous and mental diseases.
3. Increasing social sphere.
4. Defects in personal education.
5. Deficiencies in cognitive activity.
6. Disadvantages in the extracurricular environment.

According to the researches, there are pedagogical and psychological reasons besides the social reasons for the origin of children who are difficult to educate, capricious, with negative behavior.

Defects in the biological growth of the person, defects in the higher nervous activity and temperament that negatively affect learning, poorly developed intelligence, empty will, weak emotions, the absence of necessary needs and interests, the opportunity available with the aspirations of the teenager. Inconsistencies and imbalances can even derail the movement.

Defects in the formation of personal qualities: lack of moral feelings, incorrect communication with the teacher, class team, family members, lack of interest, inability to properly distribute free time and others also cause negative actions. Deficiencies in the person's knowledge and educational activities: the inability to widely use the methods of mental activity, most importantly, disorders in the acquisition of knowledge, skills and abilities, defects in school activities, teaching, mistakes in educational measures and activities are included in these.

Defects caused by the environment outside the school, lack of pedagogical and psychological knowledge in the family, family conflicts, parents' indulgence in alcoholism and sexual life, the influence of underage peers, cultural-educational, production communities, and the shortcomings of the public environment. can lead to an increase in difficult-to-parent teenagers. We can divide adolescents into several groups of deviant behavior according to their typological characteristics.

The first group of teenagers with difficult upbringing is called "orz" or "subutz". Knowing their situation, they violate laws and regulations and do inappropriate things. Often they do not admit that they are sinners, they criticize some shortcomings in school. But they don't want to recognize the achievements. they like to approve their personal opinions to other people and to have others fulfill their demands without words. Such children are obstinate, stubborn, merciless, "violent". They gather their peers who do not have an independent opinion around them and encourage them to break the order together.

Teenagers belonging to the second group with difficult upbringing understand good and bad, but because they do not have independent beliefs and stable feelings, they break the rules by standing in the "rear wing". Their actions depend on random reality, the force of influence and the nature of the situation. They are quick to campaign, they believe in



everything, they understand what path they are on, but they don't dare to go against the opinion of their community, and do desperate things. Often, the troublemakers repent of their actions and convince the members of the class team, but after a certain time has passed, they completely forget their promises.

Adolescents belonging to the third group who are difficult to educate, due to individualism, get into the path of lawlessness and disorder. They do not shy away from any inappropriate behavior to satisfy their personal demands and needs, they always want to do good to people, but they put their personal interests above social interests. They fulfill their desires with the help of forbidden methods, then they regret their actions and are crushed in spirit. But they quickly forget these experiences. Their personal needs are higher than any higher feelings and desires. Unethical behavior is manifested only in the form of pity.

Adolescents with capricious nature belong to the fourth group, they are sad that they did not find their place in the class team. They become grudges and complainers, so they live with the experience of being discriminated against in the class community. The main reason for the emergence of such a situation is the superiority of pursuit of ambition, inclination and reputation over personal capabilities. They want to be respected by their team members. Often

they act sensitively, their goodwill towards something is not obvious. A mood of depression, hopelessness, lack of confidence in one's own potential, mental strength, is a characteristic of them. If they do not actively try to break the laws and regulations, they create difficulties in the process of education and upbringing.

In order to direct the behavior of teenagers who are difficult to educate in a positive direction, it is necessary to instill in them high feelings such as responsibility, pride, responsibility, trust.

For this, they should be assigned tasks taking into account their age, ability, and interests. Their negative behavior can be reduced by entrusting them with the task of managing a small team, a sports section, and a living corner. By involving them in the activity, their negative attitude towards studying will gradually disappear. The most common type of deviant behavior that appears in adolescence is addictive behavior. There can be reasons that cause addictive behavior in teenagers - interest, lust, imitation, taking one's place in the circle of friends, etc.

Addiction to smoking tobacco products and drinking alcohol is very common among teenagers. Because the desire to gain prestige among peers, interest and desire to be recognized by others motivates a teenager to perform various illegal actions.

Today, due to the development of computer technology, addiction to computer games is also increasing.

Adolescent deviant behavior can include aggression towards other people, theft, crime, bullying, etc. Different psychodiagnostic methods can be used to identify and correct deviant behavior in adolescents. According to it, the following conclusions can be formed:

- occurrence of deviant behavior in a person is determined by the role of socio-psychological, pedagogical factors in their emotional-emotional sphere, mental development;





- the manifestation of deviant behavior is evident on the basis of the effects of the social environment of the person;
- a person's deviant behavior is conditioned not only by a social factor, but also biologically;
- the formation of deviant behavior in adolescence is determined by their age characteristics and assimilation of social experiences;
- seeking to quickly enjoy special reasons that provoke actions against the law; striving for self-affirmation, comfort or high social status; oppositional morality (internal desire to violate, prohibitions); moral stereotypes (experience of being in a criminal environment); tendency to aggression and sadism; following social stereotypes and traditions; a sense of belonging to a group and the need for its approval; Boredom, danger and desire for sharp emotions; frustration, the need for forced protection; altruism (transgression at the expense of other people or higher goals) can be:

Antisocial thoughts, interests, needs, and habits of a deviant person may be the reason for committing a crime. Criminology is also interested in the moral qualities and psychological characteristics of a person. It is necessary to take into account all the characteristics of the criminal, because they affect the behavior of the person to a certain extent.

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## MTT MAKTABGA TAYYORLOV GURUHI YOSHIDAGI BOLALARIGA QUYOSH TIZIMIDAGI SAYYORALAR VA MAYDA OSMON JISMLARI HAQIDA TUSHUNCHA BERISH

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Bolalarni jonli va jonsiz tabiatni o`rganishga qiziqishni o`stirish, kattalar va tengdoshlarning diqqatini jonli va jonsiz tabiatda sodir bo`layotgan tanish, notanish predmet va hodisalarga jalb qilishda “Ilk qadam” o`quv dasturida bolalarni “Koinot sirlari” mavzusi asosida tanishtirish vazifasi kiritilgan.

“Ilk Qadam” davlat o`quv dasturida asosiy rivojlantiruvchi markazlari bo`lib quyidagilar hisoblanadi:

1. Qurish-yasash, konstruksiyalash va matematika markazi
2. Sujetli-rolli o`yinlar va drammashtirish markazi.
3. Til va nutq markazi.
4. Ilm fan va tabiat markazi.
5. San`at markazi.

Shundan “Ilm-fan va tabiat markazida” bolalarning “Koinot sirlari” haqidagi tushunchalari shakllantiriladi.

Bolalarimiz televizorlar orqali juda ko`p “Koinot sirlari” haqidagi filmlar, multfilmlar ko`rishadi, kompyuter o`yinlarini o`ynashadi. Turli xil boshqotirma o`yinlar, o`zga sayyoraliklar, uchar likopchalar, koinot mavzusiga oid fantastik kinolar, hikoyalar bolalarimizni juda qiziqtiradi.

Koinot sirlarini o`rganish natijasida bizning so`zlashuv nutqimizga koinot atamaları tobora keng kirib kelmoqda.

MTT maktabga tayyorlov guruhi yoshidagi bolalariga quyosh tizimidagi sayyoralar va mayda osmon jismlari haqida qisqacha ma`lumot berilsa, ularning atrof-olamda sodir bo`layotgan voqea-hodisalar haqidagi bilimlari mavhum bo`lib qolmay, balki ularning qiziqishi oshadi, dunyoqarashi kengayadi, iqtidori rivojlanadi.

Bu haqida bilim berishdan maqsad- quyosh tizimidagi sayyoralar va mayda osmon jismlarini bir-biridan qanday farqlash mumkinligi haqida tushuncha berishdir.

Maktabgacha ta`lim tashkilotlarida *mashg`ulotlar va markazlardagi faoliyatlarda bolalarga ilk astronomik tushunchalarni berish, ularning olam haqidagi tasavvurlarini kengaytiradi va kelgusida maktab ta`limida fizik, astronomik bilimlarni oson o`zlashtirishga poydevor bo`lib xizmat qiladi.*

Tayanch iboralar:

1. Asteroidlar (yunoncha aster – yulduz va eidos – ko`rinish; «yulduzlar kabi» ma`nosini anglatadi) – kichik sayyoralar hisoblanadi, sodda qilib tushuntirilsa quyosh atrofida ma`lum orbita bo`ylab aylanuvchi kichik sayyoralarga asteroidlar deyiladi.



2. «Meteorit» soʻzi yunonchadan olingan boʻlib «havoga koʻtarilgan» tarjimasini beradi.

3. **Kometalar** (yun. kometes — uzun sochli) — dumli yulduz nomini olgan osmon jismlari.

4. **Teleskop** (grekcha: [tele] — "uzoq" va [skopeo] — "qarayman") — osmon yoritqichlarini vizual, fotografik, fotoelektrik va spektral usullarda kuzatish uchun moʻljallangan astronomik optik asbob.

5. **Krater** (yun. — «idish», «tovoq» «katta kosa») — togʻorasimon yoki voronka koʻrinishida hosil boʻlgan botiq, chuqurlik.) relyefdagi atrofi tepalik bilan oʻralgan chuqurlikdir.

MTT maktabga tayyorlov guruhi yoshidagi bolalariga quyosh tizimidagi sayyoralar va mayda osmon jismlari haqida tushuncha berish quyidagicha mazmunda boʻlishi mumkin:

(“Ilm-fan va tabiat markazida” bu maʼlumotlar bir necha qismga boʻlib oʻtiladi)

Bolalarga Quyosh va uning sistemasiga kiruvchi sayyoralarning rangli rasmlari koʻrsatiladi va tushuntiriladi:

Bolalar Yer bu sayyora. Yerdan tashqari yana qanday sayyoralar bor edi? (Merkuriy, Venera, Mars, Yupiter, Saturn, Uran, Neptun, Pluton sayyoralari ham bor). Bu sayyoralarning barchasi Quyosh atrofida aylanib yurishadi va ular quyoshning asosiy qarindoshlar hisoblanishadi. Kelinglar rasmga diqqat bilan qaraymiz. Quyoshga eng yaqin turgan birinchi sayyora bu Merkuriy, Ikkinchisi Venera, uchinchisi Mars, toʻrtinchi boʻlib bizning jonajon Yer sayyoramiz joylashgan, beshinchisi Yupiter, oltinchisi Saturn, yettinchisi Uran, sakkizinchisi Neptun, toʻqqizinchisi Pluton.

- Sayyoralarning Quyosh atrofidagi joylashuvini yaxshilab eslab qoldingizmi?

- Xozir sinab koʻramiz, Qani Quyoshga eng yaqin sayyora nomi nima ekan?

Bizning jonajon Vatanimiz Quyoshga nisbatan qaysi oʻrinda turibdi?

- Eng katta sayyorani korsating u nechahcni oʻrinda?

- Qaysi sayyora xalqasi bor u nechanchi oʻrinda turibdi?

- Jami Quyosh atrofida nechta sayyora aylanib yuradi?

Bilasizlarmi ana shu sayyoralardan tashqari yana Asteroidlar, kometalar, meteroidlar ham quyosh atrofida aylanib yurishadi. (Rasm koʻrsatiladi)

**Asteroidlar** – kichik sayyoralardan hisoblanadi. (Asteroidlarni kuzatish asosan fotografik usulda olib boriladi) Asteroidlarning koʻpchiligi juda xira, shu sababli, ularning birortasini ham teleskopsiz koʻrib boʻlmaydi. Asteroidlarning sayyoralardan asosiy farqi ularning kichik boʻlishidadur. Quyosh sistemasidagi asteroidlarning asosiy qismi Yupiter va Saturn orasida harakatlanishadi. Mana ular mana bu rasmda koʻrinib turibdi. Ular odatda asteroidlar belbogʻi deb ataladi.

Koinotda yana dumli yulduz **kometalar** bor. Kometalar - dumli yulduz nomini olgan osmon jismlaridir. Ular ham quyosh atrofida aylanadi, ularni quyoshga yaqin kelganda kuzatsa boʻladi. Kametaning tarkibi asosan muz, chang va gazlardan iboratdir. (Rasm koʻrsatiladi)



Quyosh sistemasi bo`ylab milliardlab **meteroitlar** uchib yurishadi. Ular har xil kattalikda bo`lishadi. Ayrimlar uni uchar yulduz deb atashadi (Rasm ko`rsatiladi)

Bolalar sayyoralarning barchasi Quyosh atrofida aylanib yurishadi va ular quyoshning asosiy qarindoshlaridir, lekin kametalar Quyoshdan juda uzoqda yashaydilar hamma sayyoralar ham uzoqda. Ularning dumlari Quyoshning oldiga mehmonga kelganda paydo bo`ladi. Kametalarning ortidan gaz, chang va bug`lardan iborat dumni ko`rishimiz mumkin. Ayrim kometalar sayyoralarga qulab tushishi ham mumkin, Marsdagi, Oydagi kraterlarda ularning ham xissasi bor. Meteroidlar esa Yergacha ham uchib kelishadi. Meteoritlar-Yer sirtigacha yetib keluvchi meteorlarga aytiladi. Ularning ayrim bo`laklari yer sirti bilan to`qnashishi natijasida Yer sirtida juda katta kratorlar paydo bo`ladi. Demak ko`rayayapsizki hamma osmon jismlari ham bizning Yer kurramiz uchun havfsiz emas. Ayrim osmon jismlari Yerga uchib kelishi natijasida u tushgan joyda yong`in chiqishi va kratorlar paydo bo`lishi mumkin. Kratorlar samodan kelgan meteoritning yer yuziga urilishidan va kuchli sun`iy portlashdan hosil bo`ladi. Unda tog`orasimon yoki voronka ko`rinishida botiq, chuqurlik hosil bo`ladi.

Kameta asteroid va meteroidlardan keskin farq qiladi. Soddaroq qilib aytganda asteroid va meteroit xarsang tosh bo`lsa kameta esa muz, chang va gazdan iboratdir.

Bizning o`zbek astronomlarimiz ham keyingi 30-40 yil davomida Asteroidlarga oid bir qancha ilmiy izlanishlar olib borib, barcha xalqaro dasturlarda faol qatnashib kelmoqdalar. Mars va Yupiter oralig`ida hozir Beruniy, Ulug`bek va boshqa nomlar bilan ataluvchi Asteroidlar parvoz qilib yuribdi.

Bolalar mana sizlarning oldingizda qog`ozlar, rangli qalamlar, bo`yoqlar, qaychi, yelimlar bor. Ulardan foydalanib Quyosh, Quyosh tizimidagi sayyoralar va mayda osmon jismlari yani Asteroidlar, kometalar, meteroidlarni ham quyosh atrofini aylanib yurishganini tasvirlashingiz mumkin. Har biringiz kelishib oling kim qaysi sayyorani yoki osmon jismlarini chizadi. Song hamma o`zi chizgan tasvirni qirqib mana bu qo`ra (to`q ko`k rang ham bo`lishi mumkin) vatman qog`ozga namunaga ko`ra ketma-ketlikda yo`pishtiring. Faqat siz Sayyoralarning katta-kichikligi va joylashuv o`rinlarini aniq ko`rib oling, Asteroidlar, kameta va meteroidlarni ham oralariga yopishtirib chiqing. Tarbiyachi bolalar ishini kuzatadi bazi masalalarni aniqlashtiradi, yo`naltiradi va rag`batlantirib boradi.

Mavzudan so`ng biz bolalarimiz Quyosh, Quyosh tizimidagi sayyoralar va mayda osmon jismlari yani Asteroidlar, kometalar, meteroidlarning quyosh atrofini aylanib yurganlik tasvirlangan jamovaiy ishlaridan quvonish hislari paydo bo`ladi.

Keyingi markazlardagi rivojlantiruvchi faoliyatlarda sayyoralar va mayda osmon jismlarini loydan, chiqindi materiallardan ham foydalanib turli xil maketlar yasashni o`rgatish tavsiya qilinadi.

#### **Tarbiyachi uchun ma`lumot:**

Kichik sayyoralarning paydo bo`lish masalasi astronomiyaning to`la hal qilinmagan sohalaridan biridir. Ba`zi farazlarga ko`ra, **Asteroidlar** bitta yoki bir nechta sayyoraning parchalanishi yoki sayyoralar to`qnashganda maydalanishidan hosil bo`lgan.

**Kometalar** bekorga dumli yulduz deb atalmaydi, ular o`zidan uzunligi bir necha ming km dan bir necha mln kmgacha bo`lgan dumlarga ega bo`ladi. Kometalar ham quyosh



atirofida aylanadi, ammo orbitasi ancha cho‘ziqroq bo‘ladi, shuning uchun ularni quyoshga yaqin kelganda kuzatsa bo‘ladi. O‘lchamlari 0.5-20km oralig‘ida bo‘ladi, tarkibi asosan muz va changlardan, boshqa kimyoviy elementlardan iborat bo‘ladi.

**Meteorlar** - Yer atmosferasiga katta tezlikda kelib uriluvchi va o‘zidan atmosfera qatlamlarida qisqa muddatli chaqnash hodisasidir.

**Krater**-ning diametri ko‘pincha 2—2,5 km dan oshmaydi. Chuqurligi bir necha metrdan yuz metrgacha bo‘ladi. Kratorlar vulkan otilishidan, samodan kelgan meteoritning yer yuziga urilishidan va kuchli sun‘iy portlashdan hosil bo‘ladi.

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## JIZZAX VILOYATI SHAHARLARIDA SANOAT TARMOQLARINI SHAKLLANTIRISH XUSUSIYATLARI

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**Резюме:** в статье анализируется общие и территориальные аспекты организации и создании индустриальных малых городов в географических и природных условиях Джизакской области.

**Abstract:** In the article had been analyzed general end territorial aspects organization end the creation of industrial small towns in the geographical end physical conditions of the Jizakh region.

Sanoat tarmoqlarini hududiy tashkil etish har bir mamlakat va mintaq uchun muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Ishlab chiqarish samaradorligi, mahsulot sifati va miqdori, xom-ashyo va ishchi kuchi bilan ta'minlanishi, iqtisodiyotdagi o'rni ko'p jihatdan muayyan sanoat tarmog'ining hududiy joylashuvi va tashkil etilishi bilan bog'liq.

Zamonaviy sanoat tarmoqlarini har qanday mamlakatda rivojlantirish mumkin. Bunda aynan sanoat tarmog'ini joylashtirish tamoyillari va omillarini hisobga olish kerak bo'ladi.

Insoniyat tarixining turli davrlarida shaharlar muayyan funksiyaga ya'ni vazifaga ega bo'lgan. Bu o'z navbatida ijtimoiy mehnat taqsimotida shaharlarning ixtisoslashuviga sabab bo'ladi. Ma'lumki shahrlar genetik jihatdan, ya'ni vujudga kelish jarayonida qaysidir ishlab chiqarish sohasi bilan bog'liq bo'ladi va binobarin qadimgi davrlardan beri ayrim shaharlarni muayyan ishlab chiqarish markazlari sifatida bilish rasm bo'lgan. XIX asr oxiri va undan keyingi davrlarda sanoat tarmoqlarining keng ko'lamda rivojlanishi shaharlarning sanoat tarmoqlari bo'yicha ixtisoslashuviga olib keldi. Shaharlar ba'zi sanoat tarmoqlarining yirik markazlariga aylandi va bu holat shaharlarning mamlakat, mintaq hamda dunyodagi ahamiyatini belgilab berdi.

Shaharlarning ixtisoslashuviga bir qancha omillar ta'sir ko'rsatadi:

- ✓ Ishlab chiqarishni joylashtirish omillari;
- ✓ Aholining tabiiy va mexanik harakati;
- ✓ Fan va texnologiya taraqqiyoti.

Jizzax viloyati hududida tabiiy sharoit va resurslardan foydalanish qadimdan o'ziga xos xususiyatlarga ega. Viloyat hududi asosan qishloq xo'jaligining turli yo'nalishlarini rivojlantirish imkoniyatlariga ega bo'lganligini e'tirof etgan holda, sanoat tarmoqlarining shakllanishi uchun muhim omillar mavjudligi ham ta'kidlanadi. Jizzax viloyati aholi punktlari negizida sanoat tarmoqlarini shakllantirish va aholi punktlarini sanoat tugunlariga aylantirish omillari quyidagilardan iborat:

- ❖ Viloyat tog' va tog' oldi tumanlarida aholi miqdori jihatidan yirik qishloq va shaharchalarning mavjudligi;
- ❖ Viloyat hududida mamlakat va xalqaro ahamiyatga ega magistral temir va avtomobil yo'llarining o'tganligi;



❖ Cho'l tumanlari markazlari va boshqa aholi punktlari o'rtasida transport tizimining qulay shakllanganligi;

❖ Cho'l tumanlari markazlari bo'lgan shaharchalarning yirik transport yo'llari ustida joylashganligi.

Albatta, mintaqada sanoatni rivojlantirish avvalo, mahalliy resurslar asosida tashkil etilishi maqsadga muvofiq. Shu bilan birga, zamonaviy ishlab chiqarishni tashkil etish faqat mahalliy resurslargagina tayanib ish boshlashni taqozo etmaydi. Xususan, zamonaviy transport tizimi xom-ashyo va energetika muammolarini to'la hal eta oladi. Binobarin, har qanday hududda turli darajadagi sanoat korxonalarini shakllantirish imkoniyatlari mavjud.

Ayni vaqtda Jizzax viloyati sanoat tarmoqlarini shakllantirish borasida birmuncha ishlar amalga oshirilgan. Xususan, Jizzax maxsus industrial zonasining tashkil etilishi, tumanlar hududida rejalashtirilayotgan bir qancha ishlab chiqarish korxonalarini misol keltirish mumkin. Bu ishlarni amalga oshirish uchun birinchi navbatda viloyat hududidagi shaharchalarning sanoatni rivojlantira olish salohiyatiga atroflicha baho berish maqsadga muvofiqdir. Tumanlar hududidagi sanoat ishlab chiqarish korxonalarini asosan qishloq xo'jalik mahsulotlarini qayta ishlashga ixtisoslashgan.

Jizzax viloyati respublikada tabiiy sharoitining keskin tafovutlarga egaligi bilan ajralib turadi. Bu holat asosan viloyat hududining tog' va tekislik cho'l hududlariga ajralganligidir. Ayni holat viloyatdagi iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy geografik omillarni ham belgilab beradi. Binobarin, xo'jalikning shakllanishi, aholi joylashuvi va rivojlanishi iqtisodiy rivojlanish xususiyatlari va boshqa jihatlarning geografik tavsifi o'ziga xos tarzda tavsifga egadir. Ayni sharoitda sanoatning rivojlanishi muayyan iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy geografik omillarga bog'liq ekanligi ta'kidlanadi. Xususan sanoat shaharchalarini rivojlantirish uchun viloyatda bir qancha imkoniyatlar mavjudki, ulardan unumli foydalanish hududning industrial rivojlanishida katta ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Jizzax viloyati tumanlaridagi muayyan aholi punktlarini kichik sanoat shaharchalariga aylantirish asosan quyidagi iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy geografik omillarga bog'liq:

- Aholining tabiiy va mexanik harakati, hududiy tarkibi;
- Viloyatdagi transport tizimining hududiy shakllanishi.
- Viloyatdagi sanoat tarmoqlarini joylashtirish salohiyatiga ega aholi punktlari.

Ushbu omillarni har tomonlama tadqiq qilish taqozo etiladi. Har bir omilning sanoat shaharchalarini shakllantirishga ta'siri atroflicha tahlil qilinishi maqsadga muvofiqdir. Bu borada ba'zi mulohazalarni ma'lum tahlillarga tayangan holda keltirish mumkin:

❖ Viloyat aholisi yillar davomida miqdoriy ko'payish tendensiyasiga ega, bu asosan aholining tabiiy ko'payishi hisobiga kechmoqda, aholining mexanik harakati mustaqillik yillari davomida umumiy holatda manfiy saldoga egadir. Ichki migratsiya iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy muhit ta'sirida ekanligini tumanlar bo'yicha aholi ko'chishining o'zgarishlarida ko'rish mumkin. Masalan, Mirzacho'l tumanida bir qancha yillar davomida ko'chib ketuvchilar katta miqdorda bo'lgani holda so'nggi bir necha yil davomida ko'chib keluvchilarning ko'pligi bo'yicha boshqa tumanlardan oldinda turadi.

❖ Aholining hududiy tarkibi viloyatda sanoatning turli tarmoqlarini shakllantirish talablariga birmuncha javob beradi. Yosh va jinsiy tarkibning mutanosibligini



e'tirof etgan holda, mehnat resurslaridan samarali foydalanishni tizimlashtirish kerakligi ta'kidlanadi. Buning uchun birinchi navbatda mehnatga layoqatli aholini ish bilan ta'minlash, ularning malakasini oshirish talab etiladi.

Transport tizimi viloyat hududida sanoatni rivojlantirishning eng katta imkoniyatlarga ega omilidir. Xalqaro va mamlakat ahamiyatiga ega magistral temir va avtomobil yo'llari bilan bir qatorda viloyatning ichki hududlarini bog'lovchi transport yo'llari ham shunday imkoniyatlar berishi ta'kidlanadi. Transport yo'nalishlari va ular atrofida joylashgan aholi punktlarining sanoatlashish imkoniyatlari hududiy nuqtai nazardan turli darajadadir. Aholi punktlarida sanoatning transport tizimi bilan uyg'un rivojlantirish bir qancha omillarga bog'liq. Bular:

- Transport yo'llarining serqatnovligi;
- Yo'lning yirik magistrallar va markaziy o'rin tutuvchi hududlarga yaqinligi;
- Aholi punktlarining demografik rivojlanishi barobarida mehnat resurslarining etarililigi;
- Tabiiy resurslar bilan yetarli darajada ta'minlanganlik.

Hudud sanoatining rivojlanishida magistral yo'llar bilan bog'lanish, shu bilan birga ularga nisbatan juda yaqin joylashmaganlik ma'qullanadi. Serqatnov yo'llar yaqinida faqat xizmat ko'rsatish shohrbchalarini shakllantirish mumkin, ishlab chiqarishning boshqa tarmoqlari uchun esa yirik aholi punktlariga yaqinlik talab etiladi.

Viloyatda sanoat tarmoqlarini joylashtirish salohiyati eng yuqori bo'lgan aholi punktlari birinchi navbatda tuman markazlaridir. Bu aholi punktlari oldindan ba'zi sanoat tarmoqlarining shakllantirilganligi, aholi sonining nisbatan ko'pligi, transport tizimidagi qulaylik xususan, asosiy yo'llar ustida joylashganligi bilan ajralib turadi.

Shu bilan birga yuqorida nazarda tutilgan asosiy omillar ta'sirida muayyan imkoniyatlarga ega aholi punktlarini sanoatlashtirish mumkinligi belgilanadi. Bu aholi punktlarining imkoniyatlari u yoki bu darajada salmoqli bo'lishi mumkin. Bu imkoniyatlarni o'rganish va xulosalar chiqarish uchun maxsus tadqiqot o'tkazish talab etiladi.

So'nggi yillarda respublikada ro'y berayotgan o'zgarishlar, jumladan yangi turdagi sanoat korxonalarining bunyod etilayotganligi, mamlakat taraqqiyotida yangi industrial bosqichning boshlanishidan darak beradi. Bu borada yirik shaharlarda qurilayotgan korxonalar bilan birga, erkin iqtisodiy zonalar, maxsus industrial zonalar atamaları ostida shakllanayotgan sanoat va ishlab chiqarish hududlari alohida ahamiyatga egadir.

Jizzax shahri va atrofida shakllanayotgan maxsus industrial zona, viloyatda sanoat tarmoqlarini vujudga keltirish va hududiy joylashtirishga yangicha yondasguvning misolidir. Birinchi navbatda, Jizzax shahri hududida ko'plab yengil sanoat va zamonaviy mashinasozlikning tarmoqlari kichik korxonalari o'z faoliyatlarini boshlagan bo'lsa, endilikda respublika va hatto Markaziy Osiyo mintaqasi miqyosida ahamiyatga ega bo'lgan korxonalar qurilishiga o'tilmoqda. 2017 yilning aprel oyidan boshlab Zafarobod tumani hududida neftni qayta ishlash korxonasining qurilishi boshlandi. Ayni qurilish va korxonaning ishga tushishi Jizzax viloyatining hududiy rivojlanishidagi iqtisodiy geografik



omillarni yangicha talqin qilinishiga olib keladi, binobarin sanoat shaharchalarini shakllantirishni muhim va dolzarb vazifalar qatoriga qo'shadi.

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## UZBEKISTAN THE COUNTRY OF KNOWLEDGEABLE YOUTH

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**Abstract:** *As a child of an independent and democratic country and as a young adult educated in it, I would like to emphasize the great attention paid to young people in our country, first and foremost.*

**Keywords:** *literature and Youth, Logic and spirituality, textbook data.*

In particular, the development of international legal document the UN Convention on the Rights of the Youth, as well as the UN General Assembly's "Education and Religious Garden", aimed at the formation and implementation of youth policy in the rapidly developing world of globalization and information and communication technologies. These proposals address the noble goals of securing the right of youth to education, the elimination of ignorance and ignorance, the establishment of tolerance and mutual respect, and the provision of religious freedom. The issue of youth in our country is one of the priority issues since the first years of independence. The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Fundamentals of State Youth Policy" of 20 November 1991 is a proof of our opinion. The Law on State Youth Policy, signed September 14, 2016 by the Head of State, provides young people with access to advanced education, affordable housing, and family loans, systemic social guarantee. According to the World Situation on Youth, 20 % of the world's population is young people, between the ages of 14 and 24. 85 % of all young people on earth live in developing countries. Despite the fact that the current generation is more educated than all of human history, about 113 million children do not attend school today. In total, 130 million children in the modern world are totally illiterate. The world is full of problems. Youth issues are of particular importance among them. In today's world, the issues related to the education of youth have become one of the main issues. They are forced to solve their own problems. According to the UN, young people between the ages of 15 and 24 are still face unemployment and poverty. Youth problems have been accumulated for decades, so they are not available. Our people have a proverb: "See and think and give thanks". Therefore, if we look at the turmoil observed in a number of countries in the present dangerous world, the state's neglect of young people, their interests, rights and interests in life, the current policy of their youth. The inability to respond to new challenges of the time. Our main task is to create the necessary conditions for young people to realize their potential, to prevent the spread of the idea of violence, said the President. We believe that it is necessary to develop multilateral cooperation for social support of young generation, protection of its rights and interests. During the years of independence, extensive work has been carried out in the country on upbringing of young people as spiritually mature and physically healthy, patriotic and selfless, protecting their rights and interests. In order to radically improve the activities in this area and bring it to a new high





quality, the Decree of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Enhancement of Effectiveness of State Youth Policy and Support of the Youth Union of Uzbekistan" was adopted. In accordance with it, the Youth Union of Uzbekistan was established on the basis of the Kamolot Youth Social Movement of Uzbekistan for the consistent and effective implementation of the state youth policy, radical reform of the system of comprehensive support for youth, protection of their rights and legitimate interests. The Youth Union of Uzbekistan has been assigned a number of new and important tasks related to increasing the activity of youth in the framework of the Strategy of Action for the five priority directions of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021. The Youth Union of Uzbekistan will be a structure that will provide effective cooperation with government agencies, NGOs and other civil society institutions in the implementation of state youth policy in the country. Caring for a strong, educated, wise, and, of course, happy child, it has been instrumental in nurturing a younger generation in the spirit of love for the country, commitment to the ideas of independence, and respect for national and universal values. The Social Opinion Public Opinion Social Center has conducted a public poll on the theme "Youth in Uzbekistan: Life Values, Ethics, Social Directions". The study was conducted in the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Enhancement of Effectiveness of the State Youth Policy and Support of the Youth Union of Uzbekistan" and "On the Strategy of Action for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan". To implement the Decrees the results of the survey show the priority of education in the field of youth values. This is evidenced by the desire of the youth of Uzbekistan to continuously improve their education. The survey shows a steady increase in social importance of higher education among young people during the years of independence, the fact that young Uzbeks prioritize learning foreign languages, especially English, and that during the years of independence the consciousness of young people in our country is growing. This is a vivid example of the Head of our state's attention to women, women and girls. This is evident in the broadening of the young people's worldview, in their patriotism, commitment to the country and their pride. Young people of Uzbekistan have a high sense of patriotism, expressed by their love for the country and their selfless service and willingness to protect them. In the context of rapid changes in the country over the past five years, a completely new state policy has been implemented to support young people, their formation as a new force, to become a major source of reform. Intensive work has been done in this regard, and most importantly, this work has quickly shown its results. Under the main attention and care of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, today's youth of our country have emerged as a powerful force. They have emerged as real creators, sources of inspiration, important participants and creators of the economic, social, cultural, political and spiritual life of Uzbekistan. This policy aims to ensure young peoples' dreams, honour and dignity, a decent future, all the opportunities created for them to be the owners of our future. We see that the leader of the country strongly believes in them. Keeping in mind that five years is a historically short period, we have to recognize that the founder of today's internationally acclaimed achievements is the zealous reformer Shavkat Mirziyoyev. From the first days of his rule, he has established cooperation with young people. It is no secret that he believes in



them and involves young people in everything from government and society to culture, arts, economics, manufacturing and so on. In particular, the President was able to see the youth as the main link in giving new meaning and momentum to large-scale reforms at the national level. The fact that he recommended so many young people for important government positions, appointed them to important positions — proved that he was pursuing a policy with a completely new conceptual basis in this regard. Also, realizing the need to pursue a specific social policy in Uzbekistan, where more than 70% of the population is young, the head of state decided to completely modernize and effectively reform this sector. In particular, over the past short period, the provision of youth employment, their care for the meaningful organization of leisure time, employment of unemployed youth has become one of the main and strategic directions of economic and social policy of the country. In particular, the naming of 2021 as the ‘Year of Youth Support and Public Health’ has identified important tasks for us to increase the effectiveness of work in the field of state youth policy and work with young people.

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**SEMANTIC AND STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS OF THE TOURISTIC TERMS IN THE  
ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES.**

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**Abstract:** *This article is about tourism, which paves the way for the recognition and development of Uzbekistan in the world. As we all know, the tourism industry has been developing all over the world for several years. This tourism industry brings the internal and external economy of every country to high levels. Every country is investing in this sector for its future and development. Terms used in tourism are listed.*

**Key words:** *tourism, term, internal, external, economy, languages, nations.*

**INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILIDA TURISTIK TERIMLARINING SEMANTIK VA  
STRUKTURAVIY TAHLILI.**

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**Annotatsiya:** *Ushbu maqola O'zbekiston dunyoga tanilishi va rivojlanishiga yo'l ochib beradigan turizm haqida. Hammamizga ma'lumki bir necha yillar davomida butun dunyoda turizm sohasi rivojlanib kelmoqda. Har bir davlatning ichki va tashqi iqtisodiyatini mana shu turizm sohasi yuksak darajalarga olib chiqmoqda. Har bir davlat o'z kelajagi va rivoji uchun mana shu soha uchun sarmoya kiritib kelmoqda. Turizmda qo'llaniladigan terminlar sanab o'tilgan.*

**Kalit soʻzlar:** *turizm, termin, ichki, tashqi, iqtisodiyot, tillar, xalqlar.*

**СЕМАНТИЧЕСКИЙ И СТРУКТУРНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ ТУРИСТИЧЕСКИХ  
ТЕРМИНОВ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ И УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ.**

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**Аннотация:** *Эта статья о туризме, который прокладывает путь к признанию и развитию Узбекистана в мире. Как мы все знаем, индустрия туризма развивается во всем мире уже несколько лет. Эта индустрия туризма выводит внутреннюю и*



*внешнюю экономику каждой страны на высокий уровень. Каждая страна инвестирует в этот сектор для своего будущего и развития. Перечислены термины, используемые в туризме.*

**Ключевые слова:** туризм, термин, внутренний, внешний, экономика, языки, нации.

It is known that this is the level of development and improvement of each field of science the extent to which industry terminology has developed is also regulated. It is also inseparable from the work done. Failure to do so will also affect your speech. In the twentieth century, many terminological dictionaries were compiled in the Uzbek language published In this process, the history of terms is the meaning and theme of the terms. The grammatical structure and construction of groups, the path of development and sources of enrichment. Theoretical issues on linguistic terms have also been developed change. Terminology is based on two interrelated laws firstly the laws of the scientific technical process and secondly the development of language will change in accordance with the general laws "Tourism terminology also has a special place in the Uzbek terminological system but this terminological system has not yet been theoretically studied. In the last century, terms related to various fields were translated into Uzbek. If he learned English languages, he is still a foreigner Greek and Latin in international terms. Terminological elements in tourism terms are often observed checking for availability is also one of the theoretical issues.

It is important to consider it as a process. They are divided into extralinguistic and linguistic factors and interact with each other closely related ". It is actively used in each field and is specific to that field . There are special words. The term belongs to a limited lexical layer. The main object of terminological research as a unit is terminological dictionaries is an important source of creation. In linguistic literature, the use of the term the following are noted as non-linguistic factors: comparative economic and cultural ties between peoples in a society that learns words internal socio-economic and political changes, the language in the economic environment of society.[2.219] Their place is at the same time something new and a concept mastering the words of the linguistic expression. Here are the units of words and terms used together. In special areas of linguistic research. The word and phrases used are interpreted as terms. Terminological systems in a holistic language system to its general laws appears and develops in submission. N. Kuzkin with the term that there is no insurmountable boundary between them, both in form and in content says there is no significant difference.

According to R. Jomonov, he is not good at word acquisition. The most important of the extralinguistic factors is "political and economic relations between nations and cultural relations, the development of science, media activities expansion, increasing demand for translated literature, advertising and texts in visual aids, the growing demand for foreign languages and and so on. " One of the fastest growing areas of terminology is lexical units one is tourism terminology. Tourism in the Uzbek language after independence The process of learning terms from different languages is active. Tourism is becoming an integral part of scientific terminology linguistics in the formation and development of terminology terms



the influence of extralinguistic factors plays an important role. In the formation and development of tourist terminology of the Uzbek language. [7] There are the following nonlinear factors:

- Increasing the focus on tourism to the level of state policy.
- Availability of tourism potential to attract tourists.
- To the historical and cultural monuments of the world community in Uzbekistan growing interest in.
- Increasing the focus on tourism to the level of state policy.
- Laws and regulations on the development of tourism accepted.
- Development of tourism cooperation with different countries. - The emergence of new types of tourism.
- Organization and development of tourist zones. - To increase the contribution of tourism to the country's economy structure of tourist road maps.
- International for the training of qualified personnel in the field of tourism establishment of cooperation. Attracting foreign tourists to the country and their visits.
- Establishment of relations with international tourism organizations.
- In accordance with international standards of service quality improving.

The Republic of Uzbekistan on the basis of the national company "Uzbektourism".[10.87] The State Committee for Tourism Development was established. This committee is tourism designated as the competent state body in the field. As a result of attracting foreign tourists to the country in 2017. About 1.8 million tourists visited the country in the first nine months of this year. This This is 17% more than in the corresponding period of 2016. Tourism in the country exports of services also increased by 17% to 1 billion 86 million. As a result of the above-mentioned negative factors, a lot of Uzbek language tourism terms are being mastered. Most of them belong to the English language.[6.211] Recently, some linguists have mentioned the word as a non-linguistic factor. They also think about the social and psychological reasons for mastering. In particular, according to VG Kostamarov, Linguistic "fashion" has emerged in the study of words in foreign languages. Nowadays, the word "fashion" is a key factor in language acquisition. This among the world's languages is English and its American version shows that assimilation is becoming a tradition. The main part of the study of tourism terminology is in English as well as terms from French, Italian and German. [1.144] Also in connection with the emergence of new types of tourism new terms are also emerging.

**Biznes tur-** income related to the professional activity of the tourist. Any that is intended for profit and does not violate the law what type of trip is associated with organizational economic, commercial, business activities.

**Kiruvchi turizm** - the visit of foreign tourists to a particular country. Tourists coming to a country in the same area is an unwanted tourist subject for.

**Ichki turizm** - this is done by a permanent resident of a country the term domestic tourism organized to the other side of the territory of the state. In recent years, it has become a widely used lexical unit.





**Ijtimoiy turizm** - travel expenses state budget, extra-budgetary funds, tourism fully or partially covered by the employer.

**Guruhiviy (paket) tur** - consists of a set of several tourist services. This package includes recyclable tour operator services. Services such as rendering, transfer accommodation.

**Xizmat turizmi** - is associated with the tourist's professional and commercial interests type of tourism. --- Personal service - including trips and various events takes.

**Individual turizm** - one or more tourists at their discretion order-based accommodation, meal transfer tour and tourism, which includes a set of services, including entertainment programs.

**Rekreatsion turizm** - The purpose of the organization is service tourism a trip to relax in the opposite way.

**Ekoturizm** - of nature that gives aesthetic pleasure to ecotourism objects unique places healing natural habitats natural and anthropogenic geosystems. The objects of historical and cultural heritage of the body and natural phenomena of the local people health, treatment, recreation, study, etc. organized mass tourism.

**Safari** - Tourism for hunting or exploring the nature of a particular place.

**Fitnes tur** - aimed at physical and mental health of the tourist special tourism Such a trip includes exercise aerobics, aqua, aerobics takes dance, diet, yoga exercises.

**Fotosafari** - organized to take pictures of animals in their natural state tourism.

**Enoturizm** - (gastronomic, wine tourism) - making wine in a particular area tourism to get acquainted with the traditions.

Every tourist goes to a country with something, for example, a gift or buys some item for use. But some tourists are tourists to buy and sell small goods on the trip aims to take it home. Even though from local markets. After purchasing all the planned goods, the tourists are local sell the goods even if you have a few days off in a restaurant or on the beach becomes their main goal. Such tourists are shopping-tourists called Shopping is derived from the English word "Xarid qilmoq" means. In Uzbek, shopping means "xarid qiluvchi turist". The word is also an English term for tourism and is the same in consumption used in the form.

**Trekking** is taken from the English language, “- izdan quvish, axtarish - "means. This hiking trip is hiking tourism. Although the meaning of the term in Uzbek is hiking used for consumption in the form of "trekking".

**Rafting** is translated as “solda suzish ” and is in English applied to local fast-flowing rivers, waterfalls, fast-flowing slopes tourism organized for swimming in shallow rocky streams. The term has also been introduced into Uzbek tourism terminology in recent years.

The emergence of new types of tourism also gave rise to tourist terms is one of the nonlinear factors of arrival.

**Dengiz sayohati**- (ingl cruise) is a cruise ship sailing in a certain direction tourism organized by boat and other water transport.



**Tibbiy turizm**- obtaining medical services from a place of permanent residence purpose trip.

**Ilmiy turizm**- the purpose of participation in a particular scientific program trip type. Animal population changes and migration to scientific tourism. Processes related to participation in archeological excavations enters. In this type of tourism, scientific species in the form of expeditions and independent scientific trips are separated.

**Ziyorat**- In international tourism terminology, pilgrimage is a type of religious tourism recorded as one. The religious ceremony is aimed at seeing the object and the territory is a type of travel.

**Fam-tur, fam-sayohat**- preferential tourism is a travel agency or competing airlines with a specific tourist destination or center is organized for the purpose of introduction. This tourism is also called advertising tourism.

In short, in the development and advancement of tourist terminology. In addition to linguistic factors, non-linguistic factors play an important role.

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## ANALYSIS OF EXPORT ACTIVITY OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY ENTERPRISES

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**Abstract:** *The article contains information about the enterprises of the textile industry in our Republic and their production volume, export activity and export geography, as well as the employees employed in the light industry. Also, the export activity of textile industry enterprises was analyzed.*

**Key words:** *Export, competition, competitiveness, world markets, jobs, industrial goods, development strategy.*

**Аннотация:** *В статье приведены сведения о предприятиях текстильной промышленности нашей Республики и их объемах производства, экспортной деятельности и географии экспорта, а также о работниках, занятых в легкой промышленности. Также была проанализирована экспортная деятельность предприятий текстильной промышленности.*

**Ключевые слова:** *Экспорт, конкуренция, конкурентоспособность, мировые рынки, рабочие места, промышленные товары, стратегия развития.*

Today, the textile industry is considered one of the most developed sectors, and it is distinguished by the fact that a unique favorable market environment has been formed for the development of this industry among the countries of the world. The effectiveness of the enterprises' activities, the extent to which they adapt to the market environment, and their activities in it, directly depends on its competitiveness.

The composition of the textile industry of the Republic of Uzbekistan is improving, if in the 20s of the last century 4/5 of the main product was the cotton ginning industry, now the textile, knitting, silk, sewing, footwear, and carpet industries are developing at a high rate [1].

92.9% of the total volume of products produced in light industry textile, 4.6% is sewing, and 2.5% is leather-footwear. More than 8,000 enterprises operate in the textile industry. 21.9% of the workers employed in the entire industry are accounted by the textile industry [2].

According to export data, Uzbekistan is the second largest exporter of "white gold" in the world market and exports textile products, gauze, knitwear and footwear in small quantities. Bangladesh (95 percent), Laos (93 percent), Macao (89 percent), Cambodia (83 percent), Pakistan (73 percent), Sri Lanka (71 percent) are the leaders among countries with a high share of textile products in the total volume of industrial goods exports, Nepal (61%), Tunisia (46%), Morocco (43%), Turkey (38%), India (30%) and Romania (27%).

In China, which is considered the main competitor of developed and developing countries producing textile products and clothing, this figure is equal to 12 percent. In general, the textile, sewing and leather-footwear sectors provide 3/5 of foreign exchange earnings in Mauritius, 1/3 in Portugal, 1/4 in Romania, and 1/5 in Italy, Lithuania and



Morocco. It should be said that these countries do not have their own cotton and raw silk. It is also not rich in wool and leather [3].

The textile industry is one of the main industries. The textile industry produces the following types of products: fabrics made from chemical and natural fibers, natural yarn, wool, silk, hemp and knitted fabrics. The development of the textile industry is aimed at the production of competitive products in world markets. For this purpose, joint ventures are being established with major countries such as USA, Great Britain, Republic of Korea, Turkey, Italy and India.

Today, economic development of our country is one of the most important tasks. Therefore, in the New Development Strategy of Uzbekistan for 2022-2026 and the state program for its implementation in the "Year of Human Dignity and Active Neighborhood", the association "Uzto'qimachilik sanoati" has set itself the goal of increasing the production volume of textile industry products and meeting the foreign market and international requirements. aims to introduce standards and attract well-known brands. In particular, the main goal is to speed up the production of finished products with high added value through deep processing of local raw materials and move them to a new level in terms of quality. In turn, the necessary measures for the development of the light industrial sector have been defined [1].

The textile and sewing-knitting industry is one of the important drivers for the development of our Republic. Currently, more than 7,000 enterprises are operating in the sector, the main part of which is sewing and knitting enterprises.

More than 420,000 people (70% of whom are women) are provided regular jobs by these enterprises. More than 24,000 new jobs are created per year at the expense of projects in the field [4].

The following table shows the volume of product assortments produced by the enterprises of the "Uzto'qimachilik sanoati" association in 2022 and the forecast of the production volume by the end of 2023 [4].

Table 1

Activities of enterprises within the association «Uzto'qimachilik sanoati».  
 (end of 2022 and forecast for 2023)

№	Product types	Unit of measure	2022 year	2023 year (forecast)	Compared to year, %
1	Total product	trillion sums	64,76	71,5	110,4
2	Bobbin of yarn	thousand tons	862	905	105
3	cotton fabric	A thousand m <sup>2</sup>	716	810	113,1
4	knitted fabric	thousand tons	204	240	117,8
5	hosiery products	million pairs	458	460	100,3
6	sewing and knitted products	million piece	1998	2300	115,1

It can be seen from the data in the table, deep processing of raw materials and production of value-added products, i.e. finished products, is being widely implemented in the textile industry.



By the end of 2022, the cotton fiber grown in the Republic is being fully processed 50,000 tons of mixed synthetic fibers are processed annually.

If more than 43 percent of the yarn produced in our country is recycled by local manufacturers, it is planned to increase this figure to 100 percent by the end of 2025 based on the "Strategy of the textile and sewing-knitting industry" developed for the development of the sector.

The table below shows the volume of products exported by the production enterprises within the association " Uzto‘qimachilik sanoat ".

Table 2

Information about export of products of textile enterprises

№	Product type	Unit of measure	February 19, 2022			February 19, 2023		
			size	value	%	size	value	%
	Total product			190750,8	100		174374,8	100
1	Rope	tons	27365,0	99049,3	51,9	28451,1	74264,5	42,6
2	Yarn thread	A thousand m <sup>2</sup>	16027,3	9055,6	4,7	20566,5	8570,5	4,9
3	Knitted fabric	tons	2911,1	17901,9	9,4	3150,2	15289,6	8,8
4	Hosiery products	A thousand pairs	9771,4	2528,5	1,3	9945,2	3348,9	1,9
5	Carpet products	A thousand m <sup>2</sup>	443,6	1424,2	0,7	864,4	3415,8	2,0
6	Sewing and knitting products	A thousand dollars		60791,4	31,9		69485,4	39,8

In February 2023, if we compare the exports of products produced by the enterprises of the " Uzto‘qimachilik sanoat " association with the indicators on February of the previous period, it found that the import of yarn decreased from 51.9% to 42.6%, i.e. -9.3%. We can see that line has decreased from 9.4% to 8.8%, i.e. by - 0.6%, and the export volume of hosiery, carpets, and sewing and knitting products has increased in the current period. In particular, the export of sewing and knitting product has increased significantly in 2023 compared to the corresponding period of 2022, i.e. (39.8 - 31.9 = 7.9) by 7.9% [4].

3.3 billion in the field in January-February 2023. dollar textile and sewing-knitting products will be exported and it is expected to increase by 119.4% compared to the corresponding period of last year. 40.3 percent of the exported products (\$1.8 billion) corresponds to the share of products with high added value.

In order to increase the export activity of enterprises, it is necessary to increase the competitiveness of the products they produce. In order to ensure the competitiveness of their products, they should pay attention to the two main indicators of product competitiveness: price and product quality.





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## THE ROLE OF LINEAR PROGRAMMING IN ECONOMICS

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**Annotation:** *This article explores the application of linear programming in the field of economics. It delves into how linear programming assists economists in making optimal decisions under certain conditions, particularly in the areas of resource allocation, production management, and financial planning. The article provides numerous examples depicting how linear programming aids in determining the most profitable or cost-effective operational strategies for businesses, thus leading to increased efficiency and productivity. It also highlights the usefulness of linear programming in economic planning and policy-making, by providing a systematic and quantifiable way to evaluate different strategies and their potential impacts.*

**Keywords:** *Linear Programming, Economics, Resource Allocation, Production Management, Financial Planning, Decision-Making, Operational Efficiency, Policy-Making, Optimization, Cost-Effective Strategies.*

Linear programming, a mathematical optimization technique, plays a pivotal role within the framework of economics. Having originally been developed during the Second World War for military operations, it has since permeated numerous sectors, including transportation, energy, telecommunications, manufacturing, finance, and economics. By enabling the optimal allocation of scarce resources, linear programming enhances productivity and decision-making in a range of economic contexts.

In essence, linear programming involves formulating complex situations into linear structures so as to optimally allocate limited resources to meet particular objectives. In economics, these resources could range from labor and capital to energy and time, while the objectives typically encompass cost minimization or profit maximization.

Linear programming is vital because it can resolve multiple conflicting objectives and constraints in economic planning and policy making. This is particularly evident in microeconomics, where firms seek to maximize their profits under different constraints such as budget, production capacities, and availability of raw materials. For instance, a company using linear programming may determine the optimal distribution of their resources across various production lines, aligning with their budget constraints to achieve maximum profitability.

Simultaneously, linear programming aids in the efficient distribution of goods and services in an economy. In the supply chain industry, it assists in defining the most economical routes for transportation and distribution of goods to minimize costs and increase efficiency. In terms of macroeconomics, policymakers use linear programming to guide important decisions, such as how to best allocate national resources to promote balanced economic growth and development.



Despite its myriad advantages, traditional linear programming techniques have proven inadequate in dealing with uncertainties and imprecise data, often encountered in economic contexts. However, the advent of modern solutions, like fuzzy linear programming and stochastic linear programming, have incorporated the capacity to handle uncertainties, significantly enhancing the utility of linear programming in economics.

Fuzzy linear programming, for instance, introduces the concepts of fuzzy sets and fuzzy numbers to tackle ambiguity and vagueness in the data. This is particularly useful in situations where decisions are to be made based on subjective, imprecise, or vague information, commonly found in human judgments or predictions.

Similarly, stochastic linear programming takes into account the uncertainty and variations of parameters in the model. Random variable coefficients are utilized within the constraints to reflect the real-world uncertainties. This method is ideal for risk management, as it enables economists to plan for multiple potential scenarios, safeguarding them against unforeseen circumstances.

In the age of digital transformation, the importance of linear programming in economics and other sectors continues to grow. The incorporation of artificial intelligence and machine learning algorithms has improved the efficiency and precision of linear programming methods. Utilizing these advancements, economists can better analyze complex economic systems, considering a multitude of aspects and driving value in the optimal usage of resources.

In conclusion, linear programming plays an integral role in economics. By providing a structured mechanism for making optimum decisions with limited resources, it allows businesses and policymakers alike to navigate complex economic environments more effectively. The introduction of modern solutions to handle uncertainties further strengthens the relevance and indispensability of linear programming in the ever-evolving field of economics. The future may herald even more advanced mechanisms, expanding the potential applications and capabilities of this versatile mathematical technique.

### **Conclusion**

In conclusion, linear programming plays an integral role in economics. By providing a structured mechanism for making optimum decisions with limited resources, it allows businesses and policymakers alike to navigate complex economic environments more effectively. The introduction of modern solutions to handle uncertainties further strengthens the relevance and indispensability of linear programming in the ever-evolving field of economics. The future may herald even more advanced mechanisms, expanding the potential applications and capabilities of this versatile mathematical technique.

Linear programming has proven to be an essential tool in economics, offering a systematic and quantifiable approach to decision-making. By enabling the optimal allocation of scarce resources, streamlining production management, and facilitating strategic financial planning, linear programming aids businesses in maximizing profitability and enhancing operational efficiency. Furthermore, at a broader scale, it provides policymakers with a precise framework to evaluate potential impacts of various economic strategies, thereby lending support to effective and efficient policy-making. As we embrace



increasingly complex economic environments, the role of linear programming in economics becomes not only inevitable but also indispensable. Its utility is poised to extend even further as we continue to refine, innovate, and integrate it with emergent technologies and methodologies. As such, linear programming represents a critical intersection of mathematical techniques and economic theory, and its significance cannot be underestimated in our quest for economic efficiency and growth.

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## THE APPLICATION OF DIVIDING THE SOCIAL NETWORK INTO COMMUNITIES TO THE ECONOMY

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**Annotation:** *This article delves deep into the concept of dividing social networks into distinct communities and its significant implications on the global economy. It discusses how this trend plays a pivotal role in personalized marketing, better consumer engagement, market research, and trend analysis. Furthermore, it explains how network segmentation can stimulate local economies, foster innovation, encourage diversity and inclusion, and aid in effective policy-making.*

**Keywords:** *Social Networks, Economic Growth, Network Segmentation, Personalized Marketing, Market Research, Consumer Engagement, Trend Analysis, Local Economy Stimulation, Collaborative Innovation, Diversity and Inclusion, Economic Policy.*

### **Introduction**

The advent of digital technology has revolutionized not just how we interact with each other, but also how we perceive and engage with the global economy. One significant aspect of this digital revolution is the emergence of social networks as important platforms for economic activity. By dividing these social networks into distinct communities, businesses and a growing body of economists are harnessing more precise trading opportunities, extending market research, enhancing customer relations, stimulating local economies, among others.

The transformative power of digital technology is far-reaching, significantly disrupting most aspects of our everyday lives, including our economic engagements. Today, social networks are no longer just platforms for building personal and professional connections; they have evolved into colossal economic ecosystems that facilitate vast and varied business activities. Central to maximizing the economic benefits of these platforms is the idea of dividing them into distinct communities. These communities, segmented based on shared interests, geographic locations, behaviors, or other unifying factors, offer businesses and economists significant potential for precise trading opportunities, higher efficiency in market research, improved customer relations, and a boost to local economies. This increasing shift towards social network segmentation reflects a fundamental change in marketing practices, economic analysis, and policymaking. This dividing of social networks into communities is more than just ‘target marketing’. It's an amplification of traditional market segmentation tactics, up-scaled, enhanced, and driven by the potential of digital technology and big data. This strategy is not just about reaching consumers more effectively; it's about understanding them better, engaging with them on a more personal level, and ultimately, creating more value for them and for the businesses that serve them. On a larger scale, the effective implementation of this division into communities has the





potential to promote innovation, foster diversity and inclusion, streamline resource allocation, thus helping to stimulate sustainable economic growth.

### **Dividing Social Network: Underpinning Concept**

The concept of dividing a social network into communities involves segmenting a larger social network base into more manageable and homogeneous groups based on shared interests, locations, behaviors, etc. This division enables businesses to tailor their products and services to suit specific community needs, thereby enhancing customer satisfaction and loyalty. Economically, this segmentation can drive market expansion, foster innovation, and promote sustainable economic growth.

Dividing social networks into communities essentially means segmentation, a strategic approach towards managing a larger, intricate, and variegated social network base. This segmentation divides vast networks into smaller, identifiable groups termed 'communities' based on specific shared traits that can range from geographic locations, shared interests, purchasing behaviors, demographic factors, and even personal beliefs or aspirations. This concept of dividing large social networks into communities is underpinned by the principle of homophily – "birds of a feather flock together". It implies that individuals with similar traits or interests are more likely to associate together, creating a perfect environment for engagement. This naturally formed grouping is what makes up a community in the context of social networks.

The division of social networks into communities creates interaction-dense groups where there's a high degree of activity among the members. It enables simplification of the dynamics of larger networks, as it's easier to understand and engage with a smaller group of individuals with relatively homogeneous traits. At a broader level, analysis of these communities can unravel patterns and trends that would have been difficult to discern in the larger, more diverse network. In the digital age, the power of these communities is further magnified. Social networking platforms have made it easy to create and gather in various communities based on common interests, demographics, or even a shared cause. The ability to identify, interact with, and analyze these communities is invaluable for both businesses and the individuals that form them.

As such, the concept of dividing social networks into communities is not just an optional strategy in the digital age, but a critical mechanism to understand and engage with audiences more effectively. This, in turn, has profound implications not only for the way businesses operate but also for diverse economic landscapes.

### **Applications to the Economy**

1. **Personalized Marketing and Increased Consumer Engagement:** By dividing social networks into communities, businesses can focus on creating targeted advertising strategies crafted for a specific audience defined by their shared interests and behaviors—a community. This approach facilitates more effective communication and interaction since products or services offered align with the community's needs, preferences, results, thereby stimulating purchase decisions, enhancing customer loyalty, and ultimately driving business growth.



2. **Market Research and Trend Analysis:** Businesses use segmented social communities to gather insightful market data. This data can reveal consumption trends, consumer behaviors, feedbacks, and more, which can inform business decisions and strategies. Economically, this contribution translates to better product development, efficient resource allocation, and higher returns on investment.

3. **Local Economy Stimulation:** Social network communities, especially location-based divisions, can stimulate local economies. Businesses, with the understanding of unique local preferences and needs, can create and sell products tailored to suit these needs. This scenario not only fosters local entrepreneurship but also ensures wealth stays within the community, thereby fueling local economic growth.

4. **Network Economies and Collaborative Innovation:** Dividing social networks into communities extends beyond consumer engagement and advertising. As a community, individuals can communicate, collaborate, and exchange ideas more effectively, fostering innovation. For the broader economy, this could potentially translate into greater technological advancements, improved productivity, and sound economic performance.

5. **Diversity and Inclusion:** Economically, community division can promote diversity and inclusion —underrepresented communities gain a platform to express their unique needs and preferences, businesses can seek to cater to these needs, leading to an economic landscape where all demographics can prosper.

6. **Policy Making:** From an economic policy perspective, insights from segmented social communities can aid policymakers to design targeted interventions that cater to specific community needs. This approach can, in turn, lead to a more inclusive and equitable economic system.

The division of social networks into communities plays a key role in the digital economy. The ability to group users by interests, geography, professional affiliation and other parameters allows a business to more effectively convey its message to the target audience[1,3]. This division allows you to create targeted advertising campaigns, which leads to increased conversion and improves the return on advertising costs. Segmentation also helps strengthen relationships between brands and consumers by allowing companies to offer a more personalized experience[4].

### **Conclusion**

Dividing social networks into communities has evidently made a significant imprint on the economic landscape. Its application has heralded a new dawn in personalized marketing, market research, and consumer engagement, and has a huge potential to foster an inclusive and diverse economic system. As we advance further into the digital age, it is this intertwining of social networks and economies that continues to redefine economic parameters, promising a future of boundless economic possibilities. Reflecting on these benefits, investing in social network segmentation is not just a viable move for businesses; it remains an absolute necessity.



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## KOLMATAJLANGAN YERLARDA BEDANI TUPROQ UNUMDORLIGIGA TA’SIRI

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**Аннотация.** Ушбу мақолада кольматажланган тупроқларда сидерат сифатида беда ўсимлигини экиш орқали унумдорликни бир неча баробарга ошириш, уни биологияси, экиш ва суғориш муддатлари келтирилган.

**Калит сўзлар:** тупроқ, унумдорлик, беда, сидерат, ўғит, озикланиш, ҳосилдорлик.

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**Аннотация.** В данной статье описано, как увеличить урожайность при посадке люцерны как сидерата на уплотненных почвах, ее биология, сроки посадки и полива.

**Ключевые слова:** почва, плодородие, люцерна, сидерат, удобрение, питание, урожайность.

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**Abstract.** This article presents several times the productivity of alfalfa as a siderate on compacted soils, its biology, planting and irrigation timings.

**Keywords:** soil, fertility, alfalfa, siderate, fertilizer, nutrition, productivity.

Kolmatajlangan tuproqlar unumdorligi boshqa tuproqlarga nisbatan yuqori, ozuqa moddalarga boy, kam sho‘rlangan yoki sho‘rlanmagan (sug‘oriladigan kolmatajlangan tuproqlarda sug‘orish suvining sho‘rlik darajasiga bog‘liq) bo‘lib, ekinlarni yaxshi o‘sishi uchun yaxshi sharoitlar mavjud. Bu tuproqlarga siderat sifatda beda ekilsa bu tuproqlarning unumdorligi yanada yuqori bo‘ladi va ekinlardan mo‘l hosil olinadi.

Bedaning vatani O‘rta yer dengizi mintaqasi hisoblanadi.

Almashlab ekish, tuproq unumdorligini oshirib borish, begona o‘t, kasallik va zararkunandalarga qarshi samarali kurashish, ekinlardan mo‘l hosil olishda beda ahamiyatli ekin hisoblanadi.

Beda ko‘p yillik o‘simlik. Beda urug‘ining unib chiqishi uchun harorat kamida +1+2° S, o‘rtacha +15+20° S, eng ko‘pi +25+30° S bo‘lishi kerak. Bedaning yosh maysalari bitta oddiy bargli davrida -5-6° S sovuqqa chidaydi. Yetuk beda o‘simligi qalin qor qatlami ostida 40° S gacha, qor qatlami bo‘lmaganda esa 15-20° S sovuqqa bardosh beradi [1-5].



Bedaning hosildorligi iqlimga va umumiy o'sish davrining uzunligiga qarab o'zgaradi. Birinchi yildan so'ng yaxshi hosil olish taxminan 25 - 30 kunlik yig'ib olish oralig'ida har bir o'rim uchun 2- 2,5 tonna / ga (10 - 15 foiz namlikdagi pichan) oralig'ida bo'ladi. Masalan, Saudiya Arabistoni, 310 kun davomida 12 ta o'rimda 28 tonna/ga pichan, Kaliforniya eksperimental sharoitida 200 kundan ortiq o'sish davrida 7 marta o'rimda 22 tonna/ga pichan oladi.

Ekin tuproq sho'rlanishiga o'rtacha sezgir hisoblanadi.

G'o'za va boshqa ekinlarni yetishtirishda beda tuproq unumdorligini tiklovchi asosiy ekindir. O'tkazilgan tajribalarning ma'lumotlari asosida sug'oriladigan kolmatajlangan maydonlarda ilg'or agrotexnikaviy tadbirlar tizimini qo'llab, bedadan yuqori va sifatli hosil olishga erishilishi mumkin.

Beda ko'p yillik o'simlik bo'lib, o'sishning ikkinchi yilida eng yuqori hosil beradi. Qishi yumshoq bo'lgan iqlim sharoitida beda 3-4 yil uzluksiz ekiladi, qishi sovuq bo'lgan kontinental iqlim sharoitida esa 6-9 yil, qishda esa uyqusiz davr o'stiriladi. Ekin qisqa muddatli yillik ekin sifatida ham o'stiriladi. Urug'larni ekishdan so'ng hosil taxminan 3 oy davom etadi [6-10]. O'simlik o'sish davridagi o'rtacha kunlik harorat 5° C dan yuqori bo'lgan keng iqlim sharoitida o'stiriladi. O'sish uchun optimal harorat taxminan 25 ° C ni tashkil qiladi va harorat 30 ° C dan yuqori va 10° C dan past bo'lganda o'sish keskin kamayadi. Issiq iqlim sharoitida nam sharoitga nisbatan quruq sharoitda ishlab chiqarish yuqori bo'ladi. Ekinning suvdan foydalanishi boshqa yem-xashak ekinlari, masalan, yem-xashak makkajo'xori bilan solishtirganda yuqori bo'ladi va iqtisodiy sharoit imkon bersa, beda yem-xashak ekini sifatida makkajo'xori bilan almashtiriladi. O'zbekistonning deyarli barcha viloyatlari uchun mos bo'lgan Toshkent-1, Toshkent-1728, Toshkent-2009, Toshkent-3192, Qoraqalpog'iston Respublikasi va Xorazm viloyatiga mahalliy Xiva, Xorazm-2, Qoraqalpoq-15 va mamlakatning lalmi yerlari uchun Aridnaya va Boygul navlari mamlakatimizning qishloq xo'jaligi maydonlariga ekish uchun tavsiya etilgan. Shu bilan birga Davlat reyestrda chet mamlakatlarning Viktoriya (Ispaniya), Geya, Dimitra, Lodi, Emiliana (Italiya) navlari kiritilgan [11-16].

Beda asosan 2 muddatda – erta bahorda: fevralning oxiri martning boshi va kuzda: avgustning oxiri va sentabrning boshida ekiladi. Bahorgi beda ekish uchun yer kuzda kamida 15-20 sm chuqurlikda yumshatiladi. Agar texnika kira olsa 30-40 sm chuqurlikda shudgor qilinadi. Yumshatish oldidan yerning holatiga qarab, 1 m<sup>2</sup> maydonga 5-10 kg go'ng, fosforli (superfosfat, suprafos, ammafos: 1 m<sup>2</sup> ga 100 g sof holda) hamda kaliyli (1 m<sup>2</sup> ga 50 g sof holda) o'g'it solish maqsadga muvofiq. Qor-yomg'ir suvlari bilan to'yingan yer fevralning oxiri-mart oyining boshlarida yengil chopiq qilinadi. Kesaklar maydalanib, mayin tuproq olinadi.

Ekish meyor: keng qatorlab, 60 sm kenglikda ekilganda 1 sotix ga 150–160 g, yoppasiga ekilganda – 200 g. Ekish chuqurligi 2–3 sm. Urug'ni bu meyordan chuqurroq ekish tavsiya etilmaydi. Chunki urug'ning unib chiqishi qiyin kechib, ko'chat siyrak bo'ladi.

Yoppasiga ekishda yer tekislanib, urug' sepiladi. Urug'ga qum aralashtirib bir tekisda sepiladi. Tomorqa maydonining uzunasiga va ko'ndalangiga qarab yurib urug'ni sochgan ma'qul. Shunda urug' tekis sepiladi.





Urug' sepilgach, tuproq xaskashlanadi. Xaskashlash ham oldin uzunasiga keyin ko'ndalangiga amalga oshiriladi. Ro'zg'orda bor bo'lgan taxta yoki yengil yog'ochlardan mola yasab, tuproq yengil molalanadi. Pushta kengligi 60 sm. dan katta bo'lmagani ma'qul. Aks holda, pushta o'rtasiga nam yetib borishi qiyinlashadi.

Beda ekilgan maydonga yaxshi chirigan go'ngni sepish yaxshi samara beradi [17-21]. Bu birinchidan, yer va unib chiqadigan nihollar uchun ozuqa bo'lsa, ikkinchidan, yomg'irdan keyin qatqaloq bo'lishining oldini oladi. Chirimagan go'ngni tomorqaga solish aslo mumkin emas. Chunki unda begona o't urug'i ko'p bo'lib, dalani o't bosishiga olib keladi.

Sug'orish bedadan yuqori hosil olishning eng muxim shartidir. Endigina unib chiqqan nixolning ildizi tuproqning yuza qatlamida rivojlanadi. Shu tufayli yetarli namlikni saqlash uchun dalalarni oz-oz norma bilan tez-tez sug'orib turish talab etiladi. Ildiz sistemasi chuqurlasha borgan sari sug'orish muddatlari va normasi ham o'zgarib boradi. Sug'orish muddatlari va normalarini belgilash, bedaning suvga bo'lgan ehtiyojining aniqlashda, qish-bahorda yog'in-sochinni, havoning haroratini, nisbiy namligini, tuproq va tuproq osti qatlamlarining fizikaviy xususiyatlarini, dalaning nishabligini, yer osti suvlarining joylanish chuqurligini, bedaning rivojlanish fazalarini, o'rib olish va hokazolarni e'tiborda tutish zarur. Ana shu omillardan kelib chiqib bedani birinchi bor sug'orishga o'simliklarning bo'yi 10-12 sm ga yetganda kirishiladi va birinchi yili ekilgan bedazorlarning dastlabki o'ringacha gektariga 600-1000<sup>3</sup> metr normada 2-3 marta sug'orish kerak. Keyingi o'rimlarda va ikki-uch yillik bedapoyalarda har o'rimida 2-3 martadan sug'oriladi. Bir yilda sug'oriladigan yerlarda bedani 4-5 marta o'rib olish va gektaridan 600-800 tsentener ko'k massa hosili yetishtirish mumkin [22-29].

Beda yer unumdorligini oshirish va chorva ozuqa bazasini yaratishda asosiy ekin hisoblanadi. Uch yil davomida bir gektar maydonda 600-900 kg sof azot to'playdi. Tuproq donadorligini tiklab, suv-fizik xossalarini yaxshilaydi. Erishi qiyin bo'lgan fosforli birikmalarni parchalab, ularni keyingi ekinlar o'zlashtirishi uchun tayyorlab beradi. Tuproqni turli kasallik tarqatuvchi infeksiya unsurlardan tozalaydi. Beda bilan boqilgan chorva mollarning mahsuldorligi, go'shti va sutining sifati oshadi.

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**THE USAGE OF CONVERSATIONAL IMPLICATURE IN AUDIO BOOK OF "A  
ROSE FOR EMILY" BY WILLIAM FAULKNER**

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**Abstract:** In the twentieth century, writers consciously began to use another technique: they began to saturate their narratives with references to famous classical myths or create their own on the move, thus setting "milestones for interpretation" designed to create guidelines for the reader. From these positions, we would like to consider the story "A Rose for Emily" by W. Faulkner. W.K. Faulkner received recognition initially in France in a narrow circle of writers and critics. However, American readers considered W. Faulkner's books unusual and complex, and in America he remained unknown for a long time.

**Key words:** conversational implicatures, mechanism, narrator, story, semantic, inner life.

Conversational implicatures are implied by the speaker in making an utterance; are part of the content of the utterance, but do not contribute to direct (or explicit) utterance content; and are not encoded by the linguistic meaning of what has been uttered. What are the 4 types of conversational implicature? There are four types of implicature; conventional implicature, conversational implicature, generalized conversational implicature and particularized conversational implicature. Entailments exist only with utterances that express propositions. Implicatures are inferences about the world that a hearer draws owing to assumptions about the presumed intentions of the speaker. Many implicatures arise from the presumption of conversational cooperativeness, described by Grice in the Maxims. Conversational implicature presents the possible explanation for the utterances. Also, it affects the semantics of a sentence. It should be employed in a proper environment. It reveals that the importance of implicature depends mainly on the consideration of different basic facts about language. The conversational features found in the sermons are, feedback, call-response, adjacency pairs, repair mechanism and opening and closing. A quantity implicature is a conversational implicature based on an addressee's assumption as to whether the speaker is observing or flouting the conversational maxim of quantity. If the speaker is assumed to be observing the maxim, then the addressee makes a standard implicature. Grice distinguished two main kinds of conversational implicature, generalized and particularized. Generalized conversational implicatures are ones that are usually carried by a certain word or phrase, while particularized conversational implicatures depend far more heavily on context. Conversational language, also referred to as "everyday language," "social communication," or natural language, is used with peers, adults, and family members. In pragmatics, a subdiscipline of linguistics, an implicature is something the speaker suggests or implies with an utterance, even though it





is not literally expressed. Implicatures can aid in communicating more efficiently than by explicitly saying everything we want to communicate. A conversational method is a method of facilitation that helps create more open and inclusive conversations among a group. It is designed to empower individuals and groups to take more ownership of the conversation, regardless of their role or position within an organization. conversational implicatures are sometimes semantically entailed by what we literally say. In such cases the implicature is neither contextually nor explicitly cancellable<sup>11</sup>.

"A Rose for Emily" by William Faulkner by is an inconspicuous story which mixes first-and third-individual portrayal, Gothic writing and authenticity, past recollections and present occasions, to disrupt us as perusers. The entire town gives off an impression of being the story's storyteller, a sort of group 'we' which talks together about - and against - Emily's odd way of behaving until we arrive at the chilling finale and Homer Barron's body is found. "A Rose for Emily" is a challenging book to read. Even after reading it multiple times, the narrative might be difficult to grasp. But there's no need to be concerned. Much of this blog post will be devoted simply describing the fundamental facts - what occurred and when it happened. The dissatisfaction we had while reading "A Rose for Emily" stems from two separate components of the novel. First, the story does not unfold in a chronological or sequential fashion. In other words, Faulkner constructs the story so that events occur out of order. (For example, the first half of the tale [pp. 730-731] opens with Emily's burial, then jumps back to when her taxes were submitted in 1894, and then jumps forward to when the Jefferson County Aldermen attempted to collect those taxes twenty years later.) Second, the story's perspective on us as readers is that of the town residents, who show to be quite untrustworthy. While Emily is the story's major character, we are not given any insight into her thinking. We only hear her speak twice, and she never expresses her feelings. The majority of the plot revolves on the town inhabitants guessing about Emily's whereabouts, and they are frequently proven to be incorrect! As a result, we must distinguish between rumor and reality in the tale<sup>12</sup>.

The plot opens with the death of Miss Emily Grierson, a hermit who lived alone with a black servant in a huge mansion in town. The narrator, a type of collective voice of the locals, informs us that everyone in town attended the burial, with many of the ladies eager to visit inside the woman's house, which had been closed for years. "A Rose for Emily" is a sophisticated novella that unsettles us as readers by blending first- and third-person narration, Gothic literature and reality, past memories and contemporary happenings. The entire community appears to be the story's narrator, a kind of collective 'we' that voices out about - and against - Emily's unusual behavior until the terrible conclusion, when Homer Barron's body is discovered. This *implies* that Emily remains away from us as readers, and we never learn about her inner life: we only see her through the eyes of the locals. This is obviously appropriate because Emily is an outsider in town, but it also adds a sense of

<sup>11</sup> William Faulkner // [Internet Broadway Database](#) (англ.) — 2000.

<sup>12</sup> Фолкнер Уильям // [Большая советская энциклопедия](#): [в 30 т.] / под ред. [А. М. Прохоров](#) — 3-е изд. — М.: [Советская энциклопедия](#), 1969.





mystery to the events described because so little is known about Emily's intentions and emotions.

By using the "we" narrator, Faulkner creates a sense of closeness between readers and his story. The narrator-as-the-town judges Miss Emily as a fallen monument, but simultaneously as a lady who is above reproach, who is too good for the common townspeople, and who holds herself aloof. There are several things in the narrative that William Faulkner utilized to illustrate and symbolise time and Emily Grierson's change. He utilized elements such as Emily's hair, home, and watch ticking to assist the reader modify Emily's picture and life. For example, *Dark Eyes Peer Through You*<sup>13</sup>.

Faulkner uses visual imagery to describe what Emily looks like throughout the story, through much of her life. At first, she's "a small, fat woman in black, with a thin gold chain descending to her waist and vanishing into her belt, leaning on an ebony cane with a tarnished gold head. Faulkner uses to the full and with great pleasure – the achronological narrative, the favorite "brainchild" of modernism. Rejecting the "tyranny of the plot", he forces the reader to perceive events as a kind of "puzzle", which the reader is forced to construct himself. Another advantage of indirect discourse is the fact that long before all the cards are revealed, the reader and the residents of Jefferson already roughly guess what happened, but the process of solving the puzzle helps to avoid the shock of realizing that "Madame Bovary of Yoknapatofsky County" is guilty of murder and necrophilia<sup>14</sup>. Despite the fact that the author ruthlessly breaks the chronology of events, he throws temporary pointers here and there so that the meticulous reader can, if desired, accurately reconstruct the sequence of events (*that was two years after her father's death, two days later, during the next few years, after another week*). The only "absolute" reference is a reference to 1894, when Colonel Sartoris, then mayor of Jefferson, exempted Emily from taxes.

Otherwise, all the events of the story have a "soft" time binding, since time in the universe called "Yoknapatofa" is special, and all events have meaning and significance only in relation to each other. Special the figure of the narrator also deserves attention: he is mysterious, like everything in the story. This is a collective storyteller, as he calls himself "we", and he embodies "the talk of the town" – Jefferson's public opinion, which alternately approves of Emily, then condemns her. The dramatic events of the story, even set out contrary to the chronology, would probably not be too interesting if the author had not called for the help of the entourage of the Gothic novel. For this purpose, Faulkner introduces Emily's mysterious house into the description, which no one has access to, and he creates the atmosphere of a "family skeleton in the closet" in the best possible way. Another mystery is contained in the title of the story. The word rose occurs in it twice, but not as a noun, but as a verb in the past tense. There is no other "rose" in the story. And only after making some cognitive effort, the reader guesses that the story about Emily is a rose, it is a tribute of the writer to his crazy and majestic heroine. W. Faulkner wrote: "the title of the story is allegorical; before us is the tragedy of a woman, an irreparable tragedy, the

<sup>13</sup> [Bibliothèque nationale de France Autorités BnF](#) (фр.): платформа открытых данных — 2011.

<sup>14</sup> [Faulkner, William](#). Meaning of Faulkner, William by Lexico (англ.). Дата обращения: 24 мая 2020. [Архивировано](#) 24 сентября 2021 года.



consequences of which cannot be changed; but I feel sorry for this woman, and the title of the story *I kind of I greet her, just as one salutes with one's hand*; women are presented with a rose on such occasions...<sup>15</sup>.

The goal of William Faulkner's "A Rose for Emily" is to address how the Old South impacted the New South, making it impossible for the South to completely shed its racial past. While the town of Jefferson is modernizing, Emily represents the virtues of the Old South<sup>16</sup>.

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<sup>15</sup> [The Best Southern Novels of All Time](#), [Архивировано](#) 31 октября 2010 года. Oxford American, August 27, 2009, accessed August 25, 2010. (англ.)

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## STRESS: ITS ROLE IN RECEPTIVE AND PRODUCTIVE LANGUAGE SKILLS

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**Annotation:** *This work's main hypothesis is that there are two aspects of the same phenomenon that are indicated by the psycholinguistic data on prosodic structure perception in language comprehension and prosodic structure determination in language creation. In other words, when we consider both the perceptual and production evidence, we are able to construct a mental image of how prosody functions in language and how language usage conveys this information. This article will focus only on the phenomena: stress, rather than attempting to address every facet of prosodic structure and all pertinent information about the production and perception of each sort of prosodic variation. While accent and stress both refer to a syllable's relative prominence in relation to other syllables, stress is specifically defined here as a feature of words and accent of sentences (or utterances).*

**Keywords:** *Language understanding and language production, prosody in language, stress, accent, syllable, word and utterance.*

### INTRODUCTION

Word stress patterns are a fundamental characteristic of the mental lexicon's phonological representation of words; they are not formed by rule. Stress patterns are not allocated to each word using general rules, but can be discovered together with the other parts of the word's pronunciation when it is searched up in the mental lexicon.

Slips of the tongue in spontaneous speech give evidence of a similar image. Fay and Cuder (1977), for example, claim that semantically unrelated word substitution mistakes (e.g., confession for convention) occur when a near neighbor of the intended word in the mental lexicon is mistakenly picked instead.

A second type of speech error that points in the same way is the misapplication of emphasis itself, such as saying superfluous for superfluous. Such mistakes are not rare, and they demonstrate a lack of care. Consistent pattern: the stress is placed incorrectly on a syllable that is stressed in a related word (e.g. superfluity).

As a result, one would assume that identifying lexical stress patterns would play a significant role in word recognition during language comprehension. And it certainly does. For example, when words are misheard the stress pattern and, in most cases, the character of the stressed syllable impact what listeners believe they hear (see, for example, Garnes & Bond, 1975). However, the stressed syllable information has been utilized to rebuild a message in which the number of syllables and stress pattern are the same as in the original, but very little else has been maintained. Only semantic incongruity (of the perceived message with the context, or of the interlocutor's reaction based on an inaccurate perception) exposes conversation participants to the fact that an ear slip has happened.

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION



So what happens if the information on stress patterns is inaccurate? Unsurprisingly, this frequently leads to a misinterpretation. According to Lagerquist (1980), puns that include a shift in tension are ineffective. According to Cutler (1980), a hearer who heard the term perfectionist emphasized on the first syllable and lowered the second syllable saw it as a perfect shnist and only realized the mistake when shnist could have no significance. Bansal (1966) observed that listeners tended to interpret what they heard to correspond to the stress pattern, often at odds with the segmental information, when they were exposed to English spoken by Indian speakers, who frequently applied word stress in an unconventional way. words with stress on the second syllable were uttered with initial stress, hearers perceived prefer as fearful, correct as carried, and about as come out.

An experimental study on the significance of stress pattern in word identification was carried out by Robinson (1977). Lists of two-syllable nonsensical sequences with either start or final emphasis were shown to the subjects. They were subsequently given two-syllable items in a false recognition test that had the same syllables they had previously heard, but never in the same combinations. If the syllable stress levels were the same as they had been in the original presentation, subjects tended to accept these things (erroneously). Similar to this, stress pattern similarity was found to have interference effects on free recall of both nonsensical objects and brief utterances; in other words, stress pattern identity can lead to incorrect recognition, frequently in defiance of segmental evidence.

Of course, one may argue that the phenomena of vowel reduction in unstressed syllables casts doubt on the interpretation of a large portion of the data listed above. Since variations in stress pattern typically result in variations in vowel quality, the apparent perceptual consequences of lexical stress may really only be felt indirectly through their segmental side effects. Nevertheless, a recent study by Cutler and Clifton (1983) shows that lexical stress information alone may be proven to contribute to word identification when vowel quality is regulated. The experiment was motivated by a prior study by Ganong (1980), who found that the typical stop consonant identification function for synthetic stimuli varying in voice onset time (VOT) could be affected by lexical factors. If, for example, the same [t]-[d] continuum is prefaced to the syllables [ik] and [ip], in one case the [t] version forms a word (teak) while the [d] version does not, while in the other case the [d] version is a word (deep) whereas the [t] version is not. Using many such pairs, Ganong found that subjects characteristically shifted the crossover point of their identification function towards the short-lag end on the VOT continuum (i. e. reported more voiceless than voiced stops) when the voiceless stop made a word while the voiced stop did not, and shifted it towards the long-lag end (i. e. reported more voiced than voiceless stops) when the voiced stop made a word but the voiceless stop made a nonword.

### CONCLUSION

Hence, it becomes clear that prosodic production and perception play complementary roles that grow rather slowly. However, prosody has a reciprocal function in both perception and production after adult language competency has been reached—two sides of the same coin. Lexical stress patterns are therefore a part of the information about each word that is kept in the mental lexicon and retrieved when the word is looked up when a



sentence is uttered. Word stress patterns are not randomly allocated by rules; rather, they are a part of the lexical identity of words. Similar to word identification, stress pattern recognition is a crucial step in the process of interpreting a phrase since it helps with word retrieval from the mental lexicon.

Contrarily, sentence accent conveys the information structure of a sentence; when a sentence is formed, the speaker designates emphasis to the portions of the phrase that he believes to be more and less significant. When hearing a sentence, a listener finds it crucial to locate the accent and makes use of all available cues to aid him in his search. The reason accents are so highly sought after seems to be because they express focus; as a result, the perception of accent is just as closely linked to the sentence's information structure as is the production of accents.

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## DON MAXSULOTLARI SIFAT KO'RSATKICHLARIGA SOVUQ KONDITSIONERLASH TIZIMINI SAMARADORLIGINI TAHLIL QILISH.

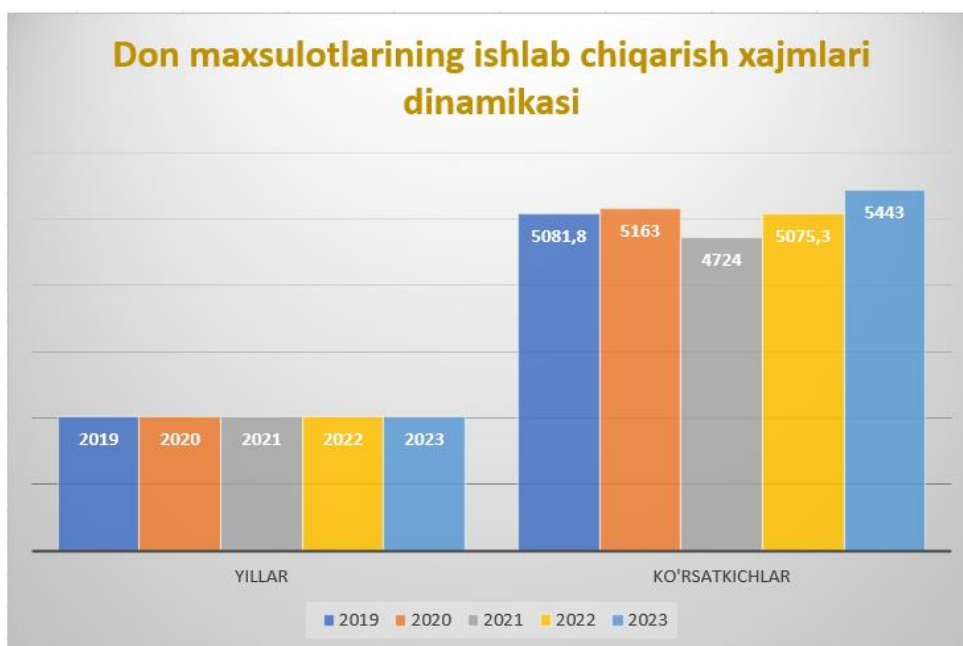
Akramova Gulhayo Abidovna

*Andijon mashinasozlik instituti tayanch doktoranti.*

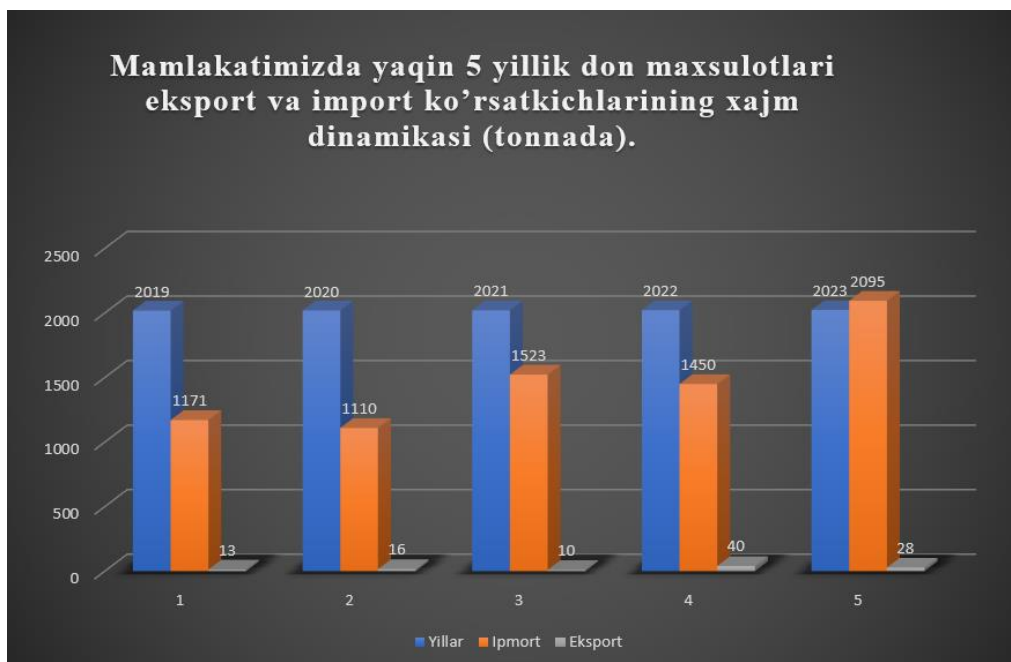
### Kirish

O'zbek xalqi va boshqa O'rta Osiyo xalqlarining birinchi darajali oziq ovqat mahsuloti bu shubhasiz nondir. Shu sababli ekin maydonlarimizning katta qismiga bug'doy yetishtiriladi. Mamlakatimizda qishloq ho'jaligi va agrosanoatning rivojlanish, sifatli maxsulotlar ishlab chiqarish, eksport va import tarmoqlarini izchil rivojlantirish va aholiga sifatli maxsulotlar yetkazib berish maqsadida O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining va Vazirlar maxkamasining qishloq ho'jaligi korxonalarini zamonaviy texnologiyalar bilan ta'minlash to'g'risida bor qator qaror va farmoyishlar ishlab chiqilgan. Jumladan O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar mahkamasining qarori “Don va donni qayta ishlash mahsulotlari hisobini yuritish tizimini takomillashtirishga, ularning saqlanishi ustidan nazoratni kuchaytirish”ga doir qo'shimcha chora-tadbirlar to'g'risida [1], O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining Respublikada ishlab chiqarishni rivojlantirish va sanoat kooperatsiyasini kengaytirishning samarali tizimini yaratish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida qarori [2], O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar mahkamasining “O'zbekiston Respublikasi agrosanoat majmui va qishloq xo'jaligida raqamlashtirish tizimini rivojlantirish” chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida qarori [3], O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining “Raqamli iqtisodiyot va elektron hukumatni keng joriy etish chora-tadbirlari” to'g'risida qarorlari shular jumlasiga kiradi.

Mamlakatimizda don va don mahsulotlariga bo'lgan extiyoj katta. Bu esa korxonalarining zimmasiga katta ma'suliyat yuklaydi. Ilm fan va texnologiyalarning korxonalariga tadbiq qilinishi ko'plab muvoffaqiyatlarga sabab bo'lmoqda. Shular jumlasidan quyidagi grafiklarni keltirishimiz mumkin.



1-rasm.Mamlakatimizda yaqin 5 yillik don maxsulotlari ishlab chiqarishining xajm dinamikasi (tonnada).



2-rasm.Mamlakatimizda yaqin 5 yillik don maxsulotlari eksport va import ko'rsatkichlarining xajm dinamikasi (tonnada).

Bundan ko'rinib turibdiki don sanoati yildan yilga rivojlanib bormoqda. Ammo korxonaning ishlab chiqarish tizimidagi bir qancha kamchiliklarga ham to'xtalib o'tamiz.

Ushbu maqolada joriy etilgan sobiq tizimda don maxsulotlariga ishlov berish jumladan don boshloqlarini yanchishga qadar bo'lgan jarayonlaridagi kamchiliklarni keltirib o'tamiz va bartaraf etish yo'llarini muhokama qilamiz.

Un ishlab chiqarish sanoati xodimlari oldida turgan asosiy vazifa tayyor mahsulot ishlab chiqarish va sifatini oshirishdir. Ushbu muammoni hal qilish donni maydalashdan oldin namlash va tozalash jarayonlarini boshqarishning avtomatlashtirilgan tizimidan foydalanmasdan mumkin emas.[4]

Sovuq konditsioner gidrotermik ishlov berish — bu don xususiyatlarini yo'naltirilgan ravishda o'zgartirish uchun namlik va issiqlik bilan ishlov berishning eng oson usuli hisoblanadi, murakkab qurilmalarni talab qilmaydi. Bug'doyni navli maydalash uchun sovuq konditsionerlik sxemalari donni kir yuvish mashinasida qayta ishlashni ta'minlaydi.

Donni sovuq konditsionerlash samaradorligi ko'p jihatdan don massasining o'rtacha namligiga emas, balki bu don massasini tashkil etuvchi alohida donalarning namlanishining bir xilligiga bog'liq. Namlikning ko'proq namlangan donalardan kamroq namlanganlarga ko'chishi faqat donni uzoq vaqt qaynatish jarayonida amalga oshiriladi.[5]

Maqola mavzusi asosan don maxsulotlarining sifat ko'rsatkichlari ustida tahlillar olib boriladi. Tadqiqot obyekti sifatida Asaka Don AJ korxonasi misolida ish olib boriladi.

Texnologik texnologiyalarni optimallashtirish, donning xususiyatlari uning gidrotermik usuli bilan qayta ishlash. Donni konditsionerlash un, don va aralash ozuqa ishlab chiqarish texnologiyalarida qo'llaniladi. Texnologik yaxshilanishlar, donning xususiyatlariga ishlov berish parametrlarini tartibga solish orqali erishiladi (masalan,,



temp-ry, bosim, namlik, chiqish davomiyligi. texnolog. operatsiyalar). 20-asr ilmiy va maxsus jurnalida " Donni konditsionerlash " atamasi "donni gidrotermik qayta ishlash" atamasi bilan almashtiriladi.

Donni gidrotermik qayta ishlash karabug'doy, jo'xori, arpa, bug'doydan don ishlab chiqarishda ishlatiladi. Bunday holda, jarayon sezilarli darajada murakkablashadi (un olish uchun donni gidrotermik qayta ishlash bilan taqqoslaganda). Natijada, donni qoplaydigan plyonkalarining kuchini sezilarli darajada pasayishiga va yadroning qattiqlashishiga erishiladi, bu esa yuqori sifatli donlarning hosildorligini oshiradi. Donni donlarga qayta ishlashda qo'shimcha ravishda maxsus ishlab chiqilgan donni gidrotermik qayta ishlash texnologiyasidan foydalaniladi.

Donni gidrotermik qayta ishlash nafaqat texnologiyani o'zgartirishga imkon beradi, donning sifati, shuningdek tayyor mahsulotning iste'mol xususiyatlari, masalan, donni gidrotermik qayta ishlashning optimal parametrlarini tanlab, unning pishirish xususiyatlarini yaxshilash mumkin.[6]

Un ishlab chiqarishda konditsionerning ikki turi qo'llaniladi:

- Sovuq va yuqori tezlikda.
- Konditsionerning asosiy parametrlari:
- Namlik, damlama davomiyligi, harorat, bosim.

Parametrlarning o'ziga xos kombinatsiyasi ya'ni gidrotermik ishlov berish — bu don xususiyatlarini yo'naltirilgan ravishda o'zgartirish uchun namlik va issiqlik bilan ishlov berishning eng oson usuli, parametrlarning qiymat turi.

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## ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES IN KARAKALPAKSTAN

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**Abstract:** *This article explains the causes and solution of air pollution, which is one of the most urgent problems today. Beyond that, we can read the development of ecology and how we react to it and its consequences. We can knowledge that the Aral Sea is drying and how we can lend a hand to our nature.*

**Key words:** *air pollution, environment, dumping garbage, atmosphere.*

In contemporary world, the things that we face in our everyday life are air pollution and environmental issues. These are one of the main and a significant problem in over the world. In every part of the world, great attention is paid to the prevention of such changes. Although air pollution results from various factors, the primarily responsible for it is none other than human activity.

The development of technology is one of the main cause of air pollution such as burning of fossil fuels. Greenhouses gases, toxic gases emitted from factory and from earth are the vital factor in the distraction of ecology. [ 3;15]

It is undeniable that nowadays every family has two or more cars. It means that at least two people drive a car in one family. The exhaust fumes released from the transportations are enter the air and supply the air with toxics. As a result of dumping garbage and planting it in the open air, dumping rubbishes into rivers they cause environmental pollution. Pollutants of major public health concern include particulate matter, carbon monoxide, ozone, nitrogen dioxide and sulfate dioxide.

Now, turn to the impact of such devastation to the human`s health. Air pollution consists of chemical or particles in the air that can be harm the health of humans, animals, and plants. Allergy, Bronchitis, Brain attack, different Contagious diseases, Diabetes, Food poisoning, and gout diseases are common in our country.

Air pollution always affects on nature. Perennial trees do not live more than two years, early drying of plants and these causes great damage to farmers so It impacts to their income. The day by day reduction of forestry also has an affect on ecology. [ 2;19]

Today every country is conducting research on these problems. Every individual has a role to play in solving such problems. It is not only the responsibility of the government. The government is developing many beneficial laws in these regards. For instance, if you throw rubbish into rivers or flown water, you will be fined in the specified amount.

Apart from these, due to the large number of vehicles, a limited amount of oil system is being developed and implemented for each cars. This does not mean that transports can emit gas without stopping, it stops when the oil is finished, and at the same time, the emission of toxic gas stop for a while. Besides such, we should increase cycling and walking. It is said that we go first step to the healthy life. On the other hand, the use of





transport will be greatly reduced. For this, we need to build pedestrian paths, bicycles paths and underground paths. This is a concern for all parties.

What are solutions to pollution? Reduce the number of trips you take in your car. Reduce or eliminate fireplace and wood stove use. Avoid burning leaves, trash, and other materials. Avoid using gas – powered lawn and garden equipment. Every household must bury the garbage in the special places and compost it. If we dig up rubbishes and make it rot, our land will be fertile. If we send non – decomposable waste, such as plastics to recycling centers, they will be processed to produce things necessary for life.

Emissions of pollutants into the air can result in changes to climate. These pollutants, including greenhouse gases, are often referred to as climate forces. Ozone in the atmosphere warms, the climate, while different components of PM can have either warming or cooling effects on the climate. [ 1, 26]

Every person must contribute to the improvement of ecology. Each family or every worker must plant at least one seeding in spring and in autumn in the place where they live or work. If 70% of the planted branches rot, how much oxygen will they give us after three years.

Regarding to the Republic of Karakalpakstan , nowadays the ecology is getting worse from day to day. In addition, Global warning also impact to our life. The drying up the Aral Sea is a main issue. All our land is covering with salt which is impact to our health. Several scientists reach this problem. It is not only the government that is responsible for saving the Aral Sea from this disaster, also every person should give a lift to it. The government is conducting various policies. In terms of crop irrigation, drip irrigation was discovered.

On the one hand, this policy presents wastage of water and on the other hand , it ensures the production of crops in greenhouses. If we economize water in this way, we will throw the ashes to Aral Sea.

In rural areas, an irrigation system was also established to only moisten the crops. In urban areas , every household is reminded to use water sparingly in TV commercial and online advertisements.

We believe that if everyone uses the water saving system , we will save a certain amount of water in the Aral Sea. Every individual should be conscientiously friendly to nature.

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## DETERMINING THE PHYSICAL FITNESS OF YOUNG KICKBOXERS IN THE HARMONY OF MODERN EDUCATION AND ORIENTAL EDUCATION

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**Annotation.** *In this article, using the tools and methods that are widely used in modern educational processes, by organizing the training processes of young kickboxers who are regularly training with the kickboxing type of sport, determining the indicators of physical fitness, their errors and It consists in developing the necessary instructions and recommendations for eliminating shortcomings and reflecting the harmonization of oriental education. The fact that the sport of kickboxing is spreading widely serves as the main impetus for the further development and prosperity of this sport. The lack of scientific research conducted in this regard in our country indicates that the physical capabilities of young kickboxers should be studied in a wide range. One of the main factors for all the achievements in the field of sports is the fact that highly qualified coaches organize training processes for young athletes in the prescribed manner and correctly distribute loads. In this article, the indicators of physical fitness of young kickboxers using modern educational processes are highlighted.*

**Key words:** *Physical fitness, physical indicators, physical qualities, strength, quickness, young kickboxers, modern education, oriental culture.*

**Introduction:** As we all know, kickboxing is one of the most delicate sports in the development stage. The search for the most effective ways to improve sports skills in kickboxing is consistently carried out in all areas that determine the training process. In addition to recognizing the importance of research on the analysis of training techniques and methods in the sport of kickboxing, it should also be noted that, like other components of the training activity, technical training, special physical training, and targeted improvement of the sport helps to realize the prospects of the skill.

It is no wonder that scientists with a number of scientific potentials have conducted their research on the effective organization of training processes of young kickboxers. During training in this sport, certain movement qualities are developed, insufficient physical training leads to a violation of the technical structures of movement activity. At the same time, the difficulty of the tasks faced by the athlete and the coach in order to master a large volume of complex and extremely complex exercises often leads to the fact that the management of physical training is relegated to secondary tasks. This raises another issue regarding the active maintenance of physical fitness that underlies increases in exercise endurance. All this makes the measurement, regulation and management of physical fitness one of the first research tasks in the sport of kickboxing. In addition, it is appropriate to organize the training processes of young kickboxers using the modern education system and educate young kickboxers in harmony with the oriental culture.



**The purpose of the research:** prospective improvement of physical training processes of young kickboxers using modern educational methods.

**Research task:** organization of training of young kickboxers in harmony of oriental culture and modern education and improvement of physical fitness indicators of athletes.

**Organization of research.** Literature analysis, theoretical analysis, study of preparatory processes, application of effective priorities.

**Research Discussion:** As in all sports, in kickboxing, when evaluating the effectiveness of physical training equipment, it is appropriate to proceed from the characteristics that determine the qualitative and quantitative impact of specially directed loads on one or another movement qualities and functional capabilities of the athlete's body. The degree of compliance with the requirements of the competition activity is understood under the specificity of the training effect, as well as movement activities in the order of operation of the motor apparatus, as well as in the power supply mechanisms. The main fundamental part of prospective planning is inextricably linked with the organization of training processes in unusual ways.

The peculiarity of the stimulating effects is inextricably linked with the development of fatigue and adaptation, and the physiological and metabolic processes occurring in the body are manifested. In practice, on the basis of such criteria, special physical and general physical training loads are distinguished. The content of general physical training, as a rule, is determined for the purposes of general development of young kickboxers, and it is true that it is not of great importance in the training of highly qualified athletes from this point of view.

Different levels of fatigue are observed in athletes depending on the amount of physical load and performance. For example, incorrect actions during physical exercise cause a violation of movement coordination and an excessive expenditure of energy by the body. In this regard, it is necessary to pay serious attention to the issue of fatigue and recovery when performing large and long-term physical loads during the training of qualified athletes.

These requirements for specific physical training loads during training are based on the amplitude and direction of movements with emphasis on the components of the amplitude of working movements, the maximum force and the time of its manifestation, the order of the muscles. It is expressed in the principle of dynamic compatibility, which implies that it is similar to exercises. As for the modern training of young kickboxers, this principle is the main one. In addition, it is necessary that the description of the parameters of training tools should be similar in terms of harmony and sequence. Unlike other sports, where special physical training is based on special working abilities, for kickboxing, the combined effect of loads on the level of physical and technical training of the athlete is the most important characteristic of loads. In order to increase the possibilities of effective training and sports skills of such means of special physical training, it is necessary not only to model competition conditions, but also to increase them in terms of the maximum strength value, the time of its development and the strength of metabolic processes.



During training, excessive physical training leads to mental changes in higher nervous activity, decreased movement activity and various diseases, and this affects the health of the athlete.

One of the indicators of the comprehensive assessment of the physical condition of athletes is physical performance. It is also an indicator of fatigue and physical fitness of athletes.

Even with a small physical load, the athlete's work capacity decreases and a mild form of fatigue is observed. A sharp decrease in work capacity and strength in long-term high-volume physical loads is evident in extreme fatigue.

In kickboxing, the specific aspect of physical training is incomparably more important than in other sports and forms the main content of specific physical training loads. At the same time, the requirements for the content of physical training specific to kickboxing are imposed on the age characteristics of maturity and the development of the movement apparatus. The content of physical training specific to the sport of kickboxing is inextricably linked to these factors and helps to create a functional foundation for realizing the development potential of young athletes and specifically improving movement skills. As sports skills are formed, the role of general physical training loads to activate recovery processes increases. In kickboxing, this is important due to the fact that the number of training aids is not large, and training loads consisting mainly of competition exercises or their elements have a certain monotony. However, these studies have not progressed as much as they should, because many years of training can lead to a decrease in effectiveness.

A large number of studies have shown that in the complex form of training structure, that is, within the framework of training classes or microcycles and in longer stages of training, when various training tasks are solved in parallel and physical training tools with different priorities are used. Harmonious and all-round development of the athlete can be achieved only when used. In such cases, there is also information that the development of one motor skill helps the development of others. At the same time, the versatility of physical training loads significantly improves strength, speed, endurance, general coordination of movements compared to the content of unidirectional loads.

**Results of the study: Phase I:** At the beginning of the experiment, control (NG, n=12) and experimental (TG, n=12) groups of young kickboxers were formed. In NG, training was conducted according to the traditional, i.e., curriculum, and in TG, instead of certain tools in the curriculum, the main focus was on general physical training selected based on the analysis of scientific and methodical literature materials. 1st exercise aimed at developing performance - 30-meter run (s.), 2nd exercise - mass 500 g. the distance of throwing a filler ball (m.), 3 - exercise-3x10 m. shuttle running for a distance (s.), 4th exercise - bending the arms while resting on the floor and typing (times), 5th exercise - running through the chips, 6th exercise - pulling on the horizontal bar (times), 7th exercise - standing long jump (cm), 8th exercise - the number of bench presses (repeated), and 9th exercise - the number of bench jumps.



After half a year of training, the results of the tests characterizing the general physical fitness indicators conducted at the beginning of the experiment in the test children of NG and TG were recorded.

**Figure 1.**

At the beginning of the experiment and after half a year, the results obtained in the experimental children of NG and TG, data on their statistical characteristics are presented in the table.

№	Group	At the beginning of the experiment			At the end of the experiment			Absolute growth	Relative growth, %
		$\bar{X}$	$\sigma$	V, %	$\bar{X}$	$\sigma$	V, %		
1	NG	7,25	1,24	17,05	6,54	1,16	14,71	0,33	4,53
	TG	7,54	1,26	16,89	6,01	1,09	15,15	0,69	9,25
2	NG	8,04	1,62	18,05	9,85	1,71	12,91	0,51	5,66
	TG	8,97	1,66	18,78	9,99	1,72	15,57	1,02	11,53
3	NG	7,83	1,59	17,42	8,21	1,42	18,09	0,52	5,86
	TG	9,84	1,66	17,84	8,95	1,39	16,27	1,09	11,43
4	NG	24,92	0,69	25,29	44,45	0,65	35,94	0,23	5,59
	TG	35,38	0,65	27,75	54,91	0,73	34,90	0,52	11,77
5	NG	3,66	0,55	16,45	3,31	0,54	19,27	0,16	5,05
	TG	3,94	0,52	16,76	3,32	0,55	16,22	0,35	11,31
6	NG	3,32	0,32	15,54	2,44	0,37	17,10	0,13	5,61
	TG	4,49	0,5	16,04	2,75	0,43	18,41	0,3	12,25
7	NG	138,94	22,66	17,41	140,66	23,24	14,02	7,62	5,99
	TG	146,27	22,99	17,70	151,23	23,83	18,83	15,36	12,46
8	NG	10,44	1,56	15,31	10,97	1,62	17,18	0,53	5,26
	TG	11,72	1,95	15,93	10,33	1,65	16,24	1,11	11,92
9	NG	8,93	1,64	16,46	8,69	1,39	14,11	0,5	6,14
	TG	7,54	1,91	16,97	8,74	1,42	15,23	1,01	13,15

The analysis of the intermediate (semi-annual) results of the pedagogical experiment on increasing the level of general physical fitness of young kickboxers made it possible to observe the following picture: the average arithmetic value of NG children according to the studied tests, the greatest relative increase during the experiment was 13.15 %, and the youngest is 4.53%, and in the results of TG children, the corresponding indicators are 11.92% and 6.14%.

According to the analysis of the obtained results, the kickboxers of the control group ran 7.25 seconds during a 30 m short distance run. was 7.54 in athletes of the experimental group. At the end of the experiment, when this control test was repeated, it was 6.54 seconds in the control group and 6.01 seconds in the experimental group.

Our next control test is to throw a stuffed ball weighing 500 g. According to the results of this control test, 8.04 meters were recorded in the athletes of the control group, and 8.97 meters in the athletes of the experimental group. By the end of the year, it was





found that these results were equal to 12.91 m in the control group and 15.57 m in the experimental group.

These control tests are taken from modern training programs, and in this process, psychological indicators have their place among the physical fitness of young kickboxers. It is also possible that mental stress has a negative effect on the psychological preparation of athletes.

Mental stress is characteristic of any activity, it occurs both during training and during competitions. But according to its direction and content, mental stress differs from each other. The stress that occurs during training is mainly related to the process of activity and the need to carry out an ever-increasing physical load. In the extreme conditions typical of competitions, it is additionally accompanied by the mental stress caused by the goal of achieving the specified results. Conditionally, the tension that occurs during training is called procedural tension, and the tension in competitions is called result tension. Usually they appear not only during the activity, but also before it starts. The difference between them in this regard is that process-specific strains appear immediately before training, and result-related strains can appear long before competitions.

In order for young kickboxers to get out of such a situation, they need to train in a healthy environment. Such conditions ensure emotional stability of young athletes.

Emotional instability is manifested in the form of a violation of optimal emotional arousal in the athlete, mainly by a change in the direction of hyperexcitability. Athletes in such a condition experience more significant changes in their ability to work than in the first stage, the instability of mood is also more pronounced, and sometimes it appears in an individual way that is completely different from others. For an athlete in such a condition, even the simplest life contradictions cause extreme excitement, allowing him to behave rudely and inappropriately, get nervous, and waste his energy without any reason.

In order to determine the indicators of physical quality of young kickboxers, a long jump control test was conducted. According to the determined results, the parameters recorded in the athletes of the control group were 138.94 cm. In the experimental group, the values of 146.27 cm were recorded. By the end of the year, these results were equal to 140.66 cm in the control group, and 151.23 cm in the experimental group. The final conclusion of such indicators is that in our research practice, the levels of physical activity of a number of athletes were determined.

Physical fitness indicators of young kickboxers were determined through a series of control tests.

The next research practice carried out by us is aimed at improving the agility of young kickboxers:

**Stage 2:** The concept of the quality of speed in kickboxing: The athlete's general and special speed are distinguished. General agility is the ability to show speed in various activities, for example, sprinting, sports games.

General agility is manifested in the rapid initiation of movement, the speed of the athlete's non-special movements, the rapid implementation of single and frequent movements, the ability to switch from one movement to another in an instant.



The special speed of a kickboxer is manifested in the latency time of the reaction, the time of execution of one blow, the maximum speed of execution of a series of blows, the speed of sliding movements. A kickboxer faces a complex manifestation of these forms of speed in training conditions (single and series of blows, speed of shifts, speed of transition to defense).

E. N. Zakharov described the forms of manifestation of the quality of speed to his subordinates:

Simple and complex reaction rates

One movement speed

Complex speed of change

Frequency of actions

At the same time, I.V. Erkomayshvili divided the forms of manifestation of the quality of speed into three:

Speed of movement reaction

One movement speed

Frequency of movements (number of movements per unit of time)

The above opinions, in our opinion, are similar in meaning, therefore, when studying this issue, it is necessary to follow the opinion of scientists.

There is no training transfer between the kickboxer's mentioned speed patterns. Training aimed at improving speed capabilities in one form of movement has little effect on the speed of execution of movements related to other forms. For example, increasing the speed of a single punch is almost not reflected in the speed of the maximally frequent series of punches, reaction time and speed of the kickboxer's movement. The conditions of the competitive battle require the opponents to show the speed qualities of all the mentioned forms at the same time to the maximum extent. A kickboxer who can throw single and series of blows at high speed, has good reactions, but has not learned to move quickly enough, can be helpless in a fight. Such a kickboxer, while executing his attack, slowly enters the fighting distance, thereby revealing to the opponent that he is starting to move.

Based on the development of the quickness of a kickboxer using the analytical method, separate forms of quickness: quickness of single blows, quickness of series of blows, speed of movement, defensive reaction time, etc. - selective and targeted improvement. The overall method is aimed at comprehensively improving the quickness of the kickboxer in the performance of complex technical movements in the conditions of direct confrontation with the opponent.

By the end of pre-competition training, both unilateral and comprehensive changes in the level of special speed qualities are observed in qualified kickboxers. Usually, in inexperienced athletes who are interested in one-sided improvement of only one form of speed, the level of speed indicators changes in all directions: the same indicators improve, others remain unchanged, and in some cases, the third even worsens. For example, if a kickboxer spends most of his training time on improving the speed of single and series kicks and spends less time on improving other forms of speed (reaction time and speed of



movement), usually the athlete's attack speed will improve, reaction time and speed of movement will improve. and it remains the same or even worsens.

In more experienced kickboxers with high athletic performance and equal emphasis on all forms of speed, at the end of training, there is usually a unilateral improvement in each form.

Practice shows that the effectiveness of offensive and defensive actions is primarily related to the high development of all forms of special speed qualities of a kickboxer.

In the practice of kickboxing, different time is devoted to the development of quickness of attack and defense movements. All available projectiles (bags, punches, punchballs, pillows hanging on the wall, etc.) are designed to improve the speed of the strike, but there are no projectiles and trainers aimed at training defensive movements, as well as sliding speed. Therefore, the main forms of agility develop inconsistently.

The existing practice in the distribution of training time complicates the process of training all forms of special quickness due to the fact that the time for striking in the middle distance is less than the time for transitioning to defense. That is why the circular method, which is widely used in sports practice, is effective for training the quickness of a kickboxer.

The rotational training method is based on following a number of organizational and methodological rules. After performing group or individual warm-up exercises (these exercises should have speed orientation), athletes are divided into four small groups. The number of participants in each group should be even. Each of the groups of kickboxers occupies a certain "station" (a specially equipped place in the hall or field) according to the coach's instructions. Each "station" is designed to improve the quality of a certain speed.

Kickboxers usually improve the speed of single punches in the 1st "stop", the speed of the defensive reaction in the 2nd, the speed of the sliding movements in the 3rd and the speed of the series of punches performed as often as possible in the 4th.

In order to maintain the stereotype of time intervals typical for a competitive fight, the time for performing exercises in "stations" should be one round, i.e. 2 minutes.

Kickboxers start performing exercises for 2 minutes at a time in "stations" according to the coach's order. After a 30-second break (it is necessary for the athletes to move to the next "station", as well as to partially recover their working capacity), each group begins to perform the next task at the next "station". Having passed the entire circuit and thus completed all the tasks, the kickboxers rest for 3 minutes. At this time, it is necessary for the athletes to maximally relax the loaded muscle group with the help of exercises. After a break, the groups repeat the exercise using a rotation method. Thus, the time of circuit training is about 27 minutes.

Performance of exercises at each "station" depends on a number of characteristics. At the 1st "station" kickboxers sit next to heavy hanging bags and, on the coach's command, begin to deliver single straight blows from the bottom and from the side with the left and right hands at maximum speed. In order to prevent the occurrence of the "speed" barrier that stabilizes the development of the movement speed, the kickboxer should replace the weight of the gloves. In one session, athletes must use kickboxers' training "pancakes" and



in another, 12-ounce gloves. The weight of the gloves can be increased to 16 oz. In addition, it is very important that athletes perform single and series strokes with different levels of muscle tension.

In the 2nd "stop", athletes improve their defensive reaction time with body leans, left and right leans. Kickboxers stand in pairs, and the attackers deliver maximum rapid direct blows with the right and left hands in different sequences. Defendants react to how they are hit. In order to make it difficult to anticipate the shocks and know when they will be delivered, they should be delivered at different intervals. In this case, it is necessary to gradually reduce the distance of the shot. After 1.5 minutes, according to the coach's command, the attackers will switch to defensive actions.

At the 3rd "stop", athletes improve their speed. They stand facing each other at a necessary distance. The starter abruptly changes the distance by stepping forward, backward or sideways. The second kickboxer must perform the appropriate movement as quickly as possible. In this case, he should maintain the distance of the athletes. After 1.5 minutes, according to the coach's order, the kickboxers change their tasks. Kickboxers, while doing this exercise, continue to improve their sliding movement as well as their complex reaction time, since the kickboxer does not know which direction to move in order to maintain distance while watching the kicker's movements. As the speed of simple sliding moves improves, the nature of the slides should be complicated. Athletes run in different directions: forward-left, back-right, back-left, etc. improve the speed of performing complex complex movements.

In the last 4th "stop", kickboxers sit next to heavy hanging bags and, at the coach's command, perform a series of their favorite blows on shells at the maximum speed possible for 10 seconds. After that, they are given a 20-second break, followed by a 10-second series of movements.

Because athletes do not have the same recovery rate, those who are not ready to repeat the task can increase the rest interval. For example, if a kickboxer feels that after resting for 20 seconds, he cannot perform the next set of kicks at a high speed, he can rest for another 30 seconds (10 seconds - while other kickboxers are training, 20 seconds - with everyone else).

Such athletes can perform up to 6 sets of exercises in 3 minutes.

The coach should always monitor the correct execution of the exercises at each "station" during the circuit training. In doing so, he should pay special attention to kickboxers performing the task at a high speed and to the correctness of the training technique.

One of the main factors of improving the movement skills of young kickboxers in accordance with the requirements of the time is the role of sports training organized in harmony with modern educational processes and oriental culture, which are becoming widely popular today. If training sessions are organized using these movement activities in each training process, the expected results will be achieved at a high level.

## CONCLUSION



The analysis of scientific and methodical literature made it possible to identify a number of cases. At this moment, the issues related to the formation of technical and tactical skills of teenage boxers have not been sufficiently resolved.

The average relative increase in the results of the NG children on the experimental tests studied during the experiment was 5.76% and the corresponding figure in the TG was 11.42%, which was almost twice that in the NG. The fact that many positive changes are evidence of the effectiveness of the set of physical exercises aimed at developing coordination skills used in TG.

It should also be noted that the development and improvement of an athlete's tactics will certainly depend on the technique he has acquired, from the conducted research it was found that young kickboxers in the process of training in improving the tactics of fighting at a medium distance, doing more sparring in training sessions with kickboxers in different cantings and different methods will help them to develop their tactical skills. For example, countering with the left hand, receiving a blow from the side to the head with the right hand and attacking to the head, giving a double blow on the hand and foot, it was found out that 7.6% of.

Therefore, it is appropriate to use various games designed to increase the reaction of kickboxers, for example: the game of pyatnashka, protect yourself from a small ball, be careful with your feet, and games such as who is the fastest to take a coin from the hand. It plays an important role in increasing the kickboxer's agility and reaction. Various cheats made up 24.3% during the competition. The amount of exercises to know the direction of the attack and help to repel them was 15.7%. Counter-punching was shown to make up 9.9% of kickboxers' defensive-to-attacking training.

Analyzing the effective offensive technical actions used by young kickboxers in the course of training using the modern education system, at the beginning of the study, the total number of kicks used in the attack actions of young kickboxers was single, double, and series of hits, as well as the exact target. We can see that the number of hits is much lower.

After 6 months of research, we can see significant changes in the attacking movements of young kickboxers. In the processes of the competition, the number of movements with simple steps, sequential and jumping movements, according to the opponent's fighting style, and the athlete's fighting style, the developed method of improving the technique of movement gave its results. Effective changes were also obtained in the total number of kicks used in the attacking movements of young kickboxers, singles, doubles and series of punches, and the number of punches that hit the target.

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## DIGITAL BANKS ARE AN ENGINE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTRY'S ECONOMY.

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**Abstract.** *In this article, the banking system is presented with analytical information about “digital” banks specializing in retail banking services, the creation of bank branches and customer service using innovative banking technologies, the features of modern commercial banks and newly created digital banks.*

**Keywords:** *information system, digital bank, client bank, digital transformation, mobile applications, electronic device, blockchain technology, cryptocurrency.*

I Humanity receives a lot of information every day. This is greatly helped by the constantly growing technical capabilities of mobile phones, the Internet, smartphones, the involvement of people in social networks, and the growth of Internet speed.

Of course, today, on the basis of significant changes in the information system, we can also observe fundamental changes in the spheres of society, government, economy, business, trade and banking.

After signing the Decree of the President "On measures to fundamentally improve the activities of the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan<sup>17</sup>", the banking system was given the opportunity to create "digital<sup>18</sup>" banks and banking units specializing in retail banking services and provide customer service using innovative banking technologies. is assigned the task of further expanding the quality of presentation.

The concept of "Digital Bank" developed rapidly in European countries during 2015-2020. Digital banks widely use modern digital innovations in order to provide more convenient and useful services to their customers.

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<sup>17</sup> <https://lex.uz/docs/-3494933?ONDATE2=10.06.2022&action=compare>

<sup>18</sup> <file:///C:/Users/user/Downloads/raqamli-bank-xizmatlari-va-uning-afzalliklari.pdf>



Distinctive features of today's existing commercial banks and newly established digital banks.

Digital banks	Private or public bank
failure to expand the network of bank branches;	operation of the bank’s branch network in every district, city and region, insufficient attention to quality;
100% installation of an online communication system between the bank and the client;	low level of online communication between the bank and the client;
high-quality and convenient mobile application;	issued in the name of a mobile application, the user logs in once and decides not to log in again (section where simple transfers of money from card to card or processes for paying for utilities in mobile applications have constant problems, in many cases there are interruptions) in the system);
the most favorable conditions for deposits and loans that meet market requirements (that is, based on customer demand);	deposits and loans are issued that meet market requirements, but in most cases only familiarity plays a big role (if not familiar, then the client will wander for 3 months or more).
availability of fast, high-quality, convenient and responsive contact centers 24/7;	works only through fast, high-quality, convenient and 24-hour contact centers; to get an answer to a question, the client needs to talk with specialists from all departments of the bank. The amount paid by the client for the client's time and telephone services is not taken into account.

Thus, the digital transformation of financial services will create a wide range of opportunities for bank clients and will help expand the economic opportunities of clients, while being considered an important stage in increasing financial activity. That is, one of the prospects for digital banks is that the cost of services will decrease by 40-60 percent due to the digitalization of financial networks. This allows clients to save money and time spent on visiting the bank and preparing documents.

The process of transformation of commercial banks and the transition to working in a digital banking system is a response to the development and active dissemination of new information technologies throughout the world, and digital technologies not only improve the quality of products and services, but also reduce excess costs. In other words, the development of digital financial services serves as an important direction for the development of the country’s banking and financial system.<sup>19</sup>

Analysis of blockchain technology showed the possibility of carrying out the following banking operations:

<sup>19</sup> <https://depozit.uz/news/ozbekistondagi-raqamli-banklar-va-ularning-istiqbollari>



- formation of various databases containing information about cryptocurrency, the creation of digital currency, completed transactions and transactions;
- perform operations in the shortest possible time;
- transparency of the system of all ongoing operations is associated, first of all, with the provision of up-to-date information about all individuals or legal entities;
- no additional costs associated with the transaction.

This possibility is associated, first of all, with the high level of security of the operations performed. Currently, blockchain technology is actively developing in our country.

Blockchain is a database in which data is securely stored. This is achieved by connecting each new record to the previous one, resulting in a chain made up of blocks of data ("blockchain" in English) - hence the name! Physically, the blockchain database is distributed, which allows authorized users to independently add data. It is not possible to make changes to previously stored data as this would break the chain, and it is this "immutability" that makes blockchain a safe and secure means of storing digital records in public databases.<sup>20</sup>

In conclusion, it can be said that based on the information provided, it can be seen that special digital banking services are available in the following banks in our country.

1. Money transfers abroad through payment systems are available only in the "Bank Ipak Yo'li" and "Bank Apelsin" applications.
2. Uzmiliybank and "Bank Apelsin" applications partially manage the card limit.
3. Only "Bank Ipak Yo'li" and "Bank Apelsin" allow you to create a fundraising campaign.
4. You can change your personal data in the TBC Bank Uzbekistan application<sup>21</sup>.

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## НЕКОТОРЫЕ АСПЕКТЫ РАЗВИТИЯ РЕНАЛЬНОЙ ПАТОЛОГИИ НА ФОНЕ COVID-19 У ДЕТЕЙ

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Коронавирус-2 тяжелого острого респираторного синдрома (SARS-CoV-2) является новой проблемой здравоохранения во всем мире, потенциально поражающий все органы, включая почки. Большинство отчетов о почечных проявлениях на фоне данной инфекции были проведены в основном среди взрослого и пожилого возраста, тогда как исследования среди детского населения единичны. Болезнь почек в конечной стадии (ESRD), является угрожающим жизни состоянием, особенно, когда она связана с коронавирусной инфекцией.

В то время, как данные, касающиеся эпидемиологии, патофизиологии, факторов риска и прогноза у взрослых с гистопатологией почек после острой инфекции COVID-19 на сегодняшний день хорошо известны, остается значительный пробел в изучении эндогенных патологических почечных проявлений у детей после острой инфекции COVID-19.

Данные из нескольких европейских стран показали одинаковое количество случаев заболевания среди мужчин и женщин, однако у мужчин заболевание протекало более тяжело.

Результаты исследований Dong Y, Mo X, Hu Y, Qi X, Jiang F, Jiang Z, проведенные у 287 пациентов, показали, что у поступивших в больницу Ханькоу, Ухань, Китай, обнаружена более высокая частота ОПП (19,6%) у пациентов с COVID-19 и значительное увеличение риска смертности по сравнению с пациентами COVID-19 без ОПП. Это также свидетельствует о значительной корреляции между выживаемостью и функцией почек.

У взрослых пациентов с COVID-19 ОПП связано с развитием ОП и ОТИН с повышенным риском смертности даже после выздоровления (из-за возраста, пола и сопутствующих заболеваний). Помимо этих причин, также предполагалось, что заболевание было вызвано сопутствующим коморбидом или прямой инвазией вирусного материала в паренхиму почки.

В данном исследовании коморбидными факторами были несколько врожденных заболеваний, таких как тетрада Фалло, полный дефект атриовентрикулярной перегородки, внутриспеченочный желтушный холестаз с микроцефалией, диафрагмальная грыжа и туберкулез.

Интересно, что некоторые результаты посмертной гистопатологии указывали на повреждение почечной ткани у пациентов при COVID-19, которые ранее не были обнаружены при обычном обследовании (повышенный уровень мочевины или креатинина), что указывает на возможность субклинического ОПП.



Однако, рядом авторов отмечено, что некоторые пациенты COVID-19 с ОПП поступают в больницу с жалобами на рвоту и диарею. В этих случаях было предположение, что это связано с преренальной проблемой. Белок вирусных шипов связывается с ангиотензинпревращающим ферментом-2 (АПФ2), прикрепленным к внешней поверхности клеток в легких, эндотелии сосудов, почках, сердце и кишечнике, при этом он активирует ангиотензин II. Трансмембранная протеаза серин - 2 (TMPRSS2) расщепляет и праймерирует белок- S, позволяя высвободить вирусные слитые пептиды, тем самым способствуя слиянию мембран. Поэтому считается, что совместная экспрессия АПФ2 и TMPRSS2 играет важную роль в обеспечении проникновения SARS-CoV-2 в клетки-хозяева.

Ки и коллеги описали характеристики 36 госпитализированных детей (в возрасте 0–16 лет) с COVID-19 в Китае, и ни у одного из них не было сообщений о почечной дисфункции, определяемой уровнем креатинина в сыворотке выше 110 мкмоль/л или мочевиной в сыворотке выше 7 ммоль/л. Вентиляция легких у детей в условиях данного патологического процесса менее нарушена, с меньшим системным вовлечением и почечной дисфункцией по сравнению со взрослыми.

По результатам исследовательских работ, полученных Su H, Yang M, Wan C, Yi L, Tang F, Zhu H. стало известно, что у больных детей меньшая резистентность к короновирусной инфекции связана с незрелостью иммунной системы и рецепторов ангиотензин-превращающего фермента (АПФ2), которые представляют собой область взаимосвязывания SARS-CoV-2.

Распространенность ренальной патологии среди больных с тяжелым течением составила 10,5%, нарушение почечной функции характеризовалось быстрой нормализацией диуреза и азотемии без проведения специальной ренальной терапии. Таким образом, необходимо дальнейшее изучение анализа клинико-лабораторных показателей и возможных осложнений COVID-19 у пациентов детского возраста.

С момента начала пандемии COVID-19, описаны новые или рецидивирующие подоцитопатии, гломерулярные болезни и другие внутрпочечные патологии у детей после или на фоне острой инфекции COVID-19. В некоторых случаях имеются подтверждения биопсией почек, в то время, как в подавляющем большинстве – диагноз является эмпирическим, установленным на основании анамнеза, характерного для заболеваний почек, неинвазивных исследований и ответной реакции на лечение (*exuvantibus*).

Также, можно предположить, что дети с сопутствующими заболеваниями, такими как врожденные пороки сердца и врожденные заболевания почек, а также пациенты с почечной трансплантацией имеют более высокий риск развития острого почечного воспаления. Пациенты, перенесшие трансплантацию, имеют более высокий риск почечных осложнений при симптоматическом COVID-19.

Ренальная патология чаще встречалась у детей младшего возраста и у лиц с сопутствующими заболеваниями. У небольшой части детей с ренальной патологией развившейся на фоне COVID-19 к моменту выписки развивалась острая почечная



недостаточность. Тем не менее, она протекала мягче, чем у взрослых, с меньшей потребностью в ЗПТ.



## ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ АНТИМИКРОБНОЙ АКТИВНОСТИ НАНОЧАСТИЦ СЕРЕБРА В СОСТАВЕ ПОЛИМЕРНОГО НОСИТЕЛЯ

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**Аннотация.** В работе представлены результаты микробиологического исследования антимикробной активности носителя на основе акрилового полимера, выполненные диско-диффузионным методом

**Ключевые слова:** наночастицы, патогены, акриловый сополимер, антибиотик, активность.

**Введение.** Полимерные носители в составе покровных материалов находят широкое применение в фармацевтике и медицине при производстве. Это связано с хорошими качественными характеристиками полимерных материалов, таких как адгезионные и абсорбционные свойства. Для защиты раны от патогенных микроорганизмов могут использоваться наночастицы серебра, цинка или эфиры натуральных масел. Антибактериальные и противогрибковые свойства покровных материалов помогают предотвратить размножение возбудителей кожных воспалений [1].

**Методика исследования.** Антимикробную активность проводили по методу, описанному Элуарди Хай [2]. Культуры-индикаторы выращивали в бульоне Мюллер-Хинтон, физиологический раствор титровали до  $10^7$  КОЕ/мл. 100 мкл приготовленных оттитрованных индикаторных культур наносили на агар Мюллера-Хинтона. После распределения микроорганизмов по агару делали отверстия путем прокалывания стерилизованным дыроколом диаметром 8 мм. В отверстие диаметром 8 мм вводили 100 мкл активной жидкости. Жидкость, помещенную в лунку, выдерживали при комнатной температуре в течение 1 часа для диффундирования в агар. После диффузии жидкости чашки помещали в термостат при 37°C на 24 часа [3].

Антимикробную активность изучали на 3 группах микроорганизмах клинических штаммов. В качестве контроля использовали антибиотик (Таблица 1).

*Таблица 1.*

Условно-патогенные микроорганизмы, участвовавшие в исследовании

№	Тип микроорганизма	Класс	Антибиотик
1	Candida albicans D-5	Вид дрожжей рода Candida	Нистатин
2	Candida krusei D-2		
3	Candida tropicalis K-2		
4	Staphylococcus aureus D-5	Грамположительные бактерии	Оксациллин
5	Staphylococcus epidermidis D-2		



6	Staphylococcus mutant K-56		
7	Proteus mirabilis M-23.1	Грамотрицательные бактерии	Ампициллин
8	Pseudomonas aeruginosa D-5		
9	Escherichia coli ATCC		

**Результаты исследования.** Результаты проведенных исследований (таблица 7) показали, что полимерный носитель не обладает антибактериальными свойствами по отношению к условно-патогенным микроорганизмам. Добавление ионов серебра в концентрации 1% в состав полимерного носителя увеличивает антибактериальные свойства. Так, диаметр зоны ингибирования *Candida tropicalis* K-2 составил 11-12 мм; *Candida krusei* и *Candida tropicalis* - диаметр зоны ингибирования -5-6 мм. Образцы раствора полимера с ионами серебра в концентрации 1% и 2% по отношению к грамположительным бактериям *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Staphylococcus epidermidis* D-2, *Staphylococcus mutant* K-56 проявили антибактериальную активность. При этом, диаметр зоны ингибирования составил 13-15 мм. При этом увеличение концентрации серебра, существенно не влияет на антибактериальную активность носителя.

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## ХОРИЖИЙ МАМЛАКАТЛАРДА ЕРДАН ФОЙДАЛАНИШ ҲУҚУҚИ ВА БЕКОР БЎЛИШИНING ЎЗИГА ХОС ХУСУСИЯТЛАРИ

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**Аннотация:** *Мақола Ўзбекистон Республикасининг ер қонунчилиги, ердан фойдаланиш асослари, ердан фойдаланишнинг вужудга келиши ҳамда ҳуқуқий тартибини такомиллаштириши мақсадида хориж тажрибасидан фойдаланишга ва хорижий давлатлардаги ерга бўлган ҳуқуқнинг вужудга келиши ҳамда бекор бўлишни таҳлил қилишга бағишланган.*

**АННОТАЦИЯ:** *СТАТЬЯ ПОСВЯЩЕНА ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЮ ЗАРУБЕЖНОГО ОПЫТА И АНАЛИЗУ ВОЗНИКНОВЕНИЯ И ОТМЕНЫ ПРАВА НА ЗЕМЛЮ В ЗАРУБЕЖНЫХ СТРАНАХ В ЦЕЛЯХ СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЯ ЗЕМЕЛЬНОГО ЗАКОНОДАТЕЛЬСТВА РЕСПУБЛИКИ УЗБЕКИСТАН, ПРИНЦИПОВ ЗЕМЛЕПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ, СОЗДАНИЯ И ПРАВОВОГО ПОРЯДКА ЗЕМЛЕПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ.*

**Калит сўзлар:** *Ердан фойдаланиш ҳуқуқи, ердан фойдаланиш турлари, ер фондлари, ер қаъри, геологик тадқиқот, геотермал ресурслар.*

Ўзбекистон Республикасида ерга нисбатан давлат мулкчилиги устуворлиги шароитида ер ресурсларидан оқилона ва самарали фойдаланиш ҳамда уни муҳофаза қилишни таъминлаш муҳим аҳамият касб этади.

Ер бойликпаридан қишлоқ хўжалигида асосий ишлаб чиқариш воситаси, иқтисодиётнинг барча тармоқларини жонлаштиришнинг ҳудудий базиси сифатида ҳамда аҳоли пунктларини барпо этиш мақсадларида фойдаланишни ташкил этувчи умуммиллий бойлик, аҳоли фаровонлигини ва давлат тараққиётини таъминловчи асосий табиий ресурслардан бири ҳисобланади. Шундай экан, ер ресурсларини муҳофаза қилиш ва улардан оқилона фойдаланиш давлат экологик сиёсатининг асосий йўналишларидан бири бўлиши табиийдир. Экологик тизимнинг таркибий қисми сифатида ер ресурслари атроф табиий муҳит барқарорлигини таъминлаш, Ўзбекистон Республикаси давлат суверенитети ва иқтисодиётининг моддий асосини мустаҳкамлашда муҳим аҳамиятга эгадир.

Шарқий Европа давлатлари - Болгария, Венгрия, Германия, Польша, Руминия, Словакия, Чехия, Югославия учун - ер ислоҳотларининг асосий йўналишлари - ерларни давлат тасарруфидан чиқариш на хусусийлаштириш, давлат ва кооператив қишлоқ хўжалик иқтисодиёти соҳаларини қайта ташкил этиш, деҳқон (фермер) хўжаликларини ташкил этиш ҳисобланади. Ушбу мамлакатларда ер ислоҳотларининг хусусияти - рестигуция тўғрисидаги қонуннинг - яъни, кучмас мулк, биринчи навбатда ерни собиқ эгаларига қайтаришнинг норматив мустаҳкамланишида ифодаланади.

АҚШда ерга нисбатан мулк ҳуқуқи масалалари. Мулк ҳуқуқи - Америка ҳуқуқий тизимининг муҳим тармоқларидан бири бўлиб, унинг асосида илдишлари Англия



феодал ҳуқуқига бориб тақаладиган ва АҚШ шариатларига мослашган одат ҳуқуқи ётади. Англо-саксон ҳуқуқ тизмида ҳам мулкни кўчар ва кўчмасга бўлиш концепцияси умумтан олинган бўлиб, “кўчма мулк” тушунчаси ер ва у билан боғлиқ барча объектларга нисбатан татбиқ этилади. АҚШда ернинг каттагина қисми, хусусан кишлок хўжалиги аҳамиятидаги хаидападиган ерларнинг 98% қисми хусусий мулкчиликда ҳисобланади. Федерал ҳуқумат эғалигида катта қисмдаги ер бўлсада, улар асосан чўл ва тундра зоналарини, шунингдек, АҚШнинг ғарбий қисмидаги аҳолиси кам бўлган минтакалардаги ва Аляскадаги яйлов ва ўрмонларни камраб олган. Ушбу ҳудудларда кишлок хўжалиги ерлари камчиликни ташкил қилади. АҚШда ерга нисбатан мулк ҳуқуқи ўзаро чамбарчас боғлиқ ваколатлар мажмуидан иборат бўлиб, уларнинг бир қисми мулкдорга, бошқа қисми эса - шахсга мулк ҳуқуқини берган давлатга тегишлидир. Давлат жумладан ер мулкдоридан солиқ ундиришга ҳақли ҳисобланади. Ер солиғи - солиққа тортишнинг алоҳида усуллари ва солиқлар ҳажмини белгилаш орқали ердаи фойдаланишга таъсир этувчи таъсирчан восита ҳисобланади. АҚШда давлат органлари ерни зарурият туғилганда жамоат эҳтиёжлари учун олиб қўйишга ҳақли ҳисобланади. Хусусий мулкни олиб қўйиш ҳуқуқи давлатнинг суверенитет билан боғлиқ ажралмас ҳуқуқи сифатида давлат бошқаруви функцияларини амалга ошириш билан боғлиқ ваколатлари доирасига киради. АҚШда мулквий муносабатларни тартибга солишнинг яна бир муҳим усули - полиция ҳокимияти бўлиб, у аҳоли саломатлигини, унинг хавфсизлигини, ахлоқи ва ижтимоий фаровонлигини таъминлаш ва муҳофаза қилишни англатади. Ердан фойдаланишга нисбатан ушбу ҳуқуқни амалга ошириш мулкдорларнинг ерлардан ўз хоҳишига кўра фойдаланиш эркинлигини чеклаш имкониятини кўзда тутаяди. Бу жумладан, мулкдор томонидан бошқа мулкдорларга ноқулайлик ва нотинчлик етказилган, санитария талаблари бузилган тақдирда қўшни мулкдорларнинг манфаатларини муҳофаза қилиш, полициянинг хусусий мулк жойлашган жойга кириш имкониятини таъминлаш учун амалга оширилиши мумкин.

Давлат шунингдек, ерга нисбатан мулк ҳуқуқини у эгасиз қолган (меросхўр бўлмаган), солиқлар тўланмаган ёки ер ташландик ҳолатга келиб қолган тақдирда ҳам қайтариб олишга ҳақли. Ер мулкдори ҳуқуқлари билан боғлиқ яна бир жиҳат - ёввойи табиатдан фойдаланиш билан боғлиқ. АҚШда ёввойи табиатга нисбатан мулк ҳуқуқи мавжуд эмас. Балиқ овлаш ва ов қилиш штатлар қонунчилиги билан тартибга солинади, бироқ бу қоидалар хусусий балиқ хўжалиги сув хавзалари ва ёввойи хайвонларни етиштиришга мўлжалланган ҳудудларга нисбатан қўлланилмайди. Америка суд тизими ер мулкдорларининг ёввойи табиатга нисбатан алоҳида ҳуқуқлари, шу жумладан хусусий ерларда балиқ овлаш ва ов қилишга руҳсат беришни рад қилувчи доктринани ишлаб чиққан.

АҚШда ер мулкдорларининг ҳуқуқлари ернинг усткн қисмидан ва ер участкасининг пастки қисмидан фойдаланиш билан боғлиқ ҳуқуқларга бўлинади.

XIX аср охири XX аср бошларида қабул қилинган қонунлар мулкдорларнинг ер қаъридан ва фойдали қазилмалардан фойдаланиш ҳуқуқини АҚШ Ҳуқуматида



бириктирди. Ерга нисбатан патент олган мулкдорлар ер қаъридан фойдаланиш ҳуқуқини қўлга киритмаганлар: ушбу ҳуқуқ федерал ҳукумат ёки штатга тааллуқли бўлган. Захирадаги фойдали қазилмалар ижара, олди-сотди ёки қазиб олиш учун ариза предмети бўлиб қолаверган (қазиб олиш учун ариза - белгиланган қоидалар ва маҳаллий одатларга мувофиқ ер қаърида ёки устки қисмида қимматбаҳо металл ёки уларнинг рудалари аниқланган ва федерал ёки штат мулкчилигида бўлган ер участкаси ёки худудни эгаллаш ва унда фойдали қазилмаларни қазиб олиш учун АҚШ Ҳукуматидан рухсатнома олиш учун тақдим этиладиган ҳужжат). Ер патентининг мулкдори (ёки унинг меросхўри) ернинг устки қисмигагина нисбатан мулк ҳуқуқига эга бўлгани боис ер қаъридан фойдали қазилма чиқадиган бўлса, уни қавлаб олиш жараёнида мулк ҳуқуқи объекти сифатида ернинг устки қисмини ҳам бузиш эҳтимоли юқори бўлади<sup>22</sup>. Шу боис, АҚШ Конгресси 1976 йилда "Ерларни бошқариш бўйича федерал сиёсат тўғрисида"ги Қонун қабул қилиб, ер мулкдорининг ернинг устига ҳам, ернинг қаърига ҳам бўлган ҳуқуқларини кенгайтирувчи тўлиқ патент олишга бўлган ташаббус билан чиқиш ҳуқуқини мустақкамлаб қўйди. АҚШда ер мулкдори ўзининг участкасида ўсадиган ўрмонга нисбатан ҳам хусусий мулк ҳуқуқига эга. Мулкдор ўзининг ўрмонга бўлган ҳуқуқларини уларни кесиш учун ўрмонларни тайёрловчи ташкилотларга беришга ҳақли. Шунингдек, ерни дарахт кесиш ва ёғоч тайёрлашга бўлган ҳуқуқларини сақлаб қолган ҳолда сотиш ёки бериш ҳам мумкин. Мулк ҳуқуқи ва сувдан фойдаланишга бўлган ҳуқуқ билан боғлиқ вазият ҳам мураккаб тус олган. АҚШда сув ҳуқуқининг бир неча доктринаси амал қилади. Жумладан, шарқий давлатларда сувга бўлган ҳуқуқ имтиёзли равишда умумий ҳуқуқ нормаларидан келиб чиққан ҳолда дарёга туташ бўлган ёндош худудларнинг мулкдорига тегишли бўлади. Сувга туташ бўлмаган ерлар эгалари сувдан фойдаланадиган ва зарар етказадиган бўлса, соҳилбўйи мулкдорларининг олдила жавобгар бўлади. Шу билан бирга, соҳилбўйи мулкдорлари унга туташ бўлмаган ер мулкдорларининг сувдан фойдаланиш ҳуқуқига ҳалал берганлиги учун ҳеч қандай жавобгарликка тортилмайди.

Шарқий Европа мамлакатларида ер ҳуқуқи. Аксарият Шарқий Европа мамлакатларида қишлоқ хўжалигига мўлжалланган ерларни чет эллик фуқароларга сотиш таъқиқланган. Кўпчилик Шарқий Европа мамлакатлари 1991-1992 йилларда ер соҳасидаги муносабатларни тартибга солувчи махсус қонун ҳужжаглари қабул қилдилар. Жумладан, Болгарияда 1992 йилда "Ер тўғрисида"ги Қонун қабул қилиниб, унга кўра, ер бозорининг эркин шаклланиши кўзда тутилди. Қонун чет элда истиқомат қиладиган Болгария фуқароларига ерга нисбатан мулк ҳуқуқи ва ундан ўз хоҳишига кўра фойдаланиш ҳуқуқини кафолатладн. Мақсадли фойдаланилмаётган ерлардан ундириладиган солиқ бекор қилинди. Қонунга мувофиқ, қишлоқ хўжалиги ерларининг 50% собиқ мулкдорларига қайтарилиши кўзда тутилди.

Руминяда ер муносабатларини ислоқ қилиш Болгариядаги ислохотларга ҳамоҳанг тарзда рўй берди 1991 йилги "Ер фонди тўғрисида"ги Қонун ҳар бир қишлоқ

<sup>22</sup> Холмўминов Ж Т Экология ҳуқуқи : Чизмалар альбомн Ўқув қўлланма. –Т// ЎЭР ИИВ Акадшилси.



оиласига 10 гектаргача (ҳар бир кишига 0,5 гектардан кам бўлмаган миқдорда), бироқ барчасини қўшиб ҳисоблаганда бир оилага 100 гектардан ошмаган миқдорда ер участкасини текин олиш ҳуқуқини белгилаб бердн. Томорқа участкалари ўз-уздан деҳқонларнинг хусусий мулкига айланди. Руминиянинг ер участкаларини хусусий мулкчилигига олган барча фуқаролари ер солигидан 8 йилга озод этилди. Барча хўжалик юритувчи субъектлар Руминия қонунчилиги мувофиқ, кишлок хўжалигига мўлжалланган ерлардан фақатгина мақсадли фойдаланишлари лозим. Руминия аграр қонунчилиги ердан фойдаланишнинг янги шакллари давлат томонидан қўллаб-қувватланишини кўзда тутди. Бундай қўллаб-қувватлаш имтиёзли кредитлаш, моддий-техник таъминлаш, солиққа тортиш бўйича амалга оширилади.

Польшада ерга нисбатан хусусий мулк ҳуқуқи ва ер бозори Сейм томонидан қабул қилинган қонунларда ҳуқуқий жиҳатдан мустақамлаб қўйилган. Польшанинг аграр сиёсати йирик ердан фойдаланувчиларни, юқори товар ишлаб чиқарувчи деҳқон хўжаликларини қўллаб-қувватлашга қаратилган 1990 йилда Польшада “Ер хўжаликлари ва кишлок хўжалиги мулкларини олиб қўйиш тўғрисида”ги Қонунга ўзгартириш киритилиб, ер барча польшалик фуқаролар учун, муайян шартларга риоя этган ҳолда чет элликлар учун ҳам эркин олди-сотди (аукцион тизими орқали) қилинадиган товарга айланди<sup>23</sup>.

Чехия ва Словакияда эса, ер ислохотларн хусусий сектор ролини кучайтиришга қаратилган босқичма-босқич тадрижий ривожлантирилганлиги билан тавсифланади. Ер муносабатлари асослари 1991 йил қабул қилинган “Ер тўғрисида”ги Қонунда белгилаб берилган. Ушбу қонунга биноан, барча ердан фойдаланувчилар ижарачилар, ушбу ерлар ва мулкларнинг эгалари эса, ижарага берувчилар мақомига эга бўлди. Давлат ерларини хусусийлаштириш давлат ер фонди ва уларнинг жойлардаги бўлимлари томонидан амалга оширилади<sup>24</sup>.

Францияда ердан фойдаланиш ҳуқуқи. Францияда замонавий ердан фойдаланиш тизими асослари 1945 йилда амалга оширилган аграр ислохотларга бориб тақалади. 1946 йил ер қонунчилигига киритилган ўзгартишлар асосида ҳар бир ердан фойдаланувчининг: ер участкасидан барқарор ва узоқ муддатли фойдаланиш ҳуқуқи, хўжалик бошқаруви автономияси, мулкдор билан низо бўлганда унинг ҳуқуқларини химоя қилиш кафолатланди. Францияда кишлок хўжалиги тадбиркорлиги андазаси сифатида Франция учун анъанавий бўлган оилавий хўжалик танланди. Ер учун ижара ҳақи миқдори давлат томонидан ер бозоридаги талаб ва таклиф асосида қатъий назорат қилинади. Ушбу даврда рўй берган ер мулкдори ваколатларининг ердан

<sup>23</sup>Блинков В.М. Аналитическая записка к проекту федерального закона «О недрах». Серия: Экономическая политика. – М.: Отдел аналитического обеспечения законодательной деятельности Федерального Собрания Российской Федерации, 2005.

<sup>24</sup> Кодекс о недрах Республики Молдовы от 02.02.2009 г. Nr.3-XVI // Monitorul Oficial Nr. 75-77, статья №197. 17.04.2009 г. ([www.lex.justice.md](http://www.lex.justice.md) – сайт Парламента Республики Молдовы).



фойдаланувчи-ишлаб чиқарувчига ўтказилиши 1960 ва 1962 йилларда “Қишлоқ хўжалигини йўналтириш тўғрисида”ги қонунлар қабул қилиниши билан мустақкамланган бўлиб, ушбу қонунчилик ҳужжатлар аграр соҳани ривожлантиришда ҳал қилувчи ақамиятга эга бўлди. Иқтисодийотнинг аграр соҳаси кўп сонли қонун ва қарорлар амал қиладиган майдонга айланиб қолди. Натижада шаклланган мураккаб тизим давлат аралашуви сингари қатъий шаклни нисбатан қайишқоқ ва диспозитив шакл - давлат ҳокимияти ва ердан фойдаланувчи ўртасида шартнома тузиш билан уйғунлашувни таъминлади. Францияда ерга нисбатан жамоавий, индивидуал (хусусий) ва аралаш шаклдаги мулк шакллари амал қилади. Қишлоқ хўжалигига мўлжалланган ерлар эса, фақатгина ўтмишдан шу ҳудудда яшаб келган фуқароларга нисбатан берилиши кўзда тутилган. Франция тажрибаси шундан далолат берадики, унда экологик, эстетик ёки маданий жихатдан муҳофазага муҳтож ҳудудларни ҳимоя қилишни ташкил этнш асосан ер мулкдори зиммасига ишланган.

Шу нуқтаи назардан Мексикада ерга нисбатан мулк муносабатларни ҳуқуқий тартибга солиш алоҳида қизиқиш уйғотади. Мексика Конституциясининг 27-моддасига мувофиқ, ер ва сувга нисбатан дастлабки мулк ҳуқуқи Мексика ҳудуди доирасида миллатга тегишли бўлиб, айнан миллат ерларни алоҳида шахсларга хусусий мулк ҳуқуқи асосида бериш ҳуқуқига эга бўлиб ҳисобланади. Бундай ҳолат ушбу мамлакатда ерга нисбатан мулкчилик муносабатларини тартибга солишда принципиал аҳамият касб этиб, давлат (миллат)нинг оммавий (жамият) манфаатлари йўлида мулк ҳуқуқини сақлаб қолишини кафолатлайди.

Италия. Италиянинг замонавий ердан фойдаланиш тизими XX асрнинг 50-йилларида бошланган ер ислохотлари таъсирида шаклланган. Ислохотларнинг мақсади янги деҳқон хўжаликларини ташкил этиш, ижтимоий ва иқтисодий инқирозга барҳам бериш, ишлаб чиқарувчилар билан ер ўртасидаги алоқадорликни мустақкамлаш, эгаллик хиссини уйғотишга қаратилган эди.

Деҳқон хўжаликларини тузиш бўйича ҳуқуқий база қуйидаги қонунлардан иборат бўлди:

1. 1950 йил 12 майдаги 230-сонли Қонун (Аграр ислохотларни тартибга солиш тўғрисида).

2. 1950 йил 21 октябрдаги 841-сонли Қонун (муайян ҳудудларда аграр ислохотларни олиб киришга ва ер ислохотлари бўйича давлат бошқарув органларини таъсис этишга қаратилган) Ер ислохотлари Италияда илк босқичда амалга оширилди.

Биринчи босқичда алоҳида шахслар эгалигидаги хусусий ерларнинг экспроприацияси (мажбурий тортиб олиш) амалга оширилган. Экспроприация замирида ётувчи мезонлар аралашув ҳудудига қараб фарқланган. Муайян ҳудудларда (тоғли, тоғ ёнбағири) 300 гектардан зиёд ер участкалари экспроприация қилиниши кўзда тутилган бўлса, бошқа ҳудудларда ернинг ўлчами ва ҳосилдорлиги асосий мезон вазифасини бажарган. Шу тариқа юқори ҳосилдорликка эришган “намунали хўжаликлар” ажратиб олинган. Экспроприация қонуний декрет асосида ўтказилган бўлиб, декретда унинг режалари батафсил тартибга солинган, шунингдек, ер





мулкдорига тўланадиган пул компенсация ва уни ҳисоблаш, ерни баҳолаш тартиби белгилаб берилган. Экспроприациянинг атрофлича режасини ислоҳотлар ўтказиш бўйича ҳокимият органи ишлаб чиққан. У ислоҳотлар ўтказиладиган ҳар бир ҳудудда таъсис этилган. Унинг фаолиятн устидан назорат Қишлоқ ва ўрмон хўжалиги вазирлигига юкланган. Иккинчи босқичда қишлоқ хўжалиги участкаларини махсус шартнома асосида топширишга қаратилган чора-тадбирлар амалга оширилган. Шартнома олди-сотдининг умумий хусусиятларига эга бўлиб, ер участкасини унинг қийматини 30 йил мобайнида ҳар йили тўлаб бориш шарти билан беришни кўзда тутган. Бунда асосий талаб шу бўлганки, ер участкасини олмоқчи бўлган шахс бевосита ер участкасида ишлаб чиқаришни амалга ошириши, яъни ерда ўзи ва оиласининг меқнати билан ишлаши лозим бўлган. Шунингдек, уч йиллик синов муддати белгиланган, ер мулкдори уни 30 йил мобайнида сотиши таъқиқланган. Шу билан бирга, ер участкасининг бўлинмаслиги мажбурияти белгилаб қўйилган бўлиб, бу ушбу участканинг яхлитлигини таъминлаган.

Хорижий мамлакатларда ер ресурслари соҳасидаги бошқарув амалиётини таҳлил қилиш ер муносабатларини тартибга солишдаги анъанавий масала ерга нисбатан хусусий мулкчилик билан боғлиқ. Халқаро тажриба асосида ушбу муаммони ҳап қилиш мақсадида ерга нисбатан давлат монополиясини ўрнатиш бозор муносабатлари шароитида давлат ер сиёсатининг марказий масаласи бўлмаслиги лозим.

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## CHET TILLARINI O'RGANISHNING YOSHLAR HAYOTIDAGI O'RNINI VA AHAMIYATLARI

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**Anotatsiya:** Ushbu maqolada zamonaviy jamiyatda chet tillari bizga qanchalik kerakligi va hayotimizdagi o'rnini qay darajada muhim ekanligi va turli sohalaridagi ahamiyati haqida so'z boradi. Yangi tilni o'rganayotganimizda shu til bilan birgalikda o'sha tilning madaniyatini, urf-odatlarini, yangicha qadriyatlarini o'rganish yoritiladi.

**Abstract:** This article talks about how much we need foreign languages in modern society and how important it is in our lives and its importance in various field. When we learn a new language together with this language learning the culture, customs and new values of that language is highlighted.

**Kalit so'zlar:** chet tili, fikrlash doirasi, globallashuv, afzallik, yangi madaniyat va qadriyatlar, kasblar, biznes.

**Key words:** Foreign language, frame of mind, globalization, advantages, new culture and values, professions, business.

Xorijiy tillarni o'rganish insonga yangi madaniyat, bilim va yangi do'stlar bilan tanishish va muloqotga kirishish hamda dunyoqarashni o'stirishda yordam beruvchi eng yaxshi vositadir. Lekin o'zingizga yangi bo'lgan tillarni o'rganish anchayin murakkab jarayon va hamda bu murakkabliklarni yengib o'tish kerak bo'ladi. Chet tillarini o'rganish oson emas, bunda esa sizdan vaqt, ko'p mehnat va albatta sabr talab qilinadi. Hozirgi kunda kunda odamlar chet tilini turli sabablarga ko'ra o'rganishadi. Ba'zilar o'z ishlari uchun o'rgansa, yana boshqalari boshqa davlatlarga sayohat uchun kerak, yana birlari tilga bo'lgan qiziqishi tufayli o'rganishadi. Ammo yangi til o'rganishdagi har qanday holat bizning hayotimizni boyitadi.

Xorijiy adabiyotlarni o'qish boshqa mamlakatlar vakillari bilan muloqot qilishda, ularning madaniyatlari va qadriyatlarini, turli xildagi urf-odatlarini o'rganamiz hamda fan va texnikasi bilan tanishish imkonini beradi. Shuningdek, ingliz tili eng muhim tillardan biri hisoblanadi buning asosiy sababi, dunyo miqyosida eng ko'p so'zlashiladigan tillardan biri va odamlar o'rganishga eng ko'p ehtiyoj sezadigan chet tillaridan biri.

Ingliz tili dunyoning barcha sohalarida keng tarqalganini albatta inkor etib bo'lmaydi, chunki hozirgi kunda globallashuv, internet va internet vositalari orqali gapirganimizda ham yoki televizorni barcha kanallarini tomosha qilganimizda, barcha turdagi radiolarni tinglaganimizda ham ingliz tilida turli xildagi video, ko'rsatuvlar qo'yib beriladi. Hattoki, yurtimiz O'zbekiston televidion kompaniyalarida ham maxsus ingliz tilida faoliyat olib



boradigan kanallar ham mavjud. Ingliz tili xalqaro til hisoblangani bois uni o'rganish orqali bizga ulkan rivojlanishlar sari yo'l ochiladi.

Chet tillarini o'rganishning afzalliklari hozirgi kunda juda ko'payib bormoqda chunki, chet tillarini o'rganish bu boshqalar bilan chinakam muloqot qilish va bog'lanishni o'rganish va bu juda muhim hayotiy ko'nikma hisoblanadi. Uni faqat odamlar bilan muloqot qilish orqali rivojlantirish mumkin. Biror bir tilni o'rganayotganimizda biz o'rgangan so'zlar va misollar orqali boshqa bir davlatlarning aholisini nima deyotganini tushunamiz va bu bizga g'ayrioddiy kuch beradi va o'sha tilga bo'lgan ishtiyoqingiz oshib boraveradi.

Hech kimga sir emaski, chet tilini o'rganish ish bilan taminlash istiqbollari ham yaxshilashi mumkin. Har doimgidan ham ko'proq kompaniyalar dunyoning o'nlab mamkallatlarida biznes bilan shug'ullanishadi, ammo ular kamida bitta chet tilini biladigon odamlarni yollamay turib, buni amalga oshira olmaydi. Hattoki kichik mahalliy kompaniyalarda ham ikkinchi tilda gapirish sizni boshqalardan ajratib qo'yishi mumkin va o'ziga bo'lgan ishonchizni oshirib turadi. Bundan tashqari qiziqarli odamlar bilan tanishish va umrbod do'stlik munosabatlarini rivojlantirish, albatta intilishga arziydigon maqsadlar va boshqa tilni o'rganish bu jarayonni tezlashtirishning ishonchli yo'lidir.

Til bizning his-tuyg'ularimizni, istaklarimizni ifoda etishga va atrofimizdagi boshqa odamlar bilan bog'lanishga yordam beradi va mazmunli munosabatlarni shakllantiradi. Chet tilida gapirish nafaqat potensial do'stlarning katta hovuzini ochadi, balki siz ona tilida so'zlashuvchilar bilan uchrashganingizda bir lahzalik umumiy maxraj vazifasini ham bajaradi. Chet tilini o'rganish sizni yanada ochiqroq qiladi. Boshqa bir tilni o'rganish oddiy liberal ta'limning bir qismidir. Talim berish – bir insonni tashqariga, torlik va zulmatdan olib chiqish demakdir. Lekin chet tilini o'rganish mutlaqo yangi madaniyat va dunyoqarashga singib ketish ochiq fikrli, tushunadigon, bag'rikeng shaxs bo'lishning eng ishonchli yo'lidir va bu mutlaqo bebahodir.

Hozirgi kunda chet tillarsiz o'z faoliyatini yurita olmaydigon ko'plab kasblar ham mavjud:

Bular tarjimonlar - albatta biror tilni bilmasdan turib uni tushina olmaysiz, qanday mazmunga ega ekanligini ham bilmaysiz. Lekin, tarjimon bo'lish uchun kamida ikkita yoki uchta tilni bilish kerak. Bundan tashqari chet tillari o'qituvchilari, jurnalistlar, turisrtlar bilan ishlovchi gidlar, olimlar, diplomatlar, shuningdek, styuardessalar hamda yuk mashina haydovchilari.

Hozirda do'kon sotuvchilari yoki restoran ofisiantlari ham til bilishi lozim chunki do'koniga kirgan chet ellik turistlar bilan o'zini tilida gaplasha olmaydi, ularga do'konida bor narsalarni ta'riflab, sifatini aytib berish uchun ham chet tilini bilishi kerak bo'ladi. Shuningdek ingliz tili jahon savdosida, turizmدا ham muhim rol o'ynaydi. Bu ko'plab ilmiy konferensiyalar tilidir. Har bir bilimli kishi kishi ingliz tilini bilishi kerak, u turli mamlakatlardan kelgan boshqa odamlar bilan yaxshi ish va muloqot eshigini ochadi. Men ingliz tilini “Muloqot tili” deb atashni yaxshi ko'raman. Nima uchun? degan savol bo'lishi mumkin. Chunki dunyodagi barcha odamlar bir-biri bilan gaplashish uchun ingliz tilidan foydalanishga rozi bo'lishganga o'xshaydi. Chunki internet tarmoqlaridagi barcha saytlar: telegram, google va shunga o'xshash ijtimoiy saytlar ingliz tilida yuritiladi.



Bugungi globallashtgan dunyoda chet tilida soʻzlasha olish har qachongidan ham muhim ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Chegaralar boʻylab kengayib borayotgan biznes va xalqaro sayohatlar yanada qulay boʻlib borayotgani sababli, turli madaniyatdan kelib chiqqan odamlar bilan muloqot qilish qobiliyati muvaffaqiyatining asosiy mahoratiga aylanadi. Ushbu maqolada chet tillarini oʻrganishning ahamiyati va hayotimizda qanday ahamiyat kasb etishini tushintirib kengroq tushintirib beraman.

Chet tilini oʻrganishning eng aniq foydasi turli mamalakatlardan kelgan odamlar bilan muloqot qilish qobiliyatidir. Biror biznes yoki kompaniyalardagi mijozlarimiz yoki hamkorlarimiz tilida gapirish, kuchli ishonch rishtalarini yaratishga va yaxshi munosabatlarni oshirishga yordam beradi. Shuningdek, bu bizga ularning madaniyatlarini, urf-odatlarini, qadriyat va biznes amaliyotini tushinish imkonini beradi. Bu esa bugungi globallashtgan iqtisodda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Bundan tashqari, tadqiqotlar shuni koʻrsatadiki, chet tilini oʻrganish bizni ona tilimizda muloqot qilish qobiliyatimizni ham yaxshilashi mumkin. Yangi til oʻrganishi orqali biz oʻz tilimizda yozish va nutq qobiliyatimizni oshirishimiz mumkin boʻlgan jumlar tuzish, grammatika qoidalari va lugʻatlardan koʻroq xabardor boʻlamiz.

Avvalo boshqa tilni oʻrganishdan oldin biz oʻzimizni ona tili grammatikasini bilishimiz kerak, soʻngra boshqa bir yangi tilni oʻrganayotganimizda grammatika tarafdin qiyilnamaymiz. Chet tili bilish bizga mehnat bozorida raqobatdosh ustunligini berishi mumkin. Koʻpgina kompaniyalar turli mamlakatlardagi mijozlar yoki hamkorlar bilan muloqot qila oladigon nomzodlarni qidirmoqda va bizning rezyumeyimizda chet tilini bilish bizni boshqa nomzodlardan ajratib qoʻyishi mumkin. Bundan tashqari, til oʻrganish chet elda ishlash va yashash imkoniyatlarini ochib beradi. Xalqaro ishga joylashayotganimizda tajriba koʻplab, ish beruvchilar tomonidan yuqori baholanadi va biz ishlayotgan mamlakat tilida gaplasha olish, oʻtish jarayonini ancha osonlashtirishi mumkin.

Albatta, boshqa tilni oʻrganish bizga oʻsha tilda gaplasha oladigon odamlarni ham uchratish imkonini beradi. Buning keng tarqalgan usuli – til almashish boʻyicha hamkor topish. Birovni ona tilida muloqot qilish ikki narsani amalga oshiradi. Bu hurmatni koʻrsatadi va bu bizga chuqurroq darajada ulanish imkonini beradi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, til bilish har bir inson uchun kelajakdagi yangi imkoniyatlar kalitini ochib beradi. Biz qancha koʻp til bilsak, shuncha koʻp imkoniyatlar eshiklari biz uchun ochiladi. Chet tilini oʻrganishning afzalliklari bizning hayotimizni boshqa tarafga oʻzgartirib yuboradi va barcha jabhalarda muvaffaqiyat qozonish imkonini beradi.

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## МОРФОМЕТРИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ГЛАЗНОГО ЯБЛОКА С МИОПИЯ ВЫСОКОЙ СТЕПЕНИ У ЛИЦ МОЛОДОГО ВОЗРАСТА ФЕРГАНСКОЙ ДОЛИНЕ

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**Аннотация:** Данная статья представляла собой сравнительную оценку морфофункциональных изменений склеры глаза, гистологической структуры, результатов морфологического тестирования микроэлементов и морфологических характеристик соединительной ткани, т.е. реакции склеры, при ювенильной и подростковой миопии высокой степени.

**Ключевые слова:** миопия, эмметропия, оптическая плотность макулярного пигмента, переззадняя ось глаза, морфометрические параметры, каротиноиды.

## ФАРҒОНА ВОДИЙСИ БОЛАЛАР ВА ЎСМИРЛАРДА КЎЗ ОЛМАСИНИНГ МОРФОМЕТРИК ХУСУСИЯТЛАРИ

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**Аннотация:** Ушбу мақолада ёшлар ва ўсмирларда юкори даражали миопияда кўз олмаси склерасининг морфофункционал ўзгаришлари, гистологик тузилиши, морфологик холатини текшириши натижалари, ва кўшувчи тўқималаридаги микроэлементлар холатини ва склера реакциясининг морфологик хусусиятларини қиёсий баҳолаш эди.

**Калит сўзлар:** миопия, эмметропия, оптическая плотность макулярного пигмента, переззадняя ось глаза, морфометрические параметры, каротиноиды.

## MORPHOMETRIC FEATURES OF THE EYEBALL WITH HIGH MYOPIA IN YOUNG PEOPLE FERGHANA VALLEY

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**Annotation:** *This article was a comparative assessment of morphofunctional changes in the sclera of the eye, histological structure, results of morphological testing of galata and morphological characteristics of connective tissue, i.e. sclera reaction, in high-grade juvenile and adolescent myopia.*

**Key words:** *myopia, emmetropia, optical density of macular pigment, posterior axis of the eye, morphometric parameters, carotenoids.*

В структуре заболеваемости органа зрения частота миопии в различных регионах в Респубики Узбекистана и Ферганской долине от 20 до 60,7%. Известно, что среди инвалидов по зрению 22% составляют лица молодого возраста, основной причиной инвалидности у которых является осложненная близорукость высокой степени.

Как в нашей стране, так и за рубежом у подростков и «молодых взрослых» миопия высокой степени часто сочетается с патологией сетчатки и зрительного нерва, затрудняя тем самым прогнозирование и течение патологического процесса. Медико-социальная значимость проблемы усугубляется тем, что осложненная миопия поражает людей в самом работоспособном возрасте. Прогрессирование близорукости может приводить к серьезным необратимым изменениям в глазу и значительной потере зрения. По итогам национальной диспансеризации, заболеваемость детей и подростков миопией за последние 10 лет выросла в 1,5 раза. Среди взрослых инвалидов по зрению вследствие миопии 56% имеют врожденную миопию, остальные – приобретенную, в т. ч. в школьные годы.

**Цель:** оценить морфофункциональные параметры зрительного анализатора у пациентов с близорукостью по мере увеличения длины переднезадней оси (ПЗО) глаза и развитие миопии при недостатке микроэлементов.  
**Материалы и методы:** Всего обследовано 36 пациентов (72 глаза). Все пациенты в ходе исследования были поделены на группы исключительно по величине ПЗО глазного яблока (по классификации Э.С. Аветисова) [1]. 1-ю группу составили пациенты с миопией слабой степени и величиной ПЗО от 23,81 до 25,0 мм; 2-ю – с миопией средней степени и величиной ПЗО от 25,01 до 26,5 мм; 3-ю – с миопией высокой степени и величиной ПЗО выше 26,51 мм; 4-ю – пациенты с рефракцией, приближенной к эметропической, и величиной ПЗО от 22,2 до 23,8 мм. Пациенты не принимали препараты, содержащие каротиноиды, не придерживались специальной диеты, обогащенной лютеином и зеаксантином. Всем испытуемым проводилось стандартное офтальмологическое обследование, позволившее исключить у них макулярную патологию, предположительно влияющую на результаты проводимого обследования. Анализируя результаты исследования эссенциальных микроэлементов, нами выявлено, что у пациентов с миопией (независимо от степени прогрессирования) повышено содержание хрома - 21,2%, никеля - 12,5%, кальция - 10,7%. У пациентов с



другой патологией зрения значительного повышения микроэлементов не выявлено. Пониженное содержание микроэлементов отмечается значительно чаще и в больших количествах. Так при миопии у 58,3% пациентов снижено количество калия; йод снижен у 49,5%; кальций и железо у 29,1%. У пациентов с амблиопией в 72,2% снижен йод и кальций;

Обследование включало следующий диагностический комплекс мероприятий: авторефрактометрию, визометрию с определением максимально-корригированной остроты зрения (МКОЗ), бесконтактную компьютерную пневмотонометрию, биомикроскопию переднего отрезка с помощью щелевой лампы, статическую автоматическую периметрию с коррекцией аметропии (оценивали показатели MD, PSD, а также чувствительность в фовеа), непрямую офтальмоскопию макулярной области и диска зрительного нерва с помощью линзы 78 диоптрий. Кроме того, всем пациентам были проведены эхобиометрия на аппарате фирмы Quantel Medical (Франция), определение ОПМП на приборе Mpod MPS 1000, Tinsley Precision Instruments Ltd., Croydon, Essex (Великобритания), цифровое фотографирование глазного дна с помощью фундус-камеры Carl Zeiss Medical Technology (Германия); ОКТ переднего отрезка глазного яблока на аппарате OCT-VISANTE Carl Zeiss Medical Technology (Германия) (по данным исследования OCT-VISANTE, оценивали центральную толщину роговицы); ОКТ сетчатки на аппарате Cirrus HD 1000 Carl Zeiss Medical Technology (Германия). По данным ОКТ, оценивали среднюю толщину сетчатки в области фовеа, рассчитанную прибором в автоматическом режиме, с помощью протокола Macular Cube 512x128, а также среднюю толщину хориоидеи, которую рассчитывали вручную от гиперрефлективной границы, соответствующей РПЭ, до границы хориоидо-склерального интерфейса, отчетливо видимой на горизонтальном 9-миллиметровом скане, сформированном через центр фовеа при использовании протокола «High Definition Images: HD Line Raster». Измерение толщины хориоидеи проводили в центре фовеа, а также в 3 мм в назальном и темпоральном направлениях от центра фовеа, в одинаковое время суток с 9:00 до 12:00.

Статистическая обработка данных клинического исследования выполнялась по стандартным статистическим алгоритмам с применением программного обеспечения Statistica, версия 7.0. Достоверностью считалась разница величин при  $p < 0,05$  (уровень значимости 95%). Определяли средние значения, стандартное отклонение, а также проводили корреляционный анализ, рассчитывая коэффициент ранговой корреляции Spearman. Проверка гипотез при определении уровня статистической значимости при сравнении 4 несвязанных групп осуществлялась с использованием Kruskal-Wallis ANOVA теста.

Результаты: По данным Е.Ж. Трона, длина оси эмметропического глаза варьирует от 22,42 до 27,30 мм. В отношении вариабельности длины ПЗО при миопии от 0,5 до 22,0D Е.Ж. Трон приводит такие данные: длина оси при миопии 0,5–6,0D – от 22,19 до 28,11 мм; при миопии 6,0–22,0D – от 28,11 до 38,18 мм. По мнению Т.И. Ерошевского и А.А. Бочкаревой, биометрические показатели сагиттальной оси



нормального глазного яблока в среднем равны 24,00 мм. По данным Э.С. Аветисова, при эметропии длина ПЗО глаза составляет 23,68±0,910 мм, при близорукости 0,5–3,0D – 24,77±0,851 мм; при миопии 3,5–6,0D – 26,27±0,725 мм; при миопии 6,5–10,0D – 28,55±0,854 мм. Довольно четкие параметры эметропических глаз приведены в национальном руководстве по офтальмологии:

длина ПЗО эметропического глаза в среднем составляет 23,92±1,62 мм. В 2007 г. И.А. Ремесниковым создана новая анатомо-оптическая и соответствующая ей редуцированная оптическая схема эметропического глаза с клинической рефракцией 0,0D и ПЗО 23,1 мм.

Средний возраст пациентов составил от 14,0±45,0 лет. Полученных результатов исследуемых показателей отмечается снижение некоторых из них по мере увеличения ПЗО: максимально -коррегированной остроты зрения (p=0,01), чувствительности в фовеа (p=0,008), средней толщины сетчатки в фовеа (p=0,01), средней толщины хориоидеи в назальном и темпоральном секторах (p=0,005; p=0,03). Кроме того, во всех группах испытуемых выявлена значимая статистически достоверная обратная корреляционная взаимосвязь, между ПЗО и (МКОЗ) -0,4; а также толщиной сетчатки в фовеа -0,6; толщиной хориоидеи в фовеа -0,5 и чувствительностью в фовеа -0,6; (p<0,05). Увеличение длины глаза при миопии в настоящее время рассматривается как следствие метаболических нарушений в склере, а также изменений регионарной гемодинамики. Упруго-эластические свойства склеры и изменения длины переднезадней оси (ПЗО) давно интересовали ученых. Эволюция изучения анатомических параметров глазного яблока отражена в работах многих авторов.

Сравнительная характеристика исследуемых морфометрических показателей между группами

Группа	Количество глаз	Возраст, годы	Морфометрические показатели переднего отрезка глаза					
			биометрия			шаймпфлюг камера (Pentacam)		
			ПЗО, мм	ТХ, мм	глубина ПК, мм	глубина ПК на периферии, мм	объем ПК, мм <sup>3</sup>	
1-я (пациенты с Нм до 40 лет)	24	35 [30; 38]*	21,71 [20,99; 21,92]	4,15 [4,0; 4,32]*	2,68 [2,55; 3,15]*	1,00 [0,92; 1,24]	131 [98; 155]	
2-я (пациенты с Нм 41—50 лет)	14	47 [44; 48]	21,73 [21,44; 22,14]	4,32 [4,09; 4,52]	2,56 [2,34; 2,69]	0,99 [0,86; 1,19]	131 [101; 143]	
Группа сравнения (пациенты с ПЗУГ)	22	47 [45; 49]	21,79 [21,51; 22,22]	4,71 [4,55; 4,91]*	2,43 [2,35; 2,59]	0,37 [0,24; 0,74]*	98 [71; 110]*	

Примечание. \* — значимые различия со 2-й группой (p<0,05).

Заключение: По иному подходить к медикаментозному лечению офтальмопатологии, отказаться от практики назначения микроэлементов без изучения фактического элементного статуса человека. При детальном анализе полученных



средних значений исследуемых параметров обнаружена тенденция к общему снижению морфофункциональных показателей глазного яблока по мере увеличения ПЗО в группах. В то время как, полученные корреляционные данные проведенного клинического испытания свидетельствуют о тесной взаимосвязи между морфометрическими и функциональными параметрами зрительного анализатора. Анализируя результаты исследования эссенциальных микроэлементов, нами выявлено, что у пациентов с миопией (независимо от степени прогрессирования) повышено содержание хрома - 21,2%, никеля - 12,5%, кальция - 10,7%. У пациентов с другой патологией зрения значительного повышения микроэлементов не выявлено.

Пониженное содержание микроэлементов отмечается значительно чаще и в больших количествах. Так при миопии у 58,3% пациентов снижено количество калия; йод снижен у 49,5%; кальций и железо у 29,1%. У пациентов с амблиопией в 72,2% снижен йод и кальций;

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## BOLALARNING PSIXIK RIVOJLANISHIDA IJTIMOY TA'LIM- TARBIYANING AHAMIYATI

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**Annotatsiya:** Mazkur maqolada bolalarning psixik rivojlanishi va unda ijtimoiy ta'lim-tarbiyaning o'rni to'g'risida so'z boradi. Shu bilan birga, bu davrda qanday jarayonlar ro'y berishi haqida ham mulohazalar yuritiladi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Tarbiya, ijtimoiy, psixik rivojlanish, stress, egoizm, depressiya, qobiliyat, muhit, muloqot, ekologiya, adekvat.

**Annotation:** This article talks about children's mental development and the role of social education in it. At the same time, considerations are made about what processes will take place during this period.

**Key words:** Education, social, mental development, stress, egoism, depression, ability, environment, communication, ecology, adequate.

**Аннотация:** В данной статье говорится о психическом развитии детей и роли социального воспитания в нем. При этом делаются соображения о том, какие процессы будут происходить в этот период.

**Ключевые слова:** Образование, социальное, психическое развитие, стресс, эгоизм, депрессия, способности, среда, общение, экология, адекватный.

Bolalarning psixik shakllanishi birmuncha murakkab jarayon bo'lib, toki shaxs bo'lib rivojlanish bosqichigacha ular turli jarayonlarni boshdan o'tkazadi. Dastlab, ular faqat yig'i orqali yoki kulgi orqali o'z hoxish va istaklarni bayon etadi hamda ba'zi mimikalarni namoyon etadi. Shundan so'ng, ular ana shu tariqa zarur ehtiyojlarini qondiradilar. Biroz muddat o'tgach esa, bir necha so'zlarni so'zlay boshlaydilar. Bunda ular faqat o'zi uchun yaqin bo'lgan kishilarning ismini, atalishini hamda o'ziga tanish bo'lgan ozuqalarning nomini ayta oladilar. Shu tariqa, bolalarda tashqi olam haqidagi ilk tasavvurlari namoyon bo'ladi. Bola bog'chada, keyin esa, maktabga borgach uzluksiz ta'lim oladi. Bunday uzoq muddatli ta'lim-tarbiya bolaning rivojlanishiga aynan, ta'sir etmay qolmaydi. Shuning uchun bolalarning psixik rivojlanishi ko'p jihatdan ijtimoiy ta'lim-tarbiyaga ham bog'liq hisoblanadi. Bolaning psixik rivojlanishi bilan ijtimoiy muhit o'rtasidagi aloqadorlik eng muhim masalalardan hisoblanadi. Bunda, ijtimoiy muhitning asosida, asosan, ta'lim-tarbiya katta ahamiyat kasb etadi. Bu masalani o'rganishda turli yondashuvlar va ularga qarshi yondashuvlar, qarashlar mavjud bo'lgan. Ko'pincha esa, ba'zi olimlar bu holatlarni asoslab o'rganishga kirishganlar. Bunday yondoshuvlar esa, uch xil nazariyaning kelib chiqishiga sabab bo'lgan. Birinchi nazariyaga ko'ra, ko'p hollarda bolalarning psixik taraqqiyotida ijtimoiy ta'lim-tarbiyaning o'rni unchalik ahamiyatsiz degan fikrlar ilgari suriladi. Psixik rivojlanish o'z asosiga, ta'lim-tarbiya o'z asosiga ega va ular rivojlanishda o'z yo'licha davom





etaveradi degan g'oyani targ'ib etishadi. Ular bolaning psixik rivojlanishi bilan ta'lim o'rtasida aloqa mavjud emas, deb fikr bildiradilar. Bunda bolaning psixik taraqqiyotini tajriba orqali kechadi, ijtimoiy tarbiyaning ahamiyati unchalik mavjud emas, ular nasliy bo'lishi ham mumkin degan fikrlarni bildirib o'tishadi.

Ikkinchi nazariyada esa bolaning ijtimoiy ta'lim-tarbiya bilan tanishib borishi bolalarning psixik rivojlanishidir deb fikr bildirishadi. Shuni ham alohida ta'kidlaydiki ta'lim-tarbiya bolaning psixik rivojlanishini belgilab beruvchi asosiy omil demakdir. Hattoki, bu jarayonlar bitta narsa hisoblanadi, ya'ni biri ikkinchisini taqozo etib boraveradi degan fikrlarni ham aytib o'tishadi. Bu nazariyada, asosan, bilish jarayonlari o'rganiladi. Biroq, bolalardagi individual fazilatlar ko'pincha ahamiyatsiz qolib ketadi. Bu esa, ushbu nazariyaning bir tomonlama ekanligini ko'rsatadi. Yuqorida aytganimizdek, bolalarning psixik taraqqiyoti va ijtimoiy ta'lim-tarbiyani bitta narsa sifatida qarashlari inson ongi, uning funksiyasi hamda taraqqiyotining ahamiyatsiz ekanligini ham namoyon etishlari hisoblanadi.

Shuningdek, bolalarning psixik rivojlanishi bilan ijtimoiy ta'lim-tarbiya o'rtasidagi munosabatlarni tushuntirishda uchinchi nazariya vakillari bolaning psixik rivojlanishi va ijtimoiy ta'lim-tarbiya, garchi boshqa-boshqa narsalar bo'lsada, ammo ular bir-biriga ta'sir etuvchi jarayon hisoblanadi. deb ta'kidlashadi. Bu nazariyada oldingi ikki nazariya umumlashgan holda namoyon bo'ladi. Shuning uchun, bu nazariya asab tizimining namoyon etilishi hamda ijtimoiy ta'lim-tarbiya jarayonlarining o'zaro bog'lanishini va ularning o'zaro bog'liqligini talab etadi. Ta'lmining yanada kuchliroq rivojlanishi miya faoliyatining yanada yaxshiroq rivojlanishiga olib keladi degan fikrlarni ham bayon etishadi. Bunday qarashlar, psixik rivojlanish hamda ta'lim-tarbiya masalalarini yechish bog'liqliklarni tushuntirish bilan bu masalani yechishga urinadilar. Biroq, bu qarashlarda ham yuqoridagi masala to'laligicha asoslantirilmagan. Taniqli psixolog Vigotsky fikricha, ta'lim-tarbiya jarayoni psixik taraqqiyot jarayoniga mos kelmaydi. Bola ijtimoiy tajribani ta'lim-tarbiya mobaynida egallaydi va rivojlanadi. Demak, uning fikricha ta'lim-tarbiya jarayoni hardoyim psixik taraqqiyotdan bir qadam bo'lsa ham oldinda boradi. Shu asnoda, ta'lim-tarbiya jarayoni bolaning psixik rivojlanishi uchun zamin yaratadi, ya'ni bunda tarbiyani egallagandan so'nggina, bolalarda psixik rivojlanish sodir bo'la boshlaydi hamda ta'lim-tarbiya psixik rivojlanishni har doim o'zining ortidan ergashtirib boradi. Vigotsky ta'lim-tarbiyaning faolligi bilan paydo bo'ladigan psixik rivojlanishning ikkita bosqichini alohida ko'rsatib beradi. Bu bosqichlardan biri psixik taraqqiyotning yaqin zonasi bo'lib, ikkinchisi psixik taraqqiyotning real zonasi hisoblanadi. Vigotskyning ta'kidlashicha psixik taraqqiyotning yaqin zonasida bolaning psixik taraqqiyoti katta ahamiyat kasb etadi hamda katta insonlarning (o'qituvchilar, ota-onalar, tarbiyachilar) bevosita yordami, ko'magi orqali amalga oshiriladi. Bolalarning chaqaloqlik hamda maktabgacha va kichik maktab yoshidagi davrlari psixik taraqqiyotning yaqin zonasiga mos keladi. Psixik rivojlanishning real zonasi esa, muayyan davrda bolaning katta yoshdagi kishilar ko'magisiz mustaqil harakat qila olishi bilan namoyon boladi. Psixik rivojlanishning real zonasida, asosan, o'zlashtirilgan bilimlar, tajribalar, ko'nikmalar, malakalardan mustaqil



foydalanish nazarda tutiladi. Psixik rivojlanshining real zonasiga bolaning o'smirlik, o'spirinlik davrlari, aynan, mos keladi. Bunday paytlarda bolalarning psixik rivojlanishida o'zgarishlar, talablarning ortishi, hamda natijalarida ham o'zgarishlar ro'y bera boshlaydi. O'smirlik davrida bolalarning qiziqishlari, dunyo qarashlari, intilishlari, bir so'z bilan aytganda, shaxsiy murakkab sifatleri tarkib topa boshlaydi.

Shu bilan birga, endi ular orttirgan bilim va tasavvurlarini o'zlari mustaqil ravishda qo'llay oladilar. Xuddi shuningdek, bu jarayonlar bolalarda psixik rivojlanish bosqichining yuksak ko'rinishi hisoblanadi. Shunday ekan, ijtimoiy ta'lim-tarbiya psixik taraqqiyotdan bir qadam oldinda borib, psixik taraqqiyotga zamin yaratadi. To'g'ri yo'lga qo'yilgan ta'lim-tarbiya jarayoni barcha o'quvchilarni mustaqil fikrlashga, jamiyat va tabiatdagi narsa va hodisalarga bog'liq bo'lgan qonuniyatlarni tushunib olishga katta yordam beradi. Ushbu ko'rinishdagi bosqich yuzasidan ta'lim-tarbiya jarayonining olib borilishi mobaynida bolaning hozirda qanday bilim, ko'nikma, tajribalarga ega ekanligi hamda kelgusidagi bilim va ko'nikmalarning qanday bo'lishini bilish jarayoni juda ham muhim hisoblanadi. Bolalarning psixik rivojlanishida ta'lim-tarbiya bilan bir qatorda undagi kamchliklar ham solishtirilib, bolalarning shu davrlardagi rivojlanish jarayonining darajasi hamda kelajakdagi yuksalish ketma-ketligi imkoniyatlari tog'risida mulohaza yuritish, albatta, muhim hisoblanadi. Bolalar o'z tabiatidan kelib chiqqan holda juda biror narsaga yoki biror kimga nisbatan taqlidchan bo'ladi. Bu esa o'z navbatida boladagi ong bilan bog'liq bo'lgan jarayon hisoblanib, uning ruhiy rivojlanishini belgilab beradigan jarayonlardan biri hisoblanadi. Psixologiya fanida psixik rivojlanish, yosh davrlar va krezislar muammolari har doim astoydil o'rganib boriladi. Chunki, bir muammo ikkinchi muammoning kelib chiqishiga sabab bo'ladi. Ularni o'rganilgan jarayonlar doirasida ma'lum bo'lishicha, bolalarning psixik rivojlanishlari nisbatan sekinlik bilan yuzaga kelsa, ya'ni uzoq muddat davomida jiddiy o'zgarishlar sezilmasa, ayrim bosqichlarda bolalarning psixik rivojlanishlari qandaydir sakrash yo'li bilan jadal davr taraqqiyotining krezis (inqiroz) davri deb ataladi. Psixik rivojlanishning ana shunday inqiroz davrlari bir xil sharoitda yashaydigan hamma bolalarda deyarli bir paytning o'zida namoyon bo'ladi. Shu sababli ham bolalarning barchasini, aynan, bir davriga mansub ekanligini ko'rsatib o'tish oson kechadi. Bola tug'ilgandan maktabgacha bo'lgan davrda uch bosqichni bosib o'tadi. Bunda bolalar tasavvurlari har bir jarayonning o'zgarishi bilan kechadigan psixik rivojlanishlarning darajalari orqali hosil bo'ladi. Ushbu o'zgaruvchi bosqichlar quyidagicha hisoblanadi: Bir yosh davri inqirozi, uch yosh davri inqirozi hamda yetti yosh davri inqirozi. Bundan ko'rinib turibdiki, aynan, mana yosh inqirozlari bosqichlarida bolalar o'zlaridagi g'ayritabiiy holatlarni namoyon etgan holda ikkinchi bosqichga o'tadilar. Bolalarning rivojlanishlari ana shunday holatlar, ulardagi o'ziga bo'lgan ishonch, burch kabi tuyg'ularni ham shakllanib borishi uchun zamin yaratadi. Zero yuqoridagi har bir inqiroz davri bolalarning hayotida o'chmas iz qoldirishi ham mumkin bo'lgan asosiy dolzarb muammolardan biri sanaladi. Negaki, shu davrda bolalarning dastlabki tasavvurlari paydo bo'la boshlaydi. Har bir bosqichda yuz beradigan jarayonlar bir-biridan tubdan farq qiladi. Katta yoshli odamlar har bir yoshdagi bolalarga ma'lum talablar hamda ular bajarishi



mumkin bo‘lgan vazifalarni belgilab beradi. Shu narsa ma’lumki, bola o‘z taraqqiy etgan sayin undagi imkoniyatlar ham kengaya boradi, natijada jamiyat tomonidan bolalarga qo‘yilgan talablar, burch va vazifalar ham ortib boradi. Ularga tegishli bo‘lgan qonun-qoidalar, normalar ham ishlab chiqiladi. Bolalar esa, ana shunday jarayonda o‘z bilimlaridan kelib chiqqan holda, ushbu amallarni bajaradi. Biroq, ularga yuklangan har bir vazifa ularning imkoniyat darajasidan oshmasligi zarur, negaki aynan ana shunday holatlar bolalarning ham jismoniy ham ma’naviy rivojlanishi uchun aks ta’sir ko‘rsatishi mumkin. Shu bilan bir qatorda, ularga berilgan vazifaning normaga yetmasligi ham ulardagi jarayonlarning quyi bosqichda qolib ketishiga, qolaversa, psixik rivojlanishining ham ma’lum tomonlari o‘zgarishsiz qolishiga sabab bo‘lishi mumkin.

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## ZAMONAVIY SIYOSATSHUNOSLIKDA NEOMARKSIZM NAZARIYASINING YEVROPA MINTAQASIDAGI ROLI.

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**Annotatsiya:** *Ushbu maqolada zamonaviy siyosatshunoslik nazariyalaridan biri hisoblanadigan, neomarksizm nazariyasining kelib chiqishi, asosiy qarashlari va Yevropa mintaqasiga tarqalishi haqida ma`lumotga ega bo`lamiz.*

**Kalit so`z:** *Marksizm, neomarksizm, sinfiy kurash, eksplutatsiya, tanqidiy nazariya, feminizm, psixoanaliz, eksiztensializm.*

Bugungi kunda zamonaviy siyosatshunoslikda turli nazariyalar va qarashlar mavjud. Shulardan biri, “neomarksizm nazariyasi” hisoblanadi. Uning kelib chiqishi “marksizm nazariyasi”ga borib taqaladi. Marksizm bu – K.Marks va F. Engels tomonidan asos solingan falsafiy, iqtisodiy va siyosiy ta`limot hisoblanadi. Marksizmni moddiy ishlab chiqarish usuli, ishlab chiqaruvchi kuchlar va ishlab chiqarish munosabatlari jamiyat negizi sifatida qaralgan. Marksizm nazariyasi xususiy mulkchilikka asoslangan jamiyatda ishlab chiqarishning ijtimoiy va o`zlashtirishning xususiy harakterga ega ekanligiga tayangan holda, ijtimoiy inqilob to`grisidagi qonunni asoslashga urinishadi. Marksizm nazariyasi davlat mafkurasi bo`lib qolgan ko`p mamlakatlarda 20-asrning 80-yillaridan boshlab mustabid rejimlarning yemirilishi va mustaqil davlatlarning taraqqiyot yo`llarini belgilab olishi Marksizmni tanqidiy o`rganish va unga baho berishda yangi davrni boshlab berganligi ma`lum bo`ladi.

Marksizmning eng muhim asari bu "Poytaxt" ("Das Kapital" , nemis tilida). Marks o`zining birinchi jildini nashr etdi (1867y) . Keyinchalik yana uchta kitob nashr qilindi. 1885 va 1894 tahririyat tomonidan tahrirlangan “Marksizmning asosiy qoidalari” F.Engels qo`lyozmalaridan foydalangan holda tuziladi va tuzatishlar kiritiladi.

Neomarksizm esa marksizmning aynan mana shu g`oyalariga qarshi chiquvchi bir nechta individlar jamoasining tuzilmasidan kelib chiqqan hisoblanadi. Neomarksizm tashkil topishi Germaniyada Frankfurt maktabining vujudga kelishi asosiy sabab hisoblanadi. Ushbu maktab 1923-yilda Germaniyada tashkil topgan. O`sha davrdagi siyosiy vaziyat neomarksistlar faoliyatiga jiddiy zarar yetkazayotgan edi. Germaniya davlatiga nemis fashizmi kirib kelganidan so`ng, neomarksistlar uchun haqiqiy sinov davri boshlangan. Muntazam surishtiruv va quvg`inlar natijasida neomarksistlar Germaniyadan chiqib ketishadi. Aynan mana shu holat neomarksizm nazariyasi g`oyalarining dunyo bo`ylab tarqalishiga sabab bo`lgan.

Neomarksizm - bu marksistik fikrlash maktabi bo`lib, 20-asrda marksizm va marksistik nazariyani o'zgartiradigan yoki kengaytiradigan yondashuvlarni, odatda tanqidiy nazariya, psixoanaliz yoki ekzistensializm kabi boshqa intellektual an'analardan



elementlarni kiritish orqali nazariyaning asosiy yo`nalishlarini belgilab oladi. Neo-prefiksidan foydalanishning ko'p holatlarida bo'lgani kabi, Neo-marksistlar deb nomlangan ba'zi nazariyotchilar va guruhlar pravoslav marksizm yoki dialektik materializmning taxmin qilingan kamchiliklarini to'ldirishga harakat qilishadi. XX-XXI asrlarda bir qator sotsiologlar Karl Marksning asarlari katta ta'sir ko'rsatgan tahlil usuli orqali jamiyatga murojaat qilish, orqali ular an'anaviy marksizmni turli yo'llar bilan moslashtirish usullarini yo'lga qo'yish orqali neomarksizm yanada takomillashib rivijlanib bordi. Masalan, ba'zi Neo-marksistlar kapitalizmning marksistik tahlilini baham ko'rishadi, ammo uning kommunistik inqilobga bo'lgan ishonchini baham ko'rishmaydi. Neomarksizm nazariyasining namoyondalarining bir qismi K.Marksning asl asarlarining iqtisodiy yo`nalishini emas, balki sinfiy mojaroning madaniy jihatlarini ta'kidlaydilar. Ko`rinib turganidek neomarksizm nazariyasi va uning tarqalishi Frankfurt maktabining yorqin namoyondalari va ularning asosiy qarashlari tufayli ushbu nazariya bugungi kunda fan jihatidan ham o`z o`rnini egallashda davom etmoqda.

Neomarksizm nazariyasining asosiy tushunchalaridan yana biri bu – sinfiy kurash hisoblanadi. Sinfiy kurash ko'plab inqiloblarda va aksariyat ijtimoiy inqiloblarda muhim rol o'ynagan. Biroq, inqiloblarda din va ayniqsa millatchilik marksistik nazariyaga qaraganda ancha katta rol o'ynadi. Bundan tashqari, sinfiy ekspluatatsiya, hatto keskin iqtisodiy inqiroz davrida ham, ekspluatatsiya qilinganlarda sinfiy ongning rivojlanishiga olib kelmaydi, haqiqiy qo'zg'olon vujudga kelishi ham mumkin bo'ladi. Ekspluatatsiya qilinadigan sinflarning a'zolari, shu jumladan dehqonlar, ulush egalari va shahar ishchilari o'zlarining muammolarini shaxsiy muvaffaqiyatsizliklari yoki hech kimning nazorati ostida bo'lmagan kuchlari natijasida ko'rishlari mumkin. Sinfiy ekspluatatsiya va boshqa "ob'ektiv" haqiqatlar qanday qilib adolatsiz va o'zgaruvchan deb qabul qilinishini tushunish uchun ba'zi olimlar bir tomondan madaniy va mafkuraviy omillarga marksizmdan ko'ra ko'proq ahamiyat beradigan tahlil usullariga murojaat qilishni afzal ko'rish, boshqa tomondan davlat siyosati va tashkiloti faoliyatlari miqyosida tahlil usullari olib boriladi.

Bundan tashqari neomarksizm nazariyasida tanqidiy nazariya ham o`z o`rniga ega hisoblanadi. Ya`ni tanqidiy nazariya inkorni inkor etishni emas, inkorni umuman inkor deb hisoblashni o`z oldiga maqdas qilib qo`ygan. Hatto shu asosda neomarksizmning ushbu yo`nalishi mantiqiy pozitivizmga nisbatan ham o`z tanqidiy g`oyalarini qo'llay oladi. Pozitivizm o`zi nima? Pozitivizm bu – ijobiy fikrlash hisoblanadi. Neomarsizm o`zining bu ajoyib ko`rinishini, ya`ni tanqidiy nazariyasini mantiqiy pozitivizmga ham qo'llash mumkinligini isbotlay oldi.

Neomarksizm jamiyat o`rtasida mulkchilikning umumiy bo`lishini qattiq tanqid ostiga oladi. Ularning fikriga ko`ra jamiyatdagi har bir bo`g`im o`zining shaxsiy mulkiga, shaxsiy huquqlariga va erkinliklariga ega bo`lishlari lozim deb hisoblashadi.

Endi bugungi zamonaviy dunyoda neomarksizmning ko`rinishlari va belgilari qanday? Bugungi zamonaviy dunyoda neomarksizm turli yo`nalishlarda o`z tanqidiy g`oyalarini berib, jamiyat hayotini o`zgartirish uchun harakat qilishmoqda. Bularga, tanqidiy fikrlarni o`zida mujassam etgan jurnal yoki gazeta, teleko`rsatuvlar, yoki umuman norozilik ruhidagi turli guruhlar kirishi mumkin.





Eng ajablanarli tomoni shundaki, Germaniyadagi Frankfurt ijtimoiy tadqiqotlar instituti hali hamon o`z faoliyatini davom ettirayotgani, dunyo miqyosidagi jamiyatlar, ijtimoiy sinflar orasidagi o`zaro munosabatni, ularning asosiy muammolarini yoki ularning talab va istaklarini o`rgangan holda ushbu siyosiy ahamiyatga ega bo`lgan ijtimoiy tadqiqotlar instituti mavjud muammolarni hal qila olish balansiga ega bo`lgan, turli xil tahlil usullarini olib boradi, aholi orasiga kirib mavjud muammolar yuzasida turli xil kichik treninglar olib boriladi.

Ko`rinib turibdiki, siyosatshunoslikning neomarksizm tanqidiy nazariyasi fandagi eng muhim bo`g`inlardan biri hisoblanib, o`z g`oya va qarashlari asosida faoliyatini davom ettirmoqda. Kelgusida neomarksizm nazariyasi o`z ta`sirini yanada kuchaytirishi, aholi o`rtasida yoki turli xil ijtimoiy sinflar o`rtasida neomarksistlarga ishonchlilikni yanada oshirilishiga, o`z faoliyatini zamonaviy qarashlar asosida davom ettirishiga va bu kelgusida yanada rivojlanib siyosiy bilimlarning yangi nazariy maktablariga asos solinishiga turtki bo`la oladigan mukammal bir yo`nalish sifatida siyosiy fanlarda o`z izini qoldirishiga ishonamiz

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