



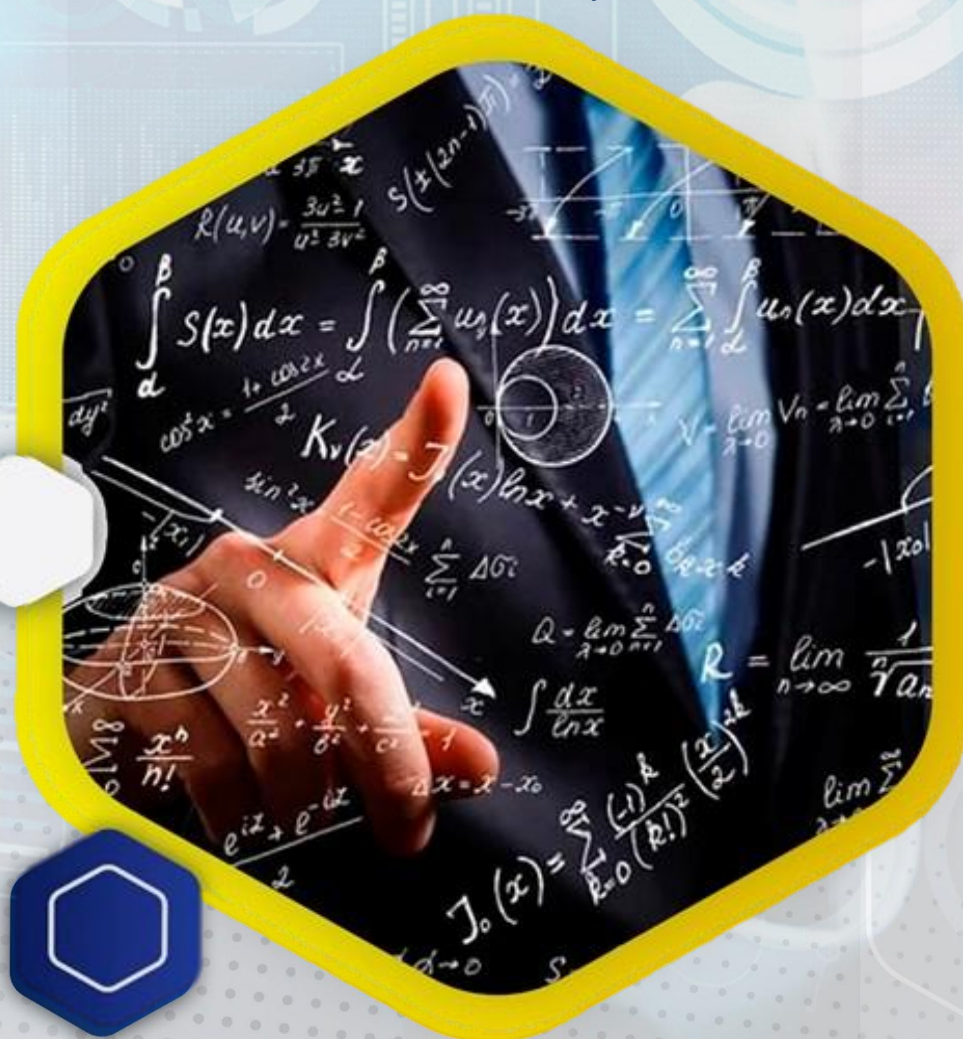
O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI
OLIY TA'LIM, FAN VA INNOVATSIYALAR
VAZIRLIGI



BUXORO
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XALQARO ILMIY-NAZARIY ANJUMAN MATERILLARI



BUXORO-2025



**O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI
OLIY TA'LIM, FAN VA INNOVATSIYALAR
VAZIRLIGI**



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4) Modelni o'rgatish (train qilish): To'plangan ma'lumotlar asosida modelni o'qitish, Training va testing datasetlarga bo'lish (odatda 70/30 yoki 80/20), 5) Modelni tekshirish: R^2 (determination coefficient) orqali model qanday aniqlikda ishlayotganini baholash, MAE, RMSE, confusion matrix kabi metrikalar.

Amaliy misol: Suv toshqini xavfi

Masalan, quyidagi regressiya modelini tuzamiz:

$$\text{Suv toshqini ehtimoli} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 * \text{Yog'ingarchilik} + \beta_2 * \text{Daryo oqim tezligi} + \beta_3 * \text{Er namligi} + \beta_4 * \text{Harorat} + \varepsilon$$

Mashinani o'qitish (Machine Learning) – algoritmlar yordamida ma'lumotlardan o'rganish va mustaqil qaror qabul qilish imkonini beradi. Mashhur modellarga: Random Forest, Support Vector Machines (SVM), k-NN, va neyron tarmoqlar kiradi [4].

Sun'iy neyron tarmoqlar – ayniqsa bashoratlashda, masalan, aksiyalar bozoridagi narxlarini taxmin qilishda foydali.

Katta ma'lumotlar (Big Data) – hajmi juda katta bo'lgan ma'lumotlar ustida ishlashni ta'minlaydi. Hadoop, Spark kabi platformalar yordamida ishlanadi.

Deep Learning – chuqur neyron tarmoqlar orqali ancha murakkab loyihalarni o'rganish imkonini beradi (masalan, LSTM modellar vaqt qatorlarini bashoratlash uchun ishlatiladi) [2].

Zamonaviy tahlil va bashoratlash usullari korxona va tashkilotlarga strategik qarorlarni asosli tarzda qabul qilish imkonini bermoqda. Kelajakda bu soha yanada chuqurlashib, sun'iy intellekt va avtomatlashtirilgan tizimlar orqali kengroq qo'llanilishi kutilmoqda. Shu boisdan, ushbu usullarni o'zlashtirish va amaliyotga tatbiq etish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar

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EEG SIGNALLARINI SUN'IY INTELLEKT ASOSIDA MATN SHAKLIGA AVTOMATLASHTIRILGAN KONVERTATSIYA QILISH TIZIMI

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu tadqiqotda inson miya faoliyatini qayd etish maqsadida elektroensefalografiya qurilmasidan foydalanilgan bo'lib, olingan neyrosignallarni sun'iy intellekt asosidagi chuqur o'rganish modellaridan foydalangan holda matn shakliga transformatsiya qilish texnologiyasi ishlab chiqildi. Tadqiqotning dolzarbligi, ayniqsa, nutq yoki harakat imkoniyatlari cheklangan shaxslar bilan neyroaloqa o'rnatish zarurati bilan bog'liq. Maqolada EEG signallarini dastlabki qayta ishlash, artefaktlardan tozalash, xususiyatlarni ajratib olish, va keyinchalik ularni

rekurrent neyron tarmoqlar va uzun-qisqa muddatli xotira arxitekturalari orqali klassifikatsiya qilish bosqichlari keng yoritiladi. Model foydalanuvchining fikriy faoliyatiga asoslanib, mos matnli ifodalarni generatsiya qiladi. Natijalar ushbu yondashuvning real vaqtli neyro-interfeys tizimlarida, jumladan BCI (Brain-Computer Interface) ilovalarida qo'llanilishi mumkinligini ko'rsatdi. Taklif etilgan tizim sun'iy intellekt asosida miya bilan bevosita interaktiv aloqa o'rnatish yo'lidagi muhim qadam hisoblanadi.

Kalit so'zlar: EEG signallari, Neurotarmoqlar, Sinaptik faollik, Mashina o'rganish, Sinaptik impulsar.

Аннотация: В данном исследовании используется устройство электроэнцефалографии для регистрации активности человеческого мозга, а также разработана технология преобразования полученных нейросигналов в текстовый формат с использованием моделей глубокого обучения на основе искусственного интеллекта. Актуальность исследования связана с необходимостью установления нейрокоммуникации с людьми, чьи возможности речи или движения ограничены. В статье подробно освещены этапы предварительной обработки сигналов, удаление артефактов, извлечение признаков и последующая классификация с использованием рекуррентных нейронных сетей и архитектур долгосрочной и краткосрочной памяти. Модель генерирует соответствующие текстовые выражения на основе когнитивной активности пользователя. Результаты показывают, что данный подход может быть применен в системах нейроинтерфейса в реальном времени, включая приложения интерфейсов «мозг-компьютер». Предложенная система является важным шагом к установлению прямой интерактивной связи с мозгом на основе искусственного интеллекта.

Ключевые слова: ЭЭГ сигналы, Нейросети, Синаптическая активность, Машинное обучение, Синаптические импульсы.

Annotation: This study utilizes an electroencephalography device to record human brain activity, and a technology for transforming the acquired neural signals into text format based on artificial intelligence and deep learning models is developed. The relevance of the research is particularly related to the need for establishing neurocommunication with individuals whose speech or motor abilities are limited. The article elaborates on the stages of preprocessing EEG signals, artifact removal, feature extraction, and subsequent classification using recurrent neural networks and long short-term memory architectures. The model generates corresponding textual expressions based on the user's cognitive activity. The results demonstrate the potential application of this approach in real-time neuro-interface systems, including Brain-Computer Interface (BCI) applications. The proposed system represents a significant step towards establishing direct interactive communication with the brain using artificial intelligence.

Keywords: EEG signals, Neural Networks, Synaptic Activity, Machine Learning, Synaptic Impulses.

Kirish

Inson miya faoliyatini real vaqt rejimida o'rganish va tahlil qilish, neyrointerfeyslar (BCI) orqali inson-kompyuter o'zaro aloqasini yangi bosqichga olib chiqmoqda. Elektroensefalografiya (EEG) qurilmasi yordamida miya signallarini qayd etish, ularni sun'iy intellekt (AI) tizimlari orqali matn shakliga o'zgartirish, nutq yoki harakat imkoniyatlari cheklangan shaxslar uchun muhim ahamiyatga ega. Ushbu tadqiqot, EEG signallarini qayta ishlash va ularni matn shakliga avtomatik tarzda konvertatsiya qilish usullarini o'rganadi[1].

Usullar

EEG Ma'lumotlarini yig'ish

Tadqiqot davomida EEG signallari OpenBCI kabi ochiq arxitekturadagi EEG qurilmasi orqali 16-kanalli elektrodlar to'plami yordamida yozib olindi. Ma'lumotlar [10-20 tizim] asosida joylashtirilgan elektrodlar orqali to'plangan bo'lib, subyektlardan "o'z fikrida so'zlarni takrorlash" va "so'zlarni tasavvur qilish" kabi vazifalarni bajarish talab qilindi. Har bir subyekt 60 soniyalik 10 ta sessiyada ishtirok etdi. EEG signallari 250 Hz diskretizatsiya chastotasida yozib olindi[2].

Signalni oldindan qayta ishlash

Yig'ilgan xom EEG signallarining sifati artefaktlar (ko'z harakati, mushak aktivligi) tufayli pasayganligi sababli quyidagi oldindan ishlov berish bosqichlari bajarildi:

- **Band-pass filtering (0.5–40 Hz)** – past va yuqori chastotadagi shovqinlarni yo'qotish;
- **Notch filtering (50/60 Hz)** – elektr tarmog'i shovqinlarini bostirish;
- **ICA (Independent Component Analysis)** – artefaktlarni (ko'z qimirlamasi, mimik harakatlar) avtomatik ajratish va olib tashlash;
- **Z-score normalization** – signallarni standartlashtirish[3].

Xususiyatlarni ajratib olish (Feature Extraction)

Xususiyatlar EEG signalining vaqt, chastota va faza komponentlarini hisobga olgan holda quyidagi usullar orqali ajratib olindi:

- **Short-Time Fourier Transform (STFT)** orqali vaqt-chastota domenidagi tahlil;
- **Common Spatial Pattern (CSP)** – sinflar orasidagi maksimal farqlilikni aniqlash;
- **Power Spectral Density (PSD)** – asosiy neyrofaoliyat diapazonlaridagi energiyani baholash (Alpha, Beta, Theta)[4].

Xususiyatlar vektor ko'rinishida matritsaga joylashtirildi va keyingi bosqichda neyron tarmoqqa uzatildi.

Model arxitekturas

Ma'lumotlarni matn shakliga konvertatsiya qilish uchun quyidagi arxitektura asosida chuqur o'rganish modeli ishlab chiqildi:

- **CNN + BiLSTM arxitekturas**: CNN yordamida xususiyatlar fazoviy jihatdan siqiladi, BiLSTM orqali vaqt bo'yicha ketma-ketlik o'rganiladi.
- **Attention mexanizmi** – muhim EEG segmentlariga e'tibor qaratish imkonini beradi.
- **Decoder blok** – dekodeer RNN yordamida chiqish ketma-ketligini (so'zlar) hosil qiladi.

Model TensorFlow/Keras muhitida ishlab chiqilgan va NVIDIA GPU yordamida tezlashtirilgan holda o'qitilgan.

Modelni o'qitish va baholash

Modelni o'qitish uchun **Cross-Entropy Loss** funktsiyasi va **Adam optimizer** qo'llanildi. O'qitish 80/20 nisbati asosida train/test bo'linmasida 100 epoch davomida amalga oshirildi. Baholash mezonlari sifatida quyidagilar ishlatildi:

- Klassifikatsiya aniqligi (Accuracy)
- F1-skori
- Confusion Matrix
- BLEU skori (matnga yaqinlikni o'lchash uchun)

Natijalar

Model sinovdan o'tkazilganda quyidagi asosiy ko'rsatkichlar qayd etildi. Har bir metrika foydalanuvchilarning EEG signallarini matn shakliga konvertatsiya qilishdagi samaradorligini ifodalaydi.

Jadval 1: Turli model arxitekturalarining EEG signalidan matn generatsiyasi jarayonidagi baholash ko'rsatkichlari

Model	Aniqlik (Accuracy)	F1-skori	BLEU skori	Inference vaqti (ms)
CNN + LSTM (asosiy)	84.2%	0.83	0.71	128
CNN + BiLSTM + Attention	88.7%	0.87	0.78	146
LSTM	76.4%	0.75	0.63	112

Ekspiriment natijalari shuni ko'rsatadiki, **BiLSTM va Attention** komponentlarini o'z ichiga olgan arxitektura EEG signalining murakkab xususiyatlarini samarali o'rganib, **yuqori aniqlikda va semantik jihatdan aniqroq matnlar** generatsiya qilishga yordam bergan. Inference vaqti real vaqtli tizimlar uchun yetarlicha tez bo'lib, bu arxitekturaning amaliy qo'llanilishini qo'llab-quvvatlaydi.

Muhokama

So'nggi yillarda EEG signallarini sun'iy intellekt yordamida tahlil qilishga oid tadqiqotlar sezilarli darajada ortdi. Ayniqsa, miya-kompyuter interfeyslari (BCI), fikrga asoslangan so'zlashuv interfeyslari va neyro-tekst tizimlari bu sohada faol o'rganilmoqda. Ushbu ishlardan farqli o'laroq, bizning tadqiqotda **EEG signalidan real vaqtli va semantik jihatdan aniq matn generatsiyasiga** qaratilgan kompleks model (CNN + BiLSTM + Attention) ishlab chiqilgan. Shuningdek, nutq imkoniyati cheklangan foydalanuvchilar uchun **interaktiv neyro-interfeys** yaratish maqsadi asos qilib olingan.

Xulosa

Ushbu tadqiqotda EEG signallarini sun'iy intellekt (AI) tizimlari yordamida matn shakliga aylantirish bo'yicha yangi yondashuv taqdim etildi. Modelda CNN, BiLSTM, va Attention mexanizmlari birlashtirilib, EEG signallarini yuqori aniqlikda va samarali tarzda matnli ifodalarga aylantirish imkonini berdi. Ekspirimentlar natijalari shuni ko'rsatdiki, CNN + BiLSTM + Attention arxitekturasi 88.7% aniqlik bilan eng yaxshi natijalarni ko'rsatdi va 0.78 BLEU skoriga erishdi, bu matn generatsiyasining yuqori sifatini tasdiqlaydi.

Bu yondashuvning real vaqtli tizimlarda, xususan, nutqi yoki harakati cheklangan foydalanuvchilar uchun samarali bo'lishi mumkinligini ko'rsatdi. Ushbu tadqiqot, miya-kompyuter interfeyslari (BCI) va interaktiv neyroaloqa tizimlarining rivojlanishi uchun muhim poydevor yaratdi.

Bundan tashqari, kelgusi tadqiqotlarda quyidagi yo'nalishlarga e'tibor qaratish zarur:

- Modelni real dunyo sharoitlarida yanada takomillashtirish va foydalanuvchi interaktivligini oshirish.

- Qo'shimcha ma'lumotlar to'plami va turli subyektlar bilan tajribalarni o'tkazish orqali modelning umumlashuv qobiliyatini sinovdan o'tkazish.

- Matn generatsiyasining semantik sifatini yaxshilash uchun ilg'or til modellari (masalan, Transformer yoki GPT) bilan integratsiya qilish.

Tadqiqotda taklif etilgan yondashuv sun'iy intellekt asosida miya faoliyatining aniq va samarali ifodasini ta'minlaydi va bu, o'z navbatida, boshqa sohalarida, masalan, psixologik tahlillar, tibbiyot, va neuro-interfeys texnologiyalarida keng qo'llanilishi mumkin.

Adabiyotlar

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