

GOLDEN BRAIN

Scientific Journal

ISSN: 2181-4120



Volume 1, Issue 28



**2023/28
October**

ISSN 2181-4120

VOLUME 1, ISSUE 28

OCTOBER 2023



<https://researchedu.org/index.php/goldenbrain>

**“GOLDEN BRAIN” SCIENTIFIC JOURNAL
VOLUME 1, ISSUE 28, OCTOBER, 2023**

EDITORIAL BOARD

G. Kholmurodova

Professor, Doctor of Agricultural Sciences, Tashkent State Agrarian University

A. Madaliev

Professor, Doctor of Economics, Tashkent State Agrarian University

G. Sotiboldieva

Associate Professor, Doctor of Philosophy (Phd) in Biological Sciences, Fergana State University

U. Rashidova

Associate Professor, Doctor of Philosophy (Phd) in Philological Sciences, Samarkand State University

D. Darmonov

Associate Professor, Doctor of Philosophy (Phd) in Biological Sciences, Fergana State University

X. Abduxakimova

Associate Professor, Doctor of Philosophy (Phd) in Biological Sciences, Fergana State University

U. Ruzmetov

Associate Professor, Doctor of Philosophy (Phd) in Chemical Sciences, National University of Uzbekistan

M. Yusupova

Associate Professor, Doctor of Philosophy (Phd) in Biological Sciences, Fergana State University

M. Kambarov

Associate Professor, Doctor of Philosophy (Phd) in Pedagogical Sciences, Namangan State University

S. Sadaddinova

Associate Professor, Doctor of Philosophy (Phd) in Physics and Mathematics Sciences, Tashkent University of Information Technologies

M. Fayzullaev

Associate Professor, Doctor of Philosophy (Phd) Geographical Sciences, Karshi State University

Z. Muminova

Doctor of Philosophy (Phd) in Agricultural Sciences, Samarkand Institute of Veterinary Medicine

B. Kuldashov

Doctor of Philosophy (Phd) in Agricultural Sciences, Samarkand Institute of Veterinary Medicine

Kh. Askarov

Doctor of Philosophy (Phd) in Agricultural Sciences, Fergana Polytechnic Institute

S. Nazarova

Associate Professor, Doctor of Philosophy (Phd) in Agricultural Sciences, Bukhara State University

O. Rahmonov

Doctor of Philosophy (Phd) in Technical Sciences, Fergana Polytechnic Institute

G. Tangirova

Associate Professor, Doctor of Philosophy (Phd) in Agricultural Sciences, Tashkent State Agrarian University

Z. Koryogdiev

Doctor of Philosophy (Phd) in Historical Sciences, Bukhara State University

S. Ubaydullaev

Doctor of Philosophy (Phd) in Agricultural Sciences, Andijan Institute of Agriculture and Agrotechnology

R. Yuldasheva

Associate Professor, Doctor of Agricultural Sciences, Tashkent State Agrarian University

M. Yuldasheva

Doctor of Philosophy (Phd) in Biological Sciences, Namangan State University

Editorial Secretary: J. Eshonkulov

ZANJABIL O‘SIMLIGIGA BOTANIK TAVSIF VA UNING DORIVORLIK XUSUSIYATLARI

Hasanboy Qahramonjon o‘g‘li Ne’matov

Chirchiq davlat pedagogika universiteti talabasi

nematovhasanboy96@gmail.com

Arabboy Baxromjon o‘g‘li Turg‘unov

Chirchiq davlat pedagogika universiteti talabasi

arabboyturgunov5@gmail.com

ANNOTATSIYA

Yer yuzida jamiki o‘simliklarni o‘ziga xos xususiyatlari mavjud.Ya’ni o‘simliklar tarkibida qanday moddalar saqlashiga qarab dorivor hamda zaharli guruhlarga bo‘lib o‘rganamiz.Hozirda maqolamizda keltirib o‘tayotgan o‘simligimiz ya’ni zanjabilning xossalari,qo‘llash mumkin bo‘lgan va mumkin bo‘lmagan xolatlar haqida bir qancha ma’lumotlar berib o‘tilgan.Bundan tashqari ba’zi bir organlardagi kasalliklarga qanday ta’sir qilishi haqida o‘rganishingiz mumkin.

KALIT SO‘ZLAR:Zanjabil, o‘t pufagi, artrit, ingalatsiya, jigar, arteroskleroz, aromaterapiya, psevdostema, varfarin, tiklopidin, heparin.

BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE GINGER PLANT AND ITS MEDICINAL PROPERTIES

Khasanboy Kahramonjon ogl Nematov

Student of Chirchik State Pedagogical University

nematovhasanboy96@gmail.com

Arabboy Bakhromjon ogli Turgunov

Student of Chirchik State Pedagogical University

arabboyturgunov5@gmail.com**ABSTRACT**

On Earth, there are unique features of jamiki vegetation. That is, we learn in medicinal and poisonous groups, depending on what substances are stored in plants. The plant that we are currently citing in our article has been given some information about the properties of ginger, about possible and impossible cases to apply. You can also learn about how it affects diseases in certain organs.

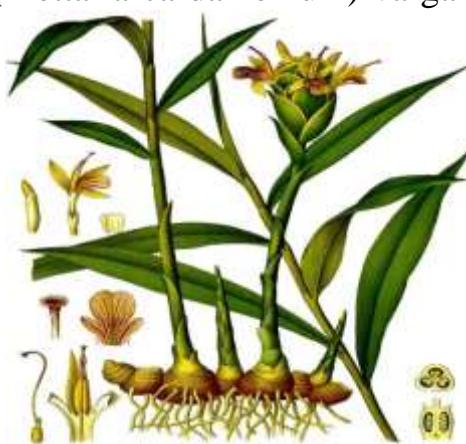
KEYWORDS: Ginger, gallbladder, arthritis, ingestion, liver, arterosclerosis, aromatherapy, pseudostema, warfarin, ticlopidine, heparin.

ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI VA METODOLOGIYASI.

Zanjabil (*Zingiber officinale*) gulli o'simlik bo'lib, ildizpoyasi, zanjabil ildizi yoki zanjabilidan ziravor va xalq tabobati sifatida keng qo'llaniladi. Bu o'tsimon ko'p yillik o'simlik bo'lib, bir yillik psevdostemalar (barglarning o'ralgan asoslaridan yasalgan soxta poyalari) taxminan bir metr balandlikda o'sadi, tor barg pichoqlari bor. To'pgullari binafsha qirrali och sariq barglari bo'lgan gullarga ega va alohida kurtaklar ustida to'g'ridan-to'g'ri ildizpoyadan paydo bo'ladi.

Zanjabil Zingiberaceae oilasiga kiradi, unga zanjabil (*Curcuma longa*), kardamom (*Elettaria cardamomum*) va galangal kiradi. Zanjabil Janubi-Sharqiy Osiyoda paydo

bo'lgan va birinchi bo'lib Avstroneziya xalqlari tomonidan xonakilashtirilgan. U ular bilan birga butun Hind-Tinch okeani bo'ylab avstroneziya kengayishi (taxminan 5000 miloddan avvalgi) davomida Gavayi orollarigacha olib borilgan. Zanjabil Osiyodan eksport qilingan birinchi ziravorlardan biri bo'lib, Yevropaga ziravorlar



savdosi bilan kelgan va qadimgi yunonlar va rimliklar tomonidan ishlatilgan. Asarum jinsidagi uzoqdan qarindosh bo‘lgan dikotlar o‘xshash ta’mi tufayli odatda yovvoyi zanjabil deb ataladi.

Garchi an'anaviy tibbiyotda va xun takviyesi sifatida foydalanilgan bo‘lsada, zanjabil yoki uning ekstraktlarini iste’mol qilish inson salomatligiga yoki kasalliklarni davolash uchun hech qanday ta’sir ko‘rsatishi haqida yaxshi dalillar yo‘q. 2019-yilda zanjabilning jahon ishlab chiqarishi 4,1 million tonnani tashkil etdi, bu dunyoning 44 foizini Hindiston boshqaradi.

Tur	Zingiber officinale
Turkum	Zingiber
Oila	Zingiberaceae
Sinf	Zingiberales
Avlod	Commelinids
Dunyo	Plantae

Zanjabil Janubi-Sharqiy Osiyodan kelib chiqqan. Bu haqiqiy kultigen va uning yovvoyi holatida mavjud emas. Uning xonakilashtirilganligining eng qadimiyligi dalili avstroneziya xalqlari orasida bo‘lib, u qadim zamonlardan beri o‘stiriladigan va ekspluatatsiya qilingan zanjabilning bir necha turlaridan biri bo‘lgan. Ular zanjabil (*Curcuma longa*), oq zanjabil (*Curcuma zedoaria*) va achchiq zanjabil (*Zingiber zerumbet*) kabi boshqa zanjabillarni yetishtirishdi. Ildiz va barglar ovqatni xushbo‘ylash uchun ishlatilgan yoki to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri iste’mol qilingan. Barglari gilam to‘qish uchun ham ishlatilgan. Ushbu foydalanishdan tashqari, zanjabil avstroneziyaliklar orasida diniy ahamiyatga ega bo‘lib, davolanish va ruhlardan himoya qilish uchun marosimlarda ishlatilgan. Bundan tashqari, u Austronesian kemalarini marhamat qilishda ham ishlatilgan.

Zanjabil Avstroneziya kengayishi davrida, kanoye o‘simgilklari sifatida sayohatlarida ular bilan birga olib borilgan. Ular uni Tinch okeani orollariga tarixdan oldingi davrda, boshqa tsivilizatsiyalar bilan aloqa qilishdan ancha oldin tanishtirganlar. Proto-malayo-polineziya tilidagi *laqia so‘zining reflekslari hali ham Gavayigacha bo‘lgan avstroneziya tillarida uchraydi. Ular, ehtimol, Hindistonga boshqa Janubi-Sharqiy Osiyo oziq-ovqat zavodlari va avstroneziya suzib yurish

texnologiyalari bilan birga, avstroneziya dengizchilarining Shri-Lanka va Janubiy Hindistonning dravid tilida so‘zlashuvchi xalqlari bilan BP 3500 atrofida erta aloqada bo‘lishlari paytida tanishtirdilar. Milodiy 1-ming yillikda avstroneziyalik sayohatchilar tomonidan Madagaskar va Komor orollariga olib ketilgan.

Hindistondan u savdogarlar tomonidan Yaqin Sharq va O‘rta yer dengiziga miloddan avvalgi 1-asrda olib kelingan. U asosan Hindistonning janubida va Katta Sunda orollarida qalampir, chinnigullar va boshqa ko‘plab ziravorlar bilan bir qatorda ziravorlar savdosi paytida etishtirilgan.

Zanjabil haqida birinchi yozma yozuv Xitoyda urushayotgan davlatlar davrida (miloddan avvalgi 475–221) yozilgan Konfutsiyning analektlaridan olingan. Unda Konfutsiy har ovqatda zanjabil yeyishi aytilgan. Milodiy 406-yilda rohib Faxyan zanjabil qozonlarda yetishtirilgani va iskorbitning oldini olish uchun Xitoy kemalarida olib ketilganini yozgan. Song sulolasiga davrida (960–1279) zanjabil janubiy mamlakatlardan Xitoya olib kelingan.

Zanjabilni O‘rta yer dengiziga arablar olib kirishgan va Dioskoridlar (eramizning 40-90 yillari) va Katta Pliniy (milodiy 24-79) kabi yozuvchilar tomonidan tasvirlangan. [22] Milodiy 150-yilda Ptolemey zanjabil Seylonda (Shri-Lanka) ishlab chiqarilganligini ta’kidlagan. Xom va konservalangan zanjabil Evropaga O‘rta asrlarda import qilingan va u yerda bir qancha mamlakatlarning rasmiy farmakopeyalarida tasvirlangan. 14-asrda Angliyada bir funt zanjabil qo‘yning narxiga teng edi.

Zanjabil oq va pushti gul kurtaklarini hosil qiladi, ular sariq gullarga aylanadi. Estetik jozibasi va o‘simlikning issiq iqlimga moslashishi tufayli u ko‘pincha subtropik uylar atrofida obodonlashtirish sifatida ishlatiladi. Bu qamishsimon ko‘p yillik o‘simlik bo‘lib, bir yillik bargli poyasi bo‘lib, balandligi taxminan bir metr (3-4 fut). An’anaga ko‘ra, ildizpoya so‘lib qolganda yig‘iladi; uni o‘ldirish va unib chiqishining oldini olish uchun darhol kuydiriladi yoki yuviladi va qirib tashlanadi. Zanjabilning xushbo‘y perispermasi Bantu tomonidan shirin go‘sht sifatida, shuningdek, ziravorlar va sialagog sifatida ishlatiladi.

MUHOKAMA.

Zanjabilning ildizi dorivor bo‘lib, tarkibida 1,5 foizdan 3 foizgacha efir yog‘lari, 70 foizgacha organik kislotalar, noyob aminokislotalar bor. Vitaminlardan C, A, D, B1, B2, B3, B4, B6, B12 darmondorilari mavjud.Bulardan tashqari kaliy, fosfor, magniy, temir, mis bor.

Zanjabil organizmga quyidagicha ta’sir qiladi:

Jigarni tozalab, undan zaxarli moddalarni chiqarib yuboradi.Jigarni har yili bir-ikki marta tozalash zarur. Bu hayotiy muhim a’zo qonni filtrlab turadi va qon-tomir tizimidan zararli va zaharli moddalarni chiqarib yuborish uchun xizmat qiladi.Zanjabilli choy ichilganda undagi zanjabil va dolchin birikmasi jigarni himoyalab, tozalab turadi, buning natijasida u tozalanib, yengil tortadi va o‘z vazifasini faol bajarishga o‘tadi.

Agar o‘t pufagingizda tosh paydo bo‘lgan bo‘lsa, bu choydan muntazam ichib yuring, bu nafaqat jigaringizni himoyalashda yordam qiladi, balki shu bilan bir qatorda o‘t pufagingizni ham sog‘lomlashtiradi.

Zanjabil organizmni qizdiruvchi ta’sirga ega, ortiqcha kaloriyaga ega bo‘lgan keraksiz energiyani chiqarib yuboradi, tanada me’yordagi haroratni saqlashga yordam beradi.

Ovqat hazm qilishda muammosi bo‘lgan kishilar oshqozon-ichak yo‘llari faoliyatini yaxshilash maqsadida bu choydan ichishlari mumkin.Bu choy badanni yaxshigina qizdiradi, ichki a’zolardagi shamollahslarni oladi, qorin dam bo‘lishidan hamda yeldan xalos etadi.

Zanjabil ayniqsa kaliy, fosfor va vitamin C ga boy, bu moddalar immunitetni mustahkamlashda, gripp va shamollah viruslariga qarshi kurashda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Shuningdek, erkaklik quvvatini oshiradi.Aterosklerozda, yog‘lar va xolesterin almashinuvi buzilganda qon tomirlar holatini me’yorga soladi. Bosh og‘rig‘ida, yelkada og‘riqlar paydo bo‘lganda, surunkali bod xastaligida undan kompress qilinadi. Artrit hastaligida xam shifo bo‘ladi.Zanjabil – aromaterapiyada keng qo‘laniladi. Asab va ruhiy zo‘riqishlar va, ayniqsa, virusli kasalliklarni

davolashda yaxshi muolaja hisoblanadi. Issiq ingalyatsiyalar, vannalar, badanga surtish, uqalash va iste'mol qilish zarur bo'lganda ham uning efir moylaridan foydalilanadi. Ovqat hazmi buzilishidan hosil bo'lgan ich ketishini to'xtatadi. Tovuq tuxumi sarig'i bilan birga yeyilsa, magniyni ko'paytiradi va uning quyuqligini isloh qiladi. Zanjabilni og'izga solib so'rilsa, me'dada balg'am yig'ilishi oqibatida hosil bo'lgan tashnalikni bartaraf etadi.

Zanjabil taomlar hazmini me'yorga soladi, organizmni zaharli moddalardan tozalaydi. Buning uchun qirg'ichdan chiqarilgan zanjabilni limon sharbati va ozgina tuz qo'shib, ertalab nonushtaga qadar ise'mol qilish kerak. Zanjabilning qo'llanish doirasi shu qadar kengki, shu bois uni haqiqiy mo'jizaviy dori, deb atashadi.

Zanjabilli choy tayyorlash: Zanjabilli choy tayyorlash usuli quyidagicha: qirg'ichdan yangi chiqarilgan uch choy qoshiq zanjabil ildizi 100 ml. suv yoki sutga solinib, qopqog'i zich yopilgan emalli idishda past olovda 10 daqiqa qaynatiladi. So'ng 5-10 daqiqa dimlab qo'yiladi hamda asal va limon qo'shib issig'ida ichiladi.

Maydalab kesilgan yoki nafis bo'laklangan zanjabil ildizini choynakka solib, ustidan qaynab turgan suv quyiladi va biroz damlanadi. So'ngra limon va asal qo'shib ichilsa, juda xushta'm bo'lishdan tashqari, nihoyatda foydali hamdir.

Zanjabil sabzavot va mevalarni marinadlashda ishlataladi. Go'sht dimlanganda go'sht xushbo'y bo'ladi va mayinligini saqlaydi. Bir kilogramm xamir yoki bir kilogramm go'shtga bir gramm zanjabil solish kifoya.

Zanjabilli choyni ichib bo'lmaydigan holatlar: Zanjabil oshqozonni ko'p kasalliklaridan himoya qilsa ham, ovqat hazm qilish a'zolarida muammosi bor kishilarga bunday choy ichish tavsiya etilmaydi, chunki zanjabil qo'zg'atuvchi moddadir. Shuningdek, uni ichish homilador ayollarga, bolalarga va kuchli antikoagulyant dorilar qatoriga kiruvchi aspirin, varforin, tiklopidin yoki geparin kabi dori-darmonlar ichib yuruvchi kishilarga tavsiya etilmaydi. Zanjabilni ichishdan oldin shubha tug'ilsa, davolovchi shifokor bilan maslahatlashish lozim.

FOYDALANILGAN ADABIYOTLAR

1. S.Holiqov, O‘.Pratov va A.Fayziyev. O‘simgiliklar aniqlagichi. Toshkent. O‘qituvchi. 1995.
2. O‘.Pratov, X.Axunov, V.Mahmudov va b. Botanika. Toshkent. Ta’lim. 2010.
3. K.Toyjonov, S.Meliboyev, V.Mahmudov. O‘zbekiston yuksak o‘simgiliklari turkum nomlarining izohli lug‘ati. Toshkent. Fan. 2008.
4. V.A.Burigin, F.X.Jonguzarov, J.K.Saidov, T.D.Mustaqimov. Botanika va o‘simgiliklar fiziologiyasi asoslari. Toshkent. O‘qituvchi. 1972.
5. Internet ma’lumotlari.

REFERENCES

1. S.Holiqov, O‘.Pratov, A.Fayziyev. Identifier of plants. Tashkent. O‘qituvchi. 1995.
2. O‘.Pratov, X.Axunov, V.Mahmudov and others. Botany. Tashkent. Ta’lim. 2010.
3. K.Toyjonov, S.Meliboyev, V.Mahmudov. thesaurus of names of varieties of high plants of Uzbekistan. Tashkent. Fan. 2008.
4. V.A.Burigin, F.X.Jonguzarov, J.K.Saidov, T.D.Mustaqimov. Bases of botany and physiology of plants. Tashkent. O‘qituvchi. 1972.
5. Internet data.

EFFECTIVE TIME MANAGEMENT: METHODS AND MEANS OF ACHIEVING MAXIMUM PRODUCTIVITY

Abdullayeva Durdona Erkin qizi

Termiz State university

Organization of culture and art institution
and 3rd- year student in management

Annotation: In this article,you can find out what are the ways and means of making the most of time;the role of time management in personal development, goals and objectives in the meaningful Organization of Youth time and how they determine the agenda of celebrities.

Key words: time management,culture, time management,"Pareto rule", Jim Loer, Tony Schwartz,institution,production,need, digital transformation.

In an era when time is globalizing,changing,life is moving at a rapid pace,each person tries to further enrich the purpose,meaning, dreams of his life, to cultivate his consciousness and thinking, his worldview in a more information stream.

Everyone who comes into this world will not stop trying even so that the next one is better today.In life, spiritually and financially, he wants to create good conditions for himself, this is the basic need of a person, so is it easy to be perfect in each area and have time for several jobs at the same time?

Time management is the time management techniques and methods that are counted.This is self-organization and self-management.Time management helps a person or companionship plan time and save resources.For example, if you are overwhelmed with work and do not know what to do in the first place, the Eisanhaur matrix will help you determine which tasks are urgent and important, and which are just distractions. While the famous "Pareto rule" it is important that we know that,of

course, 20% of the action according to it gives 80% of the result. The more we can do, the better and more productive the quality of our work and life in general will change.

In the context of digital transformation and the acceleration of change, managing the exact time will help you concentrate on your goals, stay on track and ultimately not remain a pilot in the labor market.

Almost all available time management methods consist of three components:

- 1) priority;
- 2) planning;
- 3) systematization;

Most of the time management methods rely on systematization and priorities, and only a small part is a complex combination of all three principles. When managing time, first of all, a person should be strong, healthy full of energy.

"Full power life. In the book Power Management-the key to high efficiency, health and happiness, Jim Loer and Tony Schwartz say that there are several types of power. These are:

- physical;
- emotional;
- mental;
- spiritual;

plays a big role in time management. Because a person is able to control sleep quality nutrition, self-confidence, effective time management and creativity, interests, his energy and energy increase, and productivity and efficiency increase to the maximum. Let's look at the planning of the day according to the power level through a simple example:

- Creativity power (preferably from 4: 00 to 11 :00)
- Social capacity (preferably from 18: 00 to 23 :00)
- Power for communication (calls, emails, messages,-preferably from 14:00 to 17:00)

- Strength to learn (any time except half a day)
- Physical strength (sports-better from 12:00 to 14:00)

The higher the power level during a person's life, the higher the quality of their implementation, the higher the skills they develop as part of their time planning. Looking at the agenda of successful people:

- Warren Buffett wakes up at 6: 45 am and begins the day reading newspaper books.
- Richard Brenson wakes up at 5: 00 and goes in for sports. From starting work , first, he spends his time in the family circle.

Successful individuals do not control their time, they usually act actively when the power level is high, and in this way work on permanence. Today, the concept of timer management has become a very popular and relevant topic in improving the efficiency of time management. Timeout is management, that is, a person has time to do a lot of work in a short time. It is the ability of a person to manifest himself both in his work and in his family, in his personal growth in society.

By studying time management, a person first of all achieves an increase in work efficiency. As a result, it turns out additional time for other personal affairs, intellectual development or leisure. Constant management of time sets the stage for success as a consequence of the efficiency achieved. In order for a person to achieve success in his work activities and life, he must first of all determine his goal. After all, life without a goal cannot be established. The goal is bamicoli, like a light that illuminates human life. As long as that light is in our lives, we will continue to live and not stop moving. with the most efficient use of time , we follow our dreams intensively.

What is time management, that is, effective time management? Timer-control- (English-time-time, management-means management) - time efficient management technology, Time organization, its effective use texnologiyasidir. In this consciously controls the time when a person does a certain job. Often, time management does not take into account the main factors that contribute to the effectiveness of a person. We

are not an ideal 24-hour car or robot day. It we need to plan, taking into account our feelings, strength and willpower.

Schedule important work for the most productive part of the day, instead of focusing on diqatt on timeout management. Don't forget to relax. Form the habits you follow.

There is such a wonderful and invaluable sentence in our people: "You have a reduction at every sunset." From the point of view that time reflects our existence in this world, it is much more valued than money, or rather-incomparable. Humanity compares time with flow river. No, on the contrary, for whom time passes quickly, the miles in his life also move fiercely. On the contrary, counting time as a blessing it makes rational use of every moment of it, and the one who is grateful is considered to get rid of the attitude of rushing and not having time.

In place of the conclusion, it should be said that a person cannot control his time, but control himself and his behavior. Due to self-control, esa also makes good use of its time. Achieve dreams and goals that are fundamental in life. We always have time, we have a lot of time, deymiz. To he does not wait for us, but can walk equally. Get rid of words like "tomorrow", "not now", "I'm tired" that immerse us in our psyche lganimizdagina. Biz we need to change and edit our imagination, our concepts in relation to time. Then our love for life will increase.

REFERENCES:

- 1.Fayziev T."Art management and marketing ". Educational and methodological complex on the subject. Tashkent-2021.
- 2.Kholmominov M. "Organization and management of activities in the field of culture and san." Tashkent-2021.
- 3.Heydarov A.Planning and management of creative activities.Tashkent-2021.
- 4.Bazarova F.Management. Tashkent-2018. TMI.

ZULFIYAKHANIM IS A MIRROR OF UZBEK WOMEN IN LIFE

Ninazarova Umida Inomjon qizi

Termiz State University

Organization of culture and art institutions

and a 3rd-year student in management

ANNOTATION: this article presents scientific and theoretical views on the role model of zulfiyakhanim in the lives of Uzbek girls, women, the way in which Uzbek women lived, the definition of motherhood , the image of Zulfiyakhanim by writers, the establishment of the zulfiyakhanim prize.

Key words: female soul, loyalty, women's freedom, human beauty, dissolution, memory, mother, peace, Uzbek woman, milky way.

In his own words, Adib Rasul Gamzatov of Dagestan said: "Zulfiya is a creator united by the fate of his people. Indeed, Zulfiyakhanim describes everything in life as "a woman listening with a woman's heart, seeing through a woman's eyes, perceiving and describing with a woman's word, singing with a woman's voice." His life path, his love for his life partner Hamid Olimjan, his true Uzbek woman's loyalty, his Zulfiyakhanim, who remains a symbol of perseverance, has many qualities that will set an example for our young girls. Zulfiya Israilova was born in Tashkent in 1915. During his studies in the land of knowledge, he became acquainted with the patterns of Uzbek classical literature. The craving for Fiction also woke up at this time. Beginning in the 1932s, his first poems were printed in the collections "young cadres", "third syllable" "in newspapers and magazines. As early as Zulfiya's first step into poetry, the issue of women's liberation is central. His poems from the pre-Great Patriotic War will be devoted to the creation of the image of a free Uzbek girl working in a collective farm and in factories. About 20 poems of 1932 "sheets of life" were printed. It covered

some of the most actual issues of the time, though not particularly thorough during this period. The poet does not understand women's liberation as just leaving paranji and walking down the street with an open face, but interprets it as a real liberation only when it is associated with a renewed pleasure of work. Zulfiya shows that "the beauty of man is in labor" through personal examples of "girls on par with The Sun". In the pen of the poetess after the Patriotic War, scientists, doctors, tractor women, girls driving cars, advanced growers, loving mothers find their expression. His poems "to my friend", "a day in the field", "Mother", "Voice of the Uzbek girl", "Zootechnical girl", "Shepherd" "wives who did not throw their Parangisi" "were that sunflower", "two comrades" reflect the above thought. Zulfia's poem "To My Friend" contains many of her events despite its small size. This poem is the fruit of the harmonization of our historical progress in the lyrical thoughts of the poet. The many-year historical path of Uzbek girls is given through the memories of the poet. Zulfiya creates a vivid history by incorporating the inner feelings, pity, sadness, encouragement, joys of the lyrical hero in his account of the historical events of the milky way. One after another, the Uzbek girl draws such events as her incarnation as an active builder, being a loving mother, the loss of her life partner – her husband on the roads of the Great Patriotic War, and nevertheless actively participating in the work of society.

In the image of the mother, the poet sees a person who embodies the meaning of the world-the world. The mother is an active participant and builder of all material and spiritual aspects of our society.

Mother is a shepherd, grower, scientist, weaver,
An astrologer who knows the science of the stars.
When you discuss the secret of nature,
Both the Qur'an and the Bible are silent.

In these verses, the mother further glorifies the mother by portraying her most honourable function as a mature man nurturing and nurturing, as well as standing in line in all areas of work performed by men and working hard. Another example of this is Sharaf Boshbekov's "the Iron wife", which also showed that iron cannot withstand

the perseverance of Uzbek women. In the image of Aydin in the “Aydin” ocher of zulfiyakhanim, the types of millions of Uzbek women who had been humiliated in the past became hur during the Soviet era, which hurhayot was forgiving, harmonized.

In an era when it was of great importance to hold international meetings calling for peace to send Inter-Country representatives to strengthen peace work all over the world, the poet Zulfiya was in Colombo, Cairo as the representative of the Uzbek people on these issues. In conclusion, we can say that Zulfiyakhanim is a woman with all the noble qualities of this people as a person, while being a poet with a special place in Uzbek poetry. His life is a sign for all Uzbek women. Because his hard work in life, constant progress is devoted to the chapter of love , his tireless search for artistic creativity and his unwillingness to resonate in life's difficulties, his lack of self-esteem in the face of his achievements, arouses admiration in the hearts of any girl or woman. People's poet of Uzbekistan Abdulla Oripov says about our poet Zulfiyakhanim: "wonderful poet sister. Since Sister Zulfiya's poetic talent stands in the cup of qualities, this talent is the oily sign that made the name of our poet known to the world. Sister Zulfia, in her articles in conversation, keeps humbling themselves in the idea and tells them with a beautiful nadomat that they have created little ".Zulfiyakhanim was noted not only by writers, poets, but also by his humanity, humility in the Uzbek people. In the work of zulfiyakhanim, the fate of the Uzbek woman occupies an important place, her active role in the life of the country does not hide the fact that she was among the household chores, a woman obedient to her husband, who was both a bachelor and a ruler at home, should bow her head.

In conclusion, we can say that Zulfiyakhanim is a woman with all the noble qualities of this people as a person, while being a poet with a special place in Uzbek poetry. His life is a sign for all Uzbek women. Because his hard work in life, constant progress is devoted to the chapter of love , his tireless search for artistic creativity and his unwillingness to resonate in life's difficulties, his lack of self-esteem in the face of his achievements, arouses admiration in the hearts of any girl or woman. On June 10, 1999, the government of the Republic of Uzbekistan established the State prize named

after Zulfiyakhonim, noting the great merits of the outstanding poet in the spread of our culture. This award was established as a result of the state policy aimed at supporting the women of our country in order to deservedly Award women who are becoming an example to their peers in such fields as science, literature, education, sports, culture between the ages of 14 and 30. This will certainly serve to make every Uzbek girl creative without stopping within her science and benefit the future of our country. The life path of my zulfiyakhan is the life path of a real Soviet child for the people.

References:

1. Memoirs dedicated to the poet's life path.
2. tafakkur.uz
3. ziyo.uz
4. bilimlar.uz
5. Sultonova M. Pages of creativity, Tashkent, 1975, Zulfiya (bibliography)
Tashkent – 1977
6. arboblar.uz

WORKS OF ALISHER NAVOI-THE BASIS OF LIFE

Ninazarova Umida Inomjon qizi

Termiz State University

Organization of culture and art institutions

and a 3rd-year student in management

ANNOTATION: This article presents scientific-theoretical views on the meaning and order of writing of the word "Khamsa", the definition of the word thinker, the writing of Alisher Navoi Khamsa, the analysis of certain proverbs of the epic "hayrat ul-abror", the definitions of the Nawab to the qualities of humanity, the scientific - theoretical views of the people of true humanity, anger and grace analyzed.

Key words: thinker, Hamsa, generosity, spirituality, humanity, decency, anger, bounty, patience, ibo-hayo, vices, conscience.

Islam Abduganievich Karimov, the first president of our country, said : “ the whole life of the Lord Nawab, who glorified man as the flower of the universe, in the life of his whole creation, high feelings such as goodness, justice, elegance make the world prosperous and prosperous, and a firm belief that mankind will be saved from spiritual destruction“. Alisher Navoi is the founder of Uzbek classical literature. He was born on 9 February 1441 in Herat (in what is now Afghanistan). From an early age, Nawab Sharafiddin came into the eyes of Ali Yazdi, Mavlono gave high marks to the talent of a Lutfian young poet, gained the recognition of a mature Turbati. Sayyid Hasan Ardasher, educated from mentors like Pahlavon Muhammad, a. He worked creatively with Jami. We glorify Alisher Nawai as a thinker poet. A thinker means a person who has a talent for contemplation, for yturitation in a broad and deep philosophical observation. This work is beyond the reach of any talented pen man. Therefore, the poet in the world-although he was a writer a lot, only a very few of them

were worthy of this honorable name. The works of Alisher Navoi look like the whole of life. Because each life issue, the values and feelings inherent in a person, penciled all the qualities and vices. As an example, Navoi gave information about the qualities found in humans in the epic " Hayrat ul –abror", which is part of the work " Khamsa". The rest of his works cover the same aspects as well as issues of divine love. Let's get acquainted with the definition of the word Khamsa before we dwell on the Navoi " Khamsa". Khamsa is an Arabic word derived from the meaning of (five). Khamsa is a major work of five Epics by one author in the classical Adabo of the peoples of the East. Writing Hamsa has its own conditions. These are :

1. 5 formation from Epic;
2. 1st epic pand-to have an educational, moral vision in the spirit of exhortation;
3. 2-Epic dedication to the conflict of Khusraw and Shirin;
4. 3-taking as a basis the love of epic Lacy and Majnun;
5. Dedication of the 4th epic to Bahromshah;
6. 5-The Epic should be about Alexander. Let these senses be embodied

khamsa was calculated. Early Khamsaism was initiated by Nizami Ganjavi of Azerbaijan. Alisher Navoi began this complex work in 1483, and in two and a half years created a Khamsa, consisting of the epics " Hayrat ul - abror", " Farhad and Shirin", " Layli and majnun", " Sab'ai sayor", " Saddi Iskandari". In the Times of Khamsa's writing, Navoi Husayn was a kezlar who worked under Bayqaro. Husayn Bayqaro says that "if I had not given many assignments, tasks to Hazrat Nawai, he would have completed the work earlier in bundan". As proof of this, we can say that Navoi is oppressed by the fact that at the end of almost every epic he cannot sit and work peacefully, even one day, in the process of writing his work in question. Navoi is so wise, so great that he finished writing a large work for 2 and a half years. Nizami Ganjavi, on the other hand, worked on his Khamsa for 30 years. Navoi studied historical, scientific , literary books before writing Khamsa, studied them, compared them with each other and made conclusions to himself. The First Epic of Navoi

Khamsa is "Hayrat ul-abror". This saga can be described as a magical mirror for mature and good people. The person who reads it evokes a grandiose and sleepy conscience, showing the professional and morally diverse nature of the children of the universe. After reading this epic " Who Am I ?"we begin to ask ourselves the question. Since birth, a person strives for wealth and action – career. And it lends itself to morality. It is unfortunately true that even at this time, only wealth, career, unable to devote time to the upbringing of children, when they grow up, they go into bad, Qing'ir –crooked streets. One by one, Navoi man – chin spreads the characteristics inherent in a person : the most high-says generosity. The good, the gift, and the burden on the needy are donations made in the way of Allah. Nawai himself was a generous man. He donated 30% of his earnings to El. Indeed Allah has blessed the Qur'an in Karim, saying, " those of you who have retired are in your favor.

The second good behavior pattern is imagination. Prayer is a sign of chastity, purity. Evil and fisqu - fujur begin with obscenity. Of course hayo and andisha are one of the important conditions for maintaining order in the world. In our people, a girl is considered to have a full - fledged Husn with manners and embodiment. Unfortunately nowadays, there are changes in the behavior, chatter, etiquette of some girls as a result of their worldview following the West. It is a gozal feeling that motivates a person to keep himself from following selfish dreams and getting into bad deeds, interfering with insanity – inducing situations. The most perfect quality for a girl is ibo-hayada. So it is necessary to stop imitating the Western nation and be embellished with our own nation.

The third of good manners is decency. Etiquette is a criterion of humanism. Is an external sign of a person's identity. Etiquette is manifested in the fact that a person can behave appropriately in the family, the labor community, in the Jamiyat, exchanging information with others.

"The owner of these three qualities is a morally competent person." - explained Navoi. The personal life of a person who possesses these three qualities expresses his orientation towards the happiness of others. Live for Zero el, El-shylik to service-before. God and his knowledge of what he created.

In Nawai's Epic "Hayrat ul-abror", the people of anger and Bounty are formed into a contradictory group. Angry people-ignorant people are incredibly colorful: priceless from science , salinity, badmash person, violent officials, tamagirs, robber soldiers, military gang chiefs, day and night guards accompanying thieves, false fateful muftis, judges who truthfully tell lies, cruel kings, dishonest ministers, thieves and Pirates, enviers, carriers and other hundred different villains. In the epic, the activity of each of these is described and analyzed-it is interpreted. The falsehood of the people of anger is demonstrated and proof is also made. All this says that they are the losers. The people of the second group are fazl: students who lick the soil of madrasa, forgiving saints like Ayyub, imaginary kings like Noshirvan, Jahangir Iskandar, who, after his lifetime, left the world with his hands open, devoted two friends who plundered death together, alloma Imam Fakhr Roziy, qanat Jomard, bunyodkor, generous King Ghazi-Husayn Bayqara. The supreme, moral quality in each of these is to indulge others, to do good, to be imbued. Proverb 7 of the epic " Wonder ul-abror " is called the chapter of contentment. Alisher Navoi says that" whoever is economical will not need good – bad." What is the benefit of a golden goblet in his hands for a thirsty man who wants water in the desert ? When a solid nonnii is straightened into dry water, let the water be obi-life-it, the bread is the sun. The messenger (PG. a. v. they said, " a happy person is one who avoids mischief and persists in adversity. "To prove the point, patience is the guide that leads a person to his goal most quickly. When a person comes into the world, his destiny is fulfilled. Only a person must wait patiently for him.Patience is such a rope that you think will break, it will strengthen more and more. You suspect it will end, and it will increase. It is necessary to live to be content. Contentedly, patience is an interrelated sentence. Be content with what is in your hands. A person often does not thank what he has. Assess how many are those who cannot achieve what you have. Maybe you are a simple worker now, you will definitely get the result if you do not stop developing satisfied with what you have. A person cannot easily achieve everything at once. Even when climbing a normal building, you cannot climb stairs 5 without stepping on stairs 1.You

run through each staircase with difficulty and then go up. Do not understand the concept of being wingsy only in a narrow circle. Of course everything, the result depends on your action. We drew the conclusions we needed from a single proverb from the epic " Wonder ul-abror". When this epic is read by a complete person, his verbatim changes, and good morals become vital. This epic is a mirror in the way the human being sees his qualities. Alisher Navoi's " Khamsa " is a work that serves as an example for several generations over the centuries in spirituality and decency, humanity and courage, popularism and generosity.

References:

1. Alisher Navoi - master of the art of words.
2. Shuhrat Sirojiddinov, Dilnavoz Yusupova, Olimjon Davlatov
Navoiyshunoslik.- T: Tamaddun, 2018
3. Own ME. The first volume, Tashkent, 2000
4. Ziya.uz
5. Forum.uz

УДК: 65:332,81

**ҚАШҚАДАРЁ ВИЛОЯТИДАГИ УЙ-ЖОЙ ҚУРИЛИШЛАРИНИ
РАҚАМЛАШТИРИШ САМАРАДОРЛИГИНИ БАҲОЛАШ ВА
БОШҚАРУВ МЕХАНИЗМЛАРИНИ ТАКОМИЛЛАШТИРИШ**

ассистент., Зиёдуллаев Илхом Наркобилович,

ассистент., Давлатов Санжар Абдуманнанович,

ассистент., Нормуродов Сарвар Норбой ўғли,

(Тошкент давлат аграр университети, ТДАУ)

E-mail: s.n.normurodov@bk.ru

Аннотация: Ушбу мақолада, Қашқадарё вилоятидаги уй-жой қурилишларини рақамлаштириш, самарадорлигини баҳолаш ва бошқарув механизмларини такомиллаштириш, ёритишда гаджетлардан фойдаланган ҳолда эришилган самара кўрсаткичлари келтириб ўтилган.

Калит сўзлар: уй-жой қурилиши, мотивация, самарадорлигни баҳолаш, бошқарув механизmlари, гаджет, интеллект модели, инфратузилма, бренд, трекер, матрица, предист, идеал моделлар, ренинация кабилар х.к.

Аннотация: В данной статье упоминаются цифровизация жилищного строительства в Кашкадарьинской области, оценка эффективности и совершенствование механизмов управления, а также показатели эффективности, достигаемые за счет использования гаджетов в освещении.

Ключевые слова: жилищное строительство, мотивация, оценка эффективности, механизмы управления, гаджет, модель интеллекта, инфраструктура, бренд, трекер, матрица, прогноз, идеальные модели, размышление и др.

Abstract: In this article, the digitization of housing constructions in the Kashkadarya region, efficiency evaluation and improvement of management mechanisms, and the indicators of effectiveness achieved by using gadgets in lighting are mentioned.

Keywords: housing construction, motivation, performance evaluation, management mechanisms, gadget, intelligence model, infrastructure, brand, tracker, matrix, predict, ideal models, rumination, etc.

Кириш. Республикализнинг уй-жой коммунал хўжалиги соҳасида олиб борилаётган кенг қамровли ислохотлардан кўзланган асосий мақсад - аҳолининг яшаш шароитини тубдан яхшилаш ва юқори даражада коммунал хизматларни кўрсатишдан иборатдир.

Жумладан, аҳолининг яшаш шароити сифатини ошириш, қўп хонадонли уй-жой фондига хизмат кўрсатиш ва бу борада соҳа ташкилотларининг ўзаро ҳамкорлигини тубдан яхшилаш, шунингдек уй-жой мулқдорлари ширкат(УЖМШ)лари иш фаолияти сарадорлигини ошириш ва уларнинг молиявий-иктисодий барқарорлигини таъминлаш мақсадида Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2017 йил 18-апрелдаги “Уй-жой коммунал хизмат кўрсатиш тизимини бошқаришни янада такомиллаштириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида” ги ПФ-5017-сонли Фармони ва “Ўзбекистон Республикаси уй-жой коммунал хизмат кўрсатиш вазирлиги фаолиятини ташкил этиш тўғрисида” ги ПҚ-2900-сонли Қарори, шунингдек 2017 йил 22 -апрелдаги “2017 - 2021 йилларда қўп хонадонли уй-жой фондини сақлаш ва ундан фойдаланиш тизимини янада такомиллаштириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида“ ги ПҚ-2922-сонли қарори қабул қилинди.

Жойларда ўтказилган сўровлар таҳлиллари шуни кўрсатмоқдаки, қўп квартирали уй-жой фондини етарли даражада сақлаш назорати ташкил этилмаганлиги, шунингдек қўп ҳолларда уй-жой фондини техник эксплуатация қилиш ва унда аҳолининг хавфсиз яшashi бўйича белгиланган меъёр ва

талабларнинг бузилишига йўл қўйилмоқда. Биноларни таъмирлаш-тиклаш ишларини бажаришга оид қоида ва меъёрларга ҳамда уларнинг бажарилиши муддатларига риоя этилмаяпти, эски уйларни бузиш бўйича ишлар суст даражада олиб борилмоқда, кўп қаватли уйларга туташ ҳудудларда санитария ва гигиена меъёрларига тўлиқ риоя этилмаяпти.

Республикада эркин бозор иқтисодиёти муносабатлари жорий этилиши ва мулкчилик муносабатлари ўзгариши натижасида хусусий мулкни тасарруф этиш ҳамда ундан турли мақсадларда фойдаланиш имкониятлари юзага келди. Тураг жой биноларидан самарали фойдаланиш мақсадида уй-жой қурилишларини рақамлаштириш тизими жорий этилди. Уй-жой қурилиш жараёнларни рақамлаштириш меҳнат самарадорлигини сезиларли даражада оширишга имкон беради, бу тегишли тадқиқотлар натижалари билан тасдиқланади, яъни рақамли иш шароитида меҳнат стандартлари ҳам янгиланиши керак. Сўнгги йилларда турли соҳалардаги корхоналар ходимларининг меҳнатини стандартлаштириш жараёнларини рақамлаштириш имкониятларини акс эттирувчи илмий ишлар пайдо бўла бошлади.

Мавзуга оид адабиётлар таҳлили. Алоҳида таъкидлаймизки, ушбу тадқиқот йўналиши амалиётчилар ва олимларнинг, шу жумладан ушбу ролларни бирлаштирган одамларнинг диққат марказига айланди, чунки фаолиятни самарали тартибга солиш орқали меҳнатни кўпайтириш ишлаб чиқилаётган ёндашувлар ва стандартларни илмий экспертизасиз аниқ корхоналар мумкин эмас. Хусусан, Р.Кашаповнинг (автоматлаштириш шароитида нефт ва газ ишлаб чиқариш корхонасида меҳнатни меъёрлаш), М. Абрашкиннинг (уни меъёрлаш призмаси орқали меҳнат самарадорлигини ошириш), П.Дмитриевнинг (газ саноатида меҳнатни меъёрлаш) диссертацияларини таъкидлаш керак, А.Миядина (саноат корхоналари бошқарув ходимларининг фаолиятини тартибга солиш), И.Сластникова (банкларда меҳнатни тартибга солиш) ва бошқалар. ушбу ишларнинг барчаси 21-асрда тайёrlанган бўлиб, бу уларнинг бозор иқтисодиётининг замонавий талабларига долзарблигини кўрсатади.

Ресурсларидан фойдаланишдаги тежамкорликни, моддий ва номоддий ишлаб чиқариш соҳасидаги инсон меҳнат фаолиятининг сермеҳнатлилигини ифодалайди. Меҳнат самарадорлиги миллий ва корхоналарнинг ижтимоий-иктисодий ривожланишини тавсифловчи энг муҳим иктиносий категориялардан биридир. Меҳнат самарадорлигини иктиносий категория сифатида моҳияти ва мазмунини З йўналишда таҳлил қилиш мумкин: биринчи йўналиш, ўрганиш предмети бўйича меҳнат ёки ишлаб чиқариш иктиносий самарадорлигининг ўзи ҳисобланади. Бу иктиносий категориянинг иктиносий фанлар тизимидағи ўрни катта эътиборга эга, меҳнат самарадорлигининг объектив иктиносий қонунлар билан ўзаро алоқаси тадқиқ қилинади, шунингдек кўпгина олимларни бу иктиносий категория ишлаб чиқаришнинг турли шаклларида ўзига хослиги билан қизиқтиради; иккинчи йўналиш, бу меҳнат самарадорлиги мезонлари ва унинг миқдорий меъёрларини, шунингдек иктиносидиётнинг турли даражаларида самарадорлик қўрсаткичларини излаш, самарадорлик динамикасини ўрганиш билан боғлиқ; учинчи йўналиш эса алоҳида таъсир қилувчи омиллар, шунингдек, иктиносий соҳалари орқали меҳнат самарадорлигини ошириш йўллари ва заҳираларини тадқиқ қилиш билан боғлиқ.

Рақамли иктиносидиётда меҳнатни тартибга солишнинг янги ёндашувлари мантиқан замонавий стандартлаштириш воситаларидан фойдаланишга олиб келиши керак, аммо тадқиқотчиларнинг тахминларига кўра, бизнес тасдиқланган усууллардан фойдаланишда давом этмоқда:

вақтни сақлаш, иш вақтининг фотосурати, амалдаги ва янги ишлаб чиқилган стандартлар, шу жумладан микроелементлар.

Иш вақтини суратга олишда ишчиларнинг индивидуал протседуралари ва ҳаракатларининг таснифи қўлланилади, бу уларни умумлаштириш натижаларига кўра вақтнинг тузилишини ва унинг турли операцияларга сарфланишини тушунишга имкон беради. Анъанавий равишда қуйидаги тоифалар қўлланилади:

- * Тайёргарлик ва якуний вакт (ПЗ) - брифинг, журналларни тўлдириш, техник ва режалаштириш ҳужжатларини ўрганиш ва олиш (кийим-кечак, чизмалар, йўл варақалари).
- * Ўтиш-сменанинг бошида ва охирида иш жойига ўтиш; сенсорлар, соатлар, яраштиришга ўтиш, иш жойига ўтиш.
- * Иш (асосий) - ускунани бошқариш вақти, унинг ишлаш режимларини ўзгартириш.
- * Иш (ёрдамчи) - техник хизмат кўрсатиш пайтида ускуналарни четлаб ўтиш, техник жараённинг боришини ва маҳсулот сифатини назорат қилиш; ишлаб чиқариш жараёни билан боғлиқ ўтишлар (1 дақиқагача).
- * Иш жойига техник хизмат кўрсатиш (об) – асбоб олиш учун ўтиш ва бошқалар (1 дақиқадан кўпроқ), ускунани тозалаш, ювиш ва мойлаш.
- * Йўқотишлар-мутахассисни яраштириш учун кутиш, асбоб, ускунани кутиш, ходимлар билан сухбатлашиш, телефонга чалғитиш.
- * Танаффус-қисқа дам олиш вақти ва ишни давом эттириш учун зарур бўлган ўзгаришлар.
- * Тушлик-камера ўчирилган (тахминан 1 соат), қолган вақт йўқотиш учун ва ҳоказо.

Анъанага қўра, ходимнинг турли хил ҳаракатларини ва уларга сарфланган вақтни белгилаш ратсионерларнинг иши ёрдамида амалга оширилди. Бу жуда мешақатли, муентазам иш бўлиб, у монофоник режимда вақт давомида амалга оширилади.

Иш самарадорлигини баҳолаш учун у иш вақтининг ўз-ўзини фотосуратларидан фойдаланиш билан бирга бўлиши мумкин, бунда ходим кун давомида қандай фаолият билан шуғулланганлигини ва унга қанча вақт сарфлаганлигини мустақил равишда қайд этади.

Қашқадарё вилоятидаги уй-жой қурилиши жараёнида меҳнатни ташкил этиш ва тартибга солиш жараёнларини рақамлаштириш учун мен кийиладиган

гаджетлардан фойдаланган ҳолда ходимлар фаолиятини мониторинг қилиш тизимидан фойдаланишни таклиф қиласман.

Амалдаги ускуналар бир нечта кийиладиган гаджетлар (билигузуклар ёки ақлли соатлар) бўлиб, улар кузатилган ишчиларнинг қўлларига ўрнатилади ва иш куни давомида ишлатилади. Гаджетлар тармоққа уланиши мумкин, бу одамнинг турли хил маълумотларини узатишни таъминлайди, уларнинг таҳлили ишдаги узилишларни аниқлашга, ЭНГ яхши ишчиларни ажратишга, операцияларни кузатишга ва бошқаларга имкон беради.

Мавзу ҳар куни эрталаб тақиладиган нарсаларни улаши, уларни қўлларида ишлатиши, белгиланган вақтда ишлашини текшириши, смена охирида олиб ташлаши ва зарядловчига улаши керак. У учинчи томон гаджетларидан (бошқа билакузыуклар, соатлар, телефон, ГПС-Навигатор) фойдаланмаслиги, бузилишларни бартараф этиш учун маълум даражада намлиқдан ҳимояланган комбинезонлардан фойдаланмаслиги мақсадга мувофиқдир. Ходимлар А. Николский ишида белгиланган принциплар асосида тақиладиган гаджетлар тизимидан фойдаланган ҳолда меҳнатни ташкил этиш ва тартибга солиш бўйича ишларнинг барча жиҳатлари тўғрисида хабардор эдилар.

Йифиши билан бир вақтда, ходимларнинг фаолияти тўғрисидаги ҳисоботларда маълумотларни таҳлил қилиш тизими амалга оширилади, бу сизга элементар ҳаракатларни, тананинг функционал ҳолатини ўзгартириш ва ўзгартириш бўйича умумий операцияларни тан олишга имкон беради.

Мониторинг тизими ҳар бир ходимнинг бутун иш вақти давомида ишламай қолишини қайд этишга имкон беради, бу эса қуйидагиларга имкон беради:

- объектив характерга эга бўлган узилишларни тизимлаштириш ва йўқ қилиш (вазифа, восита, брифинг ва бошқалар йўқ);
- ходимларнинг мотивацияси орқали нохолис табиатнинг ишламай қолишини аниқлаш ва бошқариш;
- ходим ҳар қандай ҳолатда ҳам ҳаракатсизлик тизим томонидан тан олинишини тушуниб, иловада ишламай қолиш сабабини мустақил равища

танлаш имкониятига эга. бу ишчиларнинг ишламай қолиш сабаблари тўғрисида биг дата-нинг мунтазам тўпланишини ташкил қиласди;

- ходим бўш туради ва содда тизим томонидан тан олинишини ва унинг мотиватсиясига таъсир қилишини тушунади.

Агар объектив сабаб оддий бўлса, ишчи уни очиладиган рўйхатдан танлаши мумкин. Танловни амалга ошириш мумкин эмас, лекин тизим ҳар қандай ҳолатда ҳам ҳаракатсизликни тузатади. Шундай қилиб, тизим барча ишчилар / жамоалар учун ҳақиқат ва ишламай қолиш сабаблари тўғрисида тўлиқ маълумот тўплаш, тизимли муаммолар ва режалаштириш хатоларини аниқлаш ва уларни бартараф этиш имконини беради.

Мақоланинг мақсади-индивидуал сенсорлар (соатлар) ва олинган маълумотларни чуқур таҳлил қилиш тизимидан фойдаланган ҳолда ишчиларнинг иш билан таъминланишини мониторинг қилиш тизимидан фойдаланган ҳолда иш вақтининг тўхташини аниқлаш ва таъмирлаш ходимларининг сонини оптималлаштириш.

Лойиха 2020 йилда амалга оширилди (қамров – мис электролиз цехининг 20 та чилангар-таъмирчилари ва марказлаштирилган таъмирлаш цехининг 15 та чилангар-таъмирчилари, бир вақтнинг ўзида 8 киши), натижада марказлаштирилган таъмирлаш устахонасида 3 та чилангар – таъмирчилар сонини оптималлаштириш.

Тадқиқот лойихаси З йўналишни ўз ичига олган:

- а) кийиладиган гаджетлар тизимидан фойдаланган ҳолда устахонада ишчиларнинг ҳаракатлари тўғрисида автоматик равишда маълумот тўплаш;
- б) сунъий интеллект моделини таниб олишга ўргатиш кийиладиган гаджетлардан олинган маълумотларга кўра ишчиларнинг юқори ва қўйи даражадаги фаолияти; в) тизимдан олинган маълумотларга кўра меҳнатни ташкил қилишни такомиллаштириш йўналишларини аниқлаш.

Умуман олганда, 2021 йилда лойиха харажатлари 44,7 миллион сўмни ташкил этди: - лицензия, сенсорлар ва суғурта нархи (ҳар йили); 22,9 миллион

сўм. - инфратузилмани яратиш ва қўшимча сервер ускуналарини сотиб олиш харажатлари (бир марталик харажатлар).

Лойиҳани амалга ошириш жараёнида қуидаги хатарлар ҳисобга олинди:

- 1) кучли электромагнит шовқин шароитида ускунанинг ишламай қолиши, агрессив муҳитда ишлаш ва бошқалар.;
- 2) серверда техник ишларни бажариш (сервердаги узилишлар);
- 3) ишчилар томонидан амалга оширишга қаршилик (датчикларни кийишдан бош тортиш).

Лойиҳа давомида жисмоний меҳнатни мониторинг қилиш тизимлари "чилангар – таъмирчи" мутахассислигида фойдаланиш учун таниб олиш моделлари мослаштирилди ва мослаштирилди (маълумотлар билан тўлдирилди).

Вазифа қуидаги фаолиятни тан олиш эди:

Юқори даражадаги (жамланган) фаолият:

- * иш;
- * кўчириш;
- * оддий (нафас олиш хонаси).

Шунингдек, тажриба тартибида бир нечта элементар ҳаракатларни таниб олишнинг асосий модели ўрнатилди:

- * қуийи даражадаги синфлар:
- * зарбли асбоб билан ишлаш;
- * электр асбоблари билан ишлаш;
- * бурилиш ҳаракатлари
- * торнавида, қўл винтлари);
- * калит;
- * смартфондан фойдаланиш;
- * жисмоний ҳаракатсизлик;
- * юриш;
- * бошқа ҳаракатлар.

Мехнатни ташкил этиш соҳасида таҳлил қилиш ва ундан фойдаланиш учун биринчи навбатда акселерометр ва гироскоп кўрсаткичлари ишлатилган.

Эътибор беринг, қўшимча равишда ГПС, барометр ва юрак уриш тезлиги мониторидан фойдаланиш мумкин. Лойиха натижаларига кўра гаджетлардан фойдаланиш имкониятларини кенгайтириш, имкониятларни таъминлаш бўйича тавсиялар берилди уларнинг ўқишилари ва видео ёзувларини синхронлаштириш.

Бундан ташқари, ходимларнинг жойлашуви зонага қадар аниқлаш имконияти ишлаб чиқилган. Кейинчалик, жойлашув аниқлигини ошириш учун НФС тегларидан фойдаланиш тавсия этилади.

Эътибор беринг, тизим паст даражадаги синфлар ва жойлашишни аниқлашни таҳлил қилишга имкон беради. Тадқиқот доирасида ходимлар паст даражадаги синфлар ишининг аниқлиги ва тизимнинг жойлашишини тасдиқланмади.

Қайси гаджет ишлатилишини аниқлаш учун тадқиқотда таниқли брендлар (Samsung, Huawei, Xiaomi, Sony) ва оддий Хитой компаниялари томонидан тақиладиган қурилмаларнинг 40 га яқин турли хил варианtlари таҳлил қилинди. Баҳолаш шуни кўрсатдик, фақат трекерларнинг ноёб вакиллари гаджет маълумотларини юклаб олиш ва таҳлил қилиш учун расмий имкониятга эга, уларнинг баъзилари эса соҳада фойдаланиш чекланган. Натижада, танлов Samsung маркали тақиладиган қурилмалар фойдасига амалга оширилади.

Модел қуидаги юкори даражадаги мезонларни таниб олиш ва таъкидлашни "ўрганишга" муваффақ бўлди: ишлаш, ҳаракатланиш ва дам олиш, яъни, фаол эмас ҳаракатлар.

1-жадвал

Summary data on the model (генерал), %

Кўрсаткич	28 сентябр	29 сентябр	30 сентябр	Ўртacha
Иш, шу жумладан	45,3	38,9	37,3	40,5
Кўчириш	21,3	19,2	21,7	20,8
Дам олиш	33,3	38,4	41,0	37,6
Йўқотиш	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0

Таниб олиш моделини мослаштириш натижасида қуйидаги таниб олиш сифатига еришилди:

* Юқори даражадаги (жамланган) фаолият модели – тақдим этилган ишчилар намунаси учун ўртача 93 % (7 % хато) учун 90 дан 95 % гача аниқлик.

* Қуи даражадаги (элементар) ҳаракатлар модели – тақдим этилган ишчилар намунаси учун ўртача 79 % (21 % хато) да 73 дан 82 % гача аниқлик.

Белгиланган фоизлар шуни кўрсатадики, иш сменаси вақтининг 100 % дан синфлар хато вақтининг белгиланган фоизидан кўп бўлмаган аралашган. Хатоларнинг тақсимланиши "хато матрицаси" мисолида батафсилроқ кўрсатилган.

Белгиланган фоизлар шуни кўрсатадики, иш сменаси вақтининг 100% дан синфлар хато вақтининг белгиланган фоизидан кўп бўлмаган аралашган. Хатоларнинг тақсимланиши "хато матрицаси"мисолида батафсилроқ кўрсатилган.

3x3 матрица-бу юқори даражадаги фаолият матрикаларидан бири (1-расм).

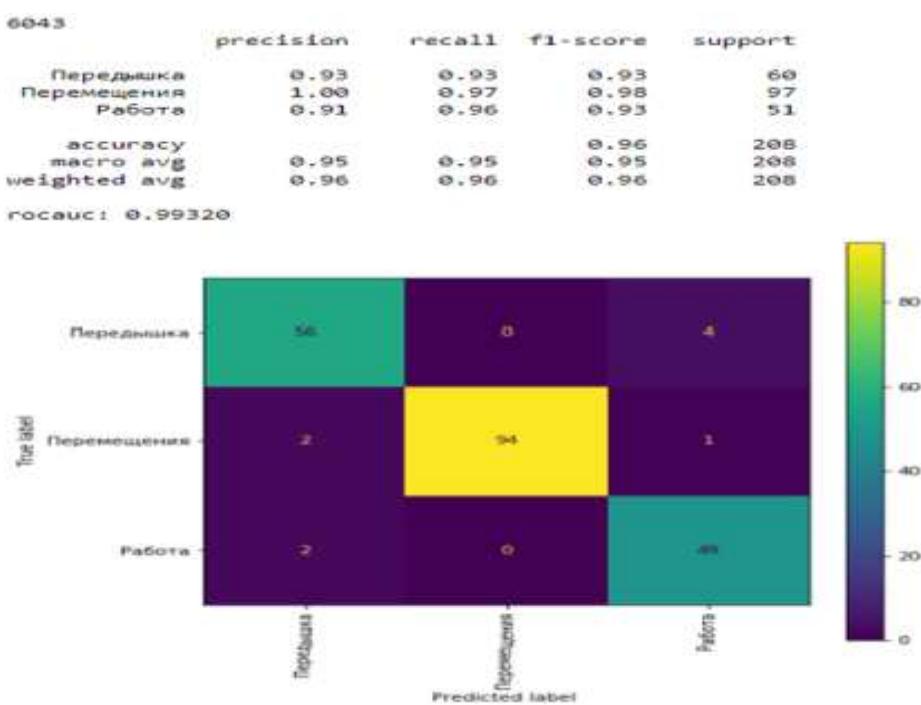
6x6 матрица паст даражадаги ҳаракатлар матрикаларидан биридир (2-расм).

Устунлар ва сатрларда фаолият синфлари қайд этилади:

устунлар – предист – модел;

сатрлар – труе – ҳақиқий қийматлар.

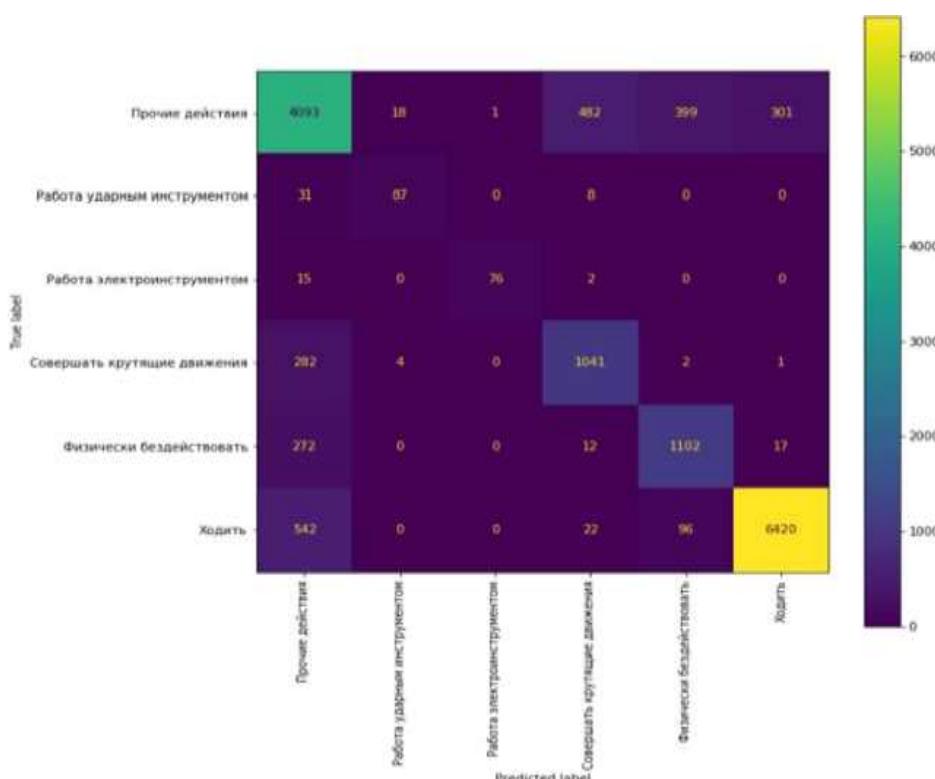
Ҳар бир сатр қайси ҳолларда модел маълум бир синфи аниқлашини акс эттиради.



1-расм. Ишлатилган моделдаги 3x3 хато матрицасига мисол.

Масалан: модел 56 марта мухлатни түғри аниклади (биринчи қатор, биринчи устун), 4 марта модел "мухлат" ни нотүғри тан олди: 2 марта түғри жавоб "харакат" бўлганида ва яна 2 марта түғри жавоб "иш"бўлганда. Модел харакатни ҳеч нарса билан аралаштириб юбормади ва ишни 49 марта түғри тан олди.

Идеал модел учун диагонал матрица бўлиши керак (яъни рақамлар фақат диагоналда) ва бошқа ҳужайраларда нол бўлиши керак. Идеал моделлар йўқлигини ҳисобга олиш керак, ҳар доим хатолар мавжуд. Бундай ҳолда, иккала матрицада ҳам диагонал кўринади (кўп сонли кесишмалар ранг билан ажратилган), юқори даражадаги яхшироқ, бу мантиқан түғри келади, чунки ҳозирги вақтда моделнинг сифати анча яхши. Шунингдек, яхшиланишлар талаб қилинадиган жойда ҳам кўриш мумкин, масалан, "бурилиш ҳаракатлари" ва "бошқа ҳаракатлар"ҳали етарлича яхши ажратилмаган.



2-расм. Ишлатилган моделнинг 6x6 хато матриласига мисол.

Моделдан фойдаланиш натижалари бўйича умумий хулосалар:

1. Моделдаги хатолар икки турга бўлинади:

1.1. Бундай таниб олишнинг ноаниқлиги (аралаштириш, синфни нотўғри аниқлаш). Бундай ҳолда, модел шундай тузилганки, у ходимнинг "фойдасига" хато қиласди, масалан, кўпинча иш учун танаффус олади ва аксинча эмас.

1.2. Ҳар доим ҳам идеал мантиқ дастлаб моделга хос эмас, масалан, обьектларни ташиш ҳаракат сифатида эмас, балки иш сифатида тан олиниши керак (ёки "ҳаракат билан ишлаш" икки синф), таниқли ҳаракатдаги "юриш" нинг аниқ таркибий қисмига қарамай. Ушбу турдаги хатоларни мижозлар хизматлари билан келишилган ҳолда тўғри ишлаб чиқариш мантиғига асосланган моделни қайта тайёрлаш орқали тузатиш мумкин.

2. Технология корхонада фойдаланиш учун жавоб беради. Моделни кейинги ўқитиши корхонада мониторинг тизимини жойлаштиришнинг биринчи босқичида амалга оширилиши мумкин. Бу янги мутахассисликларни жорий этишни ҳам, модел учун ўқув намунасини босқичма - босқич оширишни, шунингдек корхона бўлинмалари билан тўғри бизнес ишлаб чиқариш таниб олиш мантиғини мувофиқлаштиришни ўз ичига олади.

3. Паст даражадаги (элементар) ҳаракатларни таниб олишнинг ҳозирги сифати моделни оммавий фойдаланишга чиқариш учун етарли эмас. Бу лойиҳанинг жуда қисқа муддатлари ва ўқув намунасининг етарли эмаслиги билан боғлиқ (бошланғич ҳаракатлар рўйхати юқори даражадаги тадбирлар рўйхатига қараганда кенгроқ ва хилма-хилдир). Шунга қарамай, биринчи ёндашув, ҳатто оз миқдордаги маълумотларга ҳам, амалга ошириш жараёнида, бошланғич ҳаракатлар моделини янада такомиллаштириш билан, паст даражадаги фаолиятни тан олишнинг мақбул ва бизнес учун муҳим аҳамиятга эга сифатига эришиш мумкинлигини кўрсатди.

4. Лойиҳа давомида ёпиқ жой тизими синовдан ўтказилди, бу ихтиёрий равища мөҳнатни кузатиш тизимини тўлдиришга имкон беради. Ҳисоб-китоблар шуни кўрсатдики, паст даражадаги синфлар ва жойлашишни аниқлашни таҳлил қилишга имкон берадиган даражага қадар технологияни батафсилроқ ўрганиш зарур.

Бундай лойиҳаларда сиз маълумотларнинг тозалигига алоҳида эътибор беришингиз керак, чунки уларда турли хил бўшлиқлар, аномалиялар, чиқиндилар ва бошқалар бўлиши мумкин.

Қандай бўлмасин, бундай иш қўшимча тушуниш ва фойдаланишни талаб қиласди. Намуна ҳажми, олинган маълумотлар тўплами, ишчилар меҳнатининг ўзгариши қанча кўп бўлса, шунча яхши модел шаклланади ва кейин:

- дастлабки таҳлил босқичида чиқиндиларни чиқариб ташлаш мумкин бўлади;
- моделни ишлаб чиқиш босқичида баҳсли белгиларга эга объектларни топиш мумкин бўлади;
- саноат эксплуатациясида модел мониторингини ўрнатиш босқичида маълумотларнинг ренинацияга нисбатан сезиларли ўзгариши лаҳзаларини аниқлаш мумкин бўлади.

Моделнинг ишлашини баҳолаш, шунингдек, корхонада пилот лойиҳани янада кенгайтириш тўғрисида қарор қабул қилиш учун модел маълумотларини видеокузатув маълумотлари бўйича ходимларнинг эксперт баҳоси билан таққослаш амалга оширилди.

Эътибор беринг, лойиҳа давомида инсон омили ҳисобга олинган, масалан, соатни "тескари" қўйиш. Ушбу нуқта тақиладиган гаджетлардан маълумотларни моделлаштиришда ҳисобга олинган: аниқлик билан таснифлаш модели 90% ходимга соат тўғри кийилганлигини аниқлайди. Нотўғри тақилган билакузуклар бўлса, хом маълумотларнинг чизиқли конвертацияси бир хил фаолиятни аниқлаш моделларидан фойдаланиш имкониятини беради.

Аномалияларни қидириш бўйича тажрибалар давомида иш жойида мастлик ҳолати аниқланди: ҳаракат билан боғлиқ вақт оралиғида маст бўлган ишчида аномалиялар пайдо бўлди.

Маълумотларни таққослаш бўйича олиб борилган ишлар натижасида қўйидагилар аниқланди:

1. Моделда дам олиш вақти ўз ичига олади-тушлик танаффуси (иш вақтига тааллукли эмас), дам олиш ва шахсий эҳтиёжлар учун тартибга солинадиган танаффуслар, ташкилий ва техник сабабларга кўра иш вақтининг йўқолиши, шунингдек жисмоний фаоллиги паст бўлган бир қатор ишлар (ҳужжатларни ўрганиш, асбоб-ускуналарни ҳаракатланмасдан текшириш ва бошқалар).

2. Моделда ҳаракатланиш вақти ходимнинг бутун ҳаракатланиш вақтини ўз ичига олади (иш жойидан овқат хонасига, жиҳозларни айланиб ўтиш ва текшириш, чилангар устахонасига ўтиш, иш пайтида ускуналар орасидаги ҳаракат ва бошқалар).

Категориялар (нафас олиш, ҳаракатланиш, ишлаш) баъзи ҳолларда видео билан тўлиқ мос келмади, баъзида бу тоифалар хаотик тарзда намойиш этилганга ўхшайди.

Пилот лойиҳа давомида қурилиш ходимлари билан ишлаш бўйича директор хизмати ходимлари pilot лойиҳада иштирок этаётган ишчилар устидан фотографик кузатув ўтказдилар. Натижалар – 2-жадвалда келтирилган.

Модел маълумотларини, стандарт фотографик кузатув маълумотларини ва завод мутахассислари томонидан видеони томоша қилиш маълумотларини таққослаш натижалари 2-жадвалда келтирилган.

2-жадвал

Фотографик кузатув маълумотлари

Кўрсаткич	20 август	21 август	Ўртacha
Иш, шу жумладан:	67,2	88,5	77,9
Асосий	54,4	68,6	61,5
Ёрдамчи		- 4,6	4,6
Тайёргарлик ва якуний вақт	6,0	4,5	5,3
Иш жойига техник хизмат кўрсатиш	6,8	10,8	8,8
Кўчириш дам олиш	15,	13,4	9,3
Йўқотиш	14,5	8,0	11,3
Иш, шу жумладан:	3,1	0,0	1,6

3-жадвал**Пилот лойиҳа маълумотларини таҳлил қилиш (умумий), %**

Кўрсаткич	Стандарт кузатув маълумотлари (20 август)	Тизим маълумотлари (28.09–30.09)	Видеокузатув маълумотлари (28.09–30.09)
Иш, шу жумладан:	77,9	40,5	66,1
Асосий	61,5	0,0	39,4
Ёрдамчи	4,6	0,0	19,1
Тайёргарлик ва якуний вақт	5,3	0,0	1,4
Иш жойига техник хизмат кўрсатиш	8,8	0,0	6,1
Кўчириш дам олиш	9,3	20,8	9,9
Йўқотиш	11,3	37,6	10,0

Шунингдек, корхона мутахассислари кийиладиган қурилмалар сенсорлари маълумотларини таҳлил қилиш асосида таъмирлаш хизмати ишчиларининг меҳнатини мониторинг қилишнинг автоматлаштирилган тизимини жорий этишнинг иқтисодий самарадорлигини ҳисоблашни тайёрладилар (4-жадвал):

4-жадвал

Иқтисодий самарадорликни (фойдан хизмати ишчиларининг меҳнатини мониторинг қилишнинг автоматлаштирилган тизимини жорий этиш тўғрисида

Кўрсаткичларнинг номи	Бирликлар	Вариант кўрсаткичлари	
		асосий	янги
Капитал харажатлар	минг сўм.		40,00
Операторнинг иш жойи (монитор + шахсий компьютер + картани ўқувчи)			40,00
Сервер тизимлари		-	-
Асосий версиядаги харажатлар:	минг сўм	8 513,08	
Устахонада жиҳозларга хизмат кўрсатадиган ишчилар сони	киши	11	
ИҲФ + ЯСТ Марказий таъмиглаш устахонаси ишчилари	минг сўм.	8 183,1	
Иш кийимлари учун харажатлар, шахсий ҳимоя воситалари, сут	минг сўм.	330,0	
Янги вариантдаги харажатлар:	минг сўм.		10 888,20
Ускуналарга хизмат кўрсатадиган ишчилар сони	киши		10
ИҲФ + ЯСТ марказлаштирилган таъмиглаш устахонаси ишчилари	минг сўм		7 439,2
ИҲФ + ЯСТ (лойиҳани амалга ошириш учун кўшимча ходимлар сони – 3 киши)	Минг сўм		2 849,04
Тадқиқот қиймати минг сўм.			
Контактсиз зарядловчи билан Самсунг Галахай Активе ЗМ-П500 соати (ҳар бир ишчи учун 2 дона)	минг сўм.		300,00
Иш кийимлари, шахсий ҳимоя воситалари, сут харажатлари	минг сўм		300,00
Харажатларни ошириш	минг .сўм		-2 375,12

- ходимлар томонидан тақилган билакузуклардан олинган маълумотлар опера режимида (1 кундан ортиқ бўлмаган кечикиш билан) олиниши керак, ходимлар эса видеокузатув ўтказилмаслиги керақ, ишчилар хам

видеокамераларни кийишлари шарт эмас (бу ҳолат пилот лойиҳа доирасида экспериментал иш пайтида кузатилмаган).

- ахборот технологиялари ва автоматизация бошқармасида, шунингдек меҳнат бўлимида 3 кишидан 5 кишигача бўлган миқдорда қўшимча ставкаларни жорий этиш зарур. (loyihani доимий равишда кузатиб бориш учун). Агар лойиҳа бошқа касбларга тарқалиб кетган бўлса, қўшимча сонга эҳтиёж ортади, чунки моделни янги касблар бўйича ўқитиш учун видеография ва вақтни кузатиш, олинган маълумотларни қайта ишлаш (белгилаш, тизимга ўтказиш ва х.к) керак бўлади.

Тадқиқот ва таклифлар натижаларига кўра, 2021 йилда ишчилар фаолияти учун мониторинг тизимини ишга тушириш режалаштирилган. Асосий сайтда (шу жумладан, бир вақтнинг ўзида 700 киши), 15-20 % (150-200 киши) сонининг қутилаётган пасайиши, йилига ходимлар харажатлари (суғурта мукофотларини ҳисобга олган ҳолда ФЗП) – 60-80 миллион сўм.

Лойиҳанинг янгилиги нафақат кийиладиган гаджетлардан фойдаланиш орқали ходимларнинг ҳаракатлари тўғрисида маълумот тўплашни автоматлаштириш, балки инсон фаолиятини кузатиш учун машинани ўрганишдан фойдаланишdir.

Хулоса ўрнида шуни таъкидлаш жоизки, Қашқадарё вилоятидаги уй-жой қурилишларини рақамлаштириш орқали фақат ҳаракатларни таҳлил қилиш ва ходимга фикр-мулоҳазаларни тақдим этиш вақтнинг камида 15% самарадорликка эришилди. Иш фаолиятини баҳолаш таниб олиш бўйича кўрсатмаларга мувофиқ амалга оширилди, чунки 1 кун ичида битта ишчининг ўртача қиймати. Қарама-қарши вақт оралиғида аниқлик 50% деб тан олинди.

Ташкилот миқёсида улкан иқтисодий ва ташкилий самара бериши мумкин бўлган ҳамкасларнинг ҳаракатларини доимий мониторинг қилиш орқали қурилиш жараёнларини оптималлаштириш усулларини аниқлаш имконияти тасдиқланди. Масалан, оптималлаштириш вариантлари бўлиши мумкин - таъмирлашнинг логистика жараёнларини ўзgartириш, меҳнат унумдорлигини

ошириш учун бригададаги одамлар сонини оптималлаштириш (кўпайтириш ёки камайтириш) ва меҳнатни ташкил этишнинг бошқа омиллари.

Шу билан бирга, ҳар қандай оптималлаштириш меҳнат самарадорлигини ошириш имкониятлари нуқтаи назаридан услубий жихатдан асосланиши керак, бу масала ишда батафсил баён этилган.

ФОЙДАЛАНИЛГАН АДАБИЁТЛАР РЎЙХАТИ:

1. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2017 йил 7 февралдаги “Ўзбекистон Республикасини янада ривожлантириш бўйича ҳаракатлар стратегияси тўғрисида”ги ПФ-4947-сонли Фармони. // lex.uz/.

2. Р.И.Нуримбетов, Б.Р.Иброҳимов, С.Н.Нормуродов, Уй-жой фондини бошқариш ҳолатини социологик сўровнома асосида ўрганиш // “Iqtisodiyot va innovatsion texnologiyalar” (Economics and Innovative Technologies) ilmiy elektron jurnali, 6/2022, noyabr-dekabr, (№ 00062), <http://iqtisodiyot.tsue.uz/journal>.

3. С.Н.Нормуродов Система показателей оценки эффективности и качества услуг жилищно-коммунального хозяйства // По теме «Инновации, интеграция, экономия в сфере архитектуры и строительства» международная он-лайн научно-практическая конференция 5-6 мая 2021 г.

4. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2017 йил 31 март “Ўзбекистон Республикаси инвестициялар бўйича давлат қўмитасини ташкил этиш тўғрисида”ги ПФ-4996 сонли Фармони // lex.uz/.

5. С.Н.Нормуродов., Р.А.Рафиқов, Digitization of housing construction in rural areas and improvement of management efficiency // World Economics & Finance Bulletin (WEFB), Available Online at: <https://www.scholarexpress.net>, Vol. 19, February 2023, ISSN: 2749-3628.

6. Ш.Юлдошева, С.Н.Нормуродов, Уй-жой коммунал хўжаликчилик кластерини шакллантириш ва ривожлантириш механизmlарини такомиллаштириш // Agroiqtisodiyot ilmiy-amaliy agroiqtisodiy jurnal 2022 yil maxsus son веб сайти www.ooqxsstxm.uz ҳамда <https://t.me/agroiqtisodiyot>.

7. Н.М.Расулов Корпоратив бошқарувнинг иқтисодий механизмларини такомиллаштириш негизида корхоналар ривожланиш самарадорлигини ошириш (Ўзбекистон Республикаси саноат корхоналари материаллари мисолида)- и.ф.н...диссертация автореферати.-Т.:ТДИУ, 2010.
8. О.Мансуров бозор муносабатлари шароитида корпоратив бошқарувни такомиллаштириш муаммолари. и.ф.докт ... дис. автореф. – Т.: ТДИУ, 2010.
9. В.Ёдгаров, Д.Бутунов “Уй-жой коммунал хўжалиги иқтисодиёти ва бошқаруви”. Дарслик. Тошкент. “Ношир” нашриёти. 2012 йил.
10. Б.Х.Рахимов, С.Т.Қосимова, А.С.Гритсенко. “Қурилиш-таъмирлаш ишлари технологияси”. Т., 2008 йил.
11. Р.И.Нуримбетов, С.Н.Нормуродов, Қурилиш-монтаж ишлари сифатини бошқариш // “Бизнес-Daily Медиа” Биржа Иктисадий газета ҳафтанинг сешанба, пайшанба ва шанба қунлари чиқади. №74 2549 www.biznes-daily.uz.
12. Н.Ф.Имомов “Уй-жой ҳуқуқи”. Дарслик. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Олий ва ўрта маҳсус таълим вазирлиги. Тошкент давлат юридик институти. Тошкент: Чўлпон номидаги НМИУ.2013 йил.
13. М.Мирахмедов, Н.Бозорбоев, Ф.Н.Бозорбоев. “Бино ва иншоотларни таъмирлаш ҳамда қайта қуриш технологияси”. Т., 2008 йил.

O‘ZBEK RAQSI, BALETMEYSTER

Mumtozbegim Turg‘unova

Xoreografiya jamoalar rahbari 2-bosqich talabasi

Ilmiy rahbar; **Abduhamidov Akmal**

O‘z DSMI FMF “Xoreografiya” o‘qituvchisi

Anatatsiya: bu maqolada o‘zbek milliy raqsi hamda milliy raqsimizdaxoregrfning o‘rni raqlarni tashkillash, raqs tashillash jarayoni haqida judamashaqqatli mehnat, sa’y harakat, ijodiy izlanishlar hamda mazmunli nazariy bilimlar jamlangan

Kalit so‘zlar: raqs, sahna, marosim, raqs ansambli, mehnat, ijodiy izlanish.

O‘zbek raqsi XX asr davomida xalq orasida bayram va marosimlar bilan bog‘liq holda an’anaviy va zamonaviy sahna talablari asosida qayta ishlangan shakllarda yashab keldi. Xalq raqsi va sahnaviy raqs bir-birini to‘ldirgan hamda ta’sir ko‘rsatgan holda muayyan bosqichlami bosib o‘tdi. o‘zbek raqs maktabi asoschilari Usta Olim Komilov, Tamaraxonim, Mukarrama Turg‘unboyeva va ulaming safdoshlari Isohor Oqilov, Roziya Karimova, Gavhar Rahimovalaming mashaqqatli mehnati, sa’y harakati, ijodiy izlanishlari natijasida tashkil qilingan «Bahor», «Shodlik», «Lazgi» raqs ansambllari butun jahonni lol qoldirib zabit etdi. Ular tarbiyalagan Qunduz Mirkarimova, Yulduz Ismatova, Ravshanoy Sharipova, Qodir Mo‘minov, Gavhar Matyoqubova va boshqa ko‘plab shogirdlari ustozlar an’anasiga qat’iy tayangan holda, ulaming ishlarini davom ettirib, raqs san’atining faoliyat doirasini kengaytirish orqali yanada boyishiga, professional darajaga yetishiga o‘z hissalarini qo‘shdilar. O‘zbek raqs sa’nati ta’limining yangicha uslublarini izlab topdilar. Musiqa va san’at maktablari, kollejlari, litseylari iqtidorli,

iste'dodli yoshlaming qobiliyatlarini ro'yobga chiqarish uchun xizmat qilgan bo'lsa, institutda minglab raqqosalar, baletmeysterlar, pedagoglar yetishib chiqib xalq xizmatiga safarbar qilindi. Istiqlol sharofati bilan umumxalq bayramlarining tiklanishi, turli ko'rik-tanlovlaming o'tkazilishi natijasida folklor janri rivojlandi. Katta maydon raqslari, bolalar raqslari vujudga keldi. Mahoratli, izlanuvchan, tashabbuskor baletmeysterlar tomonidan juda ko'plab professional va havaskor raqs ansamblari tashkil qilindi. O 'zbek raqs san'ati badiiy ijodiyot taraqqiyotini harakatlantiruvchi kuchining bir bo'g'iniga aylandi. o'zbek raqs san'atini o'qitishda Farg'ona raqs maktabi asosida bosh, gavda, qo'l, barmoqlar, yelka uchun mashqlar bajariladi. Sahna nuqtalari, uning sxemasi tushuntiriladi. Aylanishlaming yengil ko'rinishlari bajariladi. Ita erkin, 7 ta qoi va 7 ta oyoq holatlari o'qitiladi. Holatlar o'z qoidasi bo'yicha o'zlashtirilganidan so'ng 5 qismdan iborat «Doira dars» harakatlari o'rgatiladi. So'ng, Buhoro va Xorazm maktablarini o'qitishga o'tiladi. Holatlar va harakatlardan foydalanib talabalar imkoniyatlarini inobatga olgan holda etyudlar sahnalashtiriladi. Raqsni inson yaratadi, o'zining hayotiy ehtiyoji uchun yaratadi, o'zining ko'tarilgan kayfiyati boshqalarga ham ta'sir qilishi uchun yaratadi. Ammo oddiy xalq ichidan chiqqan, butun hayotini shu sohaga bag'ishlagan, xalq raqslarini qaytadan ishlab, sayqal berib, yanada ko'rklashtirib, san'at darajasigacha yetkazuvchi, san'atni butun dunyoga tanituvchi, uni rivojlantiruvchi, yanada boyituvchi raqs san'ati ustalari bo'lib, ular -Baletmeysterlar deb ataladi. «Baletmeyster» so'zi - «Balet ustasi» degan ma'noni anglatadi. «Baletmeyster» baletda va raqsning boshqa har xil janrida ijod qiladi. Baletmeysterlik faoliyati to'rtta turga bo'linadi:

Baletmeyster- 1-yaratuvchi; 2-sahnalashtiruvchi 3-repetitor(mashq qildiruvchi) 4-pedagog *Baletmeyster - yaratuvchi* xoreografik asar yaratadi. Uni boshqa san'at turlarini yaratuvchi ijodkorlar ya'ni shoir, kompozitor, bastakor, rejissyor, rassom, yozuvchi, haykaltaroshlarga tenglashtirish mumkin. Faqatgina ulardan farqli tomoni shundaki, baletmeyster -yaratuvchi xoreografik obrazlar yaratadi. O 'z tasawurlarini imo-ishora, raqs harakatalari, kiyim va taqinchoqlari orqali ifodalaydi. Tabiatdagi

jamiki ongli va ongsiz mavjudotlar baletmeyster-yaratuvchining tasavvuriga qarab xoreografik obraz bo‘la oladi. Masalan: Sevishganlar, yovuz kishilar, hayvonot dunyosi, majnuntol, zilol buloq, kapalak, qushlar, gullar va hokazo. Bundan tashqari baletmeyster - yaratuvchi xoreografik asar yaratishi uchun hayotni chuqur va teran fikrlovchi, sinchkov, ziyrak, faylasuf va ruhshunos, nozik qalb egasi bo‘lishi zarur. U raqsning matnini o‘ylab topadi va amaliy qismiga ya’ni sahnalashtirishga ham ma’sul bo‘ladi. Chunki u o‘sha raqsning muallifi hisoblanadi *Baletmeyster-sahnalashtiruvchi* baletmeyster-yaratuvchi yaratgan xoreografik asami ijrochilarga sahnalashtiradi, o‘rgatadi, agar ijrochi bu harakatlami tezda o‘zlashtira olmasa qayta-qayta ko‘rsatib, tushuntirib berishi lozim. Baletmeyster - yaratuvchi bu asar orqali nimani ko‘rsatib bermoqchi bo‘lgan bo‘lsa, baletmeyster-sahnalashtimvchi o‘z ish jarayonida buni to‘liq his qilgan holda, ijrochilard to‘la-to‘kis namoyon etib berishi lozim. Baletmeyster-sahnalashtiruvchi eng awalo, raqsni yozishni bilishi muhim. Buning uchun sahananing tuzilishi va shartli belgilarini o‘zlashtirishi lozim. Raqsni yozganda tomoshabin tomonidan turib (ijrochining yuzi sahananing oldiga qaragan holda) yozilsa, sahnalashtiruvchiga raqsni tahlil qilishga, butun raqsning chizmasini ko‘rib turishga hamda sahna maydonidagi raqqos va raqqosalaming ijrolarini nazorat qilishga qulay imkon yaratiladi. Sahnalashtiruvchi ijrochilarga sahanining tuzilishini ham o‘rgatishi kerak. Baletmeysterlar raqsni sahnalashtirishda turli hil chizmalardan foydalanishi mumkin. Raqsning qanchalik qiziqarli chiqishi baletmeysteming fantaziyasiga bog‘liq. *Baletmeyster-repetitorfmashq qildiruvchi*)ning vazifasi baletmeyster - yaratuvchi yaratgan va baletmeyster – sahnalashtiruvchi sahnalashtirgan raqsni ijrochilar bilan mashq qilishdan iborat bo‘lib, ulaming raqsdagi ijro mahoratini oshirishga qaratilgan bo‘ladi. Yakka, ommaviy raqlar, ulardagi solist ijro etadigan qismlarini meyoriga yetkazib, yuqori saviyada ijro etishlarini ta’minlashdan iborat. Mashq qilish jarayonida yaratuvchi va sahnalashtiruvchi raqsni qanday o‘rgatgan bo‘lsa, biron joyiga o‘z hohishicha o‘zgartirish kiritmasligi kerak, lekin o‘z fikrini bildirishi mumkin va o‘zgartirish zarur bo‘lgan holda baletmeyster - yaratuvchining

roziligi bilan amalga oshiriladi. Baletmeyster-repetitor (mashq qildiruvchi) ansambl tomonidan ijro etilib, repertuaridan joy olgan eng sara raqlami ham mashq qildiradi, zarur bo‘lganda yangi ijrochilami kiritadi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

1. www.ziyo.uz
2. www.uzwekipediya.uz
3. www.uzbekensiklopediyasi.uz

AFG'ONISTONDA TEMIR YO'L TERMINLARINING SHAKLLANISHI

Xaitov Ashurali G'ayrat o'g'li

Toshkent Davlat Sharqshunoslik Universiteti 2-kurs Magistratura talabasi

Temir yo'l transporti umumiy transport tizimining uzviy qismidir. Shuning uchun butun transport tizimidan foydalanish jarayonida soha terminologiyasining aniqligi va xalqaro standartlarga mosligi qanchalik ahamiyatga ega bo'lsa, temir yo'l transporti tizimida ham shunchalik muhimdir. Temir yo'l transporti tizimini boshqarish, harakatni tartibga solish, texnik xizmat ko'rsatish, logistika sub'ektlarining o'zaro munosabatlarini to'g'ri yo'lga qo'yish va xatto temir yo'llar qurishni ham maxsus terminologik tizimsiz tasavvur qilib bo'lmaydi.

Pashtu tilidagi texnik terminlarning o'rghanish masalasi bo'yicha juda oz ishlar qilingan. Xususan, temir yo'l bilan bog'liq terminlar tadqiqotlari deyarli ishlanmagan. Bizning dastlabki kuzatishlarimiz shundan dalolat beradiki, temir yo'lga oid terminlar XX asrning 20-yillardan e'tiboran ko'rina boshlagan.

Afg'onistonda temir yo'lning rivojlanishi bevosita Omonulloh davrida vujudga keladi, negaki, uning Yevropa davlatlariga poyezda qilgan sayohatlari uning dunyo qarashini tubdan o'zgartirib yuboradi. U Britaniyaga 1928-yil mart oyida poyezdda keldi va Londonning eng katta temir yo'l stansiyasida (Viktoriya stansiyasi) o'sha paytdagi Britaniya qiroli Jorj va qirolicha Meri tomonidan iliq kutib olindi.¹ Afg'onistonda temir yo'lini qurish rejasи garchi bundan oldin ham bo'lgan bo'lsada hech qanday amaliy choralar ko'rilmagan edi. Taxminlarga ko'ra, Omonullohxon poyezd bilan Yevropaga sayohat qilgandan so'ng, temir yo'l mamlakat taraqqiyotida muhim rol o'ynashi mumkinligi haqida yanada kuchliroq ishonch hosil qilgan.

¹ <http://www.andrewgrantham.co.uk/afghanistan/>

1920-yillarda podshoh Omonullohxon Germaniyaning Kassel shahridagi Henschel kompaniyasidan 2 fut 6 dyum (762 mm) kalibrli uzunlikdagi 7 kilometr uzunlikdagi, Kobul va Podshoh Saroyini bog'laydigan temir yo'lga uchta kichik parovoz sotib oldi. Londondan chiqadigan "Lokomotiv" jurnalining 1922-yil dekabr sonida yozilishicha, "Afg'onistonlik sayohatchilar Kobuldan yangi Podshoh Saroyiga qadar qariyb olti mil masofada temir yo'l yotqizishiyapti va uning uchun ishchilarning bir qismi Kobul zavodlarida rels ishlab chiqarish ishlariga jalb qilingan". Ushbu jurnalning 1928-yil avgust sonida ta'kidlanishicha, "Afg'onistondagi yagona temir yo'l Kobul va Podshoh Saroyi o'rtaida bo'lib, u besh milya uzunlikga ega".¹

Afsuski, Afg'onistonda tarqqiyotga qarshi bo'lgan kuchlar ko'p edi va bu kuchlar Omonolluhxonning ham taxtdan ketishiga sabab bo'ldi. Omonullohxon taxtdan ketganidan keyin ushbu sohaga ,temir yo'lga, qiziqish ancha pasayib ketdi va bir paytla Germaniyadan keltirilgan paravoz poyezdlar 1940-yillarda qismlarga ajratilib tashlandi.² Shu tariqa temir yo'lga bo'lgan qiziqish bir muddat to'xtab qoldi. Ma'lumotlarga qaraganda ushbu Germaniyadan keltirilgan parovozlar 2004-yildan boshlab, Podshoh Saroyidagi Afg'oniston Milliy muzeyida ochiq havoda ko'rgazmaga qo'yila boshlagan. Ammo uning hozirgi ko'rinishi haqida ma'lumot yo'q. Afg'onistonda temir yo'l rivojlanmay qolishiga sabab, ikkinchi jahon urushi hamdir. Negaki, urushda Afg'oniston juda kata iqtisodiy qiyinchilik va muammolarga duch kelgan. Shu tufayli Afg'onistonga temir yo'lni rivojlantirish loyihasi bir qancha muddatga to'xtab qolgan edi.

Afg'onnistonda temir yo'l XX asrning 70-80-yillarida asta-sekin bilan rivojlna boshlaydi. Bunga sabab, Afg'oniston diyoriga Sovet Ittifoqi bostirib kelishi bilan baholanadi, negaki, Sovet Ittifoqi aynan temir yo'l orqali o'zining texnikalarini, qurollarini, oziq-ovqat mahsulotlarini hamda o'ziga kerakli bo'lgan barcha ehtiyojlarini temir yo'l orqali Afg'oniston mamlakatiga olib kirgan. Bu albatta o'zining ta'sirini o'tkazmasdan qolmagan. Jumladan, qishloq xo'jaligi texnikalarida, qurol-

¹ <http://www.andrewgrantham.co.uk/afghanistan/railways/kabul-to-darulaman-railway>

² <http://www.bcc.pashto>

yarog‘ texnikalarida, har xil turdagи mashinalarda va temir yo‘l sohalariga Pashtu tiliga turli xildagi terminlar kirib kela boshladi. Bu terminlarning ko‘pchiligi qanday bo‘lsa shundayligicha pashtu tiliga o‘zlashtirildi yoki pashtu tiliga tarjima qilindi. Garchi ko‘pgina texnikaviy terminlar Sovet Ittifoqi davrida kirib kela boshlagan bo‘lsada, bu jarayon afg‘on-ingliz urushi davri va podshoh Omonullohxonning Yevropa davlatlariga uyushtirgan safar chog‘laridanoq boshlangan edi.

Afg‘oniston temir yo‘llari idorasi ma’lumotlariga qaraganda, hozirga kelib, Afgoniston temir yo‘llari 2 xil bog‘lanishdan iborat: Ichki va tashqi. 1) Ichki bog‘lanishda, Afg‘oniston temir yo‘li 4 ta yo‘nalish bilan o‘zaro bog‘lanadi. Ular corridor (yo‘lak) deb nomlanadi. Ushbu yo‘llakda 4 ta yo‘nalish mavjud: ular-g‘arbiy, sharqiy, shimoliy va markaziy yo‘lakdirlar.

- Shimoliy yo‘lak Kunduz viloyatining Sherxon portidan boshlanib, Balx, Juzjon, Faryob, Bodg‘iz va oxiri Turg‘undey - Hirot viloyatigacha

- G‘arbiy yo‘lak u Hirotning Turg‘undey portidan boshlab Faroh, Nimruz, Helmand, Kandahor, Zobil, G‘azni, Lovgar, Vardak, Bomiyon, Bag‘lon va Kunduz viloyatining Sherxon portigacha

- SHarqiy yo‘lak Nangarhor viloyatining To‘rxam portidan boshlanib Kobulgacha

- Markaziy yo‘lak Hirot viloyatidan boshlanib, Kobul shahrigacha cho‘zilgan.

Ma’lumotlarga ko‘ra,

- Shimoliy yo‘lak Kunduzdan Hirotgacha - 1257 km uzunlikda

- G‘arbiy yo‘lak Hirotdan Kunduzgacha - 1100 km.

- Sharqiy yo‘lak Nangarhordan Kobulgacha -1325 km.

- Markaziy yo‘lak - Hirotdan Kobulgacha 575 km bog‘lanishga ega.

2) Tashqi tomondan Afg‘oniston temir yo‘llari 4 ta mamlakat bilan temir yo‘l orqali bog‘langan bular: Tojikiston, O‘zbekiston, Turkmaniston va shimoliy g‘arbda Eron bilan. Afg‘oniston temir yo‘llari qo‘shni mamlakatlar bilan quyidagi uzunlikda temir yo‘l bilan ulangan va kelajakda ham o‘zaro bog‘lanish loyihalari mavjud. Ular quyidagilar; Kelajakda bog‘lanishi kutilayotgan Afg‘ontrans loyihasi: 1) O‘zbekiston-Afg‘oniston-Pokiston 760 kmlik temir yo‘li

- 2) Turkmaniston-Afg'oniston-Tojikiston 85 kmlik temir yo'li
- 3) Turkmaniston-Afg'oniston-Tojikiston 85 kmlik temir yo'li
- 4) Turkmaniston-Afg'oniston 31 kmlik temir yo'li
- 5) Eron-Afg'oniston (Hirot-Havof) 225 kmlik temir yo'li ¹

Umumiy Afg'oniston temir yo'llarining uzunligi 5040 km, shundan uning to'laqonli bitkazilgan temir yo'llari 3300 kmni tashkil etadi. ² Hozirgi kunda Afg'oniston 3 ta nuqta bilan o'tkazmalarini amalga oshirib kelmoqda. Ular quyidagilar : Hayraton porti orqali O'zbekiston, Aqina porti orqali Turkmaniston, Turg'undey porti orqali Turkmaniston doimiy o'tkazmalarini amalga oshirib kelinmoqda.

Ushbu temir yo'llaridan eng ko'p o'tkazmalarini O'zbekiston va Hayraton porti orqali amalga oshirib kelmoqda. Deyarli 70 foiz o'tkazmalar ushbu port orqali amalga oshiriladi. Mavjud liniyalarni qayta ishlatish ko'p vaqt talab qilmasligi mumkin, ammo siyosiy va xavfsizlik vaziyatining barqarorligini saqlab qolish va Afg'onistontemir yo'l rejasini amalga oshirish uchun Kobul iqtisodiy jihatdan o'ziga ishonch hosil qilishi kerak. Umuman olganda, hozirgi kunda yuklarni arzonroq tranzit qilish yo'li bu – temir yo'l hisoblanadi.

Ma'lumotlardan shu narsa ko'rinish turibdiki, Afg'onistonda temir yo'l bilan bog'liq masalalarga XX asrning birinchi choragidan e'tibor berila boshlagan bo'lsada, lekin hozirda bu soha bo'yicha temir yo'l texnikasiga oid terminologik masalalar oldida juda ko'p muammolar dolzarbligicha bo'lib qolmoqda. Va bu masalani to'g'ri ilmiy hal qilmasdan turib, mamlakatda soha bo'yicha ish yuritish juda katta ham tashkiliy, ham iqtisodiy muamollarga duch kelaveradi. Shuning uchun hozirgi kunda temir yo'l texnikasining terminini zudlik bilan ishlab chiqish va joriy etish dolzarbdir. Jumladan, birinchi navbatda hozirgacha mavjud bo'lgan temir yo'lga oid terminlarni

¹ <https://www.railwaygazette.com/asia/afghan-railway-terminal-expansion-mou-signed>

² Railway Gazette. 18 April 2016

to‘plash, ilmiy lingvistik tasniflash va tegishli lug‘atlar tuzish muhimdir. Biz o‘z tadqiqotimiz jarayonida 200 ga yaqin temir yo‘l terminlarini BBC Pashto, Pajhwok afghan news, Tolonews, Afg‘oniston temir yo‘llari idorasi, Wikipedia, internet saytlari, shaxsiy izlanishlar natijasi asosida manbalar to‘plashga muvaffaq bo‘ldik va ularni temir yo‘l sohalari, texnikasi bo‘yicha tasniflashga kirishdik.

Biz tadqiqotimiz davomizda temir yo‘l terminlarini o‘rganish maqsadida 2023-yilning 28-iyulidan shu yilning 28-avgustigacha Afg‘onistonning Balx viloyatida joylashgan Hayraton stansiyasida bo‘ldik. Va shu vaqt mobaynida temir yo‘l terminlarini mustaqil ravishda tadqiq etdik. O‘rganishlarimiz shuni ko‘rsatadiki, temir yo‘l sohasida aksar terminlar xalqaro terminlar hisoblanar ekan. Ushbu terminlar Pashto tiliga to‘g‘ridan to‘g‘ri o‘zlashgan yoki bo‘lmasa, Pashto tiliga kalka qilingan.

Biz quyidagi terminlarni eslatib o‘tamiz; Misol uchun: o‘zbekcha rels so‘zi-
inglizcha rail, pashto tiliga رېل [rel] deb o‘zlashdi, temir yo‘l-rail way-
patley , poyezd-train- اورگادی [urgodey], rels kengligi-gauge- گچ- [gech], wagon-vagon-
پوست- [qator], bekat-station- سټشن- [steshn], signal-signal- سیگنال- [signol], post-post-
[pušt], yo‘lavchi-passanger سپرلی- [sparley], chipta-ticket- تکت- [ticket], manyovr-
manyovr- د اوپنی پتلی د رېل سټشن- [monnaver], temir yo‘l bekti- مانور- [monnauer]،
steshn], lokomotiv-locomotive- لکوموتیو- [lo‘komotiv], nazorat-control- کنترل- [kantro‘l],
tormoz-tormoz- ترمز- [to‘rmz], kupe- қупе- [kupe], avtomatik- automatic-
اتوموتیک- [otumotik], tune-tunnel- تونل- [tunal], platforma-platform- پلاتформ- [platform],
ballast-balast- بالاست- [bolost], tizim-system- سیستم- [sistm], konteyner-container-
کانتینر- [konteynar] va shu kabilar.

Xulosa qilib aytadigan bo‘lsak, Pashto tilida temir yo‘l terminlarini o‘rganish va tatbiq etish hozirgi kunda dolzarb muammolardan biridir. Biz tatqiqotlarimiz davomida, ushbu temir yo‘l terminlarining yasalish tarkibi va ularning ushbu sohada ishlatalish ko‘lamlarini diqqat bilan o‘rganib chiqdik. Kelgusi tadqiqotlarimizda ularning leksik, semantik, fonetik va grammatic qoidalariga mos kelishini o‘rganishni o‘z oldimizga ustuvor qilib qo‘ydik.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro‘yxati

1. Construction on Kabul-Torkham Railway to Start Soon, Ministry of Mines Says Archived 2013-11-09 at the Wayback Machine. Tamim Shaheer, October 18, 2011.
2. Railway Gazette International, July 2012, p30.
3. <https://web.archive.org/web/20070430101935/http://www.ajg41.clara.co.uk/afghanistan.html#sdfootnote40sym> Railways in Afghanistan, past and future.
4. *Ben Farmer (13 June 2010). "Afghanistan to complete first railway by end of year". London: Daily Telegraph.*
5. "Afghan railway: First train runs on new line in north". BBC News. 2011-12-21.
6. "Aqina-Andkhoi Railway Officially Inaugurated". Khaama Press. 14 January 2020. Retrieved 2021-01-17.
7. Pajhwok Afghan News – ADB to give \$222m for roads, rail tracks. Abdul Qadir Siddiqui. October 19, 2011.

O'ZBEKISTONDA XANDON PISTANING ISTIQBOLLI NAVLARINI YETISHTIRISH

Norboyev Sirojiddin Abdurahmon o'g'li

“T.I.Q.X.M.M.I” Milliy tadqiqot universitetining
Qarshi irrigatsiya va agrotexnologiyalar instituti talabasi

Turg'unboyeva Noibaxon Dilyorbek qizi

“T.I.Q.X.M.M.I” Milliy tadqiqot universitetining
Qarshi irrigatsiya va agrotexnologiyalar instituti talabasi

Annotatsiya: Mustaqillikka erishilgandan buyon o'rmon xo'jaligini rivojlantirishga katta e'tibor berilmoqda. Xandon pista o'simligi mamlakatimizda qimmatbaho hosil beradigan yong'oq mevali o'simliklar sifatida katta ahamiyatga ega. O'zbekiston hududlarida pistaning istiqbolli navlarini o'stirish va hosilni yanada ko'paytirish uchun keng ko'lamli ishlar amalga oshirilmoqda.

Kalit so'zlar: Xandon pista (Pistaceo Vera L), plantasiya, Aldina navi, Orzu, Garnoja jemchujina, A-8 Lakomka, A-55 Otrada, A-56 Urojaynaya, genefond

Abstract: Since independence, a lot of attention has been paid to the development of forestry. The Khandan pistachio plant is of great importance in our country as a valuable nut-bearing plant. In the regions of Uzbekistan, large-scale works are being carried out to grow promising varieties of pistachios and to further increase the yield.

Key words: Khandan pistachio (Pistaceo Vera L), plantation, Aldina variety, Orzu, Garnoja gemchujina, A-8 Lakomka, A-55 Otrada, A-56 Urojaynaya, gene pool

Аннотация: С момента обретения независимости большое внимание уделяется развитию лесного хозяйства. Ханданская фисташка имеет большое

значение в нашей стране как ценнное орехоплодное растение. В регионах Узбекистана проводятся масштабные работы по выращиванию перспективных сортов фисташки и дальнейшему увеличению урожайности.

Ключевые слова: фисташка Хандон (*Pistaceo Vera L*), плантация, сорт Алдина, Орзу, Гарноя гемчужина, А-8 Лакомка, А-55 Отрада, А-56 Урожайная, генофонд.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi mustaqillikka erishgan dastlabki kunlaridan boshlab o‘rmon xo‘jaligini rivojlantirishga katta e’tibor bermoqda. O‘rmonchilik xo‘jaliklari nafaqat yog‘och mahsulotlari balki o‘rmon mevalari va dorivor o‘simpliklar yetishtirilishi dolzarb masalalardan biri hisoblanadi.

Bizning mamlakatimizda qimmatbaho hosil beradigan yong‘oq mevali daraxtlar orasida Xandon pista (*Pistacia Vera. L.*) katta ahamiyatga ega. U pistadoshlar oilasiga mansub bo‘lib, qurg‘oqchilikka, issiqqa, sovuqqa chidamli va tuproq tanlamaydi. Tanlab olingan Xandon pista shakl va navlaridan ko‘plab lalmikor yerlarda uning sanoat plantatsiyalarini barpo qilish imkoniyatini beradi. Bu imkoniyat esa bir necha muammoni hal qilishi mumkin:

Aholini to‘yimli oziq-ovqat mahsulotlariga bo‘lgan talabini qondirish;

Tog‘ va tog‘oldi hududlarida erroziya jarayonining oldini olish;

Mavjud o‘rmonzorlar maydonini kengaytirish;

Sug‘oriladigan yerlarda suvni tejash va boshqalar.

Xandon pistaning istiqbolli navlari. Albina. O‘rtal bo‘yli keng shox shabbali daraxt. 10-12 yildan so‘ng hosil bera boshlaydi. Yong‘og‘ining o‘rtacha o‘lchami $17 \times 10 \times 9$ mm ellipssimon, och kumushrangda bo‘ladi. Yong‘oq hosilidan ochiq yong‘oqlarning chiqishi 80-85% bo‘lib, uning mevasi yaxshi qadoqlanadi. Uning mevasi mag‘zi 3-4 yil davomida o‘zining ta’mini saqlab qoladi. Mag‘zi tarkibida 5% gacha shakar, 59% yog‘ va 13% oqsil mavjud.

Orzu. Baland bo‘yli yumaloq shox shabbali daraxt. 10-12 yildan so‘ng to‘liq hosil bera boshlaydi. Mevalari “yuqori hosilli” ga kiruvchi zararkunanda va atmosfera

qurg‘oqchiligiga chidamli nav. Yong‘og‘iga hech qanday ishlov berilmasa ham 2 yil davomida o‘zining ta’mini yo‘qotmaydi. Bu nav ham yaxshi qadoqlanadi.

Garnoja jemchujina. O‘rta bo‘yli yumaloq shox shabbali daraxt. Uzoqroq muddatda hosil bera boshlaydi, ya’ni 12-15 yilda. Qobig‘ining ochiqligi juda yuqori bo‘lib, mag‘zining qobig‘i och qizil, quruq, yashil va ta’mi mazali bo‘ladi. Mag‘zida 5% gacha shakar, 57% yog‘, 13% oqsil mavjud.

A8 (Lakomka). Apsheron (Ozarbayjondagi) pistazorlardan ajratib olingan. U 8-10 yildan so‘ng to‘la hosil bera boshlaydi. Yong‘og‘i juda yirik. 100 donasining massasi 140-145 gramm. U kasallik va zararkunandalarga o‘rtacha chidamli chidamlidir.

A55 (Otrada). Ozarbayjondagi pistazorlardan ajratib olingan nav, shox shabbasi kompakt shaklda, kech gullaydigan va mevasi kech yetiladi. Yong‘og‘i juda yirik, yumaloq, qobig‘i oq, 100 dona yong‘oq massasi 120-140 gramm, ochiq yong‘oqlarning chiqishi 90%. Ekilgandan 8-10 yil o‘tib to‘la hosil bera boshlaydi.

A56 (Urojaynaya). Shox shabbasi panjarasimon kech gullaydi va mevasi kech shakllanadi. Uning uchun changlantiruvchi sifatida OP-1, OP-2, X-2 lardan foydalansa yaxshi samara beradi. Ochiq yong‘oqlarning chiqishi 96% ni tashkil etadi. U ekilgandan 8-10 yil o‘tib to‘la hosilga kira boshlaydi.

Mustaqillik yillaridan so‘ng pistazorlardan yuqori hosil olishga qaratilmoqda. Buning uchun pistaning oziqlanish maydoni va ekilish sxemasi alohida o‘rganilib borildi. Olib borilgan tadqiqotlar natijasida 10×10 metr ekilish sxemasida pistadan yuqori hosil olish mumkinligi aniqlandi. 10×10 metr ekilish sxemasida ekilgan daraxtdagi hosil shox shabbalarga teng taqsimlanishi, shox shabbalarning ixcham bo‘lib o‘sishi va hosilning shamol ta’sirida kam to‘kilishi kuzatilgan. Shu bilan birga bunday ekilish sxemasida hosil ancha ko‘p va sifat ko‘rsatkichlari jihatidan yuqori bo‘lishi aniqlangan. Shuni ham aytib o‘tish kerakki Markaziy Osiyo davlatlarida pistazorlar barpo etishga 1949 yildan boshlab Davlat darajasida shug‘ullanila boshlagan.

Xulosa. Tabiiy iqlim sharoitlar bo‘yicha aniqlangan qimmatbaho genofondni takomillashtirish, nafaqat uni boyitishda balki kelgusidagi tadqiqotlar uchun asrash va ekib ko‘paytirishda katta ahamiyatga egadir. AQSH, O‘rta Osiyo va Yaqin sharq mamlakatlarida pista yuqori mahsuldorli bog‘ ekini hisoblanadi va bu davlatlarga katta daromad keltiradi. Mamlakatimizda xandon pistaning istiqbolli navlarini yetishtirish aholi uchun qolaversa, iqtisodiy tomondan katta samara beradi.

FOYDALANILGAN ADABIYOTLAR RO‘YXATI

1. O‘zbekiston Respublikasining “O‘rmon to‘g‘risida” gi qonuni. Birinchi chaqiriq O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy Majlis 15-apeel 1999 yil sessiyasi Toshkent 1999-yil.
2. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi birinchi prezidenti I.A. Karimov 2013 Mamlakatimizda ijtimoiy rivojlantirish yakunlari hamda 2014 yilga mo‘ljallangan iqtisodiy dasturning eng muhim ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga bag‘ishlangan ma’ruzasi materiallari 2014 yil 17-yanvar.
3. www.pdffactory.com
4. www.lex.uz

THE IMPACT OF SUBCHORIONIC HEMATOMA ON THE FINAL RESULT OF PREGNANCIES IN INDIVIDUALS EXPERIENCING THREATENED ABORTION

Rozikova Dildora Kodirovna

Bukhara State Medical University, Bukhara, Uzbekistan

Introduction

Vaginal bleeding is a common complication during the first trimester of pregnancy, with an incidence ranging from 16% to 25% [1]. When there is intrauterine bleeding without cervical dilatation and tenderness in the early stages of pregnancy, it is referred to as a threatened abortion. Typically, this condition does not involve pain or excessive bleeding but can lead to maternal anxiety and potential adverse outcomes for both the mother and the fetus [2,4]. Placental dysfunction is one suggested mechanism for threatened abortion and has also been associated with various later complications, including preeclampsia, preterm labor, preterm birth, placental abruption, placenta previa, intrauterine growth restriction, and perinatal mortality [2, 3]. Inadequate angiogenesis is similarly linked to early pregnancy losses, and maternal serum AFP and β -hCG are proposed markers for angiogenesis in the first trimester [5]. Alongside these markers, chronic inflammation of the decidua may also underlie early pregnancy bleeding.

Ultrasound examinations frequently reveal intrauterine hemorrhages, especially in patients experiencing clinical bleeding in early pregnancy, with an incidence reported between 4% and 22% [6]. Subchorionic hematomas (SCHs) typically appear as hypoechoic or anechoic crescent-shaped areas on ultrasound. Although the exact cause is uncertain, they are believed to result from the partial detachment of the chorionic membranes from the uterine wall [7]. Possible predisposing factors include uterine malformations, a history of recurrent pregnancy loss, and infections [8,10]. The

clinical significance of SCH remains a subject of debate [11,14], and it is unclear whether these hemorrhages directly lead to abortion. However, according to recent meta-analysis results, the presence of SCH increases the risk of both early and late pregnancy loss by a factor of two [15]. It is suggested that SCH presence elevates the risk of adverse obstetric outcomes, with fetal outcomes being influenced by factors such as the size of the hematoma, maternal age, and gestational age [16, 17].

The objective of this retrospective cohort study was to evaluate the impact of ultrasonographically identified SCH on pregnancy outcomes in patients experiencing vaginal bleeding during the first half of pregnancy.

Material and Methods

In this retrospective study, conducted between January 2021 and September 2023 at a university-based maternity hospital, 242 patients diagnosed with threatened abortion due to painless vaginal bleeding were enrolled. The inclusion criteria were as follows: hospitalization due to threatened abortion, having a singleton pregnancy, gestational age less than 20 weeks, and continuous follow-up at the clinic until the end of the pregnancy. Exclusion criteria comprised a diagnosis of incipient abortion, absence of fetal cardiac activity, gestational age equal to or greater than 20 weeks, multiple pregnancies, and a history of recurrent pregnancy loss.

The study group encompassed 44 patients in whom subchorionic hematomas (SCHs) were detected through ultrasonography, while the control group included 198 patients without SCHs. All patients, regardless of group, were hospitalized for a minimum of 3 days after the initial episode of vaginal bleeding. Prophylactic progesterone treatment was administered to all patients, either orally. After being discharged from the hospital, patients followed standard antenatal care protocols. The study aimed to compare pregnancy outcomes between the two groups. For patients who experienced miscarriages, data on gestational age at the time of miscarriage and the duration between the initial bleeding episode and the miscarriage were recorded. In cases where pregnancies resulted in live births, comparisons were made regarding

gestational age at delivery, birth weight, rates of preterm delivery, and cesarean section rates between the study and control groups.

Discussion

The results obtained from the present study revealed that the presence of SCH in patients with threatened abortion is an important factor for the continuation of pregnancy. The presence of SCH in patients with threatened abortion increases the risk of miscarriage. However, it does not affect the gestational age at miscarriage or the duration between the first bleeding and miscarriage. In patients whose pregnancies resulted in delivery, gestational age at labor, birth weight, preterm delivery, and cesarean section rates were not affected by the presence of SCH. Previously, several studies have investigated the effects of SCH on pregnancy outcomes. 238 patients with ultrasonographically detected SCH in a retrospective casecontrol study and reported a significant association between SCH and miscarriage and preterm delivery rates. They also reported increasing pregnancy loss rates with increasing SCH size. However, in the aforementioned studies, SCHs were defined during the routine first- or second-trimester ultrasonography, and not all patients with an SCH had threatened abortion.

Vaginal bleeding occurs in 25% of pregnancies in the first 20 weeks, and half of these result in miscarriage. Hence, it is important to identify the risk factors of threatened abortion and the factors that can affect the outcome. In a retrospective cohort trial, Ben-Haroush et al. assessed 2556 pregnant patients who were admitted with vaginal bleeding during the first 20 gestational weeks. The incidence of SCH was 9%. They reported that gestational age at diagnosis, size of SCH, and duration of bleeding did not affect the pregnancy outcome. They also reported significantly decreased miscarriage rates with bed rest. However, Bennett et al. reported that increasing SCH size increases the risk of miscarriage. In a prospective cohort study, Pedersen and Mantoni followed up 342 pregnancies with vaginal bleeding between 9 to 20 gestational weeks, in which 18% had SCH . They found no association between the presence of SCH and miscarriage or preterm delivery risks. In another retrospective case-control study, Johns et al. reported that first-trimester vaginal bleedings were

associated with adverse pregnancy outcomes, but the presence of SCH had no effect on the prognosis. According to the results of a recent meta-analysis evaluating 1735 patients with SCH from 7 studies, the presence of SCH increases the risks of early and late pregnancy loss, miscarriage, and preterm premature rupture of membranes.

In a prospective study from Uzbekistan, the size of the SCH was suggested to be the primary risk factor for miscarriage in patients with first-trimester vaginal bleeding . The first-trimester bleedings were associated with preterm delivery and low birth weight. However, we found no relationship between the prognosis and presence or size of the SCH.

The underlying mechanism of how SCH causes adverse pregnancy outcomes is still controversial. One of the possible mechanisms is the premature perfusion of the intervillous space, as occurs with subchorionic hemorrhage, before the development of placental adaptations to cope with oxidative stress [15]. Another possible mechanism might be the underlying cause of the subchorionic bleeding and secondary mechanical effects of the hematoma. Shallow trophoblast invasion and impaired angiogenesis with resultant friable blood vessels may predispose one to subchorionic hemorrhage, as well as adverse outcomes [10]. The presence of a hematoma, especially in a retroplacental location, may create an area of weakness, where further separation of the placenta from the uterine wall may occur, resulting in placental abruption [14]. Our results support the estimated mechanical effect of SCH that can cause miscarriage. The presence of an SCH and detachment of the gestational sac from the endometrium may result in miscarriage. However, if the gestational sac survives, reattachment to the endometrial wall might be enough for further progression of the pregnancy without any other adverse effects.

In conclusion, The presence of subchorionic hematoma (SCH) in individuals facing threatened abortion in the early stages of pregnancy elevates the likelihood of miscarriage. Yet, it remains uncertain whether the presence of SCH intensifies the risk of unfavorable pregnancy outcomes in continuing pregnancies, as the majority of past

research has been retrospective. Substantial prospective randomized studies are needed to establish the actual impact of SCH on the prognosis of ongoing pregnancies.

References

1. Ikhtiyarova G.A., Iroda Tosheva, Nargiza Nasrullayeva. Causes of fetal loss syndrome at different gestation times //Asian Journal of Research. - 2017. - № 3 (3). - P. 32 - 41.
2. Rozikova D.K. The effect of subchorionic hematoma on pregnancy outcome in patients with threatened abortion (2023) Best journal of innovation in science, research and development Vol 2, issue: 10
3. Ikhtiyarova, G. A., Özcan, A. S., Gök, Ö., & Özcan, A. (2012). Characterization of natural-and organo-bentonite by XRD, SEM, FT-IR and thermal analysis techniques and its adsorption behaviour in aqueous solutions. *Clay Minerals*, 47(1), 31-44.
4. Ikhtiyarova, G. A., Tosheva, I. I., & Narzulloeva, N. S. (2017). Causes of fetal loss syndrome at different gestation times. *Asian Journal of Research*, 3(3).
5. Ikhtiyarova, G. A., Tosheva, I. I., Aslonova, M. J., & Dustova, N. K. (2020). Prenatal rupture of amnion membranes as A risk of development of obstetrics pathologies. *European Journal of Molecular and Clinical Medicine*, 7(7), 530-535. Retrieved from www.scopus.com
6. Ikhtiyarova, G. A., Tosheva, I. I., Aslonova, M. J., & Dustova, N. K. (2020). Prenatal rupture of amnion membranes as A risk of development of obstetrics pathologies. *European Journal of Molecular and Clinical Medicine*, 7(7), 530-535.
7. Rozikova D. K. (2023) The pattern of reproductive loses among women in Uzbekistan's population American kournal of pediatric medicine and health sciences Vol. 01 Issue 08, 2023 ISSN(E):2993-2149
8. Khashchenko E.P., Uvarova E.V. Modern approaches to the diagnosis and management of patients with polycystic ovary syndrome in adolescence // Obstetrics and gynecology. - 2015. - No. 5. - S. 5-9.

9. Kim M. W., Hong S. C., Choi J. S. Han J. Y. et al. Homocysteine, folate and pregnancy outcomes // *J. Obstet. Gynaecol.* 2012. Vol. 32. N 6. P. 520–524.
10. Kurbanova Z.Sh., Ikhtiyarova G.A., Rozikova D.K. - Anovulatory infertility and polycystic ovary syndrome // *Tibbiyotdayangi kun* 2 (30/2) 2020 pp. 159-165
11. Kurbanova Z.Sh., Ikhtiyarova G.A., Rozikova D.K. - Causes and methods of diagnosing endocrine infertility and the role of vitamin D in its correction // *Tibbiyotdayangi kun* 2 (30/2) 2020 pp. 34-38
12. Mavlyanova N.N, Ixtiyarova G.I, Tosheva I.I, et al. The State of the Cytokine Status in Pregnant Women with Fetal Growth Retardation. *J Med - ClinRes&Rev.* 2020; 4(6): 1-4.
13. Mavlyanova, N. N., Ixtiyarova, G. I., Tosheva, I. I., Aslonova, M. Z., & Narzullaeva, N. S. (2020). The State of the Cytokine Status in Pregnant Women with Fetal Growth Retardation. *J Med-Clin Res & Rev*, 4(6), 1-4.
14. Oripova F.Sh, Ikhtiyarova G. A., Kurbanova Z.Sh. Reproductive rehabilitation of women with chronic inflammatory diseases of the genitals.// *Journal of biomedicine and practice special issue* 2. - 2020. - P. 56 - 59.
15. Ихтиярова Г.А., Розикова Д. К. (2023). Микробиологические изменения у женщин с репродуктивными потерями. *Finland International Scientific Journal of Education, Social Science & Humanities*, 1002-1008

LINGVOCULTURAL ASPECTS IN SAMPLES OF FOLK'S ORAL CREATION

Tursunova Navrozakhan

Student KSPI

tursunovanavroza7@gmail.com

Annotation

In the article, lexemes used in Uzbek folk proverbs are analyzed from a linguistic and cultural point of view. National-cultural features of folk proverbs are highlighted. The attitude of Lingvokulturema to exotic lexicon and non-alternative lexicon is analyzed.

Key words: linguo-culturalism, non-alternative lexicon, lexeme, addressee, linguistic, non-linguistic, seme, sememe, semiotic system.

V.V. According to Vorobev, "Linvoculturology is a complex science that reflects the interaction and interaction of culture and language and this process as a whole structure of linguistic and non-linguistic (cultural) units. A linguo-cultural unit, which is the subject of linguo-cultural science, can belong to several semiotic systems at the same time. Some of the linguistic and cultural units are lexicons and lacunae without alternatives. "In any language or dialect, there are words that cannot be translated into another language with one word. such words are called lexicon without alternative. It is often money, distance-length units, household items, etc. typical of the local people. is composed of words that represent concepts". [1;28]

According to L.S. Barkhudarov: "A lexicon without an alternative is the absence of complete or partial alternatives in one language." Such lexemes can be seen in many Uzbek folk proverbs.

Until you raise a bad girl

Knock your hat. [2;138]

If the wind blows the sheep,

See your hat in the sky. [2;200]

The lexeme "doppi" involved in the given proverbs is derived from the symbols of a round or square headdress with or without a flower, which is lined, often made of cotton, pilta, tepa, kizak and ziyak. [3;859] With these meanings, the lexeme "hat" is a cultural term. "Cultural sema - semantic units, semantic symbols that are smaller and more universal than words" [1; 41] Since it is the national headgear of the Uzbek people, the lexeme "hat" is an example of an alternative lexicon. The use of this lexeme in the proverb increased the impact of the content. It is known that the process of knocking a hat takes place in places where you are saddened by some situation or reality. To throw one's hat to the sky, that is, to be very happy, to rejoice [4;77], contrary to the combination, knocking one's hat reflects a negative situation. At this point, it is worth mentioning that in every Uzbek family, special importance is attached to the upbringing of children, especially the honor, dignity, and chastity of the girl child are considered important. We Uzbeks have long believed that if a girl does something wrong, her name will be tarnished and it will be impossible to get rid of it. However, it is enough to tap the cap to remove dirt and dust. That's why it's better to knock the hat than to raise a bad girl. Using the following proverb, it is said that one disaster affects everyone differently. Uyur is a herd of biyas with one stallion among them. A cap is a light headgear. It is natural that the wind affects both of them differently, of course, this is a correct phenomenon according to the laws of nature. The master of prose works, Gafur Ghulam, used another version of this proverb in his story "Shum Bola", i.e. "If the wind blows the camel, see the goat in the sky." [2;200] It was through this proverb that he explained that the Second World War had various effects on people's lives. Since there are almost no camels in the areas inhabited by Uzbeks, the proverb "If the wind blows your camel, see your camel in the sky." The form [2;200] is often used.

*Enemy dies, friend remains,
The tumor goes away, the eyebrow remains. [2;47]*

The lexeme "tumor" used in the proverb refers to the stems of a biennial plant with long oblong dark green leaves belonging to the Crested family. [3;195] It is a national make-up tool that decorates the eyebrows of Uzbek girls and women. It has been a tradition to put a tumor on a girl's eyebrow since ancient times, and the blackness of the tumor placed on the girl's eyebrow indicates how much the girl's father loves his daughter. Osma has entered the way of life of the Uzbek people to such an extent that it is said that even a girl who washes it off and puts it back immediately gets married twice. The osma, which is one of the means of reflecting our nationality, is also important because it is only for Uzbek girls and women. The reason why the lexeme "tumor" is used in this proverb is that it does not stay in the eye for a long time. It was compared to the fact that a tumor placed on a girl's eyebrow quickly disappears and the eyebrow itself remains, an enemy dies and a friend remains.

A blacksmith does not need a horseshoe,

Bozchi — belt. [2;100]

Don't wear a belt.

The potter is a man. [2;182]

The lexeme "belt" from the given proverb is a square scarf-shaped piece of cloth with or without flowers, the edges of which are sewn; composed of qiyik, kiyikcha semas. [3;279] One of the types of national clothing intended for brave Uzbek men. This lexeme is an example of the lexicon without an alternative because it reflects the nationality. The meaning of the proverb is that a person should not hire an item or product that he has. That is, blacksmiths, blacksmiths and potters earn their living by this trade, but they cannot buy such products for their families. This is the case with many professionals.

In short, the units studied in the linguistic and cultural department are concepts that reflect the culture and way of life of each nation. By understanding the meanings behind such lexemes, one can become aware of the realities that occupy an important

place in the lives of peoples. By knowing this, we can gain knowledge about concepts that are known or unknown to us, and we will be aware of how the similes and comparisons that we use in our daily life are manifested in other peoples.

REFERENCES

1. Sh. Usmanova Lingvokulturologiya T.: 2019
2. Uzbek folk proverbs T.: "Sharq" 2005
3. Explanatory dictionary of Uzbek language T.: "Uzbek national encyclopedia" 2006
4. An explanatory phraseological dictionary of the Uzbek language T.: "Teacher" 1978
5. D. Khudoyberganova Anthropocentric study of the text T.: "Fan" 2013
6. N. Mahmudov Linguistic landscape of the world and word acquisition T.: 2015
7. I. Yoldoshev Uzbek and Turkish proverbs T.: 1998
8. Sh.Shomaksudov Sh.Shorahmedov Hikmatnama T.: 1990

LINGUISTIC-CULTURAL COMPARISON OF PROVERBS OF TWO LANGUAGES

Tursunova Navruzakhon

Student KSPI

tursunovanavroza7@gmail.com

Abstract

This article highlights the differences between Turkish folk proverbs and Uzbek folk proverbs. General features are mentioned. Opinions on the paremiological fund of the language, which is one of the linguistic and cultural units, are presented.

Key words: lexeme, paremiological fund, dictionary, proverb, lexical unit, phonomen.

Each nation has passed down a great deal of life experience over the centuries to future generations through various means. Proverbs are such a priceless spiritual heritage. Proverbs are different depending on the social status of the people.

Differences in proverbs of different peoples can be studied in linguo-cultural studies. As V. N. Telia said, linguo-cultural studies, first of all, researches live communicative processes and the relationship of language expressions used in them with the mentality of the people in synchronous movement. language and culture form its subject. Consequently, V.N. Telia writes about this: "Linguculturalology is a science that studies the human, or rather, the cultural factor in a person. This means that the center of linguo-cultural science is a complex of achievements characteristic of the anthropological paradigm about a person as a cultural phenomenon". [2;21] the paremiological fund can be called a jewel box made up of the masterpieces of the people and has a strong place in its culture. Proverbs and proverbs are widely studied as genre texts in folklore studies. Their study in linguistics, especially in linguo-cultural

studies, is just beginning. However, any proverbs and proverbs will not be the subject of linguistic and cultural studies. In this place, it is necessary to study only proverbs and sayings closely related to the history, culture, life, spirituality, etc. of a particular nation or ethnic group. For example, in Andijan As a sign of respect, the neighbors put a table in the house where a guest has come. Through this hole, they ask each other how they are doing, and when they have a good meal, they share some of the food in a container. The proverb "Guest comes through the door and food comes through the hole" was born out of this custom. [2; 29] Similar and different aspects of Uzbek and Turkish proverbs can be classified according to these characteristics. For example:

There is no porridge from millet [4;96].

The Turkish proverb that corresponds to this proverb in terms of content:

It's not just a stone wall. (that is, there will not be a single stone wall.) [4 ;96] As mentioned above, proverbs contain a whole range of meanings. The given Uzbek folk proverb has been used since ancient times. It is known that the Uzbek people are passionate and man-eaters. The main and root meaning of the proverb is related to issues of unity and harmony. Meaning: "A lonely horse does not get dusty, even if it gets dusty, it doesn't get dirty." As for the history of the origin of the proverb, the lexeme of millet involved in it is a one-year grain plant belonging to the family of spikelets and its small grains, which are harvested. [3;735] Porridge lexemes are thick food cooked from grains such as rice, wheat (such as halim, shawla, shirguruch) [3;500] There are several reasons for using the lexemes of millet and porridge there is Millet is our main agricultural product, and porridge is one of the favorite foods in Uzbek households. That's why these lexemes are used. If we dwell on the Turkish proverb, "There is no wall of stone alone" (that is, there is no stone wall alone). [4 ;96] This proverb is "One millet does not make porridge." Since it has the same meaning as the proverb [4:96], we can say that the meaning of the proverb is about unity and solidarity. The commonality between Uzbek folk proverb and Turkish folk proverb lies in the meanings embedded in the proverb's content plan, and one can be used freely instead of the other. The difference is that the lexemes in its composition are different.

In the Uzbek folk proverb, meaning is understood through the lexemes of millet and porridge, while in the Turkish folk proverb, the same task is performed by the lexemes of stone and wall. There is a specific reason for the use of these lexemes. It is known that the Turks are considered a brother nation to the Uzbeks, and the principles of unity are embedded in their national ideology. Also, Turkey is washed by the Black Sea from the north, the Aegean Sea from the west, and the Mediterranean Sea from the south. In ancient times, stone was mainly used as a building material to make the houses and walls on the sea shores resistant to various floods. That is why the lexemes of stone and wall are taken as a means of reflecting the meaning of the proverb.

If there is no wind, the top of the tree will not move.

Where there is no fire, there is no smoke (that is, if there is no fire, there is no smoke).

These proverbs are the product of the people's philosophical views, "Every event that happens in nature and in society has a specific reason. There is no effect without a cause. For example, it is used in the sense of "has something spread among the people - that means there is something to do". "Without the wind, the poplar does not shake"; "If a dog does not see black, it does not bark"; "If there is no cloud, there is no lightning"; "A thorn does not enter the foot without a reason"; "Remove the dust from the ground"; The proverbs "The message does not spread without a tag" are equivalent in terms of content. [5;433] In the Uzbek folk proverb, the lexemes of tree and wind are used to mean that a message does not spread without a known reason. In the Turkish proverb, fire and smoke are used to express the same meaning. The content plan of the proverbs taken as an example is general and differs only by certain lexemes included in the composition.

In short, proverbs, which are considered the paremiological fund of the language, embody the traditions and realities that have been embedded in the lives of peoples for centuries. If the meaningful connection between Turkish and Uzbek proverbs is explained by the fact that they are representatives of sister nations, the mutual

differentiation of lexemes in the proverbs is inextricably linked with the language features of the two nations and the issues of word usage techniques.

References

1. Uzbek folk proverbs T.: "Sharq" 2005
2. Sh. Usmanova Lingvokulturologiya T.: 2019
3. Explanatory dictionary of Uzbek language T.: "Uzbek national encyclopedia" 2006
4. I. Yoldoshev Uzbek and Turkish proverbs T.: 1998
5. Sh.Shomaksudov Sh.Shorahmedov Hikmatnama T.: 1990
6. Annotated phraseological dictionary of the Uzbek language T.: "Teacher" 1978
7. D. Khudoyberganova Anthropocentric study of the text T.: "Fan" 2013

"ANIMAL" THEME REFLECTED IN FOLKLORE

Tursunova Navruzakhon

Student of KSPI

tursunovanavroza7@gmail.com

Annotation

This article talks about the unit of linguoculturalism known as the pharemiological fund of the language. As an example, Uzbek and Turkish proverbs involving kelsemas related to animals were used. The meanings of lexemes are mentioned. The content of proverbs is explained.

Key words: phonomene, discourse, lexeme, sema, paremiological background, symbol, positive color, content plan, vocabulary.

Linguistics is a science that studies language as a cultural phenomenon, and language and culture in interaction form its subject. [2;21] The subject of linguistic culture is the linguistic units that have acquired a symbolic, figurative, metaphorical meaning in culture, and the results of which are summarized in the human mind and reflected in myths, legends, folklore and religious discourses, poetic and prosaic artistic texts, phraseology, metaphors and symbols. 2;27] One of the lingucultural units is the paremeological (proverbs and proverbs) fund of the language. The paremiological fund of the language can be called a jewel box made up of national masterpieces and firmly rooted in its culture. It is known that the original meaning of the proverb is "small work, speech". According to the dictionary, it is written: "A concise, figurative, full-meaning wise phrase, sentence, created by the people on the basis of life experience, usually with the content of advice." [3;665] As V. N. Teliya said, linguocultural science primarily studies the living communicative processes and the connection of the language expressions used in them with the mentality of the people

in synchronic movement. the experiences and imaginations of our ancestors are sealed. Researching the symbols expressed in them and their correct interpretation serve to illuminate the inner world of our ancestors, bring us closer to them, and enrich our spirituality. Therefore, we will analyze lexemes related to the type of animals used in several Uzbek and Turkish proverbs.

Even a dead lion makes a horse growl.

The gaze of the brave is sharper than the sword of the coward.[4;91]

The proverbs given as examples are also synonymous. Let's dwell on the lexeme of the lion, which is a symbol of strength and courage in Turks. The lion is made of marble or wood and is placed at the entrance of the palace or mausoleum. This image means that the Turkic country is always on the defensive. [6;61] In the culture of most peoples, it is a symbol of power, power, kingdom, and the king of animals. On the other hand, it shows impudence, savagery, animal lifestyle. [2; 146] So, the lexeme lion consists of symbols of hero, brave, fearless, strong. The content plan of the proverb is to say: "A coward, a "heartless" person is a brave, courageous, brave, fearless person who is afraid even of death."

A horse is a wing of a young man

A horse is a friend of the herd. [4;88]

In the following Uzbek and Turkish proverbs, both the meaning and the lexeme reflecting the content of the proverb are common. A horse is a strong, patient, handsome, clean, intelligent, alert animal with a strong ability to immediately notice, see, smell, hear and sense sounds, even unknown ghosts. In addition to these qualities, the horse is a wonderful animal that is a faithful friend, a faithful friend, a helper in difficult tasks, a companion on trips, and often saves a person from death in battles and other dangerous situations.[7;263] In the ancient Turks, the horse was considered a lucky animal. It is imagined that he is a constant companion of a person, equal to a person in terms of status, born on the same day. [6;119] According to Mahmud Koshgari, the horse is "the wing of the Turk". According to scientific data, horses were

domesticated approximately three thousand years before Christ. So, the noun lexeme summarizes the concepts that have a number of positive connotations in its composition, i.e. strong, pure, intelligent, faithful, loyal. Variants of this proverb: "If you have a horse, you have wings"; "Shoot - your wings"; "The wing of the earth is a horse"; "the horse is finished - the wing is finished" ; Such as "The horse touched - the wing touched". There are a lot of proverbs in Uzbek and Turkish folklore with the noun lexeme. Another example:

The death of a horse is a holiday of a dog

A horse's death is a dog's holiday. [4;80]

These proverbs also express a general meaning. By the given example, it is possible to make sure that the noun lexeme has positive connotations. "The horse is one of the totem animals in the Turkic tribes, and as a spirit of goodness, it helps the shaman to win over the spirit of evil. The shaman's staffs often represent the symbol of a horse, and the Uzbek people still believe that the horse has a demon. Since Uzbeks and Turks are brotherly peoples from ancient times, the lexemes used in proverbs, which have been preserved for centuries, are common. The noun lexeme used in both proverbs reflected a positive color. In the case of the dog lexeme, it represented a negative color in both paremiological units. In Uzbeks, Turks and a number of other Turkic peoples, a dog means insult. [2;43] Variants of the proverb: "The death of a horse is a wedding to a dog"; "If the donkey dies - marry the dog." Content: "The death, defeat, and failure of good people makes bad and depressed people happy. Even if they see some material or spiritual benefit due to this event, they will still be happy. Because that's the nature of black people." [5;313] It should be mentioned here that the lexeme dog does not always reflect negative meanings. Russians associate the dog with negativity as well as loyalty, loyalty, simplicity. [2;43]

In short, proverbs belonging to the folk art have a whole world of meaning in their core. In particular, Uzbek and Turkish proverbs have many common aspects. The lexemes denoting the type of animal used in them have expressed their original meaning in different places. Lexemes with positive and negative colors reflect the

content of the proverb. It is through the lexemes belonging to the animal species that people's character and characteristics are highlighted.

References

1. Uzbek folk proverbs T.: "Sharq" 2005
2. Sh. Usmanova Lingvokulturologiya T.: 2019
3. Explanatory dictionary of Uzbek language T.: "Uzbek national encyclopedia" 2006
4. I. Yoldoshev Uzbek and Turkish proverbs T.: 1998
5. Sh.Shomaksudov Sh.Shorahmedov Hikmatnama T.: 1990
6. H. Rahman Turk Khanate - T.: "People's Heritage" 1993
7. Sh.Shomaksudov Sh.Shorahmedov Manolar mahzani T.: "Uzbek National Encyclopedia" 2001
8. An explanatory phraseological dictionary of the Uzbek language T.: "Teacher" 1978
9. D. Khudoyberganova Anthropocentric study of the text T.: "Fan" 2013

NOTES ON THE LINGUOCULTUROLOGY OF UZBEK FOLK PROVERBS

Tursunova Navruzakhon

Student of KSPI

tursunovanavroza7@gmail.com

Annotation

In this article, some words used in Uzbek folk proverbs are analyzed from a linguistic and cultural point of view. The meanings are explained. Lexemes that can be an example of an alternative lexicon are distinguished. Aspects of meaning have been mentioned.

Key words: linguo-culturalism, non-alternative lexicon, lexeme, addressee, linguistic, non-linguistic, seme, sememe, semiotic system.

It is known that in recent years, the science of linguistic and cultural studies has begun to study the issues of language and culture in detail. V.V. According to Vorobev, "Linguoculturology is a complex science that reflects the interaction and interaction of culture and language and this process as a whole structure of linguistic and non-linguistic (cultural) units. A linguo-cultural unit, which is the subject of linguo-cultural science, can belong to several semiotic systems at the same time. One of the linguoculturological units is lexicon and lacunae without alternatives. "In any language or dialect, there are words that cannot be translated into another language with one word. such words are called lexicon without alternative. It is often money, distance-length units, household items, etc. typical of the local people. is composed of words that represent concepts". [1;28] "According to E.Sepir, one of the main forms of preservation of culture is "proverbs, standardized prayers, curses, folk tales,

genealogy". [1;73] Uzbek folk oral In proverbs belonging to his work, cultural and national units are clearly visible as an irreplaceable lexicon. For example:

You will not be without a hand,

Don't wear it. [2;6]

The symbol "ton" mentioned in this proverb is a long national garment with open front, cotton or non-cotton; consists of chapon semas. It is the existence of the national clothing scheme that has ensured that this lexeme can be an irreplaceable example of the lexicon. In addition, this type of clothing is an irreplaceable lexicon because it is intended to be worn during weddings and mourning, which are the national ceremonies of our people. "Irreplaceable lexicon is a word expressing concepts that do not exist in another culture and language, that is, elements of culture that are unique to a certain culture, as well as those that do not have a translation in another language, in a word, zi are words that do not have an alternative outside of the language to which they belong"[1; 83]. According to L.S. Barkhudarov: "A lexicon without an alternative is the absence of complete or partial alternatives in one language in another language." Such lexemes can be seen in many Uzbek folk proverbs.

Mahsi has no heels,

Nojin's friend. [2;33]

The composition of the "mahsi" seme mentioned in the proverb consists of national footwear seme made of sheep or goat skin, with long soles, without heels, soft soles, and worn with kavush or kalish. It can be seen from the meaning of the lexeme that it is unique to the Uzbek people, and therefore it can be an example of an alternative lexicon.

My wife became a man

My black hair became thick. [2;192]

The "telpak" seme, which is presented in this proverb as a non-alternative lexical example, consists of the seme of a warm headdress with a round, circular top and straight fur stripes. As already mentioned, a lexicon without an alternative is a lexeme that cannot be translated into another language with one word. [1;28] The word

"telpak" also has this characteristic, because this word is translated into English in the form of fur hat, that is, fur - yun, yung, tuk; hat is a cap, hat is generally translated as a woolen cap. Although the combination of words expresses a concept close to the word "telpak", the exact alternative is not reflected.

A blacksmith does not need a horseshoe,

Bozchi — belt. [2;100]

Don't wear a belt.

The potter is a man. [2;182] The meaning of "belt" from the given proverb is a square scarf-shaped piece of cloth with or without flowers, the edges of which are sewn; composed of qiyik, kiyikcha semas. One of the types of national clothes intended for brave Uzbek men. This lexeme is an example of the lexicon without an alternative because it reflects the nationality. A lacuna phenomenon always occurs when a word in one language does not find an alternative in another language. Lacunas (lat. lacuna - gap, depth, concave place) are empty, missing places in the text, "white spots on the semantic map of the language".[1;28] The Uzbek language also has other there are such words that came from languages. For example:

You lied on the eve

His face is black on the day of prayer. [2;106]

In this proverb, the lexemes "eve" and "namaz" are examples of the phenomenon of lacuna. Because the lexeme "Arafa" came from the Arabic language. The meaning of the word in Arabic is to know, to recognize, to create enlightenment. The name of the 9th day of the 12th month (Zilhijjah) according to the Hijri-lunar year. The day before Eid is also called Arafa. Based on this, among the peoples, it has become a custom to name the day and period before solemn events and holidays as Arafa. This word has been accepted in the lexicon of the Uzbek language without any changes. The word "prayer" came from the Persian language, a set of prayers performed five times a day by Muslims and a lexical unit meaning each of them. This word was directly transferred to Uzbek language without any translation.

In short, the non-alternative lexicons studied in the linguistic and cultural department are concepts that reflect the culture and way of life of each nation. By understanding the meanings behind such lexemes, one can become aware of the realities that occupy an important place in the lives of peoples. At this point, it should be said that the lexicon and lacunae are a tool that shows the level of the vocabulary of this nation, as well as reflecting the phenomena specific to the culture of a particular nation.

References:

1. Uzbek folk proverbs T.: "Sharq" 2005
2. Sh. Usmanova Lingvokulturologiya T.: 2019
3. Explanatory dictionary of Uzbek language T.: "Uzbek national encyclopedia" 2006
4. I. Yoldoshev Uzbek and Turkish proverbs T.: 1998
5. Sh.Shomaksudov Sh.Shorahmedov Hikmatnama T.: 1990
6. H. Rahman Turk Khanate - T.: "People's Heritage" 1993
7. Sh.Shomaksudov Sh.Shorahmedov Manolar mahzani T.: "Uzbek National Encyclopedia" 2001
8. An explanatory phraseological dictionary of the Uzbek language T.: "Teacher" 1978
9. D. Khudoyberganova Anthropocentric study of the text T.: "Fan" 2013

TEACHING ENGLISH THROUGH LITERARY DEVICES

Meylikova Farangis Asqar qizi

Karshi Irrigation and agrotechnological Institute, teacher

Farangisasqarovna9@gmail.com

Abstract: Literature plays an important role in teaching four basic language skills like reading, writing, listening and speaking. However, when using literature in the language classroom, skills should never be taught in isolation but in an integrated way. Teachers should try to teach basic language skills as an integral part of oral and written language use, as part of the means for creating both referential and interactional meaning, not merely as an aspect of the oral and written production of words, phrases and sentences.

Key words: imaginative literature, reading, foreign language, integration

Аннотация: Литература играет важную роль в обучении четырех основных языковых навыков, таких как чтение, письмо, аудирование и речь. Однако при использовании литературы в языковой аудитории навыки никогда не должны преподаваться изолированно. Учителя должны стараться преподавать базовые языковые навыки как неотъемлемую часть устного и письменного языка, а также создавать интерактивный смысл.

Ключевые слова: художественная литература, иностранный язык, чтение, интеграция

Reading will never lose its relevance, as a kind of intellectual activity, as a means of spiritual and moral education and as a source of aesthetic pleasure. Therefore, the use of the grandiose possibilities of the book in the study of a foreign language is conditioned. In the classes on extracurricular reading, strengthening of

interdisciplinary ties takes place through acquaintance with classics and contemporary authors of the country of the studied language, with their works reflecting in some way the realities of the country's language and culture, opening a "window" to the world of another culture, process of intercultural communication.

Reasons for using literary texts in foreign language classes according to Collie and Slater, there are four main reasons which lead a language teacher to use literature in the classroom. The world of a novel, play, short story is an imaginary one, it presents a full and colorful setting in which characters from many social and regional backgrounds can be described.¹ A reader can discover the way, the characters in such literary works see the world outside, their feelings, customs, traditions, what they do, believe in, how they speak and behave in different places, parties. (Collie, J. and S.Slater)

Teachers are the basic pillars to teach through literature trying to attract them to this field. And we, as teachers are the ones who must make students get closer to Literature and make them feel it is not as abstract as they think. In translation courses, many language teachers make their students translate literary texts like short stories or poems into the native language. And by this way students get chance to practice their lexical, syntactic, semantic and stylistic knowledge.

The first reading can be done by the teacher and should not require students to perform a large and complex task. It is necessary that they enjoy reading, and too many tasks can deprive them of this. Let them get acquainted with the fragment and check their predictions, or answer a very general question about the text.

During the early stages of literature in foreign language teaching classical works by renowned authors were integrated into the curriculum. These texts were mostly used for translation purposes and exercises on reading comprehension. This led the students to look in a dictionary for each and every foreign word they come across. Literature in FLT tends to emphasize its role in improving communicative competence and create

¹ Stern, S. 2018. "An Integrated Approach to Literature in ESL / EFL" in Teaching English as a Second or Foreign Language. ed. Murcia, M. Boston: Heinle&Heinle Publishers.(2018 p330).

an awareness in students on the culture and society of the relevant country. The didactics of literature in foreign language teaching suggest different strategies to familiarize students with understanding and interpreting literary texts in a foreign language.

First of all, literary text is an excellent source of new vocabulary. The literary work is able to enrich the vocabulary of students and help to consolidate previously learned words and expressions in memory.

However, literary texts serve not only to illustrate the natural functioning of grammatical structures and lexical units, but also help to develop all 4 language skills: reading, listening, speaking and writing.

A warm-up can help students start thinking about a topic that will be affected in the selected piece of the work. Ideas for the task: a short discussion of the topic, a quiz on the topic.

The warm-up can focus on the source of the literary fragment. You can invite students to read a short reference about this. You can discuss or briefly tell them how this work is so famous. Reading fiction in English allows you to broaden the horizons of learners, learn about various cultural and historical events, increase active and passive vocabulary, multiply both linguistic and general cultural knowledge. Reading in English contributes to the dialogue of cultures, acquaints students with the realities inherent in another culture, other peoples and nationalities.

Methodology of research. The use of literary texts for reading in the teaching of English promotes the development of intellectual and cognitive abilities. Newly acquired linguistic and sociocultural knowledge and skills can significantly improve the level of motivation of students and help them feel more confident in using English — regardless of their level of language training.

Teaching of English is very closely connected with the study of English culture and literature. The familiarity with the best examples of classical and modern literature undoubtedly takes place in the culture of the countries of the studied language.

Fiction plays an important role in shaping the human personality. In fiction, the experience of many generations, basic moral and spiritual values are laid. Through reading, students absorb the norms of moral behavior and morality. During reading, both the cognitive and emotional spheres of the personality are involved.

Teachers indicate pronunciation errors of the students during the act of such activities so as to correct such errors.¹

General analysis. We noticed that Literature plays an important role in teaching four basic language skills like reading, writing, listening and speaking. However, when using literature in the language classroom, skills should never be taught in isolation but in an integrated way. Teachers should try to teach basic language skills as an integral part of oral and written language use, as part of the means for creating both referential and interactional meaning. In reading lesson, discussion begins at the literal level with direct questions of fact regarding characters, settings, etc.

When selecting a novel to be used in the foreign language class, the language teacher should pay attention to whether the novel has an intriguing story that will be of interest to the entire class. Themes and settings captivating their imagination and exploring the human condition should be included in the nature of the selected novels. Novel should have a powerful, fast-paced plot and interesting, well delineated, memorable characters. The content of the novel should be suitable to students' cognitive and emotional levels. The study of foreign language suggests broad spectrum of methods and forms of sign language in the foreign literature. Reading literary text, creative work, the student interprets an intensive lexicon, linguistic analysis of texts, compare it with his native language.

The ideal way for many to increase understanding of verbal and nonverbal aspects of communication in the country within which that language is spoken – a visit or an extended stay- is not probable and for such learners literature is useful. It provides learners with a wide range of individual lexical and syntactic items. They become

¹ Stern, S. 2018. "An Integrated Approach to Literature in ESL / EFL" in Teaching English as a Second or Foreign Language. ed. Murcia, M. Boston: Heinle&Heinle Publishers.(2018 p337).

familiar with many features of the written language and reading. They learn about functions of sentences, ways of connecting ideas and by this way they develop their writing skills. They become more productive. When the learner reads a literary text, he begins to inhabit it. He becomes a part of this text. Understanding the meaning of story he becomes enthusiastic to find out what happens event unfold via the climax.

Benefits of literature and what makes us to use literature in English language teaching:

1. Learners can learn the contextual meaning of famous phrases.
2. They can enhance their vocabulary.
3. They can improve not only their lexicological knowledge, but also the language that they use for specific purposes.
4. Learning English through Literature can provide learners to learn and discover their creativity, imagination.
5. Learners can live Literature, by reading and living it they can be impressed into a different person.
6. By reading English literature learners learn how Western culture has developed through various periods.
7. Reading literary texts learners can develop their independence and it becomes easy to use unfamiliar words.
8. Reading makes students feel themselves comfortable and free,
9. It helps students coming from various backgrounds communicate with each other because of its universal language,
10. Literature helps students to go beyond the surface meaning and dive into underlying meanings,
11. It acts as a perfect vehicle to help students understand the positions of themselves as well as the others by transferring these gained knowledge to their own world.

Maley lists some of the reasons for regarding literature as a potent resource in the language classroom as follows:¹

1. Universality
2. Non-triviality
3. Personal Relevance
4. Variety
5. Interest
6. Economy and Suggestive Power
7. Ambiguity

Choosing books relevant to the real-life experiences, emotions, or dreams of the learner is of great importance. Language difficulty has to be considered as well. If the language of the literary work is simple, this may facilitate the comprehensibility of the literary text but is not in itself the most crucial criterion. Interest, appeal, and relevance are also prominent. Enjoyment; a fresh insight into issues felt to be related to the heart of people's concerns; the pleasure of encountering one's own thoughts or situations exemplified clearly in a work of art; the other, equal pleasure of noticing those same thoughts, feelings, emotions, or situations presented by a completely new perspective: all these are motives helping learners to cope with the linguistic obstacles that might be considered too great in less involving material.

Literature helps students acquire a native-like competence in English, express their ideas in good English, learn the features of modern English, learn how the English linguistic system is used for communication, see how idiomatic expressions are used, speak clearly, precisely, and concisely, and become more proficient in English, as well as become creative, critical, and analytical learners.²

There are learners think that it is too difficult bored to learn a language by reading literal texts. But teachers' duty is to help them solve this problem. Because it gets

¹ Maley, A. 2015 "Down from the Pedestal: Literature as Resource" in Literature and the Learner: Methodological Approaches. Cambridge: Modern English Publications (2015 p 12)

² Clanfield.L. Teaching materials: using literaturein the ESL/EFL classroom.

<http://www.onestopenglish.com/methodology/teaching-materials-using-literature-in-the-efl/esl-classroom>. Article/application date 28.06.2018

learners closer to language, culture and customs. It helps them how to write and spell correctly.

Conclusion. Literature in all forms is everywhere in today's society and with this idea it is clear just how important it is. Literature is a central part of many lives. Studying language through Literature has the opportunity to find similarities in two different cultures. It helps learners enrich their vocabulary and start speaking language better. When reading Old English Literature students learn about history, customs and see how London looked through the eyes of Dickens when reading novels, poems, stories etc.

REFERENCES

1. Maley, A. 2015. "Down from the Pedestal: Literature as Resource" in Literature and the Learner: Methodological Approaches. Cambridge: Modern English Publications (2015)
2. Stern, S. 1991. "An Integrated Approach to Literature in ESL / EFL" in Teaching English as a Second or Foreign Language. ed. Murcia, M. Boston: Heinle&Heinle Publishers.(2018).
3. Collie, J. and S. Slater. 1990. Literature in the Language Classroom: A Resource Book of Ideas and Activities. Cambridge: CUP. (2019).
4. Murat Hişmanoğlu Journal of Language and Linguistic Studies Vol.1, No.1, April 2017
5. Clanfield.L. Teaching materials: using literature in the ESL/EFL classroom. <http://www.onestopenglish.com/methodology/teaching-materials-using-literature-in-the-esl-esl-classroom>. Article/application date 28.06.2018

NAMANGAN SHEVALARI LEKSIKASI

Raxmatullayev Anasxon Hamidullo o‘g‘li

Nodavlat ta’lim muassasi Ona tili va adabiyot fani o‘qituvchisi

anasxonrahmatullayev@gmail.com

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada Namangan shevalari leksikasini lingvoareal usulda tahlil qilib chiqdik. Namangan shevalari leksikasini tavsif va tahdid etish o‘zbek adabiy tilining boyishiga xizmat qiladi.

Kalit so‘zlar: Namangan sheva, leksika, til, o‘zbek adabiy tili, xalq tili, supurgi, qop, shirgurunch, suzma, do‘ppi.

Аннотация: В данной статье мы проанализировали лексику наманганских диалектов лингвогреальным методом. Описание и описание лексики наманганских диалектов служат обогащению узбекского литературного языка.

Ключевые слова: диалект, лексика, язык, узбекский литературный язык, народный язык,

Annotation: In this article, we have analyzed the lexicon of Namangan dialects using the linguoreal method. Describing and describing the lexicon of Namangan dialects serves to enrich the Uzbek literary language.

Keywords: Namangan, dialect, vocabulary, language, Uzbek literary language, folk language,

KIRISH

Til - buyuk ne’matdir, har bir millat o‘z tilini e’zozlasa, qadrlasa, taraqqiyoti uchun jon kuydirsa, hozirgi kunda nodir manba hisoblangan jonli so‘zlashuv tili ya’ni

xalq tilini yozib olsa, u til go‘zal, betakror va buyuk bo‘lib qolaveradi¹. Chunki har bir millatning tilida xalq tarixi, millat qadriyatlari, ma’daniyati ifodalangan bo‘ladi. Mana shu milliy qadriyatlarni o‘zida mujassam etgan har bir millatning tili bir qancha manbalar orqali boyib, rivojlanib boradi.

Turkiy tillarning ilmiy o‘rganilishi o‘zbek tilshunosligi, xususan, o‘zbek dialektologiya sohasining rivoj topishda muhim o‘ringa ega. Qadimdan shevaga e’tibor qaratilgan bo‘lib, buning ilk tarixini Mahmud Qoshg‘ariyning “Devonu lug‘otit-turk”, Yusuf xos Hojibning “Qutadg‘u bilig” asari orqali ko‘rishimiz mumkin. Bundan tashqari, To‘nyuquq bitik toshida shevalarning qadimiy ko‘rinishi saqlanib qolgan. Masalan, “...uduzug‘ma ulug‘i sid arti. Yig‘il, tadi, yig‘masi ban artim - bilga To‘nyuquq.² Bunday qadimiy ko‘rinishni bugungi kunda ayrim shevalar saqlab qolgan.

MUHOKAMA QISMI

Xususan, Namangan shahar shevasining fonetik strukturasi eksperimental tahlillar asosida o‘rganilib, uning boshqa o‘zbek shevalaridan farqli, o‘zigagina xos belgilari aniqlangan.³ Namangan shahar shevasi o‘zining fonetik, leksik va grammatik tomoni bilan o‘zbek shevalari orasida ajralib turadi. Xususan, Namangan shahar shevasining morfologik xususiyatlari o‘ziga xosdir. Masalan, kelishik tizimlarida bu yaqqol namoyon bo‘la oladi. -da (o‘rin-payt) kelishigi adabiy tilda uyda shaklida; Namangan shahar shevasida uyde shaklida uchraydi. -dan (chiqish) kelishigi esa uydan; uydaa shaklida, ya’ni bunda qo‘llanilgan “a” fonemasi invarianti til orqa “a” unlisini ifodalaydi. -ga (jo‘nalish) kelishigi qo‘shimchasi eshikka so‘zini (adabiy) talqini sifatida ishi:ga shaklida uchraydi. Bundan tashqari, -lar (ko‘plik shakli) qo‘shimchasi -le, -ler shaklida uchraydi. Masalan, qalamlar(adabiy) - qalamle(shevada), qalamlarim - qalamlerim kabi.

¹ Ismat Sanayev. “Ziyovuddin tarixi”. – T.: Sharq, 1995. – B. 377, 378

² Darvishov I. Areal tilshunoslik: janubi-g‘arbiy Namangan shevalarining fonetik-fonologik xususiyatlari. Monografiya. Toshkent: Navro‘z, 2019

³ Rahmonov N., Sodiqov Q. O‘zbek tili tarixi. Toshkent. 2009

Shu o‘rinda ta’kidlash joizki, o‘zbek adabiy tili nodir javohirlardan iborat bo‘lgan xalq tilidan oziqlanib, boyib boradi. Chunki boy manba hisoblangan xalq tili yozma yodgorliklarimizda uchramaydigan va bizgacha yetib kelmagan bir qancha so‘zlarni o‘zida saqlagan. Bunday so‘zlar o‘zbek adabiy tili uchun nodir meros bo‘lib xizmat qiladi. Bu xususiyatlar ko‘proq so‘zlar leksikasida o‘z ifodasini topadi. Shuning uchun ham shevalar leksikasini o‘rganish o‘zbek adabiy tilining lug‘at boyligini oshirishda o‘rni beqiyosdir. Mana shu sabablar bizni Namangan shevalari leksikasini lingvoareal usulda o‘rganishga undagan.

Hozirga qadar o‘zbek tilshunosligida Namangan shevalarining leksikasi alohida tadqiqot obyekti sifatida o‘rganilmagan. Namangan shevalari leksikasini tavsif va tadqiq qilish o‘zbek dialektologiyasida hozirgacha qayd qilinmagan ayrim leksik xususiyatlarini aniqlashga, shuningdek hozirgi o‘zbek adabiy tilining boyishiga xizmat qiladi. Xalqning ijtimoiy turmush tarzi rivojlanib, o‘sib borgan sari uning tili ham o‘zgarib, rivojlanib boradi. Mana shu o‘zgarishlar davomida ajdodlarimiz so‘zlashib kelgan tilidagi ya’ni xalq tilidagi ba’zi so‘zlar muomaladan chiqib, yo‘qolib boradi. Bugungi kunda xalqning ma’naviy boyligi hisoblangan Namangan shevalarini yozib olmaslik moddiy va ma’naviy yodgorliklarni yo‘qotish bilan barobar.

Birinchi prezidentimiz I.Karimov aytganlaridek “...ular milliy davlatchiligidan, ma’daniyatimiz, dinu tilimiz va muqaddas urf-odatlarimizning yanada qad rostlashida muhim omil vazifasini bajaradi”¹.

Namangan shevalari leksikasining o‘ziga xos tomonlari mavjudligining sabablari ham yuqorida keltirilgan faktik materiallarga bog‘liq desak, xato qilmaymiz. Chunki turli tillarda so‘zlovchi xalqlar tilining ta’siri tarixiy yozma yodgorliklarimizda ham saqlanib qolgan. Bunday tarixiy manbalarga “Devoni lug‘otut turk”, “Hibatul haqoyiq”, “Qissasi Rabg‘uziy” kabi o‘zbek tilimizning boyligini o‘zida saqlab kelgan nodir asarlar kiradi. Bunday asarlar tilimizning tarixini o‘rganish uchun asos bo‘ladi. Shu bois ham mazkur hudud shevalari leksikasi Mahmud Qoshg‘ariyning “Devoni lug‘atut turk” va A.K. Borokovning “XIXIII asr O‘rta Osiyo tafsiri leksikasi” kabi

¹ Karimov. I. A. “Halollik va fidoyilik – faoliyatimizning asosiy mezoni bo‘lsin”. – T.: O‘zbekiston, 1994. – B. 3

asarlar bilan chog‘ishtirib o‘rganildi. Xalqning turmush tarzi bilan bog‘liq bo‘lgan so‘z va terminlar shevalarda turli xil shaklda lisoniy ifoda etishi mumkin. Xuddi shunday Namangan shevalarining ba’zilari nafaqat adabiy tilda balki boshqa hudud shevalarida ham boshqa lisoniy ma’no ifodalaydi.

Turkiy tillarning ilmiy o‘rganilishi o‘zbek tilshunosligi, xususan, o‘zbek dialektologiya sohasining rivoj topishda muhim o‘ringa ega. Qadimdan shevaga e’tibor qaratilgan bo‘lib, buning ilk tarixini Mahmud Qoshg‘ariyning “Devonu lug‘otit-turk”, Yusuf xos Hojibning “Qutadg‘u bilig” asari orqali ko‘rishimiz mumkin. Bundan tashqari, To‘nyuquq bitik toshida shevalarning qadimiyo ko‘rinishi saqlanib qolgan. Masalan, “...uduzug‘ma ulug‘i sid arti. Yig‘il, tadi, yig‘masi ban artim - bilga To‘nyuquq¹. Bunday qadimiyo ko‘rinishni bugungi kunda ayrim shevalar saqlab qolgan. Xususan, Namangan shahar shevasining fonetik strukturasi eksperimental tahlillar asosida o‘rganilib, uning boshqa o‘zbek shevalaridan farqli, o‘zigagina xos belgilari aniqlangan. [3] Namangan shahar shevasi o‘zining fonetik, leksik va grammatik tomoni bilan o‘zbek shevalari orasida ajralib turadi. Xususan, Namangan shahar shevasining morfologik xususiyatlari o‘ziga xosdir. Masalan, kelishik tizimlarida bu yaqqol namoyon bo‘la oladi. -da (o‘rin-payt) kelishigi adabiy tilda uyda shaklida; Namangan shahar shevasida uyde shaklida uchraydi. -dan (chiqish) kelishigi esa uydan; uyda shaklida, ya’ni bunda qo‘llanilgan “a” fonemasi invarianti til orqa “a” unlisini ifodalaydi. -ga (jo‘nalish) kelishigi qo‘shimchasi eshikka so‘zini (adabiy) talqini sifatida ishi:ga shaklida uchraydi. Bundan tashqari, -lar (ko‘plik shakli) qo‘shimchasi -le, -ler shaklida uchraydi. Masalan, qalamlar(adabiy) - qalamle(shevada), qalamlarim - qalamlerim kabi. Namangan shahar shevasida egalik kategoriysi o‘ziga xos shakl va talaffuzga ega.

Egalik kategoriysi

Birlik

I qalam, ruchkam

II qalamning, ruchka:

¹ Mahmud Qoshg‘ariy. “Devonu lug‘atut turk”. I. Toshkent., 1960-1963.

III qalami, ruchkasi

Ko‘plik I qalamlerimiz, ruchkelerimiz

II qalamine, ruchkane

III qalamleri, ruchkeleri

Bundan tashqari, fe'lning to‘liqsiz shakllari edi, ekan, emish shakllari ham o‘ziga xos usulda qo‘llaniladi. Masalan, kelgan ekan (adabiy) shakli kegan eka: shaklida uchraydi.

Bunda qo‘llangan “a” fonemasi “a” fonemasining invarianti bo‘lgan til orqa “a” unlisidir. Zamon ma’nosini ifodalovchi -yapti shakli ham mutlaqo boshqa shaklda uchraydi.

Ya’ni kelyapti > kilitti, kelutti shaklida;

kelishyapti shakli esa kilishitti, kelishutti.

Shaxs-son kategoriyasi qo‘llanilishi shaklga quyidagicha ta’sir ko‘rsatgan: Shaxs-son kategoriyasi

Birlik I Attim

II Atting

III Atti

Ko‘plik I Ayttu

II Attina

III Aytishti

Bundan tashqari, mayl kategoriyasi shakllaridan buyruq-istak mayli shakli (-y, -ay, -ylik, -aylik, -ng, -ing, -ngiz, -ingiz, -inglar, -sin, -sinlar) ni keltirishimiz mumkin:

O‘qiylik - O‘qiylu

Ko‘ringlar - Ko‘rina:

Yozaylik - Yozaylu

Eshitsin – Ishitsu

Ko‘ring - Kuri:

Aytsinlar - Aytsulla

Shart mayli shakli -sa

Yozsam - Yossam

Yozsang - Yossa:

Yozsa - Yossa

Yozsak - Yossa:

Maqsad mayli shakli -moqchi adabiy shakl bilan bir xil. Olmoshlar ham adabiy tildan farqli hisoblanadi.

Masalan, Anavi – Anu

Manavi - Manu

Mana shu - Mashi

Ana shu - Ashi

Allakim - Alakim

Allanarsa - Ennassa

Hech nima - Hish tima

Hech narsa - Hich nassa

Otlarning shakllari ayrim so‘zlarda tamomila boshqachaligi kishini hayratga solidi.

Ona - Aba

Dada - Deda

Amaki - Katta deda

Qaynota - Amaki

Mushuk - Mushu, mishiq, mishig‘

Sichqon - Chichqon Chumoli - Chimaliq Ari - Eri

Baliq - Belig‘

XULOSA QISMI

Bu misollar qatorida yordamchi briliklarni ham keltirishimiz mumkin: Bilan - bila, mina (undan) keyin - (ina) ki:,kti, kit, kiyi: (man) ham - manam (man) bilan - ma bla (man)dan keyin - mandan kti Tahlillar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, Namangan shahar shevasi o‘zbek shevalari doirasida boyligi, emotsionalligi bilan ajralib turadi. Shevalarni

to‘plash jarayonida yangi leksemalar kashf etilib boraverar ekan, o‘zbek tili boyishdan to‘xtamasligiga guvoh bo‘lamiz.

Bunday ma’naviy yodgorliklarimiz Namangan shevalarida ko‘plab saqlangan. Faqatgina Namanganda emas, balki yurtimizning barcha tuman va shaharlarida, qishloqlarida saqlangan. Bunday nodir manbalarimizni yozib olish siz-u bizning sharaflı burchimizdir. O‘zbek adabiy tilining rivoji, taraqqiyoti, teran tadqiqi va tashviqi borasida ko‘p ishlar qilinmoqda. O‘zbek tilining boy va nafis leksik qatlamini, uning betakror va sir-asrorga to‘la badiiy mo‘jizalar yaratadigan qudratli lisoniy manbalarini asrashimiz kerak. Shunday ekan, o‘zbek adabiy tilining ravnaqi uchun, uning nodir manbasi hisoblangan xalq tilini yo‘qolib ketmasligi uchun o‘z hissamizni qo‘shaylik.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

1. Karimov. I. A. “Halollik va fidoyilik – faoliyatimizning asosiy mezoni bo‘lsin”. – T.: O‘zbekiston, 1994. – B.
2. Ismat Sanayev. “Ziyovuddin tarixi”. – T.: Sharq, 1995. – B. 377, 378.
3. Mahmud Qoshg‘ariy. “Devonu lug‘atut turk”. I. Toshkent., 1960-1963
4. Rajabov N. O‘zbek shevashunosligi. Darslik. Toshkent: O‘qituvchi, 1996
5. Darvishov I. Areal tilshunoslik: janubi-g‘arbiy Namangan shevalarining fonetik-fonologik xususiyatlari. Monografiya. Toshkent: Navro‘z, 2019
6. Rahmonov N., Sodiqov Q. O‘zbek tili tarixi. Toshkent. 2009

QISHLOQ XO‘JALIGI ISHLAB CHIQARISHIDA BOSHQARUV
QARORLARNI QABUL QILISHGA OPTIMALLASH
USULLARINI QO‘LLANILISHI

Qutlimuratov Yusup Qulbaevich

Muhammad al-Xorazmiy nomidagi TATU Nukus filiali

qyusup@mail.ru

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada parametrik optimallashtirish masalalarining qo‘yilishi va boshqarish nazariyasida qaror qabul qilishning algoritmik asoslari keltiriladi. Bunda ko‘p mezonli masalalar parametrik optimallashtirishga keltirilib, boshqarish qarorlarini qabul qilishda alternativ optimal variantlar ichidan eng yaxshi samarali echim variantini qabul qilish usulari tahlil qilinadi. Masalani tadqiq qilishda Pareto tamoyili qo‘llanilib, u bilan bog‘liq samarali (Pareto-optimal) va kuchli samarali echimlarni saralash algoritmlari keltiriladi. Pareto to‘plamini tuzishning sonli metodlarini tahlil qilishda ko‘p mezonli optimallashtirish masalasini bir mezonli ko‘rinishiga olib keluvchi usullardan bosh mezon, chiziqli tuguncha, maksimin o‘ram usullarining algoritmlari tahlil qilinadi va qishloq xo‘jalik ishlab chiqarishini joylashtirish masalasiga tadbiq qilinadi.

Kalit so‘zlar. Bosh mezon usuli, maksimin o‘ram usuli, chiziqli tuguncha usuli, qaror qabul qilish, parametrik identifikatsiyalash.

KIRISH

Murakkab masalalar uchun boshqaruv qarorlarini qabul qilish har doim ham dolzarb masalalarning biri sanalgan. Boshqaruv qarorlarining asosi deb optimal variantga eng yaqin bo‘lgan, eng yaxshi variant qabul qilinadi. Bu variant mehnatni, moliyaviy-texnikaviy resurslarni va vaqt ni eng kam sarf qilgan holda korxonadagi mavjud holat haqidagi mantiqiy axborotlarni yig‘ish va tahlil qilish orqali topiladi.

Optimal qarorni yoki unga yaqin qarorni tanlashda kerakli usul va uslubni qo'llash darkor. Boshqaruv amaliyotida ko'p mezonlar bo'yicha qaror qabul qilishning ob'ektiv tuzuvchi ham mavjud. Odatda bu tuzuvchi mumkin bo'lgan echimga tashqi muhit tomonidan ustiga qo'yiluvchi cheklovlarini o'zida mujassam qiladi.

Qaror qabul qilish masalasining modelini tuzish uchun alternativalarni ishlab chiqish, ularni baholash va tanlash usullaridan foydalilanadi.

ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI VA METODOLOGIYA

Qaror qabul qilishda parametrik optimallashtirish nazariyasini hozirgi zamon boshqarish nazariyasining asosiy algoritmik poydevorlaridan iborat bo'ladi [1]. Parametrik optimallashtirish masalasi umumiy holda chegaraviy shartlarga ega ko'p mezonli masala sifatida quyidagicha qaraladi:

$$\begin{cases} y_i(x, \xi) \rightarrow \min_x, i \in [1; k], x \in D \subset R^n, \\ D = \{x \in R^n / g_i(x, \xi) \leq 0, i \in [1, m], g_j(x, \xi) = 0, j \in [m + 1, S]\}. \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_k) to'plami mezonlar chiqish parametrлari to'plamini anglatib, u optimallikning xususiy mezonlari qiymatlari hisoblanib, u ob'ektning optimallashi sifatini xarakterlovchi mezonli chiqish parametrлari ma'nosiga ega bo'ladi. Bir qancha xususiy mezonlarning mavjudligi, umuman olganda, maqsadni shunday aniq emasligini akslantiradi, u har qanday murakkab ob'ektni optimallashtirishda oshkor yoki oshkormas ko'rinishda qatnashishi mumkin.

(1) masalaning ma'nosi x vektorni mumkin bo'lgan D to'plamidan shunday tanlab olishdan iborat bo'ladiki, bunda har bir mezoniy chiqish parametrлari imkon boricha kichik qiymatni qabul qilsin. (1) masalaning matematik echimi $x^* \in D$ aniq vektor shaklida, umuman olganda, mavjud bo'lmaydi, chunki mezoniy chiqish parametrлari optimallashtirish ob'ektiga qarama-qarshi talabni akslantiradi va mos funktsionallar minimumlariga har xil nuqtalarda erishadi. Bu faraz o'rini, chunki teskari holda, agar, masalan, ikkita chiqishda y funktsiyalari minimumga ega bo'lsa, u holda ulardan bittasi tashlab yuborilishi mumkin.

Parametrik optimallashtirish asosida boshqaruv qarorlarini qabul qilish masalasi, optimallashtirish ob'ektining ekstremal baholarini statsionar deb faraz qilib,

ekstremumga ega bo‘lishda maqsadga bir marta erishish jarayoni va shuning bilan birga kirish va chiqish parametrlari fazolarini cheklanganligi hisobga olinadi. Bunda optimallashtirish ob’ekti real mavjud bo‘lishi mumkin yoki matematik modeldan iborat bo‘lishi mumkin. [2] ishda ko‘rsatilganidek, parametrik optimallashtirish usullari va algoritmlari, usullarning umumiy sohasida va boshqarish tizimini hisoblashlarida boshqarish nazariyasi masalalariga asoslanib, determinirlangan ob’ektni parametrik identifikatsiyalash masalalari qaralgan.

Boshqarish qarorlarini qabul qilishda

$$f_i(x) = \max_{x \in D}, f_i: D \rightarrow R, i = 1, 2, \dots, m, D \subseteq R^n \quad (2)$$

ko‘rinishidagi ko‘p mezonli optimallashtirish masalasini qo‘llanishini ko‘rib o‘tamiz.

Bunda R haqiqiy sonlar n o‘lchamli $x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ vektorlar to‘plami D ni akslantiruvchi m ta f_i funktsiyalar berilgan. Bu erda x ning optimallik qiymatini tanlash barcha n o‘lchamli R^n fazoda o‘tkazilmasdan, faqatgina uning ayrim qism D to‘plamida izlanadi. Masalan, bu holatda (2) masalasini ba’zi bir tizimning (masalan, ba’zi dasturiy majmua yoki korxona rivojining kelajak rejası $x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$) parametrlarini optimal tanlash masalasi sifatida talqin qilish mumkin, uni faoliyat sifati (f_1, f_2, \dots, f_n) ko‘rsatkichlar bilan baholanadi. Bu holda $x \in D$ cheklash x_i ning u yoki bu qiymatlarini amalga oshirishda bizning texnologik yoki boshqa imkoniyatlarimizni akslantiradi. Bundan tashqari, cheklashlarning bir qismi mavjud tajriba axborotlari asosida shakllantirilishi mumkin, u oldindan x ning muvaffaqiyatsiz variantlarini chiqarib tashlash imkonini beradi.

(2) masalani tadqiq qilishda Pareto tamoyili va u bilan bog‘liq samarali (Pareto-optimal) va kuchsiz samarali echim tushunchalari katta ahamiyat kasb etadi. Ammo, Pareto to‘plamini tuzishning sonli metodlarini qarashdan oldin ko‘p mezonli optimallashtirishning (2) masalasini ba’zi bir mezonli ko‘rinishiga olib keluvchi dasturiy «muhandislik» usullariga e’tibor qaratamiz qaratamiz [3], [4].

Parametrik optimallashtirishda ob'ektining ekstremal baholarini topishda ko'p mezonli masalalar uchun bosh mezon usuli, chiziqli tuguncha usuli, maksimin o'ram usullari qo'llaniladi.

Bosh mezon usuli. Mazkur usulda maqsad funktsiyasi sifatida f_i funktsionallardan bittasi, masalan, tadqiqotchi nazarida Pareto echimi maqsadini ancha to'la aks ettiruvchi f_1 tanlab olinadi. f_2, \dots, f_m funktsionallari bilan ifodalanuvchi natijalarga bo'lgan boshqa talablar zaruriy qo'shimcha cheklashlarni kiritish bilan hisobga olinadi. SHunday qilib, (2) masalaning o'rniga boshqa turdag'i, endi bir mezonli masala echiladi:

$$\begin{aligned} f_i(x) &= \max_{x \in D'} , f_i: D' \subseteq D \subseteq R^n ; \\ D' &= \{x \in D | f_i(x) \geq t_i, i = 2, \dots, m\}. \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

f_1 funktsionalining maksimumini qidirishning ancha oddiy masalasi yangi mumkin bo'lgan D' to'plamida formal tarzda olinadi. $f_i(x) \geq t_i$ shaklidagi cheklash qo'shildi, bu esa shuni ko'rsatadi, biz f_2, \dots, f_m funktsionallar uchun ularning quyidan mumkin darajada cheklanganlik talablarini saqlagan holda maksimal qiymatlarga erishishi mumkin emasligiga doir bizning kelishishimizni anglatadi. (2) masaladan (3) masalaga o'tish bir ekvivalent masaladan ikkinchisiga shunchaki o'tishni umuman ifodalamasligini tushunish zarur. Masalaning dastlabki qo'yilishida har bir aniq vaziyatni alohida asoslashni talab qiladigan jiddiy o'zgarishlar amalga oshirildi. Biz bosh mezon usuliga va uni tahlil qilishga Pareto bo'yicha optimallik holatidan ilgariga qaytamiz. Bu erda biz mazkur usulni intuitiv darajada qo'llash shunday qiyinchiliklarga olib kelishini ta'kidlaymiz, ular bir-biriga qarama-qarshi bo'lgan bir qancha "bosh" mezonlarning mayjud bo'lishi mumkinligi bilan bog'liq bo'ladi. Bundan tashqari, t_i quyi chegarasini tanlash algoritmi doimo oshkor emas. Ularning asoslanmagan holda berilishi boshqa echimga olib kelishi, jumladan, D' bosh to'plamiga olib kelishi mumkin.

Chiziqli tuguncha usuli. Bu usul (2) masalasini "skalyarlash" (tuguncha) ning ko'p qo'llaniladigan usuli hisoblanadi, chunki u $f = (f_1, f_2, \dots, f_n)$ optimallik mezonini

$J : D \rightarrow R$ skalyarga almashtirish imkonini beradi. U f_1, f_1, \dots, f_n maqsad funktcionallarining barcha xususiyalarini chiziqli birlashtirishga asoslangan:

$$J(x) = \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i f_i(x) \rightarrow \max_{x \in D}; \alpha_i > 0, \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i = 1. \quad (4)$$

α_i vazn koeffitsientlari bu holda alohida mezonli f_i funktcionallarning nisbiy ahamiyatliligining ko'rsatkichi sifatida qaraladi. Biz f_i mezonga qanday qiymat bersak, (4) summaga shuncha katta ulush qo'shishi kutiladi va demak, α_i ning katta qiymati tanlab olinishi kerak. Ko'p turli sifatli xususiy mezonlar mavjud bo'lganida α_i koeffitsientlarining oxirgi tanlab olinishi umuman ekspert tahlili natijalari bilan bog'liq noformal mulohaza qilishdan kelib chiqqan holda, ancha murakkab bo'ladi. Biz, umuman, keyinroq shuni ko'rsatamiz, α_i va α_j vazn koeffitsientlari orasida, optimal nuqtada (masalan, $f_i = 0,1f_j$ bo'lishini talab qilishimiz mumkin) maqbul munosabat ma'lum bo'lsa, qanday nisbatda bo'lish kerakligi haqidagi ma'lumotlar aniq emas.

Maksimin o'ram usuli odatda quyidagi shaklda qo'llaniladi:

$$J(x) = \min_i f_i(x) \rightarrow \max_{x \in D} .$$

Uning $J(x)$ maqsad funktionalga $f_i(x)$ tegishli funktsiyaga berilgan x nuqtada eng kichik qiymatiga mos keluvchi faqat optimallikning xususiy mezoniga ta'sir ko'rsatishi chiziqli o'ram metodidan farqi hisoblanadi. Agar (4) holatida, umuman, boshqa maqsadli funktcionallarning etarlicha "yaxshi" qiymatlari bois, ba'zi f_i larning "yomon" qiymatlariga ega bo'lishi mumkin bo'lsa, maksimin mezon holatida "eng yomon holat" ga hisoblash yuritiladi va biz $J(x)$ qiymati bo'yicha barcha $f_i(x)$ funktcionallari uchun kafolatlangan quyi baholashni aniqlashimiz mumkin. Bu dalil chiziqli tuguncha usuliga nisbatan maksimin usulning afzalligi sifatida baholanadi.

Alohida xususiy maqsadli funktionallarni normalashtirish zarurligida, ya'ni alohida $f_i(x)$ qiymatlarini o'lchash mashtablarini o'zaro uyg'unlikka keltirishda maksimin mezonning "saralangan" shakli qo'llaniladi:

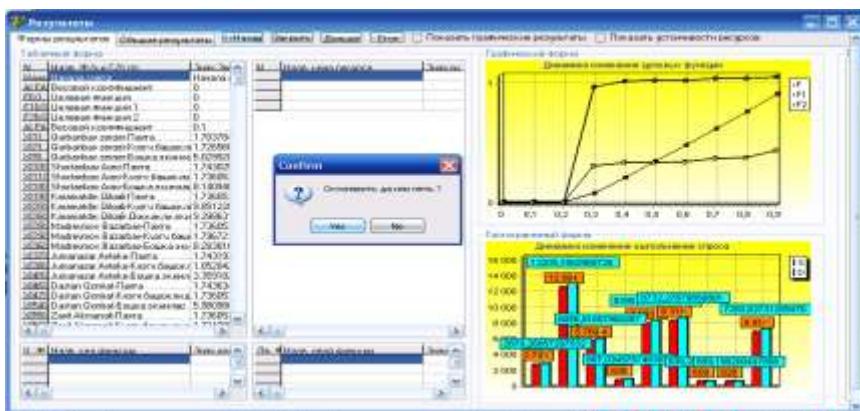
$$J(x) = \min_i \alpha_i f_i(x) \rightarrow \max_{x \in D} ;$$

bu erda α_i – vazn koeffitsientlari (4) shartni qanoatlantiradi.

α_i ning turli qiymatlarini tanlab olish bilan optimallashtirish jarayoniga ma'lum tarzda mavjud axborotni qo'llab ta'sir ko'rsatish mumkin.

NATIJALAR

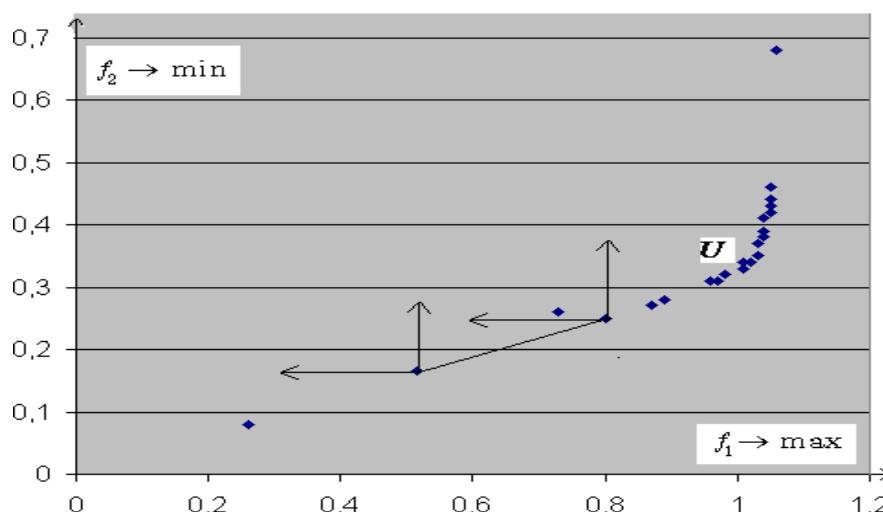
Parametrik optimallashtirishni ob'ektining ekstremal baholarini topishni ko'p mezonli masalalar uchun chiziqli tuguncha usuli ekinlarni joylashtirishning qishloq xo'jaligi ishlab chiqarishini maksimallash va suv iste'molini minimallash masalasining ikki mezonli ekologik-iqtisodiy modeliga qo'llanildi. Masalani matematik modellashtirish jarayonini ko'rib chiqilib, unda mintaqqa bo'yicha qishloq xo'jaligi ekinlarining suvni eng kam iste'mol qilishi asosida maksimal ekin mahsulotlarini ishlab chiqish uchun foydalanadigan er maydonlarining joylashtirilishini aniqlandi [5], [6]. Ushbu masalani echishda ko'p mezonli maslalarni chiziqli tuguncha usuli yordamida echishning muloqotli dasturiy vositasi asosida sonli echilib natijalar olindi (1-Rasm) [7].



1-rasm. Muloqotli dasturiy vositaning sonli natijalari oynasi

MUHOKAMA

Olingen natijalar uchun ko'p mezonli qaror qabul qilishga ko'maklashuvchi algoritmlarni qo'llash uslubiyati qo'llaniladi. Bunda sonli echish natijalari asosida teng kuchli echimlardan bittasi va bir-biriga mos kelmaydigan echimlar olinib qo'yidagi 2-rasmda keltirilgan uslubiyat qo'llanildi [8].



2-rasm. Sonli echish natijalarining grafik ko‘rinishi

2-rasmda keltirilgan uslubiyat asosida kushli samarali echimlar qoldiriladi va qaror qabul qilishning alternativ varianlari aniqlanadi. Bu olingan natijalarni tahlil qilish va qaror qabul qilishda samarali natijalar beradi.

XULOSA

Ko‘p mezonli parametrik optimallashtirish asosida boshqaruv qarorlarini qabul qilish masalasi uchun optimallashtirish ob’ektining ekstremal baholarini aniqlashda bosh mezon usuli, chiziqli tuguncha usuli, maksimin o‘ram usullari qo‘llanilishidagi quyidagi abzalliklarini keltirib o‘tamiz:

- boshqarish qarorlarni qabul qilishda optimallash usullarining qo‘llanilishi murakkabligining hal qilinishi;
- ko‘p mezonli masalalar uchun sonli echishda usillarni tanglash imkoniyatining borligi;
- sonli echimlarning samarali echimlarini saralashga imkoniyat yoratilganligi;
- Pareto to‘plamini tuzishga va uning optimallik holati bo‘yicha al’ternativ variantlarni tanglash va qaror qabul qilish imkoniyatining yaratiladiganligi bilan abzalliklariga ega.

Ushbu uslubiyat qishloq xo‘jaligi ishlab chiqarishini ixtisoslashtirish va joylashtirishning ikki mezonli ekologik-iqtisodiy modellarini sonli echishga qullanilib samarali echimlar olindi.

ADABIYOTLAR RO'YXATI

1. CHernorudskiy, I. (2004). *Metodi optimizatsii v teorii upravleniya*. Piter.
2. CHernorudskiy, I. (2005). *Metodi prinyatiya resheniy* BXV-Peterburg.
3. Ashixmin, I. (2005). *Analiz predpochteniy LPR na chastichnix opisaniyax mnogokriterialnix ob'ektov*. Editorial URSS.
4. Nogin, V. (2005). *Obobshenniy printsip Edjvorta-Pareto v terminax funktsiy vibora*. Editorial URSS.
5. Uteuliev, N., Burxanov, SH., & Kutlimuratov, Yu. (1999). Ob odnoy dvuxkriterialnoy determinirovannoy ekologo-ekonomiceskoy modeli razmesheniya i spetsializatsii selskoxozyaystvennogo proizvodstva. Voprosi modelirovaniya i informatizatsii ekonomiki, 18, 46-53.
6. Uteuliev, N., Burxanov, SH., & Kutlimuratov, Yu. (2020). Ob odnoy dvuxkriterialnoy stoxasticheskoy ekologo-ekonomiceskoy modeli razmesheniya i spetsializatsii selskoxozyaystvennogo proizvodstva. Uzb. jurnal «Problemi informatiki i energetiki», 6, 14-22.
7. Uteuliev, N., Kutlimuratov, Yu., & Madreymova, Z. (2012). Funktsionalnie vozmojnosti dialogovogo programmnogo kompleksa dlya resheniya zadach mnogokriterialnoy optimizatsii. Vestnik TUIT, 1, 56-58.
8. Nogin, V. (2005). *Obobshenniy printsip Edjvorta-Pareto i granitsi ego primenimosti*. Editorial URSS.

CONSTRUCTION OF GROUNDS AND FOUNDATIONS ON BULK SOIL

Hasanov Davlatbek Davronbek o‘g‘li,

Zokirov Almardon Turgunboy o‘g‘li,

Andijan Institute of Economics and Construction

hasanovdavlatbek2@gmail.com

Abstract: This article describes the characteristics of cast-in-place soils, their storage time and variation depending on the conditions of origin, the organization of ground and foundation construction, the work done to strengthen the foundation soil or build pile foundations.

Keywords: Bulk soil, types, properties, physical, chemical and biological processes, foundation, soil, soil compaction, compaction technology, vibratory compaction, batch and cast piles.

Introduction.

Due to the ongoing reforms in our country, great changes are taking place in the construction industry. At the same time, the number of construction sites is growing day by day and has not decreased. With this in mind, work is underway to study and implement new technologies and materials in the construction industry. One of the most pressing issues is the production of structures with the addition of building materials made from local raw materials, without compromising their strength, durability, durability and fire resistance.

According to the Decree No. PF-6186 of March 11, 2021 "On additional measures to provide housing to the population by allocating mortgage loans based on market principles", providing housing to the population through mortgage loans, providing social assistance to families in need of improving housing conditions and it is intended

to expand the scope of reforms aimed at creating conditions for financial support and wide involvement of private contracting organizations in the field of housing construction. Therefore, in the field of construction, it will be necessary to think of ways to prepare the structures of buildings and structures using new technologies in order to adapt the projects prepared on the basis of foreign standards to our conditions. For this reason, in order to improve foundations in bulk soils, it is necessary to research the issues of adding additives to it and saving cement material. For this, the main task is to use locally produced materials. Bulk soils (original soils with disturbed natural structure, mineral wastes of industrial production, solid household wastes), although characterized by a certain depth, are widespread in all regions of the country. Their emergence and accumulation depends on the activities of construction, mining and agricultural operations, ore beneficiation, smelting of steel and cast iron, burning of solid fuels and smoke removal, production of building materials, mining. During the construction process, prefabricated soils are leveled before construction or rehabilitation of underground structures (automobile and railway dumps, plots, earthworks, etc.), construction of artificial foundations (sand, gravel, clinker, subsoil) and drainage. formed in the reburial of trenches of various buildings and structures.

Construction problems in cast soils and their properties.

Construction on such soils is the most important, complex and problem-solving foundation construction. The urgency of these problems is determined by the fact that:

- The prevalence of loose soils, as a rule, in industrially developed areas, in old cities, in the areas of reconstruction of existing enterprises;
- when it is necessary to dispose of various industrial wastes;
- sometimes due to long-lasting, unacceptable deformations in the structure of structures;
- Increased consumption, labor intensity and cost of materials for the construction of soils and foundations in areas with loose soils.

The peculiarity of bulk soils is that their composition is not as homogeneous as possible, uneven compressibility, compaction due to its own weight, vibration during operation of industrial and urban transport equipment, changes in hydrogeological conditions and decomposition of organic additives. Significant and multi-variable layer thickness, varying from zero to 20-30 m, makes it difficult to sift and pour through the foundation in a variety of ways. Occasionally, large voids and solid material compounds are found in loose soils, and it is not always possible to break up these voids and eliminate uneven subsidence of future foundations when they are compacted. When digging piles or digging wells for cast piles, it is very difficult to break down such hard material compounds that are common in cast soils, especially reinforced concrete fragments, metal, stone structures, insoluble stones in slag, piles, and so on.

In the design and construction, additional subsidence frictional forces resulting from compression of the casting and subsoil and sometimes up to 0.5-1 m, as well as additional loading frictional forces resulting from self-compaction of piled foundations and earth-filled walls due to their own weight and other influences are taken into account. need to get.

Problems of construction on cast soils and, although much earlier (the first temples and cathedrals built on the hills dates back to the X1-X11 centuries), although since 1972 there have been various levels of councils on this issue (scientific and technical seminar on methods of testing artificial soils for construction) , Kiev, 1976; International Conference on the Use of Industrial Waste in Civil Construction, Paris, 1978; Special Branch of the X International Congress on Soil Mechanics and Foundation Construction, Stockholm, 1981) Many questions remain unresolved.

The formation of properties of cast soils occurs in the process of their formation, depending on the method of accumulation and their presence, under the influence of dynamic and other compaction factors, changes in hydrogeological conditions, decomposition of organic additives in chemical, biological and other processes. The properties of cast soils are significantly determined by their composition, wear of the cast, the degree of compaction and other factors. Loose clay loam soils with low

humidity can be very sedimentary when moistened, and densities - foamy. In bulk soils, which are composed of various types of industrial wastes, such as slag and slag, especially when mixed with a mixture of various alkalis and acids, foaming can also occur. Over time, the properties of cast soils change, on the one hand, due to self-compaction and the formation of new content under the influence of various factors, resulting in improved density, strength and deformation characteristics, on the other hand, due to the decomposition of organic matter in the main composition. decrease occurs. In many cases, these self-consolidation and decay processes occur simultaneously.

The development of more proven and well-established methods for the further development of construction methods in bulk soils is of great importance. From the specific gravity of the cast soils, the dynamic effects of technological equipment, urban and industrial transport, changes in hydrogeological conditions, etc. a quantitative assessment of the degree of self-condensation under the influence should be included. It is necessary to check the additional load-bearing frictional forces in the deepened parts of the piles and foundations, which are compacted by the specific gravity of the cast soils, as well as the dynamic and other effects mentioned above. The problem of whether the structure of a substance can be preserved (predominant) or decomposed under the influence of physical, chemical, biological processes in loose soils has not yet been studied.

Sedimentation measures in bulk soils.

Ensuring the durability, priority and normal use of buildings and structures to be restored on loose soils is achieved by:

- when using loose soils as soil, pre-compaction to reduce the compaction and leveling of all or part of the layer, as well as the application of complex design measures, taking into account the possibility of uneven deformation of soils in soils;

- Reinforcement of cast-in-place soils with piles and other deep foundations that fully or partially intersect with soils with sufficient load-bearing capacity and low compaction, which allow permissible subsidence for buildings and structures.

Each of the above methods requires further improvement, taking into account the existing experience of construction and the prospects for their development.

Densification of bulk soils at great depths (more than 2-3 m) is carried out by compaction of foundations with heavy screeds, construction of soil piles, water vibration compaction at depth and compaction of hard soil (rock) materials. In order to increase the efficiency of surface compaction, it is necessary to use high-weight compactors with a diameter of 150-250 kN and a diameter of 3-4.5 m when compacting to a depth of 6-10 m. Quarries and mounts should be equipped with steel ropes, crane-excavators with a carrying capacity of not less than 500-600 kN to work with the specified hoists. Alternatively, a significant increase in the depth of compaction is achieved by mixing the surface silt compaction by blasting it at depth (the lower layer soils are compacted by blasting at a depth of 3-6 m, and the upper layers are compacted by heavy slags).

Aqueous vibratory compaction at depth is carried out using depth vibrators and is effective only when free water flows well in loose sandy soils.

Densification of cast soils between hard (rocky) materials is developed by three technologies: surface compaction; deepening compaction with ground piles; compaction by inserting between the trenches. In the first case, a layer of stone material with a thickness of 2-5 m is poured on the surface of any cast soil and compacted into a hollow soil with a diameter of 1.5-3 m by inserting it between the sides and dipping it down.

In the technology of compaction between solid soils, deep compaction with soil piles is often called reinforcement of loose soils with vertical elements with high strength. This method differs from deep compaction in that no local soil is usually used to fill the wells, a stronger material (shlakabeton, loose concrete, sheben, etc.) is used,

and the distance between the wells is significantly larger and is usually 5-8 times their diameter. accepted.

The difference between the technology of penetration of solid ground materials on the technology of trench trenching and the previous technology is mainly in the applied techniques and the depth of compaction is significantly less, usually does not exceed 5-8 m.

Pile foundations in cast soils.

Crossing of cast soils is carried out with various constructions of cast-in-place and cast-in-place piles, the most effective and promising of which are: cast-in-place piles, piles with expanded bottom, solid material immersed to the bottom of the well, compacted underground cast-in-place piles.

It is expedient to use piles in cast soils, as their compaction creates additional compaction in the cast soils, which in many cases excludes the formation of additional loads from the loading friction forces. In this case, the installation of piles should be carried out without leader wells, if necessary, reducing the distance between the piles to 2-2.5 diameter.

Bulk piles with compacted soil piles are made in wells drilled with impact shells, resulting in the formation of sloping soil zones around the wells. In order to form the barrier zone, the boundary of the pile area and the compaction of the soils around its perimeter are carried out according to the technology of deep plowing of the soil piles. When it is more necessary to use cast piles in compacted soils, it is expedient in the areas of solid piles where the soils under the foundations of the floor and technological equipment are compacted at the same time.

Conclusion.

In conclusion, the construction of loose soils is becoming more and more popular today. it is necessary to take into account the possibility of disintegration, the nature of the building and structures planned for construction. It is also advisable to use foundations or pile foundations with shallow depth of laying with pre-compaction of soils, depending on the nature of the soils, when laying foundations on loose soil

REFERENCES

1. Ganichev I.A.Ustroystvo iskustvennyx osnovaniy i fundamentov. Zarubejnyy opyt.M.: Stroyizdat, 1981.
2. Abelev M.Yu., Ilichev V.A., Uxov S.B. Stroitelstva zdaniy i soorujeniy v slozhnyx gruntovyx usloviyax. - M.: Stroyizdat, 1986
3. Bakhromov MM Modern problems in the construction of foundations in complex soil conditions. Proceedings of the scientific and technical conference "Innovative technologies in the design, construction and operation of engineering communications." Fergana-2019, pages 242-244.
4. Problems of determining the friction force on the side surface of pile foundations in soils. Proceedings of the Republican scientific-practical conference "Problems of modern architecture, strength, reliability and seismic safety of buildings and structures." Namangan-2019.
5. Krutov V.I. Basis and foundations of nasypnyx grunta.M.: Stroyizdat, 1988.
6. N.A. Samig'ov "Qurilish materiallari va buyumlari" darslik. Toshkent Cho'lpon 2013-yil.
7. A.I. Adilkodjaev, F.F. Karimova, U.J. Turgunbaev "Qurilish materiallari" darslik, Toshkent: -2017-yil.
8. H.M.Bekchanov "Mahalliy hom ashyo asosida devorbop g'ishtning tarkibi va xossalariini tadqiq qilish" mavzusidagi magistrlik dissertatsiyasi. TAQI 2020.
9. Askarov, X. A., Karimov, I. T., & Mo'Ydinov, A. (2022). REKTIFIKATSION JARAYONLARINING KOLONNALARDА MODDIY VA ISSIQLIK BALANSLARINI TADQIQ QILISH. Oriental renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences, 2(5-2), 246-250.
10. Abdulkakhorovich, A. H., & Muhammadsodikov, K. D. (2021). Improving the design of internal plates in columnar apparatus. The American Journal of Engineering and Technology, 3(05), 1-8.

11. Askarov, X. A., Askarova, M. B. Q., & Axmadaliyev, U. S. O. (2021). Bino va inshoatlarni qurishda ishlatiladigan g‘ishtlarning tahlili. *Scientific progress*, 1(6), 1112-1116.
12. Askarov, X. A., Egamberdiyeva, S. A., & Maxmudov, S. M. (2022, November). “LEGO” G ‘ISHT ISHLAB CHIQARISH TEENOLOGIYASI. In INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE DEDICATED TO THE ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF INNOVATIVE EDUCATION IN THE 21ST CENTURY (Vol. 1, No. 7, pp. 102-106).
13. METALL TO‘SINLI KONSTRUKSIYALAR TURLARINI TAXLILI 189-191
A Abduraxmonov, X Askarov - GOLDEN BRAIN, 2023
14. Sharipbayeva, Y. M., & Askarova, M. R. (2022, November). ANALYSIS OF SOIL NEMATODES OF PLANTATIONS GROWN IN MELILOTUS OFFICINALIS DESCRIPT. In *INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES* (Vol. 1, No. 10, pp. 18-20).
15. Askarov, X. A., Askarova, M. B. Q., & Axmadaliyev, U. S. O. (2021). Bino va inshoatlarni qurishda ishlatiladigan g‘ishtlarning tahlili. *Scientific progress*, 1(6), 1112-1116.
16. Askarov, A., Baxromjon, M., Shuxratjon, U., Askarov, A., kizi Askarova, B., & Shukhratjon, U. BINO VA INSHOATLARNI QURISHDA ISHLATILADIGAN G‘ISHTLARNING TAHLILI.
17. Kh, F., Sh, R., Tashtanova, M., Yalgashev, O., & Adkhamova, G. (2019). Building properties of phosphogypsum as a material of sludge dumps of enclosing dams. *International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Engineering and Technology*, 6(7), 10270-10277.
18. M Askarova, N Mamajonova - GOLDEN BRAIN, 2023
19. X A Askarov, SA Egamberdiyeva, SM Maxmudov - ... CONFERENCE DEDICATED TO THE ROLE AND ..., 2022
20. X A Askarov, SM Maxmudov - INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES, 2022

**“FIZIKA” FANINI O‘QITISHDA INTEGRATSION
TA’LIM TEXNOLOGIYALARIDAN
FOYDALANISH**

Mirzayeva Umidaxon Murodjon qizi

Andijon iqtisodiyot va qurilish instituti stajyor o‘qituvchisi

Annotatsiya: ushbu maqolada zamonaviy integratsion ta’lim tizimi, hamda, fizikaning boshqa fanlar bilan o‘zaro aloqadorligi haqida bir qator ma’lumotlar berilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: integratsiya, texnologiya, yarimo‘tkazgich, elektronika, nanolazerlar, Visual basic, dasturlash,

Аннотация: в данной статье представлен ряд сведений о современной интегрированной системе образования, а также о взаимодействии физики с другими науками.

Ключевые слова: интеграция, технологии, полупроводники, электроника, нанолазеры, Visual Basic, программирование.

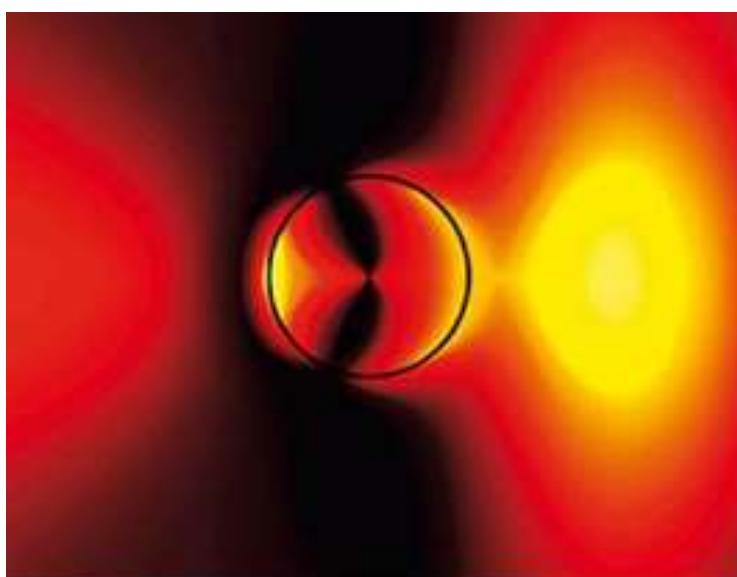
Abstract. this article provides a number of information about the modern integrated education system, as well as the interaction of physics with other sciences.

Keywords: integration, technology, semiconductors, electronics, nanolasery, Visual Basic, programming.

Bugungi shiddat bilan rivojlanayotgan texnologiya asrida, barcha fanlarning o‘zaro integratsiya qilgan holda ta’lim berish eng dolzarb masala bo‘lib kelmoqda. Shu sababli fizika fanini informatika, matematika fanlariga, qurilish va texnologiyaga bevosita bog‘lab tushuntirish, ko‘plab fizik jarayonlarni osonroq

anglash imkonini beradi. Yarimo‘tkazgichlar zamonaviy texnologiya asrida eng faol va ko‘pchilik ilmiy tadqiqotchilarning e’tiborida bo‘lib kelmoqda. Yarimo‘tkazgichli strukturalar yordamida optoelektronika va zamonaviy qurilmalar yaratish mumkin.

Yarimo‘tkazgichlar elektronika va mikroelektronikada keng qo‘llanilib, zamonaviy elektr jihozlarning deyarli hammasi — kompyuterlardan tortib, to uyali aloqa telefonlarigacha barchasi yarimo‘tkazgichli texnologiyaga asoslangan. Bugungi kunda eng keng qo‘llanilayotgan yarimo‘tkazgich modda kreminiy hisoblanadi. Yarimo‘tkazgichli yoritish issiqlik kam ajralgani va o‘lchami kichik bo‘lganligi uchun aviatsiyada va temir yo‘l transportida keng qo‘llanilmoqda Bundan tashqari yarimo‘tkazgichli lazerlarning rivojlanishi yupqa plenkalardagi kvant o‘lchamli effektlar bilan bog‘liq bo‘lib, chegaraviy tok olishga erishildi. Amerikalik olimlar tomonidan yarimo‘tkazgich moddadan tayyorlangan zamonaviy nanolazerlar yaratilgan. Bu yarimo‘tkazgichli nanolazerlar umumiy uchun yorug‘lik yutilishini bir necha marta kamaytiradi,



Nanolazerlarning yarimo‘tkazgichli strukturalari Visual basic dasturlash tili yordamida ayrim modellarini yaratish mumkin.

Bundan tashqari, zamonaviy bino va inshootlar qurishda bevosita fizikaviy jarayonlar zarur hisoblanadi. Issiqilik tizimi, mexanikaviy tuzilmalari va dizayni ko‘plab muhandislar tomonidan fizika va informatika faniga bog‘lagan holda

foydalaniladi. Bunday zaruruiy resurslardan biri quyosh energiyasi hisoblanadi.

Quyosh energiyasidan hozirgi kunda ko‘p sohalarda foydalanilmoqda:

- a) quyosh energiyasi yordamida issiq suv hamda chuchuk suv olish;
- b) quyosh quritkichlari;
- c) quyoshsovutkichlari;
- d) binolarni isitish;
- e) yarimo‘tkazgichli quyosh elementlari;
- f) issiqxonalar va boshqalar

Shu bilan bir qatorda informatika va fizika fanlarini bir biriga bog‘lagan holda sifatli ta’lim berish mumkin. Talabarda dasturlash orqali fizika fanida ko‘plab yangiliklar yaratishda bevosita yordam beradi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

1. 1).Pixin A.N. Optik va kvant elektronikasi.
- 2).Tarasov S.A.,Pxi A.N. Yarimo‘tkazgichli optoelektron qurilmalar.
- 3)www.kutubxona.uz

MAHALLIY CHIQINDI TOSHLARDAN LEGO G‘ISHT TARKIBLARINI TAHLILI

t.f.d., prof. ¹**Raximov R.A.**, katta o‘qituvchi. ²**Askarov X.**,

311-guruh talabasi ³**Zokirjonov A.**

¹Urganch davlat universiteti. ^{2,3}Andijon iqtisodiyot va qurilish instituti.

Elektron pochta: asqar.xasanboy7413@gmail.com

Annotatsiya: Bu maqolada lego g‘ishtning tarkibli strukturasini shakllantirishda silikat lego g‘ishining xossalariiga ko‘plab texnologik omillar ta’sir va xrizotil asbestosement va mikrokremnezem chiqindilarida tabiiy radionuklidlar miqdorini aniqlash hamda bino va inshootlarining zilzila bardoshlilagini va konstruktiv mustaxkamligini oshirishga xizmat qiluvchi qurilish materiallarini afzallikkari laboratoriya natijalari muhokama qilingan va ishlatalish joylarini taxlil qilinib o‘ziga xos xususiyatlari bilan izohlanadi.

Kalit so‘zlar: Zilzila, xrizotil, mikrokremnezem, gazobeton, oxaktosh, devor, qurilish materialari, yer, lego g‘isht, qurilish, statika, dinamika, yuklar g‘ish devor, tosh devor, yog‘och devor.

Lego g‘ishtning tarkibli strukturasini shakllantirishda silikat lego g‘ishining xossalariiga ko‘plab texnologik omillar ta’sir ko‘rsatadi. Bu omillarning ratsional qiymatlari lego g‘isht sifatini sezilarli darajada o‘zgarishiga olib keladi. Ushbu bobda olib borilgan ilmiy amaliy tadqiqot muammoni ijobiy bartaraf etishga qaratilgan.

Lego fasadniy ǵisht,Razmer 75×125×250 mm,Kg 3.7kg,Kv 1dona 0.187.5 m² 1 m² 52 ta,Barcha ranglarda.

1dona ǵisht taylorlash jarayoni

3kg stroytniy maydalangan tosh

700gr Olmaliq oq sement 500m yoki

Chòrni holata bòlganda Turon eko sement 500m

Plasifikator suvga aralashgan holda

300 gr suv

Rangli bòlsa pigment turkiya yoki xitoy talabga qarab

Mahsulotlarni mishalkada aralashtirib olnadi yaxshlab

Mahsulot Pòl suxoy holatda bòladi

Aparat Press formaga solnadi va 250 bosm bilan bosladi

Chiqan ǵishtni 20 ,24soat strich yoki salafan bilan òralgan holda parelkada saqlanadi pardan chiqgach 1kun dovomida qurtladi masulot taylor bòladi.

Ushbu namunalarning issiqlik o'tkazuvchanligi 0,142-0,169 Vt/m²°C ni tashkil etdi. Bu esa GOST 10180-2012 talablariga to'la javob beradi. 12-rasm



12-rasm Lego g'ishining parametrlarini asoslanishi.

Olib borilgan tadqiqotlar A.N. Davidyuk nazariyasiga ko'ra materialning issiqlik o'tkazuvchanlik koeffitsienti uning o'rtacha zichligiga va strukturasiga bog'liq bo'lib, materialning xususiyatiga qarab 70% gacha o'zgarishi mumkin. Shuningdek, g'ovakbetonning mineralogik tarkibini tanlashda, gazobetonning issiqlik o'tkazuvchanlik koeffitsienti, o'rtacha zichligi, material strukturasiga eng maqbul yechimini topish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Teshik hajmining oshishi va ularning bir biri bilan o‘zaro ochiq kanallarga aylanishi issiqlikdan himoya qilish xususiyatlari yaxshilanishiga olib keladi. Shuning uchun teshiklarni ishlab chiqarishda har doim bir xil shakldagi teshik tuzilishga ega bo‘lgan issiqlik izolyatsion materiallarni yaratishga harakat qilinadi. Bu struktura nafaqat issiqlik xususiyatlarini yaxshilaydi, lego g‘isht mustahkamlik xususiyatlarini ham oshiradi.

“Mahalliy chiqindi toshlardan press usulida konstruktiv mustaxkamlikka ega bo‘lgan lego g‘isht ishlab chiqarish texnologiyasini takomillashtirish va parametrlarini asoslash” mavzusidagi falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi bo‘yicha olib borilgan tadqiqotlar natijalari asosida quyidagi xulosalar taqdim etildi:

1. Eksperimental tadqiqotlar press usulda silikat lego g‘isht va qurilish g‘ishti tarkibini mahalliy, tabiiy va texnogen xom ashyolardan foydalanib o‘tkazildi. Tajribalar natijasida gazobeton va g‘isht uchun samarali sanoat chiqindilari tanlandi va turli xil qo‘shimchalarning xossalariiga ta’siri aniqlandi.

2. Nayman oxaktosh zaxira karierlaridan chiqgan marmar granit chiqindisi va mikrokremnezm asosida issiq izolatsiyalovchi va olovbardosh devorbop qurilish materiallar olishning optimal tarkiblari ishlab chiqildi. Natijada, fizik-mexanik xususiyatlarni ta’minalash uchun gazobeton tarkibidagi ASCh 7% va 9% miqdorida qo‘shish eng optimal variant deb topildi. G‘isht uchun 70% ASCh, 10% MK, PS400 D20 markali sement xamda 80% ASCh va PS-500 D0 markali sementdan qo‘shib tayyorlanishi samarali, deb topildi.

3. Mahalliy chiqindi toshlardan tayyorlangan turli tarkibdagi silikat lego g‘isht va issiqlik izolyasiyalovchi devorbop materiallarning issiqlik o‘tkazuvchanlik koeffisienti va termik qarshiliklari tajriba yo‘li bilan aniqlandi. Ya’ni, 9% ASCh qo‘shilgan gazobetonda issiqlik o‘tkazuvchanlik koeffisienti $0,086575 \text{ W}/(\text{m}\cdot\text{K})$, termik qarshilik $0,462025 \text{ m}^2\cdot\text{K}/\text{W}$ ekanligi, yonuvchanlik guruhini va olovbardoshligini aniqlash bo‘yicha o‘tkazilgan tajriba ishlarida esa, 7% ASCh qo‘shilgan gazobeton eng yaxshi natijani berdi.

4. SEO va JSB Radiologiya laboratoriyasida nam xrizotil asbestosement va mikrokremnezem chiqindilarida tabiiy radionuklidlar miqdorini aniqlash spektrometr MKC-AT1315 jihozida, MB I M H 1181-2011 me'yordari asosida sinovdan o'tkazilib, chiqindilardan foydalanish inson salomatligiga salbiy ta'siri SanQvaM 0193-06 talablariga radiologik xususiyatlari mos holatda ekanligi aniqlandi.

ADABIYOTLAR

1. N.A. Samig'ov "Qurilish materiallari va buyumlari" darslik. Toshkent Cho'lpon 2013-yil.
2. A.I. Adilxodjaev, F.F. Karimova, U.J. Turgunbaev "Qurilish materiallari" darslik, Toshkent: -2017-yil.
3. H.M.Bekchanov "Mahalliy hom ashyo asosida devorbop g'ishtning tarkibi va xossalariini tadqiq qilish" mavzusidagi magistrlik dissertatsiyasi. TAQI 2020.
4. Askarov, X. A., Karimov, I. T., & Mo'Ydinov, A. (2022). REKTIFIKATSION JARAYONLARINING KOLONNALARDA MODDIY VA ISSIQLIK BALANSLARINI TADQIQ QILISH. Oriental renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences, 2(5-2), 246-250.
5. Abdukakhorovich, A. H., & Muhammadsodikov, K. D. (2021). Improving the design of internal plates in columnar apparatus. The American Journal of Engineering and Technology, 3(05), 1-8.
6. Askarov, X. A., Askarova, M. B. Q., & Axmadaliyev, U. S. O. (2021). Bino va inshoatlarni qurishda ishlatiladigan g'ishtlarning tahlili. Scientific progress, 1(6), 1112-1116.
7. Askarov, X. A., Egamberdiyeva, S. A., & Maxmudov, S. M. (2022, November). "LEGO" G 'ISHT ISHLAB CHIQARISH TEXNOLOGIYASI. In INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE DEDICATED TO THE ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF INNOVATIVE EDUCATION IN THE 21ST CENTURY (Vol. 1, No. 7, pp. 102-106).

8. METALL TO‘SINLI KONSTRUKSIYALAR TURLARINI TAXLILI 189-191

A Abduraxmonov, X Askarov - GOLDEN BRAIN, 2023

9. Sharipbayeva, Y. M., & Askarova, M. R. (2022, November). ANALYSIS OF SOIL NEMATODES OF PLANTATIONS GROWN IN MELILOTUS OFFICINALIS DESCRI. In *INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES* (Vol. 1, No. 10, pp. 18-20).

10. Askarov, X. A., Askarova, M. B. Q., & Axmadaliyev, U. S. O. (2021). Bino va inshoatlarni qurishda ishlataladigan g‘ishtlarning tahlili. *Scientific progress*, 1(6), 1112-1116.

11. Askarov, A., Baxromjon, M., Shuxratjon, U., Askarov, A., kizi Askarova, B., & Shukhratjon, U. BINO VA INSHOATLARNI QURISHDA ISHLATALADIGAN G‘ISHTLARNING TAHLILI.

12. Kh, F., Sh, R., Tashtanova, M., Yalgashev, O., & Adkhamova, G. (2019). Building properties of phosphogypsum as a material of sludge dumps of enclosing dams. *International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Engineering and Technology*, 6(7), 10270-10277.

13. M Askarova, N Mamajonova - GOLDEN BRAIN, 2023

14. X A Askarov, SA Egamberdiyeva, SM Maxmudov-CONFERENCE DEDICATED TO THE ROLE AND, 2022

15. X A Askarov, SM Maxmudov - INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES, 2022

**OZIQA TARKIBIDAGI SPIRTLARNI OKSIDLANISH JARAYONINI
MATIMATIK MODILASHTIRISH ORQALI XISOBLASH**

F.N.Toshboyev*, O.S.Tashanov, S.A.Izatullayev

Samarqand davlat tibbiyot Universiteti, Samarqand, O‘zbekiston

*e-mail: toshboyev122@gmail.com

Anotatsiya. Matematik va kimyoviy usullar yordamida iste’mol qilinadigan oziq-ovqat mahsulotlarida etilenning oksidlanish va sintez jarayonlarining minimal sonini hisoblash ishlari vinilasetat sintezining ko‘rgazmali qurilmasida 20 mm diametrli, 900 mm balandlikka ega (vinilasetat va CO₂ hosil bo‘lishi ekzotermik reaksiyasi issiqligini yo‘qotish uchun isitilgan moy yuboriladi) nay – reaktorda sinovdan o‘tkazildi.

Kalit so‘zlar: etilen, kislorod, sirka kislota, vinilasetat (VA), kinetik tenglama, mexanizm.

**CALCULATION OF THE OXIDATION PROCESS OF ALCOHOL
CONTENT IN FOOD PRODUCTS BY MATHEMATICAL MODELING**

Toshboev F.N.*, Tashanov O.S., Izatullaev S.A.

Samarkand State Medical University, Samarkand, Uzbekistan

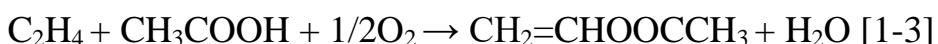
*email: toshboev122@gmail.com

Annotation. Calculation of the minimum number of processes of oxidation and synthesis of ethylene in food products using mathematical and chemical methods was carried out on a demonstration installation for the synthesis of vinyl acetate with a diameter of 20 mm and a height of 900 mm (heat loss from the exothermic reaction of the formation of vinyl acetate and CO₂, for which heated oil is sent) through a pipe - tested in the reactor.

Key words: ethylene, oxygen, acetic acid, vinyl acetate, kinetic equation, mechanism.

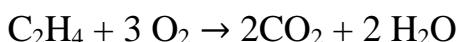
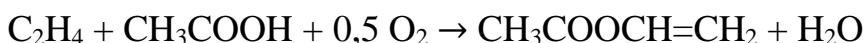
KIRISH. Hozirgi vaqtida oziq-ovqat mahsulotlarida etil spirti va turli uchuvchi birikmalar (moylar) dan foydalanish natijasida zaharlanish global muammoga aylanib bormoqda.

Etileni oksidlanishli asetillash orqali vinilasetat olinishi jarayonining yuqori darajada ishlanganligiga qaramay, bu reaksiyaga qiziqish hozirgi vaqtgacha so‘nmayapti. Etilenning gaz fazali oksidlanishli asetillash reaksiyasida tutib turuvchilar tabiat, ularni ishlov berish rejimlari va usullarining ular asosida sintez qilingan geterogen palladiyli katalizatorlar xossalariiga ta’siri tavsiflangan. Etilenning oksidlanishli asetillanish reaksiya tenglamasi:



Etileni oksidlanishli asetillash reaksiyasi kaliy asetat va mayda dispers oltin bilan (galogen ionlari saqlamaydigan Au tuzlari bilan) modifikasiya qilingan palladiyli katalizatorlar ishtirokida quyidagi maqbul sharoitda o‘tkaziladi: etilen/sirka kislota nisbati 4:1, bosim 0,4 MPa, harorat 166°C, xomashyo bo‘yicha hajmiy tezlik 2000-8000 soat⁻¹.

Etilen asosida vinilasetat sintezi, sirka kislota va kislorodni katalizator qatlami orqali dastlabki reagentlarning bug‘-gaz aralashmasini o‘tkazish orqali, 150-200°C harorat va 0,8 MPa bosimda amalga oshiriladi. Jarayonning ximizmi maqsadli, yonaki mahsulotlar hosil bo‘lishining brutto-reaksiyalari bilan yaqinlashadi [4]:



TAJRIBA QISMI. VA sintezi jarayoni 150-200°C haroratda (harorat katalizator faolligiga bog‘liq holda sekin ko‘tariladi), bosim 0,4 MPa, bug‘-gazli aralashma (BGA) yuborishning hajmiy tezligi 2000 soat⁻¹ da o‘tkazildi. Etilen va sirka kislota molyar nisbati 4:1 ni tashkil qiladi, quruq gazda (sirka kislotasiz) kislorodning hajmiy

konsentrasiyasi 7,5 % ga teng. VA sintezi dastlabki moddalarning to‘liq bo‘lmagan konversiyasi bilan amalga oshiriladi. Reasiyaga kirishmagan etilen, kislород va sirka kislota tozalanadi va bug‘-gaz aralashmasi tayyorlash tuguniga qaytariladi. Katalizator tayyorlash uchun tutib turuvchi sifatida 7 soat davomida 200°C gidrotermal ishlov berilgan, 150 m²/g solishtirma sirt yuzali, 55 g/sm³ uyma zichlikli, g‘ovaklar hajmi 0,79 sm³/g va zarrachalar diametri 4,6-5 mm li VKS (vsokokremnezemny seolit) qo‘llanildi.

Katalizator namunalaridan har biri reaktorga 100 sm³ katalizator yuklashda 35-40 soat sinovdan o‘tkazildi va mazkur qurilma uchun tajriba yo‘li orqali topilgan jarayonning maqbul parametrlari: 166°C, 0,4 MPa, etilen:sirka kislota nisbati 4:1, hajmiy tezlik 6000 soat⁻¹, quruq gazda kislород miqdori 7.5 hajm %. Ko‘rsatilgan sharoitlarida VA va CO₂ hosil bo‘lishi reaksiyasi kinetik sohada diffuziyaning biroz ta’siri bilan boradi, u reaktorda bug‘-gaz aralashma bo‘lishi vaqtining faqat ortishi bilan – bug‘-gaz aralashma yuborishning 3000 soat⁻¹ hajmiy tezligida namoyon bo‘la boshlaydi.

NATIJALAR. Etilenning sirka kislotaga molyar nisbati 2:1 dan 8:1 gacha oraliqda o‘zgartirildi. Tajribalar quyidagi sharoitda o‘tkazildi: reaktorning o‘rta zonası T=166°C, R=4 atm, hajmiy tezlik – 7500 soat⁻¹. Kislородning etilen bilan aralashmasidagi miqdori 7.5%. Katalizator miqdori – 100 sm³. Vinilasetat chiqishi va CO₂ hosil bo‘lishi chiziqli emas. Ularga ishlov berish orqali reaksiya mahsulotlarining hosil bo‘lish tezliklari hisoblangan.

Etilenning sirka kislotaga o‘zaro nisbatini oshirish ko‘rinib turganidek, vinilasetat hosil bo‘lishi va etilenning CO₂ gacha oksidlanishi tezliklarining nochiziqli ortishiga olib keladi. O‘zaro nisbatning ≈5 ga erishilganda reaksiya tezligi o‘sishi tg‘xtaydi. Tajribalarning mazkur qatorida barcha reagentlarning konsentrasiyasi o‘zgaradi, bu vinilasetat va CO₂ hosil bo‘lishi tezliklarining [C₂H₄]/[Sirka kislota] nisbatga hamda ularning parsial bosimlariga funksional bog‘liqliklarini topishni ancha qiyinlashtiradi.

ADABIYOTLAR

1. Normurot F. et al. Effect of the Number of Active Components of the Catalyst on the Yield of the Product During the Synthesis of Vinyl Acetate From Ethylene and Acetic Acid //Бюллетень науки и практики. – 2021. – Т. 7. – №. 4. – С. 301-311.
2. Файзуллаев, Н. И., Буронов, Ф. Э., Мусулмонов, Н. Х., Кодиров, О. Ш., & Тошбоев, Ф. Н. (2021). Влияние количества активных компонентов катализатора на выход продукта при синтезе винилацетата из этилена и уксусной кислоты. *Bulletin of Science and Practice*, 7(4), 301-311.
3. Asatullo ug‘li T. D., Uzakovich J. M., Kenjayevich B. A. Study of Changes in Calciferol in Eggs in Depending on the Season of the Year //Middle European Scientific Bulletin. – 2022. – Т. 24. – С. 310-314.
4. Normurot, F., Firdavsii, B., Noriigit, M., Orif, Q., & Feruz, T. (2021). Effect of the Number of Active Components of the Catalyst on the Yield of the Product During the Synthesis of Vinyl Acetate From Ethylene and Acetic Acid. *Бюллетень науки и практики*, 7(4), 301-311.

XALQ PEDAGOGIKASINING AXLOQIY TARBIYALASH ISHLARIDAGI AHAMIYATI

Joniyeva Tursunoy Boboxon qizi

Termiz davlat pedagogika instituti o‘qituvchisi

Annonatsiya: Ushbu maqolada xalq pedagogikasining axloqiy tarbiyalash ishlarida tutgan o‘rni, axloqiy tarbiyalashda xalq pedagogikasining manbalaridan foydalanish yo‘llari va ahamiyati haqida bayon etilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: Maktabgacha ta’lim, axloqiy tarbiya, xalq pedagogikasi.

Xalq pedagogikasi - tarbiyaning maqsad va vazifalari borasida muayyan xalqning hayotiy tajribasi hamda turmush tarzida shakllangan amaliy qarashlar majmui; muayyan jamiyatda yashash uchun har bir odam amal qilishi shart sanalgan va urfodat, udum, xulqodob, marosim, an’ana, turmush tarzi, badiiy ijod, uyin singari empirik vositalarda namoyon buladigan amaliy faoliyat hamdir. Xalq pedagogikasi fanda etnopedagogika deb ham yuritiladi. Ped. fanida Xalq pedagogikasiga xos eng muhim belgilaridan biri uning qadimiyligidir. Har qanday xalq muayyan etnos sifatida mavjud bulishi uchun o‘ziga xos qiyofaga ega bo‘lishi kerak. Xalqning ijtimoiy, ma’naviy, intellektual qiyofasi esa uning ped. vositasidagina shakllanadi.

Xalq pedagogikasi muayyan xalqning o‘zi bilan birga dunyoga kelgani uchun ham uning tarixi xalq tarixi bilan teng. Xalq pedagogikasining ikkinchi belgisi uning to‘liq amaliy xususiyatga egaligidir. Xalq ta’lim-tarbiya jarayoni va uning natijalariga pragmatik nazar bilan qaragani uchun Xalq pedagogikasi g‘oyalar shaklida emas, balki urfodat, an’ana, amal, udum, xulqodoblar tarzida namoyon bo‘ladi. Xalq pedagogikasi ta’limtarbiya haqidagi fikrlar yig‘indisi emas, balki amal qilinishi majburiy bo‘lgan va bajarilishi hamma tomonidan nazorat qilinadigan amaliy xulqiy ko‘nikmalar va sh.k. majmuidir. Xalq pedagogikasining uchinchi xususiyati uning muallifi noma’lum,

anonim ped. ekanligidir. Xalq pedagogikasi talablarining yaratuvchisi ma'lum bo'lmaganligi uchun ham muqaddas sanalgan va so'zsiz bajarilgan. Etnopedagogikaga doyr biror talabning muallifi ma'lum bo'lsa, uning ta'siri pasayib ketadi. Chunki u, kim bo'lsada, qandaydir bir odamning istagi sifatida qabul etiladi. Anonimlik esa urfodat, udum, xulqodatlarga sirlilik, muqaddaslik tusini beradi. Xalq pedagogikasining to'rtinchi belgisi uning sinkretik (qorishiq) xususiyatga egaligidir. Xalq hayoti ko'p qirrali ekani holda yaxlit bo'lgani singari uning ped.si ham qorishiqdir. Xalqning turli yo'nalishdagi pedagogik tadbirlari sinkretik tarzda birvarakaiiga olib borilgani uchun Xalq pedagogikasiga alohidalik emas, umumiylit xosdir. Xalq pedagogikasining beshinchi belgisi uning keng yoyilganligidir. Xalq pedagogikasiga oid amallar muayyan etnik birlikning hammasiga birday tatbiq qilinadi. Muayyan shaxslarning xohishirodasi qandaylidan qat'i nazar, xalqning har bir vakili uning tarbiya va yashash tarziga doyr talablariga rioya etishga majbur. Xalq pedagogikasi talablarini bajarishda tarbiyalanuvchining istaklari inobatga olinmaydi. Muayyan etnik birlikning turmush tarzida namoyon bo'lishi Xalq pedagogikasining oltinchi xususiyatidir. Xalq pedagogikasi empirik tabiatga ega bo'lib, jamiyat a'zolari hayotini yo'lga qo'yishga qaratilgan va uning qoidalari muhokama uchun emas, balki turmush mobaynida amal qilish uchundir.

O'zbek xalq pedagogikasi uzoq tarixga ega va millatdagi eng konservativ, sekin o'zgaradigan, ana shu xususiyati tufayli xalqning o'ziga xos qiyofasi saqlanib qolishini ta'minlaydigan hodisa ekanligiga qaramay, o'z taraqqiyoti davomida bir qator o'zgarishlarni boshidan kechirdi. O'zbek Xalq pedagogikasi ning taraqqiyot tarixi islomgacha bo'lgan davr xalq ped. si, islom ta'siri davri xalq ped.si, tashqi ta'sirlar davri xalq ped.si, mustaqillik davri xalq ped.si singari bosqichlardan iborat. O'zbek Xalq pedagogikasining bu tarzda davrlashtirishda xalq ruhiyati, yashash va fikrlash tarzidagi tub sifat belgilarining o'ziga xosligi hisobga olingan. Ko'p ming yillik tarixga ega o'zbek xalqi ilmiy va moddiy buyum tarzidagi dalillarga ko'ra, islom dini qabul qilingungacha bo'lgan vaqtida tamomila o'ziga xos tarzda hayot kechirgan. Olam hodisalarini o'zgacha yo'sinda tushungan va izohlagan, hayotdan boshqacha

ta'sirlangan va ta'sir ko'rsatgan, tiriklik va o'lim, u dunyo va bu dunyo, ezgulik va yovuzlik, go'zallik va xunuklik, savob va gunoh, halol va harom singari tushunchalar o'zgacha mazmun anglatgan. "Avesto" asari yuzasidan amalga oshirilayotgan tadqiqotlar, shuningdek, Selengur, Xorazm, Bolaliktepa, Issiqqo'rg'on, Chust, Rishton va Burchmulladan topilgan obidalar shundan dalolat beradi. Islom dinining qabul qilinishi o'zbek xalqining turmush tarzini tamomila o'zgartirib yubordi, uni olamning musulmonlar deb atalmish ko'p sonli qavmi bilan yaqinlashtirdi, xalqning turmush tarzi, madaniyati, ma'naviyati, ruhiyati, iqtisodi va ijtimoiy turmushiga favqulodda katta ta'sir ko'rsatdi. Ayni vaqtda, xalq o'zining azaliy milliy qiyofasini ham saqlab qoldi. Chunki u qadimdan puxta shakllangan va qat'iy amal qilinadigan udumlar, odatlar, an'analar tizimiga ega edi. Xalq islomni qabul qilgandan keyin uning yashash, fikrlash, ta'sirlanish tarzida sodir bo'lgan o'zgarishlar Xalq pedagogikasida aks etdi. Endi xalq halol va harom, gunoh va savob, taqdir, qismat, u dunyo va bu dunyo, hayot, o'lim hamda qayta tirilish borasida tamomila yangi qadriyatlarni o'zlashtirdi, ularni hayot tarziga, udumlarga, urfodatlarga, an'analarga, marosimlarga, ya'ni ped.ga aylantirdi. Bu davrdagi xulqatvor, an'ana, udum, odatlar ma'naviy turmushdagi ayni shu jihatlarni aks ettiradigan bo'ldi.

Xalq pedagogikasi xalq ommasi orasida hukmronlik qiluvchi tarbiyaning maqsadi va vazifalariga bo'lgan qarashlarni ifodalovchi amaliy pedagogik bilimlar va tajribasining sohasidir. O'zbek milliy maktabini yaratishda ta'lim-tarbiya ishiga xalq pedagogikasini joriy etish masalasi asosiy muammolardan biridir. Shunday ekan, xalq pedagogikasining zamonaviy maktab oldidagi maqsad va vazifalardan kelib chiqqan holda, ularni mumkin qadar to'laroq amalga oshirishdagi imkoniyatlarini aniqlash juda muhimdir. Yoki, xalq pedagogikasining o'quvchilarni tarbiyalashdagi va ularga ta'lim berishdagi imkoniyatlirini qay darajada ekanligini bilish lozim. O'zbek xalqining har bir avlodni xalq ommasining bir necha asrlar mobaynida to'plagan tarbiya an'analarini bolani hayotga va mehnatga tayyorlashda qo'llab kelgan. Ya'ni, xalq pedagogikasining imkoniyatlaridan amalda foydalangan. Bizning oldimizda esa zamonaviy o'zbek maktabi o'quv-tarbiya jarayonida milliy tarbiya madaniyatini qo'llash uchun ularning

imkoniyatlarini aniqlash masalasi turibdi. Xalq pedagogikasining tarbiyaviy imkoniyatlari deganda xalq tarbiya tajribasidan joy olgan empirik pedagogik bilimlar, ma'lumotlar, malakalar va ko'nikmalarning zamonaviy maktab va oila tarbiyaviy sistemasida bolalar va o'quvchi-yoshlarni tarbiyalash maqsad va vazifalarini hal etish uchun zarurligi (qulay shart-sharoiat yaratishi) tushuniladi. Masalan, xalq maqollarining tarbiyaviy imkoniyatlari maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotida tarbiyaning asosiy maqsadidan kelib chiqadi. Tarbiyaning asosiy maqsadi - har tomonlama yetuk insonni(shaxsni) shakllantirish. Uning tarkibiy qismlari esa rivojlanayotgan va shakllanib kelayotgan shaxsning aqliy, jismoniy, axloqiy mexnat va nafosat torbiyalaridir. Maqollar esa, tarbiyaviy jarayonda shaxsni shakllantirishning sanab o'tilgan tarkibiy qismlarini amalga oshirishda qulay shart-sharoit yarata oladilar. Jumladan, xalq maqollaridan aqliy tarbiyaga oid, jismoniy tarbiyaga xos, axloqiy, mehnat va nafosat tarbiyalariga taalluqli o'nlab namunalarni tanlab olish mumkin.

Xalq pedagogikasi tarixan tarkib topgan, bolalarni xalqning ijodiy an'analarini ruhida tarbiyalash tajribasidir. Xalq pedagogikasi xalqimizning ta'lim-tarbiya sohasidagi eng yaxshi tajribalarini o'rganadi, bu esa bo'lg'usi pedagoglarni bevosita amaliy faoliyatga tayyorlashga, ta'lim-tarbiya tizimini milliy ruh bilan sug'orishga yordam beradi.

Zero, o'zbek milliy an'analarini, urf-odatlarini har tomonlama o'rganish, tadqiq qilish, talabalarga ularning mazmuni va tarbiyaviy xususiyatlarini tushuntirish, ulardan ilmiy-metodik jihatdan to'g'ri foydalanish, talabalarda, o'qituvchilarda, jamoatchilikda xalq qadriyatlariga qiziqish uyg'otish, ular asosida kishilarning madaniy, axloqiy, jismoniy, ma'naviy darajasini yuqori saviyaga ko'tarish kabi bugungi kunning dolzarb muammolarini hal etishda ham xalq pedagogikasi muhim rol o'ynaydi.

Xalq pedagogikasida tarbiyaning birlamchi, ikkilamchisi bo'lmaydi. Hamma narsa hisobga olinishi, hech bir soha chekkadan qolmasligi, ayni chog'da tarbiyaning nihoyatda nozik, injiq, murakkab tomonlari e'tiborga olingan holda, etti o'lchab bir kesishga amal qilinadi. Shuningdek, xalq tarbiyasida kecha, bugun va

ertani o‘ylab ish tutiladi, ya’ni tarbiyani o‘tmishni unutmaslik, bugunning qadriga etishlik, kelajakka umid asnosida olib boriladi. Unda hayot, tabiat va jamiyatdagi har bir voqea-hodisa, predmet, ko‘rinish qisqasi jonli jonsiz neki bor undan mukammal foydalanadi. Shu sababli axloqiy tarbiyalash ishlarida xalq pedagogikasining barcha manbalaridan foydalanish hozirgi kunning muhim ta’limiy masalalaridan biri hisoblanadi.

Adabiyotlar ro‘yxati:

1. Haydarova G. va b.Xalq pedagogikasi. T.,“Tafakkur”,2009 y
- 2.Jumaboyev Y. “O‘zbek bolalar adabiyoti” “Toshkent” 2012 y
3. Mutualipova M.J. Xalq pedagogikasi (o‘quv qo‘llanma).- T.,2015 y
- 4.Sodiqova Sh “Maktabgacha pedagogika” “Tafakkur bo‘stoni” 2019y

MAKTABGACHA YOSHDAGI BOLALARINI AXLOQIY TARBIYALASHDA XALQ PEDAGOGIKASINING AHAMIYATI

Joniyeva Tursunoy Boboxon qizi

Termiz davlat pedagogika instituti o‘qituvchisi

Annonatsiya: Ushbu maqolada xalq pedagogikasining axloqiy tarbiyalash ishlaridagi ahmiyati, axloqiy tarbiyalashda xalq pedagogikasidan foydalanish haqida bayon etilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: Maktabgacha ta’lim,maktabgacha yoshdagি bolalar, axloqiy tarbiya, xalq pedagogikasi.

Axloqiy tarbiya - bu shaxsni har tomonlama rivojlantirish umumiyligini tizimining asosiy yo‘nalishi, maqsadli boshlash jarayoni bolalar insoniyat va ma’lum bir jamiyatning axloqiy qadriyatlariga, axloqiy fazilatlarni, fe’l-atvor xususiyatlarini, ko‘nikma va xulq-atvor odatlarini shakllantirishdir. Bolalarni axloqiy tarbiyalash insonning barcha harakatlarining asosi hisoblanadi. Uning shaxsiyatining tashqi qiyofasini shakllantiradi, uning qadriyatlar tizimini, bolaning shaxsini shakllantirish jarayonining xususiyatlarini belgilaydi. Maktabgacha yoshda, ayniqsa bola axloqiy me’yorlar va talablarni o‘zlashtirishga moyil. Bolaning shaxsiyatini shakllantirish eng muhim vazifalardan biridir. Asosiy maqsadlar tarbiyaviy axloqni shakllantirish madaniy merosga munosabat va hissiyotlar; o‘z millatiga hurmat, o‘z-o‘zini hurmat va boshqa millat vakillariga, tengdoshlariga, ota-onalariga va boshqa odamlarga nisbatan bag‘rikeng munosabatni shakllantirish. Maktabgacha yoshdagи bola o‘z harakatlarini tahlil qilish, boshqalarning harakatlarini baholash qobiliyatini rivojlantiradi bolalar... Bu bolaga aks ettiruvchi fikrlash uchun zarur shartlarni beradi. Ko‘zgu tafakkurining rivojlanishi ta’lim bola boshqa bolaning qalbini his qilish qobiliyatiga ega. Bolani o‘zini boshqa odamlarning poyabzaliga qo‘yishga o‘rgatish, boshqa odamlarning

yutuqlaridan xursand bo‘lish, uning muvaffaqiyatsizliklarini boshdan kechirishni o‘rganish kerak.

Maktabgacha yoshdagi bolada kattalar tomonidan uning xatti-harakatlariga bo‘lgan talab sezilarli darajada oshadi. Jamiyatda axloq qoidalari, hamma uchun majburiy bo‘lgan ijtimoiy axloq normalariga rioya qilish markaziy talabdir. Atrofdagi dunyoni bilish imkoniyatlarining o‘sib borayotgan imkoniyatlari bolaning manfaatlarini o‘ziga yaqin odamlarning doirasidan tashqarida olib boradi, jiddiy faoliyatda kattalar o‘rtasida mavjud bo‘lgan munosabatlar shakllarini boshlang‘ich rivojlanishiga imkon beradi. Bola tengdoshlari bilan qo‘shma ishlarda qatnashadi, o‘z harakatlarini ular bilan muvofiqlashtirishni, o‘rtoqlarning qiziqishlari va fikrlarini hisobga olishni o‘rganadi. Maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalik davrida nafaqat yuqori talablar qo‘ygan holda, bolaning faoliyatida o‘zgarishlar va murakkabliklar mavjud idrok, fikrlash, xotira va boshqa aqliy jarayonlar, shuningdek, ularning xatti-harakatlarini tartibga solish qobiliyatiga ta’sir qiladi. Erta bolalikdan shakllangan shaxsiyatni rivojlantirish uchun shart-sharoitlar bolaga boshqalardan ta’sir qilishning yangi usullarini yaratishga zamin yaratadi. Rivojlanayotgan bola yangi psixologik xususiyatlar va xatti-harakatlar shakllarini o‘rganadi, buning natijasida u insoniyat jamiyatining kichik a’zosiga aylanadi.

Maktabgacha yoshda, nisbatan barqaror ichki dunyo vujudga keladi, bu esa bolani birinchi marta odam deb atashga asos bo‘ladi. hali to‘liq shakllanmagan, keyingi rivojlanish va takomillashtirishga qodir bo‘lgan shaxs. Bola shaxsiyatining rivojlanishi ikki tomonni o‘z ichiga oladi. Ulardan biri shundaki, bola asta-sekin o‘z atrofidagi dunyoni anglay boshlaydi va unda o‘z o‘rnini anglaydi, bu xatti-harakatlarning yangi turlarini keltirib chiqaradi, uning ta’siri ostida bola muayyan harakatlar qiladi. Boshqa tomon - bu hissiyot va irodaning rivojlanishi. Ular ushbu motivlarning samaradorligini, xulq-atvorning barqarorligini, tashqi sharoitdagи o‘zgarishlardan mustaqilligini ta’minlaydi.Natijada axloqiy tarbiya bola kattalarning roziliginı olishni istaganligi uchun emas, balki odamlar o‘rtasidagi munosabatlardagi muhim qoida sifatida, o‘zini tutish qoidalarini juda muhim deb hisoblashi uchun harakat qila boshlaydi.

Zamonamizning jiddiy muammolaridan biri ma’naviyatning etishmasligi, yaxshilik qilish zaiflik hisoblanadi. Shuning uchun mактабгача yoshdan boshlab axloqiy tarbiyalash masalasiga kuchli e’tibor qaratish lozim.

Tarbiyalash madaniyatning umuminsoniy qadriyatlariga asoslanishi kerak va muayyan mintaqalar urf-odatlariga xos bo‘lgan umuminsoniy qadriyatlarga zid bo‘lmagan milliy madaniyat qadriyatlari va me’yorlariga muvofiq qurilishi kerak. Xalq madaniyati bilan tanishtirishda xalq bayramlari milliy xarakterning vositasi, kattalar uchun dam olishning yorqin shakli sifatida muhim rol o‘ynaydi. Tizimli, maqsadli shakllantirish yuqori axloqiy shaxsiyat uyushgan bolalar jamoasida ro‘y beradi. Bizning maktabgacha muassasamizda maxsus o‘quv ishlari, shaxsni har tomonlama rivojlantirishga qaratilgan. Yosh avlodni hayotga, mehnatga tayyorlash, tarbiyachilar bolalarni kamtarin, halol, prinsipial bo‘lishga o‘rgating, vatanni sevishga, mehnat qila olishga, odamlarga nisbatan sezgirlik va g‘amxo‘r munosabatni uyg‘unlashtirishga o‘rgating. Tarbiyachilar tabiatdagi mavsumiy o‘zgarishlar bilan munosabatlarni o‘rnatadilar. Boshlanishning asosiy shakllari bolalar madaniy meros: -kognitiv suhbatlar; - ijodiy, samarali va o‘ynoqi faoliyat bolalar; -Kutubxonaga ekskursiya, maqsadli shahar ko‘chalari bo‘ylab sayr qilish. Tarbiyachilar va ota-onalarning birgalikdagi harakatlari natijasida bola turli xil ifoda shakllarini o‘zlashtira boshlaydi, o‘z tajribasi, tengdoshlar o‘rtasidagi insoniy munosabatlar, hissiy sezgirlik va o‘z histuyg‘ulariga suyanadi. Ushbu jarayon turli xil nuqtai nazardan ko‘rib chiqiladi. ko‘rish: turli vaziyatlarda xatti-harakatlar normalari (transportda, jamiyatda, dasturxonda); odamlarga nisbatan axloqiy me’yorlar; ma’naviy tarkibiy qism; vatanparvarlik hissi; shaxsiy fazilatlar. Axloqiy fazilatlarni tarbiyalash, ahloqiy xulq maktabgacha yoshdan boshlash yaxshidir. Natijada o‘qituvchilar va ota-onalarning hamkorligida tezroq erishish mumkin. Bolalar tushuntirishdan ko‘ra ko‘proq narsa qilishlari kerak axloq qoidalari, tamoyil va me’yorlar, lekin ularni amalda ham namuna bilan namoyish etadi. Xalq pedagogikasi jamiyatning pedagogik madaniyatidagi eng yaxshi qadryatlarini mujassamlashtirgan: kattalarga hurmat, yuqori axloqiy fazilatlar, mehnatsevarlik, bag‘rikenglik va albatta o‘zaro totuvlik. Sobiq sho‘ro tuzumi davrida

bu kabi qadryatlarning va an'analarning toptalishi sababliahloqiy holatlarning yomonlashuviga olib keldi. Shuning uchun ham milliy qadryatlar va an'analarni yana o‘z holatiga va albatta bundada yaxshi natijaga olib chiqish uchun esa xalq pedagogikasi ta’lim-tarbiya masalalarini oilaviy munosabatlarda qaror toptirdi. Oila bu –jamiyat negizidir. Xalq pedagogikasida oila inson hayotida eng samarali tarbiya omili sifatida qaraladi. Oila farzandlar o‘rtasidagi munosabatlarda ham boshlang‘ich vositasi sifatida ko‘rilgan.

Adabiyotlar ro‘yxati:

1. Haydarova G. va b.Xalq pedagogikasi. T.,“Tafakkur”,2009 y
- 2.Jumaboyev Y. “O‘zbek bolalar adabiyoti” “Toshkent” 2012 y
3. Mutualipova M.J. Xalq pedagogikasi (o‘quv qo‘llanma).- T.,2015 y
- 4.Sodiqova Sh “Maktabgacha pedagogika” “Tafakkur bo‘stoni” 2019y

THE INSIGHT OF A GREEK STORY OF EPIMETHUS AND PANDORA AND EXPLAINING OF ITS VALUE AND ITS HELP IN UNDERSTANDING OF OUR LIFE EXPERIENCES

Mohlaroyim Yoqubjonova

The Graduate Master student of Webster University in Tashkent

ABSTRACT

The article is about transforming our experiences and worldviews through the Greek myth “Epimetheus and Pandora”. It describes how to reform our thoughts by understanding the insights of the myth. It puts light on how to reflect back to our life experiences by the point of having hope and gives example on applying it.

Key words: archtypical story, myth, a flash of insight, hope, transforming.

Intro

From our childhood, we are taught stories or later life myths that are moral and prompts us which way is the most righteous way to choose in our life paths. The myth of Pandora very reminded me of the story of Adam and Eva where a woman couldn't hold her lust from eating the forbidden fruit and ate anyway and expelled from Paradise. After they came to Earth, they are told to live in here doing good deeds only and praying only Allah and following his words disregarding to Shaytan(evil)'s jinx and tricks. Just like in the Pandora, there are good and bad angels in the Qur'an, of Muslim religious book, who lead people into the doing meritorious or sinful work. It is guaranteed to get into Paradise if we comply of Allah's commands or into the hell if we follow with Evil's words. Thus, we are given choice, and it is up to each human being to choose how to live his given lifetime.

Main part.

T Also, there are hundreds of stories in the Qur'an, which describes lots of incidents when people not listened to their creator and continued in their wrongful work, and have seen it's outcomes in their current life or the worst ones are left to be given in their afterward life. It is amazing to note how the word "punishment" in the Qur'an came 117 times, while the word "forgiveness" repeated 234 times which is roughly double time more than the prior. Qur'an teaches us not only how to live a faithful life, but also, not to get vanished when met with the hardships of it. I see the alikeness of the myth of Pandora and the events in the Qur'an, in their giving hope to their reader.

As I became acknowledged, these stories are called Archtypical stories, and they have a particular serve in guiding people *and helping to see the larger meaning of our experience, that instigates an "Aha," a flash of insight*, writes Janice E.Clark in *Of Writing, Imagination and Dialogue* article.

As I was recently found myself got into down of the hopelessness and experienced a deep sorrow for myself during that time, I remembered how it was hurtful of losing hope and because of which all other ills also came to hug me.

While studying one of my University's courses I became ill suddenly and could not do my lessons for nearly month. Being left from the assignments, I tried to find other ways of completing the course like taking 1-month probation or having to retake the course. Unfortunately, it came out, I used my limits already and I have only two weeks to complete which I thought I can do it if I take a two-day holiday (the most days that can be given from my work) and within weekends I can finish assignments. Nevertheless, when I started them to do, the excesses of undone tasks scared me, and I thought it is impossible to finish them and gave up myself even before trying it. So, I spent my first off-day with staring at my laptop and crying finding myself in a block way and thinking about all the negatives around my life; why nobody of my close people did not help, why I believed I would be given a chance, but not given, and all-other bad thoughts chased me into the corner of the depression and hopelessness.

Being under pressure, I started to search little joy for myself, that release me from the bad aura I was having, I stood up and go out to walk for one-hour. I enjoyed the nature and within good picture, some positive thoughts started to sparkle in my mind. I remembered how supportive my family is, and they will still love me no matter I fail the course or not. They are ready to give me any help I need without questioning me, so I thought why not to try until the end of the week as much as I can, no matter what result will be at the end. And when I started to do them with a feeling of love and care for myself, things started to work. My friends handed me their help, my family greatly stood by me, and amazingly, Professor did not let me down but helped with the most of the deadlines and markings.

Conclusion

At the moment I lost the hope for finishing the course, I closed all the doors in front of me and turned to darkness. However, the spiritual and the moral knowledge inside of me helped me to make the right choice at last and be on a positive side. This knowledge is definitely gained when we watered our minds with the fiction stories and legends that was inherited by our ancestors and what are experienced by them and sent to us.

Reference

1. Janice E. Clark. From Transformative learning in action : insights from practice / Patricia Cranton, editor. San Francisco : Jossey-Bass, 1997.
2. Michele Tanaka, Nicholas Stanger et. al. Transformative Inquiry (iBook, v.4)

UDC 582.736:581.6 (575.171)

**MOSHNING AGRONOMIK, EKOLOGIK VA OZIQ OVQAT
MAHSULOTLARI SIFATIDAGI O'RNI**

Nadira Madiyarovna Babadjanova

Urganch Davlat Universiteti, Xorazm

babadjanova_n@mail.ru

АННОТАЦИЯ

В этой статье представлена подробная полезная информация о маше и анализируется роль этой культуры в сельском хозяйстве и в качестве продукта питания.

Ключевые слова: Второй урожай, Маш, Дурдона, экологический чистая.

ABSTRACT

This article provides detailed, useful information on mungbean and analyses the role of crop in agriculture and as a food.

Keywords: Secondary crop, Mungbean, Durdona, environmentally friendly.

KIRISH

Mosh ilmiy tilda - Vigna radiata turi (oldingi Phaseolus aureus Piper), dukkakdoshlar (Fabaceae) oilasiga kiruvchi qishloq xo‘jaligi ekini hisoblanadi. Xalqaro miqiyosda Yashil Gramm nomi bilan ham mashhur bo‘lgan bu ekin, Vigna radiata ilmiy nomi bilan tanilgan dukkakli ekinlarning bir turidir. Ming yillar davomida yetishtirilgan ko‘p qirrali dukkakli o‘simplik hisoblanadi. Janubiy Osiyoda paydo bo‘lgan bu ekin o‘zining ozuqaviy qiymati, chidamliligi va ko‘p qo‘llanilishi tufayli bugungi kunda dunyoning turli mintaqalarida keng tarqalgan. Mosh o‘zining mayda,

oval shaklidagi va yashil rangli urug‘lari bilan mashhur. Issiq mavsumda ekin sifatida ular quyosh nuri ko‘p bo‘lgan subtropik va tropik iqlimlarda o‘sadi. Ularni etishtirish yaxshi unumdorlikka ega bo‘lgan yaxshi quritilgan tuproqlarni talab qiladi va ular turli xil tuproq turlarida, jumladan, qumli, qumloq va gil tuproqlarda o‘sishi mumkin.

Respublikamizda mosh barcha hududlarda deyarli ikkinchi takroriy ekin sifatida ekilib, batcha qishloq xo‘jaligi ekinlari uchun yaxshi o‘tmishdosh ekin sifatida almashlab ekishdagi ro‘li katta. 2022-yil hosili uchun jami 257 ming 196 hektar maydonlarga mosh ekini ekilgan. Shundan, 19 ming 538 hektari asosiy, 228 ming 351 hektari takroriy maydonga hamda 9 ming 307 ming hektari bog‘ va tok qator oralariga ekilgan [1].

Moshning asosiy afzalliklaridan biri ularning tuproqdagi azotni to‘plash qobiliyatidir. Bu shuni anglatadiki, bu o‘simliklar atmosfera azotini o‘simlik uchun foydali shaklga aylantiradigan o‘ziga xos bakteriyalar (*Rhizobium*) bilan simbiotik munosabatlarga ega [2]. Bu o‘simlik o‘zining donida oqsilni zahira sifatida toplay olishida elementar manba bo‘lib xizmat qiladi. Bu azot fiksatsiyasi nafaqat tuproq unumdorligini oshiradi, balki sintetik o‘g‘itlarga bo‘lgan ehtiyojni kamaytiradi, bu esa moshni ekologik toza ekinga aylantiradi. Bu xususiyati ekinning barqaror qishloq xo‘jaligi uchun qimmatli qishloq xo‘jaligi ekini ekanligini ko‘rsatadi.

ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI VA METODOLOGIYA

Odatda, Respublikamizda mosh kuzgi bog‘doy dalalaridan bo‘shagan maydonlarda ekiladi. Ekin rivojlanish davrida boshq ekinlar kabi o‘g‘itlash va sug‘orishdan tashqari juda intensive ishchi kuchi talab qilmaydigan ekin bo‘lib, hosil donlarning 70 foizi yetilgandan keyin kombaynlarda yig‘ib olinadi. O‘zbekistonda “Navro‘z”, “Qahrabo”, “Durdona”, “Marjon”, “Zilola” va “Turon” ka navlari yetishtiriladi [1]. Mosh yuqori protein miqdori va muhim aminokislotalari uchun qadrlanadi. Ushbu ozuqaviy komponentlar ularni vegetarianlar va veganlar parhezlari uchun ajoyib variant bo‘lib, barqaror protein manbai hisoblanadi. Bundan tashqari, ular kam yog‘li bo‘lib, vaznini boshqarish yoki qon shakar darajasini nazorat qilishni istaganlar uchun ideal tanlov qiladi.

Ekinlar statistikasi nuqtai nazaridan, mosh bir qancha mamlakatlarda muhim qishloq xo‘jaligi mahsulotidir. Xitoy dukkaklilarni yetishtirish bo‘yicha yetakchi, Hindiston va Myanmar ikkinchi o‘rinda turadi. Bu uch mamlakat birgalikda jahonda mosh yetishtirishning muhim qismini tashkil qiladi.

NATIJALAR

Mosh hosilini nav va o‘sish sharoitiga qarab 60-90 kun ichida yig‘ib olish mumkin. U yuqori hosildor ekin hisoblanib, har gektardan o‘rtacha 1,5-2,5 tonna hosil olinadi. Biroq, to‘g‘ri boshqarish usullari va yaxshilangan navlardan foydalanish bilan hosilni yanada oshirish mumkin. Mosh asosan urug‘lari uchun etishtiriladi, ular turli shakllarda iste’mol qilinadi. Ular unib chiqishi va salatlar, qovurilgan kartoshka va sho‘rvalarda ishlatilishi mumkin. Mosh unidan ugra, nunushta uchun va turli xil an’naviy taomlarni tayyorlashda ishlatiladi. Bundan tashqari, mosh gazaklar, shirinliklar va ichimliklar ishlab chiqarishda ham qo’llaniladi. Shuningdek, yangi ungan donning yosh novdalar ugra va boshqa salatlarga qo‘shib is’temol qilinadi.

Moshga bo‘lgan global talab ularning ozuqaviy qiymati va ko‘p qirraliligi tufayli ortib bormoqda. Iste’molchilar sog‘lig‘iga ko‘proq e’tibor qaratishlari va o‘simlikka asoslangan oqsil manbalarini izlashlari sababli, mosh loviya bozori kengayishi kutilmoqda. Respublikamizda fermerlarga va tomorqa yer egalariga mosh yetishtirish va targ‘ib qilish imkoniyatlarini o‘rganish tavsiya etiladi, chunki bu nafaqat iqtisodiy foyda keltiradi, balki barqaror qishloq xo‘jaligi va to‘g‘ri ovqatlanishga ham hissa qo‘sadi.

Bu ekin qurg‘oqchilikka va navlarga qarab issiqlikka chidamliligi alohida xususiyati hisoblanadi [3]. Siderat (yashil o‘g‘it) va tuproqni eroziyalardan saqlash maqsadida mulchalash sifatida ham katta ahamiyatga ega.

XULOSA

Xulosa qilib aytish mumkinki, mosh ekini qimmatli va ko‘p qirrali qishloq xo‘jaligi mahsulotidir. Mosh o‘zining ozuqaviy afzalliklari, turli o‘sish sharoitlariga moslashishi va ortib borayotgan global talab bilan fermerlar va iste’molchilar uchun katta imkoniyatlarga ega. Sanoat rivojlanishda davom etar ekan, manfaatdor tomonlar

mosh hosilining uzluksiz muvaffaqiyati va o'sishini ta'minlash uchun so'nggi tadqiqotlar, texnologiyalar va bozor tendentsiyalaridan xabardor bo'lishlari juda muhimdir.

FOYDALANILGAN ADABIYOTLAR

1. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Qishloq xo'jaligi vazirligi rasmiy sayti (Oxirgi tashrif 08.10.2023) <https://www.agro.uz/11-04472/>
2. Atabaeva.X.N., Xudayqulov J.B. O'simlikshunislik Toshkent "Fan va texnologiyalar nashryoti, 2018.
3. Huppertz, M., Kachhap, D., Dalai, A., Yadav, N., Baby, D., Khan, M. A., ... & Panigrahi, K. C. (2023). Exploring the potential of mung bean: From domestication and traditional selection to modern genetic and genomic technologies in a changing world. *Journal of Agriculture and Food Research*, 100786.
4. Maryani, Y., Dewi, W. S., & Yunus, A. (2018, March). Study on rhizobium interaction with osmoprotectant rhizobacteria for improving mung bean yield. In IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science (Vol. 129, No. 1, p. 012011). IOP Publishing.

O‘QITISH JARAYONIDA QIZIQARLI TAJRIBALARDAN FOYDALANISH

Odiljonova Muzifabonu Abbasxon qizi
[\(odiljonovamuzifabonu@gmail.com\)](mailto:odiljonovamuzifabonu@gmail.com)

QDPI talabasi

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada kimyo fanini o‘qitish jarayonida fanning qiziqarlilagini, samaradorligini oshirish maqsadida turli xil tajribalardan foydalanish yaxsi natija berishi ko‘rsatilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: ozon, gulxan, qo‘rg‘oshin atsetat, qog‘ozli tasma, himoyachi kislota, “tajovuzkor” eritma, quruq muz, “himoyasiz” metal, proton.

“Otashnafas” sulfat

Tajribada “otashnafas ajdaho komi”ni ko‘rsatish uchun bor-yo‘g‘i 3 g oddiy sulfat yordam beradi. Bunda 6 g rux kukuni yoki 2 g alyuminiy upasini olib, ushbu metall kukuni 3 g oltingugurt changiga (changsimon sulfat) aralashtiriladi, keyin esa aralashma uyum qilinadi va uzun tutantiriq bilan yondiriladi. Bir lahzadayoq kuchli alanga chiqib, Al₂S₃ yoki ZnS ning mayda zarralaridan iborat tutun ko‘rinadi.

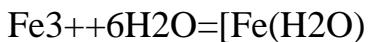
Himoyasiz metall

Ma’lumki, magniy (Mg) suv bilan o‘zaro ta’sirga kirishmaydi. Ammo u qipiqlik yoki kukun ko‘rinishida temir trixloridining (FeCl₂) suvdagi eritmasiga solinsa, o‘zining suvgaga nisbatan kimyoviy inertligini saqlaydimi? Magniy suvda kam erib, uning yuzasida gidroksid - Mg(OH)₂ ning ingichka qatlamini hosil qiladi, shuning uchun ham sovuq suv bilan o‘zaro ta’sirga kirishmaydi:

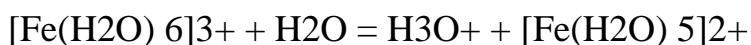


Mazkur reaksiya boshlanishi bilanoq to‘xtaydi: ingichka va mahkam gidroksid qatlami metallni suv ta’siridan ishonchli himoya qiladi. Magniy temir trixloridining

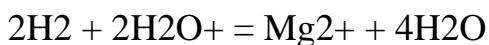
suvdagi eritmasidan esa vodorodni ajratib chiqaradi. Nima uchun? Temir trixlorid suvda kuchli gidrolizga uchraydi - avvaliga u to‘liq ionlarga bo‘linadi: $\text{FeCl}_3 = \text{Fe}^{3+} + 3\text{Cl}^-$ Keyin esa temir kationlari suvda akvakomplekslarni hosil qiladi:



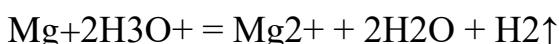
Ular eritmaga N^+ protonlarini ajratib chiqaruvchi kuchli kislota hisoblanadi:



Bunda protonlarni suv molekulalari ushlab oladi va oksoniy ionlariga ($\text{H}^+ + \text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{H}_3\text{O}^+$) aylanadi. Oksoniy ionlari hamma dan avval metal yuzasidagi magniy gidroksidning himoya qat lami bilan ta’sirga kirishadi:

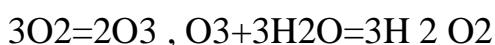


“Yalang‘och” metall ham oksoniy ionlari bilan, ham suv bilan o‘zaro reaksiyaga kirishadi:



Qor suvi

Bilasizmi, qor suvi (tabiiy qorning erishidan yuzaga kel gan suv) tarkibida momaqaldiroqdan keyingi yomg‘ir yoki do‘l suviga nisbatan ko‘proq vodorod peroksidi bor. Mo maqaldiroqdan keyingi yomg‘ir suvida esa vodorod perok sidi odatdagи yomg‘ir suviga qaraganda ko‘proq. Vodorod peroksidi (H_2O_2) nafaqat elektrik razryad vaqtı vodorodning nam kislород bilan o‘zaro ta’siridan, balki suvning momaqaldiroq paytidagi elektrik razryaddan hosil bo‘lgan ozon (O_3) bilan reaksiyasidan ham hosil bo‘ladi:

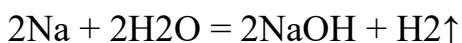


Havoda ozon qancha ko‘p jamlangan esa, yog‘inlar tarkibida vodorod peroksidi miqdori shunchalik yuqori bo‘ladi. Ta’kidlash joizki, harorat 0°C dan pasaysa, vodorod peroksidi juda sekin parchalanadi.

“Jodugar” natriy

Gulxan uchun tayyorlab qo‘yilgan tayoq-cho‘plar uyumi orasiga tajribani namoyish etishdan besh daqiqa oldin no‘xat kattaligidagi natriy qo‘yib qo‘yiladi. Keyin uning ustidan ozgina (chunki cho‘plar ivib qolmasligi va yonishi kerak) suv

quyiladi. Ana shuning o‘zi vodorod ajralib chiqishi va katta miqdorda is siqlik hosil bo‘lishi bilan kechadigan reaksiya uchun yetarli:



Bularning barchasi «gulxan»ning gugurt cho‘pisiz, o‘z-o‘zi dan alanga olishiga olib keladi.

Olovga qarshi atsetat

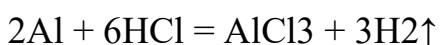
Qo‘rg‘oshin atsetat - (II) $\text{Pb}(\text{CH}_3\text{COO})_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ shimdirilgan va havoda quritilgan filtrllovchi qog‘oz yoki hojatxona qog‘ozi alangasiz tutab yonadi. Xuddi shu tarzda selitra - kaliy nitrat (KNO_3) eritmasi shimdirilgan, keyin esa quritilgan pilik (qadimda buning uchun zamburug‘-pilikdan foydalanishgan) tutatilgan. Bunda qo‘rg‘oshin atsetat trigidrat-(II) qo‘rg‘oshin oksidi-(II) PbO ga aylanadi va bir vaqtning o‘zida uglerod dioksidi hamda suv bug‘lari ajralib chiqadi: $\text{Pb}(\text{CH}_3\text{COO})_2$



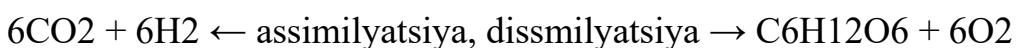
Qog‘ozli tasma o‘rniga paxta ipdan o‘ralgan, diametri 6-10 mm chilvir olish mumkin. Chilvirni qo‘rg‘oshin atsetat (II) ning qaynab turgan suvli eritmasida taxminan 15 daqiqa ushlab turish, keyin esa uni havoda quritib, movut parchasi bilan artish kerak. Bunday chilvir mushaklar, paqildoqlar va bengal tayoqchalari o‘t olishi uchun pilik bo‘lib xizmat qilishi mumkin. Chilvirning bir metri 2-3 soat tutab turadi.

Himoyachi kislota

To‘yintirilgan azot kislotasi kutilmaganda alyuminiyning kuchli himoyachisi bo‘lib chiqadi. Bunga amin bo‘lish uchun artilgan va yog‘dan tozalangan alyuminiy simning uchdan bir qismi to‘yintirilganigan azot kislota (HNO_3) bilan to‘ldirilgan probirkaga solinadi. 5 daqiqadan so‘ng chiqarib suvda chayib olinadi. Keyin sim xlorid kislotaning (HCl) 1:1 nisbatda suvdagi eritmasi solingan boshqa probirkaga botiriladi. Simning to‘yingan azot kislotaga botirib olingan qismi o‘zgarishsiz qoladi, uning qolgan (yuqori) qismidan esa ko‘p miqdorda gaz ajrala boshlaydi. Kimyoviy reaksiya ro‘y beradi: alyuminiy xlorid kislota bilan o‘zaro ta’sirga kirishadi va vodorod ajralib chiqadi, suvda yaxshi erigan alyuminiy xlorid (AlCl_3) paydo bo‘ladi:



To‘yingan azot kislota alyuminiy yuzasidagi faol qismlarda himoyalovchi ingichka ustki qatlam paydo qilib, uni passivlashti radi. U yana metal yuzasini tajovuzkor eritma - HCl dan himo yalaydi. Muz yordamida suv qaynatish Muz bilan suvni qaynatish u yoqda tursin xatto, ilishtish ham mumkin emas. Buni hamma biladi. Lekin shunday bir kimyoviy modda borki, uni tirik organizmlar hayotining doimiy yo‘ldoshi deyi mumkin. Odamning nafas chiqarish paytida o‘pkadan chiqayotgan gazlar aralashmasining tarkibidagi karbonat angidrid miqdori 4%dan oshadi. 1m³ yuzaga ega bo‘lgan yashil barglarda Quyosh energiyasi ta’sirida 1 soat davomida karbonat angidrididan 1 g uzum shakari (glyukoza) sintez qilinadi.



Yer yuzasiga tushadigan quyosh energiyasining atigi 12%i o‘simgliklar tomonidan fotokimyoviy usulda o‘zlashtiriladi, xolos. Yer atmosferasi (havo)ning tarkibida 0,03% (o‘rta hisobda) karbonat angidrid bo‘lsa, Venera sayyorasining atmosferasida bu ko‘rsatkich 95% ni tashkil etadi Toza karbonad angidrid bo‘g‘uvchi ta’sirga ega, uning havo tarkibidagi mikdori 15% dan ortganda bosh aylanishi, ba’zan esa xushdan ketish mumkin. Bu gaz havodan 1,5 marta og‘ir bo‘lganligi uchun yerto‘lalar, quduq va g‘orlarda to‘planib qolish ehtimoli ko‘proqdir. 2000°C da unga 50 atm bosim ta’sir ettirilsa suyuqlanadi. Bu suyuklik tez bug‘lanish jarayonida qorsimon massaga aylanadi. Uni presslab “quruk muz” go‘lalariga aylantirish mumkin. Bu holda karbonat angidrid suyuqlanmay bug‘lanadi (sublimatlanadi) va 780°C haroratga ega bo‘ladi. Shuning uchun undan sovutish maqsadlarida foydalaniladi. Oddiy sharoitda “quruk muz” juda tez sublimatlanadi. Uning shu xususiyatidan foydalanib quyidagi ikkita qiziqarli tajribani bajarish mumkin.

a) “Suvni qaynatuvchi muz”. Kengroq stakanga suv quyib unga bir necha bo‘lak “quruq muz” tashlang. Suv oppoq bug‘ chiqarib biqirlab qaynay boshlaydi. Oppoq bug‘ - o‘ta sovugan suv bug‘larini saqlovchi karbonat angidrid gazi bo‘lib, “quruq muz” sublimatlanib gaz holatga o‘tishi evaziga suv “qaynayotgan” edi.

b) “Uchuvchi muz”. Quruk stakanga “quruq muz” bo‘laklaridan 3-4 ta solib uni stolda turgan ikkinchi stakanga ustiga qiya holda tutib turilsa, go‘yo muz ikkinchi

stakanga uchib o‘tayotganday bo‘ladi. Darhaqiqat, “quruq muz” sublimatlanib gaz holatiga o‘tadi, bu gaz havodan og‘ir bo‘lganligi uchun pastki stakanga quyila boshlaydi. Yonayotgan cho‘pni ikkinchi stakanga tushirish yo‘li bilan unga karbonat angidrid gazi quyilayotganini idishga bu gazning to‘lganini va uning cho‘p alangasini o‘chirishni namoyish qilish mumkin.

Izoh. “Quruq muz” ba’zi oziq mahsulotlari (chuchvara, muzqaymoq va boshqalar)ni saqlash uchun savdo tarmoqlaridasovutgich sifatida ishlatiladi. Tajriba uchun kerakli “quruq muz” bo‘laklarini ulardan olish va og‘zi bo‘shgina yopilgan termosda vaqtinchalik saqlash mumkin

FOYDALANILGAN ADABIYOTLAR

1. Yo‘ldashev J.G, Usmonov S.A. “Zamonaviy pedagogik texnologiyalarni amaliyatga joriy qilish”. T., “Fan va taxnologiya” 2008y-132b
2. Nishonov I., Teshaboyev S. “Anorganik kimyo”. 7-sinf uchub darslik. T-“O‘qituvchi” 2007y
3. Tyurikov V., Shog‘ulomov R. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi “100 savolga 100 javob”, T-“O‘qituvchi” 2001y
4. www.pedagog.uz
5. www.edu.uz
6. www.ziyonet.uz

ON THE SYMMETRY GROUP OF DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS

Narmanov Otabek Abdigapparovich¹., Mirzayev Anvar Nazirovich²,

Nasridinov Salohiddin Samaridinovich³

otabek.narmanov@mail.ru

Department of Algorithms and mathematical modeling,

Tashkent University of Information Technologies^{1,2,3}

ABSTRACT. In this paper we find Lie algebra of infinitesimal generators of symmetry group of heat equation and it is found general traveling wave solutions in explicitly form.

Key words: heat equation, symmetry group, Lie algebra, traveling wave solutions

1. INTRODUCTION

Suppose we are given a differential equation of order m

$$\Delta(x, u^{(m)}) = 0$$

for n the independent $x = (x^1, x^2, \dots, x^n)$ and q dependent variables $u = (u^1, u^2, \dots, u^q)$, containing derivatives of the function u up to order m .

Definition. Group G of transformations acting on an open subset of M independent and dependent variables of the differential equation is called the group of symmetries of the equation (1) if for each solution $u = f(x)$ of equation (1) and for $g \in G$ such that $g \circ f$ it is determined that the function $\tilde{u} = g \circ f$ is also a solution of equation .

For the heat equation $u_t = u_{xx}$ group of translations

$$(x, t, u) \rightarrow (x + as, t + bs, u), s \in R$$

is the group of symmetries, as if the function $u = f(x)$ is a solution, then the function $u = f(x - as, t - bs)$ is also a solution of the heat equation.

One advantage of the knowledge the group of symmetries of differential equations is that if we know the solution $u = f(x)$ then, in accordance with the definition $\tilde{u} = g \circ f$ also is solution for every element g of G so that we have the opportunity to build a whole family of solutions, exposing known solution to the action of various elements of the group.

To do this, we "continue" the main space, which represents the independent and dependent variables to the space, representing also all the various partial derivatives appearing in the equation.

Suppose we are given a smooth real function $f(x) = f(x^1, x^2, \dots, x^n)$ of the independent variables. This function has a different $n_k = C_{n+k-1}^k$ partial derivatives of k -th order. We use a multi-index notation

$$\partial_J f(x) = \frac{\partial^k f}{\partial x^{j_1} \partial x^{j_2} \dots \partial x^{j_k}}$$

for these derivatives. In this notation $J = (j_1, j_2, \dots, j_k)$ - unordered set of k integers such that $1 \leq j_k \leq n$, indicating which derivatives are being taken. For function $u = f(x) = (f^1(x), f^2(x), \dots, f^q(x))$ requires qn_k numbers $u_j^\alpha = \partial_j f^\alpha$ to represent all the various partial derivatives of order k of all components of f at x .

Let $U_k = R^{qn_k}$ - Euclidean space with coordinates $u_j^\alpha = \partial_j f^\alpha$, corresponding to $\alpha = 1, 2, \dots, q$ and to multiindices $J = (j_1, j_2, \dots, j_k)$ of order k to represent these derivatives.

Consider the space $U^m = U \times U_1 \times U_2 \dots \times U_m$ in which the coordinates are derivatives of $u = f(x)$ of all orders from 0 up m . The space U^m is a Euclidean space of dimension

$$q + qn_1 + qn_2 + \dots + qn_m = qC_{n+m}^m$$

Let $n^{(m)} = C_{n+m}^m$ The point of the space U^m will be denoted by $u^{(m)}$, its coordinates are $u_j^\alpha = \partial_j f^\alpha$ and the number of coordinates equal $qn^{(m)}$.

Given a smooth function $u = f(x)$ there is an induced function $u^{(m)} = pr^{(m)} f(x)$ called the m -th prolongation of $f(x)$, which is defined by the equations $u_j^\alpha = \partial_j f^\alpha(x)$. Thus $u^{(m)} = pr^{(m)} f(x)$ is a function from X to the space $U^{(m)}$, and for each $x \in X$ the function $pr^{(m)} f(x)$ is a vector whose qp^n entries represent the values of f and all its derivatives up to order m at the point x .

Now we can replace the differential equation $\Delta(x, u^{(m)}) = 0$ by an algebraic equation, which is determined by the vanishing of the function, which is the right-hand side of the equation $\Delta(x, u^{(m)}) = 0$ defined on $X \times U^m$.

A smooth solution of the differential equation $\Delta(x, u^{(m)}) = 0$ - a smooth function $u = f(x)$ such that $\Delta(x, pr^{(m)} u) = 0$. This means that the function

$u = f(x)$ and its derivatives $u_j^\alpha = \partial_j f^\alpha$ must satisfy the algebraic equation $F(x, t, pr^{(m)} u(x)) = 0$ in space $X \times U^m$.

2. MAIN PART

Consider the heat equation with the source

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[k(u) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right] + Q(u) \quad (2)$$

where the function $Q(u)$ describes the heat dissipation process, if $Q(u) > 0$ the process of heat absorption when $Q(u) < 0$.

Research shows the thermal conductivity $k(u)$ in a fairly wide range of parameters can be described by a power function of the temperature, t. e. it has the form. $k(u) = u^\sigma$.

Self-similar solutions of the equation (2) studied in papers (Aripov M.M. 1988, Bratus A.S., Novojilov A.C., Platonov A.P. 2011, Volosevich P.P., Lavanov E. I. 1997, Samarskiy A.A., Galaktionov V.A., Kurdyumov S.P., Mikhailov A.P. 1987) when $\sigma > 0$ [1].

We will explore solutions that are invariant under the group of symmetries of the equation.

In the paper (Olver P.J. 1993) developed a computational method, clearly defining the full symmetry group of an arbitrary differential equation.

We find symmetry group with infinitesimal technique developed in (Olver P.J. 1993).

Let us consider the case of $k(u) = 1, Q(u) = u$. In this case the equation (2) has the following form

$$u_t = u_{xx} + u \quad (3)$$

Infinitesimal generator of the symmetry group of (3) we will seek in the form of the following vector field

$$X = \xi \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \tau \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \varphi \frac{\partial}{\partial u} \quad (4)$$

Prolongation of the vector field (3) is as follows (Olver P.J. 1993):

$$pr^{(2)}X = X + \varphi^x \frac{\partial}{\partial u_x} + \varphi^t \frac{\partial}{\partial u_t} + \varphi^{xx} \frac{\partial}{\partial u_{xx}} + \varphi^{xt} \frac{\partial}{\partial u_{xt}} \quad (5)$$

The differential equation (3) we replace by the algebraic equation in space $X \times U^2$

$$F(x, t, u, u_x, u_t, u_{xx}) = 0 \quad (6)$$

Where $F(x, t, u, u_x, u_t, u_{xx}) = u_t - u_{xx} - u$.

From the equality $Y(F) = 0$, where $Y = pr^{(2)}X$, we get the following equation for the unknown functions

$$-\varphi + \varphi^t - \varphi^{xx} = 0 \quad (7)$$

For components of the vector field Y we use expressions found in (Olver P.J. 1993):

$$\varphi^t = \varphi_t - \xi_t u_x + (\varphi_u - \tau_t) u_t - \xi_u u_x u_t - \tau_u u_t^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi^{xx} &= \varphi_{xx} + (2\varphi_{xu} - \xi_{xx}) u_x - \tau_{xx} u_t + (\varphi_{uu} - 2\xi_{xu}) u_x^2 - 2\tau_{xu} u_x u_t - \xi_{uu} u_x^3 - \tau_{uu} u_x^2 u_t + \\ &+ (\varphi_u - 2\xi_x) u_{xx} - 2\tau_x u_{xt} - 3\xi_u u_x u_{xx} - \tau_u u_t u_{xx} - 2\tau_u u_x u_{xt} \end{aligned}$$

Substituting these expressions in (7) and taking into account equality

$$u_t = u_{xx} + u, \quad u_{xt} = u_{tx} = u_{xxx} + u_x \quad (8)$$

we obtain a polynomials in the right-hand side of equation (7) with respect to the variables u, u_x, u_{xx}, u_{xxx} .

Equating the coefficients of variuos monomials zero, we get the following equation for determining the group of symmetries of the heat equation.

Nº	monomial	defining equations	Nº	monomial	defining equations
1	1	$\varphi + \varphi_{xx} - \varphi_t = 0$	9	u_{xx}^2	$-\tau_u + \tau_u = 0$
2	u	$-\tau_{xx} - \varphi_u + \tau_t = 0$	10	uu_{xx}	$-2\tau_u = 0$
3	u^2	$\tau_u = 0$	11	$u_x u_{xxx}$	$-2\tau_u = 0$
4	u_x	$2\varphi_{xu} - \xi_{xx} - 2\tau_x + \xi_t = 0$	12	u_x^3	$-\xi_{uu} = 0$
5	u_x^2	$\varphi_{uu} - 2\xi_{xu} - 2\tau_u = 0$	13	uu_x^2	$-\tau_{uu} = 0$
6	u_{xx}	$-\tau_{xx} + \varphi_u - 2\xi_x - \varphi_u + \tau_t = 0$	14	$u_{xx} u_x^2$	$-\tau_{uu} = 0$
7	uu_x	$-2\tau_{xu} + \xi_u = 0$	15	u_{xxx}	$-2\tau_x = 0$
8	$u_x u_{xx}$	$-2\tau_{xu} - 3\xi_u + \xi_u = 0$			

From the defining equation (1) of the table we find that the function φ is a solution of equation (3). From equations (3) and (15) (and the equations (10) and (11)) we find that, $\tau_u = 0$, $\tau_x = 0$ that function τ depends on t , $\tau = \tau(t)$. From the equations (7) and (12) we get that. $\xi_{uu} = 0$, $\xi_u = 0$. From equation (5) we get that $\varphi_{uu} = 0$. From the equations (6) and (2) get that $\tau_t = 2\xi_x$, $\tau_t = \varphi_u$. Consequently, $2\xi_{xx} = (\tau_t)_x = 0$ i.e. ξ is a linear function of x .

From equation (4) we get that $2\varphi_{xu} = -\xi_t$. Given that $\tau_t = \varphi_u$ we have the equality $2(\tau_t)_x = -\xi_t = 0$, ξ is independent of t , i.e. $\xi = \xi(x)$.

Hence, taking into account equality $\tau_t = 2\xi_x$, we find $2\xi_{xt} = (\tau_t)_t = 0$ that τ is a linear function of t i.e. $\tau = c_1 t + b$. As $\tau_t = 2\xi_x$, we get that $\xi = \frac{c_1}{2}x + a$. Finally, taking into account $\tau_t = \varphi_u$ we see that $\varphi = c_1 u + \alpha(x, t)$. From the defining equation (1) of the table we find that $c_1 = 0$.

And so we found all the components of the vector field $X : \xi = a = \text{const}, \tau = b, \varphi = \alpha(x, t)$, where a, b - are constants, and $\alpha(x, t)$ - an arbitrary solution of the equation (3).

Thus we have

$$X = a \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + b \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \alpha(x, t) \frac{\partial}{\partial u}.$$

One of Lie algebra's infinitesimal generators of the symmetry group is a two-dimensional Lie algebra generated by the vector fields

$$X_1 = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \quad X_2 = \frac{\partial}{\partial t}$$

Second Algebra - infinite dimensional Lie algebra generated by the vector fields of the form

$$X_3 = \alpha(x, t) \frac{\partial}{\partial u}.$$

The second infinite Lie algebra gives not much information about the fact that if we have solution $u = f(x)$ of the equation (2), $u(x, t) + \alpha(x, t)s$ is also a solution of the equation (2).

Therefore, basic information provides the first algebra, since the Lie brackets of vector fields X_1 and X_2 vanishes. And so we have proved the following theorem.

Theorem. The Lie algebra infinitesimal generators of the group of symmetries of the equation (2) is a two-dimensional algebra, which gives rise to a Lie group, consisting of parallel translations in the space of the independent variables[2-5].

3.CONCLUSION

In conclusion, using proved above theorem, we find the solution of equation (3) traveling wave type. Recall that the solution partial differential equations are invariant under the group of translations in the space of independent variables, called traveling wave solutions of the form.

Consider an arbitrary element of the Lie algebra of infinitesimal generators of the group of symmetries of the equation (3)

$$Z = a \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + b \frac{\partial}{\partial t}.$$

The flow generated by this vector field consists from parallel translations

$$(x, t) \rightarrow (x + ab, t + bs, u).$$

Invariants of this group are the functions

$$y = bx - at, \quad v = u$$

Therefore, the solution of equation (3) has the form

$$u = v(y), \quad y = bx - at$$

Then $u_t = -av_y$, $u_x = bv_y$, $u_{xx} = b^2v_{yy}$, and we get a linear ordinary differential equation of the second order

$$b^2v_{yy} + av_y + v = 0 \quad (9)$$

Characteristic equation of (9) has the form

$$b^2\lambda^2 + a\lambda + 1 = 0.$$

Depending on the sign of the discriminant of the characteristic equation has either two real or two complex or one double real root of multiplicity.

Let λ_1, λ_2 the roots of the characteristic equation are real and distinct. Then the general solution of equation (9) has the form

$$v(y) = C_1 \exp(\lambda_1 y) + C_2 \exp(\lambda_2 y).$$

In this case, the general solution of equation (3) has the form

$$u(x, t) = C_1 \exp(\lambda_1(bx - at)) + C_2 \exp(\lambda_2(bx - at)).$$

If $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda$, then the general solution of equation (9) has the form

$$v(y) = C_1 \exp(\lambda y) + C_2 y \exp(\lambda y),$$

Respectively

$$u(x, t) = C_1 \exp(\lambda(bx - at)) + C_2 (bx - at) \exp(\lambda(bx - at)).$$

If $\lambda_{1,2} = \mu \pm \varphi i$, then the general solution of equation (9) has the form

$$v(y) = \exp(\mu y)[C_1 \cos \varphi y + C_2 \sin \varphi y],$$

respectively, the general solution of equation (3) has the form

$$u(x,t) = \exp(\varphi(bx - at))[C_1 \cos \varphi(bx - at) + C_2 \sin \varphi(bx - at))$$

Consider the case of a multiple root $a = 2, b = 1, \lambda = -1$. In this case the general solution of equation (9) has the form $v(y) = \exp(-y)[C_1 + C_2 y]$, and the solution of the equation (3) has the form $u(x,t) = \exp(2t - x)[C_1 + C_2(x - 2t)]$ [3-6].

References

- [1]. Aripov M.M. 1988, Methods of etalon equations for a solving of nonlinear boundary value problems. Tashkent,Fan, 137 pages(Russian).
- [2]. Bratus A.S.,Novojilov A.C., Platonov A.P.2011,Dynamical systems and models in biology.Draft, 436 pages (Russian).
- [3]. Volosevich P.P.,Lavanov E. I. 1997,Self-similar solutions of gas dynamics and heat transfer. Moscow,MFTI, 235 pages (Russian).
- [4]. Olver P.J. 1993, Applications of Lie group to differential equations, second edition, Springer-Verlag, New York.
- [5]. Narmanov O.A. Lie algebra of infinitesimal generators of the symmetry group of the heat equation // Journal of Applied Mathematics and Physics. 2018,6, C.373–381. DOI: 10.4236/jamp.2018.62035
- [6]. Wafo Soh C., Mahomed F.M. Reduction of order for systems of ordinary differential equations, Journal of Nonlinear Mathematical Physics, 2004, vol. 11, issue 1, pp. 13-20. DOI: 10.2991/jnmp.2004.11.1.3

ПРОСЛЕЖИВАЕМОСТЬ ИНТЕРНЕТ ВЕЩЕЙ

Мухамадиева Зарина Баходировна

ст. преподаватель Бух

арского инженерно-технологического института,

Республика Узбекистан, г. Бухара

muhamadievazarina718@gmail.com

АННОТАЦИЯ

Прослеживаемость, интернет вещей Блокчейн – это один из видов технологии распределенного реестра (ТРР), действующий как открытая и безопасная система регистрации транзакций сторон, не поддерживаемая никаким центральным органом. Вместо этого копия реестра хранится у каждого пользователя, использующего программное обеспечение блокчейна и подключенного к сети блокчейн, каждый такой пользователь называется узлом.

Ключевые слова: прослеживаемость, качество, блокчейн, безопасность, производственная цепь, ТРР.

ANNOTATION

Traceability, the Internet of Things Blockchain is one of the types of distributed ledger technology (TRR), acting as an open and secure system for registering transactions of the parties, not supported by any central authority. Instead, a copy of the registry is stored by each user using the blockchain software and connected to the blockchain network, each such user is called a node.

Keywords: traceability, quality, blockchain, security, production chain.

ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Эта технология открывает совершенно новые возможности по управлению информацией и обеспечению ее достоверности, которые необходимо осмыслить, чтобы впоследствии использовать их в продовольственной производственно-сбытовой цепи. Блокчейн - решения представляют собой технологию, способную реагировать на проблемы продовольственной производственно-сбытовой цепи, связанные с безопасностью и переносимостью данных, и гарантировать надежную прослеживаемость пищевых продуктов с помощью распределенной базы данных.

МЕТОДОЛОГИЯ

ТРР-решения на базе смарт-контрактов и интеллектуального анализа данных/ искусственного интеллекта (ИИ) могут ускорить процедуры торговли и улучшить системы контроля безопасности пищевых продуктов. Например, можно собирать и анализировать удаленные данные параметров безопасности пищевых продуктов и использовать их для определения приоритетов при проведении проверок продовольственной цепи с учетом оценки рисков. ТРР имеет свои ограничения, которые могут сделать эту технологию непригодной для некоторых видов использования. В настоящее время публичные блокчейны по-прежнему требуют больших энергозатрат на реализацию своих консенсусных алгоритмов, даже если для решения этой проблемы используются какие-то новые подходы. То же касается и затрат, связанных с использованием цифровых технологий для обеспечения детальной прослеживаемости:

- их также необходимо сбалансировать с учетом соответствующих преимуществ и недостатков. Есть и другие проблемы: например, защита данных, управление ими, конфиденциальность информации;
- без общей онтологической модели данных и единой модели управления, способной реагировать на потребности стандартизации обеспечению соблюдения установленных норм и правил.

РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ

Одним из инструментов достижения этой цели является электронная сертификация. Уже более двух десятилетий ряд стран занимается продвижением идеи электронной сертификации, однако применение этого инструмента пока ограничено. Во всем мире возможности для электронной сертификации экспорта имеют порядка 50 стран. Несколько меньше стран обладают потенциалом для эффективной таможенной очистки импорта с помощью электронной сертификации, в большинстве стран в дополнение к электронному фитосанитарному сертификату по-прежнему требуется предъявить этот же документ на бумажном носителе, и полностью на безбумажную систему фитосанитарной сертификации готовы перейти менее пяти стран. После ратификации Соглашения об упрощении процедур торговли стала набирать обороты деятельность в различных областях, связанных с СФС. Международная конвенция по карантину и защите растений (МККЗР) создала информационный узел для электронной фитосанитарной сертификации и в настоящее время завершает глобальный pilotный проект, финансируемый Фондом содействия и развитию стандартов и торговли. На сегодняшний день на этом ресурсе зарегистрирована 31 страна, и как минимум пять из них активно обмениваются электронными сертификатами. Всемирная организация по охране здоровья животных проводит консультации с заинтересованными сторонами в рамках подготовки руководства для государств-членов по вопросам электронной ветеринарной сертификации. На глобальном уровне успех продвижения системы электронной сертификации, которая будет содействовать повышению эффективности в торговле, определяется тремя основными факторами:

- рост числа развивающихся стран, где предпринимаются последовательные усилия по наращиванию потенциала в области создания необходимой нормативной базы и эффективного осуществления мероприятий по мониторингу и проверке, которые лежат в основе процессов сертификации;

•открытость блокчейна, преимущества этой технологии в полной мере использовать невозможно. Есть и другие системные ограничения, касающиеся использования блокчейна для целей прослеживаемости пищевых продуктов.

Для эффективности блокчейна необходимо участие всех сторон и звеньев, которое обеспечит комплексное использование этой технологии. Для надлежащего функционирования TPP в продовольственной производственносбытовой цепочке она, безусловно, должна сопровождаться решениями в области интернета вещей и ИИ.

ОБСУЖДЕНИЯ

С помощью практических и недорогих решений можно устраниć существующие в настоящее время барьеры в области цифровой грамотности, а распространению этой технологии мог бы способствовать доступ к простым и доступным пользовательским интерфейсам. Государственные учреждения играют определенную роль в стандартизации решений в этой области. Это нужно для того, чтобы иметь возможность реагировать на вызовы, связанные с внедрением TPP, и обеспечить инклюзивность, прозрачность и минимальные стандарты, способные гарантировать необходимый уровень безопасности и надлежащее использование данных.

ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ

Революция в области цифровых коммуникаций получил также всеобщее признание тот факт, что потребитель является одним из ключевых участников государственных систем обеспечения безопасности пищевых продуктов и что конструктивное взаимодействие между регулирующими органами и потребителями – не только благо, но и необходимость. Деятельность этих систем и связанные с ними технологии развиваются очень быстро и становятся все более сложными. Например, новые аналитические методы, с помощью которых можно выявлять малейшие следы загрязняющих веществ, что ранее было невозможно, сейчас доступны даже потребителю; появляются новые продукты и составы, места производства которых могут быть удалены от потребителя и существенно

разнесены между собой географически, а само производство осуществляется с использованием инновационных средств (например, 3D-печати) и новых ингредиентов.

ЛИТЕРАТУРА

1. М.Г. Шилина (2018) /Big data и цифровая датификация как техносоциальный феномен. к вопросу формирования научно-теоретической рамки исследования// *Философия науки и техники*. с.79-83.
2. Б.Т. Мухамадиев, З.Б.Мухамадиева (2022) Информационно-коммуникационные системы цепи производства качественных и безопасных продуктов агробизнеса. *Вестник ДонНУ. Серия Г Технические науки.* с.66-76.
3. Гербер Ю.Б. и др. (2022) Цифровой формат развития пищевой промышленности в современных экономических условиях *Экономика, предпринимательство и право– Том 12. – № 5. с. 1613-1624.* – doi: [10.18334/epp.12.5.114677](https://doi.org/10.18334/epp.12.5.114677).
4. З.Б.Мухамадиева (2018) Защита информации в информационных системах. *Молодой ученый.* с.34-36.
5. З.Б.Мухамадиева, Н.Б.Мухамадиева (2021) Здоровье населения: нормативы качества и безопасности пищевых продуктов. *Central Asian Journal of Medical And Natural Sciences.* с.222-226.
6. З.Б.Мухамадиева (2022) КОММУНИКАЦИЯ-ОТНОШЕНИЕ ПОТРЕБИТЕЛЯ К БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ ЦЕПИ АГРО-ПИЩЕВЫХ ПРОДУКТОВ. Качество жизни населения промышленных территорий в стратегии «Общество 5.0». с.236-239.
7. З.Б.Мухамадиева (2023) Оценка рисков безопасности пищевых продуктов с помощью искусственного интеллекта. *GOLDEN BRAIN.* С.63-67.
8. З.Б.Мухамадиева (2023) “BIG DATA” И БЕЗОПАСНОСТЬ ПИЩЕВЫХ ПРОДУКТОВ. *GOLDEN BRAIN.* С.219-223.
9. З.Б.Мухамадиева (2018) Технология mesh-сети. *Молодой ученый.* с.5-6.

ИЗМЕНЕНИЯ МЕТАБОЛИЗМА КОСТНОЙ ТКАНИ ПОСЛЕ БАРИАТРИЧЕСКИХ ОПЕРАЦИЙ

Нигора Хуснуллаевна Юлдашева

Ташкентская медицинская академия

nigoray@inbox.ru

Барно Хабибуллаевна Шагазатова

Ташкентская медицинская академия

b.shagazatova@gmail.com

АННОТАЦИЯ

Бариатрическая хирургия является эффективным методом лечения морбидного ожирения. Она существенно сокращает частоту развития сопутствующих ожирению заболеваний и смертность больных. В последние годы стали обращать на себя внимание работы, свидетельствующие о развитии гиперпаратиреоза у больных после бариатрических операций. В этой связи представлялось актуальным исследование литературных данных в плане развития гиперпаратиреоза у пациентов в послеоперационный период, а также проанализировать изменения костного метаболизма посредством изучения уровней кальция, витамина Д, фосфатов и паратгормона.

Ключевые слова: бариатрическая хирургия, ожирение, гиперпаратиреоз, кальций, витамин Д.

ABSTRACT

Bariatric surgery is an effective method of treating morbid obesity. It significantly reduces the incidence of obesity-related diseases and mortality of patients. In recent years, studies have begun to attract attention, indicating the development of

hyperparathyroidism in patients after bariatric surgery. In this regard, it seemed relevant to study the literature data in terms of the development of hyperparathyroidism in patients in the postoperative period, as well as to analyze changes in bone metabolism and changes in the levels of calcium, vitamin D, phosphates and parathyroid hormone.

Keywords: bariatric surgery, obesity, hyperparathyroidism, calcium, vitamin D.

ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Ожирение является серьезной медико-социальной проблемой современного общества. Согласно данным ВОЗ, International Task Force (2009) в мире около 2,1 млрд человек имели избыточную массу тела или ожирение. Диеты и физические упражнения зачастую оказывают лишь временный эффект, поэтому бariatрические операции (БО) признаны самым эффективным методом борьбы с лишним весом [1]. Для лечения больных с ожирением, индекс массы тела которых превышает $35 - 40 \text{ кг}/\text{м}^2$, и не контролируется медикаментозными, диетическими и психологическими способами коррекции, применяют бariatрические операции [2]. Как известно, существуют различные типы хирургических операций, выполняемых на органах пищеварения с целью снижения массы тела, такие как рестриктивные (гастрореграничительные), направленные на снижение объема поступающей пищи, мальабсорбтивные (шунтирующие), уменьшающие всасывание нутриентов за счет укорочения кишечной трубки, участвующей в пищеварении, и комбинированные. Следует отметить, что после БО достигается долгосрочный и стойкий эффект в снижении веса, нормализации и улучшении показателей углеводного и липидного обменов. Однако, несмотря на многие положительные эффекты на гликемический контроль и липидный метаболизм, БО могут привести к дефициту витаминов и микроэлементов [3,4]. При этом ожирение само по себе связано с расстройством некоторых минералов, микроэлементов и гормонов, в частности витамина Д и паратгормона (ПТГ). Потеря массы тела была признана фактором риска потери

костной массы и увеличения переломов. Вместе с тем, изменение уровня гормонов жировой ткани и кишечника, а также дефицит витамина Д, недостаточное потребление и мальабсорбция кальция также оказывают отрицательное действие на костный метаболизм [5,6].

ВЛИЯНИЕ БАРИАТРИЧЕСКИХ ОПЕРАЦИЙ НА ПОКАЗАТЕЛИ КОСТНОГО ОБМЕНА

Нарушение обмена кальция выявляются при всех видах БО, однако шунтирующие операции – гастрошунтирование (ГШ) и билопанкреатическое шунтирование (БПШ) в различных модификациях, ведут к наиболее выраженному развитию дефициту витаминов и микроэлементов – в первую очередь к гипокальцемии, недостаточности витамина Д и вторичного гиперпаратиреоза (ВГПТ), что приводит к снижению минеральной плотности костной ткани [8]. Согласно литературным данным, ВГПТ встречается у 15-69% больных перенесших БО, и частота его увеличивается с течением времени [9]. Снижение всасывания кальция в кишечнике после шунтирующих операций приводит к гипокальцемии, что в свою очередь увеличивает секрецию ПТГ. ПТГ усиливает секрецию почечную реабсорбцию кальция (снижая экскрецию кальция с мочой) и стимулировал преобразование 25(OH)D в 1,25(OH)₂D. ПТГ также увеличивает резорбцию костной ткани в целях поддержания нормального уровня кальция в крови, а также прямое влияние 1,25(OH)₂D на скелет способствовало снижению костной массы.

Наиболее часто выполняемая рукавная гастрэктомия – это вертикальная резекция желудка по большой кривизне с уменьшением его размеров на 75%, при этом пилорический клапан в нижней части желудка сохраняется, поэтому функция желудка и пищеварение остаются неизменными [10]. С одной стороны, интактный кишечник после рукавной гастрэктомии способствует нормальному всасыванию кальция, с другой стороны, недостаточность витамина Д из-за ожирения или ограниченного питания могут негативно повлиять на 1,25(OH)₂D-опосредованный транспорт кальция. Кроме того рукавная гастрэктомия снижает

кислотность желудка, которая может ухудшаться на фоне послеоперационного приема ингибиторов протонной помпы [11,12].

В исследованиях пациентов с ожирением перед БО выявляется низкий уровень витамина Д ниже 30нг/мл часто ниже 20нг/мл [13]. Распространенность дефицита витамина Д остается высокой после шунтирующих операций, хотя показатели недостаточности значительно меняются вследствие изменчивости послеоперационного приема витаминных добавок. Американское общество метаболической и бariatрической хирургии (ASMBS) и Международная федерация хирургии ожирения и метаболических нарушений (IFSO) рекомендуют восполнять низкий уровень 25(OH)D до операции е регулярно принимать витамин Д после операции под контролем и возможной при необходимости коррекцией уровня витамина Д [14]. Изменения уровня витамина Д и, следовательно, всасывания кальция стимулируют выработку ПТГ и вторичный гиперпаратиреоз (ВГПТ), а повышенный уровень ПТГ влияет на мобилизацию кальция в скелете, направленную на поддержание состояния нормокальциемии. Тем не менее, на повышенную частоту ВГПТ могут влиять другие показатели такие как уровень сахара в крови натощак, HbA_{1c} и холестерин. Вместе с тем, уровень ПТГ в послеоперационный период был высоким в течение длительного периода наблюдения [15]. Эти результаты могут быть объяснены различиями в протоколах приема пищевых добавок и тем, вводились ли дополнительные добавки кальция и витамина Д во время последующего наблюдения. Действующие рекомендации Американского общества метаболической и бariatрической хирургии рекомендуют регулярный прием питательных микроэлементов в послеоперационном периоде [16]. Однако оптимальная продолжительность приема витаминно-минеральной добавки четко не определена, и эксперты обычно рекомендуют постоянное наблюдение за питанием всех бariatрических пациентов.

ВЫВОДЫ

Всемирная эпидемия ожирения привела к более широкому использованию процедур бariatрической хирургии. Несмотря на то, что БО оказывают благотворное влияние на многие кардиометаболические показатели, необходимо изучить возможные нежелательные последствия на костный метаболизм и структуру скелета. Шунтирующие операции оказывают негативное влияние на гомеостаз костей, которое сохраняется, по крайней мере, в течение нескольких лет. Отдаленные осложнения в виде остеопороза и высокий риск переломов требуют дальнейшего исследования с использованием различных методов визуализации минеральной плотности костной ткани. Клинические рекомендации по профилактике остеопороза и риска переломов включают агрессивный прием добавок кальция и витамина Д с регулярным мониторингом плотности костной ткани.

СПИСОК ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ

1. Buchwald H, Oien DM. Metabolic/bariatric surgery worldwide 2011. *Obes Surg*. 2013;23(4):427–36.
2. World Health Organization. 9 June 2021 <https://www.who.int/en/newsroom/factsheets/detail/obesity-and-overweight>
3. Hage MP, El-Hajj Fuleihan G. Bone and mineral metabolism in patients undergoing Roux-en-Y gastric bypass. *Osteoporos Int*. 2014; 25:423–439. [PubMed: 24008401]
4. Schafer Page 13 J Steroid Biochem Mol Biol. Author manuscript; available in PMC 2018 October 01.
- Brzozowska MM, Sainsbury A, Eisman JA, Baldock PA, Center JR. Bariatric surgery, bone loss, obesity and possible mechanisms. *Obes Rev*. 2013; 14:52–67. [PubMed: 23094966]
5. Folli F, Sabowitz BN, Schwesinger W, Fanti P, Guardado-Mendoza R, Muscogiuri G. Bariatric surgery and bone disease: From clinical perspective to molecular insights. *Int J Obes (Lond)*. 2012; 36:1373–1379. [PubMed: 22828943]

6. Scibora LM. Skeletal effects of bariatric surgery: Examining bone loss, potential mechanisms and clinical relevance. *Diabetes Obes Metab.* 2014; 16:1204–1213. [PubMed: 25132010]
7. Skroubis G. et al., 2002; Gasteyer C. et al 2008; Heber D,etal.,2010
8. Carlin A. et al., 2006; Johnson J. et al., 2006; Youssef Y. et al, 2006; Balsa J. et al.,2008; Heber D. et al. 2010
9. Lupoli R, Lembo E, Saldalamacchia G, et al. Bariatric surgery and long-term nutritional issues. *World J Diabetes.* 2017;8(11):464.doi: <https://doi.org/10.4239/wjd.v8.i11.464>
10. Cifuentes M, Riedt CS, Brolin RE, Field MP, Sherrell RM, Shapses SA. Weight loss and calcium intake influence calcium absorption in overweight postmenopausal women. *Am J Clin Nutr.* 2004; 80:123–130. [PubMed: 15213038]
11. Shapses SA, Sukumar D, Schneider SH, Schlussel Y, Sherrell RM, Field MP, Ambia-Sobhan H. Vitamin D supplementation and calcium absorption during caloric restriction: A randomized double-blind trial. *Am J Clin Nutr.* 2013; 97:637–645. [PubMed: 23364004]
12. Chakhtoura MT, Nakhoul NN, Shawwa K, Mantzoros C, El Hajj Fuleihan GA. Hypovitaminosis D in bariatric surgery: A systematic review of observational studies. *Metabolism.* 2016; 65:574–585. [PubMed: 26805016]
13. Heber D, Greenway FL, Kaplan LM, Livingston E, Salvador J, Still C. Endocrine and nutritional management of the post-bariatric surgery patient: An Endocrine Society clinical practice guideline. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab.* 2010; 95:4823–4843. [PubMed: 21051578]
14. Yu EW, Bouxsein M, Roy AE, et al. Bone loss after bariatric surgery discordant results between DXA and QCT bone density. *J Bone Miner Res.* 2014;29(3):542–50.
15. Dixon JB, Strauss BJG, Laurie C, O'Brien PE. Changes in body composition with weight loss: obese subjects randomized to surgical and medical programs. *Obesity.* 2007;15(5):1187–98.

SUG'D JANUBIY CHEGARASINING SAVDO-IQTISODIY, IJTIMOIY-MADANIY HAYOTDA TUTGAN O'RNI VA AHAMIYATI

Tursunov Orzimurod Yunus o'g'li

Samarqand Arxeologiya instituti kichik ilmiy xodimi.

ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqolada Sug'd va uning chegaralari hamda ushbu chegaralarda joylashgan shahar va qishloqlar hamda ularni bir biri bilan bog'lovchisavdo karvon yo'llari haqida ma'lumot keltirib o'tilgan

Kalit so'zlar: Sug'd, Janubiy Sug'd , Temir darvoza, Syuan Szyan, Baqtriya,

Bizga ma'lumki Sug'd Markaziy Osiyoning yuragi deb atalgan. Ushbu hudud Zarafshon va Qashqadaryo vodiysida joylashgan hamda uch qismga bo'lingan. Markaziy Sug'd hozirgi Samarqand viloyati va Zarafshon hududining yuqori oqimidagi hududlarni o'z ichiga o'lgan. Buxoro Sug'di esa hozirgi Buxoro va Navoi viloyatlarini o'zichiga olib Zarafshonning G'arbiy oqimi bo'ylab joylashgan. Ushbu hudud esa G'arbiy Sug'd deb nomlangan. Janubiy Sug'd esa hozirgi Qashqadaryo viloyati hududlarini egallagan.

Janubiy Sug'd Shimol tomondan Zarafshon tizmalari bilan, sharq tomondan esa Hisor tog' tizmalari bilan chegaralangan. Sug'dning janubiy chegarasi bepoyon dashtliklar va dalalarga tutashib ketgan. Shuni ham aytish joizki Markaziy Sug'd ham Zarafshon, Turkiston, va Nurota tog' tizmalari bilan chegaralangan. Shu sababli Sug'dning markaziy shaharlarini bog'lovchi yo'llar ma'lum bir daralar va tog'lar orqali o'tgan.

Ushbu daralar Turk tilida “Temir qapig”, arab tilida “bob al-hadid”, bizning tilimizda esa “Temir darvoza” deb atalib kelingan. Hozirgi Qashqadaryo va Surxondaryo viloyatlari chegarasidagi Buzgala dasasida joylashgan Temir darvoza alohida ahamiyatga ega. Ushbu Temir darvoza orqali qadimda Sug’d va Baqtriya chegaralari bir biridan ajralib turgan. Shu yo‘l orqali qadimda savdo iqtisodiy ijtimoiy madaniy aloqalar o‘rnatilgan. Bu chegara orqali Sug‘dga sayyoohlar olimu fuzalolar podshohlar elchilar savdogarlar hunarmandlar va shunga o‘xhash bir qancha kishilar o‘tganlar

Ushbu Temir darvozadan 630-yilda o‘tgan Xitoy sayyohi Syuan Szyanning malumotlari juda muhimdir. “Keshdan 200 li janubi-g‘arbda biz tog‘li hududga kirdik Bu yerda tog‘ yo‘llari juda tik va chuqurliklardan iborat. Daradan o‘tish yo‘li esa og‘ir va xavfli. Toglar oralab yana janubi-sharqqa qarab yana 300li yurdik va Temir darvozaga yetdik. Chap va o‘ng tomonlar ulkan qoyalar bilan qoplangan. Har ikki tomondan qad rostlagan qoyalar temir yani zanglagan rangda. Temir qoplanga ikki tabaqali ulkan darvoza o‘rnatilgan deya tarif berib o‘tadi Ushbu darvoza va tog‘qoyalari rangidan kelib chiqib ushbu joy Temir darvoza deb ham atalgan bo‘lishi mumkin.[1]

Yuqoridagi ma’lumotlar va manbalarning tahlillari shuni ko‘rsatadiki topilgan arxeologik manbalar Sug‘diyona va Baqtrianing binokorligi, moddiy madaniyatining bir-biriga ancha o‘xhash va yaqin ekanligidan dalolat beradi. So‘nggi ahamoniylar davrida Baqtriya va Sug‘d bir ma’muriy o‘lka - satraplik tarkibida birlashgan. Ahamoniylat yozuvlari Sug‘diyonadan Persepol saroyiga lojuvard olib borilganligidan xabar beradi, ammo lojuvard konlari faqat Baqtrianing Badaxshon tog‘larida mavjudligi ma’lum.[2] Sug‘diyona hududiga odamlar qadimgi tosh asridayoq kirib kelib, undan keyingi davrlarda tog‘, daryo vohalari bo‘ylab keng tarqala boshlashgan.

Shu o'rinda savdo yo'llari ham muhim bo'lib Samarqand va Buxorodan keluvchi yo'llar quyi Qashqadaryoning yirik shahri Naxshabda tutashgan. Bu davrga mansub Xitoy manbalarida (Bey shi, Suy shu, ushbu ikkala yilnomada keltirilgan ma'lumotlar Tan shu yilnomasida takrorlanadi) Nashebolo deb keltirilgan bu shahardan Amudaryoning o'rta oqimidagi kechuvlarga (Kalif, Kerki, Burdaliq) yoki Subah, G'uzor, Temir Darvoz orqali Termizga borilgan (Ilk o'rta asrlarga kelib, Yerqo'rg'on o'mnidagi ko'hna shahar xarobaga aylangach, voha markazi Qala'i Zahoki Moron yodgorligi o'mnida bo'lgan Naxshab shahriga ko'chgan). [3]

Samarqanddan janubga ketuvchi asosiy yo'llarning bir yo'nalishi hozirgi Ko'kdala dashtlari va Qo'ng'irtog'ning shimoliy yonbag'irlari orqali o'tgan.[4] Bu hududda ilk o'rta asrlarda o'troq makonlar kam uchrab, asosan ko'chmanchi chorvador qabilalarning qishlik qarorgohlari, quduqlar mavjud bo'lib, ular Samarqand – Naxshab yo'lining muhim bekatlari sifatida ham katta ahamiyatga ega bo'lgan. Samarqandni janubdagagi xalqaro savdo markazlari bilan bog'lovchi yo'l ham qadimdan Qashqadaryo vohasi orqali o'tgan. Ularning eng muhimi va faol foydalilanilgani Samarqand – Nasaf yo'nalishi bo'lgan. Samarqanddan Jom dashti orqali Nasafga kelgan yo'l bu yerda bir necha tarmoqqa bo'lingan. Bir yo'nalishi Buxorodan kelgan yo'lga qo'shilib Subah, Kindik qishlog'i, Temir Darvoza orqali Termizga olib brogan.[5] Kindik qishlog'i Nasafdan va Keshdan 3 kunlik yo'l masofasida bo'lib, bu yerda Samarqanddan Kesh orqali keluvchi savdo yo'li Nasaf – Termiz savdo yo'liga qo'shilgan. Samarqanddan Nasaf orqali Amudaryodagi kechuvlarga (Kalif, Kerki, Amul) ham borilgan.[6]

Sug'd va Baqtriya savdo ijtimoiy iqtisodiy va madaniy aloqalarining rivojlanishida ha yuqorida aytib o'tilgan shaharlar muhim o'rin egallagan. Hozirgi kunda olib borilayotgan areologik va etnografik ma'lumotlar ham shuni ko'rsatadiki Sug'dning madaniy hayotida Baqtriya tasiri sezilarli darajada tasir o'tkazganligini ko'rishimiz mumkin.

Xulosa o'mnida shuni aytish kerakki, So'g'diyona va Baqtriya qadimdan eng rivojlangan davlartalardan biri bo'lgan. Ayniqsa, yuqorida sanab o'tilgan

hunarmandchilik, kulolchilik, qurilish sohalarida ham o‘z davrining eng yetakchi davlatlaridan sanalgan. Bundan tashqari, hozirgi davrda ham bu ikki buyuk davlatlarni o‘rganish nihoyasiga yetganicha yo‘q. Bu o‘rganishlar natijasida ham hozirgacha topilmagan ma’lumotlar ilmfan sohasiga yana bir yangilik bo‘ladi v bu bilan vatanimiz tarixini yanada chuqurroq o‘rganishimiz uchun imkon yaratiladi

FOYDALANILGAN ADABIYOTLAR

1. Массон М.Е. Столичные города в низовьях Кашкадарыи с древнейших времен до наших дней. – Ташкент: Фан, 1973. – С. 24; Бичурин Н.Я. (Иакинф). Собрание сведений о народах ... Ч. II.
2. Mavlonov O‘. Markaziy Osiyoning qadimgi yo‘llari. – Toshkent: Akademiya, 2008.
3. Бартольд В.В. Туркистан в эпоху монгольского нашествия... – С. 191; Лунина С.Б. Культурные и торговые связи средневековых городов и поселений долины Кашкадарыи с сопредельными территориями // Культурные связи народов Средней Азии и Кавказа. Древность и средневековье. – М., 1990.
4. Лунина С.Б. Города Южного Согда .
5. Камолиддин Ш.С. К вопросу об этнической ситуации // История Узбекистана в археологических и письменных источниках. – Ташкент: Фан, 2005.
6. Бартольд В.В. Туркистан в эпоху монгольского нашествия.

ГИПЕРТОНИЯ КАСАЛЛИГИНИ ДАВОЛАШДА ИШЛАТИЛАДИГАН АЙРИМ СИНТЕТИК ДОРИЛАР ВА ТАБИЙ ВОСИТАЛАРНИНГ АҲАМИЯТИ

Абдуллажонова Моҳларойим Учқун қизи

Андижон давлат университети табиий фанлар факултети

4-босқич талабаси

abdullajonovamoxlaroyim2@gmail.com

Аннотация: Ушбу мақолада гипертония касаллигини даволашда ишлатиладиган айрим синтетик моддалар ва табиий воситаларнинг аҳамияти ҳақида маълумотлар келтирилган.

Калит сўзлар: халқ табобати, гипертония, артериал босим, озиқ-овқат қўшилмалари, қон томирлар.

ЗНАЧЕНИЕ НЕКОТОРЫХ СИНТЕТИЧЕСКИХ И НАТУРАЛЬНЫХ ПРЕПАРАТОВ ОТ ГИПЕРТОНИИ

Аннотация: в этой статье представлена информация о важности некоторых синтетических веществ и натуральных средств, используемых при лечении гипертонии.

Ключевые слова: народная медицина, гипертония, артериальное давление, пищевые добавки, кровеносный сосуд.

THE IMPORTANCE OF SOME SYNTHETIC AND NATURAL DRUGS FOR HYPERTENSION

Annotation: This article provides information on the importance of some synthetic substances and natural remedies used in the treatment of hypertension.

Key words: folk medicine, hypertension, arterial pressure, food additives, blood vessels.

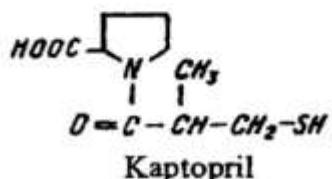
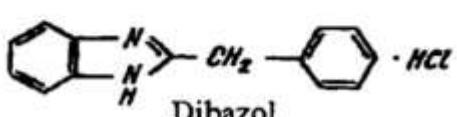
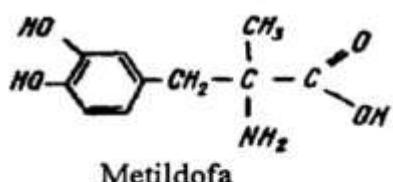
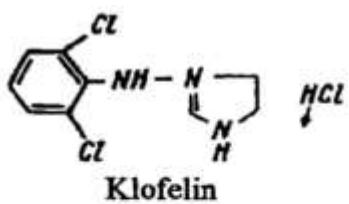
КИРИШ. Ҳозирги кунда аҳоли орасида юрак қон томир касалликлари хусусан гипертония кенг тарқалган касалликлардан ҳисобланади. Гипертония-юрак-қон томирлар системаси патологияси, артериал босимнинг барқарор ва авж олиб меъёридан ортиши, кейинчалик эса органморфологик ўзгаришлар билан кечадиган мураккаб бирламчи ҳолат.

АДАБИЁТЛАР ТАҲЛИЛИ ВА МЕТОДОЛОГИЯ. Артериал босим нормал ҳолатда қуидагича бўлади:

- 20 ёшгача: эркаклар-123/76, аёллар-116/72;
- 30 ёшгача: эркаклар-126/79, аёллар-120/75;
- 30-40 ёшгача: эркаклар-129/81, аёллар-120/75;
- 40-50 ёшгача: эркаклар-135/83, аёллар-144/85;
- 50-60 ёшгача: эркаклар-142/86, аёллар-159/85.

Гипертония касаллигини келиб чиқишига асабийлик, тушкунлик, стресс, алкогол маҳсулотлари истеъмол қилиш, ортиқча семизлик сабаб бўлади. Гипертония билан ҳасталанган bemorлар бош оғриши, бош айланиши, қулоқлардаги шовқин, кўз нурининг пасайиши каби асосий аломатлардан шикоят қиласидилар.

МУХОКАМА. Қуида тиббиётда гипертония касаллигини даволашда фойдаланилаётган айрим синтетик моддалар келтирилган:



Таркибида ушбу моддалар сақлаган ва шунга ўхшаш бир қанча суний йўл билан олинган синтетик дори препаратларининг қон босимини тушириш билан бирга биз билган ва билмаган заарли таъсирлари талайгина. Мисол учун таркибида метилдофа тутган препаратлар нерв системасига таъсир этиб, тинчлантиради, ухлатади, қон босимини туширади лекин, жигар ҳамда иммунологик ҳолатнинг ўзгариши, кўнгил айниши, қусиш, оғиз қуриши, уйқучанлик каби салбий таъсирлари ҳам кузатилиши мумкин. Клофелин эса, қон босимини тушириш билан бирга организмда натрий ва суюқликни ушлаб қолади, клофелин қабул қилиш бирданига тўхтатилса қон босими тўсатдан кўтарилиб кетади ва ўлим ҳолатига олиб келиши мумкин. Таркибида дибазол сақловчи синтетик дори воситалар қон томирнинг силлиқ мушакларига таъсир кўрсатади, уларни бўшаштиради, томирларни кенгайтириб қон босимини туширади. Бу каби таъсир этувчи дориларга таркибида папаверин, магний сулфат, эуфиллин сақловчи синтетик препаратларни ҳам киритиш мумкин. Бундай препаратлар Ёши катта bemорларда юракдан чиқадиган қоннинг ҳажмини камайтириб, юрак фаолиятини сустлаштириб юборади.

Юртимизда инсонлар касалликларни олдини олиш ва даволашда халқ табобати усулларидан бир неча минг йиллардан буён фойдаланиб келишмоқда. Табиат неъматлари ҳисобланмиш шифобахш гиёҳлар ва ҳайвонлардан тайёрланган табиий воситалардан оқилона фойдаланиш зарур.

НАТИЖАЛАР. Қуйида халқ табобати ёрдамида гипертония касаллигини олдини олиш ва даволашнинг бир қанча усуллари келтирилган:

1. Қизил лавлаги- калий ва магний элементларига бой бўлиб гипертония касаллигини бартараф этиш ва профилактикасида ижобий натижа беради. Бунинг учун: кунига 3-4 маҳал 1 ош қошиқдан қизил лавлаги шарбати ичилади.

2. Кийик ўти-таркибида бир қанча биологик фаол моддалар бўлиб, унинг дамламаси тинчлантирувчи, оғриқ қолдирувчи, қон босимини туширувчи табиий восита сифатида халқ табобатида кенг қўлланилади. Дамлама тайёрлаш учун: 1 ош қошиқ қуритиб майдаланган кийик ўти устидан ярим литрча қайноқ сув

қүйіб 5 дақиқа дамланади. Кийик үтидан тайёрланған дамламадан кун ора әрталаб ва кечки пайт ярим стакандан истеъмол қилинса қон босимини мейёрига келтиради.

3.Хурмо-таркибида калийнинг юқори микдори туфайли юрак-қон томир касалликларида хусусан гипертонияда яхши натижа күрсатади, юрак фаолиятини яхшилайды, пулсни нормаллаштиради. Бунинг учун ҳар куни 2-3 стакан хурмо шарбатини ичиш ёки үзидан истеъмол қилиш керак.

4.Ялпиз-таркибида ментол сақловчи, үзига хос үткір ҳидга эга ўсимлик. Ментолнинг халқаро номенклатура бўйича номи-(1P,2C,5P)-2-изопропил-5-метил-сиклогексан. Ялпиз ўсимлиги марказий нерв системасини тинчлантиради, қон томирларини кенгайтиради, қон босимини туширади. Ялпиз ўсимлигидан фойдаланиб гипертония касаллигини даволаш учун: ялпиз баргидан 200гр олиб, 2л сувда паст оловда 10 дақиқа қайнатилади. Кунига 3 маҳал 30гр дан оч ҳолда 10 кун давомида ичилади.

5.Зардоб-сузма тайёрлашда ажралиб чиққан сел яъни сарик сув. Зардоб таркибида калий, магний, калсий, темир тузлари, ёд, кобалт, мис микроэлементлари мавжуд. Зардобдан тайёрланған ичимлик қон босимини пасайтиради, иштахани очади, чанқоқни қондиради. Зардоб қайнатилиб, сўнг совитилиб кунига 2-3 стакандан ичилади. Гипертония касаллигига сут ичмаслик керак, у иссиқлик бўлгани учун bemorрга тавсия этилмайди.

6.Қизил узум барги-таркибида flavonoидлар билан бирга полифеноллар, витаминалар мавжуд. Қизил узум барги қон-томир деворларини мустахкамлайды, ҳолатини яхшилайды, қон босимини туширади. Бунинг учун: 40-50гр қуритиб майдаланған ток барги устидан 500мл қайноқ сув қуйиб 10-15 дақиқа қайнатилади, сузиб олиб овқатдан 20 дақиқа олдин 100мл дан кунига 3-4 маҳал илиқ ҳолда ичилади. Қизил узум барги нафақат гипертонияда балки қандли диабет, варикоз касалликларида ҳам самара беради.

ХУЛОСА. Ҳар қандай касалликни олдини олиш ва даволашда аввало соғлом турмуш тарзига риоя қилиш, шунингдек, режим билан овқатланиш,

жисмоний машқлар бажариш, заарли одатлардан йироқ бўлиш, синтетик дори препаратлардан камроқ фойдаланиш керак. Синтетик дори воситаларнинг организмга салбий таъсирларини билган ҳолда гипертония касаллигини даволаш ва олдини олишда халқ табобати усууларидан фойдаланишни ҳамда табиий биологик фаол озиқ-овқат қўшилмаларидан тартибли равишда истеъмол қилишни самаралироқ деб ҳисоблайман.

АДАБИЁТЛАР РЎЙХАТИ:

- 1.И.Р.Асқаров. “Табобат қомуси”. Тошкент.”Мумтоз сўз”,-2019
- 2.И.Р.Асқаров. “Сирли табобат”. Тошкент. “Фан ва технологиялар нашриёт –матбаа уйи”,-2021. 1276
- 3.С.С.Азизова. “Фармакология”. Тошкент. “Янги аср авлоди”,-2006. 2506

Интернет сайтлари:

1. www.avitsenna.uz
2. www.daryo.uz

THE SYMBIOSIS OF AI AND COMPUTER VISION

S.I.Khonturaev

Senior lecturer of Fergana branch of TUIT

M.X.Fazliddinov

Assistant teacher of Fergana branch of TUIT

Annotation: This three-page article delves into the profound impact of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Computer Vision in the medical field. It explores the applications, advantages, and challenges of integrating AI and computer vision technologies in healthcare. Drawing from real-world use cases and emerging trends, this article showcases how this powerful synergy is reshaping the landscape of medicine.

Keywords: AI, Computer Vision, Healthcare, Medical Imaging, Diagnosis, Treatment, Patient Care, Telemedicine, Data Analysis.

AI and Computer Vision are proving to be transformative forces in healthcare, significantly impacting various aspects of the medical field.

The integration of AI and computer vision into medical imaging has revolutionized the field. These technologies are aiding in the early detection and diagnosis of diseases. AI-powered systems assist radiologists and physicians in interpreting X-rays, MRIs, and CT scans with higher precision and speed, ultimately leading to better patient outcomes. Moreover, AI facilitates risk prediction and the tailoring of treatment plans to individual patients based on their unique data.

In patient care, computer vision is instrumental in monitoring and ensuring the well-being of patients. The technology supports a range of applications, including fall detection and medication adherence, especially in elderly care facilities. Telemedicine,

powered by AI and computer vision, enables remote patient monitoring and consultations, breaking down geographical barriers to healthcare access.

While the prospects of AI and computer vision in medicine are exciting, there are challenges to overcome for their effective integration.

Data privacy and security concerns are paramount, given the sensitive nature of patient information. Regulatory compliance and safeguarding patient data are central to the successful integration of these technologies. Healthcare professionals may also face a learning curve in adopting and fully utilizing AI and computer vision tools.

The future of medicine holds the promise of continual advancements in AI and computer vision. Emerging solutions include more sophisticated diagnostic tools, real-time disease tracking, and telemedicine platforms that offer enhanced patient care and data analytics. AI and computer vision are on the cusp of further redefining healthcare practices.

In conclusion, the integration of AI and computer vision in medicine is not just a technological shift but a profound transformation. It promises enhanced accuracy, patient care, and data analysis. While challenges exist, they are manageable, and the potential benefits are substantial. The continued evolution of these technologies is set to redefine the healthcare landscape, ushering in an era of improved diagnostics, personalized patient care, and more accessible healthcare options. This transformation reflects the remarkable synergy of AI and computer vision in the medical domain.

References:

1. Сотоволдиева, Д. Б., & Хусанова, М. К. (2020). Сравнение фильтров с конечной импульсной характеристикой и бесконечной импульсной характеристикой в программе Matlab. In цифровой регион: опыт, компетенции, проекты (pp. 840-845).
2. Z.Qadamova& A.Sotvoldiyev (2023). Ta\'lim jarayoniga innovatsion ta\'lim texnologiyalarini qo\'llashdagi muammolar va ularni rivojlantirish omillari. golden brain, 1 (27), 201–205.

3. Nabijonov, R. (2020). 9x9x9 ko‘rinishda joylashtirilgan LED lampalarda svetomuzika dasturini loyixalash.
4. Nabijonov, R. (2019). NETWORK DATA MANAGEMENT OF COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS.
5. Kodirov, E., & Xonto‘rayev, S. (2023). Ommaviy xizmat ko‘rsatish tizimlarini modellashtirishni suv sovutgich qurilmalaridan foydalanish misolida tahlil qilish.
6. Kodirov, E., & Xonto‘rayev, S. (2023). Sun’iy neyron tarmoqlariva ularning qo‘llanilishi.
7. Хусanova, М. К., & Сотволдиева, Д. Б. (2020). Использование децимации и интерполяции при обработке сигналов в программе Matlab. In цифровой регион: опыт, компетенции, проекты (pp. 970-975).
8. Xonto‘rayev , S. (2023). SAVING ENVIRONMENT USING INTERNET OF THINGS: CHALLENGES AND THE POSSIBILITIES. Engineering Problems and Innovations. извлечено от <https://fer-teach.uz/index.php/epai/article/view/950>
9. Nabijonov, R. (2022). THEORIES OF FUZZY SETS AND THEIR APPLICATION IN FACE RECOGNITION.
10. magistri Qodirova, Q. Z. T. F. Zulfiyaxon Farg‘ona shahar 40-IDUM informatika fani o‘qituvchisi PYTHONDA ARIFMETIK AMALLAR BAJARISHNING DOLZARB MUAMMOLARI VA ULARNING YECHIMLARI. In Международная научно-техническая конференция «Практическое применение технических и цифровых технологий и их инновационных решений», Т.
11. Ходжиматов, Ж. М., Хамидов, Э. Х., & Собиров, М. М. (2022). ОСНОВНЫЕ СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ЯЗЫКИ ПРОГРАММИРОВАНИЯ. Journal of new century innovations, 11(1), 136-143.
12. Ahmadxon Avazxon O‘G‘Li Qodirov (2021). Neyron tarmoqlarini o‘rganishda “TENSORFLOW” imkoniyatlaridan foydalanish. Scientific progress, 2 (8), 287-292.
13. Qodirov, A. (2023). Ta’limda Python dasturlash tilidan foydalanish. Engineering Problems and Innovations. извлечено от <https://fer-teach.uz/index.php/epai/article/view/162>

14. Nabijonov , R., & Ibrohimova , N. (2023). Flutter frameworkidan foydalnishning afzalliklari va kamchiliklari. Engineering Problems and Innovations. извлечено от <https://fer-teach.uz/index.php/epai/article/view/883>
15. Nabijonov , R., Ibrohimova , N., Azamov , S., & Ergasheva , A. (2023). Bulutli texnologiyalar tizimida axborot xavfsizligi. Research and Implementation, 1(3). извлечено от <https://fer-teach.uz/index.php/rai/article/view/877>
16. Шипулин, Ю. Г., & Абдуллаев, Т. М. (2020). Состояние и развитие интеллектуальных оптоэлектронных преобразователей перемещений на основе волоконных и полых световодов. Universum: технические науки, (5-1 (74)), 5-9.
17. Абдуллаев, Т. М. (2021). ОПТОЭЛЕКТРОННОЕ УСТРОЙСТВО СОРТИРОВКИ СЕЛЬСКОХОЗЯЙСТВЕННОЙ ПРОДУКЦИИ.
18. Muxtarov , F., Turdimatov , M., & Mominova , M. (2023). Umumiy o‘rta ta’limga kiberxavfsizlik fanini tizimli isloh qilishning ustuvor yo‘nalishlari. Engineering Problems and Innovations. извлечено от <https://fer-teach.uz/index.php/epai/article/view/106>
19. Muxtarov, F., Umarov, A., & Ro‘zaliyev, A. (2023). Axborot tizimlarida xavfsizlik tahdidlarining tasnifi. Engineering Problems and Innovations. извлечено от <https://fer-teach.uz/index.php/epai/article/view/225>

PYTHON KUTUBXONALARI VA ULARNING QO'LLANILISHI

Z. Qadamova

TATU FF Axborot texnologiyalari

kafedrasi o‘qituvchisi

M. Qadamova TATU FF talabasi

M.Ro‘zaliyev TATUFF talabasi

ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqolada Python kutubxonalari va ularning qo‘lanilishi to‘g‘risida ma’lumot berilgan.

Kalit so‘z: Math, random, tkinter, datetime, socket,turtle, locate, decimal, os, copy, sys.

Python dasturlash tili boshqa tillarga nisbatan o‘rganish ancha oson va shu bilan birga imkoniyatlari boy bo‘lgan til hisoblanadi. Ya’ni, til o‘rganishni boshlovchilar uni osonlik bilan o‘rganishlari mumkin, shu bilan bu til yordamida ancha-muncha jiddiy amaliy loyihalarni ham amalga oshirish mumkin. Python haqida quyidagi uchta xulosaga kelish mumkin: 1. Python dasturlash tilining keng miqyosda qo‘llanilishi mumkin bo‘lgan uch asosiy soha bor: veb-dasturlash (backend – veb server uchun ilovalar yozish), sun’iy intellekt masalalari, kompyuterda foydalanuvchi juda ko‘p marta bajaradigan mayda ishlar (elektron xatlarni jo‘natish, fayllarni izlash va bosmalash, elektron jadvaldan biror-bir ma’lumotlarni ajratib olish va xakozolar). 2.

Python o‘rganish ancha oson bo‘lgan dasturiy tildir. Agar tabiiy tillar bilan o‘xshatish qiladigan bo‘lsak, biror-bir tilda fikrni yetkazish uchun ma’lum vaqt so‘zlarni, tilning grammatikasi o‘rganish kerak bo‘ladi. Qandaydir minimal bilim shakllangandan so‘ng, asta-sekin inson o‘z fikrini ifoda eta boshlaydi. Dasturlash tillari bilan ham holat xuddi shunday. Biror dasturlash tilida amaliy foyda keltiradigan dastur yozishni boshlash uchun ma’lum bilimlar majmuini egallash kerak, shundan so‘nggina dasturlashni boshlash mumkin. Boshqa dasturlash tillaridan farqli ravishda, Pythonda amaliy ahamiyatga ega dasturlarni ishlab chiqishga ancha ertaroq, hali tilning katta qismini o‘rganmasdan turib ham kirishish mumkin. 3. Python interpretatsiya qilinadigan dasturiy til. Dasturlash tillarini interpretatsiya qilinadigan va kompilyatsiya qilinadigan dasturlash tillariga bo‘lishadi. Aniqroq aytganda, agar dasturlash tilidagi dasturni bajarish interpretatsiya orqali amalga oshirilsa, bunday tillar interpretatsiya qilanadigan til deyiladi. Agar dasturlash tilidagi dasturni bajarish uchun uni avval mashina tiliga o‘tkazish talab qilinsa, bunday tillar kompilyatsiya qilinadigan tillar deyiladi. Aslini olganda, kompyuter uchun yozilgan har qanday dastur interpretatsiya qilinadi. Chunki mashina kodlaridagi dastur kompyutering miyasi bo‘lgan protsessor tomonidan interpretatsiya qilinadi. Interpretatsiya qilinadigan tillarda yozilgan dasturlar uchun maxsus – interpreter dastur mavjud. Bu interpreter dastur kodlarini bajarilishini ta’minlab beradi. Bu o‘quv qo‘llanma dasturlashni o‘rganuvchilar hamda ilmiy yoki amaliy maqsadlarni amalga oshirish uchun bu dasturlash tilini o‘rganishi kerak bo‘lgan insonlar uchun mo‘ljallangan. Ushbu qo‘llanmaning asosiy maqsadi - Sizga Python tilida dasturlashning nazariy va amaliy asoslarini o‘rgatishdan iboratdir.

Dasturlash tilini o‘rganish uchun eng asosiy amal – kitobda berilgan barcha topshiriqlarni o‘z vaqtida, tushungan holda va aniq bajarishdir. Chunki, har qanday soha bo‘yicha chuqur bilim faqatgina amaliyat orqali puxta egallanadi.

Kutubxona bu boshqalar tarafidan yozilgan tayyor funksiyalar va obyektlar to‘plami.

Modul nomi	Modul tavsifi
Math	Modul murakkab matematik ifodalarni hisoblash uchun ishlataladi
Random	Modul tasodifiy sonlarni tanlab oladi yoki ro‘yxat elementlarini tasodifiy tartibda joylashtiradi
Tkinter	Modul foydalanuvchi va dastur o‘rtasida o‘zaro aloqa o‘rnatish uchun oyna,tugmach ava boshqa grafik elementlardan foydalanish imkoniniberadi.
Datetime	Modul joriy san ava vaqtni ko‘rsatish hamda sanalarni hisoblash, sanalar ustida amallar bajarish imkonini beradi.
Socket	Modul kompyuterlarni internet orqali bir-biriga ularash uchun qo‘llaniladi.
Turtle	Modul ekranda chiziq va figuralarni chizish uchun qo‘llaniladi.
Locale	Modul sonlarni formatlashda belgilangan tartibni aniqlash muammosini hal qilish uchun qo‘llaniladi
Decimal	Modul o‘nli kasr sonlari bilan ishslash va ularni yaxlitlash uchun qo‘llaniladi
Os	Modul katalog va fayllar bilan ishslash uchun bir qancha imkoniyatlarni beradi.
Copy	Modul nusxalash bilan bog‘liq masalalarni hal qilishga mo‘ljallangan.
SYS	Python interpretatorida dasturni bajaruvchi muhit hisoblanadi.

datetime — sana va vaqt - bu modul yordamida Pythonda sanalar bilan ishlashimiz mumkin. Moduldan foydalanishdan avval uni import qilamiz. Har gal moduldan foydalanishda datetime deb qayta yozmaslik uchun, import qilishda modulga dt nomini beramiz. Pythonning **Tkinter** kutubxonasi yordamida biz Pythonda yozilgan dasturlarni interfeys bilan ta'minlaymiz. Tkinter nafaqat interfeys bilan balki vidjetlar bilan ta'minlovchi kutubxonadir. Vidjetlarga tugmalar (button), Nishonlar (Label) va boshqalar kiradi.

FOYDALANILGAN ADABIYOTLAR

1. Muhammadjonov A., Toxirova S. YARIMO ‘TKAZGICHLARNING TURLARI. ICHKI VA TASHQI YARIMO ‘TKAZGICHLAR //Research and implementation. – 2023.20:23

2. TA'LIM JARAYONIGA INNOVATSION TA'LIM TEXNOLOGIYALARINI QO'LLASHDAGI MUAMMOLAR VA ULARNI RIVOJLANTIRISH OMILLARI
Z.Qadamova, A Sotvoldiyev - GOLDEN BRAIN, 2023

3. magistri Qodirova, Q. Z. T. F. Zulfiyaxon Farg‘ona shahar 40-IDUM informatika fani o‘qituvchisi PYTHONDA ARIFMETIK AMALLAR BAJARISHNING DOLZARB MUAMMOLARI VA ULARNING YECHIMLARI. In Международная научно-техническая конференция «Практическое применение технических и цифровых технологий и их инновационных решений», Т.

4. BIOLOGIK NEYRONLARNING MODELI, SUN’IY NEYRON TARMOQLARINING INSONIYAT HAYOTIDAGI AXAMIYATI

5. Z. Qadamova TATU Farg‘ona filiali magistri D.Sotvoldiyev Fiskal instituti dotsenti

6. Zulfiyaxon Farg‘ona shahar 40-IDUM informatika fani o‘qituvchisi PYTHONDA ARIFMETIK AMALLAR BAJARISHNING DOLZARB MUAMMOLARI VA ULARNING YECHIMLARI QZTFF magistri Qodirova

7. O. S. Rayimdjanova, M. Akbarova, & B. Ibrokhimova. (2022). THERMAL CONVERTER FOR HORIZONTAL WIND SPEED AND TEMPERATURE CONTROL. *Oriental Journal of Technology and Engineering*, 2(02), 14–20. <https://doi.org/10.37547/supsci-ojte-02-02-03>
8. Tojiboev, I., Rayimjonova, O. S., Iskandarov, U. U., Makhammadjonov, A. G., & Tokhirova, S. G. (2022). ANALYSIS OF THE FLOW OF INFORMATION OF THE PHYSICAL LEVEL OF INTERNET SERVICES IN MULTISERVICE NETWORKS OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS. *Мировая наука*, (3 (60)), 26-29.
9. Rayimjonova, O. S., Tillaboyev, M. G., & Xusanova, S. S. (2022). Underground water desalination device. *International Journal of Advance Scientific Research*, 2(12), 59-63.
10. Abdikhalikovna, N. R., Sodikovna, R. O., Umarali, E. S., & G'anijonovich, T. M. (2022). Anomalous photovoltaic effect in dielectrics. *International Journal of Advance Scientific Research*, 2(06), 84-90.
11. ТОЖИБОЕВ, И., РАЙИМЖОНОВА, О., ИСКАНДАРОВ, У., МАКХАММАДЖОНОВ, А., & ТОКХИРОВА, С. МИРОВАЯ НАУКА. *МИРОВАЯ НАУКА* Учредители: ООО "Институт управления и социально-экономического развития", (3), 26-29.

TASVRIY SAN'AT FANIGA YANGI KIRITILGAN MAVZULARNI O'QITISH USULLARI

Eshnazarova Mazifa Allanazarovna

Qashqadaryo viloyati PYMO'MM

Tasviriy san'at va chizmachilik o'qituvchisi

Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqola tasviriy san'at darslariga yangi kiritilgan mavzularni o'qitishda yangicha yondoshuv usullari haqida bo'lib umumiyoq o'rta ta'lim maktab tasviriy san'at o'qituvchilari yaqindan yordam beradi.

Kalit so'zlar: zentangli, doodling, flyud art, pop art, kollaj texnikasi, strit art, 3d, foto kompozitsiya, kviling va shriftli kompozitsiya

Annotation

This article is about new approaches to the teaching of newly introduced subjects in art classes, which will be closely supported by art teachers of general secondary schools.

Keywords: zentangli, doodling, fluid art, pop art, collage technique, street art, 3d, photo composition, quilling and font composition

O'quvchilarining ma'naviy dunyosini boyitish, borliqni idrok etishda uning yaxlitligi, takrorlanmasligi va uyg'unligini anglash, hayotiy tasavvurini amaliy faoliyatida ifodalash orqali tafakkurini o'stirish, ijodkorlikni rivojlantirish, innovatsion g'oyalarni yaratish hamda kundalik hayotga tadbiq etishga o'rgatish amaliy fanlar blok-moduli orqali amalgalash oshiriladi.

Shuningdek, o'quvchilarini ma'naviy, badiiy, ahloqiy, grafik madaniyatini rivojlantirib, ijodiy mahorat, badiiy-estetik didini o'stirishda, kasb-hunarga

yo‘naltirish bilan birga, jismonan baquvvat bo‘lib, sog‘lom turmush tarziga amal qilishga o‘rgatish, vatanparvarlik ruhida tarbiyalab, harbiy xizmatga tayyorlash, hayotiy ko‘nikmalarini rivojlantirish amaliy fanlar tarkibida olib boriladi.

Yuqori texnikaviy-texnologik innovatsiyalar, ma’lumotlar oqimining o‘sib borishi hayotning barcha jabhalarida to‘rtinchi texnologik inqilobni yuzaga keltirmoqda. Shaxsning qiziqishlari va jamiyatning talablari o‘zgarmoqda. Kundalik hayotni ilmiy-tadqiqot, texnika taraqqiyoti konsepsiyalari bilan ta’limning integrativ yondashuvini STEAM ta’limi joriy etadi.¹

Tasviriy san’at faniga yangi kiritilgan mavzular zentangli, dodling, flyud art, pop art, kollaj texnikasi, striit art, 3d, foto kompozitsiya, kviling va shriftli kompozitsiya kabilardir. Bu san’at turlarida ishlash xorij mamlakatlarid ancha ilgarilab ketgan bo‘lib, ayni paytda bu san’at turlariga talab yuqori. Tasviriy san’at darslarida yangi kiritilgan mavzularni o‘qitshda quyi sinflarda o‘tilgan nazariy va amaliy mashg‘ulotlar davomiyligi bo‘lib, olgan bilimlar asosida amalga oshiriladi.

Misol uchun kollaj texnikasi kompozitsiya ishlashda rangli qog‘oz parchalari ya’ni jurnal va kataloglar rangli suratlaridan foydalangan holda ishlanadi. Kerakli kompozitsiya qalamda chizib olingach, rangli qog‘ozlarda kerakli hajmda rangli qog‘oz parchalari ajratib olinadi va chizilgan kompozitsiyaga qog‘oz yelim bilan yopishtiriladi. Buning uchun o‘quvchi rangshunoslik nazariyasi va rangtasvida amaliy ishlar ishlagan bo‘ishi kerak. rangtasvida akvarel yoki guashda mazok usuida rangtasvir ishslash usuli bor. Rangli qog‘oz bilan ishlaganda aynan bo‘yoyoqlarsiz ham turli materiallar bilan rangtasvir ishslash mumkinligi haqida tushunchaga ega bo‘ladi.

Kollaj (ot fransuzcha collage — yopishtirmoq) — tasviriy san’atda tasvir hosil qilish texnikalaridan biri bo‘lib, fakturasi va rangi ajralib turuvchi biror bir yuzaga material parchalarini yopishtirish orqali rangtasvir va grafik asarlar yaratiladi. Har qanday kollajda aplikatsiya texnikasi qo‘llaniladi.

¹ ¹Tasviriy san’at va chizmachilik Milliy o‘quv dasturi

Fluid-art suyuqlik bilan ishlanadigan tasvir bo‘lib, bu texnikada ishlashning mohiyati uning nomi bilan bog‘liq. Idishga turli xil rang va shakldagi bo‘yoqlarni quyish orqali siz tasavvurni hayratda qoldiradigan noyob tasvirga ega bo‘lasiz. Suyuq akril - mavhum rasmning zamonaviy shakli bo‘lib, bo‘yoq xolst (pano) bo‘ylab oqadi va rang effektlarini yaratadi. Tasvir hosil qilish uchun avvalo tasavvur qilish lozim. Misol uchun “Koinot”, “Dengiz qirg‘oqlari”, “Kuz manzarasi”, “Bahor” kabi mavzularda tasvir yaratish uchun tasavvurdagi ranglar tayyorlab olinadi. Bunda albatda o‘quvchi axromatik va xromatik ranglar, asosiy va hosila ranglar, issiq va sovuq ranglar, kontrast ranglar, ranglar garmoniyasi haqida tushunchaga ega bo‘lishi lozim. Flyud art texnikasida ishlashda yana turli materiallar bilan ham tasvirlar hosil qilish mumkin, misol uchun shar, vilka, fen va boshqa narsalar bo‘lishi mumkin.



Suyuq akril texnikasi uzoq vaqtidan beri rassomlar va interyer dizaynerlarining qalbini zabit etdi.



Ish texnologiyasi juda oddiy va maxsus badiiy mahorat talab qilmaydi. Suyuq san’at texnikasida akril quyish yo‘li bilan qo‘llaniladi va naqshlar va toshmalar aslida o‘z-o‘zidan yaratiladi. Bunday ishda asosiy narsa uyg‘un ranglarni tanlashdir.

Bizning ishimizda dengiz mavzusidagi ranglar qo‘llaniladi.

Asosiy rang - oq. U ko‘k, och ko‘k, firuza va och Yer ranglarini birlashtiradi.

Suyuq akril yoki suyuq san’at texnikasida bo‘yoqlarning mustahkamligi juda muhimdir. Aksincha, u fermentlangan pishirilgan sutga o‘xshash bo‘lishi kerak: suyuq bo‘yoq xolstga quyiladi, lekin tarqalishda rang chegaralarini saqlab turishga qodir. Flyud art texnikasida ishlashda tayyor podryamnikga tortilgan xolstga ishlashimiz mumkin.

Shuning uchun, davom ettirishdan oldin, biz akril bo‘yoqlarni suv bilan ozgina suyultirib olamiz. Biroq, eritmaning quyuqligiga e’tibor berish kerak, chunki bo‘yoqni suyultirish oson, quyuqligini saqlashimiz kerak bo‘ladi. Biz o‘rtacha quyuqlikdagi bo‘yog‘imizni podryamnika tortilgan xolstga quyamiz, sirtni akril bo‘yoq bilan yopamiz va buyoqlarni qo‘srimcha o‘zgartirishlar kiritamiz. Qo‘srimcha o‘zgartirishlar kiritishda turli materiallardan foydalanish mumkin. Masalan: kistochka, vilka, gupka, tayoqchalar. Qo‘srimcha o‘zgartirish bu, biz yaratishimiz lozim bo‘lgan tasvir, ya’ni abstract tasvirlardir. Suyuq akril san’ati issiq skovorodkadagi sariyog‘ kabi sirtga tarqaladi: bu juda oson va qiziqarli!

Suyuq bo‘yoqda abstract tasvirlar ishlash uchun asosan xolstga ishlaymiz. Imkoniyadan kelib chiqib boshqa materialni ham ishlash uchun gruntovka qilib tayyorlab olishingiz mumkin. masalan faner, taxta, bo‘z matosini podryamnika tortib voda emulsiya bilan gruntovka qilish.

Boshqa san’at turlari kabi tasviriy san’atda yangi usullar paydo bo‘lib, uning yangi qiralari ochilmoqda. Ba’zi rassomlar chizish uchun shunchaki kistochka va bo‘yoqlarga ehtiyoj sezmaydilar va turli materiallar bilan tajribalarida oldinga boradilar.

Barmoqchalar usulida rasm ishlash texnikasi.

Kerakli asboblar: Bo‘yoqlar, qo‘goz, suv

Afzalligi: o‘quvchilarda ijodkorlikni shakllantirish, mayda barmoqchalar motorikasini, rang-tasvirlarni anglash va ifodalash mexanizmlarini rivojlantirishga yordam beradi.

Ba’zi rassomlar chizish uchun shunchaki kistochka va bo‘yoqlarga ehtiyoj sezmaydilar va turli materiallar bilan tajribalarida oldinga boradilar.

Sham bilan rasm chizish usuli.

Kerakli asboblar: Bo‘yoqlar, qo‘g‘oz, suv, sham.

Afzalligi: sham bilan chizish orqali o‘quvchining layoqatlarini rivojlantirish mumkin. Sham bilan ishlash bolaning ruhiy-psixologik va ma’naviy-badiiy tasavvurlarini o‘stirish mumkin.

Shar bilan rasm chizish usuli.

Avzalligi: Ijodiylikni rivojlantirishda ushu usul yordam berib, kreativ fikrlashini shakllantiradi. Bola ongida “Evrika!” – “men buni bilib oldim” degan vaziyat tug‘ilishi shart. Shu bois, o‘qituvchi mana shu ta’lim harakatida o‘quvchiga yo‘ldosh bo‘lib boradi. O‘qituvchi aslida mana shu evristik jarayon tashkilotchisi bo‘lmog‘i darkor.



Qahva bilan rasm chizish usuli. Kerakli asboblar: Qahva, qo‘goz, suv, kistochka.

Afzalligi: Grizayl usulida rasm ishlashga o‘xshashligi bilan va bolada aynan bo‘yoqlarsiz ham rasm ishslash texnikasiga qiziqishi oshadi.

– Kvilling (ingl. quilling; quill – “qush pati” so‘zidan olingan) qog‘ozni eshish yo‘li bilan nafis shakllar – eshilgan uzun va ensiz qog‘oz tasmalaridan yassi va hajmli kompozitsiyalar yasash san’ati sifatida mashhur. Bunda qog‘oz spiralsimon bo‘lib qoladi va uni o‘zgartirish bilan boshqa har xil shakllar hosil qilish mumkin. Qog‘ozning ikkala tomoni ham rangli bo‘lishi lozim.

“Zentangle” (inglizcha “zentangle”) nomining o‘zi ikkita so‘zdan iborat: “zen” (“zen”) va “chalkashlik” (“pleksus, chalkashlik”). Zentangle - bu bir vaqtning o‘zida bir nechta yo‘nalishlarni birlashtirgan yangi san’at turi, bu ijodkorlik, meditatsiya, zavqlanish va mustaqil ish sifatida qimmatli yoki deyarli har qanday naqshni bezatadigan original chizmalarni yaratish usuli. Tasvirning shakli to‘rtburchak bilan cheklangan va juda ko‘p turli xil naqshlar mavjud. Zentangles yaratish jarayoni zentangling deb ataladi.

zentangle naqshlari mavhum, ma’nosiz bo‘lishi kerak;

zentangle bitta yo‘nalishga ega emas, uni har qanday tomondan ko‘rish mumkin;

zentangle qora va oq rangda bajariladi;

har bir burchakli naqsh oltita zarbadan ko‘p bo‘lmasligi kerak;

zentangle chizish paytida chizg‘ich yoki shablondan foydalanishga yo‘l qo‘yilmaydi;

Shriftli kompozitsiya -Harflar yordamida so‘z ma’nosini anglatuvchi obraz yaratish

Matn va tasvir uyg‘unligidagi kalligramma yaratish.

Shriftli illyustratsiya yaratish. Shriftli kompozitsiya yaratish ham o‘quvchilar uchun juda qiziqarli.

Xulosa o‘rnida shuni ta’kidlab o‘tish kerakki, Tasviriy san’at darsligiga yangi kiritilgan mavzular hozirgi kunda horij tasviriy san’atida oldinda borayotgan usul va texnologiyalar bo‘lib, bu usullarda rasm shlash o‘quvchilar ijodkorligini oshiradi, mustaqil amaliy faoliyatga yo‘naltiradi, kreativ fikrlash qobiliyati rivojlanadi. Yangi axborotlar izlash ko‘nikmasi rivojlanadi, turli materiallar bilan ham san’at asari yaratish mumkinligini tushinishadi. Yangi kiritilgan mavzularda ishlashda o‘qituvchi o‘quvchiga yo‘ldosh bo‘lib borishi lozim.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro‘yxati.

1. Tasviriy san’at va chizmachilik Milliy o‘quv dasturi.
2. Jabborov E. Kompozitsiya. Qarshi. “Fan va ta’lim” nashriyoti. 2020.
3. Abdirasilov S.F. “Tasiriy san’at o‘qitish metodikasi” Toshkent-2012 .
4. Xasanov R. Tasviriy san’at asoslari.Toshkent. 2009.



MATLAB TIZIMIDA SIGNALLARNI INTERPOLYATSIYALASH MASALALARINI YECHISH

Qarshiyeva Jamila Yashnar qizi

Annotatsiya: Signallarni Lagranj formulasi yordamida interpolyasiyalash masalasini Matlab paketidan foydalanib yechish. Interpolyatsiyalash usullarini signallarni vaqt sohasida qayta ishlash, implusli shumlarni filrlashda ayniqsa eng kichik kvadratlar usuli juda yaxshi natijalarni beradi.

Kalit so‘zlar: Signal, paket, matlab, approksimatsiya, spline.

Keyingi yillarda loyihachilar matematik tizimlarning integrasiyalashuviga va ulardan birgalikda foydalanishga katta e’tibor bermoqdalar. Murakkab matematik masalalarni bir necha tizimlar yordamida yechish eng yaxshi vositalarni tanlash imkoniyatini beradi va olinadigan natijalarning ishonchlilagini orttiradi.

MATLAB tizimi bilan keng tarqalgan matematik tizimlar (Mathcad, Maple va Mathemati) integrallashuvi mumkin. Matematik tizimlarni zamonaviy matnli prosessorlar bilan birlashtirishga intilish xam mavjud. Masalan, MATLAB yangi versiyalarining vositasi — Notebook — Word 95/97/2000/XR matn prosessorlarida tayyorlanayotgan xujjatning kerakli joylariga MATLAB xujjatlari va sonli, jadval yoki grafik ko‘rinishdagi xisoblash natijalarini qo‘yish imkoniyatini beradi. Natijada «jonli» elektron kitoblarni tayyorlash mumkin. Ularda namoyish qilinayotgan misollarni operativ tarzda uzgartirish mumkin. MATLABda tizimni kengaytirish masalalari maxsus kengaytirish paketlari — Toolbox asboblar to‘plami yordamida hal qilinadi. Ularning ko‘plari boshqa dasturlar bilan integrasiyalashuv uchun maxsus vositalarga ega. MATLAB tizimi bloklar ko‘rinishida berilgan, dinamik tizim va qurilmalarni modellash uchun yaratilgan Simulink dasturiy tizimi bilan xam integrasiyalashgan. Vizual-yo‘naltirilgan dasturlash prinsiplariga asoslangan Simulink murakkab

qurilmalarni yuqori aniqlikda modellash imkoniyatini beradi. O‘z navbatida boshqa ko‘plab matematik tizimlar, masalan, Mathcad va Maple MATLAB bilan obyektli va dinamik bog‘lanishi mumkin. Kiruvchi signallarni identifikatsiyalashning aniq tugunlardagi Lagranj interpolyasiyalash formulasi yordamida amalga oshirish quyidagi tartibda amalga oshiriladi:

- 1) Interpolyatsiyalash oralig‘i keltiriladi bunda biz bu oralig‘ni qo‘yidagicha keltiramiz;

$$a=0.0; b=1.0;$$

- 2) Vektor interpolyatsiyalsh nuqtalarini aniqlaymiz buni biz Matlab tizimida qo‘yidagicha amalga oshiramiz.

$$x=[0 \ 0.1 \ 0.2 \ 0.3 \ 0.35 \ 0.6 \ 0.7 \ 0.9 \ 0.95 \ 1];$$

- 3) Funksiya interpolyatsiyasining qiymatlarini tasodifiy qiymatlari yordamida qo‘yidagicha aniqlaymiz.

$$y=[];$$

```
for i=1:length(x)
```

$$y=[y randn];$$

```
end
```

- 4) Interpolyatsiyalash oralig‘ining qadimini keltiramiz.

$$xv=a:0.01:b;$$

- 5) Yaratilgan sikl yordamida Lagranj interpolyatsiyasining qiymatlari hisoblanadi.

```
for i=1:length(xv)
```

$$yv(i)=lagrange(x,y,xv(i),a,b);$$

```
end
```

- 6) Quyidagi funksiya yordamida Lagranj polinomi chiziladi.

$$plot(x,y,'*',xv,yv);$$

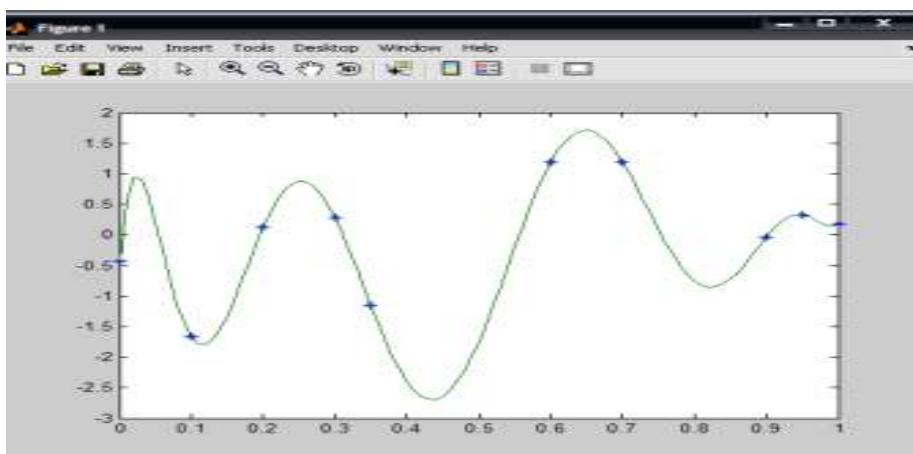
- 7) Quyida keltirilgan funksiya orqali Lagranj polinomining qiymatlari hisoblanadi.

```
function yz=lagrange(x,y,xz,a,b)
```

```

L=0;
for i=1:length(x)
    numerator=1.0; denominator=1.0;
    for j=1:length(x)
        if i~=j
            numerator=numerator*(xz-x(j));
            denominator=denominator*(x(i)-x(j));
        end
    end
    L=L+(numerator/denominator)*y(i);
end
yz=L;

```



1-rasm. Signalni Lagranj formulasi yordamida interpolatsiyalash.

Kubik splaynlar yordamida signalni interpolatsiyalash quyidagicha amalga oshiriladi.

- 1) Interpolyatsiya vektor nuqtalarini quyidagi ko‘rinishda aniqlanadi.

$x=0:0.025:1;$ qadamni o‘rnatish

$y=[];$

for $i=1:length(x)$ sikl chegarasi

$y=[y randn];$ tasodifiy sonlar bilan to‘ldirish

end

2) Oralıq interpolyatsiyani kiritish.

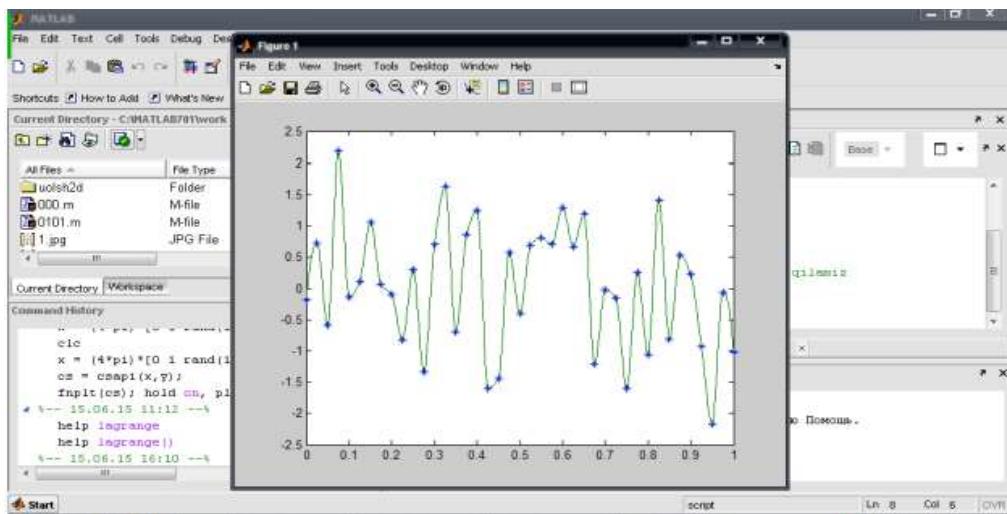
$$xv=0:0.001:1.0;$$

3) Matlabning standart prosedurasiga murojaat qilamiz.

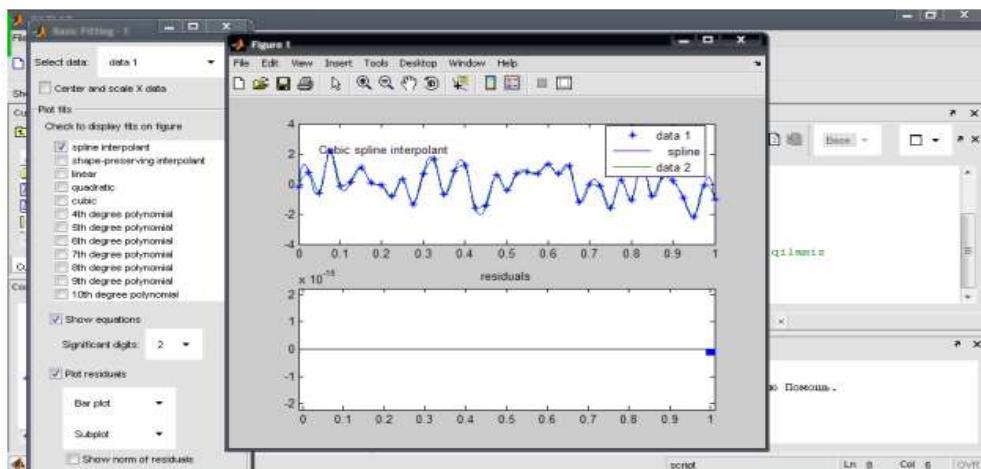
$$yv=interp1(x,y,xv,'cubic');$$

4) Splaynni chizish.

$$plot(x,y,'*',xv,yv);$$



2-rasm. Kubik splayn yordamida interpolyatsiyalash.



3-rasm. Splayn interpolyatsiyalashni Matlab muhitining standart prosedurasi bilan solishtirish.

Bundan ko‘rinib turibdiki, Interpolyatsiyalash usullarini signallarni vaqt

sohasida qayta ishlash ya'ni implusli shumlarni filrlashda ayniqsa eng kichik kvadratlar usuli juda yaxshi natijalarni beradi. Bundan tashqari Matlab muhitida bu usullarni hisoblash qulay, oson va tez amalga oshiriladi.

Adabiyotlar.

1. Оппенгейм А.В., Шафер Р.В. Цифровая обработка сигналов: Пер. с Англ./ Под ред. С.Я. Шаца.-М.: Связь, 1979. - 416 с.
2. Уидроу Б., Стириз С. Адаптивная обработка сигналов: Пер. с англ-М.: Радио и связь, 1989.- 440 с.
3. Половка А.М., Бутусов П.Н. Интерполяция. Методы и компьютерные технологии их реализации.- СПб.: БХБ-Петербург, 2004. – 320 с.:ил.

MATLAB TIZIMIDA SIGNALLARNI APPROKSIMATSİYALASH

Qarshiyeva Jamila Yashnar qizi

Annotatsiya: MatLab tizimi katta hajmli paketlar majmuasiga ega bo‘lib, bu tizim signallar ustida ishlash imkoniyatini ham taqdim etadi. Mazkur ishda polyfit funksiyasini qo‘llagan holda kiruvchi ma’lumotlarga polinom yordamida yaqinlashish hamda polyval funksiyasini qo‘llagan holda yaqinlashish xatoligini aniqlash.

Kalit so‘zlar: Signal, paket, matlab, approksimatsiya, spline.

Bugungi kunda spectral analiz va signallarni qayta ishlash masalalari bir qancha qiyinchiliklar tug‘dirmoqda. Signallarni ma’lum algoritmlarga nisbatan qayta ishlash, filtrlash, signallar aniqlilagini tekshirish talab qilinadi. Bu masalalarni hal qilishda Matlab tizimi bizga amaliy yordam beradi. Eng kichik kvadratlar usuli yordamida signallarni approksimatsiyalash jarayonini Matlab tizimining polyfit funksiyasini qo‘llagan holda kiruvchi ma’lumotlarga polinom yordamida yaqinlashish hamda polyval funksiyasini qo‘llagan holda natijani vizuallashtirish va yaqinlashish xatoligini aniqlaymiz. Bir necha turdagи uzluksiz funksiyaga yaqinlashishning usullaridan biri polinomli yaqinlashishning eng kichik kvadratlar usulidir. Ma’lumotlar to‘plami uchun quyidagi ifoda o‘rinli bo‘lib:

$$(x_i \ y_i)_{i=1,2,\dots,N}$$

N chi darajali polinomni topish talab qiladi.

$$p^{(n)}(x) = p_1 x^n + p_2 x^{n-1} + \cdots + p_n x + p_{n+1}$$

Uning koeffisiyentlari quyidagi minimizatsiya masalasini yechadi.

$$p_1 * p_2 * \dots * p_{n+1} \sum_{i=1}^N (p^{(n)}(x_t) - y_t)^2$$

Eng kichik kvadratlar usuli yordamida signalni approksimatsiyalashni bir nechta usulda ko‘rib chiqamiz.

1-usul

1) N ta nuqtaninig sonini aniqlash.

$N=11;$

2) Teng o'lchovli setka ko'rinishida approksimatsiyalash funksiyasining argumentlarini sikl yordamida aniqlaymiz.

for i=1:N

x(i)=(i-1.0)/(N-1);

end

3) Tasodifiy sonlar yordamida approksimatsiyalovchi funksiyanining qiymatlarini modellashtiramiz.

$y=[];$

for i=1:length(x)

y=[y randn];

end

4) Skalyar ko'paytirishning vesini 1 qilib olamiz.

ro=ones(size(x));

5) n ta keltirishning noma'lum koeffitsientlari sonini aniqlash. $n=10;$

6) n-1 darajali approksimatsiyalanuvchi polinomi eng kichik kvadratni usulida qurish.

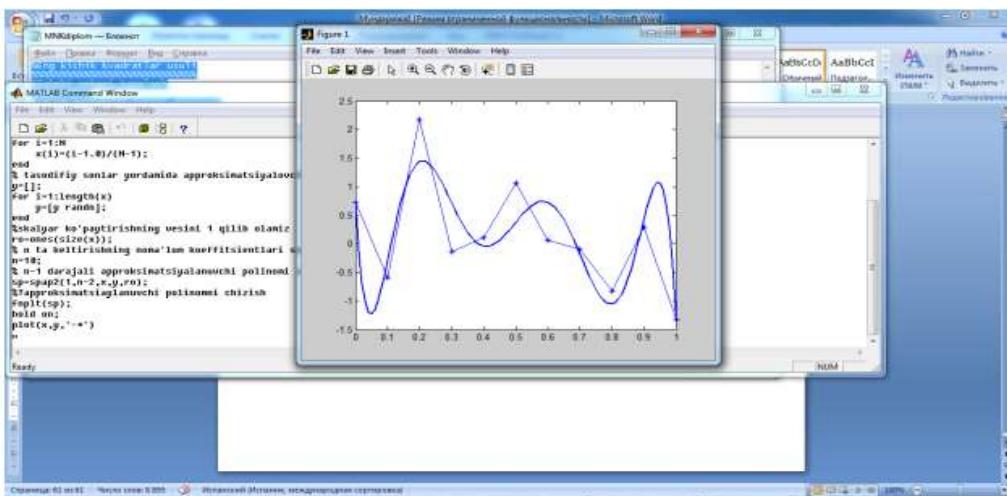
sp=spap2(1,n-2,x,y,ro);

7) approksimatsiyylanuvchi polinomni chizish.

fnplt(sp);

hold on;

plot(x,y,'-');*



1-rasm. Eng kichik kvadratlar usuli yordamida kiruvchi signalni approksimatsiyalash.

2-usul

1) x va y massivlarda berilgan qiymatlarga polinomning 1chi, 3chi, 5chi darajalari bo'yicha yaqinlashish qiymatlarini topamiz. Buning uchun tizimga 2 ta x va y massivni kiritamiz.

$$x = [0.1 \ 0.3 \ 0.45 \ 0.5 \ 0.79 \ 1.1 \ 1.89 \ 2.4 \ 2.45];$$

$$y = [-3 \ -1 \ 0.9 \ 2.4 \ 2.5 \ 1.9 \ 0.1 \ -1.3 \ -2.6];$$

2) Kiruvchi argumentlar uchun polyfit funksiyasini qo'llab 1ch, 3ch, 5chi darajalar uchun koefitsiyentlarini topamiz.

$$>>p1 = polyfit(x, y, 1)$$

$$p1 = -0.6191 \ 0.6755$$

$$>> p3 = polyfit(x, y, 3)$$

$$p3 = 2.2872 \ -12.1553 \ 17.0969 \ -4.5273$$

$$>> p5 = polyfit(x, y, 5)$$

$$p5 = -6.0193 \ 33.9475 \ -62.4220 \ 35.9698 \ 4.7121 \ -3.8631$$

va bundan polinom ko'phadlarini topamiz.

$$p^{(1)}(x) = -0.6191 * x + 0.6755$$

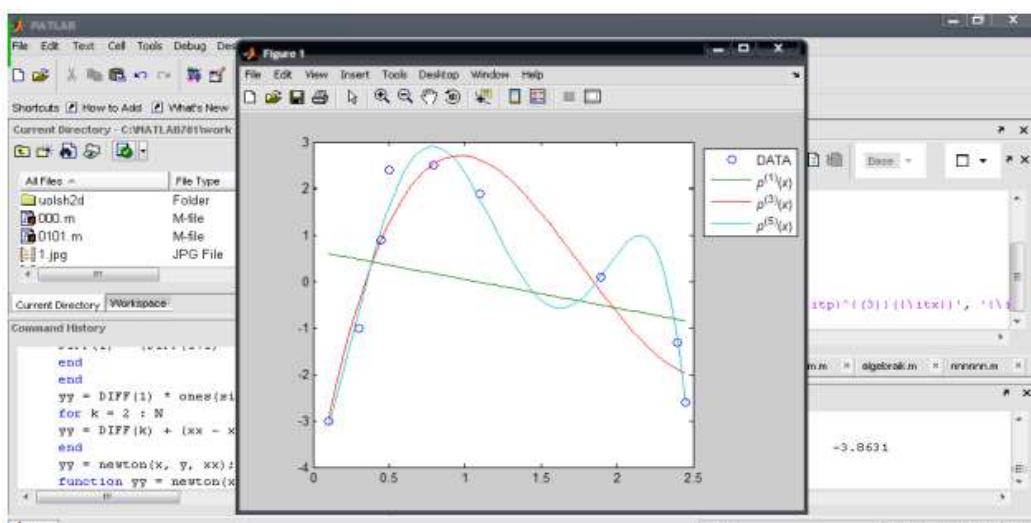
$$p^{(3)}(x) = 2.2872 * x^3 - 12.1533x^2 + 17.0969 * x - 4.5273$$

$$p^{(5)}(x) = -6.0193 * x^5 + 33.9475 * x^4 - 62.4220x^3 + 35.9698 * x^2 + 4.7121 * x - 4.5273$$

Ushbu polinomlarning grafigini chizish uchun quyidagi ketma-ketliklardan

foydalananamiz.

```
>> xx = linspace(x(1), x(end), 100);
>> yy1 = polyval(p1, xx);
>> yy3 = polyval(p3, xx);
>> yy5 = polyval(p5, xx);
>> plot(x, y, 'o', xx, yy1, xx, yy3, xx, yy5)
>> legend('DATA', '\it{p}^{(1)}(\it{x})', '\it{p}^{(3)}(\it{x})',
' \it{p}^{(5)}(\it{x})', -1)
```



2-rasm. 1,3,5 darajali polinom grafigi.

Polinom grafigining berilgan nuqtalardan qanchalik uzoqligini ya’ni qanchalik yaqinlashish xatoligi bilish uchun ikki argumentli polyfit funksiyasini chaqiramiz.

Birinchi argument qurilgan polinom koeffisiyentlari, ikkinchisi esa yaqinlashish xaqidagi axborot strukturasи. Masalan:

```
>> [p3, S3] = polyfit(x, y, 3)
p3 = 2.2872 -12.1553 17.0969 -4.5273
S3 =
R: [4x4 double]
df: 5
normr: 1.7201
```

Bu yerda norma o‘rta kvadratik norma xatoligi sanaladi quyidagi formula singari.

Yoki Eng kichik $\sqrt{p_1 * p_2} * \dots * p_{n+1} \sum_{i=1}^N (p^{(n)}(x_i) - y_i)^2$ kvadratlar usuli bo‘yicha polinomli yaqinlashishni 4 darajasini quyidagicha keltirish ham mumkin.

$$x = [51 52 53 54 55 56 57];$$

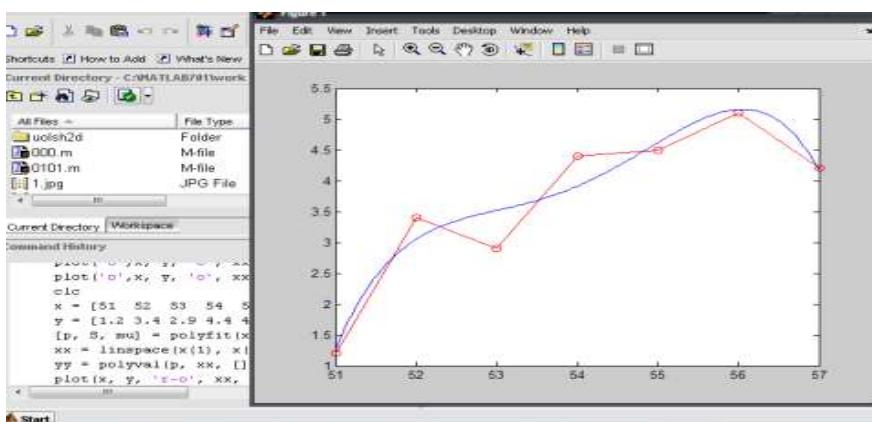
$$y = [1.2 3.4 2.9 4.4 4.5 5.1 4.2]$$

$$[p, S, mu] = polyfit(x, y, 4)$$

$$xx = linspace(x(1), x(end), 200);$$

$$yy = polyval(p, xx, [], mu);$$

$$plot(x, y, 'o', xx, yy)$$



3-rasm. 4 darajali polinom grafigi.

Bundan ko‘rinib turibdiki, approksimatsiyalash usullarini signallarni vaqt sohasida qayta ishlash ya’ni implusli shumlarni filtrlashda ayniqsa eng kichik kvadratlar usuli juda yaxshi natijalarni beradi. Bundan tashqari Matlab muhitida bu usullarni hisoblash qulay, oson va tez amalga oshiriladi.

Adabiyotlar.

4. Оппенгейм А.В., Шафер Р.В. Цифровая обработка сигналов: Пер. с Англ./ Под ред. С.Я. Шаца.-М.: Связь, 1979. - 416 с.
5. Уидроу Б., Стириз С. Адаптивная обработка сигналов: Пер. с англ.-М.: Радио и связь, 1989.- 440 с.
6. Половка А.М., Бутусов П.Н. Интерполяция. Методы и компьютерные технологии их реализации.- СПб.: БХБ-Петербург, 2004. – 320 с.:ил.

FITRATNING SHARQ SIYOSATI ASARI

Azimova Nilufar

Buxoro davlat universiteti Tarixshunoslik, manbashunoslik va ilmiy tadqiqot
metadologiyasi

Annotatsiya: “Fitratning sharq siyosati asari” nomli maqola O‘zbekistondagi siyosiy islohotlarning tarixi va ta’sirini tasvirlaydi. Maqolada Fitrat siyosiy tafakkuri va siyosatining milliy va diniy asoslari hamda siyosiy islohotlar va ularning oqibatlari, jamiyat hayotida ishtirok etishning ahamiyati, milliy istiqlol va mustaqillik uchun kurashning ahamiyati yoritilgan. Maqola O‘zbekiston siyosiy tarixi bilan qiziquvchilar uchun muhim manba bo‘lishi mumkin. Fitrat siyosiy tafakkuri va siyosatining milliy va diniy asoslarini bilmoqchi bo‘lganlar ushbu maqolani o‘qishlari mumkin. Shuningdek, O‘zbekistonda amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlar va bu islohotlarning natijalari qanday bo‘lganini bilmoqchi bo‘lganlar ushbu maqolani ham o‘qishlari mumkin. “Maqola” O‘zbekistonning siyosiy tarixi va siyosiy islohotlariga keng nuqtai nazarni taqdim etadi. Fitrat siyosiy tafakkuri va siyosatining milliy va diniy asoslari, O‘zbekistonda olib borilayotgan siyosiy islohotlar va ularning natijalari, jamiyat hayotida ishtirok etishning ahamiyati, milliy istiqlol va mustaqillik uchun kurashning ahamiyati kabi mavzular maqolaning asosiy yo‘nalishlarini tashkil etadi.

Kalit so‘zlar: Fitrat, Sharq siyosati, Milliy, Diniy, Siyosiy islohotlar, Jamiyat.

Аннотация: В статье «Работа восточной политики Фитрата» описывается история и влияние политических реформ в Узбекистане. В статье описываются национальные и религиозные основы политической мысли и политики Фитрата, а также политические реформы и их последствия, значение участия в жизни общества, значение борьбы за национальную независимость и независимость. Статья может быть важным источником для интересующихся политической

историей Узбекистана. Те, кто хочет знать национальную и религиозную основу политической мысли и политики Фитрата, могут прочитать эту статью. Также эту статью могут прочитать те, кто хочет узнать о проводимых в Узбекистане реформах и результатах этих реформ. «Статья» дает широкий взгляд на политическую историю и политические реформы Узбекистана. Национально-религиозные основы политической мысли и политики Фитрата, политические реформы и их результаты в Узбекистане, важность участия в жизни общества, важность борьбы за национальную независимость и независимость являются основными направлениями статьи.

Ключевые слова: Фитрат, восточная политика, национальное, религиозное, политические реформы, общество.

Annotation: The article "Work of Eastern Politics of Fitrat" describes the history and impact of political reforms in Uzbekistan. The article describes the national and religious foundations of political thought and politics of Fitrat, as well as political reforms and their consequences, the importance of participation in the life of society, the importance of the struggle for national independence and independence. The article can be an important source for those interested in the political history of Uzbekistan. Those who want to know the national and religious basis of Fitrat political thought and politics can read this article. Also, those who want to know the reforms implemented in Uzbekistan and the results of these reforms can read this article. "Article" provides a broad perspective on the political history and political reforms of Uzbekistan. National and religious foundations of political thought and politics of Fitrat, political reforms and their results in Uzbekistan, the importance of participation in the life of society, the importance of the struggle for national independence and independence are the main directions of the article.

Key words: Fitrat, Eastern politics, National, Religious, Political reforms, Society.

KIRISH

Sharqiy mamlakatlar, uning tarixiy, siyosiy, iqtisodiy va madaniy boyicha turli xil xususiyatlari bilan o‘ziga xos. Ushbu maqola "Fitratning sharq siyosati asari" nomli maqolada, sharqiy mamlakatlar va xalqlar orasidagi fitrat, an'analar, adabiyot, diniy va ma’naviy qadriyatlarning o‘zaro ta’sirini va munosabatlarini o‘rganishga muhtojmiz.

Sharq siyosatining asri shu mamlakatlarning qadimgi va zamonaviy dasturlarini o‘rganish va tahlil qilish, ularning o‘zaro ta’sirini va aloqalarini aniqlash bilan bog‘liq. Ushbu maqola, sharqiy mamlakatlarning siyosatining fitratiga asoslangan, ularning o‘zaro munosabatlari va o‘ziga xos xususiyatlari orqali siyosiy jarayonlar va qarorlar asosini tahlil etadi.

Kirishda, biz sharq mamlakatlari va ularning geografiyasi, tarixi, iqtisodiyot, din va madaniyati haqida qisqacha ma'lumot beramiz. Bundan tashqari, biz sharq siyosatining fitratini tushunish uchun muhim bo‘lgan asosiy an'analar, adabiyot va diniy-ma’naviy qadriyatlarga ham e’tibor qaratamiz.

Ushbu maqola, sharq siyosatining fitratiga ko‘ra, ularning dunyo siyosatidagi roli va ahamiyati, asosiy siyosiy g‘oyalari va xalqlarining ma’naviy jihatidan qanday o‘zgarishlar kuzatilganligi haqida ma'lumot beradi. Shuningdek, maqolada sharq siyosatining asri va ularning siyosiy strategiyalari, diplomatiya va xalqaro munosabatlar o‘zgarishlari va islohotlari ham o‘rganiladi.

Ushbu maqolaning maqsadi, sharq siyosatining fitratining o‘zgaruvchanligini, ularning milliy va xalqaro siyosiy jarayonlari va mamlakatlararo munosabatlar asosini aniqlovchi yordam berishdir. Biroq, biz faqatgina umumanlashtirilgan va yoritilgan ma'lumotlarni taqdim etamiz, chunki sharq siyosatining fitratining aniq tahlilini olib borish uchun aniq va to‘liqroq o‘rganish zarurdir.

ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI VA METODLAR

Maqolada Sharq siyosati haqidagi Fitratning asarlari, xususan "Siyosiy qaydlar" asari tahlil qilingan. Maqola muallifi Fitratning sharq siyosiy tafakkurining shakllanishi va uning G‘arb siyosiy tafakkuridan farqlari haqidagi qarashlarini o‘rganishga harakat qilgan.

Tadqiqotda tarixiy-qiyosiy, tahliliy va deskriptiv metodlardan foydalilanilgan. Tarixiy-qiyosiy metod orqali Fitratning sharq siyosiy an'analari haqidagi fikrlari zamonaviy siyosiy tafakkur bilan taqqoslangan. Tahliliy metod yordamida Fitratning asarlaridagi sharq siyosati konsepsiysi chuqur o'rganilgan va uning sharq mamlakatlarining jamiyat va davlat qurilishiga ta'siri ko'rsatib berilgan. Deskriptiv metodda esa Fitrat qarashlari haqida muallif izohi berilgan.

Maqolada Fitrat asarlari bilan birga zamonaviy o'zbek va rus olimlari A.S. Suyima, I.B. Orlova, M.P. Kirillina, Q. Ibragimov, T. Ataniyozovlarning tadqiqotlari ham sharhlanadi. Ushbu tadqiqotlarda Fitratning Sharq siyosiy tafakkuri, uning jamiyat va davlat haqidagi mushohada va siyosiy islohotlar sohasidagi faoliyati atroficha o'rganilgan. Maqolada ushbu tadqiqotlardan foydalangan holda Fitratning Sharq siyosati haqidagi qarashlari ochib beriladi.

MUHOKAMA

Maqolada Fitratning sharq siyosiy tafakkurining o'ziga xosligi va uni G'arb siyosiy tafakkuridan farqlash omillari ko'rsatib berilgan. Fitrat sharq siyosiy tafakkurining negizida kollektivizm, statehood kuchligi, despotizm va diniy-axloqiy me'yorlar muhim o'rin tutishini qayd etadi. G'arb siyosiy tafakkurida esa individuallik, kuchli fuqarolik jamiyatni va diniy-axloqiy me'yordan uzoqlik kabi omillar ustuvorligini ta'kidlaydi.

Muhokama qilish mumkin bo'lgan masalalardan biri Fitratning sharq siyosati haqidagi tafakkurining hozirgi davr uchun dolzarbligidir. Albatta, Fitrat sharq siyosiy tafakkurining tarixiy taraqqiyotini o'rganib, uning salbiy va ijobiy tomonlarini ko'rsatgan holda bugungi kunda Sharq davlatlarida amalga oshirilayotgan siyosiy islohotlar uchun ma'lum ma'noda istiqbollari borligini ta'kidlash mumkin. Biroq, Fitrat ta'kidlagan ayrim salbiy omillarga, masalan, despotizm, statehood kuchligi va shu kabilar bugungi Sharqda siyosiy taraqqiyotning oldini oluvchi omillar sifatida qarash mumkin emas.

Shuningdek, Fitratning Sharq siyosiy tafakkurining G'arb siyosiy tafakkuridan ustunligini asoslashga harakat qilishi ham muhokama predmeti bo'lishi mumkin.

Albatta, Fitrat o‘z davrida Sharq siyosiy an’alarini himoya qilish maqsadida bunday qarashga ega bo‘lgan. Ammo, bugungi kunda Sharq va G‘arb siyosiy tafakkurlarini qiyoslashda, ularning ustunligini ko‘rsatishdan ko‘ra, ularning o‘zaro ta’sirini, integratsiyasini ta’kidlash maqsadga muvofiq ko‘rinadi.

NATIJALAR

Maqlolada Fitratning Sharq siyosati haqidagi qarashlari va uning sharq siyosiy tafakkurining shakllanishiga qo‘shgan hissasi o‘rganib chiqildi. Fitrat Sharqda davlat va jamiyat qurilishi, siyosiy tizim, diniy-axloqiy me’yorlar kabi siyosiy hayotning muhim jihatlarini sharqona an’analarga tayangan holda sharhlagani ko‘rsatib berildi.

Fitrat sharq siyosati haqidagi ta’limotini ishlab chiqishda sharqona manbalarga, tarixiy tajribaga va siyosiy taraqqiyotga tayanganini ko‘rsatdi. Sharq siyosiy tafakkurining asosiy belgilari sifatida kollektivizm, statehood (davlatchilik) kuchligi, despotizm kabi omillarni qayd etgani aniqlandi. Biroq, ushbu tafakkurning salbiy jihatlarini tan olgan holda, Fitrat uni garb siyosiy tafakkuridan ustun deb bilgani ham ma’lum bo‘ldi.

Xulosa qilish mumkinki, Fitratning sharq siyosati haqidagi ta’limoti sharq xalqlari siyosiy ongingin shakllanishida muhim rol o‘ynadi. Fitrat o‘z asarlarida Sharq siyosiy tafakkurining o‘ziga xosligini asoslashga intilgan bo‘lsa-da, uni mutlaq ustun qo‘yishdan ko‘ra, uning garb siyosiy tafakkuri bilan o‘zaro ta’sirini ta’kidlash maqsadga muvofiq. Shu bilan birga, Fitratning ko‘rsatib bergen sharq siyosiy tafakkurining ayrim jihatlari bugungi kunda Sharqda amalga oshirilayotgan siyosiy islohotlar uchun ma’lum darajada istiqbollarga ega.

XULOSA

“Fitratning sharq siyosati asari” nomli maqola, O‘zbekistan’da 20. asrning oxiridan 21. asr boshlariga qadar o‘tkazilgan siyosiy islohotlarni, xususan Sharqda amalga oshirilganlarni, ularning oqibatlarini va ularning O‘zbekiston taraqqiyotiga ta’sirini baholashga bag‘ishlangan. Bu maqola, Fitratning siyosiy tafakkuri va siyosatining o‘zaro bog‘liqligini, uning milliy va diniy asoslari, shuningdek, siyosiy

islohotlar va ularning oqibatlari, jamiyatda ishtirok etishning muhimligi, milliy istiqlol va mustaqillikning muhimligi kabi mavzularni ko'rsatadi.

Xulosaga kelganda, maqola O'zbekiston siyosiy tarixiga oid qiziqarli ma'lumotlarni taqdim etadi. Fitratning siyosiy tafakkuri va siyosati, O'zbekistonning mustaqillikka erishish davrida o'tkazilgan siyosiy islohotlar va milliy istiqlol uchun janglar kabi muhim tushunchalar tufayli, O'zbekistonning tarixiy ravishda rivojlantirilishida aham aham rol o'ynagan. Maqola, O'zbekistonning milliy taraqqiyotiga qaratilayotgan siyosiy, iqtisodiy va madaniy islohotlarning jamiyatda ishtirok etishning muhimligini ko'rsatadi. Shuningdek, maqola, O'zbekistonning Sharqda o'tkazilgan siyosiy islohotlardan o'qibatlarini ham ko'rsatadi.

FOYDALANILGAN ADABIYOTLAR RO'YXATI

1. Fitrat, A. (1999). Sharq siyosati asari. Toshkent: Yangi asr avlod.
2. Yusupov, B. (2016). Fitrat va fitratchiilik. Toshkent: Yosh gvardiya.
3. Khalikov, A. (2013). Fitratning milliy va diniy tafakkurining jamiyatda o'z-o'zidan ko'rinishi. Toshkent: Yosh gvardiya.
4. Mirziyoyev, Sh. M. (2015). Fitratning milliy va diniy tafakkuri. Toshkent: Sharq.
5. Turg'unov, T. (2019). Fitratning milliy va diniy tafakkurining jamiyatda o'z-o'zidan ko'rinishi. Toshkent: Fan va texnologiya.
6. Narzikulov, H. (2004). Fitratning milliy va diniy tafakkuri. Toshkent: Yosh gvardiya.
7. Rizaev, Sh. (2018). Fitratning milliy va diniy tafakkurining jamiyatda o'z-o'zidan ko'rinishi. Toshkent: Yosh gvardiya.
8. Akhmedov, N. (2017). Fitratning milliy va diniy tafakkurining jamiyatda o'z-o'zidan ko'rinishi. Toshkent: Yosh gvardiya.
9. Tursunboyev, Sh. (2011). Fitratning milliy va diniy tafakkurining jamiyatda o'z-o'zidan ko'rinishi. Toshkent: Yosh gvardiya.
10. Qodirov, O. (2008). Fitratning milliy va diniy tafakkuri. Toshkent: Yosh gvardiya.

JAHONDA VA O'ZBEKISTONDA TEXNOGEN OMILLAR TA'SIRIDA ATROF-MUHITNING IFLOSLANISHI

Axmedov Raxmuddin Ilhomovich

Andijon QXAI assistenti

Annotatsiya: Atrof-muhitning ifloslanishi nafaqat bizning respublikamiz olimlari, balki xorij olimlari uchun ham asosiy muammo bo'lib qolmoqda. Qishloq xoja'lik yerlarining tadrijiy ortib borishi, yerlarning kimyoviy dorilar bilan ifloslanib ishdan chiqib borishiga sabab bo'lmoqda. Sanoat korxonalarining qurilishi va ishga tushurilishi atmosfera va tabiat komponentlarini ifloslanishida asosiy omildir

Kalit so'zlar: Jahon kimyo sanoati, olimlar tadqqotlari, kimyoviy dorilar, texnogen yerlar, atrof muhit, ekologik muammolar, tog'-kon sanoati, sug'orish me'yori

Kirish:

Xo'jalik faoliyati ta'sirida atrof-muhitning ifloslanishi bilan millionlab insonlar sog'lig'iga katta ziyon yetkazilayotganligi tajribalarda tasdiqlangan. O'z o'mnida atrof-muhitning ifloslanishi, ishlab chiqarish hajmiga va iqtisodiy rivojlanishga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Atrof-muhitning ifloslanishi nafaqat bizning respublikamiz olimlari, balki xorij olimlari uchun ham asosiy muammo bo'lib qolmoqda. Amerika-Kanada olimlarining birgalikda o'tkazilgan tadqiqotlari ko'rsatishicha, ishlab chiqariladigan kimyoviy mahsulotlar bir yilda 375 ming odamni zaharlar ekan. Shundan 10 mingdan ortig'i o'lim bilan yakunlangan. Chet el mamlakatlari sanoatining rivojlanishi natijasida zararli gazlarning atmosferadagi miqdori ortib bormoqda. Bu gazlarning yurtimizga havo oqimi orqali kirishi shaharlarimizdagi ifloslanish darajasini yanada kuchaytiradi. Atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish maqsadida tabiat manbalaridan tejab foydalanish mamlakat xalq xo'jaligining asosiy masalasi bo'lib, uning amalda bajarilishi hozirgi kunda nafaqat har bir tashkilot faoliyatida, balki respublikamizning

davlat rejasida o‘z aksini topishi kerak. Respublikamizdagи ekologik muammolar boshqa mintaqalar ekologiyasidan keskin farq qiladi. Yoz paytida haroratning keskin ko‘tarilishi, daraxtlar va o‘simliklarni sun’iy ravishda sug‘orishni talab qiladi. Shahar hududini sug‘orish bilan uning zamini tuprog‘ida fizik, mexanik o‘zgarishlar sodir bo‘ladi. Shahar hududidan oqova suvlarning ariq orqali chiqib ketishi hamda ariqlarda doimo axlatlar yig‘ilib qolishi unda yoz paytida pashsha va hashorotlarning ko‘payishiga sabab bo‘ladi. Bu suvlar daryo va suv havzalariga quyilishi bilan uning tarkibini butunlay buzadi. O‘zbekistonning geografik joylashishi ham ekologik jihatdan katta ahamiyatga ega. Hududimizning deyarli 4/5 qismi tekisliklardan iborat. Tog‘lar asosan sharqda joylashgan: shimolda Tyanshan, janubda Hisor-Oloy tog‘i, Respublika hududida dengiz sathidan baland bo‘lgan tog‘ cho‘qqilari bor. O‘zbekiston hududiga tushadigan radiatsiya miqdori 1km² yuzaga 100-120 ming kkal energiya tashkil qiladi. Bu Rossiya sharoitiga nisbatan 2 marotaba, Yevropa mamlakatlariga nisbatan bir yarim barobar ko‘p demakdir.

Ba’zi joylarda yog‘in-sochin miqdori 70-80 mmdan oshmaydi, faqat tog‘li tumanlarda uning miqdori 500-600 mmgacha yetadi. Shundan ko‘rinib turibdiki, O‘zbekiston hududida yog‘in-sochin miqdori notejis tarqagan. Shunday qilib yog‘ingarchilikning ko‘p qismi qish va bahor paytlariga to‘g‘ri keladi. Potentsial (yuzaga chiqishi mumkin bo‘lgan) imkoniyatlarga ko‘ra respublika hududlarining landshaft bo‘yicha 3 ta asosiy qismga bo‘linadi cho‘ladir tog‘-yaylov mintaqalari. Respublikaning tabiiy sharoiti undagi ishlab chiqarish kuchlari va aholini shunga qarab taqsimlaydi hamda ishlab chiqarish kuchlarining kelajakdagi rivoji uchun quyidagi omillarni ko‘zda tutadi.

- barcha mehnatga yaroqli aholini to‘lig‘icha ish bilan ta’minalash.
- tabiiy xomashyo, suv manbalari, foydali qazilmalar, qishloq xo‘jalik mahsulotlaridan tejab foydalanish.
- to‘liq shakllangan xo‘jaliklarni har taraflama rivojlantirish va respublika ichkarisida ishlab chiqarishni taqsimlash va hududlar bo‘ylab ishlab chiqarish vositalarini uyg‘unlashtirish.

- asta-sekinlik bilan respublikani agrar sanoatlashgan holatdan, sanoatlashgan – agrar holatga o‘tkazish.

- respublikalar va tumanlar orasida transport iqtisodiy aloqalarini yaxilash hamda rivojlanТИRISH.

Yurtimizda iqtisodiy rivojlanish ta’sirida ko‘plab hududlarda bartaraf etib bo‘lmas chiqindixonalar yuzaga kelmoqda. Masalan, Bekobod shahrida ruxsat etib bo‘lmaydigan masofada tozalash stantsiyasi yaqinida axlat to‘kadigan maydon joylashgan. Shuning uchun ham chiqindilarni yoqib yuborish va ularni yer osti suvlariga shimilib ketishi shahar atrof-muhitini buzadi. Shuningdek Olmaliq, To‘yepa va Yangiyo‘l, Qibray shaharlari tashqarisidagi ekin maydonlari o‘rnida juda katta chiqindi plantatsiyalar yuzag kelgan

Qishloq xo‘jlining rivojlanishi va atrof muhitning ifloslanishi. Pestitsidlardan ko‘plab foydalanish, muhitning ifloslanishi, ekinzorlar orasida katta maydonlari salmog‘ining ortishi va shu tufayli yurak qon-tomir, oshqozon-ichak, hamda yuqumli kasalliklarning ko‘payib borishi o‘rtasida katta qorellyatsion bog‘lanishlar mavjud edi. Issiq kunlarning uzoq davom etishi, shu davrda pestitsidlarning qo‘llanilishi ustiga tabiiy obodonlashtirish ishlarining qoniqarsiz darajada bo‘lishi inson tanasining umumbiologik himoya tizimlarini kuchsizlantiradi va uning sog‘lig‘ini yomonlashtiradi. O‘zbekiston shaharlarida sanoatning kun sayin o‘sib borishi bilan bog‘liq holda sanoat korxonalarining aholi yashaydigan hududlardagi egallagan o‘rni ortib bormoqda. Bularning o‘sib borish nisbati ekologik noqulayliklar bo‘yicha tibbiy zaharlanish I-III tur darajasini tashkil qiladi.

Muhitning sog‘lomligi, qulayligi inson bilan uning o‘rtasidagi o‘zaro bog‘liqlik bilan baholanadi. Muhit ekologik nuqtai nazardan nosog‘lom yoki noqulay bo‘lishi mumkin. Yuqori darajada ifloslangan muhit inson sog‘lig‘iga tuzalmas darajada ta’sir qiladi. Xuddi shuningdek super fosfat zavodidan chiqqan zararli chiqindilar (10 km doirani qamrab olgan) ta’siridan 30% mакtab o‘quvchilari surunkalik tanzillit kasalligiga duchor bo‘lganlar. Hozirda muhitni yaxshilash borasida olib borilayotgan ayrim tibbiy va tabiatni muhofaza qilish tadbirлari qoniqarli deb bo‘lmaydi. Buning

uchun uyg‘unlashtirilgan, ilmiy-texnik jihatdan asoslangan barcha tadbirlarni qo‘llash zarur

Ushbu ma’lumotlardan shunday xulosa chiqarish mumkinki,Dunyoda hosil bo‘layotgan global,regional va mahalliy muammolarning asosiy qismi antropogen omillar ta’sirida,kam qismi esa tabiiy omillar ta’sirida yuzaga kelmoqda.Aholi sonining ortib borishi yer resurslaridan yanada ko‘p foydalanishga majbur qilmoqda.Buning negizida Tabiiy unsurlarga jiddiy zarar keltirilib avvalgi holiga qaytarish juda katta mablag‘ va mehnat talab qilmoqda.Buning uchun insoniyat imkon darajasida resurslardan me’yorda foydalanishi,kam chiqindili va kam material talab qiluvchi ishlab chiqarish usuliga o‘tmog‘i lozim

FOYDALANILGAN ADABIYOTLAR

1. Sh.Otaboev, M.Nabiev. Inson va biosfera. Toshkent. “O‘qituvchi”, 1995.
2. A.Ergashev, T.Ergashev. Ekologiya, biosfera va tabiatni muhofaza qilish. Toshkent. “Yangi asr avlodi”, 2005.
3. T.A.Abdurahimov, Z.A.Jabborov Tuproqlarni ifloslanish muammolar va muhofaza qilish tadbirlari. Toshkent. 2007.
4. K.X. Roziqov, S.S.Negmatov, B.B.Sobirov Atrof-muhit ekokimyosi. Toshkent 2012.
5. M.N.Musayev Sanoat chiqindilatini tozalash texnologiyasi asoslari. Toshkent 2011.

Internet saytlari

6. W.W.W.uznature.uz.
7. W.W.W.econews.uznature.uz.

PRAGMATIKADA MATN TAHLILI

Mo‘minova Xulkaroy

Annotatsiya: Bu maqola pragmatikada matn tahlili jarayoniga atroflicha azoh beradi.

Kalit so‘zlar: lingvistik element, pragmatika, matn tahlil, semantika, predikat,

Hozirgi zamon xorijiy tilshunoslikda 1972 yilgacha matn lingvistikasi pragmatikaga oid umumlashtirilgan qo‘lga kiritilgan ishlar V.Dresslerning “Matn nazariyasi muammosi” nomli ishida o‘z aksini topgan. U D.Vunderlix, V.Kummer, G.Klaus fikrlariga qo‘shilgan holda suhbat ishtirokchilarining til belgilariga munosabati pragmatika asosi hisoblanadi deydi. Shu bilan birga u o‘rganilayotgan holatning funksional xususiyatiga ham diqqat qaratadi. Ya’ni til belgilarining kommunikatsiya aktlaridagi qator ekstralengvistik elementlarga bog‘liqligini aytadi. Bundan tashqari, V.Dresler matn pragmatikasi ekstralengvistik statusga ega (“pragmatika lingvistikaga umuman tegishli emas”) deb e’lon qiladi. Aytgancha, “Matn pragmatikasi” deb nomlanuvchi tilshunoslikning matn tahlili bo‘limida muallif lingvistik elementlarni pragmatik ma’no sifatida qayd etganidek, lingvistik belgilar va ekstrolengvistik sharoitlar bog‘liqligini aytadi. Aniqroq qilib aytganda, u pragmatik relevant dolzarb bo‘linishi, so‘zlarning pragmatik roli jihatidan tartibi, semantik aloqaning pragmatik asoslanganligi va shu kabilar haqida gapiradi. Muallif tomonidan tildagi ziddiyatlarni yechishda pragmatikaning o‘rni; matnning pragmatik shartlari kabi mavzuni lingvistik jihatdan amalga oshirilishi; matnning pragmatik jihatdan tobe bosh va oxirgi qismlarini lingvistik bezash kabi masalalar ko‘rib chiqiladi. Tahlil natijalari V.Dresslerni matndagi lingvistik elementlarda pragmatik holatlar ham bor degan fikrga keltiradi. Shuning uchun bizda pragmatika va lingvistika bir-biriga qiyoslanmaydigan holat, ularni bir-biriga qarshi qo‘yish mumkin emas, degan

tushuncha paydo bo‘ladi. Bizningcha, pragmatikani matndagi bir aspekt sifatida semantika bilan bir qatorda qarab chiqilsa, maqsadga muvofiq bo‘lardi. Qizig‘i shundaki, V.Dressler tez-tez matn pragmatikasiga matn tuzilishi darajasidagi kabi izohlar bergen. 3 V.Dressler o‘z ishlarida bevosita matn pragmatikasi masalalariga juda kam e’tibor qaratgan. V.Dressler muallif maqsadi, jo‘natuvchi va qabul qiluvchining layoqati va bilimdagi shart-sharoitlari, oluvchining joyi va qabul qilish kengligi, sotsial munosabatlarda jo‘natuvchi va oluvchi o‘rtasidagi shart-sharoitlar, jo‘natuvchining intensiyasi kabi masalalarni pragmatik deb hisoblaydi. Shuningdek, kommunikativ tasniflash¹, performativli predikatlar – qaysikim xabar berish vazifasini bajaruvchi (Darstellungsfunktion), matn yordamida xabar qabul qiluvchi, istak hosil qilish vazifasini bajaruvchi (Auflosungsfunktion), baholash vazifasini bajaruvchi (Bewertungsfunktion) – jo‘natuvchi bahosi, murojaat vazifasini bajaruvchi (Kundgabefunktion) kabi muammolar ham shu yerga kiritiladi. Ana shulardan kommunikativ predikatlarga munosabat paydo bo‘ladi. Yuqorida bayon qilinganlardan shu narsa anglashiladiki, sanab o‘tilgan funksiyalarning hammasi yagona maqsadga – qabul qiluvchining ta’sir doirasiga qaratilgan va ular ta’sir doirasining turli yo‘llarini hosil qilishi mumkin. Ya’ni-to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri ta’sir qilish (funksiya pobujdeniya) va noto‘g‘ri yo‘l bilan ta’sir qilish (funksiya soobsheniya, funksiya obrasheniya, otsenochnaya funksiya). Matn pragmatikasi mavzusining munozarali masalalariga V.Dressler pragmatika mazmunini kiritadi1 Bu muammo bo‘yicha bir qator fikrlarni bayon etadi. Shulardan biri matn pragmatikasi gap pragmatikasi qiymati sifatida o‘rganilishidir. Z.Schmidt, Ya.Petofi, Van Deykning fikrlaricha, matn butun holicha o‘z muallifiga va qabul qiluvchisiga tegishli bo‘lib, butun boshli matn orqali ma’lum bir maqsadga erishiladi. Aniqroq qilib aytganda matnni jo‘natish – ma’lum bir maqsad yo‘lidagi kommunikativ holatdir. 2 Bizning fikrimizcha , har ikkala fikr ham to‘g‘ri. Chunki ular bir-biriga qarama-qarshi ma’no anglatmasdan, aksincha bir-birini to‘ldiradi. Bu matn tahlilida katta yordam beradi.

Adabiyotlar

1. Boduen de Kurtene I.A. Izbrannie trudi po obo‘emu yazikoznaniyu. - M.: Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1963.t 2.-391 s.
2. Bozorov O.O. O‘zbek tilida gapning kommunikativ (aktual) tuzilishi. NDA.-Farg‘ona, 2004. – 21b.
3. Bondarko A.V. Vremennaya lokalizovannost. V kn.: Teoriya funktsionalnoy grammatiki. - L.: Nauka, 1987.-S. 210-233.
4. Borbotko V.G. Printsipi formirovniya diskursa. Ot psixolingvistike k lingvosinergetike. - M.: Kom Kniga, 2007.-288 s.
5. Budagov R.A. Yazik – realnost – yazik. – M.: Nauka, 1983. -262 s.
6. Budagov R.A., V kakoy mere «Lingvistika teksta» yavlyatsya lingvisticheskoy? V kn.: Budagov R.A. Filologiya i kultura.- M.: Izd-vo MGU, 1980.-S.77-86.
7. Dressler.V.Problema teorii teksta. –M.: MGU, 1978. –S.92. 2

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Sr. No.	Paper/ Author
1	Ne'matov, H. Q. o'g'li ., & Turg'unov, A. B. o'g'li . (2023). ZANJABIL O'SIMLIGIGA BOTANIK TAVSIF VA UNING DORIVORLIK XUSUSIYATLARI. GOLDEN BRAIN, 1(28), 4–10. <u>https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10001355</u>
2	Abdullayeva, D. E. qizi . (2023). EFFECTIVE TIME MANAGEMENT: METHODS AND MEANS OF ACHIEVING MAXIMUM PRODUCTIVITY. GOLDEN BRAIN, 1(28), 11–14. <u>https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10001384</u>
3	Ninazarova, U. I. qizi . (2023). ZULFIYAKHANIM IS A MIRROR OF UZBEK WOMEN IN LIFE. GOLDEN BRAIN, 1(28), 15–18. <u>https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10001409</u>
4	Ninazarova, U. I. qizi . (2023). WORKS OF ALISHER NAVOI-THE BASIS OF LIFE. GOLDEN BRAIN, 1(28), 19–23. <u>https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10001425</u>
5	Зиёдуллаев, И. Н., Давлатов, С. А., & Нормуродов, С. Н. ўғли . (2023). ҚАШҚАДАРЁ ВИЛОЯТИДАГИ УЙ-ЖОЙ ҚУРИЛИШЛАРИНИ РАҚАМЛАШТИРИШ САМАРАДОРЛИГИНИ БАҲОЛАШ ВА БОШҚАРУВ МЕХАНИЗМЛАРИНИ ТАКОМИЛЛАШТИРИШ. GOLDEN BRAIN, 1(28), 24–42. <u>https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10001438</u>
6	Turg'unova, M., & Akmal, A. (2023). O'ZBEK RAQSI, BALETMEYSTER. GOLDEN BRAIN, 1(28), 43–46. <u>https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10001984</u>
7	Xaitov, A. G. o'g'li . (2023). AFG'ONISTONDA TEMIR YO'L TERMINLARINING SHAKLLANISHI. GOLDEN BRAIN, 1(28), 47–52. <u>https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10001491</u>

8

Norboyev, S. A. o'g'li ., & Turg'unboyeva, N. D. qizi . (2023).

**O'ZBEKISTONDA XANDON PISTANING ISTIQBOLLI NAVLARINI
YETISHTIRISH.** GOLDEN BRAIN, 1(28), 53–56.

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10001508>

9

**Rozikova, D. K. (2023). THE IMPACT OF SUBCHORIONIC HEMATOMA
ON THE FINAL RESULT OF PREGNANCIES IN INDIVIDUALS
EXPERIENCING THREATENED ABORTION.** GOLDEN BRAIN, 1(28),
57–62. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10001514>

10

**Tursunova, N. (2023). LINGVOCULTURAL ASPECTS IN SAMPLES OF
FOLK'S ORAL CREATION.** GOLDEN BRAIN, 1(28), 63–66.

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10001534>

11

**Tursunova, N. (2023). LINGUISTIC-CULTURAL COMPARISON OF
PROVERBS OF TWO LANGUAGES.** GOLDEN BRAIN, 1(28), 67–70.

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10001556>

12

**Tursunova, N. (2023). "ANIMAL" THEME REFLECTED IN FOLKLORE.
GOLDEN BRAIN, 1(28), 71–74.** <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10001576>

13

**Tursunova, N. (2023). NOTES ON THE LINGUOCULTUROLOGY OF
UZBEK FOLK PROVERBS.** GOLDEN BRAIN, 1(28), 75–78.

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10001658>

14

**Meylikova, F. A. qizi . (2023). TEACHING ENGLISH THROUGH
LITERARY DEVICES.** GOLDEN BRAIN, 1(28), 79–85.

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10001666>

15

**Raxmatullayev, A. H. o'g'li. (2023). NAMANGAN SHEVALARI LEKSIKASI.
GOLDEN BRAIN, 1(28), 86–92.** <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10001675>

16

**Qutlimuratov, Y. Q. (2023). QISHLOQ XO'JALIGI ISHLAB
CHIQARISHIDA BOSHQARUV QARORLARNI QABUL QILISHGA
OPTIMALLASH USULLARINI QO'LLANILISHI.** GOLDEN BRAIN, 1(28),
93–100. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10001687>

17

Hasanov, D. D. o'g'li ., & Zokirov, A. T. o'g'li . (2023). CONSTRUCTION OF GROUNDS AND FOUNDATIONS ON BULK SOIL. GOLDEN BRAIN, 1(28), 101–108. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10001710>

18

Mirzayeva, U. M. qizi . (2023). "FIZIKA" FANINI O'QITISHDA INTEGRATSION TA'LIM TEXNOLOGIYALARIDAN FOYDALANISH. GOLDEN BRAIN, 1(28), 109–111. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10001739>

19

Raximov, R. A., Askarov, X., & A., Z. (2023). MAHALLIY CHIQINDI TOSHLARDAN LEGO G'ISHT TARKIBLARINI TAHLILI. GOLDEN BRAIN, 1(28), 112–116. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10001743>

20

F.N.Toshboyev, O.S.Tashanov, & S.A.Izatullayev. (2023). OZIQA TARKIBIDAGI SPIRTLARNI OKSIDLANISH JARAYONINI MATIMATIK MODILASHTIRISH ORQALI XISOBLASH. GOLDEN BRAIN, 1(28), 117–120. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10001996>

21

Joniyeva Tursunoy Boboxon qizi. (2023). XALQ PEDAGOGIKASINING AXLOQIY TARBIYALASH ISHLARIDAGI AHAMIYATI. GOLDEN BRAIN, 1(28), 121–125. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10002006>

22

**Joniyeva, T. B. qizi . (2023). MAKTABGACHA YOSHDAGI BOLALARNI AXLOQIY TARBIYALASHDA XALQ PEDAGOGIKASINING AHAMIYATI. GOLDEN BRAIN, 1(28), 126–129.
<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10002014>**

23

Yoqubjonova, M. (2023). THE INSIGHT OF A GREEK STORY OF EPIMETHUS AND PANDORA AND EXPLAINING OF ITS VALUE AND ITS HELP IN UNDERSTANDING OF OUR LIFE EXPERIENCES. GOLDEN BRAIN, 1(28), 130–132. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10002025>

24

Babadanova, N. M. (2023). MOSHNING AGRONOMIK, EKOLOGIK VA OZIQ OVQAT MAHSULOTLARI SIFATIDAGI O'RNI. GOLDEN BRAIN, 1(28), 133–136. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10002033>

25

**Odiljonova, M. A. qizi . (2023). O'QITISH JARAYONIDA QIZIQARLI TAJRIBALARDAN FOYDALANISH. GOLDEN BRAIN, 1(28), 137–141.
<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10002038>**

26

Narmanov, O. A., Mirzayev, A. N., & Nasridinov, S. S. (2023). ON THE SYMMETRY GROUP OF DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS. GOLDEN BRAIN, 1(28), 142–150. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10002047>

27

Мухамадиева, З. Б. (2023). ПРОСЛЕЖИВАЕМОСТЬ ИНТЕРНЕТ ВЕЩЕЙ. GOLDEN BRAIN, 1(28), 151–155. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10002244>

28

Юлдашева, Н. Х., & Шагазатова, Б. Х. (2023). ИЗМЕНЕНИЯ МЕТАБОЛИЗМА КОСТНОЙ ТКАНИ ПОСЛЕ БАРИАТРИЧЕСКИХ ОПЕРАЦИЙ. GOLDEN BRAIN, 1(28), 156–161. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10002248>

29

Tursunov, O. Y. o'g'li . (2023). SUG'D JANUBIY CHEGARASINING SAVDO-IQTISODIY, IJTIMOIY-MADANIY HAYOTDA TUTGAN O'RNI VA AHAMIYATI. GOLDEN BRAIN, 1(28), 162–165. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10002259>

30

Абдуллахонова, М. У. қизи . (2023). ГИПЕРТОНИЯ КАСАЛЛИГИНИ ДАВОЛАШДА ИШЛАТИЛАДИГАН АЙРИМ СИНТЕТИК ДОРИЛАР ВА ТАБИЙ ВОСИТАЛАРНИНГ АҲАМИЯТИ. GOLDEN BRAIN, 1(28), 166–170. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10002265>

31

Khonturaev, S. I., & Fazlitdinov, M. X. (2023). THE SYMBIOSIS OF AI AND COMPUTER VISION. GOLDEN BRAIN, 1(28), 171–174. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10002269>

32

Qadamova, Z., Qadamova, M., & Ro'zaliyev, M. (2023). PYTHON KUTUBXONALARI VA ULARNING QO'LLANILISHI. GOLDEN BRAIN, 1(28), 175–179. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10002272>

33

Eshnazarova, M. A. (2023). TASVRIY SAN'AT FANIGA YANGI KIRITILGAN MAVZULARNI O'QITISH USULLARI. GOLDEN BRAIN, 1(28), 180–185. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10002276>

34

Qarshiyeva, J. Y. qizi . (2023). MATLAB TIZIMIDA SIGNALLARNI INTERPOLYATSİYALASH MASALALARINI YECHISH. GOLDEN BRAIN, 1(28), 186–190. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10002290>

35

Qarshiyeva, J. Y. qizi . (2023). MATLAB TIZIMIDA SIGNALLARNI APPROKSIMATSİYALASH. GOLDEN BRAIN, 1(28), 191–195.
<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10002300>

36

Azimova, N. (2023). FITRATNING SHARQ SIYOSATI ASARI. GOLDEN BRAIN, 1(28), 196–201. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10002309>

37

Axmedov, R. I. (2023). JAHONDA VA O'ZBEKISTONDA TEXNOGEN OMILLAR TA'SIRIDA ATROF-MUHITNING IFLOSLANISHI. GOLDEN BRAIN, 1(28), 202–205. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10002332>

38

Mo'minova, X. (2023). PRAGMATİKADA MATN TAHLILI. GOLDEN BRAIN, 1(28), 206–208. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10002355>