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ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqolada Andijonning daryolari, soylari, kanallari hamda mamlakatimizning suv manbalari kabi tabiiy boyliklar bo'yicha ma'lumotlar berilgan. Shuningdek, iqlimi quruq, sug'orma dehqonchilikka asoslangan o'lkamiz uchun daryolarning sug'orishdagi ahamiyati naqadar kattaligi haqida ilmiy ma'lumotlar berib o'tilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: *Andijon viloyati, suv ombori, yog'in mavsumi, suvdan foydalanish, namlik koeffitsiyenti, daryolarning to'yinishi, yaxob suvining ahamiyati*

АННОТАЦИЯ

В данной статье приведены сведения о природных богатствах Андижана, таких как реки, ручьи, каналы и водные источники нашей страны, а также научная информация о значении рек в орошении для нашей страны, имеющей сухой климат и на основе орошаемого земледелия информация предоставлена.

Ключевые слова: *Андижанская область, водохранилище, сезон дождей, водопользование, коэффициент влажности, насыщенность рек, значение речной воды.*

ANNOTATION

This article provides information on the natural resources of Andijan, such as rivers, streams, canals, and water sources of our country. Also, scientific information about the importance of rivers in irrigation for our country, which has a dry climate and is based on irrigated agriculture. information has been provided.

Key words: *Andijan region, water reservoir, rainy season, water use, moisture coefficient, saturation of rivers, importance of river water*

Kirish

Daryolarning ahamiyati va suvni toza saqlash.

Andijon viloyati hududidan oqib o'tadigan suv havzalari, jumladan, daryolar, soylar, kanallar, anhorlar va ariqlar viloyatimiz qishloq xo'jaligida foydalaniladigan, sug'orib dehqonchilik qiladigan yerlarni sug'orishda, yuzlab sanoat korxonalarini suv bilan ta'minlashda, shahar va qishloqlarimizdagi ijtimoiy sohalarni hamda viloyatning 2854,3 ming kishi aholisining suvga bo'lgan ehtiyojini qondirishda muhim ahamiyatga egadir.

Viloyatda jami 430,5 ming gektar yer qishloq xo'jaligi tarmoqlarida band bo'lib, shundan 272,4 ming gektar maydonda sug'orib dehqonchilik qiladi. Bu maydonlarni sug'orish uchun jami 158,4 mln.m³ suv sarflanadi. Qishloq xo'jaligi uchun olinayotgan suvning 80% sug'orish uchun sarflansa, qolgan 20% tuproq sho'rini yuvishga ishlatiladi. Viloyatning Ulug'nor, Bo'z hamda Baliqchi tumanlarida sho'r va sho'rxok tuproqlar mavjud bo'lib, bu tuproqlarni yaxob suvi berish orqali sho'rlarini yuvib, undan so'ng ekin ekiladi. Sug'orishga sarflanayotgan suvning 20-25 % zovur drenaj orqali tabiiy holda sizib qaytarma suvlar sifatida zaharli kimyoviy moddalar va mineral o'g'itlar bilan ifloslanib, tabiiy havzalarga qo'shiladi yoki sug'oriladigan hududlardan tashqariga chiqarib tashlanadi.

Viloyatimizda mavjud daryo va kanallar sanoat tarmoqlarini va maishiy-kommunal xo'jaligini suv bilan ta'minlaydi. Bu sohalarga daryo va kanallarni 2-2,5% suvi sarflanadi. Shu sarflangan suvning 85% ifloslangan yoki qisman tozalangan holda yana tabiiy o'zanlarga qo'shib ketadi.

Daryolarning energetik ahamiyati ham katta. Qoradaryoning Andijon suv omboridan chiqish joyida qurilgan gidroelektrostansiya viloyatning elektr energiyaga bo'lgan ehtiyojini ma'lum darajada qondiradi. Viloyatda bir yilda, jumladan, 2013 -

yilda, 569,8 mln kvv/soat elektr energiya ishlab chiqargan bo'lib, bu energiya asosan sanoat korxonalarini va aholini energiya bilan ta'minlashga sarflanadi.

Viloyatdan oqib o'tadigan daryolarning yana baliq ovlashda, rekreatsion maqsadlarda ham ahamiyati katta. Daryo suvlarida laqqa, oq amur, sazan kabi baliq turlari mavjud bo'lib, bu baliqlar sanoat ahamiyatiga ega bo'lmasa-da, ma'lum ma'noda, aholini baliq mahsulotlari bilan ta'minlaydi. Undan tashqari daryoda yashaydigan boshqa mavjudotlar ham suvning qayta tiklanishida o'zining ta'sirini ko'rsatadi. Yuqorida qayd qilinganidek, daryo trassalari va vodiylarida aholining dam olish maskanlari tashkil etilgan. Bu maskanlar o'zlarining mikroiklimi bilan jazirama yoz oylarida aholini dam olish va salomatliklarini tiklashga xizmat qiladi.

So'nggi vaqtlarda viloyatimizdagi sug'oriladigan yerlarning meliorativ holatini yaxshilash maqsadida zovur – drenaj suvlari miqdorining ko'payishi, ishlab chiqarish korxonalaridan, maishiy tarmoqlaridan, transport va sog'lomlashtirish tashkilotlardan, ayniqsa, aholi xo'jaliklaridan chiqayotgan iflos-oqova suvlar miqdorining ortib ketishi, ularning daryo va kanallarga oqizilishi tufayli katta suv havzalari suvining tabiiy holati buzilib, ifloslanib bormoqda bu esa o'z navbatida suvdan foydalanish muammolarini keltirib chiqarmoqda.

Daryo suvlarining ifloslanishi oqibatida suvning tabiiy holati buzilib, yashil suv o'tlarining, baliqlarning va boshqa suvda yashaydigan jonivorlarning kamayib ketilishiga, sug'oriladigan yerlardagi ekinlarning yaxshi rivojlanishiga, ularning hosildorligiga va oqibatda kishilar salomatligiga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatmoqda.

Daryolar, soylar, kanal va anhorlar ham hududning katta boyligi hisoblanadi. Shuning uchun bu suv havzalari suvlarini toza saqlash, ulardan oqilona foydalanish muhim ahamiyatga ega. Suvni toza saqlash uchun eng avvalo ekin dalalaridan chiqayotgan zovur-drenaj suvlarini tabiiy suv havzalariga oqizmaslik, zovur-drenaj suvlarini ma'lum havzaga yig'ib, uni zararsizlantirib keyin toza suvlarga qo'shish maqsadga muvofiq.

Qishloq xo'jaligi ekinlarini kimyoviy zaharlar bilan kamroq dorilab, qishloq xo'jaligi zararkunundalariga biologik usul bilan qarshi kurashishni joriy qilish hamda

zavod va fabrikalardan, maishiy xizmat ko'rsatish korxonalaridan chiqayotgan iflos-oqova suvlarni suz tozalash qurilmalarida tozalab, undan so'ng suv havzalariga tashlashga erishish zarur.

Andijon viloyatida tabiiy ko'llar yo'q, ammo Ulug'nor tumani yangi Baliqchi qishlog'i hududida sun'iy ko'llar barpo qilingan bo'lib, bu ko'lning maqsadi baliqchilik sohasini rivojlantirishdan iborat. Ko'lda sazan, laqqa, oq amur, xon baliq, ilon bosh, marinka kabi baliq turlarini uchratish mumkin. U yerda baliqchilikni rivojlantirish bilan bir qatorda suv havzasida yashaydigan boshqa tirik organizmlarning hamda qushlarning makon topishi uchun sharoitlar yaratilgan bo'lib, havzadagi qamishzorlar orasida laylak, yovvoyi o'rdak va boshqa ko'pgina parandalar yashashi uchun tabiiy sharoit yaratilgan.

Andijon suv ombori Farg'ona vodiysining janubi-sharqida Oloy, shimoli-sharqida Farg'ona tog' tizmalarining 4500 metr balandliklaridan boshlanuvchi Qoshqa-suv, Tor, Qora-G'ulja, Qurshob daryolarining suvlarini o'zida to'playdi.

Andijon suv ombori Qoradaryo o'zanida qurilgan yirik gidrotexnika inshooti bo'lib ko'p yillik rejimda daryo suvini tartibga soladi, irrigatsiya va energetika maqsadlarida bunyod etilgan. Suv omborining qurilishi 1982-yilda nihoyasiga yetkazilgan bo'lib, uning balandligi 121 metr, uzunligi 1040 metrga teng bo'lgan betonli katta kontrforsli to'g'ondan iborat qurilma. Suv omborining suv sig'imi 1.9 mlrd m³ ni tashkil qiladi. Gidrouzel tarkibiga to'g'on, suv o'tkazuvchi inshootlar va GES kiradi. Suv omborida suv o'tkazuvchi inshootlar favqulodda toshqinda 1700 m³/s gacha suv o'tkazishga va umumiy suv sarfi 230 m³/s bo'lgan irrigatsiya kanallariga oqizish quvvatiga ega. GES kanallarga tushayotgan suv hisobiga ishlaydi, 192 m³s suv sarfiga mo'ljallangan, energiya ishlab chiqarish quvvati 140 MVt.ga teng. Andijon suv ombori suvi Farg'ona vodiysidagi 273 ming gektarga yaqin maydondagi ekinzorlarning suv ta'minotini yaxshilaydi, qo'shimcha 35 ming gektar yerni sug'orish imkoniyatini beradi.

1 Andijon suv omboridan Qoradaryo, Andijonsoy, Shahrixonsoy suv oladi va ular ham, o'z navbatida, bir nechta o'zanlarga bo'linib, Andijon viloyatining irrigatsiya turini tashkil qiladi.

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GIBRID AXBORIY URUHLARNING MEDIA MAKONDAGI YANGICHA KO'RINISHI

Zulfizar Mamadaliyeva

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ANNOTATSIYA

Bugungi kunda dunyoning axboriy manzarasi turli mazmundagi to'g'ri va yolg'on xabarlar, xolis va noxolis axborot manbalari, mafkuralar o'rtasidagi kurashlar, ziddiyatlar bilan ifodalanmoqda. XXI asrda turli tushdagi axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalarining kirib kelishi, raqamli va robot texnologiyalarning jadal rivojlanishi tom ma'noda insoniyatga ko'plab qulay imkoniyatlarni yaratdi. Shu bilan bir qatorda inson anglab yetmaydigan yangi ko'rinishdagi tahdidlar hamda gibril axboriy urushning yangi usullarini yuzaga kelishiga turtki bo'ldi. Ushbu ilmiy maqolada, hozirgi kunda axborot xavfsizligini ta'minlash muammosi milliy xavfsizlikning asosiy va ajralmas qismi ekanligi, axborotni muhofaza qilish shuningdek gibril tahdidlardan himoyalaniashda har bir davlatning birlamchi vazifasi ekanligi haqida bayon qiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: *gibril, gibril urush, 4-avlod urushlari ("4GW"), tashviqot, texnika, gibril tahdid, global terrorizm, kiber urush, terrorizm, dezinformatsiya*

So'nggi yillarda nafaqat harbiylar balki jurnalistlar, siyosatchilar, diplomatlar tomonidan gibril urush tushunchasi, uning yangi ko'rinishi sifatida 4-avlod urushlari ("4GW") tushunchalari keng qo'llanilib kelinmoqda. Ayni paytda, bu urush toifalari haqiqiy urush maydonlarida, davlatlar, ularga o'xshash tuzilmalar o'rtasida amaliy sinovdan o'tkazilayotgani guvohi bo'lmoqdamiz. Jahonda ommalashib borayotgan va media makonning tub ildizigacha egallab kelayotgan urushlardan biri gibril urushlar

hisoblanmoqda. “Gibrid” soʻziga toʻxtaladigan boʻlsak, odatda u va bu turkumlarning oʻzaro chatichidan hosil boʻlishi nisbatan shunday nomlanadi. Gibrid urush esa bu nafaqat harbiy texnika, balki siyosiy tashviqot, terrorizm, dezinformatsiya va dushmanga qarshi iqtisodiy bosim kuchlari tomonidan olib boriladigan zamonaviy urush turidir¹. Aslida olib qaralganda, gibrid urushlarni tashkil etishda AQSH, Rossiya, Xitoy va Gʻarbiy Yevropaning gegemon davlatlari yetakchilik qilishi, ularning har birida oʻz manfaati yoʻlida amalga oshirishi lozim boʻlgan strategiya, prinsipp shuningdek, maxfiy metodlari haqida ham keltirib oʻtilgan. Gibrid urushni, hozirgi davrda mavjud boʻlgan mamlakatlarning siyosiy harakatlar koʻrinishida, siyosatshunos P.A. Tsygankov quyidagicha taʼriflaydi: “AQSh va Gʻarbiy Yevropa davlatlarining tashqi siyosatining oʻzi gibriddir”.² Gibrid urushi dastlab qayerda va qay tarzda paydo boʻlgan savol beixtiyor tugʻiladi. Qadimgi Rimda gibrid taktika dastlab jinoiy toʻdalar, oddiy askarlar va tartibsiz jangchilar tomonidan Vespasianning Rim legionlariga qarshi miloddan avvalgi 66-yilda yahudiylarning qoʻzgʻoloni paytida ishlatilgan. “Ikkinchi Jahon urushi” davrida Sovet partizan harakati ham gibrid kuchdan foydalanishga misoldir. Gibrid urush tushunchasi birinchi boʻlib, XXI asrda AQSh va Buyuk Britaniyaning harbiy hujjatlarida paydo boʻldi, degan tushuncha ham yoʻq emas (manbalarda).³ Bu maʼlum bir hududni axborot, elektron, kibernetik operatsiyalar yordamida boʻysundirishni qurolli kuchlar, maxsus xizmatlarning harakatlari va kuchli iqtisodiy bosim bilan birlashtirishni anglatadi. Gibrid urushi harbiy atama sifatida birinchi marta 2007-yilda AQShda joriy etilgan. Maʼlumotlarga koʻra, “gibrid urushi” iborasi, internetning rusiyzabon segmentida 2009-yil 24-iyunda paydo boʻlgan va 2010-yilda bu haqda birinchi marta aytilgan ekan. Toʻgʻri, baʼzi manbalar “gibrid urush” atamasini birinchi marta 2006-yilda AQShning Mudofaa sharhlari tomonidan

¹ <https://uz.m.wikipedia.org>

² Bartosh A.A. “Axborot urushining adaptiv strategiyalari” - Moskva: Harbiy fanlar akademiyasining Axborotnomasi - № 2 va 3 – 2016.

³ Knyazeva L.G. XXI asrning gibrid urushlari: 2015 yil 29 yanvarda xalqaro universitetlararo davra suhbat materiallari, - M: VU, 2015, B.3

ishlatilganligini ko'rsatayotgan bo'lsada, lekin gibril urushi asrlar oxiridagi hodisa sifatida ham e'tirof etiladi. Umuman olganda, gibril urush tushunchasining dastlabki ta'rifi Ukraina sharqidagi Muskovining zamonaviy davlat rejimini ochib bergan harbiy harakatlarning hajmini tavsiflagan va shundan paydo bo'lgan degan fikr bor. Ularning e'tirof etichicha, gibril urushga odatiy kuchlar tomonidan joylashtirilgan yanada rivojlangan qurol va tizimlarga kirish huquqiga ega bo'lgan tartibsiz kuchlar yordam berishi mumkin ekan.

Siyosatshunoslikda gibril urush barcha turdagi geosiyosiy bo'shliqlardan harbiy harakatlar teatri sifatida bir vaqtning o'zida foydalanishni anglatadi. Belgilangan geosiyosiy maydonlarning har birida geosiyosiy makonining muayyan turiga mos keladigan institutlar, manbalar va texnologiyalardan foydalangan holda "gibril urush" olib boriladi. Hozirgi paytda hukmron geosiyosiy makon axborot va mafkuraviydir. Binobarin, ommaviy ongni boshqarish institutlari va texnologiyalari dunyo hukmronligini qo'lga kiritish yoki saqlab qolish uchun katta ahamiyatga ega. Gibril urush butun aholini qamrab oladi, axborot makonining bo'shliqlarini to'ldiradi, shu jumladan bosma va elektron ommaviy axborot vositalari, kiber xujumlar, seminarlar, o'quv kurslarini tashkil etish va muxolifat harakatlari tarafdorlari uchun ma'ruzalar o'qish. U ijtimoiy hayotning eng xilma-xil sohalariga siyosiy, iqtisodiy, ijtimoiy, madaniy sohalariga taalluqlidir. Oxir oqibat, gibril urushlar nafaqat vaqt, makon va ishlatilgan vositalar chegarasi bo'lmagan qurolli to'qnashuvlardir. Ularning asosiy farqi shundaki, ular urushni siyosiy, iqtisodiy yoki mafkuraviy qarama-qarshilikning boshqa shakllaridan ajratib turadigan chiziqlarni aralashtiradilar. Mashhur "Gibril urush falsafasi" harbiy-falsafiy inshosida rus geosiyosatining klassikasi A.E. Snesev mavzuga quyidagi ta'rifni beradi: "Urush falsafasi bu ilmiy qayta ko'rib chiqilgan yoki oddiyroq o'rganilgan harbiy dunyoqarashdir. Boshqacha qilib aytganda, urush falsafasi urushning mohiyati va mazmuni va u bilan bog'liq bo'lgan yuqori manfaatlar

haqidagi fandır”⁴ Keyinchalik, u gibrud urush falsafasi tarkibiga quyidagi elementlarni taklif qiladi: urush mohiyati, ushbu mavjudot bilan bog‘liq bo‘lgan asosiy g‘oyalar, urushni bilish usullari, umuman urush haqidagi fan va uning tasnifi haqida bayon qiladi. Gibrud urushlar ijtimoiy barqarorlikka jiddiy zarba berib, ichki siyosiy keskinlikka olib keldi. Shunday qilib, AQSh tomonidan olib borilgan gibrud urushlar rivojlanayotgan polentrik dunyoning "ko‘tarilgan" kuchlarini zaiflashtirish yoki yo‘q qilishga qaratilgan. Rossiya, Eron, va Venesuela kabi davlatlar bejiz emas. Ukrainadagi voqealar yakun sifatida emas, balki Rossiyadagi vaziyatni izdan chiqarishga qaratilgan birinchi bosqich sifatida qaraladi. Buni O‘rta Osiyo mintaqasi respublikalariga o‘tkazish katta xavf tug‘dirdi, bu ham Rossiyaning xavfsizligiga tahdid soldi. “Gibrud urush” texnologiyalaridan XXRga, xususan, Shinjon-Uyg‘ur avtonom mintaqasida foydalanish ehtimoli yuqori, hozirgi paytda AQSh global miqyosdagi hukmronliklarining iqtisodiy poydevorini yo‘q qilishga duchor bo‘lib, tobora kuchayib borayotgan bosimni qoplamoqda va buning oqibatida zaiflashmoqda. Ushbu holat AQShni jahon urushidan manfaatdor qiladi.⁵

Hozirgi kunda gibrud urushlar mavzusi ommaviy axborot vositalarida va turli ilmiy forumlarda faol muhokama qilinmoqda. Mutaxassislar ushbu hodisaning hanuzgacha terminologik barqarorlik va ravshanlikka ega bo‘lmagan turli xil, ko‘pincha o‘zaro istisno ta‘riflarini berishadi. Biroq gibrud urush termini hozirgi kunda mutlaqo boshqacha ko‘rinishda namoyon bo‘lmoqda. Ya‘ni, axborot xurujlari, urushlari, mojarolari va feyk, trolling, xamaleon xabar ko‘rinishida. Mazkur atama va terminlarning media makonda o‘rni qanday va gibrud urushga qay tarzda dahl qilishini ko‘rib chiqamiz. Jahon tajribasini tahlil qilish shuni ko‘rsatadiki, bugungi kunda to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri tajovuz hukmronlikning yagona vositasi bo‘lishni to‘xtatgan. Shu

⁴ Kostyuxin A.A. Urushlarning zamonaviy amerika tasnifi. URL: <http://mir-politika.ru/sovremennaya-amerikanskaya-klassifikaciya-voyn.html>.

⁵ Surguladze V.Sh. "Tarmoqli", "gibrud", "yangi" zamonaviy urushlar va globalashuv davrida o‘zlikni anglash siyosati. Milliy strategiya muammolari, RISS, No3 (36), 2016, p. 234-bet

munosabat bilan zamonaviy ilm-fan qarama-qarshilikning bilvosita shakllarini o'rganishga asta-sekin e'tibor qaratib, axborot urushiga alohida e'tibor qaratmoqda.

“Gibrid tahdidlar” ko‘plab dushmanlik sharoitlari va niyatlarini birlashtiradi. Masalan, kiber urush, past intensivlikdagi harbiy to‘qnashuvlar ssenariylar, global terrorizm, noqonuniy migratsiya, korrupsiya, etnik va diniy mojarolar, resurslar xavfsizligi, demografik muammolar, transmilliy uyushgan jinoyatchilik, globallashuv muammolari va ommaviy qirg‘in qurollarining tarqalishi. Globallashuv natijasida yuzaga keladigan xarakterli tendentsiyalardan biri bu xalqaro, mintaqaviy va milliy xavfsizlikka tahdidlarning noharbiy doirasini ko‘payishi bo‘lib, ularning ba‘zilari tubdan yangi sifatga ega. Urushning gibrid usullaridan foydalanish sharoitida tajovuz qurboniga aylangan mamlakat uzoq vaqt davomida axborot-kognitiv texnologiyalarga duch kelmoqda. Ushbu texnologiyalar davlatni, uning ichki holatini madaniy va dunyoqarash sohasiga maqsadli ta’sir ko‘rsatish yo‘li bilan, ijtimoiy ongga buzg‘unchilik g‘oyalarini kiritish, ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy vaziyatni yomonlashuvi va muxolifat kuchlarini manipulyatsiya qilish orqali beqarorlashtirishga qaratiladi. Shuni alohida ta’kidlash joizki, zamonaviy media makondagi gibrid urushlardan hozirgi kunga qadar hech kim himoyalangan emas. Gibrid hujumlardan aziyat chekkan davlat siyosatda, iqtisodiyotda va jamiyatda xavfsizlikni tiklash uchun bir qator harakatlarni amalga oshirishi kerak. Jahonda gibrid harbiy operatsiyalarni o‘tkazishga yordam beradigan tashkilotlar, axborot va psixologik operatsiyalarni o‘tkazishga mo‘ljallangan maxsus bo‘linmalar mavjud. Gibrid urush va tahdidlarga qarshi kurashishda mediaimmunitet muhim hisoblanadi. Uni shakllantirishda, Ommaviy axborot vositalarida tarqatilayotgan yolg‘on xabarlar, buzib ko‘rsatilgan faktlar, yangiliklar, adabiyotlar va boshqalarni filtrlash kerak.

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BASLAWISH KLASLARDA ANA TILI SABAQLARINDA A'MELIY SHINIG'IWLARDAN PAYDALANIW

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ANNOTATCIYA

Maqalada baslawish klaslarda ana tili sabaqlarinda temalardi tu'sindiriwde, bekkemlewde qollanilatug'in na'tiyjeli a'meliy shinig'iwlar haqqinda pikirler keltirilgen.

Tayanish so'zler: A'meliy shinig'iw, baslawish klass oqiwshilari, fonetika, grafika, ga'p, so'z shaqaplari.

Bizge belgili bolg'anınday, baslawish klaslar 1-4- klaslardı o'z ishine aladı. Baslawish klaslarda ana tilin oqıtıwdın' maqset ha'm wazıypaları oqıwshılarg'a qaraqalpaq tilin u'yretiw, ana tilinde durıs jazıw, so'ylew, oqıwdı, grammatika ha'm imlanı o'zlestiriwin ta'miyinlew bolıp esaplanadı.

1-klasta da'slep sawat ashıw sabaqları eki sherek dawamında alıp barıladı. Bunnan keyin 1-klastın' 3-shereginen baslap 4-klass aralıg'ında ana tili sabaqlıg'ı o'tiledi. Baslawish klaslarda ana tilinen a'piwayi, baslang'ish tu'sinikler beriledi. Atap aytqanda, 1-2-klaslarda fonetika ha'm grafikag'a baylanisli temalardi u'yreniwge u'lken itibar qaratiladi. Sebebi, oqıwshılar bul da'wirde oqıw ha'm jazıw procesin endi g'ana iyelep atırg'an boladı.

Fonetika ilimi seslerdin' jasaliwin, seslik nizamlılıqlarin, tildin' buwin qurılısin u'yreledi. Bunda oqıwshılar qaraqalpaq tilindegi seslerdi, olardıń jasalıwın, ha'rqıylı nizamlılıqların u'yrenedi. Bunnan tısqarı buwın haqqında da mag'luwmat aladı. A'lbeste, oqıwshılar 1-klastın' da'slepki eki shereginde buwıng'a bo'lip oqıwdı ha'm

jazıwdı u'yrengen boladı. Al, fonetika bo'liminde bolsa, qaraqalpaq tilindegi buwinlardın' tu'rleri menen tanısadı. Grafika- bul ha'ripler ha'm sesler ortasındag'i o'z-ara mu'na'sebetlerdi u'yreniwshi ilim tarawı bolıp esaplanadı. Grafika- jazıwda qollanilatug'in tan'balar bolıp esaplanadı. Grafika menen oqıwshılar 1-klastan baslap islesedi. Sebebi, a'lipbedegi ha'riplerdin' o'zi grafika esaplanadı. Ha'riplerden basqa da ko'plegen tan'balar bar. Bular: irkilis belgileri, arab ha'm rim cifrları, formulalar h.t.b. Ses ha'm ha'rip boyınsha ha'rqiylı a'meliy shinig'iwlar alıp bariw mu'mkin. A'meliy shinig'ıw ha'm tapsırmalar oqıwshılarg'a temanı bekkemlew ushın u'lken ja'rdem beredi.

I. So'zlerde neshe buwin, neshe ses bar ekenligin tabiw. Misali, a-na (3 ses, 2 buwin), ba-la (4 ses, 2 buwin).

II. So'zlerdegi seslerdi birimlep aytiw: w-a-t-a-n, a-t-a, n-a-b-a-t, m-e-k-t-e-p.

III. Qanday da bir so'zdegi tek g'ana bir ha'riptin' ornın basqa ha'ripke almastırıp jan'a so'z payda etiw. Misali: ana- ata- ag'a- apa, bala- dala- qala- shala.

IV. So'zlerdi jasawda sanlardan paydalaniw: 5ik (besik), 1ik (birik), 8ayaq (segizayaq).

V. So'zdin' basına yaqı aqırına ha'rip qosıp jan'a so'z jasaw. Misali: ala- bala, saba- saban.

VI. So'zlerdin' ortasına ha'rip qosıp yaqı ortasınan bir ha'rip alıp taslap jan'a so'z payda etiw. Misali: ana-ayna, balıq- baylıq, ko'lmek- ko'mek.

VII. So'zdegi buwındı yaqı sestı tu'sirıp qaldiriw. Misali: anar- nar, bayla- bay, qapı- qap.

VIII. Buwinlardın' ornın almastiriw: Nargu'l- Gu'lnar.

IX. Ha'riplerdin' ornın almastiriw: Azat-taza.

X. Bir-biri menen tutasıp ketken sesler izbe-izliginen so'zlerdi ajiratiw. Misali: almaqepteru'yaynaqapımektep – alma, kepter, u'y, ayna, qapı, mektep.

3- klasta ana tili sabag'ında tiykarinan ga'p teması u'yreniledi. Ga'p u'stinde islew oqıwshılardin' so'ylewin o'siriwde u'lken a'hmiyetke iye. Ga'p u'stinde islewdin' tiykarig'i waziypası oqıwshılardi sintaksislik ta'repten durıs ha'm aniq ga'p

du'ziwge u'yretiw bolip esaplanadi. Ga'p u'stinde islew boyinsha birneshe shinig'iwlaridi ko'rip otemiz.

I. U'lgini oqiw ha'm jaziw. Bul ga'p u'stinde islewdin' na'tiyjeli usillarınan biri esaplanadı. Bunda oqıwshı kitapta berilgen ga'plerdi oqıydı ha'm jazadı.

II. Soraw tiykarında ga'p du'ziw. Bunda berilgen sorawg'a juwap beriw ushın qısqa mazmundag'ı emes, ba'lki, tolıq ga'p du'ziledi. Mısalı, Soraw: Bu'gin ana tili sabag'ınan qanday tema o'tildi? Juwap: Bu'gin ana tili sabag'ınan «Ga'p» teması o'tildi.

III. Aralas berilgen so'zlerden ga'p du'ziw. Misali: keldim u'yge Men - Men u'yge keldim.

IV. Aralas berilgen ga'plerden tekst du'ziw. Bunda qısqasha, yag'nıy eki yamasa u'sh ga'pten du'zilgen tekst beriledi. Mısalı, Balalar qarboran oynadı. Bu'gin qar jawdı. Bu'gin qar jawdı. Balalar qarboran oynadı.

V. Noqatlar qoyilmag'an, bas ha'ripler berilmegen tekstten ga'plerdi ajiratiw. Mısalı, Men bu'gin erte turdım mektepke kettim bu'gin ana tili oqıw matematika sabaqları boldı. Men bu'gin erte turdım. Mektepke kettim. Bu'gin ana tili, oqıw, matematika sabaqları boldı.

VI. Su'wret tiykarında bir yamasa birneshe ga'p du'ziw. Bunda oqıtıwshı oqıwshılarg'a ga'p qurawg'a an'sat, tu'sinikli, olardıń jasına mas bolg'an su'wretlerden paydalanıwı kerek.

4- klasta so'z shaqaplari tiykarg'i o'tiletug'i tema bolip tabiladi. Baslawish klaslarda so'z shaqabin oqitiw biraz qiyin ha'm juwapkershilikli is. So'z shaqaplari u'yretiwde birneshe a'meliy shinig'iwlaridi ko'rip o'temiz.

I. Ha'rbir so'z shaqabin o'tip atirg'an waqıtta sol so'z shaqabına tiyisli so'zlerdi oqıtıwshı aytıwı kerek. Keyin, oqıwshılardıń o'zlestiriw da'rejesin anıqlaw ushın olarg'a sorawlar beriwı kerek.

II. O'tip atirg'an so'z shaqabına tiyisli ha'm tiyisli emes bolg'an so'zlerdi ajiratiw. Misali: atliq so'z shaqabin o'tip atir , ana, bala, nan, qiziq, aq, uzin, oynaw. Bunda atliq so'zler ana, bala, nan so'zleri.

III. O‘tilgen temadag‘i so‘zlerdi jazdiriw ha‘m ma‘ninin tu‘indiriw.

IV. Ko‘rgizbeli materiallardan paydalanuw. Yag‘niy o‘tilip atirg‘an so‘z shaqabina tiyisli su‘wretler ha‘m klass ishindegi buyimlardi ko‘rsetiw.

V. Ga‘ptegi so‘z shaqaplarin aytuw. Misali: Eki (sanliq) u‘yrek (atliq) ju‘zip baratir (feyil).

VI. So‘z shaqaplarinin‘ sorawlarin aytuw: alti (neshe?) alma (ne?).

Baslawish klass oqıwshıları mektepke kelgen waqıtında ele oyın balası halında keledi. Durıs, ha‘zirgi waqıtta balalardıń ko‘pshiligi mektepke shekemgi ta‘lim ma‘kemelerine baradı. Ol jerde oqıw ha‘m jazıw boyınsha baslang‘ısh tu‘siniklerdi iyelep keledi. Bul, a‘lbette, oqıwshıg‘a alıpbeni u‘yreniwde birqansha an‘sat boladı. Biraq, basqa pa‘nlerdi u‘yretiwde oqıtıwshı biraz ku‘sh sarıplaydı. Baslawish klass oqıwshıları uzaq waqıt dawamında bir na‘rse menen shug‘illanıwdı xosh ko‘rmeydi. Tema o‘tip atirg‘an waqıtta oqıtıwshılar tek g‘ana kitapta berilgen qag‘ıydalar ha‘m shınıg‘ıwlar menen sheklenip qalmawı tiyis. Bul oqıwshılardı tez sharshatadı ha‘m zeriktiredi. Sol sebepli, oqıtıwshılar joqarıda atap o‘tilgen shınıg‘ıwlardı a‘meliyatta paydalanıwı maqsetke muwapıq boladı.

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“QISASI RABG‘UZIY” DAGI SHE’RIY JANRLAR TARKIBI

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ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqolada “Qisasi Rabg‘uziy”da arab va turkiy (o‘zbek) tilida she‘rlar bitilgan. Asarda g‘azal, ruboiy, qit‘a, qasida kabi janrlarda 550 dan ortiq misra she‘r mavjud. Bu she‘rlar Rabg‘uziyning mohir shoir ekanligidan darak beradi. Shu bilan bu she‘rlar yuksak mahorat bilan bitilganki, ular asar muallifining aruz vaznidan yaxshi xabardorligini ko‘rsatadi. Arabcha she‘rlarning turkiycha tarjimasi muallif tomonidan amalga oshirilgan. Asarda arabcha she‘rlarning uchrashi tabiiy hol. Chunki, asar Qur‘oini Karim va Hadisi shariflar tasirida yuzaga kelgan. Bu she‘rlar asar mazmunini to‘ldiradi, g‘oyaviy maqsadni yuzaga chiqarishdagi o‘ziga xos badiiy vosita bo‘lib xizmat qiladi. Asar badiiyati ham o‘ziga xos. She‘riy parchalardan tashqari juda ko‘p o‘rinlarda voqealar bayoni, holatlar tasvirida tashbeh, tanosub, tazod, tajnis takrir, jonlantirish kabi tasviriy vositalardan unumli foydalangan.

***Kalit so‘zlar:** “Qisasi Rabg‘uziy”, she‘riy janrlar, Qur‘oni Karim, Hadisi sharif, muxallas, murabba‘, fard.*

СОСТАВ ЖАНРОВ ПОЭЗИИ В “КИСАСИ РАБГУЗИ”

АННОТАЦИЯ

В этой статье в “Кисаси Рабгузи” написаны стихи на арабском и тюркском (узбекском) языках. В произведении более 550 стихотворений в таких жанрах, как газель, рубаи, континент, Касыда. Эти стихи свидетельствуют о том, что Рабгузи был опытным поэтом. При этом эти стихи написаны с высоким мастерством, что свидетельствует о хорошем осознании автором произведения веса аруза. Турецкий перевод арабских стихов выполнил автор. Вполне естественно, что в произведении встречаются арабские стихи. Потому что Коран и хадисы произведения возникли под влиянием Шарифов. Эти стихи дополняют содержание произведения, служат своеобразным художественным

инструментом в выведении идейной цели на поверхность. Искусство работы тоже уникально. Помимо поэтических отрывков, во многих местах повествование о событиях плодотворно использовало такие изобразительные средства, как аллегория, таносуб, тазод, таджнис такрир, оживление в изображении обстоятельств.

Ключевые слова: “Кисаси Рабгузи”, поэтические жанры, Коран, хадис Шариф, мухаллас, мурабба’, фард.

COMPOSITION OF POETIC GENRES IN "QISA RABGUZIY"

ANNOTATION

This article contains poems in Arabic and Turkic (Uzbek) in “Qisasi Rabguziy”. The work contains more than 550 stanzas of poetry in genres such as Ghazal, ruboi, continent, qasida. These poems testify to the fact that Rabghuzi was a skillful poet. With this, these poems are finished with high skill, which indicate that the author of the work is well aware of the weight of aruz. The Turkish translation of the Arabic poems was done by the author. It is natural for Arabic poems to meet in the work. Because the Qur’an of the work was influenced by Karim and Hadith by the Sharifs. These poems complement the content of the work, serve as a kind of artistic tool in bringing the ideological goal to the surface. The art of the work is also unique. In many places, in addition to poetic passages, the narrative of events made the most effective use of such pictorial means as thirst, tanosub, tazad, tajnis takrir, revitalization in the image of circumstances.

Keywords: “Qisasi Rabguziy”, poetic genres, Korani Karim, Hadisi sharif, muxallas, murabba’, fard.

“Qisasi Rabg‘uziy”da arab va turkiy (o‘zbek) tilida she’rlar bitilgan. Asarda g‘azal, ruboiy, qit‘a, qasida kabi janrlarda 550 dan ortiq misra she’r mavjud. Bu she’rlar Rabg‘uziyning mohir shoir ekanligidan darak beradi. Shu bilan bu she’rlar yuksak mahorat bilan bitilganki, ular asar muallifining aruz vaznidan yaxshi

xabardorligini ko'rsatadi. Arabcha she'rlarning turkiycha tarjimasi muallif tomonidan amalga oshirilgan. Bu narsa muallifning har ikki tilni mukammal bilgani va bu tillarda baravar ijod qila olganini ko'rsatadi. Asarda turli hajmda 59 ta she'r bo'lib, ularning qirqtasi turkiycha (o'zbekcha), o'n to'qqiztasi arab tilida. She'rlar asar mazmunini to'ldiradi, muallifning g'oyaviy-badiiy maqsadini yuzaga chiqarishda o'ziga xos badiiy vosita bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Ular g'azal, musallas, murabba', fard singari janrlarning ilk ibtidoiy namunalari bo'lgani uchun ham mazkur shakllardagi she'rlarning janr talablariga to'la-to'kis javob bera olmaydi.

Shunday bo'lsa-da, bu she'rlar Rabg'uziy dahosining nafaqat mohir nosir, ayni paytda iste'dodli shoir bo'lganini ham isbotlaydi.

Asarda arabcha she'rlarning uchrashi tabiiy hol. Chunki, asar Qur'oini Karim va Hadisi shariflar tasirida yuzaga kelgan. Bu she'rlar asar mazmunini to'ldiradi, g'oyaviy maqsadni yuzaga chiqarishdagi o'ziga xos badiiy vosita bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Asar badiiyati ham o'ziga xos. She'riy parchalardan tashqari juda ko'p o'rinlarda voqealar bayoni, holatlar tasvirida tashbeh, tanosub, tazod, tajnis takrir, jonlantirish kabi tasviriy vositalardan unumli foydalangan. Xususan, sa'j (nasrdagi ichki qofiya) adibning sevimli badiiy vositasi ekanligi ko'zga tashlanadi. Muallif sa'jdan asosan ta'rif va tavsif o'rinlarida foydalanadi. Masalan, Idris alayhissalom ta'rifi: "...payg'ambar alayhissalom ul umri ukush, diyori ko'shish, Azroilg'a qotishg'an, rizvon birla yanashg'an, dunyodin qushdek uchg'an, tamug'g'a kirib chiqg'an, Sirot din yashindek kechg'an, uchmoh qabug'in ochg'an, o'zi aziz, o'rni adiz arig' zotlig', Axnuh otlig' Idris yalovoch"⁶. Asar tarkibidagi nazmiy parchalarning ahamiyatli jihati shundaki, bu she'riy parchalar janrlarning ilk ko'rinishlarini tashkil qilgan. Asarda g'azal, musammat, g'azal-marsiya janrlarining ilk ko'rinishlari uchraydi. Bahor vasfiga bag'ishlangan birinchi turkiy g'azal alohida ahamiyatga ega. G'azal shunday misralar bilan boshlanadi:

⁶ Nosiruddin Rabg'uziy. Qisasi Rabg'uziy. 1-kitob, -T.: Yozuvchi, 1990.-B.156

Kun hamalga kirdi ersa, keldi olam navro'zi, Kechdi bahman zamharir qish, qolmadi qori, buzi.

So'ng olamning go'zal bir manzara kasb etgani, atrofning go'zalligi tavsiflanadi:

Kun kelu ming ko'rki ortib tirilur o'lmish jahon, Tong badizlab naqshi birla bezanur bu yer yuzi.

Tasvirda jonlantirish, sifatlash va o'xshatishlar asosiy o'rin tutadi. Muhimi, ularda Rabg'uziyning tasavvur kuchi va badiiy mahorati ochiq ko'rinadi:

*...O'rlasa bulutlari gulchirar bog'-u bo'ston,
Tol yig'ochlar yeng solishur o'ynayurtek qo'y-qo'zi.
...Lola sag'roqin icharda sayrar usrub sanduvach,
Turnalar un tortib o'tarda sakrashur baqlan, qo'zi.
Ko'kda o'ynar, qo'l solishur qug'u, g'oz, qil, qarlug'och,
Yerda yugurub juft olishur os, tiyin, kish, qunduzi.
Tol yig'ochlar minbarinda to'ti qush majlis tutar,
Qumri, bulbul muqri bo'lub un tuzar tun-kunduzi.
...Huri ayn ujmoh ichinda yeng solib tahsin qilur,
Yoz uza mundog' g'azallar aymishdi Nosir Rabg'uziy.*

O'zbek adabiyotidagi bu ilk g'azalda Rabg'uziy janrning barcha shakily badiiy talablariga mukammal darajada rioya etgan. She'ning matla'sidan maqta'sigacha navro'z ta'rif-tavsifi aks ettiriladi. G'azalning qofiyalanishi bugungi qofiyalanish tizimiga to'liq javob beradi. Ya'ni , a-a, b-a, c-a, d-a tarzda. Navro'zi, buzi, yuzi, yozi, tuzi, qo'y-qo'zi, juzi, qo'zi, qunduzi, yulduzi, Rabg'uziy so'zlaridan tashkil topgan qofiyalar tizimi turkiy til tarovatini ko'rsatuvchi omillardan biri bo'lgan. Maqta'da ilk bor taxallus ishlatilgan. Vazn ham o'ynoqi bo'lib, g'azal uchun turkiy adabiyotda keyinchalik eng ko'p qo'llangan vazn- ramal tanlab olingan.

Kun ha-mal-ga\kir-di er-sa,\kel-di o-lam \ nav-ro‘-zi, - V - - \ - v - - \ - v - - \ - v -
- Fo-i-lo-tun fo-i-lo-tun fo-i-lo-tun fo-i-lun Kech-di bah-man \ zam-ha-rir qish\ qol-ma-
di qo-\ri, bu-zi - V - - \ - v - - \ - v - - \ -v - Fo-i-lo-tun fo-i-lo-tun fo-i-lo-tun fo-i-lun

Ko‘rinib turganidek, ramal bahrining rukni foilotun ohanglariga tayanadi. Bir bayt (ikki misra)dab u rukn sakkiz marta qo‘llangani uchun musamman nomini oladi. “Musamman” arabcha so‘z bo‘lib , sakkiz degan ma‘noni bildiradi. Oxirgi rukn avvalgilaridan qisqaroq, unda bir hijo kam. Ushbu shakl mahzuf deyiladi. Vaznning to‘liq nomi ramali musammani mahzufdir. G‘azalning barcha baytlari o‘zaro mantiqiy ip (navro‘z) bilan bog‘langan. Ana shu ichki bog‘liqlik g‘azal yaxlitligini ta‘minlagan. Dastlabki bayt umumiy axborot berishga qaratilgan. Qishning o‘rniga bahorning kelishi ko‘rsatilgan. Bunda muallif munosabatining ochiq ifodalanishi e‘tiborni tortadi. Bahorga nisbatan “olam navro‘zi” ifodasi qo‘llansa, qishga nisbatan “bahman” (ayoz, qahraton, izg‘irin) “zamharir” (qirovli,qahraton,qattiqsovuq) sifatlashlari tanlangan. Keyingi baytlar bahorning xususiy jihatlarini tasvirlashni ko‘zda tutadi. Dastlab dunyoning yangidan chiroy ochgani (“tirilur bu yer yuzi”) qalamga olinadi. Osmon va yerdagi o‘zgarishlarni aks ettirish navbatdagi bayt qamroviga kiradi. Unda bulut va daraxtlarning o‘ziga xos manzarasi ko‘rsatiladi. *Lola, bulbul, turna, qo‘zi* so‘zlari bahorning turli belgilarni ifodalash vositasi bo‘lgan. “Yerosmon” zidligi asosida bahorning o‘ziga xos tasvirini berish keyingi baytda ham davom etadi. Bahor osmonida qushlarning ko‘payishi qug‘u (oqqush), g‘oz, qil(qilquyruq), qarlug‘och(qaldirg‘och) vositasida ko‘rsatilsa, yerdagi jonivorlar harakatining jonlanishi os (oq suvsar), tiyin (olmaxon), kish (qunduzning bir turi), qunduz singari hayvonlar timsollari vositasida tasvirlangan. Qadimgi turkiy tilda “yig‘och”, “og‘och” so‘zlari, asosan, “daraxt” tushunchasini ifodalagan. Navbatdagi baytda tilga olingan “tol yog‘och minbarinda” (tol daraxtning shoxlarida) ifodasi xuddi shu ma‘noni yuzaga chiqaradi. Bu baytda bir qator qushlar (to‘ti, qumri, bulbul)ning xonishi – sayrashi orqali bahor faslining tarovati yana bir bor ta‘sirli yo‘sinda tasvirlangan.

Asar tarkibida o‘ttiz ikkita g‘azal xususiyatlariga mos keluvchi g‘azal

xarakteridagi she'rlar mavjud. Ularning orasida to'liq mukammal g'azal deb hisoblashimiz mumkin bo'lgan g'azallar ko'pchilikni tashkil qiladi. Asarda ayrim matla'siz, hamda maqta'siz baytlar ham uchraydi. Ular qofiyalanish tizimi va vazn jihatdan g'azal talablariga javob bo'ladi. Bunday xususiyat aksariyat arabcha she'rlarda uchraydi. G'azallarda, asosan, payg'ambarlar madh etilgan bo'lib, Odam, Ibrohim, Mustafu, Yaqub, Lut, Jirjis, Ilyos, Yunus, Sulaymon, Dovud, Idris, Nuh, Xud, Solih, Is'hoq, Yusuf va boshqa bir qancha payg'ambarlar g'azallar g'oyasini tashkil qiladi. g'azallarda payg'ambarlarning qiyinchiliklari, kuchqudrati, xususiyatlari, ichki his-tuyg'ulari kuylangan.

“Qisasi Rabg'uziy”da birinchi she'r – ilk marsiya o'rin olgan. Bu marsiyani Odam Ato o'g'li Hobilning o'limiga bag'ishlab aytadi. “Qissai Qobil va Hobil”da tasvirlanishicha, Qobil bilan Iqlimo, Hobil bilan Abudo tug'iladi. Iqlimo go'zal. Abudo ko'rksiz edi. Qobilga Abudo beriladigan bo'ldi, u ko'nmadi. Odam ularga qurbonlik qilishni, kimning qurbonligi qabul bo'lsa, Iqlimo berilishini aytdi. Hobilning qo'yi qabul bo'ldi. Qobil tosh bilan urib Hobilni o'ldirdi. Qarg'alarga qarab, Hobilni yerga qo'ydi. Odam ko'mish shundan qoldi. (30- 31- betlar). Asarda keltirilishicha, “Odam birla Havvo telim yig'ladilar. Odam ta'ziyat tutub bu she'rni aydi. Yer yuzinda avval she'r ayg'an Odam erdi, ul she'r bu turur:

Tag'ayyarat ul biladu va man alayxa

Va vajhul arzi mug'ayyirun

Masihu Faajabahu iblis la'natullohi alayxa

Tag'ayyara kullu zi- lavnin va ta'min

Va qad bashashtil vajhil maluhu

Bi qatli Qobilin Hobilin axaxu

Fa yo asafa alal- vajxis –sabihi...”

“Qisasi Rabg'uziy” turk badiiy nasrining ilk namunalaridan biri sifatida adabiyotimizda o'ziga xos o'ringa ega. Asar tarkibida yuqorida ta'kidlaganimizdek, nazmiy parchalarning ilk ko'rinishlari ham asarning tarixiy badiiy-ilmiy qiymatini

oshiradi. Shunday janrlardan biri musammat janri asar qimmatini yanada oshiradi. Musammat janrining ba'zi turlari ilk bor ushbu asarda uchraydi. Musammatlar ko'p misrali va ko'p qofiyali band sistemasidan yuzaga keluvchi she'r shakllaridir. Yana ham aniqrog'i, g'azal tipida qofiyalanuvchi, har bir bandi 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 misrali bandlardan tashkil topgan she'riy shakllar turkumiga musammat deyiladi. Ularning har biri bandlardagi misralar soniga qarab musallas (uchlik), murabba' (to'rtlik), muxammas (beshlik), musaddas (oltilik), musabba' (yettilik), musamman (sakkizlik), mutassa' yoki tasne' (to'qqizlik), muashshar yoki mashru' (o'nlik) nomlari bilan ataladilar. Asar tarkibida musammat xarakteridagi she'rlarni jamlaganda, ularning quyidagi shakllari aniqlanadi:

Musallas (uchlik) xarakteridagi she'rlar – 2 ta.

A) Nosiruddin To'qbug'abek madhi – 11 band (33 misra)

B) Ismoil Alayhis-salom Qisasi tarkibida – 3 band (9 misra)

“Qisasi Rabg'uziy” asarida turkiy musallasning ilk ko'rinishi uchraydi. Rabg'uziydan oldin musammatning bu shaklida hech kim ijod etmagan. Musallas shaklida ijod qilish bir muncha qiyinchilik tug'dirgan. Fikr to'liq va izchil bo'lishi qiyin bo'lgan. Shuning uchun bu shakl Rabg'uziydan keyin ham uchramaydi. Faqat XIX asrga kelib o'zbek shoirlaridan Uvaysiy ijodida musallas shaklining go'zal namunalari ko'rishimiz mumkin⁷. Rabg'uziy ijodidagi musallas bu shaklning ilk mukammal ko'rinishi hisoblanadi. Asardagi Nosiriddun To'qbug'abek ta'rifi misolida buni ko'rishimiz mumkin.

Xulosa o'rnida shuni aytishim mumkinki, Rabg'uziy o'zbek adabiyotida murakkab kompozitsion qurilishga ega bo'lgan dastlabki nasriy “Qisasi Rabg'uziy” asarini yaratish bilan nafaqat qissaxon adib, balki ayrim she'riy janrlarning ilk muallifi hamdir. “Qisasi Rabg'uziy”ning nasriy asar ekani xususiyatidan kelib chiqib Rabg'uziy ijodi shu vaqtga qadar faqat nasriy mezonlar asosida o'rganilgan. Uning she'riy iqtidori va poetik mahorati tadqiqotlarda doimo ikkinchi planda o'rganib kelingan. Rabg'uziy ijodini shoirlik va she'riyat mezonlari asosida atroflicha o'rganish vaqti allaqachon yetib kelgan.

⁷ R.Orzibekov. O'zbek lirik she'riyati janrlari.-T.: Fan., 2006.-B.70-71.

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UDK: 616.981.43.

GOLSHTIN ZOTIGA MANSUB SIGIRLARDA PERSISTENT SARIQ TANANING TARQALISHI VA SABABLARI

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ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqolada golshtin zotiga mansub mahsuldor sigirlarda persistent sariq tana kasalligining tarqalishi va bu kasallikni keltirib chiqatuvchi sabablar bayon etilgan.

***Kalit soʻzlar:** tuxumdonlar, gipofunksiya, kista, sariq tana, ovarit, oqsillar, uglevodlar, vitaminlar.*

АННОТАЦИЯ

В этой статье описывается Распространенность персистентного желтого тела у продуктивных коров голыштинской породы и причины, вызывающие это заболевание.

Mavzuning dolzarbligi. Oxirgi yillarda Respublikamizda qoramolchilikni fan yutuqlari va ilgʻorlar tajribalar asosida rivojlantirish, oziqa bazasini mustahkamlash va mahsulot ishlab chiqarish hamda uni qayta ishlash texnologiyasini takomillashtirish, qoramollar zotini yaxshilash va genofondini boyitishga katta eʼtibor qaratilmoqda.

Respublikamizning jadal texnologiyalar asosida rivojlanayotgan chorvachilik fermer xoʻjaliklari sharoitida mahsuldor sigirlarda oziqlantirish va parvarishlash qoidalariga amal qilinmasligi oqibatida patologik sariq tana tufayli bepushtlik koʻp qayd etilib, uzoq muddat qisir qolishi oqibatida sut mahsuldorligining pasayishi, buzoq olishning kamayishi, mahsuldor sigirlardan foydalanish muddatining keskin qisqarishi, kasalliklarni davolash va oldini olish uchun veterinariya xarajatlari hisobiga katta iqtisodiy zarar yetkazmoqda. Shu sababli ushbu patologiyalarga tarqalishi, ertachi diagnoz qoʻyish hamda oldini olishning samarali usullarini ishlab chiqish va amaliyotga tadbiq qilish dolzarb xisoblanadi.

Adabiyotlar tahlili.

Adabiyot [4] maʼlumotlariga koʻra, sigirlarning asosiy podadan chiqarilishiga 80-90% hollarda bepushtliklar, moddalar almashinuvi buzilishi kasalliklari – 74-90%, sut

bezlarining kasalliklari – 17%, tuxumdonlar gipofunksiyasi – 19%, tuxumdonlarning follikulyar va lyuteal kistalari – 3%, oyoqlarning kasalliklari – 15-17 %, ovqat hazm qilish tizimining kasalliklari - 14-16%, mahsuldorlikning past bo‘lishi – 18 % hollarda sabab bo‘ladi. Sigirlardan xo‘jalikda foydalanish o‘rtacha 2,6 laktasiyaga teng bo‘lgan.

Bepushtlikning belgilari hayvonning uzoq muddat davomida kuyga kelmasligi, bir necha marta urug‘lantirishdan keyin ham urug‘lanmaslik, jinsiy sikl muddatlarining buzilishi hisoblanadi [2].

Hayvon yetarlicha oziqlantirilmaganda organizm zaiflashadi, bu jinsiy jarayonlarga ta‘sir etadi (kuyikish va ovulyasiya bo‘lmaydi). Hayvonlar oqsil, uglevod yoki yog‘larga boy bir xildagi oziqalar bilan uzoq muddat boqilganda tuxumdonlar funksiyasi susayib, ularning maxsus to‘qimasi asta-sekin yog‘ kletchatkasi bilan almashinadi. Semirib ketgan hayvonlarning tuxumdoni kichrayibgina qolmay, balki zichlashadi ham, bunda urg‘ochi hayvon avvaliga qisqa muddatga kuyukadi, keyin esa butunlay kuyikmaydi [4].

N.M. Xilkevicha (2001) tadqiqotlariga ko‘ra sigirlarda tuxumdonlar kasalliklari 30% mustaqil ravishda va 70% hollarda boshqa jinsir organlar yalig‘lanishlari bilan birga uchraydi [5].

V.M. Shiriyev (2000) ma‘lumotiga ko‘ra klinik tadqiqotlar asosida sigirlarda tuxumdonlarning gipofunksiyasini paydo bo‘lishi tug‘ruq va tug‘ruqdan keyingi davr ta‘sir ko‘rsatadi degan xulosaga keldi. Tuxumdonlarning gipofunksiyasi anafrodisiya va katta uchinchi follikullarning yo‘qligi bilan namoyon bo‘ldi. Natijada, sigirlarda tuxumdonlarning funktsional buzilishlari va tuxumdonlarning gipofunksiyasi turli muddatlarda bepushtlikka olib keladi nafaqat mamlakatimizning turli hududlarida, balki boshqa davlatlarda ham keng tarqalgan bo‘lib, va chorvachilik sanoati uchun muhim iqtisodiy zarar [6].

Adabiyotlar [2] ma‘lumotlariga ko‘ra, sigirlarda modda almashinuvlarining buzilishi va reproduktiv xususiyatlarining yomonlashishiga essensial mikroyelementlarning (I, Co, Zn, Cu, Fye) rasionda yetishmasligi hamda hayvonlarni antisanitariya sharoitlarida saqlash sabab bo‘ladi.

Hayvon me'yorida oziqlantirilganda ham modda almashinuvi buzilishlari kuzatilgan (oshqozon-ichak va boshqa a'zolar kasalliklarida) bo'lsa, alimantar qisirliklar kelib chiqishi mumkin [5].

Tadqiqotning maqsadi. Golshtin zotiga mansub sog'in sigirlarda persistent sariq tananing tarqalishi va keltirib chiqaruvchi sabablarini o'rganish ishning maqsadini tashkil etadi.

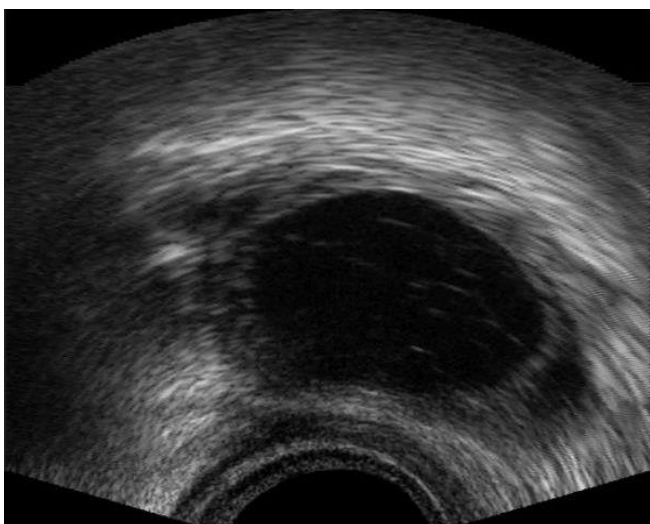
Tadqiqot obekti va usullari. Tadqiqotlarimiz Toshkent viloyati Bo'ka tumanidagi sut yo'nalishidagi qoramolchilik fermer xo'jaligida olib borildi. Tekshirishlar obyekti sifatida 50 bosh 4-5 yoshdagi 2-tug'um golshtin zotiga mansub sog'in sigirlar ajratib olindi. Dastlab, qoramollarda klinik tekshirishlar o'tkazilib, semizlik darajasi, ishtaha, shilliq pardalar, teri va teri qoplamasining holati, tana harorati, bir daqiqadagi yurak urishi va nafas soni, katta qorin devorining 5 daqiqadagi qisqarishlar soni, jinsiy az'olar holati va jinsiy reflekslarning namoyon bo'lishi aniqlandi. Sigirlarning bug'ozligi to'g'ri ichak orqali aniqlandi.

Olingan natijalar va ularning tahlili. Xo'jalikda sigirlar rasioni asosan silos-konsentrat tipda ekanligi bilan xarakterlanadi. Rasion tarkibi 40 kg silos (71,4%), 1,5 kg beda pichani (2,7 %), 1,5 kg somon (2,7 %), 3,5 kg makka yormasi (6,2%), 1,5 kg paxta shroti (2,7 %), 2 kg kungaboqar shroti (3,5%), 1 kg bug'doy yormasi (1,8%), 2,5 kg barda (4,5%), 2,5 kg arpa (4,5%), yormasidan iborat bo'lib, rasion to'yimliligi 23,7 oziqa birligini, tarkibida quruq modda 23,41 kg, xom protein 7012,5 g, hazmlanuvchi protein 3477,5 g, xom klechatka 4626 g, qand 907 g, yog' 794 g, osh tuzi 4,7 g, kalsiy 199,45 g va fosfor 124,25 g ni tashkil etdi.

Rasion to'yimligi oziqlantirish me'yorlariga solishtirilganda nisbatan hazmlanuvchi proteinni 1177,5 g, xom protein 3472,5 g, kalsiy 44,45 g va fosfor 13,5 g ortiqchaligi quruq modda 1,79 g, xom klechatka 134 g, qand 1508 g, yog' 21 g, osh tuzi 20 g, tanqisligi aniqlandi. Qand- oqsil nisbati 0.8-1.2:1 o'rniga 0,5:1 ni, fosfor-kalsiy nisbati 0,8 o'rniga 0,5 ni tashkil etdi. Rasionda oziqlantirish me'yorlariga nisbatan hazmlanuvchi protein, xom kletchatka, xom yog' va fosforning ortiqchaligi, qand va kalsiyning tanqisligi qand-oqsil va kalsiy-fosfor nisbatlarining pastligi, sigirlar

uchun quyosh nurlari va masionning yetishmasligi sigirlarda tuxumdonlar gipofunksiyasi oqibatida bepushtliklarni kelib chiqishida asosiy alimentar omillar hisoblanadi deb xulosa qilish mumkin.

Tekshirishlar davomida sigirlarning tana harorati, yurak urishi va nafas soni fiziologik me'yorlar chegarasida bo'lib, bir daqiqadagi nafas soni o'rtacha $17 \pm 0,7$ va yurak urishi – $71,1 \pm 2,1$ martani tashkil etdi. Oshqozon oldi bo'lmalarining 5 daqiqadagi qisqarishlari soni o'rtacha $8,9 \pm 1,2$ martani (me'yor - 5 daqiqada 8-12 marta) tashkil etdi, ya'ni sigirlarda oshqozon oldi bo'lmalari gipotoniya, ishtahani pasayishi va o'zgarishi (lizuxa), shilliq pardalarning oqarishi qayd etildi.



Xo'jalikga qarashli 50 bosh sigirlarda "JQ 3000" ul'tratovushli tekshirish (UTT) apparati yordamida 30 bosh sigirlarning turli oylardagi bo'g'ozligi, 6 bosh sigirning yaqinda tug'ganligi, qolgan 14 bosh sigirlarning bepushtligi, ya'ni ularda tuxumdonlarning gipofunksiyasi aniqlandi: 6 bosh sigirda persistent sariq tana, 3 bosh sigirda tuxumdonlar kistasi, chap tuxumdonning o'ng tuxumdonga nisbatan kattalashishi, 4 bosh sigirda bachadon subinvolyusiyasi, bachadon bo'shlig'ida ko'p miqdorda suyuqlik to'planishi, 4 bosh sigirda endometrit belgilari aniqlandi. Bu ma'lumotlar turli shakldagi bepushtliklarning tuxumdonlar gipofunksiyasi hamda sariq tanani saqlanib qolishi bilan kechishidan dalolat beradi. Tuxumdonlar gipofunksiyasi paytida sariq tananing bo'lishi o'z navbatida follikulalarning rivojlanishiga to'sqinlik qiladi va hayvon uzoq muddat qisir qoladi.

Xulosalar: 1. Sigirlarda persistent sariq tana oqibatidagi bepushtliklarning kelib chiqishida sigirlar organizimining energetik va to'yimli moddalarga bo'lgan ehtiyojlarini to'liq qondirilmaligi, rasionda qand-oqsil va kalsiy-fosfor nisbatlarining pastligi asosiy alimentar omillar hisoblanib, sigirlarni yil davomida bir joyda saqlanishi, masion va quyosh nurlarining yetishmasligi bepushtliklarni rivojlanishida ikkilamchi omil xisoblanadi.

2. Sog'in sigirlarda tuxumdonlarda patologik sariq tana ishtahani o'zgarishi, oshqozon oldi bo'lmalarining gipotonyasi, shilliq pardalar rangining oqarishi, teri qoplamasi yaltiroqligi va teri elastikligining pasayishi, vitaminlar va minerallar yetishmovchiligi kabi umumiy belgilar kuzatilishi, qondagi ertirositlar soni, gemoglobin, glyukoza, ishqoriy zahira, umumiy oqsil, umumiy kalsiy, anorganik fosfor miqdorlarining fiziologik me'yorlarga nisbatan kamayishi bilan kechadi.

3. Sog'in sigirlarda tuxumdonlar gipofunksiyasi ultratovush tekshiruvida tuxumdonlarda persistent sariq tana, turli kattalikdagi kistalar, bachadonning subinvolyusiyasi va endometrit kuzatilishi bilan xarakterlanib, uzoq muddat hayvonning bepushtligiga sabab bo'ladi.

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IKKINCHI JAHON URUSHI YILLARIDA O‘ZBEK VOHALIK JANGCHILARNING FRONTDA KO‘RSATGAN JASORATLARI

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Shayxontohur tumani Kasb hunar maktabi

Tarix fani o‘qituvchisi

ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqolada dunyo aholisiga ulkan yo‘qotishlar keltirgan ikkinchi jahon urushining boshlanishi va uning urush maydonlaridan uzoq bo‘lsada SSSR tarkibiga kiruvchi O‘zbekiston SSRning Surxon vohasi ahliga ta’siri va surxondaryolik jangchilarning frontda ko‘rsatgan jasoratlari, ona vatanini himoya qilish uchun dushmanga qarshi ko‘rsatgan mardonovor harakatlari haqida qisqacha bayon etilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: «Osoaviaxim», «Vostokknigtorg», «Vatan urushi», S.Eshboyev, X.Jo‘rayev, Q.Omonov, N.Mamatqulov, A.Jo‘rayev.

“Mehribon ota-onasini, aziz farzandlarini, tabarruk ona yurt tuprog‘ini himoya qilishga otlangan bu botir insonlar kechayu kunduz qon kechib, Moskvadan to Berlingacha bo‘lgan olovli yo‘llarni qahramonlarcha bosib o‘tdilar”, deb e’tirof etadi muhtaram yurtboshimiz Shavkat Miromonovich o‘z nutqlarida.[1]

O‘zbek xalqi o‘zining azaliy an‘analariga sodiq qolib, dushmanga qarshi kurashga otlandi. Chunki butun dunyo tinchliksevar kuchlari irqi, millati, madaniyati, dini boshqa-boshqa bo‘lishiga qaramay yagona maqsad sari o‘z ona yurti, ota-onasi, oilasi, farzandlari tinch yashashi, kelajak avlodga tinch-osoyshta jamiyatni yaratish uchun yagona kuch bo‘lib, birlashib dushmanga qarshi kurashga chiqqan edi. Chunki bu davrda butun bir millat boshiga qirg‘in keltirgan manfur bosqinchi dushman ertaga boshqa millatga ham shunday ofat keltirishi dunyo tarixidan ma’lumdir. Shuning uchun ham o‘zbekistonliklar barcha tinchlikparvar xalqlar qatorida yovuz kuchni

yakson etishga kirishdilar. Fashizmning bosqinchilik harakatini qoraladilar va uni ona zaminimiz bo‘lgan O‘zbekistonga ham tajovuz deb baholadilar.

Fashistlar Germaniyasining SSSRga bostirib kirishi barcha tinchliksevar xalqlar qatorida surxondaryoliklarning ham qalbida fashizmga bo‘lgan nafrat alangasini avj oldirdi. Urushning birinchi kunidanoq Surxon elining azamatlari qo‘liga qurol olib fashizm bilan bo‘ladigan qonli janglarga otlandilar. Harbiy komissariatlarga o‘zlarining frontga yuborishlarini so‘rab yozilgan arizalar soni kundan-kunga orta bordi. Urushning dastlabki oylarida viloyatdan ko‘ngilli bo‘lib frontga ketish istagini bildirgan vatanparvarlar soni ikki ming kishidan oshib ketdi. Surxondaryolik minglab yigit va qizlar dushmanga qarshi otlanib, qo‘llariga qurol oldilar, viloyatning 80 nafar jasur qizlari qo‘llariga qurol olib dushman bilan ayovsiz kurash olib borgan bo‘lsa, viloyat komsomol qo‘mitasining kotibi Krasivin boshchiligida desantchi bo‘lgan 340 nafar o‘smir vatanparvarlarning nomlari havo qo‘shinlarining jangovar tarixiy solnomalaridan o‘rin oldi.

Urush yillari davomida viloyatda armiyaga qo‘shimcha kuchlar yetkazib berish va ularning harbiy tayorgarligini yaxshilash ishlariga ham alohida e‘tibor berildi. 1941-yil 29-sentyabrida VKP(b) Markaziy Qo‘mitasi «SSSR fuqarolariga umumiy majburiy ta‘lim berish haqida qaror» qabul qildi, qarorni bajarish jarayonida viloyatda 18 ta harbiy o‘quv punkti tashkil etildi. Birgina 1942-yil davomida viloyatda 193 nafar pulemyotchi, 101 nafar tank istrebiteli, 100 nafar avtomatchi va 40 nafar snayperchi tayyorlangan bo‘lsa, 1942-yil oxirigacha 1420 nafar kichik komandirlar tayyorlandi. 1943-yil mobaynida esa viloyat «Osoaviaxim» jamiyatida 721 nafar tank istrebiteli, 151 nafar pulemyotchi, 250 nafar kavaleriyachi tayyorlandi yoki viloyatda fuqarolarga harbiy ta‘lim berishning 1943-yilgi rejasi 170% ga bajarilib, 16481 nafar fuqaro harbiy va o‘quv mashg‘ulotlarida ishtirok etdi. Shuningdek, 25 sanitar drujinasida 266 nafar medisina hamshirasi tayyorlandi.[2]

Front liniyalarida Surxon vohasining azamat vatanparvarlari afsonaviy Brest qal‘asini, himoya qilishda ham alohida namuna ko‘rsatdi. Ular orasidan A.Sharipov, I.Qobilov, I.Begiyarovlar frontning qaysi liniyasida jang qilmasinlar har soat va har

daqiqada dushmanga qiron keltirib, mardlik namunasini ko'rsatdilar. Jumladan, Moskva shahrini himoya qilishda Surxon vohasi azamat yigitlarining ham alohida hissalar bor. Ana shunday mard va jasur yigitlardan J.Nazarov afsonaviy general G.K.Jukov qo'mondonligidagi G'arbiy front liniyalarida dushman bilan ayovsiz olishib, Moskva shahrini himoya qilishda alohida qahramonlik namunasini ko'rsatdi.

Urushdan oldin Termiz shahridagi «Vostokknigtorg» bazasida ishchi bo'lib ishlagan Prokopiyy Sivustinov o'z jangovar yo'lini 1941-yil avgust oyida boshladi, u to'pchilar rotasida dushman bilan ayovsiz jang olib bordi. Prokopiyy Sivustinov Kavkaz tog'lari uchun olib borilgan ayovsiz jangda alohida qahramonlik ko'rsatib, «Jasorati uchun» medali bilan taqdirlangan bo'lsa, Qrimni ozod qilish uchun olib borilgan hayot-mamot janglarida ko'rsatgan qahramonligi uchun esa ikkinchi marta o'sha medal bilan taqdirlandi. Prokopiyy Sivustinov Sevastopol uchun olib borilgan jangda III darajali «Shuhrat» ordeni, Vengriyani ozod qilish uchun olib borilgan jangda esa II darajali «Shuhrat» ordeni bilan mukofotlandi. [3]

Moskva ostonalarida mag'lubiyatga uchragan dushman qo'shinlari 1942-yilning yoz oylarida mamlakatning janubi-g'arbiy rayonlariga hujum boshladi. Bu hujumdan kuzatilgan maqsad Kavkaz neft konlarining Stalingrad sanoat tumanlarini hamda eng boy qishloq xo'jalik mintaqasi hisoblangan Don va Kubanni bosib olishi lozim edi. Iyul oyining o'rtalarida dushmanning zarbdor gruppirovkasi Chir daryosidan o'tib Stalingradga xavf sola boshladi, 1942-yil 12- iyulida esa Stalingrad fronti tashkil etildi. Stalingrad shahrini himoya qilishda S.Eshboyev, X.Jo'rayev, Q.Omonov, N.Mamatqulov, A.Jo'rayevlar alohida qahramonlik ko'rsatdi. Stalingrad mudofaasini tashkil qilishdagi hayot-mamot janglarida mardlik ko'rsatib, Vatan ozodligi uchun qurbon bo'lgan surxondaryolik mardu maydonlardan X.Jo'rayev, R.Qilichov, A.Ashurov va Abdug'aniyevlarga o'xshash Surxon elining yuzlab navqiron yigitlarining nomlari Stalingrad ozodligi uchun qurbon bo'lgan jangchilarning nomlari qatorida tarixiy-harbiy yilnomalardan o'rin olgan. Stalingrad shahrini dushmanlardan himoya qilishda, X. Jo'rayev, N. Mamatqulov kabi mard yigitlar alohida qahramonlik ko'rsatdilar.

1942-yil 19-noyabrda Stalingradga dushmanga qarshi hujumga o'tildi va oradan 4 kun o'tgach, nemislarning 6 ta armiyasi va uning tarkibidagi 4 ta tank armiyasi, ya'ni 22 diviziyasi va ayrim-ayrim 160 qismi kurashuvda qoldi. 1943-yilning 2-fevralida uyushtirilgan hujumlar natijasida qurshovda qolgan dushman qo'shinlari tamoman mag'lubiyatga uchradi hamda nemislarning 147 ming soldat va ofiseri o'ldirildi, yana 91 ming soldat va ofiseri asirga tushdi. Dushmanning Stalingrad ostonasidagi mag'lubiyati urushda tub burilish yasadi, Stalingrad shahridagi g'alabani qo'lga kiritishda Surxon vohasining ham azamat o'g'lonlari alohida jasorat namunalarini ko'rsatib dushman ustidan qozonilgan g'alabaga o'zlarining munosib hissalarini qo'shdilar. [4]

Kavkaz frontida dushmanga qarshi kurash olib borgan jangchilardan biri Safar Xudoyberdiyevdir. U o'z jangovar yo'lini Kavkazdan boshlab, Berlingacha bo'lgan masofani bosib o'tdi. Frontdagi qahramonliklari uchun ko'plab orden va medallar bilan mukofotlanib, g'alabani qarshilash baxtiga muyassar bo'ldi.

Xalqlar ozodligi yo'lida kurashgan Surxondaryolik yigitlardan yana biri Bobo Sharafullayevdir. U 1943-yil Estoniyaning Narva ostonalarini dushmandan tozalashda alohida qahramonlik ko'rsatdi. Urush boshlarida Surxon elining ko'plab bahodirlari jang maydonlarida mardlarcha halok bo'ldi. Frontga Boysun tumanidan ketgan Razzoq Doniyev ham tinchlik uchun jonini qurbon qilgan bahodirlardan biridir. U urushda 389-o'qchi diviziyasi tarkibidagi 1279-o'qchi polkda mo'ljallovchi sifatida jang qilgan. Bojuv aholi punkti yaqindagi 246,4 tepaligi uchun bo'lgan jangda Razzoq Doniyev o'z pulemyotidan o't ochib, piyodalarga to'sqinlik qilayotgan dushman nuqtasini yakson qildi va 4 gitlerchini asir qilib oldi. Keyinchalik piyodalar bilan izma-iz borib ularning hujumini davom ettirish uchun imkoniyat yaratib berdi, 389-o'qchi diviziyasi komandirining 1944-yil 16-avgustidagi buyrug'iga binoan Razzoq Doniyev III darajali "Shuhrat" ordeni bilan taqdirlandi. U 1945-yilning 27-fevralida qahramonlarcha halok bo'ldi. Qahramon jangchining jasadi Germaniyadagi Gubin shahridan 12 km janubdagi Neyderfel qishlog'ida dafn qilingan.

Fashizmga qarshi kurashda jon fido qilgan yana bir qahramon jangchi denovlik Ollomurod Nazarovdir. U urushga Denov tumani Vaxshivor qishloq kengashida chaqirilgan, frontda 194-o'qchi diviziya tarkibidagi 616-o'qchi polkida o'qchi sifatida olib borilgan jangda dushman qarorgohiga birinchi bo'lib, bostirib kirib, 12 gitlerchini yer tishlatdi. 26-avgust kuni Bryansk shahri yo'nalishida olib borilgan jangda va Mormal aholi punkti uchun olib borilgan jangda ketma-ket ikki marta yaralandi. 194-o'qchi diviziya komandirlarining 1944-yil 13-iyundagi 127 N rusumli buyrug'iga binoan Ollomurod Nazarov III darajali «Shuhrat» ordeni bilan mukofotlandi. U 1945-yilning 15-fevral kuni dushman bilan olib borilgan janglardan birida qahramonlarcha halok bo'ldi. Marhum jangchining jasadi Polshaning Usxanovsk uyezdidagi Gorntnik qishlog'ida dafn qilingan.

Sherobod tumanidagi Oqqo'rg'on qishloq kengashidan frontga ketgan Islom Qurbonov ham dushman bilan bo'lgan janglarda namuna ko'rsatib, dushman ustidan qozonilgan g'alabaga o'zining munosib hissasini qo'shdi. U 393-o'qchi diviziyasining 1277-o'qchi polki tarkibidagi tankka qarshi qurollar rotasi bo'limida komandir sifatida jang qilgan. Ardon aholi punkti bo'sag'asida bo'lgan dushman bilan olishuvda alohida mardlik ko'rsatgan Islom Qurbonovning jasadi shimoliy Osetiyadagi Ardon qishlog'idan 500 metr shimoli-g'arbiy tomonda dafn qilingan.

Denovlik Omon Soliyev yovuz dushmanga qarshi 87-gvardiyachi o'qchi diviziya tarkibidagi 1378-polkda o'qchi sifatida jang qilgan. Sevastopol yaqinidagi 144,4 va Bezimyannaya tepaliklarga hujum qilgan 1944-yil 9-may kuni dushman minamyot va pulemyotlardan shiddatli o'q ochib turganligiga qaramay gitlerchilar transheyasiga birinchi bo'lib bostirib bordi. Granata irg'itib dushmanning bir pulemyot nuqtasini, avtomatdan o't ochib 8 soldatini yakson qildi, yengil yarador bo'lganiga qarmay jang maydonidan ketmadi. 87-gvardiyasi o'qchi diviziya komandirlarining 1944-yilning 18-mayidagi 033 N rusumli buyrug'i bilan Omon Soliyev III darajali «Shuhrat» ordeni bilan mukofotlagan. Omon Soliyev yarador bo'lib, 1945-yil 25 yanvar kuni hospitalda vafot etgan, jasadi Litviyaning Libava rayonining Kali

Kestechkasidagi alohida uydan 150 metr shimoli-g'arb tomondagi o'rmon chekkasida dafn qilingan.

Boysunlik Qosimov Juma esa urushga Boysun tumanining K.Marks nomli jamoa xo'jaligidan safarbar qilingan. 151-gvardiyachi o'qchi polkning birinchi o'qchi batalonida o'qchi sifatida qatnashgan Juma Qosimov 1944-yil 19-24-yanvar kunlari olib borilgan shiddatli janglarda alohida mardlik va jasurlik ko'rsatgan. U vzvod jangovar tartibining oldida borib, dushman transheyasiga birinchi bo'lib bostirib kirdi va granatalar uloqtirib o'ndan ortiq nemisni er tishlatdi. 151-gvardiyachi polk komandirining 1944-yil 31-yanvardagi 035 N rusumli buyrug'iga asosan Juma Qosimov jasurligi uchun medali bilan mukofotlangan. Juma Qosimov 1944-yil 11-mart kuni dushman bilan bo'lgan shiddatli jangda mardlarcha halok bo'ldi.

Vatan ozodligi yo'lida jon fido qilgan jangchining hamshahari Umar Ramazonov dushmanga qarash kurashlarda mardlik namunalarini ko'rsatib, dushmanning 2 ta pulemyotini, 40 dan oshiq askarini yakson qildi va polk komandirining 1943-yil 15-maydagi 016 11-rusumli buyrug'i bilan «Jasurligi uchun» medali bilan taqdirlandi. Ramazonov Umar 1944-yil 18-aprelda bo'lgan jangda qahramonlarcha halok bo'ldi, uning jasadi Rovn viloyatidagi Chervona qishlog'ida dafn qilingan.

Dushmanga qarshi olib borilgan janglarda ishtirok etgan sherobodlik jangchi Jovli Boymatovning qahramonliklari bugungi yoshlarga ibrat bo'larlik darajadadir. Jovli Boymatov 1943-yilning mart oyidan boshlab dushmanga qarshi jang qila boshladi va o'z jangovar yo'lini Shimoliy Donesk yoqasida to'p mo'ljallovchisi sifatida boshladi. Xarkov va Merefa shaharlari bo'sag'asida Dnepr daryosidan birinchilar qatori o'tgach, egallangan plasdarmni mustahkamlab, dushmanning qator qarshi hujumlarini qaytardi. Jovli Boymatov Nedayvoda qishlog'i yaqinida gitlerchilarning hujumini qaytarish vaqtida dushmanning ikki tankini yakson qilib, saksonga yaqin soldat va ofiserni yer tishlatdi. Jovli Boymatov 1944-yil 20-avgustda boshlangan Yassi Kishenov operasiyasining ham ishtirokchisidir. U o'qchilarning olg'a siljishini ta'minlash davomida fashistlarning ikki to'pini, beshta minamyotini va

yetmish besh soldat va ofiserini safdan chiqardi. Shuningdek, Polsha hududidagi Gjimalo qishlog‘i yaqinida o‘tkazilgan kuchli artilleriya tayyorgarligida ishtirok etib dushmanning beshta to‘pi, oltita minamyoti, oltita pulemyot nuqtasi va etmishga yaqin soldatini yakson qildi. 1944-yil 5-dekabrda 213-o‘qchi diviziyaning «Za pobedu» nomli gazetasining 180-sonida katta leytenant V.Kamenyev Jovli Boymatov jasoratlari haqida hikoya qiluvchi «Do‘stlik» nomli maqolasini e‘lon qildi. Maqolada shunday so‘zlarni o‘qish mumkin, «Birodarlik tuyg‘usi jangchilarimizni eng og‘ir vaziyatlarda ham yengilmas qilib, bu tuyg‘u ularga kuch bag‘ishlaydi, olg‘a boshlaydi, ularni qahramonga aylantiradi. Fashist bosqinchilarini o‘z vatanlaridan tashqarida yakson etayotgan hozirgi vaqtda ham ularga raxbarlik qiladi. Qismimiz jangchilari jangovar ishlari bilan xalqlar o‘rtasida birodarlik va do‘stlik an‘analarini mustahkamlashda o‘zlarining hissalarini qo‘shmoqda. Ana shu muqaddas do‘stlikka sodiq jangchilarimizdan biri Jovli Boymatovdir. Jovli Boymatov ruslar va ukrainlar bilan birgalikda tankka qarshi o‘q otuvchi zambarakdan o‘t ochib, gitlerchilarga qiron keltirdi. U katta jangovar yo‘lni bosib o‘tdi, dushmanga qarshi olib borilgan juda ko‘p janglarda qatnashdi. Boshqa jangchilar kabi Jovlining qalbida ham fashistlarga qarshi qahr-g‘azab jo‘sh urmoqda, shunga ko‘ra u yovuz dushmanning yettita tankini safdan chiqardi. Mamlakatimiz xalqlarining birligi dushman ustidan uzil-kesil g‘alaba qozonishimizning garovidir». Jovli Boymatov Niderbilar qishlog‘i yaqinida Neysi daryosidan o‘tish uchun hujum qilingan 1945-yil 16-aprel kuni o‘qchilar bilan bir safda Mikkenxayn qishlog‘iga yetib bordi va dushmanning bir necha qarshi hujumini qaytarishning uddasidan chiqadi. 1945-yil 18-aprel kuni otish pozitsiyasida turgan Jovli Boymatov komandirlik qilayotgan to‘p raschyoti 16 ta tank madadiga tayangan holda qarshi hujumga o‘tgan dushman bilan olti marta to‘qnashdi. To‘p raschyotining butun tarkibi ishdan chiqdi, ammo, komandir Jovli Boymatovning bir o‘zi jangni davom ettirdi va dushman hujumini qaytarish davomida fashistlarning uchta tanki va 50 askarini safdan chiqardi. Ana shu jangda Jovli Boymatovning o‘zi ham halok bo‘ldi, ammo, birorta ham fashistni o‘tkazmadi. Jovli Boymatov komandirlik qilgan zambarak raschyoti hammasi bo‘lib dushmanning o‘n ikkita tankini, yettita zambaragini, sakkizta

minomyotini, o'n bitta pulemyot nuqtasini, 350 ga yaqin soldat va ofiserini yakson qildi. Marhum qahramonning jasadi Germaniyadagi Nodersdref qishlog'idan 400 metr shimoli-sharq tomondagi Bezimyannaya tepaligida dafn qilingan. Jovli Boymatov janglarda ko'rsatgan qahramonligi uchun 1943-yil 4-dekabrda 37-armiya qo'mondoni va 1945-yil 19-may kuni 52-armiya qo'mondoni buyrug'i bilan «Vatan urushi» ordenlari bilan mukofotlangan. [5]

Mash'um urush yillarida dushman bilan qonli janglarda minglab mardu maydon surxondaryoliklar fashizmga qarshi qahramonlarcha halok bo'ldilar. Ana shular orasida O'tkir To'rayev, Jo'ra Oltiboyev, Abdulaziz Qodirov, Muhammadi Xo'jamurodov, Ziyo Xo'jamurodov, R.Qurbonov, E.To'raqulov, Sh.Allanazarov va shunga o'xshash ko'plab mardu maydonlarning nomlarini sanab o'tish mumkin.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, qonli janggohlarda jonini fido qilgan marhum jangchilarning muqaddas xotiralari bugungi avlod xotiralarida mangu yashab, yoshlarni harbiy vatanparvarlik ruhida tarbiyalashda, yoshlarimizni otalar jasoratiga sodiq bo'lib o'sishlarida katta tarbiyaviy ahamiyat kasb etadi. Urush yillarida surxondaryolik mard yigitlar harbiy ilm sirlarini mustahkam egallab, ofiser darajasiga ko'tarildilar. Ana shunday ofiserlardan podpolkovnik Qaysarov, Kumikov, Glazunovlar, mayor Nosirov, E.Muhammadiyev, Quvvatov, mayor Denisov va shunga o'xshash ko'plab zobitlarning nomlarini ko'rsatib o'tish mumkin.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF ACTIVATED COAL IN MEDICINE

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The goal. *To study the beneficial and harmful properties of activated charcoal, to teach people that taking activated charcoal can give good results in the treatment of severe infectious diseases such as poisoning with salts of heavy metals, food poisoning, as well as dysentery, cholera, typhoid.*

It's urgent. *Production, application, importance of activated charcoal in medicine.*

Methods and methods. Since ancient times, for therapeutic purposes, various sorbents (Sorbsia (Latin "sorbeo")-derived from the word swallow, which means so. The absorption of one substance (sorbiv) by the second substance (sorbent), regardless of the volume, is called sorption. By the mechanism of sorption is divided into adsorption, absorption, hemosorption and capillary condensation) widely used. The intake of coal powder has yielded good results in the treatment of severe infectious diseases, such as poisoning with salts of heavy metals, food poisoning, as well as dysentery, cholera, typhoid fever.

In addition, coal has benefited in the treatment of chronic gastritis, protracted colitis, high acidity of gastric juice, severe forms of diarrhea (diarrhea). For the first time, it was synthesized by Nikolai Dmitrievich Zelinsky in 1915 year and was used as a protivogas in the chemical preservative universal, and later as a catalyst (if acetylene is transferred over the activated charcoal at 450°C, it forms benzene by trimerylation).

In activated charcoal, aromatic substances are slightly better adsorbed than aliphatic substances.

For the production of activated charcoal, peat, coal and tree coal, other plant substances heated in an airless environment, are used, and then they are subjected to additional chemical treatment. As a result, a carcass substance with small holes is obtained. The essence of using the maximum small holes is to increase the contact surface. The larger the ratio of the surface of the body to its volume, the more active the contact of its contact becomes and the better it is absorbed. Thus, the specific surface area of Fawn coal is 400 square meters per gram, in the most difficult brands this figure can reach 1800-2200 m².

But with the discovery of new, more effective bactericidal drugs and later antibiotics the popularity of activated charcoal as a therapeutic agent has decreased. Even to date, this drug is the most effective non-antimicrobial antidote, which binds a large number of toxic substances and prevents their absorption due to high surface activity. Thus, only 1 gram of Fawn coal can bind to itself 800 mg of morphine, 700 mg of barbital, 300-350 mg of other barbiturates and alcohol.

Results. Fused (activated) coal-carbolen has an entorsorbent, dezintoxication and antidiuretic effect.

Polyvalent belongs to the group of Physico-Chemical antidotes, has high surface activity, adsorbs poisons and toxins in the gastrointestinal tract and before their absorption. It is active in hemophilia as a sorbent.

Weak adsorption of alkali and acids, as well as iron salts, cyanides, malation, methanol, ethylenglycol. It does not affect the mucous membranes. In the treatment of intoxication it is necessary to ensure an excess of coal in the stomach (before washing it) and in the intestine (after washing the stomach). A decrease in the concentration of coal in the medium causes the desorption of the bound substance and its absorption.

In the case of food masses in the gastrointestinal tract, the drug, that is, the introduction of activated charcoal in large doses, is required, since the gastrointestinal composition is absorbed by coal, and coal activity decreases. Coal should be used for

several days, if the poisoning is caused by substances involved in enterohepatic circulation (cardiac glycosides, indocin, morphine and other opiates).

Especially effective as a sorbent in hemoperfusion in cases of acute poisoning with barbiturates, glutamide, theophylline. There is a decrease in the effectiveness of other drugs that are taken simultaneously and drugs that affect the mucous membrane of the gastrointestinal tract.

Application in medicine: decontamination, dyspepsia, meteorism, rotting, fermentation processes, hypersecretion of gastric juice, diarrhea in Endo and exotoxications with high acidity of gastric juice;

Alkaloids, glycosides, heavy metal salts, food poisoning;

Food toxicoinfection, dysentery salmonellosis, a burn disease in the stage of toxemia and septicotemia;

Renal failure, chronic hepatitis, acute viral hepatitis, cirrhosis of the liver, atopic dermatitis, bronchial asthma, gastritis, chronic cholecystitis, enterocolitis, cholecystopancreatitis

Poisons with chemical compounds and drugs (including phosphoric and chlorogenic compounds, psychoactive drugs), allergic diseases, violation of metabolism, abstinence syndrome with alcohol;

Indications: against the background of irradiation and chemotherapy in intoxication: in preparation for X-ray and endoscopic examination (to reduce the amount of gas in the intestines).

Contraindications: simultaneous reception of this remedy with ulcerative lesions of the gastrointestinal tract (including ulcers of the stomach and duodenum, in the nonspecific ulcerative colitis), bleeding from the gastrointestinal tract, with the means that the effect begins after absorption (for example, methionine, etc.).

Side effects of activated charcoal on the body: among the side effects of the drug are dyspepsia, constipation or diarrhea, with prolonged use-hypovitaminosis, decreased absorption of nutrients (fats, proteins), hormones in the gastrointestinal tract.

Through activated charcoal in hemoperfusion-thromboembolism, hemorrhages, hypoglycemia, hypocalcemia, hypothermia, a decrease in arterial pressure.

Conclusion. With fawn coal, no other drug should be taken, since they are inevitably absorbed, and at the same time reduce the ability of coal to absorb toxic substances. The use of activated charcoal as a sorbent is most effective in the first 12 hours after poisoning. At the same time, coal itself is not absorbed and does not undergo metabolism in the gastrointestinal tract; it is excreted with feces and paints it in black.

Activated charcoal can also be taken in case of meteorism (abdominal rest), dyspepsia, colitis, high acidity of gastric juice, diarrhea, poisoning from food. After 1-2 hours after eating 2-4 times a day from 1,5 Gramm to 2 Gramm, it is necessary to drink with drinking water (it is better to take crushed tabletki will give a good effect).

However, this drug is not intended for long-term, permanent use. It is used as an ambulance and is usually taken for several days. In fact, activated charcoal binds to itself in the gastrointestinal tract not only poisonous, but also many substances useful for the body (ferments, vitamins, amino acids, etc.). In addition, conducted studies have shown that continuous intake of this drug can lead to undesirable toxic effects (nausea, vomiting and other unpleasant complications).

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CAPPARIS SPINOSA L. PLANTS PHARMACEUTICAL PROPERTIES

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ABSTRACT

In this article Frankincense (P. harmala), Kovul, Kovar (Capparis spinosa L.) plants' biological and medicinal properties are described.

Key words: *Isiriq (P. harmala), Kovul, Kovar (Capparis spinosa L.), Nurota mountains and Koytash, Baligitov, Pistalitog, Yetimtog ridges, handonpista, walnut, almond, namatak, cumin, zirk.*

Capparis spinosa (Capparis spinosa L.) is a semi-shrub belonging to the Capparis family. The stem and branches are horizontal, the leaf is oval, the flower is large, white or light pink. The fruit is red fleshy and has many seeds. Kovul or kavar plant is a natural medicinal plant that can be found in our republic in Zomin, Gallaorol, Forish, Sharaf Rashidov districts of Jizzakh region. The buds and fruits of the kovull are eaten with vinegar or salt. The fruit contains 18% protein and 36% oil. It is a multi-seeded berry that grows in deserts and hills, on roadsides, on walls, among crops, and its fruits are fleshy, up to 2 cm long. Seeds ripen in July-August. The fruits of this medicinal plant contain saponins, alkaloids, 32.9 percent carbohydrates, 150 mg ascorbic acid, 3.75 percent oil, stachydrin alkaloid in the root bark.

According to the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 5032 dated May 3, 2017, "Nukus-farm", "Zomin-farm", "Kosonsoy-farm", "Sirdaryo-farm" in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Jizzakh, Namangan, Syrdaryo, Surkhondarya and Tashkent regions, "Boysun-farm", "Bostonliq-farm" and "Parkent-farm" free economic zones were established.

It grows naturally on the mountain slopes of our country. This thorn bush, which grows freely in the ground, does not choose a place, it is resistant to dehydration and cold. It grows from May to October. The plant is used not only in the preparation of medicine, this plant is also used as an aromatic and useful spice in many countries.

Koval is healing from root to leaf. Therefore, it is highly valued as a valuable raw material in the pharmaceutical industry. The fruit contains saponins, alkaloids, carbohydrates, ascorbic acid, oil, stachydrin alkaloid in the root bark. The root, dug up in early spring, is dried and made into a medicine for allergy sufferers. Even before the flowering season, a decoction is made that cures allergies. It is noted that the tincture obtained from the root part of the plant is a cure for hepatitis, the stem and leaves are useful for skin diseases, and the iodine contained in the fruit is beneficial for people suffering from measles. Preparation of drugs based on these recommendations is widely implemented in the world pharmaceutical industry.

In addition to being a medicinal plant, cranberry is also used in food. Buds, buds, and developing fruits of saffron are marinated in acetic acid and used in food as a medicine known as capers. Hindus call the snake by the names of cobra, kabra or kabarra, and they like to eat food prepared with the addition of plant organs.

Ripe fruit, leaves, stem and root bark are used in medicine. Unopened buds and leaves are picked in May-August. At the same time, the bark of young, woody branches and roots is removed, crushed and dried in the sun or at a temperature of 50-60°C. A decoction made from the bark has an appetizing effect. It is used in folk medicine to treat purulent wounds. Pressing freshly squeezed bark on an aching tooth gives a positive result. Sometimes it has an antiseptic effect when applied to open purulent wounds. In addition, the plant is used in the treatment of angina pectoris, thyrotoxicosis, hemorrhoids, and diabetes.

To make nastoika from root bark, 0.5 liters of boiled water is poured over 20 g of crushed bark, and it is left to stand for 1-2 hours. Drink 1/2 cup three times a day before meals. It's no secret that the once neglected and growing in the hills and deserts, the saffron is medicinal from root to leaf and is in high demand.



Figure 1. *Capparis spinosa* L.

(saponins (lat. Saponis-soap) are nitrogen-free complex organic compounds belonging to the group of glucosides. Saponin has a bitter taste, a sharp smell, foams like soap when shaken. Pure saponin is a colorless or yellowish amorphous substance. When dissolved in water, colloidal solutions are formed. Aqueous solutions are oils and Barcapop with resins gives emulsions. As a result of acid or enzymatic hydrolysis, saponin breaks down into monosaccharides and the non-carbohydrate part - aglycone (sapogenin).

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THE HEALING AND MEDICINE USES OF KOVRAK PLANT

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ABSTRACT

Kovrak plant is one of the medicinal plants known since ancient times. Studying the medicinal properties of the kovrak plant and developing new methods of extracting its substances will be an added contribution to our medicine.

Key words: *blanket, celeriacs, coumarin, ether, chloroform*

Purpose of work. Identifying the kovrak plant and its healing properties. Distribution areas of the plant, what diseases it is used for, its cultivation, what types are used, countries where it is distributed. Identifying the substances found in the carpet and carrying out qualitative reactions.

Results: Kovrak (ferula) belongs to the family of perennial plants belonging to the family Apiceae (Umbelliferrae). It has a pungent smell, it blooms in March-April, the fruit ripens in April-May, it reaches 1-3 meters in height, the root is turnip-like, 15 cm in diameter. The stem is erect, hollow inside, and the upper part is branched. The fruit is bilobed and grows in the deserts. Medicines used for asthma, oncological diseases, and nervous diseases are prepared from the glue (resin) extracted from the root.

Approximately 50% of drugs produced in pharmaceutical enterprises worldwide are made from medicinal plants. Kovarak glue (resin) in folk medicine: Preventing cataracts in eye diseases, removing kidney stones, skin cleansing diseases, skin rashes,

treating infertility, cleaning the liver, arthritic diseases, epilepsy, nervous diseases, treating oncological diseases, pulmonary tuberculosis, plague, whooping cough, to improve the immune system, to treat wounds, toothaches and other diseases, and in scientific medicine, carpet glue (resin), emulsion and tincture (nastayoka), tincture, pill strength. It is used as a stimulant, expectorant and anthelmintic, analgesic and sedative and is included in the pharmacopoeia of many countries.

Grandfather Ibn Sina described: "If you drink 50 g of the decoction of kovrak seeds (the seeds are similar in color and shape to those of a broom), the mother's milk will increase. If eaten with fig juice, it cures yellow hepatitis. Pepper and vinegar are added to the paste and applied to the wounds. It is also useful against hair loss. More than 170 species of carpet grow on the earth, 110 species in Central Asian republics, 50 species in Uzbekistan. In our country: Tashkent, Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya, Jizzakh, Navoi, Bukhara. 2 types are used for resin-glue production: 1) Sassik kovarak (asafidita), 2) Kohistan kovarak: every organ of kovarak seed, fruit, root, and leaf contains useful substances for human health. The glue (resin) inside the root is mainly used. Qualitative reactions can be used to identify undetected medicinal substances contained in the cruciferous plant. For example: Qualitative reaction to coumarin found in some plants. Lactones derived from coumarin (cis-ortho-oxidolchin) acid and obtained from plants are called coumarins. Cis-ortho-oxydolcinic acid and its derivatives are not found in almost pure form in nature. The acid quickly turns into the corresponding lactone by separating a molecule of water from itself.

Coumarins are Celery-Apiaceae (Umbelliferea), Rutaceae, Leguminaceae (Fabaceae), Lamiaceae (Labiatar), Asteraceae (Compositae), Caryophyllaceae, Solanaceae, Milkweed (Euphorbiaceae) is common in representatives of the family. Coumarins isolated from plants are colorless crystalline substances, poorly soluble or completely insoluble in water, easier in alcohol, well soluble in organic solvents (ether, chloroform, etc.). If coumarins are in the form of glycosides, their solubility in water increases. But the aglycones of glycosides hydrolyzed under the influence of diluted sulfuric acid are insoluble in water, but they dissolve well in alcohol and organic

solvents. The cruciferous plant belongs to the Apiaceae family, and dark resin (glue) is extracted from the inner part of the root, and the substances contained in the manashu resin (glue) are mainly used in the treatment of diseases. Now we will perform a qualitative reaction to determine the presence of coumarin in the Kovrak plant. Take 1-2 g of the dried and crushed product, put it in a flask, pour 5-10 ml of alcohol on it and leave it for 4 hours. Then the flask is heated at a temperature of 50°C for 2-3 minutes. The solution is filtered and a few drops of 5% alkali solution are added to it and heated in a water bath for a few minutes. If there are coumarins in the alcoholic extract, they form coumarins and, as a result, the solution is colored yellow (light yellow). It will be possible to conduct qualitative reactions to coumarins by dividing the yellow (light yellow) solution in an alkaline medium into 2 test tubes.

Conclusion: Kovrak plant is grown in our country and exported to foreign countries. In other countries of the world, the composition of this plant is identified and used as a medicine, although we buy medicines from abroad for the treatment of the above-mentioned diseases. This product, which is taken away from us, will be returned to us at a high price, the composition of the blanket has been determined in other countries, why can't we do this? There are a lot of such questions, and as an answer, we can show results only by determining the composition of this plant and determining how it is used for which disease.

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WAYS OF ORGANIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF ETHNO-TOURISM IN UZBEKISTAN

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ANNOTATION

The article reveals the concept of ethno - tourism, its importance in the field of tourism and specific aspects. Possibilities and prospects of development of ethno tourism are analyzed.

Keywords: *ethno-tourism, tourist villages, tourist infrastructure, traditional culture.*

Uzbekistan is a unique country, where the oldest civilizations and cultures arose, developed, and it has become a country with great tourism potential, which is one of the best places for recreation and travel in the world in terms of its attractiveness. Today, there are more than 7,000 rare historical monuments, magnificent and unique examples of architecture in our country. Beautiful villages and national parks of our country are masterpieces of its rich and colorful nature. Tourism is a multi - faceted industry, and it is important to preserve its diversity. To see the world with your own eyes, to get acquainted with everyday life, customs and traditions of other peoples is an important component of ethno-tourism.

Ethnographic tourism - one of the booming tourism industries in modern Uzbekistan. Ethnographic tourism includes visits to places that allow to demonstrate the past, present, national culture, lifestyle, cultural identity of a certain group of people. The purpose of ethnographic tourism is to study the lifestyle of a particular nation or people and their specific characteristics. Today, when many elements of traditional culture are disappearing, its scientific study and popularization is undoubtedly one of the urgent issues of the day. We see this in the scientific works of a number of foreign and domestic scientists on ethno-tourism. For example, we can see in the scientific works of Carmen Babaita, Gabriela Sipos, Panikarova Svetlana, Shchukin Andrei, Barluka Antonina, as well as in the scientific articles of young researchers such as Soatova Sabokhat, Gilicheva Orzigul, Gaffarov Shohrukh, Eleonora Mirzadzhonova. The study, Takes into account the expected innovation changes in the coming years in determining the processes of development of ethno-

tourism and thus uses the methodology of studying the development of tourism infrastructure in general, as well as the method of determining the direction of development of components of tourism infrastructure through such methods as observation, comparison, empirical, research, systematic and offered a comparative analysis.

In 2022, more than 5.2m foreign tourists visited Uzbekistan. This is 2.9 times more than in 2021, and 2.5 million more than the plan for 2022. The volume of exports of tourism services in January-December 2022 exceeded 1.61 billion US dollars.

In 2022, 21.6 trillion UZS will be allocated for all investment projects in the tourism sector, and it is expected that by the end of the year 727 projects will be implemented and 22,901 new jobs will be created.

Advertising the opportunities of existing tourist settlements in the region, bringing tourism services in line with market demand, the organization of the market of tourism services internationally in the context of the modernization of the economy are one of the important tasks.

Firstly, according to international organisations and institutions, most forms of tourism are growing at an average rate of 5% a year, while ethno-tourism is growing at an average annual rate of 20-30%. Scientific experience and conclusions of many specialists and researchers show that despite the fact that ethno-tourism is a new and young direction of tourism, its popularity develops 2-3 times better than other tourist destinations;

Secondly, Uzbekistan has formed a base of certain achievements and experience in such types of tourism as historical tourism, religious tourism, cultural and educational tourism;

Thirdly, about 800 tour operator companies, about 600 hotels, more than 30 specially protected natural areas (reserves, national parks, rare natural monuments, etc.), 60 forestries are currently operating in Uzbekistan. There are also more than 100 tourist villages in Uzbekistan.

The main objective of the development of ethno-tourism is as follows:

- to demonstrate the ethnotourist potential, natural potential and opportunities of Uzbekistan in the world market of tourist services;
- Encourage research aimed at making more effective use of the ethnotourist resources and capacities of the regions, especially the villages;
- To encourage scientific research aimed at making more effective use of the ethnotourism resources and capacities of the regions, especially the increased importance and share of ethno-tourism in the development of tourism;

- a fundamental improvement in the quality of ethno-tourism services in the sphere of tourism activity introduced in Uzbekistan, and a rapid increase in the volume of ethno-tourism services;

- creation of scientific, innovative and methodical developments aimed at the development of ethno-tourism in the future;

Such types of tourism as historical tourism, religious tourism, medical tourism, cultural and educational tourism are mainly conducted in urban areas, where there is sufficient tourism infrastructure and facilities of service, and ethnotours are conducted mainly in nature and in villages, most ethnotours are characterized by traditions and crafts of the inhabitants of the region. Certainly, it is advisable to develop and deploy a number of system works in this direction.

Regions and areas where the state program for the development of ethno-tourism is not developed, the financial support of the state for the development of ethno-tourism is much less.

No statistical reporting on ethno-tourism facilities and visits to ethno-tourists is carried out;

In the development of ethnotourism, the relevant authorities and enterprises are not connected to each other, as well as the disorganized management of ethnotourism infrastructure;

The methods of organizing ethnotourism and socio-economic and organizational mechanisms for organizing ethnotourism have not been developed.

Ethno-tourism services are not at international level;

Lack of development of material and technical base of ethnotourism;

Absence of interaction and exchange of international experience in ethnotourism.

The potential of development of ethno-tourism of our country is extremely great, there are all opportunities for its rapid development. Only these potentials and opportunities need to be used wisely, based on the experience of countries that have developed ethno-tourism in the world, and implemented without errors on a scientific basis. These problems are identified only after we started to develop tourism and ethno-tourism in our country. Any area that has begun its development will achieve its perspective step by step.

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“DIABETIK TO‘PIQ” SINDROMI

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ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqolada qandli diabet kasalligining bemorlarda hayot sifatining pasayishiga, nogironligiga sabab bo‘luvchi og‘ir asoratlaridan biri bo‘lgan “diabetik to‘piq” sindromi yoritilgan.

***Kalit so‘zlar:** diabetik tovon, diabetik to‘piq, diabetik oyoq, mikroangiopatiya, makroangiopatiya, nefropatik, neyroishemik.*

“Diabetik tovon” so‘zi bilan umumlashtirib, qandli diabetda bemor oyog‘ida uchraydigan barcha o‘zgarishlar: oyoqlarning ozib ketishi, oyoqlardagi tirnoqlarning zararlanishi, sovqotish, sanchiqlar, uvushish, quvvatsizlik, sezuvchanlikning pasayib borishi, tovon yoriqlarining paydo bo‘lishi.

Uzoq bitmaydigan yiringli yaralarning hosil bo‘lishi nekroz va ko‘pchilik holatlarda amputatsiyaga sabab bo‘luvchi qorason kasalligiga olib keladi. DTS potogenezi ko‘p komponentli bo‘lib, neyropatik va perfuzion jarayonlarning birgalikda buzilishi oqibatida infeksiyalanishga moyillikning yuqoriligi va periferik nervlarning shikastlanishi fonida teri, yumshoq to‘qimalar, suyak va bo‘g‘imlarda zararlanish kechishi, yiringli nekrotik o‘zgarishlarning vujudga kelishi bilan namoyon bo‘ladi.

Bu o‘zgarishlar asosida uzoq muddat davomida qanddagi qand miqdorining me‘yoridan baland turishi oqibatida kelib chiqadigan diabetik neyropatiya (oyoqdagi asab tolalarining zararlanishi) mikroangiopatiya va makroangiopatiya (kichik va katta qon tomirlarining zararlanishi) yotadi.

DTS ning potogenetik uch xil formasi mavjud: neyropatik; neyroishemik; ishemik. DTS shakllari ichida neyropatik shakllari nisbatan ko‘p uchraydi va 60-70 % holatlarni tashkil etadi. DTS ning ishemik shakli esa 3-7 % holatlarda uchraydi.

Neyropatik shakli – qandli diabetning kechish muddati 5 yildan ko‘p bo‘lgan 40 yoshgacha bo‘lgan bemorlarda uchraydi. To‘piqda osteoartropatiyalar va deformatsiyalanish ko‘p uchraydi.

Oyoq holati – oyoq issiq, teri giperemiyalangan. Teri quruq, hamirsimon, yoriluvchan. Puls seziladi. Vena to‘laqon holatda, tovonda neyropatik shishlar rivojlanishga sabab bo‘ladi.

Diabetik neyropatiya bu – qandli diabetda asab tolalari qobig‘ining yemirilishi (demielinizatsiya), oziqlanishining buzilishi (atrofiya) va strukturasining parchalanishi (degeneratsiya)dir. Bu guruh kasallarda diabetik neyropatiya boshlanishida oyoqlarda og‘riq va harorat sezuvchanlikning pasayishi bilan, kechki uyqu bermaydigan sanchiqlar va tirishishlar bilan namoyon bo‘ladi. Diabetik polineyropatiya oqibatida oyoq shaklining o‘zgarishlari (deformatsiya), tana og‘irligining qayta, noto‘g‘ri taqsimlanishi natijasida tovon ostki yuzasida qadoqlarning paydo bo‘lishi, bu esa o‘z navbatida bosim yaralarining hosil bo‘lishiga olib keladi. Bu yaralar infeksiya tushishi oqibatida yiringlab ketadi (madda oqishi). Infeksiya qo‘shilishi jarayonning og‘irlashishiga, ya’ni flegmonalarga, yiringli-nekrotik yaralarga va hattoki, qorason (gangrena)ga olib kelishi mumkin. Qorason kasalligi esa o‘z vaqtida tor mutaxassis tomonidan, zamonaviy asbob-uskunalar yordamida sinchkovlik bilan sifatli davolanmasa, amputatsiyaga olib kelishi mumkin. Xalqaro ko‘rsatkichlarga muvofiq, amputatsiyalarning 70-75 % i qandli diabet kasalligiga to‘g‘ri keladi.

Katta hajmdagi yiringli yaralarning xavfli tomoni shundaki, bu yaralardan odam tanasiga yiringli jarayonning zaharli moddalari surunkali ravishda tushib, yurak, buyrak, o‘pka, bosh miya va boshqa ichki a‘zolari zaharlaydi. Bu esa kasalning holsizligi, quvvatsizligi, yurak urishi tezlashishi, hansirashi, siydik miqdorining kamayishi, ishtahasining bo‘g‘ilishi, tana haroratining ko‘tarilishi, asabiylashishi bilan namoyon bo‘ladi.

Ishemik shakli – qandli diabetning kechish muddati 3 yilgacha bo‘lgan 55 yoshdan oshgan bemorlarda uchraydi. Bunda suyaklarda o‘zgarish kamdan kam kuzatiladi. Oyoqlar terisin nam, harorat past, ko‘kimtir. Pels sustlashgan yoki

sezilmaydi. To‘piq tomirlari, tizza osti va son arteriyalarida tomirlar pulsatsiyasi zaiflashadi. Neyropatik shaklidan farqli o‘laroq, ishemik shaklida jarohatga birlamchi ishlov berilgan vaqtda og‘riq belgilari harakterlanadi.

Xulosa

DTS ning oldini olishning asosiy usuli diabet uchun maqbul kompensatsiya saqlab qolishdir. Shifokor qabulida qandli diabet bilan og‘rigan bemor o‘z oyoqlarini har olti oyda kamida bir marta tekshirtirish kerak.

Profilaktikaning eng asosiy va samarali tadbiri bu bemorlarni o‘qitishdir. Bemorlarga oyoqni parvarishlashni faol o‘rgatib borish bu kabi asoratlar sonini keskin kamaytiradi.

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QALQONSIMON BEZ KASALLIKLARI DIFFUZ TOKSIK BUQOQ

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ANNOTATSIYA

Tireotoksikozli buqoq zamonaviy endokrinologiyaning eng dolzarb muammolaridan biri hisoblanadi, chunki bu kasallik Markaziy Osiyo mamlakatlari uchun o'lka patologiyasi hisoblanadi. Bu maqola aholiga endokrinologik xizmat ko'rsatish takomillashishiga, ixtisoslashgan muassasalar sonining ortishiga, maktabgacha bo'lgan yoshdan boshlab buqoq profilaktikasining joriy qilinishiga qaramay, bemorlar soni ortib borishiga bag'ishlangan. So'nggi yillarda tireotoksik buqoqning tuzalishi qiyin bo'lgan asoratlangan turlari kundan-kunga ortib bormoqda. Olimlarning fikricha bu holat urbanizatsiya jarayonlari, ekologiyaning buzilishi, stress va emotsional psixologik sharoitlarga boy hozirgi zamon ijtimoiy siyosiy hayotning xususiyatlari bilan chambarchas bog'liq.

Kalit so'zlar: *Diffuz toksik buqoq, gormon, endokrin kasalliklar, tireotoksikozli buqoq.*

Diffuz toksik buqoq (Greyvs kasalligi, Bazed kasalligi, Tireotoksikoz) sistemali autoimmune kasallik bo'lib, TTG retseptorlariga antitelo ishlab chiqarilishi asosida rivojlanib, qalqonsimon bezning shikastlanishi tireotoksikoz sindromi rivojlanishi bilan namoyon bo'ladi. DTB ham boshqa qalqonsimon bez kasalliklari kabi irsiylik xususiyatiga ega va taxminan 70% kasalning anamnezida bitta yoki ikkita oila

a'zolarida qalqonimon bez kasalligi borligi kuzatilgan. 90% hollarda Greyvs orbitopiyasi (GO) qo'shib keladi.

Diffuz toksik buqoqli bemorlarda qonda uzoq muddat ta'sir qiladigan stimulyator – LATS aniqlangan bo'lib, bu qalqonsimon bezga nisbatan spetsifik antitelo vazifasini o'tab qalqonsimon bezning tireotropik ta'siridagi kabi qo'zg'alishini yuzaga keltirishi ma'lum bo'lgan. Organizmda T3 va T4 to'planishining oshishi, to'qimalarda oksidli fosforillanish jarayonlarini buzadi, bu hol modda almashinuvining barcha turlarini buzilishida, markaziy nerv sistemasi, yurak, jigar va boshqa a'zolar faoliyatining izdan chiqishida yaqqol namoyon bo'ladi.

Qalqonsimon bez patalogiyalari rivojlanishida ishtirok etadigan omillarning murakkab va ko'p sonli bo'lishi kasallik klinik alomatlarining rang-barang bo'lishiga ha sabab bo'ladi. Buqoq ko'z chaqchayishi, taxikardiya kabi cardinal simptomlardan tashqari, kasallikda birinchidan, ortiqcha hayajonlanish, yig'loqilik, bezovtalanish, bot-bot terlash, issiqlik hissi, haroratning bir oz o'zgarishlari, ich buzilishi, ustki qovoqlarning shishishi, reflekslar oshishi qayd qilinadi. Ular chiqisha olmaydigan, gumonsiraydigan, ortiqcha harakatchan bo'lib qolishadi, uyquasi buziladi. Boshqa tomondan, ko'pincha, adinamiya, mushak zaiflashuvining to'satdan ro'y beruvchihurujlari kuzatiladi. Teri nam bo'lib, paypaslaganda iliq, qo'llar ko'tarilganda, barmoqlar mayday titrashi kuzatiladi.

Diffuz toksik buqoqda quyidagi simptomlar kuzatiladi:

Zinger simptomi – qovoqlarning shishib chiqishi va xaltasimon osilib qolishi;

Rozenbax – qovoqlarning yumilganda titrashi

Ellinek – yuqori qovoq terisining qorayishi

Melixov – qahr-g'azab bilan qarash

Dalmedi – qotib qolgan yuz (amimiya)

Yuz mushaklari tonusining ortishi natijasida mimik harakatlar tormozlanib, ayni vaqtda boshqa harakatlar saqlanib qolgan bo'ladi.

Mebius – yaqin masofadan qaray olish qobiliyatining yo'qolishidir (konvergensiyaning buzilishi)

Grefe – bemor pastga qaraganda yuqori qovoqning qorachiq chetidan orqada qolishi

Shtelvag – bir nuqtaga qadalgan nigoh

Xulosa:

Kasallik kechishiga qarab turlari:

- 1) engil
- 2) o‘rta og‘ir
- 3) og‘ir

Yengil turida bemorning ozishi dastlabkisidan 10 % dan oshmaydi, taxikardiya mo‘tadil, 1 daqiqada 80-100 zarbadan oshmaydi. Klinik simptom majmuada neyrovegetativ alomatlar ustunlik qiladi.

O‘rta og‘ir turi bemor vaznining 20 % igacha yo‘qolishi bilan tavsiflanadi. Taxikardiya rosmi ifodalanadi, 1 daqiqada 100-120 tagacha bo‘ladi.

Og‘ir turi bemor ozishi 20 % dan ko‘proqni tashkil etadi. Tomir urishi 120-140 tagacha bo‘ladi. Asosiy modda almashinuvi 60 % va undan ko‘proqqa ortadi, bemor nihoyatda ozib, tanasining vazni keskin kamayib ketadi. Mehnatga layoqat va qobiliyat ko‘pchilik bemorlarda batamom yo‘qoladi.

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АНАЛИЗ ДИАГНОСТИЧЕСКОЙ ЦЕННОСТИ ПРОКАЛЬЦИТОНИНА ПРИ ОЦЕНКЕ ТИЧЕНИЯ COVID-19

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АННОТАЦИЯ

Цель: Изучение изменений уровня прокальцитонина у пациентов с COVID-19 на основании данных научных публикаций.

Цель обзора – оптимизировать применение антибактериальной терапии при COVID-19 на основании литературных и собственных данных. Принятие решения о назначении антибактериальной терапии при присоединении вторичной бактериальной пневмонии при SARS-CoV-2-ассоциированном поражении легких должно быть основано на комплексной оценке результатов клинического и лабораторно-инструментального обследования, в том числе повышения уровня прокальцитонина (более 0,5 нг/мл). Для изучения уровня прокальцитонина у больных с COVID-19 проведен анализ научных публикаций.

Методы: проведен ретроспективный анализ литературных данных. В ходе исследования использованы методы: аналитическая и описательная оценка.

Результаты исследования: Повеозрастная сравнительная оценка уровней прокальцитонина у пациентов с COVID-19 показала восходящую тенденцию: концентрации ПКТ увеличивались с возрастом. Прирост уровня прокальцитонина равен 0,665 нг/мл. Кроме того, обнаружена значимая связь между уровнем исследуемых маркеров воспаления и исходом новой коронавирусной инфекции. В ходе исследования установлен, среди лиц среднего возраста при неблагоприятном исходе COVID-19 уровень ПКТ – повышается по сравнению у больных с благоприятным исходом.

Выводы: Полученные результаты демонстрируют прогностическую ценность прокальцитонина у больных с COVID-19.

Ключевые слова: COVID-19, биомаркеры воспаления, прокальцитонин, пневмония, интерстициопатия легких.

COVID-19 NING KECHISHINI BAHOLASHDA PROKALSITONINNING DIAGNOSTIK QIYMATINI TAHLIL QILISH

ANNOTATSIYA

Maqsad: COVID-19 bilan kasallangan bemorlarda prokalsitonin darajasini o'rganish.

Ko'rib chiqilgan adabiyot ma'lumotlari asosida COVID-19 bilan kasallangan bemorlarga antibiotik terapiyasi qo'llashni optimallashtirishdir. SARS-CoV-2 bilan bog'liq o'pkaning shikastlanishi bilan bog'liq ikkilamchi bakterial pnevmoniya kuzatilganda antibiotik terapiyasini buyurish to'g'risidagi qaror klinik va laborator-instrumental tekshiruv natijalariga, shu jumladan prokalsitonin darajasining oshishini har tomonlama baholashga asoslanishi kerak (0,5 ng / ml dan ortiq). COVID-19 bilan kasallangan bemorlarda prokalsitonin darajasini o'rganishda ilmiy nashrlar tahlilidan foydalanildi.

Usullari: ilmiy ma'lumotlarning retrospektiv tahlili o'tkazildi. Tadqiqot jarayonida quyidagi usullar qo'llanildi: tahliliy va tavsifiy baholash.

Tekshiruv natijalari: COVID-19 bilan og'rikan bemorlarda prokalsitonin darajasini yoshga oid qiyosiy baholash o'sish tendentsiyasini ko'rsatdi: PKT kontsentratsiyasi yoshga qarab ortadi. Prokalsitonin darajasining ortishi 0,665 ng/ml ni tashkil qiladi. Kasallikning ogir kechishida PKT darajasi ortib boradi. Shunday qilib, COVID-19 kasalligida pnevmoniya kuzatilishi PKT darajasi ortishi bilan to'g'ridan to'g'ri bog'liq.

Xulosa: Olingan natijalar prokalsitoninning COVID-19 bilan kasallangan odamlarda kasallik kechishida va oqibatini belgilashda diagnostik qiymatini ko'rsatadi.

Kalit so'zlar: COVID-19, yallig'lanish biomarkerlari, prokalsitonin, pnevmoniya, o'pka interstisiopatiyasi.

ANALYSIS OF THE DIAGNOSTIC VALUE OF PROCALCITONIN IN ASSESSING THE COURSE OF COVID-19

ANNOTATION

Purpose: Study of changes in procalcitonin levels in patients with COVID-19 based on scientific publications.

The purpose of the review: To optimize the use of antibiotic therapy for COVID-19 based on literature and our own data. The decision to prescribe antibiotic therapy in case of secondary bacterial pneumonia associated with SARS-CoV-2-associated lung damage should be based on a comprehensive assessment of the results of clinical

and laboratory-instrumental examination, including an increase in the level of procalcitonin (more than 0.5 ng / ml). To study the level of procalcitonin in patients with COVID-19, an analysis of scientific publications was carried out

Methods: a retrospective analysis of the literature data was carried out. The following methods were used during the study: analytical and descriptive assessment.

Results of research: Age-specific comparative assessment of procalcitonin levels in patients with COVID-19 showed an upward trend: PCT concentrations increased with age. The increase in the level of procalcitonin is 0.665 ng/ml. In addition, a significant relationship was found between the level of the studied markers of inflammation and the outcome of a new coronavirus infection. The study found that among middle-aged people with an unfavorable outcome of COVID-19, the level of PCT increased compared to patients with a favorable outcome.

Extracts: The results obtained demonstrate the predictive value of procalcitonin as in people with COVID-19.

Key words: COVID-19, inflammatory biomarkers, procalcitonin, community-acquired pneumonia, pulmonary interstitial disease.

ВВЕДЕНИЕ. С начала пандемии медицинское сообщество остро нуждалось в надежных биомаркерах, отражающих прогрессирование COVID-19, для стратификации пациентов высокого риска, включая тяжелые осложнения и смерть. Ученые-клиницисты широко и срочно изучили надежные биохимические маркеры, связанные с тяжестью заболевания COVID-19, с целью стратификации высокого риска и оптимального распределения ресурсов в уже перегруженной медицинской инфраструктуре. Биомаркеры, которые были особенно изучены в этом контексте, включали прокальцитонин (PCT), С-реактивный белок (CRP), ферритин (Fer), D-димер и интерлейкины [1,2]. Использование уже известных биомаркеров стало возможным с учетом понимания вирус-индуцированных патогенетических механизмов, а также развивающихся при этом клеточных и органных повреждающих биомаркеров воспаления, такие как С-реактивный белок (СРБ).

В начале пандемии COVID-19 высокий уровень СРБ нередко расценивали как присоединение бактериальной инфекции и назначали антимикробную терапию. Однако в данном случае речь идет о системном воспалительном ответе, инициируемом вирусом, повышение уровня СРБ коррелирует с тяжестью течения заболевания и также соотносится с высоким уровнем D-димера, ферритина, поэтому является одним из критериев привлечения противовоспалительной терапии (левилимаб, тоцилизумаб, ГКС) [2, 4]. Со временем для оценки тяжести заболевания

понадобились другие биомаркеры. Поэтому в связи с затягиванием периода пандемии повысились и практические навыки медицинских работников. Далее проведен анализ применения ПКТ при бактериальной пневмонии у больных при коронавирусной инфекции. Выработка прокальцитонина индуцируется в ответ на воздействие микробных токсинов и определенных цитокинов, после чего он поступает в кровотоки, где можно провести его количественное определение. При COVID-19 высокие уровни ПКТ в течение антимикробной терапии, особенно при отсутствии тенденции к их снижению, являются важным прогностическим фактором, особенно у пациентов пожилого возраста и с тяжелыми хроническими заболеваниями. Мы проанализировали данные научных публикаций для изучения значения прокальцитонина в течении заболевания и в лечении коронавирусной инфекции. В данной статье проведен анализ уровня прокальцитонина (ПКТ) – одного из современных биомаркеров системного воспаления инфекционной природы и интерлейкина-6, как одного из цитокинов при развитии гипериммунной патологии.

ЦЕЛЬ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ: Изучение изменений уровня прокальцитонина у пациентов с COVID-19 на основании данных научных публикаций.

МАТЕРИАЛЫ И МЕТОДЫ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ: проведен ретроспективный анализ литературных данных. В ходе исследования использованы методы: аналитическая и описательная оценка.

Прокальцитонин (ПКТ) представляет собой прогормон гликопротеина кальцитонина, высвобождаемый парафолликулярными клетками щитовидной железы. При микробной инфекции уровни ПКТ значительно повышаются, так как он высвобождается всей паренхиматозной тканью под влиянием эндотоксинов и провоспалительных цитокинов [4,5]. Так, в физиологическом состоянии ПКТ в сыворотке регистрируется значительно ниже 0,05 нг/мл. Кроме того, с учетом временных рамок стратификации риска, ПКТ следует за быстрым курсом, при этом его наклонные уровни обнаруживаются через 2–6 часов после стимула [3,6]. Прокальцитонин (ПКТ), прочно занял место в алгоритмах ведения пациентов с внебольничной бактериальной пневмонией [1]. Однако поскольку COVID-19 оказался новым заболеванием, необходимы были дополнительные исследования по практическому применению новых биомаркеров. Широко известно, что уровень СРБ коррелирует с тяжестью течения, распространенностью воспалительной инфильтрации и прогнозом при внебольничной бактериальной пневмонии, при его концентрации > 100 мг/л специфичность в подтверждении бактериальной пневмонии достигает 90%, при концентрации < 20 мг/л диагноз является маловероятным [1,33,32].

Прокальцитонин и бактериальная пневмония ПКТ – полипептид, предшественник гормонов кальцитонина и катакальцина, в норме вырабатывается в С-клетках щитовидной железы, и его сывороточная концентрация у здоровых людей не превышает 0,01 нг/мл. Первоначально ПКТ рассматривался как маркер неопластического процесса [10], позже он привлек внимание в качестве биомаркера воспаления [9,20,22,28], исследование его роли велось в основном при неотложной помощи и инфекционных заболеваниях. При инфекции (бактериальной, паразитарной и грибковой) с системными проявлениями значения ПКТ могут повышаться до 1 000 нг/мл и более, причем за счет экстракореоидного синтеза в клетках печени, поджелудочной железы, почек, легких, кишечника, а также в лейкоцитах [16,17,18]. Уже через несколько часов после стимуляции эндотоксинами и/или цитокинами уровень ПКТ начинает расти, достигает своего пика примерно через 12-24 ч, сохраняется в течение нескольких дней [11,19,20]. При тяжелой бактериальной инфекции уровень ПКТ повышается не только значительно, но достаточно быстро, что делает его высокочувствительным и высокоспецифичным маркером сепсиса. Время полувыведения ПКТ равно 36-48 ч, что обеспечивает ему диагностическое преимущество перед СРБ (19 ч) и цитокинами (около 24 ч) [7]. Однако, высоко ценимый и используемый в качестве биомаркера бактериальной инфекции, существует противоположное мнение об эффективности ПКТ в качестве прогностического инструмента для COVID-19. [7,8,19,]. Более того, цитокины, высвобождаемые при COVID-19, особенно интерферон (INF)- γ , оказывают негативное влияние на уровни ПКТ, усиливая силу этого прогностического показателя. [10,21,23].

Ранние исследования после пандемии показали более высокие уровни ПКТ в тяжелых случаях COVID-19. Липпи и др. сообщили, что уровни ПКТ, как ожидается, будут пятикратными в тяжелых случаях. [1,3,24,25]. Различные другие авторы также поддержали мнение о том, что любое значительное повышение уровня ПКТ по сравнению с исходным уровнем отражает начало критической фазы вирусной инфекции. У больных с средне тяжелой и тяжелой формой пневмонии проверяли значения прокальцитонина и других маркеров воспаления почти у всех больных. Хотя общее число пациентов, заболевших COVID-19, с повышенными значениями прокальцитонина кажется ограниченным, результаты этого небольшого ретроспективного анализа истории больных позволяют предположить, что измерение прокальцитонина может предсказать тяжелое течение заболевания. Этому есть вполне правдоподобное объяснение. Производство и высвобождение в циркуляцию прокальцитонина из экстракореоидных источников чрезвычайно усиливается при бактериальных

инфекциях, активно поддерживается повышенными концентрациями интерлейкина (IL)-1 β , фактора некроза опухоли (ФНО)- α и ИЛ-6. Уровень ПКТ не определяется в нормальных условиях, но повышается при бактериальной инфекции для координации реакции организма "иммунный ответ-вазоактивность" в ответ на бактериальную инвазию [5,6]. Бактериальные инфекции индуцируют продукцию ПКТ за счет стимуляции макрофагов, которые продуцируют воспалительные цитокины, такие как фактор некроза опухоли (TNF)- α , интерлейкин(IL)-1 β и IL-6, которые стимулируют синтез ПКТ всеми клетками в течение нескольких часов. С другой стороны, ПКТ не индуцируется вирусными инфекциями из-за ингибирования ФНО- α интерфероном (INF)- γ . Несмотря на то, что COVID-19 является вирусной инфекцией, исследования показали, что он может сопровождаться с повышенным уровнем ПКТ. Повышенный ПКТ в этом случае свидетельствует о более тяжелом течении заболевания и более высоком риске смертности, особенно среди пациентов пожилого возраста. Метаанализ показал, что высокий ПКТ уровни были связаны с более высокой тяжестью заболевания, и было высказано предположение, что эта связь предполагает бактериальные коинфекции, которые усугубляют тяжесть заболевания и системные изменения [11,12,26]. Измерение уровня ПКТ может выявить сопутствующие бактериальные инфекции и корректировать тактику антимикробной терапии у пациентов с COVID-19 [13,27,28]. Однако существовала неоднородность в используемых порогах и интерпретации уровней ПКТ. Напротив, в других исследованиях не удалось найти связь между ПКТ и бактериальной коинфекции у пациентов с COVID-19 и предположил, что высокие уровни ПКТ в значительной степени связаны с тяжестью заболевания и сопутствующим воспалением, а не с бактериальной коинфекцией [12,29,30]. Тем не менее, синтез этого биомаркера ингибируется интерфероном (инф)- γ , концентрация которого увеличивается при вирусных инфекциях. Поэтому неудивительно, что значение прокальцитонина остается в пределах референтного диапазона у нескольких пациентов с легким течением COVID-19. Причем существенное увеличение прокальцитонина будет отражать бактериальную коинфекцию у пациентов, чья болезнь переходит в тяжелую форму, что усложняет клиническую картину, как это недавно было показано на примере детей с вирусными инфекциями нижних дыхательных путей [9]. В качестве дополнения к другим клиническим и лабораторным параметрам ПКТ предоставляет диагностическую, прогностическую и терагностическую информацию, и прежде всего при сепсисе и инфекциях дыхательных путей. Высокие уровни ПКТ специфичны для сепсиса и отмечаются достаточно рано, уже примерно через 3 часа. Следовательно,

диагностическая ценность определения концентрации ПКТ весьма высока [5]. Прокальцитонин, безусловно, является наиболее изученным биомаркером и единственным примером, который часто применяется как часть лечения сепсиса для определения продолжительности и оптимального выбора дозировок антибиотиков [4].

Прогностическая информация при определении уровня ПКТ дает возможность корректировать решения о необходимости проведения дальнейших диагностических исследований или использования других терапевтических стратегий, влияет на принятие решения о целесообразности и необходимости проведения антибактериального лечения, его длительности и эффективности, что связано с определением сроков выписки пациента. При тяжелых инфекциях высокие уровни ПКТ в течение антимикробной терапии, особенно при отсутствии тенденции к их снижению, являются важным прогностическим фактором, особенно у пациентов пожилого возраста и пациентов с тяжелыми хроническими заболеваниями. Известно, что при тяжелых вирусных инфекциях повреждение альвеол приводит к интерстициальному отеку, нарушению вентиляции/перфузии и гипоксемической дыхательной недостаточности. Следовательно, поражение органов дыхания при вирусных инфекциях должно рассматриваться нозологически в рамках соответствующих заболеваний (например, грипп или новая коронавирусная инфекция COVID-19), а клинически трактоваться как вирусное поражение или вирусный пневмонит, при этом привлечение антибиотиков осуществляется только при наличии данных, свидетельствующих о присоединении бактериальной инфекции [2, 6]. Однако установлено, что интерферон $INF-\gamma$, который продуцируется при вирусной инфекции, подавляет продукцию ПКТ, что дает возможность использовать ПКТ при дифференциальной диагностике бактериальной и вирусной инфекции [14, 18, 19]. Поскольку на концентрацию ПКТ в сыворотке крови могут влиять сопутствующие заболевания, такие как хроническая болезнь почек и застойная сердечная недостаточность, его исходные значения могут быть высокими, что следует учитывать при оценке. Тем не менее ПКТ может предоставить неоценимую информацию, если рассматривать ее в клиническом контексте [8, 25]. Практическая ценность определения уровня ПКТ была многократно подтверждена не только при сепсисе, но и при других бактериальных инфекциях, в частности при тяжелой пневмонии, вызванной типичными бактериями. Ряд авторов отмечают диагностическое и прогностическое преимущество ПКТ при нетяжелой пневмонии перед такими рутинными маркерами, как СРБ, скорость оседания эритроцитов и уровень

лейкоцитов крови [11,21]. В исследовании P. España et al. пороговое значение ПКТ-различия бактериальной (типичной) и атипичной/вирусной этиологии поражения легких составило 0,1 нг/мл. При этом для пневмококковой этиологии пороговое значение ПКТ было выше – 0,15 нг/мл [15,19]. Рандомизированные исследования у пациентов с инфекциями дыхательных путей показали значительный прогностический потенциал ПКТ, интеграция его в терапевтические протоколы управления приводит к сокращению использования антибиотиков в различных клинических условиях без ущерба для клинических результатов. Показано, что назначение АБТ при инфекции нижних дыхательных путей при уровне ПКТ < 0,1 нг/мл нецелесообразно, тогда как при значении > 0,25 нг/мл. доля правильных решений о начале АБТ составляет 83% [14]. Более выраженное увеличение ПКТ по сравнению с нетяжелыми случаями у пациентов с COVID-19 при тяжелом течении процесса отмечалось исследователями с начала пандемии [5,6]. В исследовании G. Zhan et al. высокий уровень ПКТ, наряду с пожилым возрастом, хроническими сопутствующими заболеваниями и сопутствующей инфекцией, увеличивал риск неблагоприятных клинических исходов. Повышение уровня ПКТ было отмечено у 32,1% пациентов, при этом концентрации в группах тяжелого и нетяжелого течения COVID-19 достоверно различались. В группе пациентов с тяжелым течением COVID-19 у 92,3% пациентов уровень ПКТ составил > 1 нг/мл. При оценке исходов отмечено, что у пациентов, умерших в ОРИТ, ПКТ был достоверно выше – 1,89 нг/мл (1,53-8,67), чем у переведенных из ОРИТ в кожное отделение – 0,17 нг/мл (0,05-1,06). При этом уровни ПКТ как маркера, указывающего на бактериальную инфекцию, не были повышены у большинства пациентов с COVID-19, что указывает на вирус-ассоциированное поражение легких [14]. Уровень ПКТ > 0,5 нг/мл для прогнозирования неблагоприятного исхода имел чувствительность 88% и специфичность 68% [9]. Повышенный уровень ПКТ был ассоциирован с более высоким риском летального исхода. В широко цитируемом исследовании Chen N. et al. [13] подавляющее число пациентов получали лечение антибиотиками, из них 25% – один препарат, а 45% – комбинированную антимикробную терапию. Таким образом, принципиально важно при ведении пациента с поражением легких при COVID-19 мониторить как уровень СРБ, так и ПКТ, так как у них разные точки приложения: уровень СРБ – анализ активности системного процесса и решение о противовоспалительной терапии, уровень ПКТ – диагностика внутрибольничных бактериальных осложнений, требующих назначения антибиотиков. Назначение антибактериальной терапии у пациентов с COVID-19 оправдано только при наличии убедительных признаков бактериальной инфекции появление гнойной

мокроты, повышение уровня ПКТ крови более 0,25-0,50 нг/мл, повышение уровня лейкоцитов крови более 10 тыс/мкл с повышением количества палочкоядерных нейтрофилов более 10% (необходимо учитывать, что лейкоцитоз может быть обусловлен терапией глюкокортикостероидами, а не бактериальной инфекцией) [2,20]. Данные, полученные исследователями по всему миру в период пандемии, подтверждают, что ПКТ-управляемая антибактериальная терапия у пациентов с тяжелым и крайне тяжелым течением COVID-19 сокращает продолжительность антимикробного лечения, сроки пребывания (как в ОРИТ, так и в стационаре в целом) и стоимость госпитализации, и параллельно эта стратегия улучшает как краткосрочные, так и долгосрочные исходы, включая смертность и частоту вторичных инфекций.

Таким образом, представляется обоснованным, что СРБ, выработка которого стимулируется интерлейкинами при гипериммунном воспалительном ответе, вызванном COVID-19, и подавляется иммуномодулирующим лечением, не является оптимальным биомаркером для скрининга бактериальных осложнений у пациентов с тяжелым и крайне тяжелым течением COVID-19. Напротив, ПКТ может достоверно отражать факт бактериальной суперинфекции. Тем не менее на фоне терапии ГКС, особенно в сочетании с ГИБП (блокаторами рецептора ИЛ-6 или ИЛ-1), повышается риск развития инфекционных осложнений, в том числе вызванных оппортунистической инфекцией (бактериальной, пневмоцистной, грибковой, вирусной пневмонией), инвазивного микоза, гнойных осложнений, сепсиса, активации вирусов герпетической группы, при этом уровень ПКТ в сыворотке может быть низким или повышаться незначительно. Эти пациенты требуют особенно тщательного мониторинга и своевременного дополнительного обследования. Определение уровня прокальцитонина (ПКТ) – одного из современных биомаркеров системного воспаления бактериальной природы является наиболее часто используемым в лабораторной практике. Раннее распознавание природы воспаления крайне важно для своевременного выбора адекватного лечения, поскольку при наличии инфекции необходимо быстрое применение антибактериальных препаратов, а при аутоиммунном воспалении – усиление иммуносупрессивной терапии [2]. Ошибка в выборе целенаправленной терапии в той или иной клинической ситуации ухудшает прогноз для жизни пациента.

Заключение: Стоит отметить, что обнаруженные особенности факторов воспаления могут быть также связаны с более частым присоединением вторичной бактериальной инфекции (маркером которой и является ПКТ) и, как следствие, развитие неблагоприятных исходов, что наиболее актуально у больных коронавирусной инфекцией. Прогностическая значимость определения

концентрации ПКТ дает возможность корректировать тактику проведения дальнейших диагностических исследований или применения иных терапевтических подходов, способствует принятию решения о целесообразности и необходимости и продолжительности проведения антибактериальной терапии (с учетом эффективности), что обуславливает сроки выписки пациента. Необходимы дальнейшие исследования в различных условиях для оценки связи ПКТ с тяжестью заболевания, смертностью и сопутствующими бактериальными инфекциями, а также влияние стратегий, ориентированных на ПКТ, на исходы, схему назначения антибиотиков и безопасность пациентов.

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РЕСПУБЛИКАМИЗ ХУДУДИДАГИ АВТОМОБИЛ ЙЎЛЛАРИ ВА ЙЎЛ ЁҚАСИНИНГ ЛАНДШАФТ ЕЧИМЛАРИ

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АННОТАЦИЯ

Худудининг иқлим шароитидан келиб чиққиб ландшафт ечимларини ишлаб чиқишда маҳаллий ва иқлимлаштирилган манзарали ўсимликлардан фойдаланилган ҳолда худудни ободонлаштириш тўғрисида илмий изланишлар натижалари келтирилган.

Калит сузлар: *ландшафт ечимлари, ўсимликлар композицияси, эстетик ва функционал сифатлар, бир йиллик ва кўпйиллик гул ўсимликлар, технологик кашфиётлар, очиқ муҳитлар, ҳиёбон, сайилгоҳ, арид худудлар, экология, яшил архитектура, манзарали дарахт ва буталар.*

Ўзбекистон – кам ўрмонли мамлакат, шу сабабдан яшил ўсимликлар бу ердаги табиат кўринишини белгилайди. Мамлакатимизда аҳоли яшаш жойлари, йўллар, ирригация иншоотлари, сув омборларини кўкаламзорлаштириш ишлари кенг кўламда олиб борилади. Ихота ва тоғ мелиоратив ўрмончилик улкан аҳамиятга эга, чунки сув, ҳаво ва тупроқни муҳофазалашда ўрмоннинг ўрни беқиёсдир.

Республикаimizдаги халқаро, давлат ва вилоят аҳамиятидаги автомобиль ва темир йўллари атрофларини ободонлаштириш ва кўкаламзорлаштириш, йўллар ёқасида боғлар барпо этиш ҳамда шамолдан ҳимоялаш учун ихоталар ташкил этиш мақсадида, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 11 сентябрдаги қарори билан 2018–2020 йилларда автомобиль йўллари, жумладан шаҳарларнинг умумий фойдаланишдаги автомобиль йўллари ва кўчаларини кўкаламзорлаштириш дастури қабул қилинди.

Республикаimizдаги халқаро, давлат ва вилоят аҳамиятидаги автомобиль йўллари, аҳоли турар жойлари – шаҳарлар, туманлар, қишлоқ ва посёлкаларни кўкаламзорлаштириш – бу жойларни ободонлаштиришнинг асосий воситаларидан бўлиб ҳисобланади.

Автомобил йўллари ободонлаштириш асосан йўл бўйи ихотазорлари бўлиб, йўлни емирилишдан сақлайди, ҳаракат хавфсизлигини таъминловчи қулай иқлим ва гигиеник шароитларини вужудга келтиради.

Ушбу экинзорлар рельефнинг текислик жойларида, қаторлаб экиш йўли билан барпо этилади, қаторлар сони йўл четдаги кенглик билан белгиланади. Қишлоқ хўжалик экинлари чегарасида яратилган кўпқаторли экинзорлар бир вақтнинг ўзида далани ҳимояловчи ихотазорлар бўлиб хизмат қилади.

Йўлнинг тепалик жойли қисмларида асосан дарахт-буталар жойлаштирилади. Қаторли ихотазорлар Ўзбекистоннинг жанубий туманлари йўлларида алоҳида аҳамиятни касб этади. Лекин, бир хилдаги қатор экинзорлари транспорт ҳайдовчисини толиқтириб қўяди. Йўл ҳаракати хавфсизлигини таъминлаш мақсадида, қаторли экинлар орасида манзарабоп дарахтлар гуруҳи, буталар гуруҳи ва уларни аралаш экинзорларини барпо этиш мумкин [1-3]. Йўлнинг бўлиш қисмида қаторли буталар, буталар гуруҳлари, паст бўйли дарахтлар, гуллар экилади. Уни чегаралаш учун бордюорлар, яшил тўсиқлар ёки бетонли деворча барпо этилади. Бўлиниши қисмидаги дарахтлар газонларда (чим устида) экилади.

Автобус бекатларининг орқа томонидан қаторли экинзорлар; бекатнинг иккала томонида эса – дарахт ва буталарнинг алоҳида ёки гуруҳланган экинлари яратилади. Имконияти мавжуд бўлган жойларда, бекат олдида рабаткалар жойлаштирилади. Очiq ҳудуд бор бўлган жойларда бир ёки бир нечта турлардан кичик дарахзорлар экилади [1]. Бу жойлар дам олиш учун мослаштирилади.

Темир йўлларни кўкаламзорлаштириш: кўп қаторли ўрмон экинзорларини яратиш (йўлларни қум ва қор кўчкиларидан муҳофазалаш мақсадида); темирйўл ёнидаги поселкаларни кўкаламзорлаштириш яқин жойда жойлашган сув ҳавзалари ва кўлларни кўкаламзорлаштириш; темир йўл вокзалларини кўкаламзорлаштиришни ўз ичига олади.

Экинзорлар транспорт қатнови жадал бўлган кўчалардаги карбонат ангидриди газини тўпланишини камайтиради. Р.А. Бабаянц маълумотларига кўра, йирик кимё заводидан 2-2,6 км масофадаги тилоғоч, шумтол, қайин, эман дарахтлари 75-100% гача қуриб кетган, олма, тол, жасмин, терак барглари эса 30-75% га зарарланган [4-6].

Атмосфера ҳавоси ёқилғининг тўлиқ ёнмаган чиқитлари – кукун углеводород бирикмалари билан ҳам ифлосланади. Инсоннинг нафас олиш йўлларида ҳаво таркибида аралашманинг 13 дан 48% гача [5] бўлган қисми ушланиб қолади. Заҳарли моддаларнинг қолган қисми инсоннинг ички органларига ўтиб, организмнинг захарланишига олиб келади.

Ўзбекистоннинг аҳоли яшаш жойларида ёз мавсумида ҳавонинг юқори даражада чангланиши кузатилади. Бунга сабаб – сариқ, кумоқ тупроқларнинг ўзига хос физик хоссалари ҳамда воҳаларни қамраб турувчи кумликларда эса диган гармсел шамолларининг таъсиридир. Яшил экинзорлар шаҳар кўчаларининг ҳаво алмашинувини яхшилайти ва уни тозалашга имкон яратади. Тўлиқ кўкаламзорлаштириш натижасида ҳаво чангдан деярли батамом тозаланади. Бунда ўсимликлардан ажралиб чиқадиган фитонцидлар ҳаводаги зарарли микробларни 40-50% га камайтиради. Хатто, қиш ойларида дарахтларнинг барглари бўлмаса ҳам, уларнинг чангдан ҳимоялашдаги аҳамияти катта. Ҳавонинг тозаланиши таъминлаш учун бошқа қўшимча тадбирлар – саноат корхоналари чиқиндиларининг тарқалишини олдини олиш чора-тадбирлари билан бирга кўчаларни ободонлаштириш ҳам муҳимдир.

Ёз мавсумида дарахт ва буталар баргларидаги чангни тез-тез ювиб туриш зарур, акс холда экинзорлар аста-секин нобуд бўлиши мумкин. У ёки бу турдаги дарахт ва буталарнинг чангдан ҳимоялаш хусусиятини ўрганиб, уларни тўғри танлаб жойлаштирилса, юқори ҳимоя самарасига эришиш мумкин.

Мухандислик ва экологик-биологик жихатдан тўғри лойиҳалаш орқали яшил экинзорлар ишининг санитарлик вазифаси самарадорлиги таъминланади. Яшил санитар экинзорларни барпо этишда шамол йўналиши, атмосферага тарқаладиган чиқитларнинг тури, баландлиги ва таркиби, кимёвий ва физик хоссалари инобатга олиниши лозим.

Экинзорларнинг тузулиши, кенглиги, баландлиги ва дарахт турлари таркиби ушбу кўрсаткичларга чамбарчас боғлиқ. Йирик шох-шаббали, тукланган, ажинсимон, ғадир-будир, нотекис баргли дарахт турлари (эман, қайроғоч, тут, қора ёнғоқ, оқ терак, чинор, майда баргли жийда, зирк, каталпа, совундарахти, каркас ва б.) ҳаводаги чангни яхши ушлайти. Худди шулар захарли кимёвий бирикмаларни, айниқса, карбонат ангидридини тортиб олиб, ўзлаштиради.

Нина барглилар япроқ барги дарахтларга нисбатан чангни кўпроқ ушлаб қолади. Куз, қорсиз қиш ва эрта баҳорда, аҳоли турар жойларида чанг кўп тўпланганида нинабарглиларнинг аҳамияти катта, чунки бу вақтда баргли дарахтларнинг япроқлари бўлмайди.

Баланд ўсувчи эман, софора, айлант, қайроғоч, шумтол дарахтлари катта барг сатҳига эга бўлганлиги учун, улардан тузилган яшил массивлар атмосферани транспорт – саноат чиқитлари ва чангларида яхши ҳимоя қилади.

Ўсимликлар барглари юзасида тўпланган чанг таркибида қуйидаги оғир металллар ва микро элементларнинг заррачалари бўлади: қўрғошин, темир, титан, мис, рух, никел, кобалт, марганец ва бошқалар. Йирик корхоналар атрофида

тарқалган чанглар таркибида (кул хажмидан) 37,9% темир, 15,3% алюмин, 2,7 % мис, 0,9% титан, 0,8% марганец ва 0,2% кўрғошин моддалари мавжуд. Атмосфера ва тупроқнинг оғир металлар қолдиқлари билан зарарланиши оқибатида, уларнинг ўсимликларда тўпланиши кузатилади, чунки ўсимликлар барглари, поялари ва илдизлари ушбу моддаларни ўзида жамлаш хусусиятига эга. Айниқса, кумли тупроқларда ўсадиган ўсимликлар илдиз тизими орқали металлар қолдиқларни ниҳоятда юқори даражада ўзлаштириб, ўзида тўплаб олади. Бундай ерлардаги ўсимликлар баргларида кулнинг хажми бир ярим – икки бароварга ошиб, 13-17% ни ташкил этади. Шу сабабдан, йирик саноат корхоналари ва автомобил йўллари атрофида ва ёнида ўрмон ихотазорлари барпо этиш мақсадга мувофиқдир.

Нинабаргли дарахтлар оғир металлар ва микроэлементларни ўзлаштирувчи ўсимликлар ҳисобланиб (арча, қарағай, можжевельник, туя), ҳаво таркибининг заҳарланишини белгилаб берувчи индикаторлар вазифасини бажаради, чунки улар танасида некрозлар пайдо бўлиши ҳамда ниналари тўкилиши ҳавода хаддан зиёд заҳарли аралашмалар борлигидан далолат беради.

Шу сабабдан, минтақаларда шамол йўналишига тўсқинлик қиладиган перпендикуляр тарзда ихота дарахтзорлари барпо этилади, шаҳарларда эса –кент яшил ҳиёбонлар вентиляция йўлаклари вазифасини бажаради.

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USE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY IN EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

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ABSTRAKT

The article reflects on effective methods familiarization of students at the lessons of natural history and extracurricular activities organization and implementation of practical work.

Keywords: *Practical methods, receptor, experiment, object, operation, excursion, herbarium, granite, aquarium, terrarium*

INTRODUCTION

Along with theoretical knowledge, practice also plays an important role in shaping the future professional qualities of students. Natural scientific knowledge has been acquired through many years of practical activity. It is known that natural science is a science that studies the various features of the material world, the various phenomena of nature, and is formed on the basis of scientific experience, and practice is the foundation of this science. The practical activity of mankind, based on knowledge of the laws of nature, determines the process of knowledge, the development of science. Practice is the measure of truth. The need for knowledge arises in practice and their accuracy is verified and confirmed through practice.

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Knowledge does not appear in the human brain little by little, but is formed in certain activities. Practice is a key factor in man's relationship with nature, which, in turn, plays an important role in the system of human interaction, in social production. The main types of practice are material production and scientific experimentation. Scientific natural practice performs the following functions.

1. Practice is a developmental factor in the learning process. It generalizes theoretical knowledge and does not allow them to be separated from life processes.
2. Practice is also the order, application, and purpose of knowledge.
3. Practice is a measure of the validity of the learning process.

Practice in science has been a key factor in scientific production. Practice leads to the emergence of theory, scientific formation and leads to the development of. The accuracy of knowledge is confirmed by the fact that the information about a particular object is true. At the same time, if conditions are different, the reality may be different. For example, under normal conditions and pressure, water boils at 100 ° C. But if the

pressure changes or there is heavy water, it is clearly concrete. The reality in a given system can change completely under different circumstances. The validation of an idea in practice is a key factor of truth. It is advisable to start teaching practical work from the elementary grades. Practical methods show that the word, demonstration, and practical work, which are organized and directed by the teacher, are designed to develop students' thinking in a complex interrelationship.

The application of practical methods is associated with the accelerated activity of receptors and effectors of students. Practical methods provide an opportunity to gain a deeper understanding of the material studied, to develop skills and competencies. The application of practical methods is a source of knowledge for students. Such methods include oral, written exercises, laboratory work, school activities in the corner of wildlife, extracurricular activities.

Types of practical methods:

1. Students make different things with distributed didactic material.
2. Drawing.
3. Work on the identification and identification of natural objects.
4. Tracking and recording events.
5. Experiments (including problem-solving through experiments).

The question posed before the start of practical work, students must answer the problem with its results. Science lessons are a type of practical methods of recognition and identification teaches students to recognize plants or parts of them.

Differences in comparisons develop the student's ability to identify. the collection of samples should be selected according to their age, vegetative methods, soil cuttings, adaptations, variability, the ability of students to assimilate. The age of plants in nature is only an annual solution from which the plants can be identified by their annual branching. The plant has a growing period from spring to autumn, with a dormant period from autumn to spring. This means that the plant is one year old, and in the second year it will sprout again. The distance between the branches is the age of the wire, which needs to be explained to the birds in nature. Students will gain practical knowledge, knowing that the age of trees can be determined without cutting them they get. It shapes both environmental and scientific concepts. Practical work in the field of methods of teaching science plays an important role in the development of knowledge about nature. Practical work is a method of teaching students to perform various labor operations in the course of their activities. Practical activities include collecting natural materials during field trips, caring for plants in the school yard and wildlife corner, creating herbariums and collections, making models, mock-ups, and visual aids. From the first grade, students learn through direct observation in the process of reading the textbook "The World Around Us". Demonstrative weapons include natural or real objects.

Natural weapons are objects of nature. They allow children to develop an understanding of nature on the topics being studied. Because the classroom can have a variety of houseplants, branches, leaves, flowers, fruits and seeds that are unique to the trees in their area to explore wildlife. Natural science classes use plants grown in a nature corner, as well as plants brought from herbariums and excursions. Natural

objects can also be used to study animals. Although many animals can be shown to children in the classroom (in a corner of wildlife), excursions should be preferred, as this will give students the opportunity to get acquainted not only with their appearance, but also with their behavior. In the absence of animals, their chuchelas (overalls), models, or photographs and drawings may be used. In the study of inanimate nature, too, natural distribution material, for example, granite of different colors, quartz, field rock, clay, sand, calcite (chalk, marble, lime, samples of various coal, iron, copper ores, as well as metals and alloys) can be iron, cast iron, steel, aluminum, soil samples, and more. Demonstrated weapons are used to give students a clear and accurate picture of natural objects and phenomena that cannot be directly perceived. In the natural sciences, murals of local lore can be used.

They help to form ideas and concepts about the local lore objects of nature. In the classroom it is necessary to use „Observation diaries” with printed pictures, texts representing them, questions and assignments for students.) The first step is to draw a simple picture of the location of objects in the school yard. It is convenient to use maps to check the mastery of cartographic images by students. You are in the desert in the heat of summer. „Cluster” method. This method allows the student to think freely and express their thoughts freely on a given topic. In this way, the student says and writes what he thinks. Written opinions, whether right or wrong, will not be discussed and will continue for a specified period of time. This creates an opportunity to further strengthen the connections between them by harmonizing the ideas put forward by each student in the class. The "cluster" method is carried out before the start of a new topic to engage the student in the lesson, to determine their previous knowledge on the topic, as well as to reinforce the previous topic. For example, the topic "Domestic and wild animals in our country." "Mosaic" means to create a whole look from small pieces. In this case, pictures of birds, animals, trees, fruits are divided into pieces and distributed to each group separately. The participants in the groups bring the pieces together as a whole. The group leaders talk about an animal, fruit, or tree that has become integrated. "Pause reading" method. The teacher pauses several times during the text introduction process and asks the students questions. The questions should be relevant to the text. Or the student is stopped in the process of reading the text and asked what he or she is reading about. „Chain” method. It is advisable to use this method in lessons with poems, riddles and proverbs. Students recite a sequence of poems or riddles given in sequence. When using this method, the student will have to memorize the given poem, proverb, riddle, so as not to be ashamed "Picture rebus" game. The class is divided into three groups. Distribute pictures to each group. The name of the animal or bird must be derived from the initials of the name of the given pictures. For example, dog, stork, ohu, ninachi - non

pomegranate, radish, porcelain flower, barley - spruce. "Who does it fast" game. Students are divided into three groups. Each group is given 5 pictures of animals or birds in reverse. Within the allotted time (1-2 minutes), students divide animals or birds into groups of wild or domestic animals. The group that completes the puzzle first without error is the winner. "Find your group" game. Students will be given colored

folded papers. They will have the names of animals and birds written on them. The teacher explains to the students that they will find their group by making the same sound as the animal or bird pictured on the paper.

1. Cat (meow - meow)
2. Puppy (wow - wow).
3. Rooster (ku - ku - ku - ku).
4. Sigir (moo - moo).

After they have been divided into groups, they tell what they know about the animals or birds that belong to the group. For long-term observations and experiments, a living nature corner should be set up where animals and plants can be kept and used as needed to study natural sciences. The corner is also for students' extracurricular and extracurricular activities is the material base. Here, an excursion where they can work at any time of the year can be the beginning of setting up a live nature corner. With life in the pond, students are placed mollusks, dragonflies, various beetles, gambusia, pescar (coin fish), as well as aquatic plants all in aquariums, glass jars. In the garden and orchard are often found fungi and worms of pests of fruit, berry and vegetable plants. It is desirable to set aside a separate room for a living nature corner. In the absence of such an opportunity, plants and animals are placed in a science room or classroom. For a living nature corner, the room will be bright, and it will be convenient to place aquariums with aquatic animals and plants on various shelves in front of the window. The space allotted for animals in the corner should be appropriate to their living conditions in nature. It is better to take the aquarium from the zoo. However, you can use any glass container you want as an aquarium, but keep in mind that fish look good in a rectangular container. The number of fish in an aquarium should be commensurate with its size and the number of plants in it. This should ensure a balance of absorbed and excreted oxygen. Aquarium residents need constant care, food can be purchased at the zoo. Fish need to be fed at a certain time for them to form a conditioned reflex. Children should learn to measure with a thermometer and check the water temperature. For reptiles and both aquatic and terrestrial creatures, a variety of terrariums of different looks and sizes are included. A typical terrarium is a box made of metal or wood, with side and top walls made of glass and mesh. The glass wall allows you to observe the occupants of the terrarium, and the fact that the side wall and the top are made of netting also provide ventilation. The flora and fauna of the wildlife corner form its basis. Depending on it, the equipment is selected. The choice of plants and animals is determined by the nature program, taking into account the characteristics of local lore. All room wires must have labels with their names and information about when and where they were taken.

Plants should be selected in such a way as to differentiate between moisture, heat, light, water consumption, including plants adapted to dry climates (cactus, aloe), tropical plants (navruzgul), let it be possible to demonstrate light-loving (henna) and shade-tolerant (aspidistra) plants. Then plants are selected that are experimented with

using different species, such as geranium, fuchsia, begonia, cactus, tradescantia, elodea, violet, and so on. The school learning experiment area should be in the immediate vicinity of the school, the ground should be flat, well-drained, and not shaded. You will definitely need to wrap it around. Let the school experiment site be exemplary from an agronomic point of view. When organizing an experimental site, it is important to ensure that the activities that students conduct are designed to have a smaller room for storing work tools. The whole class works on the learning experiment site can be divided into compulsory work during the lesson, compulsory work performed by students outside of class time (in the form of homework or summer homework), and work of members of the Young Natural Science Circle. Students will be introduced to trees, shrubs, and plants in the fall, the variety and beauty of the shapes and colors of their leaves and flowers, hand tools (shovels, rakes), and how to work with them. In the spring, practical work will be conducted with first-graders on the training experimental site. They learn the rules of sowing seeds and caring for them, watering, weeding, plowing the base piles. First graders prepare the seeds for planting and plant them in the ground, taking care of the plants. Students will be introduced to the rules of work week and personal hygiene, rules of collection and storage of seeds, which must be followed during the work on the training and experimental site in the fall, prepare for tillage in the fall, collect fallen leaves and twigs. In the spring, students prepare to sow the seeds of flowering and legume plants, select large and healthy seeds, fertilize them, and grow them (sowing the seeds in the ground). Then the material is leveled with a scraper. By sowing the seeds in the ground, they do not bury the top once, they carry out the next care of the plants. Students will learn the rules of occupational safety and personal hygiene when working with a shovel and shovel in the fall, collect seeds from plants grown on the site, clean the site from plant debris, make fertilizer, and turn over the soil. , summarize the work on the pre-school educational-experimental site during the second grade, prepare materials for the school exhibition. Pupils prepare to sow the seeds of root crops (radishes, beets, carrots) and annual flowering ornamental plants (cosmea, astra, dogwood, roses). They prepare seedlings for planting tubers, conduct experiments and observations to determine the effect of fertilizers on root yield and growth and development of flowering ornamental plants. They sow the seeds of root crops and flowering ornamental plants in the ground, make experiments, and look at the crops. They water, weed and plant seedlings. Students harvest and account for the fall harvest, learn about storage rules, collect seeds, cultivate the soil, and prepare berries, shrubs, and fruit trees for the winter. In addition, students remove the old bark from the trunks and main stems of fruit trees, throw soil around the body, fertilize it, and plant ornamental shrubs. The primary school teacher should take into account the climatic conditions, the location on the school premises and agree on all issues with the biology student while organizing the work on the learning-experimental site. The experience is the young naturalist's agricultural experiences and additional practicality is the basis of his work: because it is where the plants that are studied in science classes grow. From elementary school, they explore their lands, their places, make observations on nature, conduct excursions. During their primary school years, they collect a wealth of accurate material, which is

placed in a local history corner. Over time, the corner of local lore collects the most valuable materials from previous graduates of primary school, which are used systematically in the teaching of natural sciences. The local history corner will be set up in a science room or in a separate classroom.

III. CONCLUSION

Take the landmark and mark the south side. As a result of practical nature observations, the south can be identified on the basis of the following factors: 1) reptiles always point their nest to the south; 2) birds always place their nest to the south; 3) the branches of the plants are always bent to the south; 4) the southern side of the plant stem is constantly oiled; 5) Barkhan sands have one end in the north and the other in the south. Gives students a variety of objects, including a picture, a photo and a matchbox, a cube, a glass, etc. they draw on paper. Once the task is completed, the top view of the object leads to the conclusion that it is called a plan. Then the plan of the table is drawn. "Word find" game. This method can be used in all parts of the lesson. The teacher says a word about birds, animals, fruits, vegetables, and the students continue. Whichever letter the teacher starts with, the student should say the word that starts with that letter. For example: fox - snake - dragonfly – dog - hedgehog - nortuya - lazy (panda - bear crow, etc.) This method helps students to think quickly, respond and strengthen their memory.

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O‘ZBEK KOMPYUTER LINGVISTIKASINING SHAKLLANIB BORISHIDA OLIMLARNING TADQIQOTI

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ANNOTATSIYA

Maqolada o‘zbek kompyuter lingvistikasi va bu yo‘nalishda bir qancha olimlar faoliyati, qarashlari tadqiqotlaridagi tahlillar izlanishlar amalga oshirilganini ko‘rishimiz mumkin. Bundan tashqari matematika kompyuter lingvistikasi o‘zaro bog‘ligini ko‘rishimiz mumkin. Tilshunoslik rivojiga injinerlik lingvistikasini ta‘sirini va ahamiyati maqolada o‘z o‘rnini topgan.

***Kalit so‘zlar:** kompyuter lingvistikasi, tilshunoslik, injinerlik lingvistikasi, psixolingvistika*

Jahonda integratsiya va globalashuv jarayoni kechayotgan hozirgi davrda kompyuter lingvistikasi hayotiy zarurat sanaladi. Bugungi kunda kompyuter lingvistikasi jamiyatning deyarli barcha sohalariga kirib bordi. Ta‘lim tizimini ham kompyuter lingvistikasisiz tasavur qilib bo‘lmaydi.

Yildan-yilga o‘zbek kompyuter lingvistikasi shakllanib bormoqda. Bu yo‘nalishda bir qancha olimlar faoliyat olib bormoqda. Ularga A.Po‘latov, N.Jo‘rayev, Saodat Muhamedova va A.Rahimovlarni ko‘rsatishimiz mumkin.

Kompyuter lingvistikasiga oid tadqiqot olib borgan olimlar sifatida S.Rizayev va S.Muhamedovalarni alohida ko‘rsatish mumkin. Olimlar asosan statistik tahlil yo‘nalishi bo‘yicha izlanishlarni amalga oshirganlar[1].

O‘zbek tili kabi boy, keng va chuqur rivojlangan til masalalarini kompyuterda yechish darajasiga olib chiqish ingliz tiliga qaraganda katta hajmda ish bajarilishni talab qiladi. Demak, lingvistika+matematika+kompyuter birligida ishlash lozim. Bu quyidagi ishlarni amalga oshirishni taqazo etadi:

- Tilni sistemalash, to‘liq ma’lumotlar bazasini yaratish va uni dunyo til bilan qiyoslash.

- Aniq fanlar, texnika meditsina, biznes, tijorat, huquqshunoslik, diplomatiya, turli sohalarda xizmat qiladigan o‘zbek tilining aniq, qisqa va xalqaro ma’yorlarga asoslangan axborot uslubini yaratish.

- O‘zbek grammatikasining formal va aksiomatik modellarini yaratish.

- O‘zbek tilini kompyuterga olib kirish, ya’ni o‘zbek tili bilan bog‘liq masalalar-o‘zbek tiliga o‘qitish, bilimlarni baholash, matnlarni o‘zbekcha ovozlashtirish, axborotni ovoz orqali kompyuterga kiritish, matnlarni taxrirlash, tarjima qilishni kompyuterda bajaradigan dasturlarni ishlab chiqish.

O‘zbek kompyuter lingvistikasining boshqa yo‘nalishlari esa o‘z tadqiqotchilarini kutmoqda. Shunga ko‘ra bugungi kunda o‘zbek tilshunosligining kompyuter bilan bog‘liq holda hal etilishi lozim bo‘lgan quyidagi vazifalarni ta’kidlab ko‘rsatish mumkin [2] :

- O‘zbek tilining kompyuter uslubini yaratish;

- Axborot matnlaridagi qoliplilik, qisqalik standartlarini ishlab chiqish;

- Kompyuterning izohli va tarjima lug‘atlarini yaratish;

- O‘zbek tili milliy korpusini ishlab chiqish;

- Kompyuterda inglizcha-o‘zbekcha tarjima dasturlarini ishlab chiqish;

- Kompyuterdagi matnlarni avtomatik tahrirlash dasturlarini yaratish.

Insonning kompyuterga nisbatan qaramlik holatining shakllanib borayotgani bugun jahon miqyosidagi muammo ekanligi sir emas. Bu dastyorning quliga aylanib qolish insonning ruhi va ruh ifodasi bo‘lgan tilida ham aks etayotganini ijtimoiy saytlarda ko‘rish mumkin. Hozirda biz kuzatayotgan kompyuter lingvistikasiga oid tadqiqotlarda bu narsa kompyuter lingvistikasi oldiga qo‘yilgan asosiy vazifalar

sirasiga kirmasada, yaqin kelajak psixolingvistika va kompyuter lingvistikasi yo‘nalishlarining kesishmasida turuvchi asosiy masala sifatida aynan shu muammoni qo‘yilishiga shubha yo‘q. Hozirda ham kompyuter lingvistikasi fani oldida jamiyatimizni yangi ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy bosqichlarga ko‘tarishda zarur bo‘lgan vazifalar anchagina. Kompyuter lingvistikasi yangi soha bo‘lishiga qaramay, ancha tez sur‘atlarda rivojlanmoqda.[3] Kompyuter lingvistikasi matematik lingvistikaning mantiqiy davomi bo‘lib, u amaliy tilshunoslikning eng muhim qismini tashkil etadi.

Ushbu yo‘nalishni rivojlantirish maqsadida dunyodagi ko‘plab davlatlarda ilmiy tadqiqot laboratoriyalari va markazlari ochilmoqda, u yerda professorlar, kompyuter mutaxassislari va tilshunos olimlar ish olib bormoqda. Kompyuter lingvistikasi yangi yo‘nalish hisoblanadi. Kompyuter lingvistikasini yanada rivojlantirilsa, bu yo‘nalish ustida ilmiy tadqiqot ishlarini amalga oshirilsa va kadrlar tayyorlansa, kelajakda keng ko‘lamli sohaga aylanadi va uning negizida bir qator yo‘nalish va sohalar yuzaga keladi.

Kompyuterdan foydalanilgan holda ko‘plab chastotali lug‘atlar yaratilgan, ular o‘z navbatida mashina tarjimai uchun zamin bo‘ldi. Ko‘rinadiki, rus kompyuter lingvistikasidagi mazkur to‘rt yo‘nalishning rivojlanishi rus tilining dunyoviy tillar sirasiga kirishi, ommalashuvi, uni o‘rganish va o‘rgatish jarayonining optimallasuvi uchun asos bo‘lgan. Bunda shubhasiz, kompyuter dasturchilarchilari bilan bir qatorda tilshunoslar ham muhim rol o‘ynadilar. Ayniqsa, prof. R.G.Piotrovskiyning izlanishlari o‘zining serqirraligi, har to‘rt yo‘nalishni o‘zida qamrab olganligi, obyektivligi, aniq va izchilligi bilan ajralib turadi. Olim nafaqat rus tilshunosligida, balki o‘zbek, qozoq, qirg‘iz va boshqa tilshunosliklarda ham injenerlik lingvistikasining rivojiga salmoqli hissa qo‘shgan [4].

Ushbu maqolada lingvistika+matematika+kompyuter bo‘yicha bir qancha olimlar izlanishlari qarashlari tahlili to‘g‘risida fikr mulohazalar yuritildi va bilimlarni shakllantirish, kompyuter lingvistikasi tamoyillarini o‘zlashtirish, formallashtirish sohasidagi bilimlarni oqilona qo‘llash qobiliyatini rivojlantirish, matematik mantiq

asosida fikrlashga o‘rganayotgan sohalar, til va adabiyotga doir kompyuter dasturlarini yaratishda dasturchilarning dolbzarbligi, asoslarini berish kabi vazifalarni qo‘yadi.

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PREPARATION OF SOCIAL PEDAGOGY STUDENTS FOR THE PROFESSION IN THE CURRENT PERIOD

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ABSTRACT

In this article, the professional training of future social pedagogy teachers (social teachers) is one of the urgent tasks of teaching students in the direction of social pedagogy at the Tashkent University of Applied Sciences. Modern pedagogical technologies are used in teaching students in this direction.

Based on the results of the research aimed at presenting the professional characteristics of the students of the Faculty of Social Pedagogy, we propose to introduce innovations in the current curricula to the study program of Information Technologies in Education and thereby strengthen the independence of the profession, which has experienced a unique development in our country.

Keywords: *social pedagogy, professional characteristics of students of social pedagogy, curricula, professional identity*

In addition to the study of the professional characteristics of students, an analysis of the "TAT" science curriculum was carried out to create a constructive proposal for innovations in the curriculum subjects.

The curriculum should not only meet the current requirements of the higher education institution (marketing of services), but also be adapted to the professional identity of future social pedagogues and the development of students' competencies.

The term profession refers to a specific occupation based on a long theoretical training that forms the basis of professional activity. The associated social role forms a complex unity of some kind of professional culture with this profession.

A social teacher cannot be defined clearly and simply (for example, the profession of a teacher). A social worker works in many places and in different disciplines. The school(s) does not have its time constants or standardized templates (for example: curriculum, educational program, etc.). The profession may be closely related to the profession of teacher or therapist, but it certainly cannot replace it.

With the increase in risky behavior in our society, the profession of social worker is becoming a necessity. Therefore, universities prepare students in the social sphere.

Pedagogical programs are consistent with continuous and long-term training and aim to stimulate the need for lifelong learning. The profession of a social teacher requires comprehensiveness.

What are the professional characteristics of social pedagogy students? We asked ourselves this research question to explore the professional identity of the social educator. Since we cannot actually observe the work of a social pedagogue, we must focus on individuals who are currently undergoing professional training for social educators. We elaborate on the main research question in several sub-research questions:

- What is the professional direction of social pedagogy students?
- What are their professional skills and qualifications?
- What is the behavior of students of social pedagogy?
- What is the psychological profile of social pedagogy students?
- What is the concept of the "Social Pedagogy" curriculum at the Faculty of Humanities?

The main purpose of the study is to determine the professional characteristics of the students and thus develop recommendations for their future professions.

Questionnaires were conducted on these recommendations.

Several universities of European countries participated in these studies, and many universities teaching social pedagogy organized seminar trainings. These are: South Czech University in České Budějovice, Masaryk University in Brno, University of Ostrava in Ostrava, University of Hradec Kralove, Jan Evangelista Purkyně University

in Ústí nad Labem, Charles University in Prague, Palacki University in Olomouc, Thomas Bata University in Zlin. One of these universities was randomly selected for complex analysis.

The main research group consists of 166 students in the field of social pedagogy in full-time education mode. Our study focuses on full-time students, as we assume that part-time students have already formed their professional identities, which biases the results. 154 people participated in the study

The table provides an additional specification of the research package.

Study program	Woman	Mans	Total
Undergraduate program	106	10	126
Postgraduate Master's Degree program	33	5	38
Total	138	15	154

As a result of this study, we believe that the following is necessary:

- the need to clearly define the research subject of social pedagogy
- development of working methods and forms of social and educational activities in the field
social pedagogy
- clarifying the employability of the social teacher in order to achieve the independent status of this profession;

We also think that the concept of the TAT subject curriculum should be changed in such a way that it can respond to the demands of the labor market (that is, the demands of social services and educational institutions) in a more flexible way. We often hear that graduates are not well-prepared for their jobs. Universities don't complain about students not having enough theoretical knowledge, but they complain

about graduates' lack of personal training and soft skills. Therefore, we decided to expand the research concept.

The program as described in the article: we have added innovative themes. It is very important that students have more internal motivation to develop their abilities and skills, and at the same time, the subjects in the curriculum help to improve their communication skills (openness to communication), which is a constant in today's society. adapts to changing situations. (flexibility) and improving their work orientation (achievement motivation, formation and leadership) remains a challenge.

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USING THE EXPERIENCE OF DEVELOPED COUNTRIES IN THE TAXATION SYSTEM IN THE CONDITIONS OF DIGITAL ECONOMY

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ANNOTATION

In this article, it is described the benefits of using artificial intelligence and digital technologies in improving the sphere of taxation and the work carried out in this regard in the country, studies the experience of developed countries and makes proposals for adapting them to local conditions and applying them in practice.

Key words: *artificial intelligence, digital technologies, taxation, blockchain, risk-analysis program.*

In the current digital age, artificial intelligence has already become an integral part of our lives. In whatever area we look, we see that technology is now performing tasks that humans performed a few years ago, and even tasks that were difficult for humanity.

Today, it is not news that artificial intelligence is also being used in the tax field as a tool that helps to accurately, efficiently and quickly work with large amounts of data. In our country, much attention is also paid to the use of digital technologies in the tax system. A clear confirmation of this is the resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 17, 2021 No. RP-4996 “On measures to create conditions for the accelerated introduction of artificial intelligence technologies”. This resolution indicates the use of artificial intelligence in the analysis of tax revenues of legal entities, identifying differences in tax payments in the field of taxation [2].

In tax administration, the use of various electronic data, cloud and computer systems has been established as effective tools for tax control and is widely used. These include E-Ijara, E-Aktiv, risk analysis program, online cash registers and information

systems of online terminals. To increase the efficiency of tax collection, blockchains, bots and various platforms are being actively introduced and improved. For example, the tax_partner_bot chatbot, which answers the most frequently asked questions in the taxpayer's personal account, launched by the State Tax Committee, acts as a smart assistant advising clients on tax issues.

In the field of tax control, AI-based risk analysis software (software "Tahlil-Talika") helps the tax authorities identify and investigate cases of high risk of tax evasion, and also plays an important role in effectively eliminating problems related to tax evasion taxes. However, it should be noted that this program is still not free from some shortcomings, and for its correct and trouble-free operation, it will still need a long time to refine and fill its base.

Automation of the relationship between tax authorities and taxpayers based on artificial intelligence algorithms in the field of taxation, on the one hand, greatly contributes to improving the efficiency of tax authorities, reducing transaction costs and a number of administrative costs, and on the other hand, also relieves taxpayers from a number of problems associated with the payment of taxes, giving them the opportunity to save time and money [4].

Covering the field with artificial intelligence is certainly not a revolutionary task, because this field is closely connected with all other structures of the state, all aspects of the economy and citizens, and it cannot be achieved without the full digitalization of the economy. Therefore, it makes step-by-step and systematic improvement a necessary condition, and studying foreign experience is useful in order to gain time.

Many developed countries, such as the USA, Great Britain, France, Germany, Japan and Korea, have already implemented many successful projects on the use of smart programs and continue to actively work on their further improvement [5].

For example, Salesforce, one of the leaders in business process software development in the United States, created a neural network in 2020 designed to develop and test an ideal tax system in a simulated environment. Called the AI Economist, the system will help identify opportunities to reduce tax inequalities, increase productivity

and increase tax efficiency. These AI algorithms were 16% more efficient than other systems developed by the researchers and were also shown to be superior to the current US tax system [3].

Most tax systems use either progressive (those who earn more, pay more) or regressive (those who earn more, pay less) taxes. And the option proposed by the AI Economist combines both approaches. A progressive tax is applied to the rich and very poor, while a regressive tax is applied to the middle class. As a result, the gap between the rich and the poor will shrink.

In fact, income inequality is one of the most difficult economic problems, and one of the most effective ways to solve it is taxation: the state takes part of the money earned by people and businesses and redistributes it directly – through benefits or indirectly – by paying for public projects. Higher taxes can help increase economic equity, but too high a tax rate also discourages people from working and forces them to look for ways to avoid paying taxes.

Finding the balance point is not easy. Economists usually rely on assumptions that are difficult to justify. It is difficult to predict the economic behavior of people, especially in the absence of the necessary statistics. This is where artificial intelligence comes to the rescue.

An important advantage of the AI Economist is that by changing its parameters, you can find out suitable solutions for different situations, for example, by simulating the conditions of a pandemic, you can develop tax programs appropriate for this situation.

The conclusions made by the neural network are based on several million years of artificially elapsed time in a simulated environment, but it is premature to use the conclusions made in a real tax system, because the simulated environment is simpler, and the sequence of development in human behavior is unpredictable, and in this respect it is unstable and chaotic. Nevertheless, this case shows that artificial intelligence algorithms open up great opportunities in this area and can be partially used by the state.

Such technologies can be a very useful solution, both from an economic and social point of view, in the current era, when determining the optimal tax rate for types of taxes is one of the most pressing issues for the state. But in order for such solutions to work effectively, we must thoroughly study them and adapt them to our economic, social and demographic characteristics. To do this, we need specialists with strong knowledge in both programming and taxation.

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BASLAWÍSH KLASLARDA ÓZLESTIRIWI PÁS OQÍWSHÍLAR MENEN ISLESIW TEXNOLOGIYASÍ

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Baslawısh tálım fakulteti 1-v kurs talabaları

ANNOTATSIYA

Bul maqalada baslawısh klaslarda ózlestiriwi pás bolđan oqıwshılar menen islesiw haqqında ulıwma túsiniq hám de olar menen islesiw texnologiyası boyınsha hár qıylı usıllar berilgen.

Gilt sózler: *Baslawısh tálım, metodika, ertekler, sabaq processı, tálım, pedagog, ózlestiriwi pás bolđan oqıwshılar.*

Házirgi kúnde tálım bađdarına ayırıqsha itibar qaratılmaqta. Sol sıyaqlı biziń mámleketimiz Ózbekstan Respublikasında da úlken áhmiyetke iye baslı máselelerdiń biri bolıp tabıladı. Bul taraw boyınsha kóples is-ilajlar hám de kóplesgen tájiriybeler alıp barılıp atır. Zaman rawajlanıwı menen texnologiyalar da rawajlanbaqta. Tez pát penen rawajlanıp atırđan zaman menen birge qádem basıw ushın óz ústimizde islewimiz lazım. Házirgi waqıtta baslawısh tálım bađdarında kóples qıyınshılıqlarğa dus kelmektimiz. Solardıń biri sıpatında ózlestiriwi pás bolđan oqıwshılar menen islesiw processı dep qarasaq qátelespeymiz. Olar menen islesiwde oqıwshılardı hár tárepleme, individual jaqtan úyrenip shıǵıw kerek. Oqıwshı kóbirek nege qızıǵadı, neler menen kóbirek shuǵıllanadı hám uqıplılıq dárejesin ,qabıl etiwı sıyaqlı jaǵdayları menen jaqınnan tanıs bolıwımız lazım.

Ózlestiriwi pás oqıwshılardıń bilim dárejesin jaqsılaw ushın olar menen islesiwde hár qıylı metodikalardan paydalanđan halda sabaq ótiwimiz, qosımsha dógerekler alıp barıwımız maqsetke muwapıq boladı.

Tálım bul jaqında payda bolđan process emes ,álbette, ol bizge burınnan miyras qalđan baylıq bolıp tabıladı. Ata-babalarımız, mártebeli ustazlarımız hám de doktor ,kandidatlarımızdıń baqlawınan kelip shıqqan halda bir qansha metodlar jaratadı. Bul

metodlardan derlik kòpshiligin biz hàzirde de qollanbaqtamız. Bul metodlar pedagoglarğa ózlestiriwi pás oqıwshılar menen islesiwde jaqsı nátiyje beredi.

Ózlestiriwi pás oqıwshılardı anıqlaw hám olar menen islesiw oqıtıwshıdan ayırıqsha sawatlılıq hám de juwapkershilikti talap etedi. Sol sebepli bul topar balaları menen islesiwde ,dáslep jeke sáwbet ótkerip, olardıń qızıǵıwshılıqların anıqlaw lazım. Arnawlı jurnal tutılıp, balalardıń ózlestiriwi úzliksiz baqlap barılıwı, oqıwshılarǵa qıynalıp atırǵan páninen bólek shınıǵıwlar dápteri tuttırıw sıyaqlı usıllar nátiyjeli esaplanadı. Sonday-aq, oqıwshıdaǵı unamlı ózgerisler xoshametlenip barılıwı áhmiyetli. Pás ózlestiriwshilerdiń aktivligin asırıw ushın olardıń ózbetinshe pikirlew qábiletin hám sóylewin rawajlandırıwda hár qıylı erteklerden paydalanıw múmkin. Máselen: Bir dáryada 3 balıq tınısh-tatıw jasaydı eken. Olar hárdayım birge júzer, tapqan nárselerin bóliser eken, -dep gúrrińdi baslaydı pedagog. Bir kúni dáryaǵa balıqshılar kelipti. Tor hám qarmaqların tayarlap, balıqlardı qanday awlaw haqqında másláhátlese baslaptı. Sol jaqın átirapta júzip júrgen balıqlar bul sáwbetti esitip qalıptı. Sonda olardan eń aqıllısı...

Baslawısh klass oqıtıwshısı ertek sol jerge kelgende toqtap, balalarǵa qaraydı:

—Xosh, balıq ne depti, balalar? Qáne kim aytadı?

Oqıwshılar ózleriniń pikirlerin bildiredi. Oqıtıwshı imkanı barınsha dıqqatı tez shalǵıytuǵın, ózlestiriwi pás oqıwshılardıń itibatın tartıwǵa, olardı jámiyetke qosıwǵa, óz pikirin erkin bayan etiwdi úyretiwge háreket etedi. Bunda Juwaplardı tırlap bolǵannan soń, "Qáne, esiteyik, aqıllı balıq doslarına qanday másláhát beripti", dep ertektiń dawamın aytadı:

— Dárriw teńiz tárepke jolǵa shıǵayıq, endi bul jer qáwipli, -depti aqıllı balıq. Dosları onıń gápine itibar bermey:

—Dáryada bizden basqa balıqlar da bar. Balıqshılar olar arasınan bizdi qanday etip tutar edi, -depti mensinbewshilik penen. Aqıllı balıq dosların ózi menen alıp ketiwge qansha háreket etse de, olar óz gápinde turıp alıptı. Ilajsız jalǵız ózi uzaq saparǵa shıǵıptı hám aman-esen teńizge jetip alıptı...

Oqıtıwshı jáne toqtap, oqıwshılarǵa soraw beredi:

—Xosh balalar,qalğan eki balıqtın táǵdiri qanday bolıptı?

Pedagog oqıwshılardıń pikirini dıqqat penen tınlaydı.Qanday juwap aytılsa da, balalardıń jeke kóz qarasın durıs hám nadurısqa ajratpaydı.Kerisinshe,hár bir juwaptan soń "Raxmet,bul seniń pikirini","Pikirińdi aytqanıńnan minnetdarman", dep balalardı xoshametlep otıradı.Hámmege óz pikirini bildiriw ushın teń imkanıyat jaratıwǵa umtıladı.Juwaplardan keyin:

—Ertektiń dawamın tınlap kóreyik,qalğan balıqlardıń táǵdiri qanday bolıptı,-dep tekstti dawam ettiredi:

—Ekewi balıqshılardan qorǵanıw ushın basqa balıqlar arasına kirip ketipti.Biraq balıqshılardıń úlken torı hámme balıqlardı birden uslap alıptı.Sonda olar dostınıń aytqanın tınlamaǵanlıǵına qattı pushayman bolıptı.Gúrrińnen juwmaq sol,balalar ,insan hámıyshe ózinen aqıllı,tájiriybeli adamlardıń sózine,másláhátine ámel etiwı lazım.Sonda torǵa ilingen eki balıqqa uqsap ókinbeydi.

Sabaq procesinde oqıtıwshı ózlestiriwi pás oqıwshılardıń interaktiv metodlardan paydalanıwı da úlken nátiyje beredi.Olarǵa birden toparlıq oynıları paydalanbastan, dáslep jeke túrdegi metodlardan paydalanıw zárúr.Sebebi olar ózlestiriwi pás bolǵanlıǵı sebepli dárriw toparǵa qosılıp kete almaydı.Sonday-aq olardıń ne sebepli ózlestiriwi pás ekenligin, shańaraq jaǵdayın,psixologiyasını,qızıǵıwshılıqların tolıq bilgen halda oqıtıwshı menen islesiw maqsetke muwapıq boladı. Ózlestiriwi pás oqıwshılardıń áste-aqırınlıq penen toparlıq oynılarıǵa qosıp barıw,hátteki olardı topar basshısı etip saylaw nátiyjesinde onda oqıwǵa bolǵan qızıǵıwshılıq, juwapkershilik sezimleri oyanadı.

Joqarıdaǵı pikirlerden kelip shıǵıp tómendegi juwmaqqa keldik:

1.Ózlestiriwi pás bolǵan oqıtıwshıǵa qoyılatuǵın baha onıń shaxsı qalıplesiwine tásir kórsetedi.

2.Ózlestiriwi pás oqıtıwshınıń kishi jetiskenligin de hámmeniń aldında maqtaw, azǵantay joqarı bahalaw, onı jańa jetiskenliklerge erisiwine túrtki boladı.

3. Kópshilik oqıtıwshılar ózlestiriwi pás oqıtıwshılardıń bunday. bolıwında kóbirek ata - ana ayıplı dep oylaydı. Sonday eken ata-analardıń perzentleri menen úyde

shugillanbawı, qadağalamawı, ótilgen temalardıń úy wazıypalarında bekkemlenbewi úlgermewshilikti keltirip shıǵarıwshı jeterli faktor bolıp tabıladı.

4. Baslawısh klaslarda ózlestiriwi pás oqıwshılardıń payda bolıwı balanıń psixikalıq procesleriniń jeterlishe rawajlanbaǵanlıǵı menen baylanıslı.

5. Ózlestiriwi pás oqıwshılar zat hám hádiyseler arasındaqı zárúrli belgini ajratıw, predmetlerdi, bir ulıwma gruppaga birlestiriwge qıynaladı.

6. Ózlestiriwi pás oqıwshılarda dıqqat, yad, oylaw tómen rawajlangan bolıp, bunday oqıwshılar individual shugillanıwga mútajlik sezedi.

7. Pás ózlestiriwdi keltirip shıǵarıwshı faktorlardan taǵı biri balanıń mektepte oqıwga psixologiyalıq tárepten tayar bolmay keliwi bolıp tabıladı.

8. Ózlestiriwi pás oqıwshılarda unamlı oqıw motivatsiyası qalıplespegen. Sonı aytıp ótiw kerek, psixologiyalıq tárepten tayarlıqtıń tiykarǵı strukturalıq bólegi motivaciyalıq tayarlıq bolıp tabıladı.

9. Arnawlı islengen shınıǵıwlarda ózlestiriwi pás oqıwshılardıń bilim proceslerin rawajlandırıw arqalı pás ózlestiriwdi saplastırıw múmkin.

10. Pás ózlestiriwdi saplastırıwda oqıwshı, psixolog hám ata- analardıń sheriklikte jumıs alıp barıwları zárúrli faktor esaplanadı.

Solay etip, pedagog oqıwshılar menen islesiwde olar menen jaqın baylanısta bolıwı, óziniń üstinde sol qatarı óz tájriybesi üstinde jaqsı islesip biliwi kerek. Oqıwshınıń ózine qolay usıl menen onı óz teńlesleri qatarına qosı alıwı bul pedagogtıń baslı wazıypası bolıp tabıladı. Hár qashan zamanagóy hámde eń belgili metodlardan paydalanıp jumıs alıp barıwdı tiykarǵı maqset qılıp alıw lazım. Juwmaqlap aytqanda, Ózbekstan Respublikası Konstituciyasınıń 41-statyasında "Hámme biypul bilim alıw huqıqına iye" dep atap kórsetilgenligi sıyaqlı heshbir oqıwshı muǵallimniń itibarınan shette qalmawı lazım.

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BASLAWÍSH KLASLARDA INTERAKTIV METODLARDAN PAYDALANIW

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ANNOTACIYA

Bul maqalada baslawısh klass oqıwshılarınıń sabaqta aktivligin asırıwda qollanılatuǵın hár túrli interaktiv metodlardan paydalanıw úlgileri berilgen.

Gilt sózler: *Metodlar, interaktiv usıllar, qızıǵıwshılıǵı, tárbiyalıq rawajlanıwı, ámeliy iskerligi.*

Biz házirgi XX ásir jedel globalasıw hám texnologiyalar ásirinde turmısımızda hám pedagogikalıq sabaqlıqlarda metodlar terminin kóp ushiratamız. Metod sózi grek tilinen alınǵan bolıp jol, usıl degen mánisti ańlatadı. Házirgi kúnde mekteplerde hesh qanday metodlardı qollanbastan sabaq ótsek, oqıwshılar sabaqta jalıǵadı hám itibarsızlıq penen qaraydı. Demek hárqanday pedagog sabaq procesinde metodlardan paydalanıw kerek boladı. Bul boyınsha oqıtıw metodları óz ara klassifikciyalandı. Olar tómendegishe

1. Awızeki metodlar: lekciya+túsindiriw, soraw-juwap h.t.b
2. Kórgizbeli metodlar: illyustraciya, demonstraciya h.t.b
3. Ámeliy metodlar: bular qolda islep kóretuǵın metodlar
4. Interaktiv metodlar: bunda eki jaqlama aktivlik talap etiledi.

Házirgi kúnde pedagogikalıq texnologiyalardıń eń jaydırlıǵın túrleriniń biri bul interaktiv metodlar bolıp esaplanadı. Interaktiv metodlar oqıwshı hám oqıtıwshınıń birgeliktegi aktivligi yaǵınıy iskerligi bolıp tiykarınan oqıwshılardı erkin pikirlewge úyretedi. Interaktiv sózi inter – ózara act – háreket etiw degen mánisti bildiredi. Interaktiv metodlardıń oqıw procesindegi tiykarǵı birden-bir maqseti bul – sabaq qaysı formada, qaysı orında ótkeriliwine qaramastan oqıtıwshı hám oqıwshınıń birgelikte islesiw hám nátiyjede sabaqta jaqsı ózlestiriwi bolıp tabıladı. Interaktiv usıllardan paydalanıwdıń formaları sıpatında tómendegilerdi keltirip ótsek boladı.

1. Individuallastırıw;
2. Kishi toparlarǵa ajratıw;
3. Úyretiw hám úyreniw procesinde demokratik doslar zonasın jaratıw;

4. Óz ara baylanıs hám birge islesiwdi payda etiw;

Zamanagóy interaktiv metodlardan paydalanıwdıń tiykarǵı tárepleri tálim sıpatın jaqsılaw hám oǵan úles qosıwı menen áhmiyetli bolıp esaplanadı. Házirgi waqıtqa deyin interaktiv metodlardıń kóplegen túrleri anıqlanǵan. Mısalı:

1. Aqılıy hújim. Breynshtormin
2. Oynlı oqıtıw texnologiyası
3. Toparlıq oqıtıw usılı
4. Kishi toparlarda islew metodu
5. Tarmaqlar metodu
6. 3*4 metodu
7. Blits oyını
8. Intervyu metodu
9. Bumerang metodu
10. Oqıwshı metodu
11. Baylanıs metodu

12. Basqarıw metodu h.t.b usi siyaqlı qızıqlı metodlar bar. Olardıń ayırımlarına túsinik berip ótsek.

Aqılıy hújim metodu – bul pikirlerdi oylap tabıw yamasa islep shıǵıw metodu. Bul metodta qálegen bir máseleni sheshiwde oqıwshılar tárepinen bildirilgen erkin pikir hám sheshimlerdi toplaı, olar arqalı málim bir sheshimge kelinetuǵın eń jaqsı metodlardıń biri. Aqılıy hújim metodınıń jazba hám awizeki formaları bar. Eger sabaqta bul metodtıń awizeki formasınan paydalanatuǵın bolsaq oqıwshılar oqıtıwshı tárepinen berilgen sorawǵa qısqa hám anıq etip awizeki tárizde pikir bildiriwi kerek. Al jazba formasınan paydalanatuǵın bolsaq oqıwshılar óz juwapların kartochkalarǵa qısqa hám kórinetuǵın etip jazadı hám doskaǵa qıstiriladı. Bul metodtan paydalanǵanda oqıwshılardıń barlıǵın qatnastırıp, qızıqtırıp, erkin pikir bayanlawǵa, bir biri menen baylanıs jasaw mádeniyatın rawajlandiriw siyaqlı nátiyjelerge erisemiz.

Bumerang metodu. Bul metodta oqıwshılardı sabaq procesinde yamasa sabaqtan tisqari waqıtta túrli ádebiyatlar menen, tekstler menen islesiw, úyrenilgen materialdı yadında saqlap qalıw, sóylep beriw, pikir erkin halda bayan ete alıw, qısqa waqıt ishinde kóp maǵluwmatlarǵa iye bolıw hám sabaq barısında oqıtıwshı tárepinen barlıq oqıwshılardı bahalay alıwǵa qaratılǵan. Bul metodti qollanbastan aldın oqıwshılardı kishi toparlarǵa bólip alıwımız kerek boladı. Onnan keyin oqıwshılar ózleri mustaqıl úyreniw ushın tema boyınsha tekstler tarqatıladı. Olar oqıwshılar tárepinen jeke tárifte úyrenilip shıǵıladı hám hárbir topar aǵzalarınan jańa topar dúziledi. Jańa topar aǵzaları izbe-izlikte ózleriniń úyrenen maǵliwmatların bir birine aytip beredi hám toparda ishki soraw juwap ótkiziledi. Soń toparlar jáne aldınǵı

halatqa qaytadi. Oqituvshı bolsa olar menen awizeki soraw-juwap ótkizedi. Hár bir duris juwapqa ball qoyilip bariladi hám oqıwshılar bahalanadı.

Bul interaktiv metodlar arqalı oqıwshılardıń sabaqqa bolǵan qızıǵıwshılıǵı hám ámeliy iskerligi artıp, tárbiyalıq jaqtan rawajlanıwında óz úlesin qosadı. Oqıtıwshı usı metodlar arqalı oqıwshılardıń erkin pikirlew hám qarar qabıl etiw qábiletlerin rawajlandırıp, sezimlerin basqara alıw hám dóretiwshilik pikir júritiwın úyretip baradı.

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MEDIABAING - REKLAMA MAYDONINI SOTIB OLISHNING BIR NECHA USUL VA TAMOYILLARI

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ANNOTATSIYA

Mediabaing ma'lum bir reklama maydonini sotib olishni o'z ichiga oladi. Mediabaing reklama xabarini aniq nishonga olish va uni marketing tadqiqotlari yoki dastlabki segmentatsiyaga ko'ra, foydalanuvchiga namoyish etish imkonini beradi. Maqolada reklama bo'shliqlarini sotishni aniq rejalashtirish, reklama maydonini sotishni faollashtirish, xaridor va bayer o'rtasidagi chegirmalarni taqsimlash, moliyaviy oqimlarni optimallashtirish haqida so'z boradi.

Tayanch iboralar: *mediabaing, ishtirokchi, xaridor, ixtisoslashgan, reklama beruvchi, reklama agentliklari, jarayon, tashkilotlar.*

АННОТАЦИЯ

Медиабайнг включает в себя покупку конкретной рекламной области. Медиабайнг позволяет четко ориентироваться на рекламное сообщение и продемонстрировать его пользователю в соответствии с маркетинговыми исследованиями или первичной сегментацией. В статье описывается четкое планирование рекламных полостей, активируя продажу рекламных полей, распределение скидок между покупателем и байером, оптимизируя финансовые течения.

ABSTRACT

Mediabaing involves purchasing a particular advertising field. Mediabaing allows you to clearly target the advertising message and demonstrate it to the user according to marketing research or primary segmentation. The article describes the clear planning of promotional cavities, activating the sale of advertising fields, distribution of discount between buyer and Bayer, optimizing financial currents.

1. KIRISH. Reklama maydonini sotib olishning bir necha usullari mavjud. Ular asosan ma'lum ommaviy axborot vositalarini – televizor, radio, gazeta va boshqalarni sotish xususiyatlarini bilan belgilanadi. Reklama imkoniyatlarini sotishni ikki tashuvchi: (ichki media sotuvchilari) va ixtisoslashgan reklama agentliklari (tashqi media

sotuvchilari) o'zlarining reklama xizmatlaridan foydalangan holda amalga oshirishi mumkin. Biznesingizdan maksimal darajada foydalanishga yordam beradigan reklamalarni yaratish, sotib olish va joylashtirish jarayoni mediabaing deb ataladi.

Mediabaing (ingliz media va sotib olish, ya'ni so'zma-so'z "reklama sotib olish" dan) - reklama beruvchilarga yoki reklama agentliklariga sotish uchun reklama maydonlari va efir vaqtlarining ulgurji savdosi. Ko'ngilochar saytlar, telekanallar, radio, ijtimoiy tarmoqlar, videoxosting - bularning barchasi media sotib olishda ishtirok etadi. Shu bilan birga, ommaviy axborot vositalarini xarid qilish ham massiv (bir vaqtning o'zida bir nechta platformalarda reklama sotib olish, ya'ni reklamaga global yondashuv) va maqsadli (ma'lum bir resursda reklama sotib olish) bo'lishi mumkin. Biroq, har holda, ommaviy axborot vositalarini sotib olish jarayonida kamida ikki kishi ishtirok etadi:

Nashriyotchilar - bu reklama saytlari egalarining nomi bo'lib, ular xizmatlarining narxi bilan bir qatorda joylashtirilgan reklama uchun talablarni ham shakllantiradi.

Media xaridorlari (reklama beruvchilar) - reklama platformalarida joy ijaraga olganlar bo'lib, ular reklama yaratish, maqsadli auditoriya va formatni aniqlash, joylashtirish vaqtini tanlash va boshqalar uchun javobgardir.

Bundan tashqari, reklama beruvchi ommaviy axborot vositalarining xaridori bo'lishi shart emas: har qanday biznes ommaviy axborot vositalarini sotib olishga ixtisoslashgan maxsus agentlikka murojaat qilishi va reklama tayyorlashni professionallarga topshirishi mumkin. Keyin ommaviy axborot vositalarini sotib olish jarayonida bir vaqtning o'zida uch kishi ishtirok etadi - nashriyotchi, reklama beruvchi (biznes) va ular o'rtasida bo'g'in vazifasini bajaradigan media xaridor.

ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI VA METODOLOGIYA. Bugungi kunga kelib, byudjet imkoniyatlariga qarab bir vaqtning o'zida turli platformalarda ishlatilishi mumkin bo'lgan ommaviy axborot vositalarini sotib olishning bir nechta modellari mavjud:

CPC (Cost Per Click) - har bir klik narxi. Media sotib olishning eng mashhur modeli. Bunday holda, reklama beruvchi faqat reklamani ko'rgan foydalanuvchi kerakli maqsadli harakatni amalga oshirganda (masalan, saytga kirganda) to'laydi.

CPL (Cost Per Lead) - har bir yetkazib berish narxi. Reklama beruvchi reklama uchun to'lovni faqat foydalanuvchi talabnoma shaklini to'ldirib yuborganida to'laydi. Bu shakl kamdan-kam qo'llaniladi, chunki u nashriyotchilar uchun foydali emas va odatda B2B marketing sohasida topiladi, bu yerda foydalanuvchi xarid qilishdan oldin kompaniya bilan bog'lanishi kerak.

CPA (Cost Per Action) - har bir harakat uchun xarajat. Reklama beruvchi foydalanuvchi o'z saytida ma'lum bir harakatni amalga oshirganda to'laydi. Masalan, sotib oladi, ro'yxatdan o'tadi, obuna bo'ladi va hokazo.

CPM (Cost Per Mille) - ming taassurot uchun xarajat. Reklama beruvchi ushbu taassurotning ishlashidan qat'i nazar, shunchaki o'z reklamasini ko'rsatish uchun to'laydi, lekin to'lov har ming ko'rish uchun amalga oshiriladi.

CPI (Cost Per Install) - har bir o'rnatish narxi. Ushbu model faqat mobil va kompyuter ilovalari uchun mos keladi, agar reklama beruvchi o'z dasturiy ta'minotini kompyuter yoki telefonga har bir yuklab olish uchun to'laydi. [1]

Agar ommaviy axborot vositalarini sotib olish uchun agentlik bilan bog'lanishni xohlamasangiz, nashriyotchilar bilan bog'lanishni va ular bilan o'zingiz muzokara qilishni xohlamasangiz, unda ommaviy axborot vositalarini sotib olish jarayoni avtomatlashtirilishi mumkin. Buning uchun trafik reklama tarmoqlari, birjalar va saytlar bilan to'g'ridan-to'g'ri o'zaro sotib olinadigan maxsus talab platformalaridan foydalaniladi, bu sizni platformadan platformaga o'tishdan qutqaradi. Bundan tashqari, talab platformasidan foydalanish ko'pincha joylashtirish xarajatlari minimallashtirishga va faqat sizning maqsadli auditoriyangiz ko'rishi uchun reklamalarni ko'rsatish uchun filtrlarni mustaqil ravishda o'rnatishga imkonini beradi.

Media sotib olishning afzalliklari quyidagilardan iborat:

- har qanday biznes, sektor va mahsulot uchun mos bo'lgan ommaviy axborot vositalarini xarid qilish uchun turli xil media platformalarining katta tanlovi hisoblanadi;

- avtomatlashtirilgan ommaviy axborot vositalarini sotib olishda inson ishtiroki minimallashtiriladi va maxsus algoritmlar barcha tranzaksiyalar va reklama taassurotlari uchun javobgar hisoblanadi. Shu bilan birga, ommaviy axborot vositalarini sotib olish ham tez va arzon bo'ladi, shu bilan birga reklama samaradorligi bir xil darajada qoladi;

- real vaqt rejimida avtomatlashtirilgan platformalar orqali ham, nashriyotning o'zi hisobotlari orqali ham mavjudligi;

- reklama parametrlarini shaxsiylashtirish va auditoriya demografiyasiga asoslangan maqsadlilikni sozlash qobiliyati.[2]

Bu yerda faqat ikkita kamchilik bor va ular bilvosita hisoblanadi. Birinchidan, reklama sotib olishdan oldin mahsulotning o'zi va uning auditoriyasini diqqat bilan o'rganib chiqishingiz kerak, sababi xatolik yuz bergan taqdirda, reklama bekor qilinmaydi va u kerakli effektga ega bo'lmaydi. Ikkinchidan, raqamli reklamada firibgarlik holatlari bo'lishi mumkin, masalan, reklama beruvchi ko'proq to'lashi uchun taassurotlarni aldash va botlarni bosish mumkin. Ammo, qoida tariqasida, buni faqat kamdan kam platformalar qiladi, chunki taniqli, ko'zga ko'ringan platformalar o'z obro'sini to'kishni istashmaydi. Va shuningdek xizmatga yarasha mustahkam narxlar belgilangan bo'ladi.

NATIJALAR. Agar ommaviy axborot vositalarini sotib olish agentligi xizmatlaridan foydalanish kerak bo'lsa, bu holda media xaridori ijrochi sifatida ishlaydi, ya'ni u siz bilan kelishilgan rejani amalga oshirish uchun javobgar bo'ladi. Media sotib olish juda murakkab narsa, garchi u oddiy tuyulsa ham. Bu jarayon qaysidir ma'noda birjadagi o'yinni eslatadi, bu yerda tezlik, xavflarni hisoblash, strategik fikrlash va KPI ni professional baholash qobiliyati muhim ahamiyatga ega hisoblandi. Buning uchun marketing bo'limidan agar siz agentliklarga murojaat qilishni xohlamasangiz - alohida mutaxassisni jalb etishish foydalibroq bo'ladi. Sababi bitta marketolog ham media sotib olish, ham media rejalashtirish bilan shug'ullana olmaydi.

O'zingiz media xaridormisiz yoki alohida yollangan shaxs bo'lishingizdan qat'i nazar, ommaviy axborot vositalarini sotib olish jarayoni quyidagicha ko'rinadi:

1. Bozor tahlili.

Birinchi bosqich media-tadqiqotlarni o'z ichiga oladi, ya'ni maqsadli auditoriya va mahsulotning raqobatdosh ustunliklarini aniqlash uchun bozor tahlil etiladi. Reklama uchun saytlarni tanlashda va reklamani bevosita yaratishda aynan ularga tayanish kerak bo'ladi.

2. Reklama kampaniyasini rejalashtirish.

Qanday qilib va qayerda oldinga siljishingiz haqida batafsil reja tuzishingiz kerak. Buning uchun siz reklama joylashtiriladigan reklama saytlari ro'yxatini, siz ko'rib chiqayotgan joylashtirish turlarini, mos shartlarni, turli tarif variantlarini va auditoriya qamrovini to'plashingiz kerak bo'ladi. Shuningdek, reklama kampaniyangiz uchun KPI va maqsadlarni oldindan aniqlang: bu sizga kerakli natijani keltirganini qanday bilishingiz mumkin? Ushbu natijalarni bir nechta ssenariylarda - eng yaxshi, eng yomon va o'rtacha - taxmin qiling va ularning har birida reklama kampaniyasini qanday sozlashini ko'rib chiqing.

3. Noshirlar bilan muzokaralar olib boring.

Ushbu bosqichda ommaviy axborot vositalarini xaridor reklama kampaniyasi uchun byudjetni belgilaydi, so'ngra narxlar haqida so'rash va shartlar bo'yicha muzokaralar olib borish uchun ro'yxatdagi nashriyotlarga murojaat qilishni boshlaydi. Bu yerda sizning nutq va savdo qobiliyatingiz juda muhim. Media-xaridor majburiy ravishda chegirmalar bo'yicha muzokaralar olib borishga harakat qilishi kerak - uning vazifasi nafaqat kompaniya tanlangan reklamani amalga oshirishini ta'minlash, balki ushbu reklamani byudjetga moslashtirishdir. Misol uchun, noshirni o'zining dastlabki narxini pasaytirishga ko'ndirish uchun siz quyidagicha murojaat qilishingiz mumkin:

- maqbul narx va kompaniya muvaffaqiyatli bo'lgan taqdirda uzoq muddatli hamkorlik va'dasi;

- sotib olingan reklama maydoni hajmi - masalan, bitta platformada bir vaqtning o'zida bir nechta joyda reklama joylashtirish uchun chegirma;

- mavsumiy chegirmalar - masalan, ushbu platformada reklama odatda sotib olinmaydigan davrda narxni joylashtirish;

- nashriyot bilan yaxshi shaxsiy munosabatlar.

Ommaviy axborot vositalarini xaridor ham reklama joylashtirish uchun hujjatlarni tayyorlashi, keyin esa bitimni yopishi kerak. Shundan keyingina navbatdagi bosqichga o'tishingiz mumkin.

4. Reklama materiallarini tayyorlash.

Reklamaning standart rivojlanishi kompaniyaga kerak bo'lgan va nashriyot mezbonlik qilishi mumkin bo'lgan formatda boshlanadi. Bu yerda media-xaridorning asosiy vazifasi barcha materiallar (matnlar, videolar, bannerlar va boshqalar) har bir platformaning texnik va siyosiy talablariga javob berishini ta'minlashdan iborat. "Kontekstli reklama" yuqori sifatli reklama matnlarini qanday yaratishni va hatto klassik maqsadli yo'l bilan trafikni jalb qilishni o'rgatadi.

5. Reklama kampaniyasini o'tkazish va natijalarni baholash.

Reklama ishga tushirilgandan so'ng, natijalarning doimiy monitoringi boshlanadi. Birinchi ko'rsatkichlarni kuzatish imkoni paydo bo'lishi bilanoq, agar bu ko'rsatkichlar sizning prognozlaringsizga yetib bormasa, ular asosida media-rejani darhol to'g'rilash kerak. Reklama kampaniyasining natijalariga ko'ra, ma'lum bir nashriyot bilan hamkorlikni davom ettirish va keyingi reklamani qanday tashkil qilish haqida hukm chiqarish mumkin bo'ladi. [3]

MUHOKAMA. Media sotib olish juda murakkab, ammo ko'p qirrali va qiziqarli soha bo'lib, uni o'zlashtirgandan so'ng, marketolog yangi professional istiqbollar va imkoniyatlarni kashf eta oladi. Biznes egasining o'zi ham reklama qanday sotib olinishi va ishlashi haqida tasavvurga ega bo'lish uchun ommaviy axborot vositalarini sotib olishni o'zlashtira oladi, sababi internetdagi barcha reklama bugungi kunda ommaviy axborot vositalarini sotib olishga asoslangan.

Siz katta miqdordagi reklama sotib olish, chegirmalar olish orqali xarajatlarni kamaytirishingiz mumkin. Siz barter sxemalaridan, homiylikdan, almashinuvdan foydalanishingiz mumkin, katta hajmni sotib olgandan so'ng, reklamaning bir qismi boshqa reklama beruvchilar bilan almashinadi.

XULOSA. Ommaviy axborot vositalarini rejalashtirish va ommaviy axborot vositalarida turar joylarni eng samarali o'tkazish uchun ko'plab reklama kompaniyalari reklama maydonlarini sotib olishda maxsus ishchilarni jalb qiladilar. Bu odamlar reklama sotuvchilari bilan ishlashning barcha alohida belgilarini bilishadi, ko'p narsa shunchaki reklama ommaviy axborot vositalari vakillari bilan shaxsiy munosabatlarda amalga oshirilishi mumkin. Ichki mutaxassislariga ega kompaniyalar pulni tejashadi,

soʻnggi maʼlumotlarni olishadi, qarorlarda biroz moslashuvchan boʻlishadi va moliyaviy oqimlarning vaqtini qisqartiradilar.

Ixtisoslashgan agentlik tomonidan taqdim etilgan ommaviy axborot vositalaridan juda katta chegirmalar tufayli tashqi vositachilardan foydalanish foydali boʻlishi mumkin. Tashqi vositachilar yangi ommaviy axborot vositalari haqida koʻproq maʼlumotga ega boʻlishlari mumkin. Qoida tariqasida, eng yaxshi professional xodimlar – tashqi ommaviy axborot vositalarida ishlaydi. Siz aniq maʼlumotlarning yetishmasligi tufayli odatda kam baholanadigan yangi ommaviy axborot vositalarida joy sotib olish orqali narxni tushirishingiz mumkin. Bu yangi transferlarda, yaxshi reytingga ega boʻlishi mumkin boʻlgan eski ommaviy axborot vositalarining yangi xizmatlarida ham mumkin.

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ANALYSIS OF ORIGINAL MATERIALS ON THE ETHNOGRAPHY OF THE ARABS OF UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

This article is devoted to the discussion of some aspects of Arab ethnography in Samarkand region. The article provides a comparative analysis of scientific research.

Key words: *Arabs, Samarkand, Middle Ages, ethnography, seed production, cultural wealth.*

KIRISH

It is known that, looking back at our statehood history of nearly two thousand years, the ethnic origin of dozens of ruling dynasties that ruled in the region during that time was Turkic, both in ancient times and in the early and late middle ages, the Uzbek people were a clan. We are witnessing that mainly Turkic ethnonyms were the leaders in the tribal system⁸.

In fact, in the ethnic formation of the peoples of the region, including the Uzbek people, not only Turkish or Iranian ethnic groups, but also a number of other ethnic groups took part in one or another degree. In particular, the influence of Arabs and Mongols on the ethnic processes in the region was quite significant and this situation left some historical traces. Today, along with hundreds of Arabic place names in our country, dozens of toponyms related to the ethnonym "Arab" have been preserved in Bukhara, Samarkand, and Kashkadarya regions⁹. It is also known that in a number of villages in the central regions of our country, there are Uzbek residents who connect their origins with Arabs¹⁰.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The first scientific sources about the population of Samarkand date back to the last quarter of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century. For example, in 1870, in the scientific expeditions organized in Samarkand, Bukhara, Urganch (N.N. Karazin, N.Ye. Simanov) collected important ethnographic information for their time.

⁸ Бабаяров Г. Государственный строй Западно-Тюркского каганата, : Автореф. дис. . . док. ист. наук. – Тошкент.: ИВ АН РУз, 2012.

⁹ Ражабов Р. Ўзбекистондаги араблар тарихи ва этнографияси. – Ташкент.: Sharq, 2012. – Б. 191–205.

¹⁰ Сухарева О.А. Квартальная община позднефеодального города Бухары (в связи историей кварталов). – М.: Наука, 1976. – С. 81–83; Ражабов Р. Ўзбекистондаги араблар тарихи ва этнографияси ... – Б. 191–219.

Also, by A. Vamberi¹¹, A.D. Grebenkin¹², A.P. Fedchenko¹³, L.N. Sobolev¹⁴, A.P. Khoroshkhin¹⁵, O.D. Chekhovich¹⁶, P.P. Ivanov¹⁷, H.Muhamedov¹⁸, Y.Gulomov¹⁹, B.V.Yusov²⁰ and others on the natural-geographical and historical features of place names in this region. The collected data, as a historiographical source, also serves as an important source for studying the ethnic composition of the population of the Zarafshan oasis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Although some of the inhabitants of the Zarafshan oasis connected their origin with the Arabs in the last middle ages, by the 20th century, the process of their assimilation into the Uzbeks, and partly the Tajiks, accelerated. In particular, by this time, the process of Uzbekization had intensified in a part of the Central Asian Arabs, especially among the settled and Arab population living in close proximity or mixed with representatives of other nationalities, and their people living in the steppe and desert regions it is noticeable that some of them have relatively preserved their sense of national consciousness. Also, until the first half of the 20th century, some of the Arabs living in Bukhara city and its surrounding neighborhoods kept their clan-tribe names (for example, Quraysh) in a number of studies²¹.

At the same time, there are those who have not yet found a solution to the issue of Central Asian Arabs. For example, the ethnonym "Arab" is included in almost all of the lists of "92 Uzbek clans", which indicates that representatives of this ethnic group

¹¹ Вамбери А. Путешествие по Средней Азии. –Спб., 1865 – С.211.

¹² Гребенкин А. Д. Узбеки // Русский Туркестан: Сборник ст. Вып. II.– М: Университет, 1872.– С. 106.

¹³ Федченко А. П. Путешествие в Туркестан. – М: “Географгиз”, 1953. – С. 17–31; Федченко А.П. Топографический очерк Зеравшанской долины и заметки о соседних бекствах и памятниках Самарканда(с картой Зеравшанской долины)// Изв. о-ва любителей естествознания, антропологии и этнографии. Т. VIII. Вып. – Ташкент-Москва; 1870 – С. 130–131.

¹⁴ Соболев Л.Н. Географические и статистические сведения о Зеравшанском округе с приложением списка населенных мест округа// Зап. Рус. геогр. о-ва по отделению статистики:/ Т.IV. –Спб., 1874. – С. 713–714.

¹⁵ Хорошхин А.П. Кизил-Кумский дневник // Сборник статей, касающихся Туркестанского края. – Спб. 1876. – С. 400.

¹⁶ Чехович О.Д. Бухарские документы XIV века. ДокументыXVI–XVII вв. Джуйбарских шейхов на персидском языке. Перевод на русский язык с примечаниями П. П. Иванова и др. –Ташкент: “Фан”, 1965.–С. 61–114.

¹⁷ Иванов П.П. Хозяйство джуйбарских шейхов (К истории феодального землевладения в Средней Азии в XVI–XVII вв.) [исследование, тексты и переводы документов]. – М: “Наука”, 1954. – С. 46–54.

¹⁸ Мухамедов Х. Қадимий мудофаа деворлари. –Ташкент.: “Фан”, 1973. – Б.14–19.

¹⁹ Гулямов Я.Г. К изучению древних водных сооружений в Узбекистане //Изв. АН УзССР.–1955.– №2. – С 63; Гулямов Я.Г. История орошения Хорезма с древнейших времен до наших дней. – Тошкент.: Фан, 1959. –С.67–110.

²⁰ Юсов Б.В. А. П. Федченко [1844–1873, Русский путешественник, исследователь Средней Азии] / Под редакцией Мурзаева Э. М. – М: Географгиз, 1953. – С. 16.

²¹ Сухарева О.А. Квартальная община позднефеодального города Бухары (в связи историей кварталов). – М.; Наука, 1976. – С. 81–83; Ражабов Р. Ўзбекистондаги араблар тарихи ва этнографияси ... – Б. 191–219.

were known as a component of the Uzbek population in the Middle Ages. This raises the issue of whether the widespread "Arab" ethnotoponym in the territory of our country is related to this Uzbek clan or vice versa. Also, the name of the village with the "Arab" clan in the list of Uzbek clans or the population group that called itself "Arab" until the last centuries and had a special sense of national consciousness (more precisely i, ethnographic group) is still open²².

Observing the transformational processes in the Samarkand ethnotoponyms shows that the ethnocultural and socio-economic life of the population, who have been engaged in animal husbandry, horticulture and agriculture since ancient times, is reflected in the toponyms of the oasis. While a significant part of the place names of Samarkand in the ancient and middle ages are Eastern Iranian (mainly Sugdian) and ancient Turkic based toponyms, from the last stages of the early Middle Ages, place names related to the Arabic language were also formed here. In particular, in the stratigraphic layer of the Zarafshan toponymy, the ethnic and linguistic situation reflects chronological periodic stages, among which there are mixed or double (Turkish-Sugdian, Turkish-Arabic, Tajik-Arabic and etc.) topoforment elements are also found. Also, this characteristic of oasis toponyms is confirmed in Arabic or mixed (Uzbek-Arabic, Tajik-Arabic) place names.

The transformation of Arab national clothes in the 20th century was caused by the following important factors:

a) socio-political changes and ideological policy in the life of Arabs living in the region; b) introduction of modern technologies; c) influence of local population; g) internal and external influences.

From the 50s and 60s of the 20th century, fabrics produced in factories became popular. Especially in the 1950s, crystal fabric, by the 1970s, crepe satin, satin, satin, new copies of floral chits, satin, all kinds of flowerless colored kremplin, silk, margylon silk, new copies of bekasam, chiffon, velvet, silk velvet, dukhoba. such fabrics are popular. Ethnic features were forgotten in folk clothes. During this period, the wide distribution of fabrics produced in factories, changes in the technology of sewing clothes, and the "catastrophic" effect of urban customs, i.e. "fashion" on it²³.

The influence of the culture of local peoples can be observed in the national clothes of Arab men. For example, in the 1930s, a shirt, a jacket, and a cloak were considered normal clothing, and in 1945, a suit and trousers became popular. Coats and cloaks were introduced in the 1950s, and woolen clothes became widespread in the 1970s. In the process of globalization, the traditionality of Arab national clothes was

²² Бабаяров Г., Кубатин А. К вопросу о термине «92 узбекских племени» в контексте исторических связей тюркских народов // Global-Turk. – No. 4. – Astana: International Turkic Academy, 2014. – С. 137–147.

²³ Бережнова М. Л. Ткани и производство одежды из них у русских юга Западно - Сибирской равнины последней трети XIX –30-х годов XX века: Автореф. дис... канд. ист. наук. – Омск, 1997. – С. 27.

forgotten. Research on clothing transformations has shown that men's clothing has undergone more changes than women's clothing.

The national clothes of Samarkand Arabs are one of the main factors in understanding the ethnic identity. At this point, it is permissible to cite as an example the national costumes of women. The Arabs of Sherabad are different from other peoples, most of the Arab women wear a setra.

It is worth noting that the introduction of new technologies into the traditional economic life of the country's inhabitants led to a change in the lifestyle and culture of the Arabs.

The settlements of Samarkand Arabs are slightly different from those of other peoples. The windows in the houses of the Arabs are two-paned (two-story), and their decoration with the art of Arabic carving is one of the characteristics of the national architecture of this nation.

As a result of the socio-economic, political and cultural processes that took place in the 20th century, it became a custom for Arabs to wear modern European clothes. This also affected the understanding of national identity and led to the oblivion of Arab national clothes.

Mixed marriages between Uzbeks and Arabs gradually increased. By the 70s of the last century, mixed marriages became commonplace. In general, mixed marriages had a special place in ethnic processes. After all, only marriage was considered the most convenient way to introduce new elements to another ethnic group. According to Y. V. Bromley, intermarriage creates inter-ethnic relations in the understanding of ethno-cultural identity²⁴.

CONCLUSION

From the above analysis, it can be concluded that over the years there have been changes in the ethno-cultural identity of Samarkand Arabs. The marriage of people of different nationalities and a mixed marriage ensures the renewal of the generation. One of the urgent tasks of this day is to promote the international nature of the national-ethnic policy conducted in the republic among the population, especially the young generation, through mass media and various roundtables. In particular, it is urgent to further promote it as a national cultural wealth of the region, to further develop and study the ethnocultural gene pool of the Arabs of Uzbekistan.

²⁴ Бромлей Ю. В. Этнос и эндогамия // СЭ. – 1969. – № 6. – С. 87.

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IDENTIFYING THE MAIN FEATURES OF ENGLISH SYNTAX AND THEIR IMPACT IN TEACHING SPEAKING

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ABSTRACT

Taking into account the similarities and differences in the trends of the spoken style of a particular pair of languages is one of the key conditions for achieving a high degree of equivalence in translation. An attempt was made to systematize the most striking characteristic features of the syntax of colloquial Russian and English speech. To identify the main syntactic features of English and Russian colloquial speech.

Key words: *syntax, oral speech, Spoken language, language, communication*

Introduction

The problem of studying the syntax of colloquial speech is one of the most pressing problems of modern linguistics. Linguistics of oral speech as a field of linguistics received close attention of scientists only in the 60-70s of the twentieth century, since earlier oral speech was not considered an independent linguistic object, but only opposed to written speech as an irregular form of language. Spoken language is a type of language that is implemented mainly in oral form in a situation of unprepared, relaxed communication with the direct interaction of communication partners. The main sphere of implementation of colloquial speech is everyday everyday communication, which takes place in an informal setting.

Methodology

Colloquial speech and its place in the system of literary language is defined in different ways. Some researchers consider it as an oral variety as part of the literary language (O.A. Lapteva, 2003) or as a special style (O.B. Sirotinina, 1980). E.A. Zenskaya developed a theoretical concept according to which Russian colloquial speech, being an uncodified variety of literary language, is opposed to the literary language and differs from it both from the point of view of extralinguistic (conditions

of use) and from the point of view of language (specific system-structural properties). Recently, many linguists talk about socially conditioned changes that have affected the conditions for the implementation of different types of speech (official informal, personal public, prepared unprepared communication). So, the binary division of the communicative space into official and unofficial has become not so rigid. Recently, many linguists talk about socially conditioned changes that have affected the conditions for the implementation of different types of speech (official informal, personal public, prepared unprepared communication). So, the binary division of the communicative space into official and unofficial has become not so rigid. In recent years, the focus of research interest has shifted from the study of the systemic-structural features of spoken language to the analysis of its textual characteristics. This explains the special attention to the genre stratification of colloquial speech. Speech genres as types of texts are implemented in certain conditions and can be considered through the prism of the communicative situation and its participants. To characterize any communicative situation, its parameters such as space (the place where communication takes place), time, communication partners (their communicative roles - the talking listener, family, professional roles, the nature of their ratio on the scale "above" "below", the communicative goals of the speaker and the listener, etc.) are important. Situational theme (for example, "Awakening", "Lunch", "Family Holiday", "Shop", "Transport", etc.). Each of the parameters of the situation has an impact on the genre choice of the speaker. (Bakhtin, 1979, 65-68

Result

As it is known, oral spoken language is unprepared and involves an informal situation. As a result, a characteristic feature of the spoken style is the violation of the norms of the codified language. In addition, not all frequency lexical units and grammatical structures of the written literary language are used in colloquial speech. Thus, V.V. Buzarov notes that complex view-time structures (Future Perfect Continuous, Future Perfect) are never used in a colloquial style. As for the

wordposition, in colloquial speech, the direct order of words in the interrogative sentence is often preserved:

‘You’ve made a sale?’ (R.Bach)

You heard the horn-blowing? (J.R.R.Tolkien. The Lord of the Rings)

Another trend in English colloquial syntax is the use of verb verb constructions consisting of a verb with a broad meaning (have, take, give, do, make) and a noun with an indefinite article. Such phrases are more common in colloquial speech than synonymous intransitive verbs. ou heard the horn-blowing? (J.R.R.Tolkien. The Lord of the Rings).

Thus, verbs in phrases such as He ate / He swam / He shaved give way to the constructions described above: He had a meal/a swim/a shave. In American English, the verb "take" is used in such cases. (Buzarov, 1998, 84-85).

Like to have a look at them? (P.G.Wodehouse)

V.V. Buzarov notes that one of the characteristics of the English colloquial style is the widespread use of the verb "get" in all the variety of its meanings.

In addition, in spoken English, there is a pronounced tendency to use phrasal verbs instead of synonymous single-part lexical units (cf. give in - surrender, find out - discover, break down - collapse). By combining the most common verbs with 16 basic adverb particles (the most productive are "up", "down", "out" and "off"), it is possible to express a large number of meanings using a limited number of lexemes. E.A. Trofimova distinguishes the following types of elliptical constructions in English:

Sentences with a null subject, expressed by a personal pronoun or introducing "it":

Got some rope - have been told. Promise you - have been true. (C.Cobain).

Had to ead my dinner there. Had mashed potatoes and stuff like that. Couldn’t chew my meat too good. (C.Cobain). In all the examples given, the personal pronoun "I" is omitted.

Conclusion

The systemic nature of colloquial speech allows us to talk about the existence of a certain system of norms in it. A feature of colloquial norms is their high variability,

for example, the possibility of using different types of nominations to designate the same object: a can opener - what to open; to be enraged - to go mad - to lose it - to run amuck. To be knowledgeable language teachers, profound understanding on what is being taught is of paramount importance. Therefore, the comprehension of syntax and syntactic characteristics of the language being taught is inevitably beneficial, in terms of the quality of the teaching materials and teaching activity. Teachers should realize that teaching a language is not only about the methodology or the media, but it is also about the language itself. Understanding that studying syntax is a salient part of being a competent language teacher should be emphasized, especially in language education departments.

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ICT IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING AND LEARNING

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ABSTRACT

This article defines that using of information and Communication technologies in english language ateaching and learning. Moreover, there are shown the result of using these technologies.

Keywords: *Information and communication technologies, mobile learning, integrated language learning, rural schools*

INTRODUCTION

Now, ICT (Information and Communication Technology) has been used in almost all fields of life, including in education. In education, computer technology has become so essential that the government put ICT as one of the curriculum in Indonesia's education. The utilization of ICT in education has recently started to appeal the potential and significant progress in language learning. It has become a major issue in education world and has been used from preschool through to university that could facilitate students and teacher in teaching and learning process. ICT has been publicized as potentially powerful enabling tools for educational change and reform. The computers play significant role in the learning process especially in learning language. As Hartoyo (2008) stated in his book, a computer is a tool and medium that facilitates people in learning a language, although the effectiveness of learning depends totally on the users. The technology in this era has been grown up not only from the quality but also the efficiency. They are moving fast without any limit from every product. The need of technological innovation has brought the communication revolution and rapid development of technological application in teaching and learning. This technology made contribution on improving language communication in Indonesia. Every school has used the ICT to facilitate the teacher to teach the students in the classroom. Many kinds of application that they use in the classroom improved and enhanced the better lesson.

METHODOLOGY AND RESULTS

English language is a necessity of for most people in today's world, while technology development always has a very high and also contributed towards the

development of education, especially English. As English is one of difficult lessons, teacher must create interactive teaching and learning to make students interest. In the history of the development of education, information technology is part of the medium used to convey the message of science to many people, ranging from printing technology a few centuries ago, such as printed books, such as telecommunications to media, voice recorded on tape, video, television, and CD. According to Kent “ICT in education point of view refers to “information and communication Technology (ICT) such as computers, communications facilities and features that variously support teaching, learning and a range of activities in education (QCA Schemes of Work for ICT in Kent Country Council. 2004). Moreover, the term information and Communications Technologies includes technologies in which the computer plays a central role, i.e. Computer Assisted Language Learning (CALL), the internet, and variety of generic computer application. The development of information technology, the Internet, directs the history of educational technology in the new groove. Online services in the education of both degree and non-degree are basically providing educational services to users using the Internet as a medium. Online services can be composed of various stages of the process of educational programs such as: registration, test entry, payment, learning, case assignments, case discussions, exams, assessments, discussions, and announcements. Nothing the positive impact of various studies on the use of ICT to support learning in the school, it is a must if the school is not excessive in this country also have the prospect of a future that allows for deploying ICT in supporting learning and they are:

a) Presentation

Some material of language learning such as text-based materials, audio-video needs to present to the learners. Presentation helps learners in understanding the learning material well.

b) Practice

Some of different exercises types are possible to be provided with ICT, incorporating the presentation stimuli in varying combinations of text, audio and video format. ICT also offers the possibility of the analyzing learners’ responses with appropriate feedback.(Hartoyo, 2012:40)

c) Authoring

In applying ICT in language learning, teacher can either purchase ready-made materials or create their own exercise materials using a variety of authoring tools based on Hartoyo (2012:40).

d) Computer-Aided Assessment (CAA)

Computer-Aided Assessment (CAA) is playing an increasingly important role in foreign language teaching and learning. This media used to testing and assessing students understanding after learning some courses.

CONCLUSION

All in all, ICT appears to give both advantages and disadvantages. ICT in language learning reduces the intimacy of students – teacher relationship that it may negatively contributes to students affective feelings in the process of learning. However, ICT appears as a ‘bridge’ to break the distance and ‘survive’ the learning. In case of distance, teachers can use ICT through video conference to enable them teach or monitor the students learning process. Therefore, the development of ICT is seen as a better way of teaching and learning a certain language compared to the existing methods. Through the internet, teacher or learners can obtain as many as possible sources related to the learned – language; such as text, songs, stories, etc. Those sources can contribute as models of the learned – language use in the real context and in a proper manner.

Advantages:

- The information required will be more quickly and easily accessible for educational purposes.
- Innovation in learning is growing in the presence of e-learning innovations that further facilitate the educational process.
- Progress of ICT will also allow the development of virtual classroom or classroom-based teleconference that does not require the educator and learners are in one room.
- System administration in an institution will be more easily and smoothly because of the application of ICT systems.

Disadvantages:

- Progress of ICT will also occur of violation of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) for the easy access to the data that is causing people plagiatis will commit fraud.
- Although the system of the administration of an educational institution like a system without a gap, but if there is a recklessness in running the system would be dangerous.
- One of the negative impact of television is to train children to think short and survive concentrated in a short time (short span of attention).

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TECHNOLOGIES FOR PREVENTING INTER-LANGUAGE INTERFERENCE IN IMPROVING GRAMMATICAL COMPETENCE

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ABSTRACT

In the field of second language acquisition inter-language theory suggests that there is an intermediate mental stage suspended between the native and the target language. This theory has been interpreted as a way to describe what the process of learning the target language is like.

Key words: *Second language acquisition, error analysis, language interference, inter-language, learners' errors*

INTRODUCTION

Humans are the only species naturally and genetically designed to use language. This intrinsic and unique trait has been the object of interest for the scientific community since time immemorial. The scientific study of language, the field known as linguistics, attempts to solve questions about what the components of languages are, how we produce them, and how languages evolve over time. In this study, we will focus on the question of how we learn a language. Language is a highly complex object of study, and what makes us innately predisposed to learning it has always been a crucial question. To understand how language acquisition evolved, we need to go back to the 1960s, when linguists like Noam Chomsky developed the theory that language, unlike other abilities, could not be learnt through a process of imitation, or trial and error. The study of human language presented interesting features hardly present in other learning processes, as individuals are able to produce an unlimited number of combinations of new words and meanings that exceed the variety of stimuli the individual in question could have been exposed to. In other words, children are able to produce content and weave together different linguistic elements to build a sentence they have never heard before. This was one of the principles used to confirm that the human brain possesses a unique trait known as "language faculty". Later, Chomsky

put forward his Universal Grammar hypothesis, proposing that all human languages share an innate “system of categories, mechanisms and constraints”.

METHODOLOGY

Inter-language is defined by linguists as the “system of learner language produced by adults when they attempt meaningful communication using a language they are learning” (Tarone) or a “midway of a second language learner towards the rules of [that] language”. Other researchers also observe that when adults are learning a second language, “second language learners [...] are developing a grammar that is systematic even if it is not nativelike.” (Archibald, 1998, p.2). Inter-language is thus a representation formed in the learner’s mind that combines the learnt features of the L2 plus the transferred ones from their first language (L1).

Inter-language shapes learners’ utterances when they aim to produce content in their target language. Given the same meaning, utterances produced by most second language learners are generally not identical to what a native speaker would say to express the same concept, at least if we include phonetics in the equation (Selinker, 1972, p. 214). The two products (the second language learner’s utterances and the native speaker’s) are not exactly alike, which is why the theory of inter-language suggests the “existence of a separate linguistic system” (Selinker, 1972, p. 214) that works as a bridge between the first and the second language in the learner’s mind.

RESULT AND DICUSSION

Modal and auxiliary verbs in sequence: The future tense in Spanish is marked with inflectional affixes attached to the verb, while English uses the auxiliary ‘will’. To express a verb in the future, Spanish speakers need to use the future tense of this verb which, in most cases, has the same root as all the other forms of the verb: hablar-hablaré (‘talk’-‘will talk’). In English, while the future construction generally requires use of the auxiliary ‘will’ before the infinitive (without to) of the verb, sequences of two modal verbs are ungrammatical in standard English, so alternative constructions

must be used in some cases. In this example, the future tense for ‘can’ is not formed by the simple addition of ‘will’; we need to use the semi-auxiliary ‘be able to’, which allows another preceding auxiliary (‘will be able to’), while ‘can’ does not (*‘will can’). Transferring the Spanish pattern of simply using the ‘future morpheme’ to English is likely to create errors like:

‘Go to’ construction

The next example shows a direct calque of the Spanish expression *ir a + verb*. *Ir a* is used to talk about an action that the subject is going to do in the near future, almost always in cases that involve physical movement (*Vamos a ir al cine*, meaning ‘We are going to go to the cinema’). It is worth taking into account that when the word *ir* is conjugated, it can describe an action taking place in the immediate future which does not necessarily imply physical displacement (*No lo sé. Voy a buscarlo en internet*, meaning ‘I don’t know. I’m going to look it up online’). Depending on the context, this expression may have several equivalents in English, such as ‘be going to’, a present continuous or the simple future with ‘will’. Since the Spanish construction is used in several situations that do not explicitly correspond to the English ones, failing to identify the actual tense and aspect of the intended sentence may cause errors. In this example, *ir a ver* was translated word by word as ‘go to watch’. Here ‘we can go to watch’ could be *podemos ir a ver* (‘we can go [to the cinema] to watch...’), where ‘go to’ would indeed refer to physical displacement. Since English does not usually use ‘go to +infinitive’ in this sense, a more appropriate translation would have been simply ‘watch’.

CONCLUSION

All in all, it is clear that the native language does influence L2 production at least to a certain extent. The reality is that language learners inevitably turn to their L1 (and gradually separate from it as they progress in L2 learning) to produce content in the target language. Teaching them how to successfully move from the native language to the target language would be beneficial for them to find real communicative equivalents. As we mentioned before, in foreign language lessons, it is often

discouraged to translate from the native language, but interference is a reality, and language teaching can take advantage of that. In this final section we would like to suggest some paths that English teaching could explore to better suit and facilitate the learning process:

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KREATIVLIKNING MOHIYATI VA TA'LIM JARAYONIDA TUTGAN O'RNI

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ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqolada o'quvchilarning kreativ fikrlash qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirish, kreativlikning inson rivojlanishiga va uning shaxsiyatiga ta'siri masalalari yoritilgan bo'lib, bu masalada ko'plab olimlarning fikrlari va mulohazalari ham o'rin egallagan. Kreativlikni rivojlantirishda g'oyaviy sermahsullikning ahamiyati va kreativlikni rivojlantirish bo'yicha takliflar keltirilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Kreativlik, ijodkorlik, turlicha fikrlash, fikrlash qobiliyatlari, g'oyaviy sermahsullik, ijodiy strategiyala, ijodiy yondoshish.

АННОТАЦИЯ

В данной статье освещаются вопросы развития навыков творческого мышления учащихся, влияние творчества на развитие человека и личности, а также в этом вопросе имели место мнения и мнения многих ученых. Даны значение мыслительной продуктивности в развитии творчества и предложения по развитию творчества.

Ключевые слова: Креативность, творчество, иное мышление, навыки мышления, творческая стратегия, творческий подход.

ANNOTATION

In this article, the issues of development of students' creative thinking skills, the impact of creativity on human development and personality are highlighted, and the opinions and opinions of many scientists have taken place in this issue. The importance of ideational productivity in the development of creativity and proposals for the development of creativity are given.

Key words: Creativity, thinking differently, thinking skills, creative strategy, creative approach.

Ta'limning zamonaviy globallashuv va axborotlashuv sharoitida rivojlanishi va takomillashuvi innovatsiyalarning turli shakllarini tadqiq etmasdan, bugungi kunda

mutaxassisni nimaga va qanday tayyorlashga bir qator yondashuv va munosabatlarni tamoyillar asosida ko‘rib chiqmasdan amalga oshirish mumkin emas. Shu bilan birgalikda, uchinchi renesans davrida jadal rivojlanayotgan innovatsion ta‘lim tizimi, birinchi navbatda, ijodiy qobiliyatlar, ijod potentsiali, o‘z-o‘zini ijodiy rivojlantirish, ijodiy individuallik va kreativlik talablariga javob berish muammosiga katta e‘tibor qaratishi lozim.

Zamonaviy fan imkoniyatlari ijodkorlik tabiatining mavjud dalillar va savollarni to‘liq qoniqtiradigan universal tushuntirish imkoniyatiga ega emas. Hozirgacha Vatanimizda va chet ellarda to‘plangan bilimlar ijodkorlik psixologiyasi mohiyatini tushunishga yetarli emas. Jamiyat taraqqiyoti tajribasida psixologiya va pedagogikada ijodkorlik psixologiyasi sohasida izlanishlarni faollashtirish taqozo etilmoqda, chunki ijodkorlik natijalari faqatgina shaxsi tasnifga ega emas, balki ijtimoiy ahamiyatga egadir.

Psixologiyada ijod va ijodiy faoliyat muammosini o‘rganuvchi alohida yo‘nalish - ijodkorlik psixologiyasi yo‘nalishi vujudga keldi. Ijodkorlik psixologiyasining asosiy maqsadi psixologik qonuniyatlar, ijod jarayoni mexanizmi va kreativ likni o‘rganishdan iborat. Ijodkorlikka rivojlanishning asosiy mexanizmi sifatida (N.V.Kipiaki, A.M.Matyushkin, Y.A.Ponomarev, I.N.Semenov va boshqalar) qaraladi va uning o‘rganilishi M.S.Bemshteyn, V.S.Bibler, V.N.Shkin, O.K.Tixomirov, E.G. Yudin va boshqalar nomi bilan bog‘liq.

Psixologik ijodkorlikning kreativlik deb nomlanuvchi yo‘nalishi ustida g‘arb olimlari: J.Gilford, S.Liding, V.Smit, D.Xalperik va boshqalar izlanishlar olib borishgan. Chet el olimlarning kreativlik tushunchasi haqidagi izlanishlarini tahlil qilib va iimumlashtirib R.Xameni yozadi: “Kreativlik o‘zida yangicha yo‘sinda amalga oshirilgan o‘zlashtirish to‘lqinini, yangicha aloqadorliklarni aniqlash, yangicha munosabatga kirishish, yangiliklar, ongning yangicha e‘tirozlariga sabab bo‘luvchi faoliyatidir ”. Ko‘pchilik tadqiqotchilar kreativlikni belgilashda shaxsning o‘ziga xosligi va xususiyatlariga etibor qaratadilar. J.Gilfodning fikricha, kreativlik va ijodiy imkoniyat qobiliyatlar va ijodiy tafakkurga ta’sir etuvchi omillar yig‘indisi sifatida

namoyon bo'ladi. E.Torrens kreativlikni yechimlarni topishda bilimlarning yetarli bo'lmasligi muammosi, qiyinchiliklar qarshisidagi indentifikatsiya va taxminlarning shakllanishi, yechimlarning topilish jarayoni deb qaraydi.

Kreativlik - shaxsni rivojlantiruvchi kategoriya sifatida inson ma'naviyatining ajralmas qismi bo'lib, shaxsni o'z-o'zini rivojlantirish omili, shaxsiy jonbozlikning asosi, shaxs ega bo'lgan bilimlarning ko'p qirrali ekanligida emas, balki yangi g'oyalarga intilishda va o'rnatilgan stereotiplarni yangilik yaratish jarayonini isloh qilish va o'zgartirishda, hayotiy muammolarni yechish jarayonida kutilmagan va noodatiy qarorlar chiqarishda namoyon bo'ladi. Kreativlik jarayonini tashkil etish va boshqarishning murakkabligi shundaki, bunda ijodiy individuallikning nafaqat ongli, balki ong osti tushunchalari paydo bo'ladi.

Pedagogika va psixologiyadagi kreativlik tabiati uning rivojlanishiga ta'sir ko'rsatuvchi ichki va tashqi omillar haqidagi yuqorida keltirilgan fikrlarni umumlashtirib quyidagicha xulosa chiqarish mumkin: bu hodisa yaxlit va tuzilish jihatdan tushunish uchun yagona tushunchalar tizimi mavjud emas. Inson shaxsida kreativlik, uning darajasi, tuzilishi va o'ziga xosligi inson individualligining boshqa bir jihatini o'zlashtirish jarayonining o'ziga xosligi va shaxsiy xususiyatlari bilan uzviy bog'liq. Bu bog'liqlikni tasniflash kreativlik hodisasining kelajakda o'rganilishi kutilayotgan yangi bir yo'nalishidir. Kreativlikni intellektual kreativlik va ijtimoiy kreativlikka bo'lish mumkin. Intellektual kreativlik analiz va sintezdan iborat. Analiz va sintez qila olish qobiliyati umumiy intellektning asosidir. Ijtimoiy kreativlik o'zida kasbiy kreativlikni mujassamlashtiradi, uning ko'pgina turlari orasida pedagogik kreativlik ham mavjud. Pedagogik kreativlik kommunikativ va didaktik kreativlikdan iborat. Didaktik kreativlik o'zida intellektual boyliklarga intilish va shu bilan birga novatorlik qobiliyatida namoyon bo'ladi. Kommunikativ va didaktik kreativlik pedagogik qobiliyatning asosi hisoblanadi. Pedagogik qobiliyat ijodkorlik qobiliyatiga ta'sir ko'rsatadi va o'z navbatida ichki sezishni rivojlantiradi. Pedagogik ijodkorlik qobiliyati, ichki sezish va umumiy intellekt kesishganda ijod mahsuli yaratiladi.

Olimlar pedagogik mahoratning quyidagi uch darajasini ko'rsatadilar: birinchi daraja - bu sinf bilan elementar munosabat. O'qituvchi teskari aloqani qo'llaydi, uning natijasiga ko'ra o'z harakatlarini belgilaydi. Lekin bu faoliyat metodik qo'llanmalar yoki boshqa o'qituvchi tajribasi asosida amalga oshiriladi. Ikkinchi daraja dars faoliyatini, uning rejasini tuzishdanoq optimallashtirish bosqichidir. Bunda ijodkorlik o'qituvchiga ma'lum maqsadni amalga oshirishda mazmun, metod va shakllarni to'g'ri tanlashdan iborat. Uchinchi daraja - evristik. Pedagog o'quvchilar bilan jonli muloqotning ijodiy imkoniyatlarini qo'llaydi. O'qituvchining eng yuqori darajadagi ijodkorligi uning to'liq mustaqil faoliyatida namoyon bo'ladi. U avvaldan ma'lum bo'lgan usullarni qo'llashi mumkin, ammo u ularga o'zining shaxsiy munosabatini qo'llaydi. O'qituvchi ijodiy individualligi, tarbiyalanuvchining shaxsiy o'ziga xosligi, ta'limning aniq darajasi, tarbiyalanganlik darajasi, sinfning rivojlanish darajasini hisobga olgan holda zaruriyat taqozo etgan darajada ish olib boradi.

Xulosa o'rnida shuni aytib o'tish joizki, pedagog faolligining borgan sari yuqoriroq darajadagi faoliyatga ko'tarilib borishi kelajakda innovatsion ta'lim strategiyasini tashkil qilishni belgilaydi.

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GAZ QUVURLARINI LOYHALASHTIRISHDA QUVURLARNI O‘TKAZISH OPERATSIYALARINING INNOVATSION MODELINI QO‘LLASH

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ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqolada uzoq masofali gaz quvurlarini qurish uchun resurslarni taqsimlash texnikasi taqdim etilgan. Innovatsion modelni joriy etish orqali gaz quvurlarini tashishni boshqarishning ortiqcha harajatlarini cheklash ko‘zda tutilgan. Natijalar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, innovatsion model tegishli omillarning noaniqligi bilan bog‘liq bo‘lgan quvur tarmog‘ini tortish jarayonini optimal boshqarishni ta‘minlaydi.

***Kalit so‘zlar:** innovatsion model, gaz quvurlari, neft sanoati, quvur tarmoqlari va logistika operatsiyalar.*

ANNOTATION

This article presents a resource allocation technique for the construction of long-distance gas pipelines. By introducing an innovative model, it is intended to limit the excess costs of managing the transportation of gas pipelines. The results show that the innovative model provides optimal control of the process of drawing a pipeline network, which is associated with the uncertainty of relevant factors.

***Keywords:** innovative model, gas pipelines, oil industry, pipeline networks and logistics operations.*

Gaz quvurini qurish loyihasida quvurlarni ishlab chiqarish jadvalini boshqarish qurilish loyihasining asosiy ko‘rsatkichi sifatida qaraladi. Bu loyihadagi barcha tadbirlarga tegishli: materiallarni sotib olish, payvandlash va ishlab chiqarish, tashish, quvurlarni ulash va boshqalar kiradi. Shu sababli, butun tarmoq samarali ishlashi uchun barcha harakatlar ta‘minot tarmog‘i boshqaruvi sifatida umumlashtirish kerak.

Quvurlarni payvand qilish faoliyati xususan quvurlarni payvandlash faoliyatining o‘tmishdoshi sifatida quvurni yig‘ish joyidan quvur tarmog‘ini tayyorlash uchun

tozalash va nishabli maydonchaga tashishdan iborat. [1] Payvandlash guruhi har safar ushbu joyga safarbar etilganda, quvurlar payvandlash uchun tayyor bo'lishi kerak. Shu bilan birga, quvurlarni payvandlashga bo'lgan talabni qondirish uchun quvurlarni tortish faoliyatiga qancha resurslarni sarflash kerakligi hisobga olinishi kerak.

An'anaga ko'ra, quvurlarni yetkazib berish talabi kunlik o'rtacha qiymatlar bilan hisoblangan quvurlarni payvandlashning talab qilinadigan tezligi bo'yicha hisoblab chiqiladi va tegishli resurslar sarmoya qilinadi. Amalda, payvandlash guruhlari tomonidan bajarilgan payvandlash bo'g'inlari soni doimiy emas, ba'zan yaxshi ob-havo kunida payvandlash tezligi yuqoriroq yoki yomon ob-havo kunida pastroq bo'ladi. Shunday qilib, agar quvurlar joyida yetkazib berilmagan bo'lsa, payvandlash guruhi uchun hech qanday ish bo'lmaydi va jamoa foyda keltirmasdan joyida kutishadi, ammo texnik xizmat haqini payvandlash uchun safarbar qilishdan oldin to'lash kerak, masalan yer sotib olish zarurati mavjud [2]. Quvurlar joyida yetkazib berildi, biroq payvandlash ishlari o'z vaqtida bajarilmadi. Demak, bu usulning boshqa tomoni bo'lishi mumkin, chunki foydani maksimal darajada oshirish uchun haqiqiy talabni to'g'rilab bo'lmaydi.

Quvurlarni ulash va payvandlash o'rtasida ta'minot zanjiri aloqasi mavjudligi kuzatiladi, shuning uchun xarajatlarni minimallashtirish va maksimal darajaga ko'tarish uchun joylarda quvurlarni yetkazib berishga bo'lgan talabni hisoblash uchun innovatsion model inventarizatsiya nazariyasi ko'rib chiqiladi. Natijada, an'anaviy usul bilan solishtirganda usulning afzalliklari va undan tashqarida quyidagi qismlarda quvur tarmog'i faoliyati uchun quvur ta'minoti talabini hisoblash uchun yangi innovatsion model qo'llaniladi.

Innovatsion modelning xususiyatlariga ko'ra quyidagilarga amal qilish kerak:

- Quvurlar ta'minoti alohida tahlil qilinishi mumkin;
- Talablar bir vaqtning o'zida bir marta amalga oshiriladi;
- Zaxira holati yo'q;
- To'ldirish muddati belgilangan va ma'lum;
- To'ldirish bir marta buyurtma qilinadi;
- Talab uzluksiz ehtimollik taqsimoti bilan modellanadi;

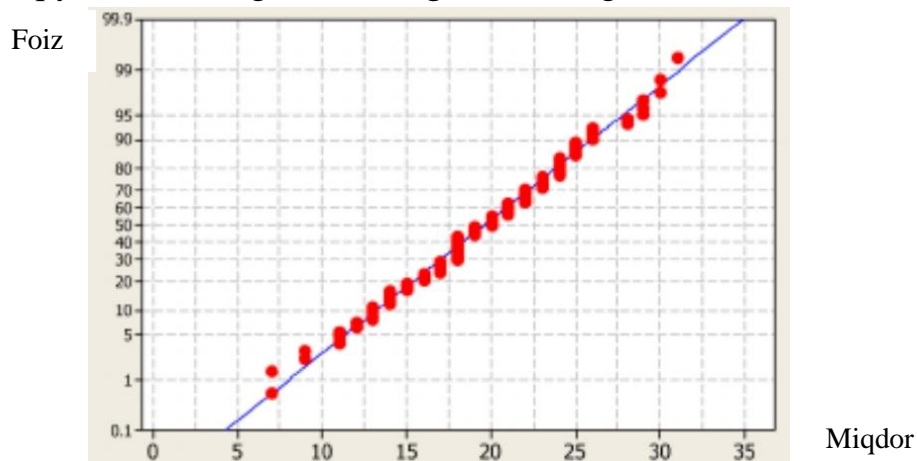
Quvur tarmog'i faoliyati davomida quvur ta'minoti xususiyatlariga ko'ra, quvur ta'minotiga bo'lgan talab alohida va kundalik ravishda tahlil qilinishi mumkin. Uzluksiz qurilish uchun zaxiralar tugamaydi va buyurtma, yetkazib berish har kuni amalga oshiriladi [3]. Talabning taqsimlanishi keyingi qismda, shuningdek jarima va ushlab turish qiymatida tekshiriladi. Agar talabni uzluksiz ehtimollik taqsimoti bilan modellashtirish mumkin bo'lsa va jarima va ushlab turish qiymati doimiy bo'lsa, tahlil qilish uchun yangiliklarni yetkazib beruvchi modeli qo'llanilishi mumkin.

1-jadval. Quvurlarni payvandlash tezligining taxminiy ma'lumoti

Kun	Miqdori	Kun	Miqdori	Kun	Miqdori	Kun	Miqdori
1	16	11	26	21	22	112	29
2	16	12	24	30	17	113	26
3	14	13	24	40	13	114	29
4	6	14	21	50	17	115	23
5	16	15	25	60	18	116	31
6	18	16	18	70	11	120	28
7	18	17	25	80	13	121	29
8	18	18	21	90	11	122	30
9	24	19	22	100	20	123	26
10	23	20	22	111	24	124	23

Modelga mos kelishi mumkin bo'lgan quvur tarmog'i faoliyati parametrlarini aniqlash uchun har bir parametr bo'yicha hisoblash uchun ma'lumotlarni to'plash uchun tajriba kuzatuv o'tkazildi, payvandlash guruhi tomonidan davom etgan payvandlash tezligi uzluksiz 124 kun davomida to'plangan (1-jadval).

1-jadvaldan har bir ish kunida payvandlangan quvurlar miqdori yig'ildi. Bu ketma-ket 124 kunlik operatsiya hisoblanadi. Buni aniqlash uchun ma'lumotlarni innovatsion texnika bilan tekshirishimiz kerak. Innovatsion texnikaning natijasi 1-rasmda ko'rsatilgan (1-rasm). Keyin normallikni tekshirish uchun maxsus testdan foydalaniladi. Natijada, ma'lumotlar oddiy taqsimot sifatida taqsimlandi. Bundan tashqari, o'rtacha qiymat va uning standart og'ishi hisobga olinadi.



1-rasm. Oddiy miqdorning ehtimollik grafigi

Keyinchalik, ushbu tadqiqot uchun ushlab turish qiymati va jarima qiymati quyidagicha tavsiflangan:

$$\text{Xizmat narxi} = \text{Ta'mirlash xarajatlari} + \text{Yo'qotish narxi}$$

Texnik xizmat ko'rsatish narxiga xavfsizlik to'siqlari narxi, ogohlantiruvchi belgilar narxi, xavfsizlik narxi, yerga ulash narxi, tekshirish narxi, jamoatchilik bilan aloqalar narxi va boshqalar kiradi. Xavf xarajatlari quvurlar o'g'irlanganda, yondirilganda yoki shikastlanganda paydo bo'ladi, ta'mir talab quvurlar ham sabab bo'lishi mumkin.

Agar uchastkaga yetkazib beriladigan quvurni joyida payvandlab bo'lmasa, quvur omborxonaga qaytarilishi kerak, chunki xavfsizlik talablarini hisobga olgan holda quvurni uchastkaga joylashtirishga ruxsat berilmaydi [4]. Shunday qilib, tahlil yangiliklarni yetkazib beruvchi model sifatida amalga oshirilishi mumkin:

$S = F^{-1} \times (\rho/\rho+h)$ (1) formulaga ko'ra, bu yerda F-quvur ta'minoti talabi, h-xizmat ko'rsatish narxi, ρ -jarima narxi. Shunday qilib, quvur ta'minotining optimal miqdori kuniga 25 dona.

Hisob-kitoblarga ko'ra, innovatsion model tomonidan hisoblangan talab natijasi faqat o'rtacha talabga asoslangan an'anaviy usulga qaraganda yuqori va an'anaviy usul bo'yicha kutilayotgan xarajat yuqori bo'ladi. Quvur tarmog'i faoliyatidagi quvur ta'minotining boshqa tartibi tufayli biz ko'proq foyda yo'qotishimiz mumkinligini ko'rsatadi. Biroq, ushlab turish qiymati har kuni doimiy deb qabul qilinadi va amalda bu yanada murakkabroq bo'ladi. Agar payvandlash jamoasi tomonidan ushlana olmasa, ushlab turish narxi oshadi, keyin talab yuqoridagi tahlil natijasidan past bo'ladi. Shunday qilib, natija quvur tarmog'i faoliyatida quvur ta'minoti uchun maksimal talabi bo'ladi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda xarajatlarni nazorat qilish sohadagi muhim funktsiyalardan biridir, ayniqsa yirik qurilish loyihalarida. Ushbu tadqiqot gaz quvurini qurish loyihasining ishlashini o'rganib chiqdi. Quvurlarni tortish faoliyati o'rtasidagi kelishuv tahlil qilindi. Keyinchalik, biz optimal miqdorni aniqlash uchun innovatsion modeldan foydalanish mumkin. Biz yangi usul kuniga pul tejash mumkinligini aniqladik, u ma'lum miqdorni tashkil etdi. Keyinchalik o'rganish uchun tegishli jamoa ushbu kontseptsiyaga asoslanib, tasniflash va boshqa tadbirlarni o'rnatishi mumkin. Bundan tashqari, jamoa boshqa inventarizatsiya siyosatlarini, masalan asosiy fond siyosati,

iqtisodiy buyurtma miqdori siyosati va boshqalarni qurilish loyihasidagi faoliyatga qo‘llashdan manfaatdor bo‘lishi muymkin.

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SHE'RDA HIS-TUYG'UNING TELEPORTATSION XUSUSIYATIGA DOIR

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ANNOTATSIYA

She'r his-tuyg'uni teleportatsiya qilish xususiyatiga ko'ra o'zbek adabiyotshunosligida hali o'rganilmagan. Buning elementlari jahon adabiyotshunosligida ham deyarli kam uchraydi. Eng muhimi, "she'riyatda his-tuyg'uni teleportatsiya qilish" iborasi mutlaqo muallifga xos bo'lib, bu rakursdan badiiy matnni tadqiq qilish zamonaviy adabiyotshunoslik fani uchun ahamiyatlidir.

Kalit so'zlar: teleportatsiya, Charlz Fort, his-tuyg'uning teleportatsion xususiyati, "A" va "B" nuqta, badiiy matn, Usmon Azim, "tuyg'u ko'chirish".

ABOUT THE TELEPORTATION FEATURE OF FEELINGS IN THE POEM

ABSTRACT

The poem has not yet been studied in Uzbek literary studies from the point of view of teleportation of feelings. These elements are almost rare in world literature. Most importantly, the phrase "teleportation of feeling in the poem" is completely unique to the author of the article, and the study of the literary text from this point of view is important for modern science.

Keywords: teleportation, Charles Fort, Teleportation property of emotion, point "A" and "B", fiction, Usman Azim, "emotion transfer".

KIRISH

She'r tahlil qilinishiga ko'ra san'atning barcha turlaridan-da murakkabroq, badiiy ijodning so'z bilan tushuntirib bo'lmay, faqat va faqat his etish orqaligina anglash mumkin bo'lgan hodisasidir. Shu xususiyat sababidanmi, she'riyat hamon yashab kelayotir.

Adabiyot nazariy jihatdan o'rganilib boshlangan davrlardan to XXI asrga qadar jahonning ko'plab afkor ahli: mutafakkirlari, shoir-yozuvchilari, adabiyotshunos munaqqid olimlari ayrim nazariy instrumentlarini tatbiq etgan bo'lsalar-da, mohiyatan

lahzaga aylangan mangulik, ta'bir joiz bo'lsa, matn formatidagi his-tuyg'u – she'rni tushuntirishning yakdil va barqaror usullarini fanga olib kirisha olmadi.

She'rni – tuyg'u – tasvir – harakat – metafora – ohang – badiiy niyat va g'oya o'laroq jo'n anglasak-da, uning tadrijiy ta'sirchanlik kuchini tasavvurimizda hosil bo'lishi/bo'lmasligi bilan farqlaymiz. Bu jarayonga "his-tuyg'uning teleportatsion" (ushbu termin bizniki – A.O.) xususiyati orqali tekshirish ham, nazarimizda, ahamiyat kasb etadi.

ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI VA METODOLIGIYA

O'zi teleportasiya nima? Ushbu istiloh qanday vujudga kelgan? Dastavval, shu haqida biroz bayon etsak. Teleportatsiya (yunoncha tele – "uzoqda" va lotincha portare "tashuvchi") ob'yekt (harakat) koordinatalarining faraziy o'zgarishi bo'lib, bunda ob'yekt trayektoriyasini vaqtning uzluksiz funksiyasi orqali matematik tarzda tasvirlab bo'lmaydi. Bu atama 1931-yilda amerikalik yozuvchi Charlz Fort tomonidan g'alati g'oyib bo'lish va ko'rinishlarni, uning fikricha, umumiy narsaga ega bo'lgan paranormal hodisalarni tasvirlash uchun kiritilgan. Ushbu istiloh aksar hollarda bizga fantastik gipotezalar mahsuli kabi tasavvur uyg'otsa-da, zamonaviy fan uning haqiqatga yaqin hodisa ekanligini, teleportatsiya – vertual olam sifatida, allaqachon mavjudligini, qolaversa, o'z ma'nosida ham olamshumul kashfiyotlar arafasida turgani haqida xabar bermoqda.

Garchi jismning "A" nuqtadan xayol tezligida "safariy" bo'lib "B" nuqtaga yetib olishi (deylik, u qit'adan bu qit'aga) hozircha tasdig'ini topmagan bo'lsa-da, baayni termining badiiy adabiyotda, xususan, shoirning ("A") his-tuyg'usini she'r orqali (she'r o'qilayotgan, eshitilayotgan pallada!) she'rxon ("B") tasavvurida hosil bo'lish hodisasini inkor etib bo'lmaydi! Bu hodisaning sodir bo'lish holati ham qator faktorlarni taqozo etadi. Avvalo, she'riy matn his-tuyg'uni teleportatsiya qilish xususiyatiga ega bo'lishi, she'r iste'dod mahsuli bo'lishi, she'riy matnda tasvir harakatga keltirilishi, o'xshatishlar favqulodda original bo'lishi, she'rning badiiy niyati adabiyotning azaliy va abadiy vazifalariga mutanosib bo'lmog'i va yana aqlbovar qilmas, tushuntirib, izohlab bo'lmas savqi tabiiy xususiyatlarga ega bo'lishi zarur, deb hisoblaymiz. Bu jarayonda zamon va makon tushunchasi u qadar ustuvor hisoblanmaydi.

NATIJALAR

She'r o'qilganda yoki tinglanda his-tuyg'uni aynan shu tarzda teleportatsiya holatiga tushiradigan ba'zi she'rlardan parchalarni misol tariqasida keltirsak.

"...Bir yulduz iltijo etdi tangriga, / Istig'for so'zida nur bo'yi anqib: / – Qanday soz – yotmoqlik yerning tagida – / Yomg'irni eshitib uxlamoq baxti! (Usmon Azim. "Kuz" kitobidan). Mazkur satrlar favqulodda auditoriya tanlaydi. Uni ma'lum ma'noda

tayyorgarliksiz, ruhiy-hissiy beqaror holda o'qib bo'lmaydi, albatta. Ammo bu satrlar orqali teleportatsiya hodisasiga uchraydigan his-tuyg'ular, dastavval kishi ko'z o'ngida ajabtoqur "salqin tun", "odamning o'zi tasavvur etgan Tangri", "qora tuproq", "bir kun kelib o'lish", "qabrda hammasidan qutulib, maroq ila rutubat aro yomg'ir yog'ishini "eshitib" yotish baxti"... kabi "kadr"larni gavdalan tiradi. Bizningcha, o'quvchi ushbu satrlarni anglash chog'ida "yulduzlarning bu orzusiga" to'satdan orzudosh bo'ladi.

Lirik qahramon – hijronga duchor bo'lgan yomg'ir tilidan aytilajak satrlarga diqqat qiling. (Mahbubaga qarata): *Manzilga yetasan. Nogoh eshikda / Meni soyabondan silkib tashlaysan.* (Usmon Azim. "Yomg'ir haqida ballada") – deb yozg'irishi yoki ayni Yomg'irning yoriga: *Goho etagingga yetdim beozor, / Goho etagingga bebaxt surindim.* (Usmon Azim. "Yomg'ir haqida ballada") – tarzida sharhi hol etishi lirik qahramon his-tuyg'ularini teleportatsiya qiladi. Shoir qalbidan o'tgan emmotsional deppinishlar o'quvchi shuurida, ko'nglida aks sado beradi. Eshikka yetib, uyga (qalbgaga) kiritmaslik uchun shilta soyabonni (Yorning – Yomgir izhoridan saqlanish vositasini) siltab tashlash – Yomg'irni – umuman, oshiq umrini, orzu-maqсадlarini, uning sevgining eng baland zirvasini zabt etolmay chirpanayotgan ko'nglini o'zidan xoli etish, oshiq sevgisini shavqatsizlarcha rad etish holatining go'zal badiiy ifodasini o'quvchi "ko'radi". Satrlarda "etak va etik", "bebaxt va beozor" so'zlari tashigan ma'nolar ham o'quvchi shuurida vizuallik kasb etmay qo'yamaydi.

MUHOKAMA

She'r yaxlit holda his-tuyg'uning teleportatsion tabiatini yaqqol aks ettiradi. Hatto ba'zida, bir yo bir necha satr ham bu funksiani bajarishi mumkin. Bu o'rinda "*Kim osmonni ketdi pichoqlab?*"; "*Maysalar, tovonim sizni sog'inar, / Tog'lar, viqoringiz qalbimda mangu*"; "*Maysa, rahmat, o'sishni eslatib turding*"; "*Senga aytadigan so'zim qolmadi, / Senga aytadigan jimliklarim – ko'p*"; "*Yulduzlarni ko'p ko'rganman hayotimda, / Dengizdagi yulduzlarni keldi quchgim*"... (Usmon Azim) kabi "o'z taqdirini o'zi hal etishga qodir bo'lgan" satrlarni misol qilish mumkin.

XULOSA

Ta'kidlash joizki, she'rni mazkur yo'sinda o'rganish o'zbek adabiyotshunosligida shu kunga qadar tatbiq etilmagan bo'lib, ushbu tajriba ilk marotaba qo'llanayotir. She'r – his-tuyg'uning teleportatsion xususiyatiga ko'ra o'rganilsa, nazarimizda, adabiyotshunoslikda "butun" she'rlarni (hatto satrlarni) saralab olish, farqlash, imkoniyati paydo bo'ladi.

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AKSIOMALAR SISTEMASI VA UNI MAKTAB GEOMETRIYA KURSIDA O‘RINLI QO‘LLASH

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ANNOTATSIYA

Maktab geometriya kursida geometriya o‘qitishda aksiomalar sistemasidan o‘rinli foydalanib, o‘quvchilarga geometriyani yanada soddaroq usulda tushuntirish. Buning uchun albatta o‘quvchilar aksiomalar sistemasini haqida tushunchaga ega bo‘lishlari kerak.

Kalit so‘zlar: Aksioma, metod, ta‘rif, teorema, isbot, shakl, aksiomalar sistemasini.

Aksiomalarni o‘qitish metodikasi. Maktab geometriya kursini o‘rganishda aksiomalarni ahamiyati. Maktab darsligiga aksiomalarni kiritishning asosiy maqsadlaridan biri bu isbotlashlarni asoslash uchun bazani tashkil etishdir. Aksiomalarning muvaffaqiyatli tanlangan sistemasini butun kursni samarali va oddiy ko‘rinishini ta‘minlashga qaratilgan. Umuman aksiomalar o‘quv kursini ham an‘anaviy-sintetik, ham analitik qismlarini bayon etishga mo‘ljallangan.

Yana shuni e‘tiborga olish lozimki, aksiomalar sifatida ko‘rgazmali tasavvurdagi va hayotiy tajribalardagi ma‘lumotlar tanlanadi. Bunda o‘quvchilar uchun yangilik aksiomalarning mazmuni emas, balki ularni ifoda etadigan aniq va lo‘nda matematik til hisoblanadi. Kursning boshida aksiomalarni keltirilishi oldin ma‘lum bo‘lgan bilimlarni sistemalashtirish va ularni yangi bilimlar bilan boyitishni anglatadi. Kurs boshlanganda o‘quvchilar tomonidan butun kursni o‘rganishda zarur bo‘lgan matematik terminologiyani faol o‘zlashtirish jarayoni bo‘lib o‘tadi.

O‘quvchilarni aksiomalar bilan tanishtirish metodikasi.

Dastlab “mavjud o‘quv qo‘llanma o‘quvchilarni aksiomalar bilan tanishtirishning qanaqa metodikasiga mo‘ljallangan?” degan savolga aniqlik kiritib olamiz.

A.B.Pogorelov qo'llanmasida o'ziga xos uslubiy yondashuvdan foydalanilgan. Dastlab "aksioma", "teorema", "isbotlash" kabi so'zlar hatto ishlatilmaydi, ularning o'rniga "asosiy xossalar", "xossalar", "tushunchalar" kabi jumlar ishlatiladi. "Ta'rifni ayting" ifodasi o'rniga "qanday figura aytiladi" ifodasi ishlatiladi. "Aksioma", "teorema", "isbot" terminlari kiritiladi va birinchi paragraph oxirida ya'ni o'quvchilar isbotlashda ayrim aksiomalarni qo'llash malakasiga ega bo'lganlaridan so'ng tushuntiriladi. Natijada norasmiy ravishda aksiomalarni kiritish boshlanadi, ularni rolini tushuntirish bir muncha aniq va asoslangan bo'ladi. O'quvchilarga bu jumalarni o'qish topshirig'ini berish maqsadga muvofiqdir. Bunda aksiomalarni kiritishning quyidagi metodik sxemasidan foydalaniladi: 1)ko'rgazmali asosda aksiomani kiritish; 2) aksiomani shakllantirish; 3)aksiomani shakllantirishning mantiqiy tahlilini bajarish; 4)matematik diktant o'tkazish.

Dastlabki tushunchalarni kiritish haqida. Ayrim matematik tushunchalar mavhum ekanligini e'tiborga olish zarur (maktab geometriya kursida bunday tushunchalar ko'plab uchraydi). Bunday tushunchalar sifatida "nuqta", "to'g'ri chiziq", "nuqta to'g'ri chiziqqa tegishli", "B nuqta A va C nuqtalar orasida yotadi", "yarim tekislik", "kesma uzunligi", "burchak o'lchovi", "berilgan o'lchamdagi kesmani ajrating"lar keltiriladi. Mavhum tushunchalar xossalari aksiomalar orqali ifodalanadi. Qolgan barcha tushunchalar aniqlanadigan tushunchalardir. Bunday tushunchalarga misol sifatida: "kesma", "burchak", "yoyiq burchak", "nur burchak tomonlari orasidan o'tadi", "uchburchak", "uchburchak burchagi", "teng burchaklar", "parallel to'g'ri chiziqlar" va boshqalarni keltirish mumkin.

Quyida aksiomatik sistema va unga qo'yiladigan talablar bilan tanishamiz.

Aksiomalar sistemasiga qo'yiladigan talablar.

Geometriya asoslari matematikaning bir qismi bo'lib, unda geometriyaning asosiy tushunchalari, aksiomalari va umuman geometrik sistemaning deduktiv tarzda qurulish, shuning bilan birga aksiomalar orasidagi munosabatlar o'rganiladi. Bu g'oyalar mohiyatini tushunish va ularning yuzaga kelish sabablarini fahmlash uchun qisqacha bo'lsada, tarixga nazar tashlash zarur.

Matematikada aksiomatik (deduktiv) metodning yaratilishiga grek olimlaridan Pifagor, Aristotel, Platon, Evklid ilk qadam qo‘yganlar. Bu borada ayniqsa Evklidning (eramizdan avvalgi 340–287 y.y.) xizmati ko‘pdir. Evklid “Negizlar” (“Asoslar”) deb atalgan asarida geometriyani mantiqiy jihatdan mukammal asoslash maqsadida avval ta’riflar keltirib, keyin aksiomalar, postulotlar sistemasini qabul qildi. Shu asosda u o‘z zamonasi talablariga to‘la-to‘kis javob beradigan geometriya “binosini” qurishga erishdi.

Aksiometrik metodning mohiyatini tushunish maqsadida maktabda o‘rganiladigan geometriya kursiga murojaat qilaylik. Unda bir qancha teoremlar isbotlangan bo‘lib, isbotlangan har bir teorema o‘zidan oldin kelgan teoremlarga asoslanadi, shu yo‘sinda ish ko‘rishda isbotsiz qabul qilinishi zarur bo‘lgan ibora (jumla)lar va tushunchalarga duch kelamiz: natijada ta’rifsiz qabul qilingan obyektlar (masalan, nuqta, to‘g‘ri chiziq, tekislik, masofa tushunchalari), ularni bog‘lovchi nisbatlar (masalan, nuqtaning to‘g‘ri chiziqda yotishi, burchaklarning teng (kongruent)ligi vujudga keladi.

Asosiy obyektlar, ularni bog‘lovchi nisbatlar va tegishli aksiomalar sistemasini tanlab olish muhim masaladir. Aksiomatik metod asosida muhokama yurutishni qisqaroq qilib quyidagicha aytish mumkin:

Avvalo ta’riflanmaydigan asosiy obyektlar tanlab olinadi;

Keyin ularni o‘zaro bog‘lovchi asosiy munosabatlar – aksiomalar tanlab olinadi;

Shu aksiomalar asosida mantiq(logika) qoidalariga asoslangan holda yangi–yangi jumlar(teoremlar) isbotlanadi.

Qabul qilinadigan aksiomalar sistemasi quyidagi talablarga javob berishi kerak:

Aksiomalar sistemasi zidsiz bo‘lishi kerak, ya’ni mantiq qonunlari asosida aksiomalar sistemasidan bir–birini inkor etuvchi ikkita jumla kelib chiqmaydigan bo‘lsin;

Aksiomalar sistemasi erkin bo‘lishi kerak, ya’ni aksiomalar sistemasida ishtirok etadigan har bir aksioma qolgan aksiomalarning mantiqiy xulosasi bo‘lmasligi kerak;

Aksiomalar sistemasi to‘liq bo‘lishi kerak.

Ta'rif. Ma'lum obyektlarning biror to'plami aniqlangan bo'lib, shu to'plam elementlari orasida asosiy munosabat saqlanib, unda aksiomalarning barcha shartlari bajarilsa, bu aksiomalar sistemasining modeli qurilgan deyiladi.

Aksiomalar sistemasining zidsizligi shu sistema modelining tanlab olinishi bilan ham qilinadi. Agar tekshiriladigan aksiomalar biror usul bilan modelda bajarilsa va bu model obyektlarning tabiatida zidlikning yo'qligiga ishonch hosil qilinsa, u holda bu aksiomalardan bir–birini mantiqan inkor etadigan ikkita jumla kelib chiqmasligi, ya'ni bitta fakti ham tasdiqlab, ham inkor etib bo'lmasligi ma'lum bo'ladi.

Ta'rif. Zidsiz aksiomalar sistemasidagi har bir aksioma shu sistemadagi qolgan barcha aksiomalarning mantiqiy xulosasi bo'lmasa, bunday aksiomalar sistemasi erkin sistema deb ataladi.

Bundan ko'rinadiki, aksiomalar sistemasining erkin bo'lish talabi har bir aksiomaning qolgan aksiomalarning xulosasi(natijasi) emasligini tekshirish bilan isbotlanadi. Bu masala quyidagicha hal qilinadi.

Aksiomalarning zidsiz A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n sistemasiga qarashli, masalan, A_n aksiomaning erkin ekanligini ko'rsatish uchun bu sistemadan A_n ni chiqarib tashlab, uning o'rniga $\overline{A_n}$ aksioma, ya'ni A_n ning mazmunini inlor etuvchi jumla–iborani kiritib, aksiomalarning yangi sistemasini hosil qilish va uning zidsizligini isbotlash kerak. Haqiqatdan ham, agar A_n aksioma $A_1, A_2, \dots, \overline{A_n}$ aksiomalarning natijasi bo'lib chiqadi. Bu esa avvalgi sistemasining zidligini bildiradi.

Aksiomalar sistemasidagi biror aksiomaning erkinligi, ya'ni uning mustaqil aksioma ekanligini bu sistemadagi aksiomalar sonini kamaytirish mumkin emasligidan darak beradi.

Aksiomalar sistemasining erkinligini tekshirish har bir aksiomaning erkinligi alohida tekshirilmaydi, lekin ba'zi aksiomalarga nisbatan erkinlik talabi tekshiriladi.

Aksiomalar sistemasining to'liqligining mazmuni shundan iboratki, yangi aksiomalar qo'shmasdan turib, shu nazariyaga taaluqli har bir davoning shu sistemaga tayangan holda o'rirliligini yoki inkorini aytish mumkin bo'lsin. Bu talabning amalga

oshirilishi odatda sistema uchun qurilgan ikki model orasidagi izomorfizm deb ataladigan tushunchaga asoslanadi.

Ta'rif. Aksiomalar sistemasining ikki E, E' modelining asosiy obykti (nuqta, to'g'ri chiziq, tekisliklar) orasida o'zaro bir qiymatli moslik o'rnatilgan bo'lib, bu moslikda elementlar, ikkala modelda ham bir xil nisbatda bo'lsa, ya'ni $AEE \rightarrow A'EE'$ bo'lsa, bu ikki model izomorf deyiladi.

Ta'rif. Aksiomalar sistemasiga taaluqli istalgan jumlaning to'g'ri yoki noto'g'ri ekanini aniqlash mumkin bo'lsa, aksiomalarning bu sistemasi to'liq(mukammal) deb ataladi.

Aksiomalarning zidsiz Σ sistemasi berilgan bo'lsin, shu sistema asosida qurilgan nazariyaning barcha jumllarini uch sinfga ajratish mumkin:

Σ va undan mantiqan kelib chiqqan natijalar yordamida isbotlash mumkin bo'lgan jumladir.

Σ va undan mantiqan kelib chiqqan natijalar yordamida inkor etish mumkin bo'lgan jumlar.

Σ va undan mantiqan kelib chiqqan natijalar yordamida isbot ham qilib bo'lmaydigan, inkor ham qilib bo'lmaydigan jumlar.

Demak, Σ ning biror modeli qurilgan bo'lsa, I sinfga kiruvchi barcha jumlar shu modelda o'rinli bo'ladi. II sinfga kiruvchi barcha jumlar shu modelda o'rinli bo'lmaydi, nihoyat, III sinfga kiruvchi jumlar shu modelda o'rinli bo'ladi, Σ ning boshqa shunday modeli mavjud bo'lishi mumkinki, unda bu jumlar o'rinli bo'lmaydi. Bundan ko'rinadiki, Σ ning istalgan ikki modeli o'zaro izomorf bo'lsa, aksiomalarning bunday sistemasi to'liq bo'ladi. Buning ma'nosi shundan iboratki, aksiomalarning to'liq sistemasi uchun turli modellar faqat o'zining asosiy obyekt (element)larga beriladigan konkret mazmuni bilan farq qiladi, mantiqiy jihatdan ular bir xildir.

Demak, aksiomalarning biror sistemasining to'liqligini isbotlash uchun uning kamida ikkita modelini olib, ularning o'zaro izomorfligini ko'rsatish kifoya.

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JADIDCHILIK HARAKATINING YO‘LBOSHCHILARI

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ANNOTATSIYA

XIX asr oxiri XX asr boshlarida turk xalqlari orasida millatni ma’rifatli qilish, mamlakatni mustaqil taraqqiyot yo‘liga olib chiqish va mustamlakachilikdan xalqni ma’rifatli qilish orqali qutulish uchun harakat boshlandi. Bunday harakatlar tarixga “Jadidchilik” nomi bilan kirdi. Bizning o‘lkamizda o‘sha davrda Mahmudxo‘ja Behbudiy, Munavvarqori Abdurashidxonov, Abdulla Avloniy kabi jadidchilik harakatining yo‘lboshchilari tarix sahnasiga chiqdilar. Maqolada jadidchilik harakati yo‘lboshchilarining millar va mamlakat taraqqiyoti uchun olib borgan kurashlari aks ettirilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: Mahmudxo‘ja Behbudiy, Abdulla Avloniy, jadid maktablari, ilm-fan, kutubxona, maqola, teatr, asar.

LEADERS OF THE JADIDISM

ABSTRACT

At the end of the 19 th century and the beginning of the 20 th century, a movement began among the Turkish people to enlighten the nation, to lead the country to the path of independent development, and to get rid of colonialism by enlightening the people. Such actions went down in history under the name "Jadidism". At that time in our country, the leaders of the Jadidism, such as Mahmudhoja Behbudi, Munavvargari Abdurashidkhanov, Abdulla Avloni, appeared on the stage of history. The article discusses the struggle of the leaders of the Jadidism for the development of the nation and the country.

Key words: Mahmudhoja Behbudi, Abdulla Avloni, modern schools, science, library, article, theater, work.

XIX asr oxiri va XX asr boshlarida bizning o‘lkamizda yoshlarni ilimli qilib, xalqning savodini oshirish va bu orqali mustamlakachilikka qarshi kurashib, davlatni ozod va rivojlangan davlatlar qatoriga ko‘tarish uchun kurash boshlandi. Bu kurash tarix sahifalariga “Jadidchilik” nomi bilan muhrlandi. Mahmudxo‘ja Behbudiy

jadidchilarning yo‘lboshchilaridan biri bo‘lib, 1875-yil 19-yanvarda Samarqand yaqinidagi Baxshitepa qishlog‘ida dunyoga keladi. Bolaligida otasidan yetim qolgan yosh Mahmudxo‘ja tog‘alari qo‘lida tarbiya oladi. Ulg‘ayib qozilik va muftiylik sohalarida faoliyat olib boradi. Uning jadidchilik faoliyati Ismoil G‘aspirali nomi bilan bog‘liq. 1893-yili Ismoil G‘aspirali Samarqand, Buxoro va Toshkent shaharlarida bo‘lib, ushbu shaharlarda yangi usul maktablari ochish g‘oyasini ilgari suradi. Shundan so‘ng ko‘plab shaharlarga sayohat qilib, u yerdagi rivojlanish va ilm-fanni ko‘radi. So‘ngra vatanga qaytib yangi usul maktablari ochishning tashabbuskorlaridan bo‘ladi. Ushbu maktablar uchun “Tarixi islom” (1909), “Risolai asbobi savod” (“Savod chiqarish kitobi”, 1904), “Kitobat ulatfol” (“Bolalar xati”, 1908), “Risolai jug‘rofiyai umroniy” (“Aholi geografiyasiga kirish”, 1905), “Muntaxabi jug‘rofiyai umumiy” (“Qisqacha umumiy geografiya”, 1906), “Amaliyoti islom” (1908) kabi asarlarni chop ettiradi. Shuningdek, hozirgacha unga tegishli 300 dan ortiq maqolalar ham topildi. Bu ilmiy meros yoshlarning ilmi bo‘lishi va mamlakatning taraqqiyoti uchun edi.

XX asr boshlarida “Qiroatxonai Behbudiya” nomli kutubxonani ochiladi. Ushbu kutubxonadan o‘sha davrda ko‘plab insonlar bahramand bo‘lishadi. Vadud Mahmud o‘z maqolasida: “Behbudiy boy kutubxonaning egasi edi. 1000 jildlik kitob fondiga ega bo‘lgan bu mutolaaxona barcha uchun doimo ochiq edi. O‘sha vaqtlarda bu kitoblarning har biri oltin bahosida hisoblanardi. Behbudiy bu joyning binosi va boshqa xarajatlarini o‘z cho‘ntagidan to‘lar edi”, deb yozadi. Behbudiyning jadidchilik faoliyati o‘sha davr uchun muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. U xalqning ilmi bo‘lishi va davalarning taraqqiy etishi uchun qo‘lidan kelgan barcha ishlarni qiladi. O‘zbek adabiyotida dastlabki drama – “Padarkush” ham Mahmudxo‘ja Behbudiyning qalamiga mansub.

Abdulla Avloniyning g‘oyalari ham yoshlar va davlat kelajagi uchun muhim ahamiyatga egadir. 1878-yili Toshkentda tavallud topgan Abdulla yoshlik chog‘idanoq ilmga muhabbatli bo‘lib ulg‘aydi. Maktab va madrasada ta‘lim olgan bo‘lishiga qaramay, ko‘p bilimga o‘zi mustaqil o‘qish orqali erishgan edi. Turkistonning ziyolilari qatoridan joy egallagan Abdulla Avloniy Vatanni ozod va farovon davlatga aylantirish, yoshlarni ilm olishiga ko‘maklashish va ularni ilmga bo‘lgan muhabbatlarini oshirish uchun ko‘plab sa’y harakatlarni amal oshirdi. Xususan, 1907-yilda o‘z uyida “Shuhrat” nomli gazeta nashr qildi. Yoshlarni ilm olishiga alohida e’tibor qaratgan holda o‘z mahallasidan usulu jadid maktabini ochdi. Ushbu maktab uchun “Adabiyot yoxud milliy she’rlar”, “Birinchi muallim”, “Ikkinchi muallim”, “Maktab gulistoni”, “Turkiy guliston yoxud axloq” kabi darslik va o‘qish kitoblari nashr ettirdi. shuningdek, ma’rifatchilik harakatining faoliyatiga moddiy yordam berish uchun xayriya tashkilotini tashkil etdi. “Nashriyot” shirkati tuzib, Xadrada “Maktab kutubxonasi” kitob do‘konini ochdi. Bu harakatlar yoshlarni ilm olishi, xalqni

ma'rifatli bo'lishi uchun qaratilgan edi. Abdulla Avloniy o'zining "Turon" deb ataluvchi teatr jamoasini tuzib, turkiston shaharlari bo'ylab insonlarni sahna ko'rinishlari orqali dunyoqarashini kengaytirish uchun harakat qildi. Ushbu teatrdan Mahmudxo'ja Behbudiyning "Padarkush" asari ham sahnalashtirildi.

Jadidchilik harakatining yo'l boshchilari doimo xalqni ma'rifatli qilish va yoshlarni ilmiy qilish uchun harakat qildilar. Ular jaholatga qarshi ma'rifat orqali kurashish yo'lini tanladilar va vatan mustaqilligi uchun hamshu yo'ldan yurdilar. Ular bugungi kunda tinch va farovon hayotda yashashimiz uchun bor kuch va imkoniyatlarini ishga soldi. Albatta, mustaqillikka erishganimizdan so'ng ularning nomlariga hurmat ko'rsatilmoqda. Ularni xotirasini abadiylashtirish uchun davlatimiz tomonidan ularning asarlari nashr ettirilmoqda, ko'cha va maktablarga ularning nomi berilmoqda. Hayotlari va faoliyati chuqur tadqiq qilinib, ilmiy ishlar amalga oshirilmoqda.

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IMKONIYATI CHEKLANGAN FUTBOLCHILARNI MUSOBAQAGA PSIXOLOGIK TAYYORLASH

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ANOTATSIYA

Hozirda millionlar o'yini nomidan milliardlar o'yini nomiga o'zgargan futbol sport turini imkoniyati cheklangan shaxslar orasida ommalashib borayotgani va bu sport turiga nogironligi bor shaxslardagi ishtiyoqning ko'pligini inobatga olgan holda ularga to'g'ri yonalish berish va samarali natijalarni ta'minlash yurt ravnaqi uchun qo'yiladigan asosiy qadamlardan biridir. Har bir shaxsning jamiyatda teng huquqli ekanligini hisobga olgan holda, imkoniyati cheklangan futbolchilarning ayniqsa psixologik holatiga chuqur e'tibor berish natijasida ularni o'ziga bo'lgan ishonchini yanada orttirish maqsad qilib qo'yiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: *Nogironligi bor shaxslar, psixologik tayyorgarlik, psixologik xususiyatlar, qobiliyat, xarakter, tasir usullari, shijoat, matonat.*

АННОТАЦИЯ

В настоящее время футбол, изменивший название игры миллионов на игру миллиардов, становится популярным среди людей с ограниченными возможностями, и, принимая во внимание большое увлечение людей с ограниченными возможностями этим видом спорта, дать им правильную мотивацию. и обеспечить эффективные результаты, является одним из основных шагов для развития. Принимая во внимание, что каждый человек имеет равные права в обществе, в результате уделения особого внимания психологическому состоянию игроков с ограниченными возможностями ставится цель повысить их уверенность в себе.

Ключевые слова: *Инвалиды, психологическая подготовка, психологические особенности, способности, характер, методы влияния, смелость, стойкость.*

ABSTRACT

At present, football, which has changed the name of the game of millions to the game of billions, is becoming popular among people with disabilities, and given the

great passion of people with disabilities in this sport, giving them the right motivation and ensuring effective results is one of the main steps for development. Considering that every person has equal rights in society, the goal of increasing their self-confidence is to increase their self-confidence by paying special attention to the psychological condition of players with disabilities.

Keywords: *Disabled people, psychological preparation, psychological characteristics, abilities, character, methods of influence, courage, fortitude.*

Kirish. Bugungi shiddat bilan rivojlanib borayotgan XX asrda barcha insonlar teng huquqli ekani bot-bot takrorlanmoqda va imkoniyati cheklangan shaxslarga qator imkoniyatlar yaratib berilmoqda. Bularga misol tariqasida O‘zbekistonning futbol terma jamoasi (nogironligi bor shaxslar) besh karra jahon chempioni bo‘lgan ekanligi yuqoridagi fikrimizni isboti sifatida qabul qilinadi. Ayniqsa bugungi kunning eng dolzarb masalasi yildan yilga jamoatchilik fikrlarining markazidan joy olayotgan Yurtimiz terma jamosini jahon chempionatida top surish muammo bo‘layotgan vaqtda nogironligi bor shaxslarning bir emas bir necha bor jahon chempioni nomini olib kelishlari tahsinga sazovor holat sihatida baholanishi lozimdir.

Bu kabi yurtimiz bayrog‘ini yuqoriga ko‘tarish uchun o‘zining ham moddiy ham ma‘naviy boyliklarini sarflayotgan yurt qahramonlarini taqdirlash va ularning jamiyatimizdagi o‘rinlarini o‘z joyida qo‘ya olishimiz insoniy burchlarimizdan biri sifatida sanaladi. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining yaqinda qabul qilinga qaroriga muvofiq “Jismoniy imkoniyati cheklangan va nogironligi bo‘lgan shaxslarning sport bilan shug‘ullanishlari uchun sharoitlar yaratish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida” qator ishlar olib borilayotgani yuqoridagi fikrlarni isboti sifatida qaraladi.

Tadqiqotning nazariy va amaliy ahamiyati: Nogironligi bo‘lgan shaxslarni jamiyatdagi rolini va o‘rnini kengaytirish, ular o‘zi qiziqadigan soha va sport yo‘nalishiga yo‘naltirish orqali teng huquqli demokratik jamiyatda yashayotganimizni barcha his qilishi uchun birdek imkon yaratishdan iborat.

Metodlari: Bu maqolani vujudga kelishi uchun quyidagi amaliy metodlardan faol tarzda foyalanishga harakat qildim va bu metodlar juda ko‘plab ilmiy ishlarda va boshqa psixologik tahlillar uchun ham eng asosiy foydalaniladi: Kuzatish, suhbat, analiz sintez, taqqoslash kabi mantiqiy usullardan juda o‘rinli foydalanilgan.

Nogironligi bo‘lgan shaxslarni har tomonlama qo‘llab-quvvatlash to‘g‘risidagi O‘zbekiston respublikasi prezidentining qaroriga muvofiq nogironligi bor shaxslarning bandligiga ko‘maklashish hamda ijtimoiy faolligini yanada oshirishga oid qo‘shimcha chora-tadbirlar to‘g‘risidagi 2017 — 2021-yillarda O‘zbekiston Respublikasini rivojlantirishning beshta ustuvor yo‘nalishi bo‘yicha Harakatlar strategiyasini “Yoshlarni qo‘llab-quvvatlash va aholi salomatligini mustahkamlash yili”da amalga

oshirishga oid davlat dasturida belgilangan vazifalarni amaldagi tadbirini ta'minlash va Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkilotining Barqaror rivojlanish maqsadlari bilan hamohang ravishda nogironligi bo'lgan shaxslarni qo'llab-quvvatlashning samarali tizimini shakllantirish yo'lida hamkorlikni amalga oshirish, ularni mehnat faoliyatiga keng jalb qilish orqali hayot sifati va darajasini oshirish hamda nogironligi bo'lgan shaxslar uchun yangi ish o'rinlarini yaratish ustuvor maqsad sifatida olinganini tilga olib o'tildi.

Psixologik tayyorgarlik deganda biz futbolchilarni axloqiy-irodaviy sifatlarini yetuk sportchi shaxsi sifatida tarbiyalashga qaratilgan jismoniy sifatlarini rivojlanishi hamda irodaviy hususiyati harakterini tarbiyalashga bog'liq jarayonni tushunamiz. Iroda ham go'yo mushaklarday nafaqat ob'ektiv balki sub'ektiv qiyinchiliklarni yengib o'tib, harakat faoliyatini ko'rsatish jarayonida rivojlanadi. Barcha qiyinchiliklar murakkab texnik o'yinlar usulini zaruriyatdan egallash charchashni yengib o'tish va o'zini tuta bilishdagi emotsional holatini boshqarishdan iboratdir. Jismoniy yuklamalar esa iroda chiziqlarini o'ziga xosligini shakllantirish uchun asosiy vositasi bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Irodaviy sifatlarini yana bir o'ziga xos xususiyati shundaki, ular faoliyat tarzida bino bo'lib, rivojlanishdan keyin paydo bo'ladi. Bunda sharoitlarni shunday yaratish lozimki, xarakter va qobiliyatlarning kuchli tomonlari rivojlanadi va bu bilan bir qatorda mustahkamlanib boradi. [1] Yana bir esda saqlash muhim bo'lgan xususiyat mavjudki bolalarga tasir ko'rsatishda ong osti emotsional qo'zg'alishni tez tez boshqaradi va shu bilan bir vaqtda o'yin tayyorgarligini yetarli bo'lmasligi oqibatida bo'ladi. Psixologik tayyorgarlik jarayonida umumiy psixologik tayyorgarlik juda kuchli etibor qaratish talab etiladi. Jumladan axloqiy va irodaviy sifatlarini sportchini o'ziga bo'lgan ishonchini, vatanparvarlik tuyg'usini va shu kabi hissiyotlarni oldida masuliyat bilan yondashishga turtki sifatida tasir ko'rsatadi. Ayniqsa yosh futbolchilar bilan psixologik ishlashda nafaqat ongli munosabatlarni yaxshi yo'lga qo'yish balki ularning sport mashg'ulotlarida qatnashish ham ular uchun kuchli dalda sifatida qabul qilinadi. Bu yoshdagi bolalar bilan psixologik tayyorgarlik jarayonini amalga oshirishda ularning irodaviy rivojlanishi eng kuchli charchoqqa qarshi kuch va energiya sifatida takidlanadi. Shu jihatlarni hisobga olgan holsa psixolog mashg'ulotlar jarayonini diqqat bilan kuzatishi va diqqatini bir joyda jamlab turishi lozim. Psixologik tayyorgarlikning mohiyati bir nechta usullar bilan bajariladi va ular quyidagilar:

1) Irodaviy zo'riqishni ko'rinish bo'yicha vazifani tushunarli va aniqq qo'yish lozim va bu o'z navbatida shug'ullanuvchilarning holatida o'ta darajada mos kelishi shart.

2) Berilgan har bir topshiriqlarni o'z vaqtida bajarishga urg'u berish.

3) Mashg'ulotlardagi faol jismoniy vazifalarni bajarishga bo'lgan jiddiy e'tibor va masuliyatni shakllantirish.

4) Kun tartibini juda intizomli ravishda tuzgan holsa dam olish va mashg'ulotlarni shu rejimi asosida texnikaviy va jismoniy kamchiliklarni bartaraf etish uchun futbolchilarni majburlash.

5) Belgilangan har bir re'jalarni va bajarishi ko'zda tutilgan ko'rsatmalarni bajarish uchun futbolchilarda o'zlariga nisbatan ishonchni shakllantirish yoki yaratish. [2] Ayniqsa o'yin jarayonida murabbiy yoki yordamchi murabbiy tomonidan beriladigan ko'rsatmalar juda foydali motivatsiya sifatida qabul qilinadi va tanafus vaqtdan so'ng bu ko'rsatmalarga amal qilish orqali yoki o'sha o'yin davomida qo'llay olish natijasida muvoffaqiyatli natijalar erisha olishi ko'p hollarda amaliy isbotini topgan bo'lib hisoblanadi.

Bulardan tashqari yanada samaraliroq va o'z o'rnida juda sportchilar uchun zarur bo'lgan energiyani bera olish uchun mushaklarni bo'shashtirish mashqidan ham foydalanish maqsadga muvofiq bo'ladi. Yana issiqni his qilish, yurak faoliyatini nazorat qilish va nartibga solish, nafas olish va chiqarishni tartibga solish, qorin qismida issiq haroratni his qila olish, peshonani muzlatish kabi murabbiy va psixolog faoliyatini samarali tashil etishini taminlaydigan va mashg'ulotlardan oldin futbolchilarni tinchlantiradi mushaklar faoliyatini to'la ishga yaroqli holatga olib keladi. Tinchlantiruvchi mashqlarni qilish orqali mushaklarni bo'shashtirish natijasida ayniqsa Futbol sport musoboqasida yuqori darajadagi barcha o'yinlarda (chorak final, yarim final va final) asosiy o'yin vaqtida g'olib aniqlanmagandan so'ng penaltelar hakamlar tomonidan seriyasiga murojaat qilinadi. Ayni damda yordamchi murabbiyning ko'rsatmalariga muvofiq barcha asosiy tarkib futbolchilari yuqorida sanalgan tinchlantiruvchi, bo'shashtiruvchi va qayta energiyaga to'ldirish uchun xizmat qiladigan mashqlarni o'yinni yakulash maqsadida so'nggi qadamni qo'yish uchun tayyorlaniladi.

So'ngi yillarda yurtimizni bayrog'ini yuqoriga ko'tarish uchun o'zining beminnat hissasini qo'shib kelayotgan yurtdosh sportchilarimizning soni ortib bormoqda. Bularga asosiy sabablardan biri ham yurtimizda bo'layotgan islohotlar natijasi bo'lmish sport uchun qaratilgan etibor natijasi sanaladi. Bular qatorida amputantlar (imkoniyati cheklangan sportchilar) borligi ko'zni quvontiradigan holatlardan biridir. Ayniqsa kuni kecha futbol sport turi bo'yicha o'tkazilgan jahon chempionatida faxrli uchinchi o'rinni egallab kelgan O'zbekiston milliy terma jamoasi vakillarining yurtimiz bayrog'ini balandga ko'tarishdagi hissalar salmoqli ekanini takidlab o'tishimizni lozim. [3] Bu muvoffaqiyat zamirida esa tun-kun qilingan mehnatlarning samarasi yotishi hech kimga sir emas. Ayniqsa ularning ruhiy holatlari ustida ishlash, va ular bilan suhbatlashish va ular maydonga chiqishi uchun o'zlarida kuch topa olishlari uchun alohida bir guruh xodimlar: murabbiylar guruhi, psixolog, mativatorlar tomonidan tayyorgarlik ishlari amalga oshirilgan. Imkoniyati cheklangan sportchilar

bilan ishlashda psixologdan asosiy talab etiladigan narsa bu ularning ruhiy va jismoniy imkoniyatlarini safarbar qilish usullarini bilishi talab etiladi. Imkoniyati cheklangan futbolchilarda bu kabi ijobiy xususiyatlarni shakllantirish, murabbiylar, mutaxassislar, motivatorlarning doim e'tibori ostida bo'lishi doimiy, uzluksiz mashg'ulotlarni amalga oshirishni talab etadi. Shu kabi psixologik metodlardan foydalanish sportchilardan ko'zda tutilganidan-da ortiqroq natijalarni olish uchun imkoniyat eshiklarini katta ochadi. Masharipov tarifi bilan aytganda quyida biz ularni bir nechta turlarga ajratamiz. [6]

A	Futbolchilar diqqatini boshqarish.	Musoboqadan oldin futbolchilarda kuchli hayajon mavjud bo'lishi va bu hayajonlarni samarali natijalarga to'sqinlik qilmasligi uchun bu usul juda samarali va foydali hisoblanadi.
B	Hissiy obrazlar orqali fikr yurutish.	Futbolchilar bu metod orqali kelayotgan musoboqani o'zining xayolot olamida mushohada etadi va fikran tasavvur etadi, mashq qiladi. Buning natijasi o'laroq futbolchi o'zini ruhiy holatini deyarli maydondagi sifatida hiq qiladi va o'yin boshlangandan so'ng moslashish jarayoni ham juda oson va yengil kechishi kafolatlanadi.
D	Ta'sirli so'zlar orqali o'zini ishontirish.	Mahg'ulot jarayonida va musoboqa paytlarida murabbiy yoki psixologning tasiri natijasida futbolchilarda dadil harkatlar va asosiysi o'ziga nisbatan ishonch hosil bo'ladi.
E	Mushaklarning faollik darajasini nazorat qilish.	Futbolchi tomonidan ayni mashg'ulot yoki o'yin mobaynida autogen tarzda o'z mukullarini nazorat qilishi asosiy vazifalardan biri sifatida qaraladi.
F	Nafas olish maromini boshqarish usuli.	Futbolchilarga o'yin oldidan to'g'ri va samarali nafas olish haqidagi tushunchalarning murabbiy yoki psixolog tomonidan takidlab o'tilishi ayniqsa tez charchash va uning oqibatida olib kelinadigan samarasiz harakatlarni oldi olinishiga o'z hissasini qo'shadi.

Istalgan sport turi bilan shug'ullanadigan sportchining nafas olish ritmi uch boshqishga ajratiladi. 1) nafas olish, 2) nafas chiqarish, 3) to'xtab nafas olish. Futbolchilar nafas olganida ruhiy juhatdan faolligi juda oshadi va nafas chiqarganda esa bu ko'rsatkich pasayib muskullar ham o'z navbatida bo'shashib, tinchlanib qoladi.

Shu kabi xususiyatlarni inobatga olgan holda tez tez nafas olish va nafasni uzoq muddat chiqarish organizmning charchashga bo'lgan moyilligini kamaytiradi va asab tizimida va butun organizmda ishchanlik qobiliyati oshadi, ruhiy faollik ko'rsatkichi ham sezilarki darajada progressive o'sishiga olib keladi. [6]

Hozirgi kunda mamlakarimizda sportning istalgan turi bilan shug'ullanishni xoxlagan har qanday shaxs uchun juda keng imkoniyatlar eshigi ochib berilgan. Yoshlar o'rtasida kundan kunga sportning nafaqat futbol balki boks, kurash, shaxmat, tennis, volleybol va boshqa turlarining ommalashib borayotgani yaqqol dalil sifatida qayd etishimiz mumkun. Sport bilan shug'ullanish esa insonni ham fiziologik ham ma'naviy jihatdan kamolga yetqazishiga yordamlashib kelmoqda. Bu so'zlarning isboti sifatida yurtimiz bayrog'ini yildan yilga odimlashi uchun o'z hissasini qo'shayotgan sportchilarimiz (parolimpist) sonining oshib borayotganini ham sonlar misolida kuztib borishimiz mumkun. Bu borada samarali natijalarni taminlash uchun asosiy figura sifatida qatnashayotgan murabbiy va psixologlarning xizmatlari beqiyos ekanligini hisobga olgan holda davlatimiz rahbari o'z tashabbuskorliklari orqali taqdirlab kelmoqdalar.

Xulosa. Xulosa qilib aytadigan bo'lsak bugungi kun zamon talablaridan kelib chiqib barcha jamiyat azolari teng huquqli hisoblanadi va buning mahsuli o'laroq nogironligi borligi shaxslar tomonidan qayd etilayotgan zafarli yurishlarni biz nafaqat ta'lim san'at sohalaridagina bo'lib qolmasdan sport turlarida ayniqsa futbol sport turida qayd etilayotganini guvohi bo'lib turibmiz.

Yana asosiy biz etibor qaratishimiz lozim bo'lgan jihatlardan biri shuki: jismoniy jihatdan kamchiligi bor shaxslarimizda ruhiy holat, o'ziga bo'lgan ishonch nisbatan pastroq bo'lishini hisobga olgan holda psixolog va murabbiy alohida ko'rsatmalar berishi, treninglar orqali samarali ijobiy natija qayd etilishi uchun shug'ullanishlari va qo'ldan kelganicha harakat qilmoqlari lozim. Bu ko'rsatkichlarga qarama qarshi ravishda imkoniyati cheklangan insonlarda ichki motivatsiya sog'lom shaxslarga qaraganda yuqori bo'lish holatlari ham kuzatiladi. Bunday holatlar ularga bo'lgan e'tibor va g'amxo'rlik kamayirilmagan holda ichki motivatsiya yoqolmasligi va

g'alabali natijalar qayd etilmaganicha birgalikdagi faoliyat birdam holatda amalga oshirilishi kerak.

Psixologik tayyorgarliksiz ijobiy natijalarni qayd etish murakkab va imkonsiz holat ekanligi bir qancha dunyo takidlagan olimlar, psixologlar, trenerlar tomonidan qayd etib o'tilgan. Biz psixologlar yuqoridagi olimlarning manbalari va hayotiy tajribalari asosida paydo bo'lgan bilimlarga tayangan holda kelajak avlodni jamiyat va davlat uchun manfaatli va samarali faoliyatini taminlash uchun jamiyatning qolgan a'zolaridan ko'proq masulligimizni his etgan holda o'z faoliyatimizni amalga oshirishimiz lozimdir.

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THE CONCEPT OF SPIRITUAL SPACE: PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS

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ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqolada Yangi O‘zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasida ilgari surilgan yangi ma’naviy makon tushunchasi falsafiy nuqtai nazardan tahlil qilingan. Yangi ma’naviy makonni yaratish borasidagi mavjud muammolar va ularni bartaraf qilish yo‘llari borasida ilmiy xulosalar keltirilgan.

Tayanch so‘zlar: *Yangi ma’naviy makon, taraqqiyot strategiyasi, ijtimoiy falsafa, borliq, ruhiyat, jamiyat va davlat, ijtimoiy institutlar.*

АННОТАЦИЯ

В данной статье концепция нового духовного пространства, выдвинутая в стратегии развития Нового Узбекистана, анализируется с философской точки зрения. Представлены научные выводы о существующих проблемах создания нового духовного пространства и пути их устранения.

Ключевые слова: *Новое духовное пространство, стратегия развития, социальная философия, бытие, духовность, общество и государство, социальные институты.*

ANNOTATION

In this article, the concept of a new spiritual space advanced in the development strategy of New Uzbekistan is analyzed from a philosophical point of view. Scientific conclusions are presented on the existing problems of creating a new spiritual space and ways to eliminate them.

Key words: *New spiritual space, development strategy, social philosophy, existence, spirituality, society and state, social institutions.*

To this day, the main sign of the development of every nation and state is expressed by the level of spiritual development. After all, spirituality is a concept that has been important for all stages of social development, and it reflects the spiritual state of society. The spiritual space is first of all closely related to the study and research of the spiritual heritage of the ancestors, and drawing the necessary conclusions from this rich spiritual heritage, leading a modern life. In the modern world, where today’s

ideological threats and information attacks are on the rise, the issue of raising the spirituality of young people and ensuring the purity of the spiritual space is becoming more urgent than ever.

From this point of view, in recent years, attention has been paid to the activities of the spiritual and educational sphere in our country. In particular, the Decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to fundamentally improve the system of spiritual and educational affairs" adopted on March 26, 2021 is of particular importance in the further development of this field.

On January 28, 2022, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev adopted a decree on the "Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026" and it was shown how necessary it is to create a new spiritual space through this decree. The essence of the concept of "new spiritual space" and its importance for the well-being of the society and the people are analyzed in the book entitled "Strategy of New Uzbekistan", which sheds light on the essence of this decree of the President.

As stated in this book, a new spiritual space should be built on the basis of education, rich spiritual heritage preserved from ancestors, national value system, enlightenment and faith. In this regard, the following words of our honorable head of state are noteworthy:

"The new spiritual space is an enlightened society that clearly reflects the spiritual image of the New Uzbekistan that we dream of, where our people aspire and where our country lives happily" [1.273]. Therefore, the requirement to create a new spiritual space is implemented, first of all, by raising the spiritual image of the society. In a society with a developed spiritual space, elements of "mass culture", vices such as extremism under the guise of religion, terrorism, bigotry, fanaticism, fundamentalism, xenophobia, and harmful information that have a negative impact on the spirituality of young people are not allowed to spread [6.58].

The spiritual space is a stable, unique multifaceted concept that needs to be changed, constantly renewed and "equipped" together with society, and knowing its true origin is the basis for the emergence of spiritual and moral foundations in a person. helps to better understand the factors that make up the system that determine the processes of becoming. They also help to identify ways to solve existing and new problems in the life of society. Although modern science, including philosophy, has accumulated rich theoretical foundations for studying the problems of the spiritual sphere of society's life, many methodological issues of understanding the spiritual space still remain weak. is the same truth. Spiritual space as an integrative concept has not been properly developed within social philosophy. In this philosophical direction, the works that analyze the spiritual space in a systematic and integrated way are still not sufficiently presented. All this shows that today more urgent measures, including

socio-philosophical knowledge, are needed to expand the theoretical and methodological foundations of the spiritual space, to ensure its safety and maintain its integrity. From this point of view, it can be said that it is time to move from identifying and evaluating the processes in the field of spiritual space to regulating these processes and forming a system capable of more effectively fighting against the moral, spiritual and cultural decline of society. For this purpose, it is important to make reliable conclusions by deeply researching and analyzing the concept of spiritual space from a philosophical point of view.

Although the issue of the spiritual space, its importance in the development of society and the state has been discussed by a number of foreign researchers-scientists, this topic is considered one of the philosophically insufficiently researched topics in our country. In order to be able to analyze the concept of spiritual space from the right point of view, it is appropriate to first of all pay attention to the concept of "space" and its ontological aspects. Space is a broad concept that is primarily used in relation to the world surrounding a person, and it is in this space that a person performs his mental and physical actions in the material world [3.57].

The concept of spiritual space is a philosophical concept that is important for all areas of society and leads society members to progress. From this point of view, it can be said that the development of society is primarily determined by the level of spiritual space in it. The spiritual space as the most important component of the society determines the mental state of the society. The main components of this space are interrelated and indivisible, in which spiritual life, culture, traditions, moral concepts (honor, conscience, justice, kindness, truth, beauty, love) develops in a mutually embodied state.

The following elements can be included in the components of the spiritual space:

- Ethics;
- Values;
- Traditions;
- Traditions;
- Mentality;
- Religion;
- Culture;
- Philosophy.

Based on this, it can be said that the spiritual space is a complex component. Spirituality is the essence of personality, it means the way it is reflected in the space and lifestyle. At the same time, spiritual values reflect the activity and development dynamics of society. Spiritual values are determined by the spiritual needs of a person, spiritual relations between persons who fill the spiritual space, and spiritual relations.

The high level of spiritual space is closely related to the number of highly spiritual people in the society. A person with high spirituality is an individual distinguished by the qualities of high culture, kindness and nobility. A spiritually rich person always defines complex tasks that can be solved in the present moment. Therefore, a rich person is intellectually, morally and aesthetically rich. His spiritual needs prompt him to think about the meaning of life, eternal values [2.11].

The most important component of spiritual space is the spiritual life of society. Spiritual life is a sphere of social life related to the production and distribution of spiritual values and the satisfaction of human spiritual needs. Spiritual space depends on the sphere of spiritual and moral life of man and society. After all, the spiritual sphere is the highest sphere of society and human life, where the spirit and spirituality are born, spiritual needs arise. In this sense, it can be said that this issue is not only a matter of the present, but also of the past and the future.

It is known from experience that humanity accumulates the scientific and spiritual achievements and rich experiences of its ancestors and strives to raise its material and spiritual level of life. This situation itself proves that the achievements achieved in one period in the spiritual sphere are necessary in the life of several generations. In the spiritual space, all common values have the opportunity to maintain their path under the indirect influence of social, economic and other directions, unlike the social ones. From this point of view, it can be said that the spiritual space is not limited by the territorial boundaries of the state. This is the place where the culture of our country takes priority, it is manifested in all regions where historical, cultural, religious and national-spiritual values are deeply rooted [4.122].

Spiritual space is a unique genotype of human life, a unique way of organizing and developing human life, which organizes and develops all spheres of society's life, and encompasses the system of spiritual values, moral norms and technologies. It is the highest peak of spiritual and moral culture that ensures the continuity of generations, the communication of traditions and innovations, the space that invites the society to strive for the future. It is the place where goals and interests are realized, where ideas and visions, traditions, beliefs and moral standards are deeply rooted. Within this concept, the concept of spiritual space is a specific type of territory that allows creative activity of a person to appear and allows spiritual and moral values to belong to a person [7.336].

Summarizing the above, we can draw several conclusions:

- The spiritual space has all the qualities of spirituality itself, which characterizes the spiritual and moral activity of a person;
- In the spiritual space, the creative activity of a person is carried out through the development and renewal of spiritual and moral values;

— Spiritual space - expands as a result of the spiritual and moral life of an individual and society;

— Spiritual space means not only spiritual and moral values, it is not only spiritual processes that regulate the interaction of subjects that act as a condition for their formation and development.

In each period, the improvement of the spiritual space is carried out by means of special concepts that determine the direction of the spiritual and moral development of the society. But in order to understand the process of formation of modern spiritual space, it is necessary to refer to the ideas about the spiritual space and the spiritual sphere of society. In conclusion, it is important to note that the spiritual space is the main strength of humanity, it is a universal center through which all areas of the society of New Uzbekistan are formed and developed.

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SILIKAT MATERIALLARDAN TAYORLANGAN G'ISHTLARDAN BINO INSHOOTLARINI QURISH TAHLILI

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ANNOTATSIYA

Bu maqolada bino va inshootlarining zilzila bardoshlilikini va konstruktiv mustaxkamligini oshirishga xizmat qiluvchi qurilish materiallarini afzalliklari muhokama qilingan va ishlatilish joylarini taxlil qilinib o'ziga xos xususiyatlari bilan izohlanadi.

Kalit so'zlar: Zilzila, devor, qurilish materiallari, yer, lego g'isht, qurilish, statika, dinamika, yuklar g'ish devor, tosh devor, yog'och devor.

Bugungi kunda yer yuzasida sodir bo'layotgan zilzilalar xodisalari ko'p takrorlanayotganligi va bino inshootlarini mustahkamligi va iqtisodiy samaradorligini oshirishga qaratilgan silikat g'ishtlardan foydalansh afzalliklarini asosiy ko'rsatkachlari.

1. Tabiiy yuklar.

2. Sun'iy yuklar.

Tabiiy yuklamalar o'zgaruvchan atrof-muhitga bog'liq bo'lib, uchga bo'linadi:

1. Meteorologik.

2. Gravitatsion.

3. Zilzilaviy.

Yuklar ta'siriga qarab quyidagicha bo'lishi mumkin:

— doimiy va vaqtincha;

— doimiy-tabiiy (binoning asosiy qismlarining vazni);

— Yerning bosimi.

Vaqtincha yuklar uzoq muddatli, qisqa muddatli va o'ziga xos yuklaiga bo'linadi:

— uzoq muddatli yuklar: binoning ichidagi texnik jihozlar;

— qisqa muddatli yuklamalar: odamlar vazni, saqlanadigan yuk, harakatdagi transport, qor va muz bilan qoplanish, shamol kuchi;

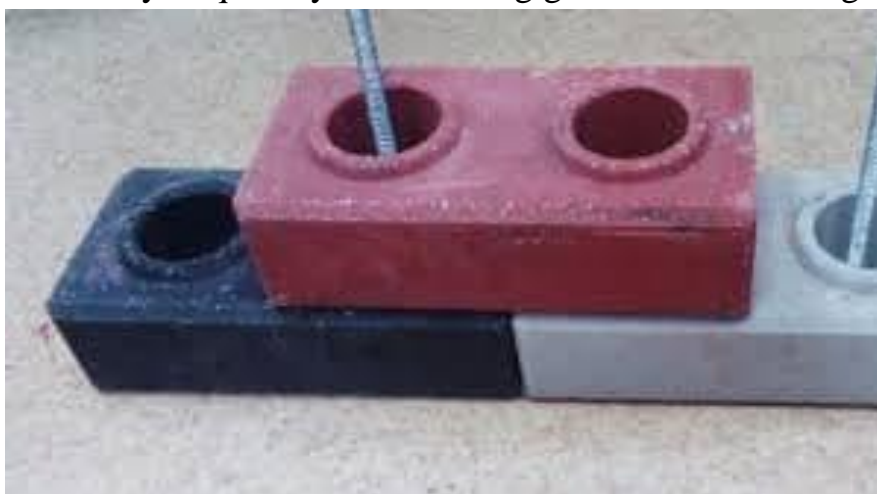
— o'ziga xos yuklar: yer strukturasi buzilishiga bog'liq.

1. Yuklar qo'yilish vaqtining davomiyligiga qarab **statik** va **dinamik** yuklarga bo'linadi.

Ta'kidlab o'tish joizki, real hollarda yukni bir nuqtaga to'plab bo'lmaydi. Aslida yuk ma'lum yuzachaga ta'sir etadi. Agar yuzachaning o'lchamlari konstruksiya elementlarining o'lchamlariga nisbatan kichik bo'lsa, ma'lum xatoliklarga yo'l qo'ygan holda, yuk yuzachaning og'irlik markaziga qo'yilgan, deb qabul qilinadi. Jism sirtiga ta'sir etuvchi yuklardan tashqari uning hajmi bo'ylab ta'sir etuvchi kuchlar ham bo'ladi. Jismning xususiy og'irligi, inersiya va magnetizm kuchlari ana shular jumlasidandir. Hisob jarayonida ular ham jism hajm ining ma'lum nuqtasiga to'planadi. Bunday hollarda xududlardan kelib chiqib bino inshootlarini devor materialiga ko'ra va zilzila magnitudasidan va statistik ma'umotlarni tahlildan kelib qurish maqsadga muvofiqdir. 1. *G'isht devorli*. 2. *Tosh devorli*. 3. *Paxsa devorli*.

4. *Yog'och devorli* va h. k.

Bino inshootlarini qurilishida odatda 1.5-1 qatordan terilgan keramik g'ishtlar bilan quriladi. Lego g'ishtlarida bino inshootlarini qurishda yarim g'isht qurish bilan devorni yuk ko'tarish qobilyatiga erishiladi. Bunga asosiy ko'rsatkichi lego g'ishining 35-37 tonna yuk ko'tarish qobilyatiga ega, shuning asosida devorni qurilish materiallari sarfi kamayib iqtisodiy samaradorligiga erishiladi. 1-rasmga qarang.



1-rasm Lego g'ishtning mustaxkamligini oshirish konstruktiv mustaxkamlash.

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SIRKA KISLOTASI REGENERATSIYASI QILISH KOLONNA APPARATINI TARELKALARINI MADERNIZATSIYASI

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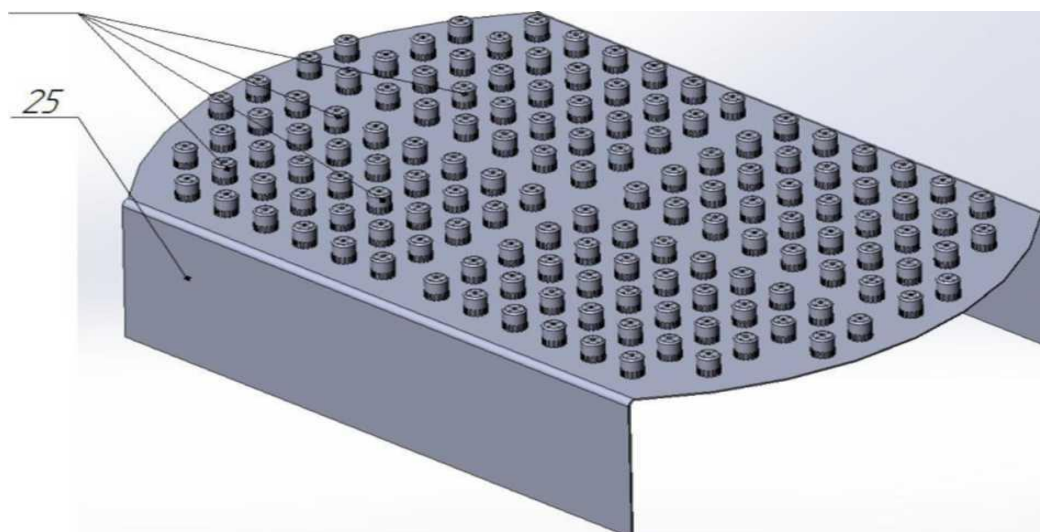
ANNOTATSIYA

Bu maqolada kimyo sanotida rektifikatsiya qilish jarayonida tarelkalarning mustaxkamligini taminlash va iqtisodiy samaradorligini oshirilishiga ishlatilish joylarini taxlil qilinib o'ziga xos xususiyatlari bilan izohlanadi.

Kalit so'zlar: Tarelka, rektifikatsiya, kimyo, kollona, mustaxkamlik..

O'tkazilgan nazariy va tajribaviy tadqiqotlar natijasida, "Fargonaazot" AJ ishlatilayotgan setkali tarelkalar bilan jihozlangan rektifikatsion kolonnalarni tarelkalarini almashtirish texnik yechimi taklif qilingan. Rektifikatsion kolonnaning 40 ta setkali tarelkalari bor. Rektifikatsion kolonna apparatidagi setkali tarelkalarni kantik yuzalari kamligi va mustaxkamligi pastligi sababli ishlash davrida tamir talab xolatiga kelib qolmoqda.

Ilmiy tadqiqotlar, tajribalar o'tkazish natijasida rektifikatsion kolonnalarning yangi kanstruksiya tarelkalari unumdorligi ancha yuqori bo'lganligi sababli, sexdagi eski apparat tarelkalari kantik yuzalari oshirish natijasida, sexning quvvatini 1 barobar oshirish mumkin. 1-rasmda biz tomondan taklif etilayotgan, yangi tarelkalar bilan jihozlangan rektifikatsion kolonnalarning qismlarini modernizatsiya qilingan.



1-rasm Tarelkalarining joylashishining umumiy ko‘rinish

Rektifikatsion kolonnaning tarelkalar o‘rnatilgan ishchi qismining yuqorisidan yengil suyuqlik (sirka kislota) ning rektifikatsiya jarayoni yangi tarelkalar bilan jihozlangan apparatning asosiy ishchi kankat yuza qismida davom etadi. Biz massa uzatishlarni intensivatsiyalashning jarayoning tezligi va xarakatlanuvchi kuchi kerakli aloqa bosqichlarini ajratish zonalarining takomillishtirish. Bundan tashqari gaz tezligi kvadratiga mutanosib ravishda, kankat gaz oqimining gidravlik qarshilik ortadi va bu talab yetiladigan yuqori oqim kolonna apparatlarining balandligi va natijada kankat yuza balandligi oshiriladi. . Kerakli modernizatsiya esa, rektifikatsion kolonnaning tuzilishi sodda va tarelkani tayyorlash bo‘lganligi sababli, Korxonada mutaxassislarining bahosi bo‘yicha ushbu texnik ishlanmadan kutilayotgan iqtisodiy samaradorlik yiliga 1-baravar o‘shishni tashkil etadi.

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MAHMUDXO‘JA BEHBUDIY VA ISMOIL GASPRINSKIY

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ANNOTATSIYA

Maqola Turkiston jadidchilik harakatiga katta hissa qo‘shgan Ismoil Gasprinskiy va “Turkiston jadidlarining otasi” unvoniga sazovor bo‘lgan Mahmudxo‘ja Behbudiy o‘rtasidagi munosabatlar aks ettirilgan. Shuningdek, Mahmudxo‘ja Behbudiyning “Tarjimon” gazetasidagi faoliyati va Ismoil Gasprinskiy bilan amaliy faoliyati haqida ma’lumotlar berilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: *Ismoil Gasprinskiy, Mahmudxo‘ja Behbudiy, Tarjimon, 1893-yil, 1908-yil.*

MAHMUDKHOJA BEHBUDII AND ISMAIL GASPRISKY

ABSTRACT

The article discusses the relationship between Ismail Gasprinsky, who made a great contribution to the Turkestan jadidism, and Mahmudhoja Behbudi, who was awarded the title “Father of Turkestan jadidism”. Also, information is given about Mahmudhoja Behbudi’s work in “Tarjiman” newspaper and practical work with Ismail Gasprinsky.

Key words: *Ismail Gasprinsky, Mahmudhoja Behbudi, Translator, 1893, 1908.*

Turk xalqlarini ma’rifatli qilish, ularni mustamlaka zulmidan qutqarib, ozod va farovon davlatga aylantirish uchun XIX asr oxiri - XX asr boshlarida Turk xalqlarining ziyoli qatlami orasida ushbu maqsadlarni amalga oshirish uchun harakat boshlandi.

Ushbu harakat tarix sahifalariga “Jadidchilik” nomi bilan muhrlandi. “Jadid” atamasi arabchadan olingan bo‘lib “yangi” degan ma’noni anglatadi. Ushbu harakat Turkistonni yangi usulda ozodlikka olib chiqish va xalqni ma’rifatli qilish uchun qaratilganli bois ham jadidchilik harakati deb nomlandi. Dastlab Ismoil Gasprinskiy tomonidan 1884-yilda Bog‘chasaroyda usuli jadid (yangi usul) maktabi ochildi. Shuningdek, Ismoil Gasprinskiy “Tarjimon” gazetasiga ham asos soldi. Ushbu gazeta Turkistonda ham tarqalishidan mamnun bo‘lgan Ismoil Gasprinskiy 1893-yilda Samarqand, Buxoro va Toshkentga keldi. Ko‘plab adabiyotshunoslarning fikricha Mahmudxo‘ja Behbudiy va Ismoil Gasprinskiy aynan shu davrda ko‘rishganlar. Ammo ushbu masalada Hoji Muinning so‘zlariga nazar solishimiz kerak. Hoji Muin “Uchqun” jurnalining 1923-yil 1-sonida e‘lon qilingan “Mahmudxo‘ja Behbudiy” maqolasida bunday yozgan: “Hijoz safaridan keyin Behbudiy afandi Bog‘chasaroyda chiqqan turg‘on “Tarjimon” gazetasini oldirib o‘qiy boshladi. Ikkinchi tomondan, turlik fanniy, ilmiy kitoblarning mutolaasi bilan ma’lumotini kengaytira berdi. Behbudiy afandi haj safaridan burun bir necha yil qozixona va hukumat idoralarig‘a kelmaqda bo‘lg‘on missioner Ostroumovning “Turkiston viloyatining gazetasi”ni o‘qub yurgan bo‘lsa-da, bu gazeta uning fikrini ochmaydi. Balki “Tarjimon”ni o‘qiy boshlag‘ondan so‘ng fikri ochilib, “Turkiston” gazetasining musulmonlarni ag‘fol etish maqsadi bilan yoza turg‘on so‘zlarini tushuna boshlaydi va o‘zig‘a uchrag‘on yoru do‘stlarini mustabid hukumatning buzuq maqsadidan ogohlantiradi. Har vaqt va har yerda yo‘luqqan va musohib bo‘lg‘on oshnolarini sayohatg‘a targ‘ib va gazeta o‘qishg‘a tashviq etib yurdi. Shu bilan barobar alarg‘a o‘zi o‘qub chiqqan gazetalarni tarqatdi”²⁵. Ushbu so‘zlardan ayon bo‘ladiki, Mahmudxo‘ja Behbudiy Ismoil Gasprinskiy bilan 1893-yilda ko‘rishmagan. Chunki Hijoz safaridan so‘ng “Tarjimon” gazetasini o‘qiy boshlagan xolos. Hijoz safari esa 1899-yilda bo‘lib o‘tadi. Shundan kelib chiqib aytish mumkinki, 1899-yilgacha Mahmudxo‘ja Behbudiy “Tarjimon” gazetasini o‘qimagan. Shuningdek, Zaynobidin Abdirashidovning “XX asrning turkiy dunyoning ikki buyuk intellektuali Ismail Gasprinskiy va Mahmudxo‘ja Behbudiy” maqolasida shunday

²⁵ Naim Karimov. Mahmudxo‘ja Behbudiy – Toshkent. 2010.

deyiladi: “Mahmudxo‘ja Behbudiy turkistonlik jadidlar orasida Gasprinskiy bilan mustahkam aloqa o‘rnatgan va “Tarjimon”da faol ishtirok etganligi bilan ajralib turadi. Gazetaning sahifalarida uning ismi bilan bog‘lik 34 maqola va xabar uchraydi. Ularni yillar bo‘yicha qaraydigan bo‘lsak, quyidagi holatni ko‘rish mumkin: 1904 – 1; 1905 – 1; 1906 – 4; 1908 – 3; 1909 – 2; 1910 – 2; 1911 – 1; 1913 – 15; 1914 – 6. Bulardan 26 tasi turli mazmundagi xabar, 4 maktub, 2 maqola, 1 telegramma, 1 Behbudiy maqolasiga taqriz va munosabat”. Ushbu so‘zlar ham 1904-yildagina Mahmudxo‘ja Behbudiyning Ismoil Gasprinskiy bilan aloqa o‘rnatganini ko‘rsatadi. Ushbu keltirilgan so‘zlardan yana bir narsa aniq bo‘ladiki, 1913-yilda Mahmudxo‘ja Behbudiyning ilmiy faoliyati yuqori cho‘qqiga chiqadi. shu davrda Samarqandda “Oyna” jurnali va “Samarqand” gazetasi ham nashr ettirilayotgan edi. Albatta, “ilmga muhabbatli” Behbudiy ushbu nashr ishlarida ham ishtirok etadi.

1893-yilda Mahmudxo‘ja Behbudiy va Ismoil Gasprinskiy ko‘rishmagan bo‘lsa qachon ko‘rishgan degan savol tug‘ilishi tabiiy. Ushbu savolga javobni Hoji Muinning yozib qoldirgan maqolalaridan topishimiz mumkin. Hoji Muinning “Tanlangan asarlari”da shunday deyiladi: “Bir vaqt (1908 yilda), - deb yozadi u, - “Tarjimon” gazetasining muharriri Ismoilbek afandi Gasprinskiy (25 yillik yubileyidan so‘ng) Samarqandg‘a kelganida, Behbudiy afandi yig‘lag‘on holda ul zot ila quchoqlshib ko‘rushub: “Bu kun sizning huzuringizga kelib suhbatingizdan istifoda qila turg‘on ziyolilarimiz yo‘q”, - dedi. Ismoilbek afandi anga javoban: “Behbudiy afandi! Yig‘lamang! (Majlisdagi kishilarga ishora qilib.) Mana bular ozmi? Yana sizlar tirishsangiz, oz bir fursatda millatga keraklik ko‘b odamlar yetirdira olursiz”, - dedi”²⁶. Ushbu keltirilgan ma’lumotdan ayon bo‘ladiki, Ismoil Gasprinskiy va Mahmudxo‘ja Behbudiy 1893-yilda ko‘rishmagan, sababi ushbu ma’lumotda keltirilgan Ismoil Gasprinskiy bilan Mahmudxo‘ja Behbudiyning ko‘rishishi birinchi ko‘rishgan insonlarning ko‘rishishidek edi. Shuningdek, 1908-yildagina ular ko‘rishishga muvofiq bo‘lganini, lekin ungacha ular o‘rtasida yozma shaklda aloqa bo‘lganini ko‘rishimiz mumkin.

²⁶ Hoji Muin. Tanlangan asarlar. – B. 22-23.

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