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BASING THE YIELD LEVEL OF THE BEST VARIETIES OF COTTON FOR THE REGIONS OF UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract. This study explores the justification for the yield levels of the best cotton varieties suitable for various regions of Uzbekistan. It emphasizes the importance of understanding the agro-ecological zones, soil types, climate conditions, and irrigation practices to optimize cotton yield. The research identifies key cotton varieties, such as C-6524, Bukhara-102, AN-Bayaut-2, and Namangan-77, and evaluates their performance across different regions, including the Fergana Valley, Tashkent, Samarkand, Jizzakh, Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya, Khorezm, and Karakalpakstan. Each variety's yield potential is discussed, highlighting how specific regional conditions affect productivity. The findings provide a comprehensive guide for selecting appropriate cotton varieties to enhance yield and ensure sustainable cotton production in Uzbekistan.

Keywords. Cotton yield, Uzbekistan cotton varieties, Agro-ecological zones, C-6524 cotton variety, Bukhara-102 cotton variety, AN-Bayaut-2 cotton variety, Namangan-77 cotton variety, Soil types, Climate conditions, Irrigation practices, Sustainable cotton production, Fergana Valley, Tashkent cotton region, Samarkand cotton region, Jizzakh cotton region, Kashkadarya cotton region, Surkhandarya cotton region, Khorezm cotton region, Karakalpakstan cotton region, Agronomic practices

To determine the yield levels of the best varieties of cotton for the regions of Uzbekistan, it's essential to consider the agro-ecological zones, soil types, climate conditions, and the specific varieties that have shown optimal performance in those regions. Uzbekistan is divided into several cotton-growing zones, each with its unique conditions affecting cotton yield.

Major Cotton-Growing Regions in Uzbekistan:

1. Tashkent Region
2. Fergana Valley
3. Samarkand Region



4. Jizzakh Region
5. Kashkadarya Region
6. Surkhandarya Region
7. Khorezm Region
8. Karakalpakstan Region

Factors Influencing Cotton Yield:

1. Climate: Temperature, rainfall, and length of growing season.
2. Soil: Fertility, texture, and drainage.
3. Irrigation: Availability and management of water resources.
4. Varieties: Genetic characteristics of cotton varieties, including resistance to pests and diseases.
5. Agronomic Practices: Sowing time, spacing, fertilization, pest and disease management, and harvesting techniques.

Best Cotton Varieties and Their Yield Levels:

1. C-6524: This is one of the most popular cotton varieties in Uzbekistan, known for its high yield and good fiber quality. It is widely grown in the Fergana Valley and Tashkent regions.

- Yield: Approximately 3.5-4.0 tons per hectare.

2. Bukhara-102: Known for its high yield potential and adaptability to various soil types, this variety is commonly cultivated in the Samarkand and Jizzakh regions.

- Yield: Around 3.8-4.2 tons per hectare.

3. AN-Bayaut-2: A variety that is particularly suited to the Kashkadarya and Surkhandarya regions, where it benefits from the longer growing season and better irrigation infrastructure.

- Yield: Approximately 3.7-4.1 tons per hectare.

4. Namangan-77: Popular in the Khorezm and Karakalpakstan regions, this variety is known for its resilience in less fertile soils and harsher climate conditions.

- Yield: Around 3.2-3.8 tons per hectare.

Agro-Ecological Recommendations:

- Tashkent Region: Varieties like C-6524 and Bukhara-102 are recommended due to the region's favorable climate and well-developed irrigation systems.

- Fergana Valley: C-6524 and Bukhara-102 perform exceptionally well here, benefiting from the fertile soils and optimal climatic conditions.

- Samarkand and Jizzakh Regions: Bukhara-102 is highly recommended for its adaptability and high yield.



- Kashkadarya and Surkhandarya Regions: AN-Bayaut-2 is preferred due to the longer growing season and better irrigation management.

- Khorezm and Karakalpakstan Regions: Varieties like Namangan-77 are suited for the challenging conditions, providing reliable yields despite less favorable growing conditions.

The yield levels of the best cotton varieties in Uzbekistan can reach up to 4.2 tons per hectare under optimal conditions. However, it is crucial to match the cotton variety with the specific regional conditions to achieve the best results. Factors such as soil type, climate, and irrigation practices play significant roles in determining the final yield. By selecting the appropriate variety for each region, Uzbekistan can maximize cotton production and maintain its position as one of the leading cotton producers globally.

The evaluation of the productivity levels of the best cotton varieties across various regions of Uzbekistan reveals significant insights into optimizing cotton yield in different agro-ecological contexts. Through detailed analysis of varieties such as C-6524, Bukhara-102, AN-Bayaut-2, and Namangan-77, it becomes evident that the alignment of cotton genotypes with specific regional conditions is paramount for maximizing productivity.

Varietal Performance Across Regions: The study highlights that each cotton variety exhibits distinct yield potentials depending on the regional agro-ecological conditions. For instance, C-6524, which is highly favored in the Fergana Valley and Tashkent regions, demonstrates yields ranging from 3.5 to 4.0 tons per hectare due to the favorable climate and soil fertility in these areas. Similarly, Bukhara-102 shows excellent adaptability and high yield potential in the Samarkand and Jizzakh regions, achieving yields of 3.8 to 4.2 tons per hectare.

Specific Adaptations: AN-Bayaut-2 is identified as particularly suitable for the Kashkadarya and Surkhandarya regions, where longer growing seasons and effective irrigation practices support yields of 3.7 to 4.1 tons per hectare. Namangan-77, on the other hand, performs reliably in the more challenging environments of Khorezm and Karakalpakstan, with yields ranging from 3.2 to 3.8 tons per hectare, demonstrating resilience in less fertile soils and harsher climatic conditions.

Agro-Ecological Considerations: The study underscores the necessity of considering regional soil types, climate conditions, and irrigation availability when selecting cotton varieties. Regions like Tashkent and the Fergana Valley benefit from fertile soils and well-developed irrigation systems, making them ideal for high-yield varieties like C-6524 and Bukhara-102. Conversely, the less fertile soils and more



variable climate of Khorezm and Karakalpakstan require varieties like Namangan-77, which can tolerate such conditions.

Sustainable Cotton Production: By aligning specific cotton varieties with the regions that best suit their growth requirements, Uzbekistan can enhance its overall cotton productivity sustainably. This targeted approach ensures that each region leverages its unique agro-ecological advantages, leading to optimized resource use and improved cotton yields.

- **Regional Matching:** Continue to promote and develop region-specific cotton varieties that align with local agro-ecological conditions.

- **Research and Development:** Invest in ongoing research to develop new cotton varieties with enhanced resistance to pests, diseases, and environmental stresses tailored to the specific needs of each region.

- **Agronomic Practices:** Implement advanced agronomic practices, including precision farming, improved irrigation techniques, and soil fertility management, to support the optimal performance of selected cotton varieties.

- **Policy Support:** Strengthen agricultural policies and extension services to facilitate the dissemination of knowledge and practices that support the sustainable cultivation of high-yield cotton varieties.

By focusing on these strategies, Uzbekistan can not only improve cotton yields but also ensure the sustainability and profitability of its cotton industry, maintaining its status as a leading cotton producer on the global stage.

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IMPLEMENTATION OF MINI SOLAR POWER PLANTS IN RESIDENTIAL HOUSES

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Keywords: Development of solar energy in Uzbekistan, conversion of solar energy into electricity,

Abstract. This article is about residential applications of mini solar power plants. Ways to solve the problems and shortcomings of the solar power plant were seen. In addition, modern technologies used in mini solar power plants and their calculations are presented.

Enter

In recent years, large-scale work has been carried out to improve energy efficiency and expand the use of renewable energy sources in the economic and social sectors of our republic. Today, the further development of renewable energy sources by our country and the adoption of a number of decisions and decrees by the president in this regard indicate how much the industry is growing on a global scale. Wide introduction of renewable energy sources in social and housing and communal services and economic sectors, ensuring compensation of energy deficit in the republic's territories by increasing energy efficiency, comprehensive organization of work in this regard, and development of favorable conditions and incentive mechanisms for investors output is one of the important tasks of the field. This decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, No. PQ-57 dated 16.02.2023, that is, "On measures to accelerate the introduction of renewable energy sources and energy-saving technologies", serves as the program for the execution of these works. The plan to install 20,000 small-capacity renewable energy sources in public facilities and government offices per year is included in the program [1].

MAIN PART

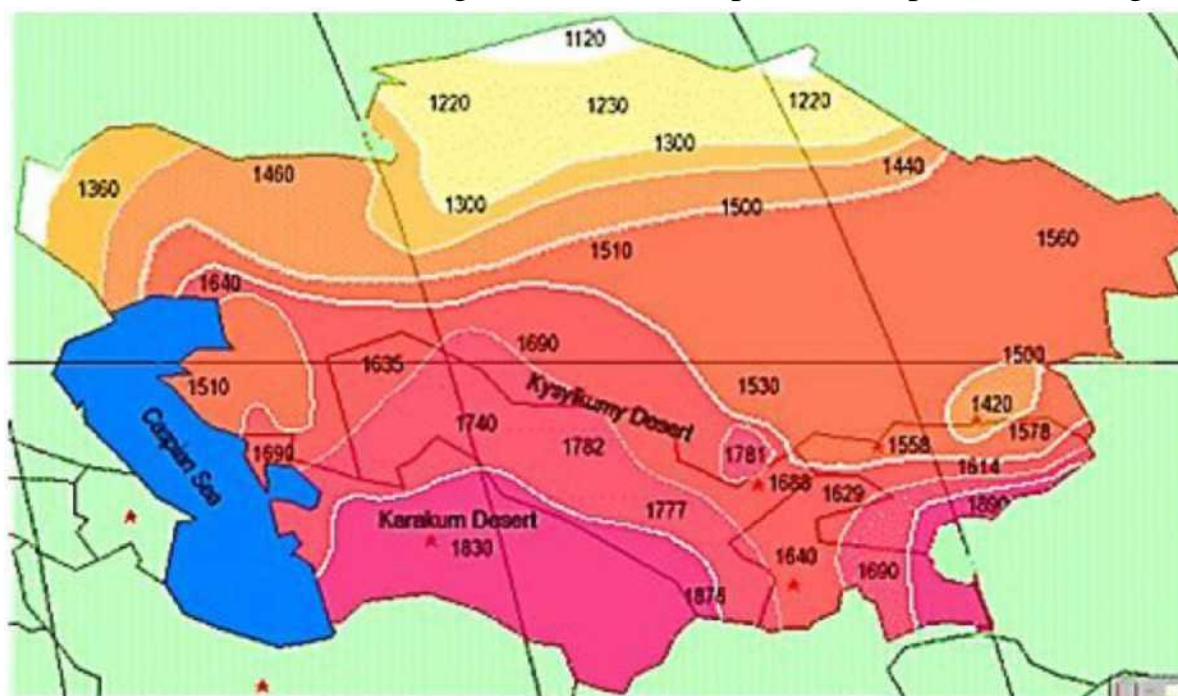
The history of using solar energy in Uzbekistan began in the 70s of the 20th century. At that time, the magazine "Heliotechnika" started to be published, and a decision was made to build a solar oven necessary for testing materials that can withstand temperatures of more than 2000 degrees. In 1929, evaporation of tobacco extract using sunlight was carried out (A.I. Lastak), in 1930, experimental greenhouses



heated by sunlight were built (L.N. Satikov), in 1934, a heliotechnical laboratory was established in Tashkent, and in 1943, within the framework of the Institute of Physics and Technology of Uzbekistan FA a heliotechnical laboratory was established. Solar water devices, fruit dryers, solar cocoon coolers and dryers, and solar sulfur liquefaction device were developed and put into practice. In 1946, a paraboloid device with a mirror diameter of 10 meters was built in Tashkent. This device made it possible to conduct research related to room heating and air conditioning, steam and ice extraction (G. Y. Umarov). The first helioapparatus factory was built in Bukhara (1978), producing a large number of helio water heaters and helio kitchens [2].

Distribution of solar radiation in Central Asian countries.

In 1963, the Department of Geophysics was established, where devices were created that pulsed solar energy before planting the seeds of agricultural crops without the use of toxic chemicals. Taking into account the practical importance of large solar



concentrators, academician S.A. Azimov a scientific production complex including the "Big Solar Cell" (KQS) with a heat capacity of 1000 kW was created under the leadership of The large solar farm of the complex was launched in 1987 in the Parkent district, 45 km from the city of Tashkent. Until now, such a device existed only in Odeo (France). The concentrator of the device is a paraboloid with a cut from the top and bottom and a focal length of 18 m, and has a size of 54x42 m. The heliostat area (the area where the mirrors are located) consists of 62 heliostats of the same size, located in a certain order on an inclined plane. The task of the field is to provide the concentrator



with sunlight in the direction of its optical axis throughout the day. In 1993, the Institute of Materials Science was established within the "Fizika-Quyosh" scientific production association. At present, the great scientists of the institute are Risqiyev T.T., Odilov G'.T. and others, extensive scientific research is being conducted in the field of physics of difficult-to-melt materials [3] .

The Earth's atmosphere, based on its optical properties, is a selective light filter that modifies solar radiation coming from space. If the radiation flow passes through the atmosphere and falls vertically on the Earth's surface, then the optical distance traveled by the radiation is considered to be equal to one atmospheric mass and is denoted by AM1. The length of the optical distance of obliquely incident rays can be determined by comparing them with the magnitude of the optical distance AM1. If the radiation flux does not change under the influence of the atmosphere, its optical atmospheric mass is equal to zero, and it is designated as AM0 [4] .

The energetic illumination of the Earth's surface in the open air during twilight at sea level of directly incident solar radiation is estimated to be equal to ≈ 100 mW cm².

Insolation refers to the amount of solar radiation falling on the Earth's surface in a certain geographical area. Insolation depends on the seasonal fluctuations of the distance in the Earth-Solar system, geographical latitude, the environment of the area and the mass of the atmosphere [5] .

CONCLUSION

Development of solar energy in Uzbekistan, conversion of solar energy into electricity, determination of the main parameters of solar cells. In the conditions of Uzbekistan, it is aimed to improve the efficiency of small solar power plants by applying electr mechanical systems. In addition, the commissioning scheme of the solar power plant is given with drawings of various structures for their installation.

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КОРРУПЦИЯ БИЛАН БОҒЛИҚ ЖИНОЯТЛАРГА ҲУҚУҚИЙ ТАЪСИР ЧОРАЛАРИНИ ҚЎЛЛАШ

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Аннотация: Мақолада давлат ва жамият ҳаётида коррупциянинг олдини олиш ва унга қарши курашиш бўйича амалга оширилаётган чора-тадбирларнинг самарадорлиги, мамлакатда коррупциянинг пайдо бўлиши сабаб ва унга имкон берган шарт-шароитлар батафсил таҳлил этилган, бу борада жамоатчилик фикри ўрганилган, мақола сўнггида коррупцияни келтириб чиқарувчи сабабларни ўрганиш орқали унинг содир этилиш механизмларини аниқлаш ва коррупцияга қарши курашиш сиёсатини амалга ошириш мақсадида бир қатор таклифлар билдирилган.

Калит сўзлар: коррупция, сабаб ва шарт-шароитлар, профилактика, коррупция билан боғлиқ жиноятлар, детерминант.

Жиноятчилик, шу жумладан уюшган ва коррупцион жиноятчиликнинг олдини олишга қаратилган ижтимоий-ҳуқуқий назорат тизимини вужудга келтириш нафақат ҳуқуқшунослар, балки бошқа соҳа мутахассисларининг ҳам олдида турган асосий вазифадир.

Шунинг учун ҳам бугун инсон ҳуқуқларини тўлиқ ҳимоя қилиш, шунингдек жамоат хавфсизлигини таъминлаш, жамиятда ижтимоий-ҳуқуқий назорат тизимини такомиллаштириш энг долзарб вазифалардан бири бўлиб қолмоқда.

Демократик жамият куришнинг асосий шарти бўлган эркинлаштириш жамият ҳаётининг барча соҳаларида, айниқса, сиёсий ва иқтисодий фаолиятда *бир томондан* ошкораликни, *иккинчи томондан* ҳуқуқий асосда тартибга солинган ижтимоий-ҳуқуқий назоратнинг ўрнатилишини талаб қилади. Ўтказилган тадқиқотлар ва жаҳон тажрибаси шуни кўрсатадики, уюшган ва коррупцион жиноятчиликнинг олдини олиш жиноий жавобгарликни таъминлаш доирасидан четга чиқади ва жамиятда сиёсий, ижтимоий, иқтисодий, ташкилий, тарбиявий ва ҳуқуқий тадбирлар тизимини ишлаб чиқишни тақозо этади. Лекин бугун бундай тадбирлар тизимини амалга ошириш учун керакли куч, маблағ, шарт-шароит ва энг асосийси, кадрлар тайёргарлиги етарли даражада эмас.



Алоҳида таъкидлаш керакки, ҳозирги кунда жамиятда коррупция билан боғлиқ жиноятларнинг олдини олиш бўйича самарали ташкилий-ҳуқуқий чоралар амалга оширилмоқда. Коррупцияга қарши курашнинг жуда кўп чоралари (криминологик, маъмурий, жиноий-ҳуқуқий, криминалистик, тезкор қидирув ва бошқалар) мавжуд, бу борада олимларимиз ўз йўналишлари бўйича турли таклифларни бермоқдалар¹.

Коррупция жиноятини содир этишга мойил бўлган шахсларга, уларнинг тажовуз объектлари ва қурбонларига нисбатан ташкилий-ҳуқуқий хусусиятга эга олдини олиш чораларини амалга ошириш кечиктириб бўлмас вазифалардан биридир. Бундай чораларни шартли равишда қуйидаги уч гуруҳга ажратиш мумкин:

- 1) жиноят содир этишни қийинлаштирувчи;
- 2) жиноят содир этишнинг хавф-хатарли бўлишини кучайтирувчи;
- 3) жиноий фаолиятдан келадиган фойдани камайтирувчи².

Бу чораларни бир вақтда тизим сифатида амалга ошириш уларни самарали натижа беришининг асосий шартларидан биридир. Коррупция билан боғлиқ жиноят содир этишни қийинлаштирувчи ва уни олдини олишни кучайтирувчи чоралар: ходимларни ишга қабул қилишда батафсил текшириш тизимини жорий этиш; етарли синов муддатини белгилаш; илмий асосланган

чеклашлар ва тақиқлар қабул қилиш; мансабдор шахсни ишбилармонлик маданияти ва ишга виждонан муносабатда бўлиш даражасини кўтариш; мансабдор шахсларнинг иш вақтидаги ва ишдан сўнг криминал ҳаракатларга мойил шахслар билан муносабат ва учрашиш ҳаракатлари меъёрини ёзиб қўйилишини жорий этиш; мансабдор шахс номига иснод келтирувчи ваколатларни чеклаш; фаолиятда ошкораликни сўзсиз таъминланишини жорий этиш; керакли қарорларни ошкора қабул қилишни таъминлаш; давлат хизматчиларининг ҳисобот беришини жорий этиш; хулқ ва ахлоқ қоидалари кодексларини киритиш; мансабдор шахсларнинг доимий иш жойини ўзгартириб туриш; мансабдор шахсларга у моддий манфаатдор бўлган тадбирларда иштирок этишини тақиқлаш; давлат хизматидан бўшатилгунча унинг назоратида бўлган

¹ Қаранг: *Якубов А. С., Кабулов Р.* Новое в уголовном законодательстве. –Т., 1995. – С.11-12; *Қодиров Р. Х.* Диний экстримизм ва терроризм билан боғлиқ жиноятларни тергов қилишнинг айрим хусусиятлари. –Т., 2000. –47-б.; *Рустамбоев М.Х., Қодиров А.* Уюшган гуруҳга жазо // Ҳаёт ва қонун. – 1996. –№3. –78–79-б; *Исмоилов Н.Т.* Коррупция – тараққиёт кушандаси // Postda. –2015 yil 4 iyul, №27(4128). –8-б.

² Қаранг: *Исмоилов И.* Уюшган ва коррупцион жиноятчиликнинг олдини олиш чоралари // Жиноятчиликнинг олдини олишдаги долзарб муаммолар. –Т., 2003. –26–28-б.



соҳада хусусий фаолият билан шуғулланишини вақтинча тақиқлаш; собиқ мансабдор шахсга ўз идорасида шахсий манфаатларини ҳимоя қилишни тақиқлаш; ёлғон айбларнинг қурбони бўлган хизматчиларни қўллаб-қувватлаш ва бошқалардан иборат.

Коррупция билан боғлиқ жиноят содир этишнинг хавф-хатарли бўлишини кучайтирувчи чоралар: оммавий ахборот воситаларига керакли ахборот учун очиқ йўл қўйиб бериш; режадаги ва кутилмаган аудиторлик текшириши ва ревизиялар ўтказиш; мансабдор шахс ва унинг яқинларини мол-мулкни мажбурий текшириладиган қилиб қўйиш; мансабдор шахсларнинг қабул қилинган қарорлар учун шахсий жавобгарлигини таъминлаш; идоравий хавфсизлик хизматини ташкил этиш; ички телевидение тизимини ўрнатиш; замонавий ахборот-коммуникация технологияларидан фойдаланишни таъминлаш; қимматбаҳо совғалар қабул қилишни тақиқлаш ва улар ҳақида ҳисобот беришни жорий этиш; коррупционерларни фош этувчи ахборотни берувчи ходимларни қўллаб-қувватлаш ва рағбатлантириш; коррупция билан шуғулланувчи ва уюшган жиноятчиларни мажбурий экстрадиция қилишни халқаро таъминлашдан иборат.

Коррупция билан боғлиқ жиноятларни содир этишдан келадиган фойдани камайтиришга қаратилган чораларга: давлат хизматчиларига меҳнати учун адолатли иш ҳақи тўлаш ва бошқа фаровонликлар яратиш тизимини жорий этиш; ҳалолликни рағбатлантириш тизимини жорий этиш; коррупцияга қарши қоидаларни бузгани учун мансабдан бўшатишнинг мажбурийлигини жорий этиш; мансабдорлик, мансаб бўйича ўсиш учун ҳалол ходимларга имконият яратиш; нафақага чиқиш учун муносиб шароитлар яратиш ва шунга ўхшашларни киритиш мумкин.

Юқорида таклиф этилаётган чоралар давлат хизматчилари фаолият кўрсатадиган муассасаларда уларнинг фаолият турига, аниқ вазирлик ва идораларга мослаштирилгани ҳолда ишлаб чиқилиши керак. Лекин ҳар қандай вазиятда ҳам давлат хизматчиларига қўйиладиган асосий талаблар – ҳалоллик, сотилмаслик, объективлик, фаолияти тўғрисида ҳисобот бериш, ошкоралик, ростгўйлик бўлиши зарур. Ушбу чоралар комплекс тарзда амалга оширилса, улар уюшган ва коррупцион жиноятчиликнинг олдини олишнинг имкониятларини оширади³.

³ Қаранг: *Исмаилов И.* Уюшган ва коррупцион жиноятчиликнинг олдини олиш чоралари // *Жиноятчиликнинг олдини олишдаги долзарб муаммолар.* –Т., 2003. –26–28-б.



Бугун коррупция жиноятчилиги жуда кучли илдиз отган мураккаб тизимга эга бўлиб, турли-туман иқтисодий, ижтимоий, демографик, сиёсий, маънавий, рухий, ҳуқуқий ва бошқа омилларга бевосита ёки билвосита боғлиқдир. Бу эса, ўз вақтида коррупция билан боғлиқ жиноятлар содир этилиши мумкин бўлган жамият ижтимоий ҳаётининг турли жабҳаларига хос бўлган ҳодиса, воқеа ва жараёнларни криминологик таҳлил қилиш заруратини келтириб чиқаради. Ушбу вазифа, *биринчидан*, бир ижтимоий тузумдан иккинчи ижтимоий тузумга ўтиш даврида, яъни маъмурий буйруқбозлик асосида бошқараладиган режали иқтисодиётдан бозор муносабатларига асосланган иқтисодиётга ўтиш, мустабид давлат ва жамият ўрнига ҳуқуқий демократик давлат ва фуқаролик жамияти барпо этиш халқнинг топталган кадриятлари ва маънавиятини тиклаш жараёнида долзарб бўлса, *иккинчидан*, ўтиш даврига хос бўлган объектив қийинчиликлар билан боғлиқ ҳолда жуда ҳам мураккабдир. Чунки мазкур шароитда, *биринчидан*, у ёки бу даражада коррупция билан боғлиқ эски тузумга хос бўлган омиллар, уларнинг асоратлари, айниқса маънавий соҳада ўз таъсирини йўқотмаган бўлади, *иккинчидан*, ўтиш даврига хос бўлган омиллар пайдо бўлади ва ниҳоят *учинчидан*, бозор иқтисодиётини шакллантириш билан боғлиқ ҳолда вужудга келган ва келаётган ҳамда шунга асосланган жамиятга хос бўлган омиллар (детерминантлар)ни криминологик таҳлил этиш талаб қилинади.

Коррупция жиноятчилигини ўрганиш, авваламбор, ушбу салбий ижтимоий ҳодисаларга самарали қарши курашни таъминлашга, уларнинг миқдорини камайтиришга, оғир турларини бартараф этишга ёрдам берадиган илмий асосланган чора-тадбирларни ишлаб чиқиш ва амалга оширишдек мақсадни кўзда тутди. Мазкур мақсадни амалга ошириш тадқиқ этилаётган коррупция билан боғлиқ жиноятларни жамиятдаги қайси ҳодиса, воқеа ва жараёнлар келтириб чиқараётганини, озиқлантираётганини, тарқалиб кўпайиб боришига кўмаклашаётганини аниқлаш, уларнинг таъсир жараёнини «очиқ бериш», қандай вазиятларда бу жараён кучайиши мумкинлигини асослаб беришни тақозо этади. Бу эса коррупция билан боғлиқ жиноятларнинг аҳволи, тузилиши ва йўналишини башорат қилиш ҳамда уларга қарши кураш бўйича комплекс чора-тадбирларни ишлаб чиқиш ва амалга оширишни режалаштиришга имкон беради. Коррупция билан боғлиқ жиноятлар детерминантлари жамият ижтимоий ҳаётининг барча соҳаларида мавжуддир. Улар бир-бири билан у ёки бу даражада боғлиқ бўлиб, ижтимоий-иқтисодий, маънавий-рухий, ташкилий-бошқарув ва ҳуқуқий омилларга таянади. Коррупция жиноятига қарши кураш чораларини ишлаб чиқишда шунини эътиборга олиш керакки, иқтисодий омиллар коррупция билан



боғлиқ жиноятлар сабаблари “занжирининг бошланғич халқалари” бўлиб, улар жиноятчилик билан ижтимоий ва индивидуал онг орқали билвосита боғлиқдир.

Мансабдор шахсларни коррупцияга ундовчи уюшган гуруҳлар уларни ҳокимият ёки мансаб ваколатини суиистеъмол қилишга турли йўллар (моддий манфаат эвазига, қўрқитиш ёки бошқа йўллар) билан кўндирадилар.

Айрим ҳолларда мансабдор шахсларнинг ўзлари қасддан жиноят содир этиб, уюшган гуруҳларга шароит яратиб берадилар.

Коррупция жиноятларига алоқадор ҳаракатларни содир этган шахсларга нафақат жазо чораларини қўллаш, балки уларга нисбатан жиноий-ҳуқуқий рағбатлантирувчи нормаларни, шунингдек, криминологик олдини олиш чораларини ҳам қўллаш лозим. Коррупция жиноятлари билан шуғулланган шахсларга нисбатан нафақат жазонинг оғирлаштирувчи, балки бунинг акси бўлган усул, яъни рағбатлантирувчи нормалар қўлланса жиноятларни тезда фoш этиш ва содир этишга тайёргарлик кўрилатганларининг ҳам олдини олиш мумкин.

Жиноят қонунига бевосита коррупция жиноятлари билан боғлиқ рағбатлантирувчи нормалар жуда кам киритилган. Бу ҳолат коррупция жиноятлари билан шуғулланган, аммо жиноят содир этишдан қайтиш ниятида бўлган шахсларнинг ҳаракатларига тўсқинлик қилиши мумкин. Чунки шахс жиноятдан қайтиш ниятини амалга оширмакчи бўлса, унга қонуний жихатдан ҳуқуқий енгиллик, яъни ҳуқуқий кафолат яратиб бериш керак.

Юқорида таъкидлаганимиздек, уюшган ва коррупцион жиноятчиликнинг детерминантларини уч гуруҳга ажратган ҳолда кўриб чиқиш мантиқан тўғри бўлади.

Биринчиси – ижтимоий-иқтисодий омиллар бўлиб, уларга: давлат ҳокимияти органларининг иқтисодий субъектлар фаолиятига ўринсиз аралашинининг кенг тарқалганлиги; солиқ ва бож тўловларини белгилаш тизимининг такомиллашмаганлиги; хуфёна иқтисодиётнинг кенгайиб бориши; нархларнинг кундан-кун ўсиши ва пулнинг қадрсизланиши; ишсизлик муаммоси; аҳоли ўртасидаги табақаланишнинг кучайиши; гиёҳвандликнинг ўсиб бориши ва бошқаларни киритиш мумкин.

Таъкидлаш жоизки, коррупция жиноятлари билан шуғулланган мансабдор шахслар асосан моддий бойлик орттириш мақсадида жиноятчи гуруҳлар билан алоқага киришадилар. Бизнингча, бундай жиноятларнинг олдини олиш учун профилактик чора сифатида мансабдор шахсларнинг (давлат бюджетидан маош оладиган) иш ҳақини кўпайтириш лозим.



Иккинчиси – маънавий-рухий омиллар, улар: жамиятда, айниқса, давлат бошқарув тизимида адолатсизликнинг мавжудлиги; тўрачилик ва маҳаллийчиликнинг кучайиши; жамиятда қариндош-уруғчилик каби салбий ҳаракатларнинг намоён бўлиши; аҳоли айрим қисми, айниқса, ёшлар тафаккурида лоқайдлик, боқимандалик, текинхўрлик каби кайфиятнинг кенг тарқалиши, шунингдек уларнинг муайян қисми ўртасида ғаразгўйликнинг ўсиб бориши; жамиятда зўрлик, ахлоқсизлик ва жиноий йўллар билан орттирилган бойлик ҳисобига “дабдабали” ҳаёт кечиршни тарғиб қилиш манбаларининг кўпайиши; аҳоли ҳуқуқий онгининг қолоқлиги ва ҳуқуқий маданиятнинг пастлиги ва ҳ.к.

Учинчиси – ташкилий-бошқарув соҳасидаги омиллар бўлиб, улар: ҳокимият институтларининг самарасизлиги; ҳуқуқни муҳофаза қилувчи органлар фаолиятининг фақат давлат манфаатларини ҳимоя қилишга йўналтирилганлиги; коррупция билан боғлиқ жиноятлар устидан ижтимоий-ҳуқуқий назоратни ташкил этиш ва амалга оширишни тартибга солувчи ҳуқуқий тизимнинг такомиллашмаганлиги; ҳуқуқни муҳофаза қилувчи органлар фаолиятида мансаб ваколатини суиистеъмол қилишнинг кўпайиши;

коррупция билан боғлиқ жиноятларга қарши кураш бўйича ҳуқуқни муҳофаза қилувчи органлар фаолиятини мувофиқлаштиришнинг ҳал этилмаганлиги ва бошқалар⁴.

Коррупция билан боғлиқ жиноятлар кўп жиҳатдан давлатдаги иқтисодий сиёсатга боғлиқ. Иқтисодий жиноятлар эса жамиятга катта моддий ва маънавий зиён етказди, хўжаликнинг барча тармоқларида иқтисодиётнинг ривожланишига тўсқинлик қилади. Уларни содир этувчи шахслар (коррупция билан боғлиқ жиноятларга аралашган мансабдор шахслар), айниқса, йирик ёки жуда катта миқдорда солиқларни тўлашдан бўйин товлаш каби такрорий ёки давомий жиноят содир этганларида, яқин атрофдаги ишлаб чиқариш ва маиший ҳаётга бузғунчилик таъсирини кўрсатади. Иқтисодий жиноятларнинг жуда кўп турлари коррупция билан боғлиқликда содир этилади.

Коррупция билан боғлиқ жиноятлар жамиятдаги ўзгаришлар ёки ривожланишнинг тезлашиши билан ҳамқадам, бир вақтда юзага келади ва ўсиб боради. Уларга ривожланишнинг мўлжалланмаган натижаси ёки қўшимча оқибати сифатида қараш мумкин.

⁴ Қаранг: *Исмаилов И.* Уюшган ва коррупцион жиноятчиликни ўрганишнинг криминологик жиҳатлари // *Ҳуқуқ–Право–Law.* –2004. –№ 2. –44–46-б.



Жиноятларнинг олдини олиш чораларини ишлаб чиқиш қилмишларнинг умумий турлари билан чекланиб қолмаслиги керак. Шу билан бирга, жиноятларнинг ижтимоий хавфли бўлган турларига, масалан, давлат ва хусусий муассасалар, ташкилотлар ва айрим шахслар бевосита ёки билвосита иштирок этадиган солиқларни тўлашдан бўйин товлаш сингари иқтисодий жиноятларга ҳам тааллуқли бўлиши керак. Олдини олиш чораларининг таркибий қисми давлат органларининг жиноятчиликка, хусусан иқтисодий жиноятчиликнинг турларидан бири бўлган солиқ ва бошқа тўловларни тўлашдан бўйин товлашга қарши кураш мақсадида амалга оширадиган иқтисодий, ижтимоий-маданий, тарбиявий ва ҳуқуқий-чоралар тизимидир.

Мансабдор шахсларнинг жиноятчи шахслар билан алоқасига қарши кураш – коррупция билан боғлиқ жиноятларга қарши кураш, энг аввало, давлатнинг иқтисодий негизини муҳофаза қилишдир. Иқтисодиёт соҳасидаги коррупция билан боғлиқ жиноятларни олдини олишда давлат органлари, оммавий ахборот воситаларининг ҳамкорлигига таяниши, жамият, давлатдаги аниқ сиёсий-иқтисодий вазиятни инобатга олган ҳолда яқка тартибда олиб бориладиган суҳбатларга алоҳида эътибор бериши керак⁵. БМТнинг жиноятларнинг олдини олишга доир VII конгрессининг материалларида таъкидланганидек, “ҳозирги иқтисодий жиноятлар туфайли етказиладиган зарарни самарали тарзда камайтириш мақсадидаги дастурий чоралар жиноятлар содир этилиши имкониятларини камайтиришга, шунингдек, уларга қарши нормалар ва концепцияларни мустаҳкамлашга асосий урғу бериб комплекс ёндашувга асосланиши кераклигини, жиноятчиликка қарши курашга мўлжалланган сиёсат, жараёнлар ва муассасаларни қамраб олувчи жиноятларнинг олдини олиш ва одил судлов борасидаги тадбирларнинг муҳимлигини англаш зарур”. БМТ VII конгрессининг жиноятларнинг олдини олиш борасидаги тавсияларини таҳлил қилиб, иқтисодий жиноятчиликнинг олдини олиш соҳасидаги сиёсатни кучайтиришга оид тадбирларнинг муҳимлигини таъкидлаш зарур.

Хулоса қилиб айтиш мумкинки, коррупция билан боғлиқ жиноятлар ҳозирги замонда давлатимиз олдида турган катта муаммолардан биридир. Коррупция жиноятлари билан шуғулланган мансабдор шахс ўз манфаатларини ўйлаб, давлат, жамият ва фуқароларга катта миқдорда моддий ва маънавий зарар етказди, давлатнинг ривожланишига тўсиқ бўлади.

⁵ Ашуров, О. (2024). ИЧКИ ИШЛАР ОРГАНЛАРИ ТЕЗКОР БЎЛИНМАЛАРИ ТОМОНИДАН ФИРИБГАРЛИК ЖИНОЯТИГА ҚАРШИ КУРАШИШДА ТЕЗКОР-ҚИДИРУВ ТАВСИФИНИНГ ИЛМЙ ТАҲЛИЛИНИ АҲАМИЯТИ. *Журнал академических исследований нового Узбекистана*, 1(5), 184-191.



Ўзбекистон Республикасининг 2014 йилда қабул қилинган “Ҳуқуқбузарликлар профилактикаси тўғрисида”ги Қонунига асосан ҳуқуқбузарликлар профилактикасининг турлари – ҳуқуқбузарликларнинг умумий профилактикаси, ҳуқуқбузарликларнинг махсус профилактикаси, ҳуқуқбузарликларнинг якка тартибдаги профилактикаси ҳамда ҳуқуқбузарликларнинг виктимологик профилактикасидан фойдаланилади: махсус гуруҳларга (мансабдор шахсларга) нисбатан профилактика (олдини олиш чоралари); ихтисослашган органлар ва ташкилотлар томонидан махсус воситалар ва усуллар ёрдамида (масалан, жазони ўташ жойларидаги маҳкумларга нисбатан) амалга ошириладиган махсус профилактика. Бироқ ушбу профилактика турлари ягона жараён сифатида бир-бирлари билан чамбарчас боғлиқликда кўриб чиқилади ва ўрганилади.

Ҳуқуқбузарликларнинг умумий профилактикаси деганда жамият аъзоларига хусусан мансабдор шахсларга ижтимоий, мафкуравий, ҳуқуқий ва бошқа нормалар қўллаш, давлат органлари ва жамоат бирлашмалари фаолиятининг тийиб турувчи таъсири тушунилади. Мансабдор шахсларнинг жиноятчилар билан қиладиган ҳар қандай кўринишдаги алоқалари қандай оқибатларни келтириб чиқариши мумкинлиги ҳақида хабардор қилинадилар ва огоҳлантириладилар. Умумий профилактиканинг самарадорлиги кўпгина омилларга (давлат органларининг иштироки, профилактикани, жумладан оммавий ахборот воситаларининг иштирокида амалга оширувчи шахсларнинг касбий маҳорати ва ҳ.к.) боғлиқ, Умумий профилактиканинг самарадорлигини аниқлаш ҳар доим қийин кечади. Агар эришиладиган натижа доимо юқори бўлиб, коррупция билан боғлиқ жиноятларга оид ҳуқуқбузарликлар содир этилмаса, бундай “қиммат турадиган” тадбирларни ўтказишнинг зарурати бўлмас эди. Ушбу ҳолат якка тартибдаги профилактикага эҳтиёжни юзага келтиради. Юқорида баён этилганларни инобатга оладиган бўлсак, ҳуқуқбузарлар профилактикасининг турлари, жумладан умумий профилактика самарадорлигини баҳолаш мезонларини ишлаб чиқишга зарурат сезилади.

Коррупция билан боғлиқ жиноятларга қарши курашда қўлланиладиган якка тартибдаги профилактика ишлари, аввало, ҳар бир алоҳида инсон билан (мансабдор шахс билан) ишлашга мўлжалланган. Улар доимо аниқ бўлади ва мансабдор шахснинг ғайриқонуний ҳаракатлар қилишга ўтиши мумкинлиги ҳақиқатан аниқланганида қўлланилади. Якка тартибдаги профилактика чоралари шахснинг ўзига ҳам, унинг атрофидагиларга ҳам таъсир кўрсатади. Бироқ



профилактика тадбирлари энг кўп самара бериши учун бир қатор тайёрлов шартларини амалга ошириш зарур:

– профилактика ўтказиш учун эҳтимол тутилган номзодни ўрганиш (унинг лавозими, меҳнат стажи, алоқалари ва бошқалар);

– номзодга мафкуравий ва ҳуқуқий таъсир кўрсатишнинг асосий чоралари ва мавзуларини аниқлаш;

– ўтказилган профилактика суҳбатининг самарадорлигини назорат қилиш чораларини белгилаш.

Якка тартибдаги профилактика коррупция билан шуғулланаётган мансабдор шахсларга нисбатан қўлланиладиган ишонтириш (тарбиялаш) ва мажбурлаш (жазолаш) чораларининг мажмуи бўлиб, у профилактика тизимининг асосий воситаси бўлиши керак.

Профилактик фаолият субъектлар (органлар, ташкилотлар, муассасалар, мансабдор шахслар, фуқаролар)дан юксак даражадаги ўзаро тушунишни, келишишни, ўзаро мувофиқлашган ҳаракатларга тайёрликни талаб этади. Профилактика субъектлари ўртасида ахборот алмашинуви бўйича ҳамкорлик ҳам зарур. Тўғри йўлга қўйилган ўзаро ахборот алмашиши-профилактика тизимидаги уюшганлик, ўзгарган шароитларга зарурий мослашувчанликни таъминлашни гаровидир.



DIAGNOSIS OF A PERSON'S STRESS RESISTANCE LEVEL

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Abstract: this article shows that today psychologists have conducted many studies of human thinking, psychological changes in it, in which much attention is paid not only to their own psychology, but also to the problem of their health. It also describes the stressful situations that arise in a person (complex life situations that lead a person into a state of stress) and the psychological mechanisms of reactions to him. It also psychologically reveals the importance of the qualities of optimism and pessimism that are present in a person when overcoming stressful situations.

Keywords: stress, stressful situation, optimism, pessimism, frustration, psychological stress, reality, negativity.

In recent years, experts have repeatedly noted the need to achieve not only physical health, but all-round, especially mental health. In order for a person to be mentally healthy, it is necessary to do what he does to preserve his psyche, which requires a person to be psychologically literate in a certain sense. How can this be understood?

We know that it is natural for any person to experience negative psychological conditions such as stress and frustration many times in their life, but most people cannot protect their psyche from negative influences due to lack of psychological knowledge, skills and abilities to get out of such situations. We first draw your attention to the psychological considerations and considerations associated with the term optimism, emphasizing that such a set of skills and competencies requires a person to have an optimistic mood or optimistic character traits, at least to form similar skills. Some of the research conducted by foreign and Russian scientists on the study of stressful situations associated with a person's life activities has studied the effects of psychological conditions such as optimism-pessimism in a person in the process of stress and coping.

Researchers such as Seligman M.E, Vasilyuk F.E, Zabrodin Y.M, Zamishlyayeva M.S have studied the level of psychophysiological activity and stability of mental stress in response to unexpected situations in the course of a particular activity. The results of



the study show that how a person perceives emergencies, evaluates them as negative (harmful, dangerous) or normal, is based on the individual's specific qualities and characteristics, which directly provide his individual-psychological response.

According to a study by M.E.Seligman, the peculiarity of the response to stress is that not only the nature of the external influence plays an important role, but also the psychological characteristics of the subject. Therefore, the attitude and response of individuals to the same stressor will also be different. Based on this idea, M. Seligman studied their personality-psychological characteristics depending on the person's attitude and response to stress and frustration. In this case, the emotional reaction of the person is considered as an internal condition that ensures his mental activity. It is from this perspective that research has shown that an individual's individual, personal response to external influences plays an important role in the onset and development of stress. This means that a person often responds to external influences through his or her mental state and emotionality. Optimism and pessimism, which are part of a person's personality traits, also play a role in justifying a person's response to stressful situations.

There are many researchers who have contributed to the study and coverage of the problem of optimism-pessimism, including Seligman M.E, Abramson L, Peterson K, Karver Ch, Sheyer M in foreign psychology. Researchers such as Abulkhanova K.A, Berezina T.N, Keselman L.E, Matskevich M.G, Muzdibaev K, Sichev O.A, Kapustina N.G. can be counted in material and Russian psychology. Although this problem has been scientifically studied in Uzbekistan as the object of research and is not mentioned in certain sources, the problem of stress has been studied by Uzbek scientists Goziev E.G, Nishonova Z.T, Kamilova N.G and their students.

The data show that the formation of perceptions of situations such as real or potential danger, loss, loss, difficulty is carried out using cognitive processes. The assimilation of information in this way on the basis of the interdependence of various mental processes leads to a selective approach to it, as a result of which information of a certain importance is selected, which leads to long-term storage of information in memory and recall in case of emergency. This is the basis for a really negative assessment of a stressogenic situation.

The literature shows that the functional reliability of a person's activities is directly related to how accurately and in a timely manner he can make changes to the condition of the object he manages.

Especially in this regard, it also has to do with what profession a person has or what kind of career he or she has. If we consider this problem in connection with the student period, according to O.N Stolpovskaya, one of the Russian scholars who



conducted research in this field, a student can see his professional future during his studies, the desire to achieve high academic results and, consequently, success. Of course, accessibility will also be important. Because the optimistic mood of the student plays an important role in realizing the desire to achieve high results in reading. If an optimistic spirit prevails in a student, it will be easier for such a student to achieve success if he believes that the success he has achieved throughout his life is the result of his own strengths and abilities. Even when such a student fails and fails, he believes that the situation is temporary and the chances of success are permanent. As a result of her research, Stolpovskaya O.N. concludes that the success of educational activities during the student period is also directly related to the optimistic understanding of events.

By studying the above information, we can conclude that a person should believe in himself and follow and believe in the following in any stressful situation:

first of all, you need to believe in your own strength and ability;

remember that proactive action in any problem situation can lead to a certain success;

there is a solution to any problem;

the fact that problems are an opportunity created for human development and, therefore, need to move forward, which leads to a slight increase in the stress tolerance of the person who constantly adheres to them.

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OLMA MEVASINI SUBLIMATSION USULDA QURITISH TEXNOLOGIYASI

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada biz sublimatsiya usuli yordamida olma quritish texnologiyasini batafsil o'rganamiz. Biz olma uchun sublimatsion quritishning afzalliklarini, jarayonning bosqichlarini va mevani saqlash va oziq-ovqat mahsulotlarini ishlab chiqarish sohasida ushbu innovatsion texnikaning potentsial qo'llanilishini muhokama qilamiz.

Kalit so'zlar: Olma, quritish texnologiyasi, sublimatsiya, sublimatsion usul, oziq-ovqat mahsulotlari.

Mevalarni quritish asrlar davomida oziq-ovqat mahsulotlarini saqlashning an'anaviy usuli bo'lib kelgan, bu odamlarga o'rim-yig'im mavsumidan keyin ham mevalarning ta'mi va ozuqaviy moddalaridan bahramand bo'lish imkonini beradi. Mavjud bo'lgan turli xil texnikalar orasida sublimatsiya usuli olma quritish uchun zamonaviy va innovatsion yondashuv sifatida ajralib turadi. Issiqlikni o'z ichiga olgan an'anaviy quritish usullaridan farqli o'laroq, sublimatsiya usuli olma ta'mini, rangini va ozuqaviy tarkibini saqlab qolgan holda namlikni yumshoq tarzda olib tashlashi mumkin bo'lgan noyob jarayonni taklif qiladi. Sublimatsiya, oziq-ovqat mahsulotlarini saqlash kontekstida, suyuqlik holatidan o'tmasdan muzning to'g'ridan-to'g'ri suv bug'iga aylanishini anglatadi. Bu jarayon muzlatilgan suv molekulalarining suyuqlik fazasini butunlay chetlab o'tib, qattiq holatdan gazga o'tishiga imkon beruvchi maxsus harorat va bosim sharoitida sodir bo'ladi.

Sublimatsiya tamoyillaridan foydalangan holda, bu usul olmalarni suvsizlantirishning buzilmaydigan usulini taklif qiladi, natijada o'zining asl xususiyatlarini saqlab qolgan yakuniy mahsulot olinadi. Sublimatsiya bilan quritishning ilm-fan va metodologiyasini tushunib, biz tabiatning eng sevimli mevalaridan biri bo'lgan olmani saqlash va undan bahramand bo'lish uslubimizni o'zgartirishdagi rolini qadrlashimiz mumkin. Mevalarni quritish - bu ularning ozuqaviy



qiymati va ta'mini saqlab qolgan holda uzoq vaqt davomida saqlash uchun ishlatiladigan keng tarqalgan amaliyotdir. Oziq-ovqat mahsulotlarini saqlash sohasida e'tiborga sazovor bo'lgan innovatsion usullardan biri bu olma quritish uchun noyob afzalliklarni taqdim etadigan sublimatsiya usulidir. Ushbu maqola sublimatsiya usulidan foydalangan holda olma quritish jarayonini o'rganadi, uning afzalliklari, qadamlari va potentsial qo'llanilishini ta'kidlaydi.

Olma uchun sublimatsion quritishning afzalliklari:

- Ozuqaviy qiymatini saqlab qolish: sublimatsiya usuli suyuqlik holatini chetlab o'tib, muzni to'g'ridan-to'g'ri suv bug'iga aylantirishni o'z ichiga oladi. Bu yumshoq suvsizlanish jarayoni olma ozuqaviy tarkibini, jumladan vitaminlar, minerallar va antioksidantlarni saqlab qolishga yordam beradi.

- Olmani asl ta'mini saqlanishi: Yuqori haroratlar va uzoq quritish vaqtlaridan qochib, sublimatsiya bilan quritish olmaning tabiiy ta'mini va xushbo'yligini saqlab qolishga yordam beradi, natijada yuqori sifatli quritilgan mahsulot olinadi.

- Quritish muddatini qisqartirish: Sublimatsiya bilan quritish o'zining tez quritish qobiliyati bilan mashhur bo'lib, an'anaviy usullarga nisbatan umumiy quritish vaqtini sezilarli darajada kamaytiradi. Ushbu tezkor jarayon quritilgan olma tarkibidagi ozuqa moddalarining buzilishi va rangi o'zgarishi xavfini kamaytiradi.

Olmalarni sublimatsiya bilan quritish bosqichlari:

1. Tayyorlanishi: Yangi, pishgan olmalarni tanlab yaxshilab yuvib oling.

2. Kesish: Olmani urug'laridan tozalang va bir tekis quritilishini ta'minlash uchun ularni bir xil bo'laklarga bo'ling.

3. Oldindan muzlatish: Dilimlangan olmalarni bir qatlamda patnisga qo'ying va ularni qattiq bo'lguncha muzlatib qo'ying.

4. Sublimatsiyani quritish: Muzlatilgan olma bo'laklarini sublimatsiya kamerasiga o'tkazing, u yerda ular past bosim va boshqariladigan harorat sharoitlariga ta'sir qiladi. Muz ko'tarilganda, u to'g'ridan-to'g'ri suv bug'iga aylanadi va mukammal quritilgan olma bo'laklarini qoldiradi.

5. Qadoqlash: quritilganidan so'ng, olma bo'laklari namlikni qayta singdirishning oldini olish va uzoq muddatli saqlashni ta'minlash uchun havo o'tkazmaydigan idishlarga qadoqlanadi.

Ilovalar va kelajak istiqbollari:

Olmani quritishning sublimatsiya usuli oziq-ovqat mahsulotlarini qayta ishlash sanoatida tijorat miqyosida qo'llanilishi mumkin bo'lgan ko'p qirrali va samarali texnikani taklif etadi. Olmaning ozuqaviy sifati va ta'mini saqlab qolish qobiliyati uni yuqori sifatli quritilgan meva mahsulotlarini ishlab chiqarish uchun jozibali variantga



aylantiradi. Bundan tashqari, davom etayotgan tadqiqotlar va sublimatsiya quritish texnikasidagi texnologik yutuqlar jarayonni yanada optimallashtirish va oziq-ovqat sanoatida qo'llanilishini kengaytirish uchun va'da beradi.

Xulosa:

Xulosa qilib aytadigan bo'lsak, olma quritishning sublimatsiya usuli yaxshilangan ozuqaviy qiymati va ta'mi bilan yuqori sifatli quritilgan olma mahsulotlariga erishish uchun istiqbolli yondashuvni taqdim etadi. Ushbu innovatsion texnologiyani qo'llash orqali oziq-ovqat ishlab chiqaruvchilari iste'molchilarning sog'lom, barqaror mevali gazaklarga bo'lgan talabini qondira oladi, shu bilan birga ozuqa moddalarining yo'qolishini minimallashtiradi va mahsulot sifatini maksimal darajada oshiradi.

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CHET TILLARNI O‘QITISH METODLARI

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Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqolada bugungi kunda o‘quvchilarga xorijiy tilni o‘qitish metodlari haqida so‘z boradi. Chet tillarni o‘rganish va o‘rgatish ko‘p jihatdan chet tillarini o‘qitish metodikasi masalalarini nazariy jihatdan ishlab chiqish va nazariyani amaliyotda ijodiy qo‘llashga bog‘liq. Maqola muallifi mavzuni turli adabiyotlar, filologik ma‘lumotlar va bir nechta yozma manbalarga tayanib mavzuni yoritgan, turli o‘ziga xos metodlarni qanday qo‘llash borasida turli xil usullarni ko‘rsatib o‘tgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: Metodologiya, muloqot, ko‘nikma, innovatsiya, chet tili, malaka, ma‘daniyatlar, didaktika.

Kirish

Bugungi kunda butun dunyoda ta‘limning shiddat bilan rivojlanib borayotganligi innovatsion pedagogikaning yangi yo‘nalishini olib keldi. Innovatsiya ingliz tilida “kirish (tarqatish)” degan ma‘noni anglatadi. Yangiliklarni kiritishning ijtimoiy-psixologik jihatida bo‘yicha amerikalik tadqiqotchi til o‘rganish insoniyat jamiyatining eng muhim sohalaridan biridir. Muloqot vositasi bo‘lgan tilni tabiiy muhitda, xoh oilada, xoh jamiyatda, xoh uyushgan holda mashq qilish mumkin. Til hodisalari haqidagi bilimlar nazariy jihatdan o‘rgatiladi. Tillarni bilish, ayniqsa, ko‘p tillilik bugungi xalqaro munosabatlar sharoitida ayniqsa muhimdir.

Mamlakatimizda tahsil olayotgan o‘quvchilar va talabalar odatda uch tilni o‘rganadilar. Bu tillar maxsus nomlar bilan ataladi. Bular: ona tili, ikkinchi til va chet tili. Ona tili tafakkurni shakllantirishda alohida o‘rin tutadigan birinchi tildir. Ikkinchi til haqida gap ketganda, u boshqa millatdagi aka-uka va opa-singillarning tili hisoblanadi.

Chet tili - chet davlatning tili. Mamlakatimizda G‘arbiy Yevropa tillari (ingliz, ispan, nemis, fransuz) va sharq tillari (arab, turk, fors, xitoy, hind) o‘qitiladi. Ushbu tillar ta‘lim muassasalarining o‘quv dasturlariga kiritilgan. Uch tilni o‘rgatish jarayoni boshqacha. Ona tili va ikkinchi til tabiiy muhitda, chet tili esa sun‘iy muhitda o‘rganiladi. Chet tilida muloqot asosan sinfda o‘qituvchi rahbarligida amalga oshiriladi. Uch til o‘rtasida sezilarli farqlar mavjud chet tilini o‘rganish va o‘rgatishning ayrim



jihatlarda. Bu, o'z navbatida, chet tilini o'qitishning tegishli texnologiyasidan foydalanishni taqozo etadi. Ehtiyotkorlik bilan o'zlashtirish orqali metodika fanining yutuqlari, chet tili o'qituvchisi talabning til tajribasi me'yorlari haqida aniq tushunchaga ega bo'ladi va uni yanada takomillashtiradi. Chet tillarini samarali o'rgatish uning usullarini bilishni talab qiladi. Chet tillarni o'rganish va o'rgatish ko'p jihatdan chet tillarini o'qitish metodikasi masalalarini nazariy jihatdan ishlab chiqish va nazariyani amaliyotda ijodiy qo'llashga bog'liq. Chet tilini o'qitish metodikasi – bu chet tilini o'qitishning amaliy, umumiy, tarbiyaviy va rivojlantiruvchi maqsadlariga erishadigan o'qituvchi va o'quvchilar faoliyati majmuidir. Metod atamasi “ta’lim usullari majmui” va “ta’lim yo’nalishi” ma’nolarida qo’llaniladi. Birinchisi ta’lim nazariyasida jarayon metodlari ma’nosida qo’llanilsa, ikkinchi ma’nosini o’qitish metodikasi tarixiga oid asarlarda uchratish mumkin. Masalan, chet tilini o’qitishning tarjima usuli, to’g’ri metod, qiyosiy metod, an’anaviy metod, intensiv metod va hokazo.

Munozara va natijalar

Tabiiy va ijtimoiy hodisalar o'zaro bog'liq va rivojlanib boradi. Fanlar obyektiv voqelikning in'ikosi bo'lgani uchun ularning hech biri boshqalardan ajralgan holda mavjud emas. Voqea va predmet bir vaqtning o'zida ko'plab fanlar bo'yicha tadqiqot manbai bo'lishi mumkin, masalan, “til” ijtimoiy hodisasini o'z nuqtai nazaridan tilshunoslik (psixologiya), psixologiya (didaktika) o'rganish. “Xorijiy til metodologiyasi” atamasi inson ongida “bog'lanish” assotsiatsiyasini uyg'otadi: birinchidan, til o'rgatishning metod va uslubiy yondashuvlari majmui yoki o'qitish metodikasi haqidagi ilmiy bilimlar, nihoyat, mustaqil pedagogika fani yodga tushadi. Chet tillarni o'qitish metodikasi didaktika bilan hamohang rivojlandi. Barchamizga ma'lumki, barcha fanlarning o'qitish nazariyasi didaktika faniga asoslanadi va undan ilmiy ozuqa oladi. Chet tilini o'qitish ham didaktikaga asoslanadi. Didaktik ta'limning umumiy nazariyasi, metodika muayyan fanni o'qitish haqidagi fan sifatida, lingvodidaktika - tillarni o'qitishning umumiy nazariyasi, lingvometodika - aniq tilni o'rgatish haqidagi fan sifatida qaraladi. Chet tilini o'qitish maqsadining yangicha talqini asosan pragmatik lingvistik tadqiqotlar natijalariga asoslanadi. Tilshunoslikning bu sohasi tilni lisoniy shakllar tizimi emas, balki inson faoliyati sohasi sifatida izohlaydi. Yangi topilmalar to'plami 1970-yillarning boshidan beri to'plangan chet tili ta'limi sohasi ta'lim maqsadlarini belgilash sohasida qizg'in bahsmunozaralarga olib keldi. “O'quvchilarni muloqotga o'rgatish” va “Befaeigung zur Kommunikation” (kommunikativ kompetentsiya) kabi chet tillarini o'qitishning asosiy yo'nalishlarini belgilovchi yangi o'quv dasturlari qabul qilindi. 1970-yillarda “kommunikativ usul” bir qator urinishlardan so'ng bir necha bosqichda o'z qiymatini



isbotladi. Shu bilan birga metodologiya fani ham rivojlandi. Biz hech bir chet tilini uning usullarini o'rganmay turib o'rgana olmaymiz. "Kommunikativ didaktika" metodi chet tilini o'qitish metodida ham muhim ahamiyatga ega. Kommunikativ didaktika quyidagilarni birlashtiradi.

- ochiq va moslashuvchan kurs tushunchasi;
- mavzu va mazmun muhim;
- sinfdagi ishning asosiy shakli: suhbat va guruh ishlari;
- o'quvchilarni faollashtirish va tildan ijodiy va erkin foydalanishga alohida e'tibor qaratish;
- tushunish va ifoda etish tamoyiliga asoslangan mashqlarga kuchli urg'u berish;
- vizualizatsiya (vizual qo'llab-quvvatlash) ma'noni ochish, harakat doirasini belgilash va mashqni tashkil etishda muhim rol o'ynaydi;
- real hayotiy vaziyatlarda kundalik nutqni o'rganish (dialogni mashq qilish);
- tilni og'zaki ishlatish va shu bilan birga asl matnlarni tushunish muhimdir.

Kommunikativ didaktika tinglab tushunish uchun material sifatida tabiiy nutqiy vaziyatlardan foydalanishni birinchi o'ringa qo'yadi, masalan, transportdagi reklama, vokzallar, radio va televidenie reklamalari, telefon suhbatlari va hokazo. Ma'lumotni tinglash va tushunish maqsadlari o'zgardi. Eshitganini aytish va nazorat qilish ham boshqacha edi. Maqsadga ko'ra, bu usul tinglab tushunishning quyidagi turlarini ajratib turadi:

- matnning asosiy mazmunini ayrim detallarga e'tibor bermasdan, keng ma'noda tushunish;

Bu usul aniq ma'lumotlar muhim bo'lganda, masalan, ma'lum bir joy uchun ob-havo zarurati, poezdlarning kelishi va jo'nashini e'lon qilish va hokazolarda qo'llaniladi.

Kommunikativ didaktika bilan bog'liq ma'lumotlarni o'rganishda biz ongimizda saqlaydigan aynan mana shu bilim "muloqot" tushunchasidan "madaniyatlararo muloqot" atamasi bilan semantik bog'liqdir. Madaniyatlararo muloqot atamasi hozirda chet tillarini o'qitish metodida keng qo'llaniladi. Aynan shu tushunchani biz turli kontekstlarda qo'llashimiz mumkin. Aslida: Madaniyatlararo muloqot - bu turli madaniyat vakillarining ijtimoiy kelib chiqishi, mentaliteti, milliy xarakteri, turmush tarzi, urf-odatlar, qadriyatlar tizimi va boshqalar haqida suhbat. Bu jarayonda o'quvchilar o'rganilayotgan mamlakat madaniyatiga hurmat, bag'rikenglik, o'zga davlat madaniyatini to'g'ri anglash ruhida tarbiyalanishi va kamol topishi kerak. Har bir chet tili darsi madaniyatlar chorrahasi, madaniyatlararo muloqot amaliyotidir. Chunki bu jarayonda chet tilidagi har bir so'z begona hayot va madaniyatni aks ettiradi.



O'qituvchilarning vazifasi o'quvchilarning muloqot qilish, muloqot qilish qobiliyatini rivojlantirishdir.

Ma'daniyatlararo muloqot formulasi sabr-toqatdir. Ma'daniyatlararo muloqotda ijtimoiy-madaniy xatolar talab qilinadi. Misol uchun, nemis tilida "Tee oder Kaffee?" ya'ni "choy yoki kofe" degan savolga ona tilimizdagi "Tee", "choy" deb javob beramiz, lekin nemis tilida bunday javob noto'g'ri. Nemis tilida javob "Bitte, Tee", ya'ni "Iltimos, choy". So'zlar odamlarni muloqot orqali bog'laydi. Yangi materialni nutq faoliyatining barcha turlariga bir vaqtda qo'llash ko'nikma va malakalarni shakllantiradi. Bu jarayonda muloqot vositalari, ko'rgazmalilik, zamonaviy texnologiya turlari, metodlari, izchillik tamoyili ta'minlansa, ta'lim sifati va samaradorligi ortadi. O'qituvchining muvaffaqiyatli ishlashi uchun nafaqat fan, pedagogik va psixologik bilimlar, balki yana bir o'ziga xos xususiyat - kommunikativ qobiliyat va qobiliyatlar ham zarur.

Inson go'daklik davridan boshlab muloqot ko'nikmalariga ega bo'la boshlaydi. Ammo katta bo'lganida hamma ham yaxshi muloqot qila olmaydi. Pedagogika kasbi "insondan odamga" kasblardan biri bo'lib, shuning uchun ham muloqot qilish qobiliyati o'qituvchi uchun yetakchi, kasbiy jihatdan muhim ko'nikmalardan biridir. O'qituvchining o'quvchilar bilan muloqoti va o'zaro munosabatiga qarab, bolalarning fanga qiziqishi, demak, o'quv motivlari shakllanadi. Pedagogik muloqot metodi shaxslararo muomala madaniyatiga, o'quvchilarning fan bilimlari, malakalari samaradorligiga ta'sir qiladi, ta'lim jarayonida o'ziga xos axloqiy-psixologik muhit yaratadi. Muloqot shaxsning ijtimoiylashuvining muhim shartidir. Bu erda pedagogik muloqot aslida nima ekanligini bilish muhimdir.

Xulosa

Chet tilini o'rganish ko'p qirrali ta'limot bo'lib, uning jarayonida odam murakkab psixologik o'zgarishlarni boshdan kechiradi. Xususan, odamlarni samarali muloqot qilishga o'rgatuvchi darsliklar va chet tilida to'rtta nutqiy faoliyatni rivojlantirishga qaratilgan yangi o'qitish usullarini ishlab chiqish talab etiladi.

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ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ СОВРЕМЕННЫХ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ НА УРОКАХ РУССКОГО ЯЗЫКА В СРЕДНЕОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНЫХ ШКОЛАХ УЗБЕКИСТАНА

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Аннотация: данная статья рассматривает вопросы использования современных педагогических технологий на уроках русского языка в среднеобразовательных школах Узбекистана. Автор статьи считает, что внедрение информационных и инновационных технологий в обучение привело к появлению новых технологий и форм обучения для обработки и передачи учебной информации.

Ключевые слова: современный, педагогические технологии, образование, национальный, система, развитие, традиционный, повышение, качество, персонал.

Сегодня общество заинтересовано в выпускниках с развитыми познавательными потребностями, нацеленных на саморазвитие и самореализацию, умеющих оперировать полученными знаниями, ориентироваться в современном информационном пространстве, продуктивно работать, эффективно сотрудничать, адекватно оценивать себя и свои достижения. Для подготовки таких учащихся педагогам необходимо использовать в обучении современные образовательные технологии. Одной из педагогических задач сегодня является внедрение в образовательный процесс таких методов и приемов, которые помогут подросткам не только овладеть определенными знаниями, умениями и навыками в той или иной сфере деятельности, но и развивать их творческие способности, где важная роль отводится урокам русского языка и литературы. Преподаватель должен осуществить переход от традиционных технологий к технологиям развивающего, лично ориентированного обучения, использовать технологии уровневой дифференциации, «учебных ситуаций», проектной и исследовательской деятельности, информационно-коммуникационных технологий, интерактивных методов и активных форм обучения [5]. Уход от традиционного урока через использование в процессе обучения новых технологий позволяет устранить



однообразие образовательной среды и монотонность учебного процесса, создаст условия для смены видов деятельности обучающихся. Рекомендуется осуществлять выбор технологии в зависимости от предметного содержания, целей урока, уровня подготовленности обучающихся, возможности удовлетворения их образовательных запросов, возрастной категории обучающихся. К современным педагогическим технологиям относятся: информационно – коммуникационная технология; технология развития критического мышления; проектная технология; технология развивающего обучения; технология проблемного обучения; игровые технологии; модульная технология; технология мастерских; кейс – технология; технология интегрированного обучения; педагогика сотрудничества; технологии уровневой дифференциации; групповые технологии. Одним из методов активного обучения русского языка с применением инновационных технологии являются проблемное обучение, метод проектов, интерактивные технологии, деловые игры, интегрированные уроки, и т. д. Технология проблемного обучения – форма организации учебно-воспитательного процесса с помощью проблемных задач и проблемных ситуаций, которые придают обучению поисковый, исследовательский и интерактивный характер. Методом проблемного обучения является проблемная задача или ситуация, требующая актуализации универсальных (общеучебных) знаний. Специфика предмета русского языка и литературы заключается в том, что в художественном произведении всегда уже есть проблема, поставленная автором. И задача учителя – уловить те «сигналы», которые автор и его произведение посылает учителю. На практике одной из важнейших задач учителя является системная подготовительная работа по формированию навыков самостоятельной работы, анализу, синтезу информации, выработке приемов и достижению обратной связи. Большое значение в вопросах активизации имеет формулирование темы. Технология дифференцированного обучения - дифференциация осуществляется не за счет того, что одним ученикам дают меньший объем материала, а другим больший, а за счет того, что, предлагая учащимся одинаковый его объем, учитель ориентирует их на различные уровни требований к его усвоению. Игровые технологии реализуются посредством интерактивного обучения ("inter" - это взаимный, "act" - действовать), что означает взаимодействовать, находится в режиме беседы, диалога с кем-либо. Другими словами, в отличие от активных методов, интерактивные ориентированы на более широкое взаимодействие учеников не только с учителем, но и друг с другом и на доминирование активности учащихся в



процессе обучения. Суть интерактивного обучения состоит в том, что учебный процесс организован таким образом, что практически все учащиеся оказываются вовлеченными в процесс познания, они имеют возможность понимать и рефлексировать по поводу того, что они знают и думают. Совместная деятельность учащихся в процессе познания, освоения учебного материала означает, что каждый вносит свой особый индивидуальный вклад, идет обмен знаниями, идеями, способами деятельности. Причем, происходит это в атмосфере доброжелательности и взаимной поддержки, что позволяет не только получать новое знание, но и развивает саму познавательную деятельность и навыки взаимодействия, переводит ее на более высокие формы кооперации и сотрудничества. Основными составляющими интерактивных уроков являются интерактивные упражнения и задания, которые выполняются учащимися. Важное отличие интерактивных упражнений и заданий от обычных в том, что выполняя их, учащиеся не только и не столько закрепляют уже изученный материал, сколько изучают новый [3]. В деловой игре взаимодействуют несколько игроков, принимающих решения в ситуации, моделирующей реальную, а учитель направляет игру, анализирует и оценивает действия игроков. Каждый из участников играет некоторую роль, он принимает решения и может быстро увидеть результат, приобретая, таким образом, свой собственный опыт. Деловые игры при изучении русского языка обеспечивают направленную активность психических процессов учеников: стимулируют мышление при использовании проблемных ситуаций, обеспечивают запоминание главного на занятиях, возбуждают интерес к изучаемой дисциплине и вырабатывают потребность к самостоятельному приобретению знаний [2]. Для повышения мотивации учебного процесса использование метода проектов является одним из самых удачных способов при обучении русского языка. Метод проектов — это гибкая модель организации учебного процесса, ориентированная на самореализацию учеников путем развития их интеллектуальных и физических возможностей, творческих способностей в процессе изучения учебного материала. При изучении русского языка ученики выполняют различные проекты, такие, например, как создание кроссвордов, мультфильмов, обучающих и развивающих игр и т. д. Таким образом, организация преподавания русского языка на основе информационных и инновационных технологий обеспечивает более высокое качество знаний учеников за счет четкого планирования занятия, повышения мотивации при изучении содержания предмета. В процессе обучения русского языка ученики формируют умение работать с информацией для



выполнения полученного задания, выдвигать свои идеи, анализировать учебный материал [6].

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SMALL HYDROELECTRIC POWER PLANTS IN AGRICULTURE

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Abstract: The integration of small-scale hydroelectric power plants in the agricultural sector has significant implications for sustainable energy production and efficient water management. This study explores the potential of small hydroelectric power stations to provide renewable energy to agricultural operations while also managing water resources for irrigation and other agricultural needs. The research examines the design, implementation, and operation of small hydro plants within the context of agriculture, focusing on capacity planning, site selection, environmental considerations, and the synergy between water and energy needs. By employing case studies and quantitative analyses, the study highlights the benefits of small hydroelectric facilities, such as reduced carbon footprint, decreased reliance on fossil fuels, diversification of energy sources, and enhanced water use efficiency. It also addresses the challenges faced by these installations, including ecological impacts, initial capital costs, regulatory frameworks, and technical expertise requirements.

Keywords: Small hydroelectric plants, agriculture, renewable energy, water management, sustainable development, rural electrification.

Basing on the relevance of BMI topic based on works, decrees, decisions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, decisions and orders of the Cabinet of Ministers, scientific and technical literature, internet information. Modern new Uzbekistan developed energy to the system have Central Asia countries energy systems electricity energy work 50% of its output power is located in Uzbekistan, the government by until 2030 the country electricity energy with provision strategy adopted. This strategy from 2020 to 2030 the issue of electricity supply in the country in the period up to sets medium and long-term goals. Electricity until 2030 increasing power generation from 5900 MW to 29200 MW, electricity energy work in release natural gas spending 16.5 billion reduction from cubic meters to 12.1 billion cubic meters and electricity reduce transmission losses by 2.35%, and its distribution by 6.5% planned.

In concept the following directions priority as marked:

- modernization and reconstruction of existing power plants, electricity energy



work release according to energy efficient from technologies used without new electricity stations build;

- electricity energy account conduct system improvement;

- again renewable, micro HPP, the sun energy sources development; current in the development of renewable energy sources at the time electricity energy scarce has been regions energy supply to improve separately attention directed.

Hydropower development in 2020-2030 concept within Uzbekistan Republic electricity energy with to provide planned 62 project the work according to common power 1537 MW was 35.

In general when in Uzbekistan energy projects cost seeing when released 21 766.2 million from dollars, HPP for - 2556.6 million the dollar organize The list of hydropower investment projects that can be developed 1.1- in the table given

in Uzbekistan development possible has been of GES investment list of projects work release powers (01.04.2021 year state)

Table 1.1

Project name	Amount soum million	Submission Time
Pskem in the river Pskemskaya Hydroelectric power station (400 MW)	862.4	2019 2024
Mullahaki Hydroelectric power plant (140 MW)	350.0	2020 2025
Verkhnepskenskaya Hydroelectric power plant (200 MW)	200.0	2023 2028
Aqbulok Hydroelectric power plant (60.0 MW)	160.0	2024 2027
the Chotkal River Hydroelectric power station construction (76 MW)	151.7	2020 2024
Collect Hydroelectric power plant modernization to do	84.5	2019 2022
Collect in the river Zarchob Hydroelectric power stations cascade (75.6 MW)	80.4	2017 2021
"Farhad HPP" DK modernization	72.4	2017 2021
Khangaron in the river Whip HPP (26.5 MW)	27.2	2017 2020
Lameness in the river Rabat Hydroelectric	25.3	-



power station construction 6 MW Power		
It has a capacity of 8MW on Aksuv river Chappasuyskaya Construction of hydroelectric power station	25.0	-
Akdaryo - Aksuv 10 MW in the river to power have Tamshush Hydroelectric power station construction	25.0	-
The cistern water in the warehouse small HPP construction	24.1	2020 2022
"Kamolot" HPP in the Chirchik-Bozsuv tract (8.2MW)	22.6	2017 2021
Dargom "Baghishamal" No. 2 on the channel HPP construction (6.45 MW)	21.7	2020 2022
Modernization of Samarkand HPP cascade to do (GES-2B)	21.7	2019 2021

That's it therefore too large, medium and micro HPPs design, new hydroelectric stations to build and work that they are standing modernization to do according to "Uzbekhydroenergo" shareholding society one series projects done is increasing. Throat water warehouse next to small HPP, Big Ferghana on the channel small Hydroelectric power stations cascade construction, Iron man in the river Construction of Kamchik small hydroelectric power plant, Zarchob small hydroelectric power plants on the Topolang river cascade to build these are is from Strategic important have has been mother somicro from hydroelectric power plants one Tashkent of the region "Camel Throat" water warehouse undersmall hydroelectric power plant construction in 2017 has started the project

It was implemented and commissioned by the "Hydroproyekt" company [3]. SHE IS per year 41.2 million kW.h electricity energy work emits "HPP project value 15.8 million to the dollar equal to being from that 8.1 million dollar PRC "Eksimbank" funded by

This micro hydroelectric power station near the Tuyabogiz reservoir was completed in fourteen months finished. Before such facility set up reach for at least three year time spent was Experts say that the total capacity of the hydroelectric power station is 11.4 MW. An average of 41.2 million kWh of electricity is produced per year, 1 the electricity needs of 1,600 households are fully provided, means That's it because of



exactly small HPP from using them necessary when autonomous in mode using the rest situations to the network electricity energy transmission for easy connections using.

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SMALL HYDROPOWERS

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Abstract:

Small hydropower (SHP) is a type of renewable energy source that is increasingly recognized for its potential to generate electricity with minimal environmental impact, particularly in remote and rural areas. This paper provides a comprehensive review of small-scale hydropower systems, focusing on their technological advancements, environmental benefits, and economic feasibility. It discusses the criteria for site selection, design considerations for SHP plants, and the various types of turbines suitable for low-head and low-flow water sources. The paper also evaluates the role of small hydropower in meeting global energy demands while contributing to rural development and reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Furthermore, the paper examines the policy frameworks and incentives that encourage the development of SHP projects. Challenges such as regulatory barriers, financial constraints, and potential ecological disturbances are addressed, with recommendations for sustainable practices and community engagement. This study underscores the necessity for integrated resource management and cross-sector collaboration to optimize the advantages of small hydropower.

Keywords: Small hydropower, renewable energy, rural electrification, sustainable development, low-head turbines, green energy, environmental impact, economic viability, energy policy, resource management.

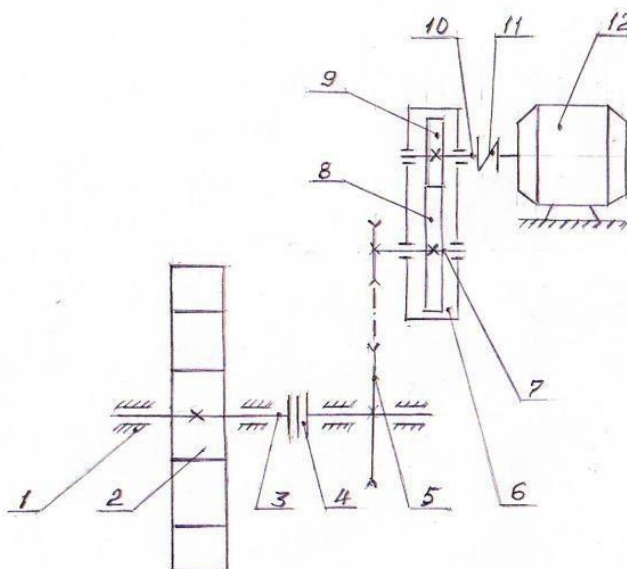
Design of a device that receives electricity from flowing water resources. The Republic of Uzbekistan is rich in various electrical resources differs from regions. Their rational use is the present day grow up going electricity to energy has been desire to satisfy known We will not be mistaken if we say that it will be implemented. So it is relevant It is natural that the issue is of interest to many experts. Nowadays in return energy from sources use issue not enough our in our country rather, it is one of the urgent issues facing experts all over the world in kolmok. Because the available resources (gas, oil products, coal, peat, etc.) the sharp decrease in reserves, along with the demand for them increased to go near in the future humanity in front huge problems cause release obviously That's it therefore, there is in return energy from sources use the issue from



now on point to enter into for the purpose is appropriate.

Emphasizing transition ok in return (sun, biogas, water, the wind and s.o.)energy interest increased going one at the time them to design sources

issues of choice and affordability remain problematic. Of course this is the case has its own characteristics. Many people are interested in water and electricity stations stopping passable if we them ubiquity, structure simplicity, less spend expenses Demand to be done, manage and control to do ease, to many obviously although them design and to build according to accurate one Recommendations, calculation books are not available. Attempts by experts in this regard There are, however, specific features of the proposed structures open not given and water sources parameters according to accurate instructions no. Therefore, the problems of calculation, construction and operation of such devices A number of problems are not visible without solving them the goal cannot be reached. Based on this, the service in this graduation work Electricity using water flowing through the service area in order to obtain, work was carried out on the mini GES device. From the generator organize found vine work exterminator the device project kinematic scheme 2.3-in the picture given.



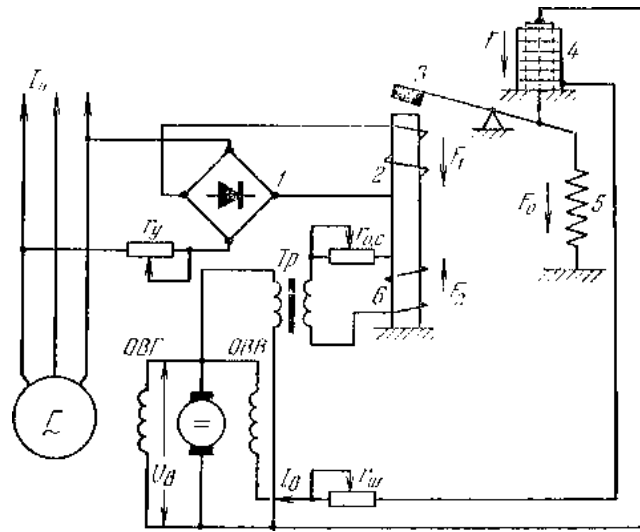
Electro-generator moving parts, chain drive and kinematics of the drive consisting of a cylindrical gear wheel and an accelerator scheme

1st base part; 2-parts; 3.5- blades and drive sprocket shafts; 4-disc clutch; 6-accelerator housing; 7-leading shestyernya; 8th leader gears; 9th leading gear; 10-drive gear wheel shaft; 11th clutch; 12th electric generator.



Synchronous the generator automatic manage system work exit

Electric energy in the supply him parameters, i.e voltage, vine, vine frequency defined at the border holding stand up main from tasks one is counted. The following in the scheme synchronous generator voltage automatic respectively defined at the border holding to stand provider automatic manage system has been developed. Synchronized using a carbon adjuster below the generator to provoke automatic manage system principle scheme given.



He drives a synchronous generator using a carbon rectifier automatic manage principle of the system scheme.

1-diode rectifier; 2-electromagnet; 3rd lever; 4-coal column; 5th spring; 6-electromagnet stocking; T_r -transformer; OVV- trigger stir up watercress; OVG-generator stir up chulgami

The adjustable voltage of the generator is rectified by bridge 1 is transferred to the rectifier electromagnet 2, which generates an electromagnetic force F_1 lever 3 to influence shows and coal column compression power F_0 the weakens. Coal column while coal of pucks organize found will be. The force generated by spring 5 resists F_0 F_1 and coal column in the generator voltage decline, As a result F_1 reducing the force and the resistance between the pucks leads to the fact that The current in the excitation winding of the OVV generator increases, the generator voltage and rises. As the voltage increases, the adjustment process is reversed develops.

He drives a synchronous generator using a carbon rectifier automatic manage principle of the system scheme.



1-diode rectifier; 2-electromagnet; 3rd lever; 4-coal column; 5th spring; 6-electromagnet stocking; T_r -transformer; OVV- trigger stir up

watercress; OVG-generator stir up chulgami

The adjustable voltage of the generator is rectified by bridge 1 is transferred to the rectifier electromagnet 2, which generates an electromagnetic force F_1 lever 3 to influence shows and coal column compression power F_0 the weakens. Coal column while coal of pucks organize found will be. The force generated by spring 5 resists F_0 F_1 and coal column in the generator voltage decline, As a result F_1 reducing the force and the resistance between the pucks leads to The current in the excitation winding of the OVV generator increases, the generator voltage and rises. As the voltage increases, the adjustment process is reversed develops.

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DIFFERENCE BETWEEN VOICE OF VERB IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGE

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Annotation

This article explores the distinctions in verb voice between English and Uzbek languages. It outlines the two voices in English (active and passive) and the three voices in Uzbek (active, causative, and reflexive). The active voice in both languages involves the subject directly performing the action. However, English expresses passive voice using "be" and the past participle, while Uzbek employs a causative voice to indicate that the subject causes someone else to perform the action. Additionally, Uzbek employs a reflexive voice to indicate that the subject performs an action on itself. The annotation provides a concise summary of the main points discussed in the text, highlighting the key differences between the two languages in terms of verb voice.

Annotatsiya

Ushbu matnda Ingliz va o'zbek tillari orasidagi fe'llarning holatining farqlari ko'rib chiqiladi. Bu tekshiruv, Ingliz tilida ikki holat (faol va passiv) va o'zbek tilida uchta holat (faol, sabablantiruvchi va o'zlashtiruvchi) mavjudligini belgilaydi. Faol holatda, her ikki til ham subjekt asosan harakatni to'g'ridan-to'g'ri bajaradi. Lekin Ingliz tilida passiv holatni ifodalash uchun "be" va kechgan participlesdan foydalaniladi, o'zbek tilida esa sabablantiruvchi holat ishlatiladi, bu subjektning kimsani boshqalarga harakatni bajarishiga olib keladi. Qo'shimcha ravishda, o'zbek tilida subjekt o'zini o'ziga harakat bajarishini ifodalovchi o'zlashtiruvchi holat ham mavjud. Tarjima matni asosiy mavzuni qisqacha tavsiflaydi va fe'llarning holatining Ingliz va o'zbek tillari o'rtasidagi asosiy farqlarni belgilaydi.

Key words: voice, passive, active, reflexive, suffixes.

Аннотация

В данном тексте исследуются различия в глагольном залоге между английским и узбекским языками. Описываются два залога в английском языке (активный и пассивный) и три залога в узбекском языке (активный, причинительный и возвратный). В активном залоге оба языка предполагают, что



субъект непосредственно выполняет действие. Однако в английском языке для выражения пассивного залога используется форма "быть" и причастие прошедшего времени, в то время как в узбекском языке используется причинительный залог, чтобы указать, что субъект заставляет кого-то другого выполнять действие. Кроме того, в узбекском языке используется возвратный залог, чтобы указать, что субъект выполняет действие на себя. Аннотация предоставляет краткое изложение основных точек, обсуждаемых в тексте, подчеркивая основные различия между двумя языками в плане глагольного залога.

INTRODUCTION

The difference between the voice of a verb in English and Uzbek language lies in the way they express the relationship between the subject, the verb, and the object in a sentence.

In English, there are two voices: active voice and passive voice.

1. Active Voice: In active voice sentences, the subject performs the action stated by the verb. For example:

- "John ate the apple." (Subject: John, Verb: ate, Object: the apple)

2. Passive Voice: In passive voice sentences, the subject receives the action stated by the verb. The object of the active voice becomes the subject in the passive voice, and the verb is expressed with a form of "be" and the past participle of the main verb. For example:

- "The apple was eaten by John." (Subject: The apple, Verb: was eaten, Agent: by John) [1, p 131].

On the other hand, Uzbek language has a different system for expressing voice. It has three voices: active voice, passive voice, and reflexive voice.

1. Active Voice: In active voice sentences, the subject performs the action directly. For example:

- "Nodir kitobni o'qidi." (Nodir read the book.)

2. Passive Voice: In passive voice sentences, the subject undergoes the action or is affected by it. The passive voice is formed by using the auxiliary verb "bo'l-" (to be) followed by a participle form of the main verb. For example:

- "Kitob o'qiladi." (The book is being read.)

3. Reflexive Voice: In reflexive voice sentences, the subject performs an action on itself. The reflexive voice is formed by adding the reflexive pronoun "o'zi" to the verb. For example:

- "Uzgacha o'zini yuyadi." (He washes himself.) [5, p 172]



It's important to note that the specific rules and forms for expressing voice may vary depending on the tense, aspect, and mood of the verb, as well as the specific sentence structure in both English and Uzbek.

The difference between the voice of a verb in English and Uzbek language lies in the way they express the relationship between the subject, the verb, and the object in a sentence.

In English, there are two voices: active voice and passive voice. Active Voice: In active voice sentences, the subject performs the action stated by the verb. The subject is the doer of the action, and the verb directly acts upon the object. For example:

- "John is washing the car." (Subject: John, Verb: washing, Object: the car)

Passive Voice: In passive voice sentences, the subject receives the action stated by the verb. The object of the active voice becomes the subject in the passive voice, and the verb is expressed with a form of "be" and the past participle of the main verb. For example:

- "The car is being washed by John." (Subject: The car, Verb: is being washed, Agent: by John)

On the other hand, Uzbek language has a different system for expressing voice. It has three voices: active voice, causative voice, and reflexive voice.

Active Voice: In active voice sentences, the subject performs the action directly. The subject is the doer of the action, and the verb directly acts upon the object. For example:

- "Nodir mashinani yuvadi." (Nodir washes the car.)

Causative Voice: In causative voice sentences, the subject causes someone else to perform the action. The causative voice is formed by adding the causative suffix "-tir-" to the verb. For example:

- "Nodir mashinani yuvatadi." (Nodir has the car washed.)

Reflexive Voice: In reflexive voice sentences, the subject performs an action on itself. The reflexive voice is formed by adding the reflexive pronoun "o'z" to the verb. For example:

- "Nodir o'zini yuvadi." (Nodir washes himself.) [2, p 67]

It's also worth mentioning that the specific rules and forms for expressing voice may vary depending on the tense, aspect, mood, and other grammatical factors in both English and Uzbek.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the difference between the voice of a verb in English and Uzbek language can be summarized as follows:



English:

- Two voices: active voice and passive voice.
- Active voice: The subject performs the action directly.
- Passive voice: The subject receives the action and the verb is expressed with a form of "be" and the past participle of the main verb.

Uzbek:

- Three voices: active voice, causative voice, and reflexive voice.
- Active voice: The subject performs the action directly.
- Causative voice: The subject causes someone else to perform the action.
- Reflexive voice: The subject performs an action on itself.

These differences in expressing voice reflect variations in how the relationship between the subject, verb, and object is conveyed in sentences in English and Uzbek. It's important to note that the specific rules and forms for expressing voice may vary depending on the grammatical context and sentence structure in both languages.

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ANALYSIS OF NUMBER FORM OF NOUNS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGE

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Annotation

In this article you can read about differences between making plural nouns in Uzbek and English nouns. Additionally, how can we make plural forms in two languages, their differences and suffices for making for plural nouns.

Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqolada siz o'zbek va ingliz otlarida ko'plik otlarini yasash o'rtasidagi farqlar haqida o'qishingiz mumkin. Bundan tashqari, ikki tilda qanday qilib ko'plik shakllarini yasashimiz mumkin, ularning farqlari va ko'plik otlari yashash mumkin bo'lgan qo'shimchalarni bilan tanishishimiz mumkin.

Аннотация

В этой статье вы можете прочитать о различиях между образованием множественного числа существительных в узбекском и английском языках. Кроме того, рассматривается способ образования множественного числа в обоих языках, их различия и суффиксы для образования множественного числа.

Key words: singular, plural, suffix, affix, prefix, irregular

INTRODUCTION

The plural forms of nouns in English and Uzbek languages can differ in terms of their formation and rules. Here are some general differences:

Formation of Plurals:

- English: In English, the most common way to form plurals is by adding "-s" or "-es" to the end of the noun. For example, "cat" becomes "cats" and "box" becomes "boxes."

- Uzbek: In Uzbek, plurals are usually formed by adding specific suffixes to the noun stem. The choice of suffix depends on the noun's class. For example, the noun "kitob" (book) becomes "kitoblar" in the plural form.

Irregular Plurals:



- English: English has many irregular plural forms where the spelling of the noun changes entirely. For example, "mouse" becomes "mice" and "child" becomes "children."

- Uzbek: Uzbek also has irregular plurals, but they are relatively fewer compared to English. These irregularities may involve vowel changes, consonant changes, or entirely different words. For example, "qo'rg'on" (fortress) becomes "qo'rg'onlar" in the plural form.

Agreement with Numbers:

- English: In English, plural nouns generally agree with numbers. For example, "one cat" and "two cats."

- Uzbek: Uzbek nouns agree with numbers as well, but the agreement rules can be more complex. Depending on the noun class, the form of the noun may change, and specific suffixes may be added.

It's important to note that these are general differences, and there can be exceptions and variations within both languages. Additionally, the specific rules and patterns for forming plurals may vary based on noun classes, gender, and other linguistic factors. I will give you some details about the differences between plural forms of nouns in English and Uzbek languages:

1. Noun Classes:

- English: English does not have a grammatical noun class system. Plural forms are generally formed by adding "-s" or "-es" to the singular noun, regardless of the noun's gender or class.

- Uzbek: Uzbek nouns are classified into several classes based on their endings and patterns. The choice of plural suffix depends on the noun class. There are approximately 24 noun classes in Uzbek grammar, and each class has its own rules for forming plurals.

2. Vowel Harmony:

- Uzbek: Uzbek has a vowel harmony system, which means that the vowels in the plural suffix must harmonize with the vowels in the noun stem. This involves matching front vowels (such as "e" and "i") with front vowels and back vowels (such as "a" and "o") with back vowels. For example, the noun "uy" (house) becomes "uyalar" in the plural form, where "a" in the stem harmonizes with "a" in the plural suffix.

3. Dual Plurals:

- Uzbek: In addition to regular plural forms, Uzbek also has a dual plural form that indicates exactly two of something. This form is used when referring to pairs or



couples. The dual plural suffixes vary depending on the noun class. For example, the noun "o'g'il" (son) becomes "o'g'ilan" in the dual plural form, indicating two sons.

4. Plural Markers:

- English: In English, the plural marker ("-s" or "-es") is typically added directly to the noun stem. For example, "book" becomes "books" and "box" becomes "boxes."

- Uzbek: In Uzbek, the plural marker is usually added after the noun's case endings. The case endings indicate grammatical functions such as subject, object, or possession. The plural marker follows these case endings. For example, the noun "dars" (lesson) becomes "darslar" in the plural form, with the plural marker "lar" added after the case ending.

It's also worth mentioning that the plural forms of nouns can vary depending on specific noun classes, dialects, and regional variations within Uzbek. The examples provided here are general patterns, but there may be exceptions and variations in actual usage.

Certainly! Here are some further details about the differences between plural forms of nouns in English and Uzbek languages:

1. Pluralization of Loanwords:

- English: English often retains the original plural form of loanwords from other languages. For example, "cactus" becomes "cacti" in the plural form, following the Latin pluralization pattern.

- Uzbek: When loanwords are incorporated into Uzbek, they generally follow the pluralization rules of the Uzbek language. Loanwords are adapted to fit the Uzbek noun classes and plural suffixes. For example, the English word "hotel" becomes "hotellar" in Uzbek, with the plural suffix "-lar" added.

2. Agreement with Determiners and Adjectives:

- English: In English, plural nouns typically agree with determiners (such as "the," "these," "those") and adjectives by remaining in their plural form. For example, "the cats," "these houses."

- Uzbek: In Uzbek, plural nouns also agree with determiners and adjectives. However, depending on the noun class, additional suffixes or changes in the noun form may be required for proper agreement. For example, the noun "uy" (house) becomes "uylar" in the plural form, and when combined with the plural determiner "ular" (those), it becomes "ular uy" (those houses).

3. Countable and Uncountable Nouns:

- English: English distinguishes between countable and uncountable nouns. Countable nouns can be pluralized, while uncountable nouns do not have plural forms.



For example, "book" (countable) becomes "books," but "water" (uncountable) remains the same.

- Uzbek: In Uzbek, most nouns can be pluralized regardless of countability. However, there are some uncountable nouns in Uzbek that do not have specific plural forms. They are treated as singular entities even when referring to multiple instances. For example, the noun "suv" (water) does not have a distinct plural form and can refer to water in any quantity.

4. Plural Pronouns:

- English: English has specific plural pronouns to refer to multiple entities. For example, "they," "them," "their."

- Uzbek: Uzbek does not have separate plural pronouns. The same pronouns are used for both singular and plural reference. Context and verb agreement help determine whether the pronoun refers to a singular or plural entity.

These additional details highlight some specific aspects of pluralization in English and Uzbek languages. However, it's important to remember that both languages have their own complexity and exceptions when it comes to forming plural nouns.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the main difference between the plural forms of nouns in English and Uzbek languages lies in the formation of plurals and the treatment of irregular plurals. English forms plurals by adding "-s" or "-es" to the singular form, while Uzbek adds the suffix "-lar" to the singular form. English has a larger number of irregular plurals compared to Uzbek. Moreover, English nouns typically agree with numbers, while Uzbek nouns can be used with both singular and plural numbers. These differences highlight the distinct grammatical rules and patterns governing the pluralization of nouns in each language.

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COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF FUTURE TENSES IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Annotation: This article provides a comprehensive comparison of the future simple tense in English and Uzbek languages. The future simple tense is a grammatical structure used to express actions or events that are anticipated to occur in the future. The analysis focuses on the similarities and differences in the formation, usage, and semantic nuances of the future tenses in both languages. It examines the auxiliary verbs employed, the range of situations in which the tense is used, and the subtle variations in meaning that can arise.

Keywords: Future Simple Tense, Future Continuous, Future Perfect, English, Uzbek, Comparative Analysis, Grammar, Language Comparison.

Аннотация: В данной статье проводится всесторонний сравнительный анализ будущего простого времени в английском и узбекском языках. Будущее простое время — это грамматическая структура, используемая для выражения действий или событий, которые, как ожидается, произойдут в будущем. Анализ сосредоточен на сходствах и различиях в образовании, использовании и смысловых нюансах будущего времени в обоих языках. Рассматриваются вспомогательные глаголы, используемые для образования времени, спектр ситуаций, в которых используется время, и тонкие смысловые различия, которые могут возникнуть.

Ключевые слова: Будущее простое время, будущее продолженное время, будущее совершенное время, узбекский язык, сравнительный анализ, грамматика, сравнение языков.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi kelasi oddiy zamonning har tomonlama qiyoslanishi keltirilgan. Kelasi oddiy zamon - kelajakda sodir bo'lishi kutilayotgan harakat yoki hodisalarni ifodalash uchun ishlatiladigan grammatik tuzilishdir. Tahlilda har ikki tilda kelasi zamonlarning hosil bo'lishi, qo'llanishi va semantik jihatlaridagi o'xshashlik va farqlarga e'tibor qaratiladi. Unda qo'llanilgan yordamchi fe'llar, zamon qo'llanilgan vaziyatlar doirasi va yuzaga kelishi mumkin bo'lgan nozik ma'no o'zgarishlari tekshiriladi.



Tayanch so‘zlar: Kelajakdagi oddiy zamon, kelasi davomiy zamon, kelasi tugallangan zamon, inglizcha, o‘zbekcha, qiyosiy tahlil, grammatika, til taqqoslash.

Grammar plays a crucial role in effective communication in the English language. It provides the structure and rules necessary for clear and coherent expression. Studying grammar not only enhances one's writing and speaking skills but also contributes to a deeper understanding of the language itself. But learners may have difficulties when they need to compare their native language with foreign one, in our case with the English. In this article we are going to compare future tenses in English and Uzbek languages with grammatical point of view.

According to grammar, the future tense indicates that the action will take place after the speech process. The expression and types of meaning of this tense are also not the same in languages. In modern English, this meaning is expressed through this way:

1. Through the auxiliary verbs *shall*, *will* and, the infinitive. The auxiliary verb *shall* is used for the first person singular and plural and *will* is used for the second and third persons. For example:

- I shall go to school tomorrow (Men ertaga maktabga boraman).
- She will bring my books (U meni kitoblarimni olib keladi).

This method expresses the simple future tense.

2. The meaning of the future tense can be expressed from the perspective of the past tense.

3. The meaning of another action that takes place before the action that will take place in the future tense can be expressed. This is expressed as a result of combining the infinitive with the two auxiliary verbs *should* and *would* from the future tense:

- Malika promised that she would finish all tasks in an hour (Malika barcha vazifalarini bir soat ichida tugatishini aytdi).¹

The auxiliary verb “*should*” is used for the first person, and “*would*” for the second person. The third tense of the future tense is a verb with two future tenses, one of which will happen before the other or two actions that will happen in succession, for example:

- When you come he will have finished his letter (Sen kelganingda, u xatini yozib bo‘lgan bo‘ladi).

A.Sodikov confirms the same meaning of the future tense.²

¹ Iriskulov M. Introduction to Linguistics.–T.: Teacher, 1992.–256 p.–B. 81-82.

² Sadikov A. and others. Introduction to Linguistics.–T.: Teacher, 1986.–B. 165-166.



The future tense in Uzbek is very different from that in other languages. The Uzbek language has no verb form that means the exact future tense. As mentioned above, one form of the verb also means the future tense. Both future tenses consist of the future tense verb and the future tense verb.

The future tense verb conjecture expresses that the action is expected to happen after the speech. This meaning is expressed by marking the adjective formed with the affixal morpheme *-(a)r*: Men ishlarman – Biz ishlarmiz.

The purpose of the verb in the future tense means an action that is intended to be performed after the speech process. This meaning is expressed by adding and accenting the affixal morpheme *-moqchi* to the verb stem, or by adding and accenting the affixal morpheme *-digan* to the present participle. Men ishlamoqchiman - Biz ishlamoqchimiz. work.

It is clear from this that in Uzbek language, the future tense and target verbs are different. These kinds of differences can be represented by grammatical forms.

According to M. Iriskulov's words, the future tense in Uzbek does not correspond to any of the known Indo-European languages. Therefore, each language has its types of grammatical meanings and ways of expressing them.

In English, the following verb forms are distinguished:

1. The Simple Future Tense is made from the auxiliary verbs shall (first person singular and plural) and will (second and third persons singular and plural) and the infinitive form of the main verb without "to" is used. In modern English, it has become common to use the auxiliary verb will in all persons, both singular and plural. I shall (will) do it tomorrow // Men buni ertaga bajaraman. In oral speech, abbreviated forms of auxiliary verbs are used in affirmative and interrogative sentences.

Future Simple expresses actions that will happen in the future. The following tenses are often used in the future tense: tonight (bugun tunda), tomorrow (ertaga), the day after tomorrow (indinga), in two days (ikki kundan keyin), next week (kelasi hafta(da), next month (kelasi oy(da), soon (yaqinda, tezda). For example: She travels a lot (U juda ko'p sayohat qiladi). Tomorrow she will go to Rome, next week she'll visit Tokio (Bugun u Londonda. Ertaga u Rimga boradi, kelasi hafta(da) Tokioga tashrif buyuradi).³

The Future Continuous Tense is used in the following cases:

1. When expressing actions that will happen in the near or far future: What will you be doing tomorrow? (Ertaga nima qilasan?).

³ Iriskulov M. Introduction to Linguistics.–T.: Teacher, 1992.–256 p.–B. 81-82.



2. When expressing an action that will happen at a certain time in the future: I shall be doing my homework at eight o'clock tomorrow again (Men ertaga soat sakkizda yana uy vazifamni tayyorlayotgan bo'laman).

The Future Perfect Tense is formed by the auxiliary verbs shall have or will have and the past participle of the main verb. The Future Perfect tense expresses another action that will take place before an action that will happen in the future. In this sense, the words that come with the preposition by, for example, by the end of the year (yil oxiriga kelib), at that time (o'sha vaqtda), by tomorrow (ertaga), by this afternoon (bugun kunduzi), by tonight (bugun tunda/oqshom), by next week/month/year (kelasi hafta/oy/yil) comes.

English verbs expressed in this tense are usually translated into Uzbek using the past participle (-gan) or adverb (-ib) and various auxiliary verbs (for example, tugatgan bo'ladi or tugatib bo'lgan bo'ladi; ko'rib chiqadi yoki ko'rib chiqqan bo'ladi). For example: By the end of the winter season, more tourists will have visited the island than ever before (Qish mavsumining oxiriga kelib orolga har doimgidan ham ko'proq sayyohlar kelib ketishgan bo'ladi). I left several letters unfinished on my desk, but I will have finished them before noon tomorrow (Yozuv stolimda bir nechta tugatilmagan xatlarni qoldirdim, lekin ertaga peshingacha ularni tugatib bo'laman).

Overall, the Uzbek tense system is a complex and sophisticated system that allows speakers to express a wide range of temporal and aspectual meanings. Its unique features make it a fascinating object of study for linguists and language learners alike.

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COMPARATIVE STUDY OF PARTS OF SPEECH IN MODERN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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Annotation: The term “parts of speech”, though firmly established, is not a very happy one. What is meant by a “part of speech” is a type of word differing from other types in some grammatical point or points. There is the question about the mutual relation of the criteria. One cannot be sure in advance that all three criteria will always point the same way. This article interprets similar aspects of words in modern Uzbek and English, in particular, similar and similar aspects of word categories in Uzbek and English, giving information about their importance in the study of a foreign language.

Keywords: parts of speech, theory, word category, independent, auxiliary, similar, non-verbal, definition, classification, system, the functions of subject, predicate, attribute, object or adverbial modifier.

Аннотация: Термин “части речи”, хотя и прочно утвердившийся, не очень удачен. То, что подразумевается под “частью речи”, - это тип слова, отличающийся от других типов некоторым грамматическим пунктом или пунктами. Возникает вопрос о взаимной связи критериев. Нельзя быть заранее уверенным, что все три критерия всегда будут указывать в одну и ту же сторону. В этой статье интерпретируются сходные аспекты слов в современном узбекском и английском языках, в частности, сходные и схожие аспекты категорий слов в узбекском и английском языках, дающие информацию об их важности при изучении иностранного языка.

Ключевые слова: Части речи, теория, категория слова, самостоятельное, вспомогательное, подобное, невербальное, определение, классификация, система, функции подлежащего, сказуемого, атрибута, объекта или модификатора наречия.

Annotatsiya: "Nutq qismlari" atamasi qat'iy belgilangan bo'lsa ham, unchalik baxtli emas. "Nutq bo'lagi" deganda boshqa turlardan qaysidir grammatik nuqta yoki nuqtalarda farq qiluvchi so'z turi tushuniladi. Mezonlarning o'zaro bog'liqligi haqida savol tug'iladi. Barcha uch mezon har doim bir xil yo'lni ko'rsatishiga oldindan ishonch hosil qilish mumkin emas. Ushbu maqolada hozirgi o'zbek va ingliz tillaridagi



soʻzlarning oʻxshash tomonlari, xususan, oʻzbek va ingliz tillaridagi soʻz turkumlarining oʻxshash va oʻxshash tomonlari izohlanadi, ularning chet tilini oʻrganishdagi ahamiyati haqida maʼlumot beriladi.

Tayanch soʻzlar: gap boʻlaklari, nazariya, soʻz turkumi, mustaqil, koʻmakchi, oʻxshash, noverbal, taʼrif, tasnif, sistema, predmet, predikat, sifat, predmet yoki qoʻshimcha soʻz turkumlari.

The problem of parts of speech is one that causes great controversies both in general linguistic theory and in the analysis of separate languages. The term “parts of speech”, though firmly established, is not a very happy one. What is meant by a “part of speech” is a type of word differing from other types in some grammatical points. There is the question about the mutual relation of the criteria. One cannot be sure in advance that all three criteria will always point the same way. Then, again, in some cases, one of them may fail (this especially applies to the criterion of form). Under such circumstances, it may prove necessary to choose between them, i.e. to attach to one of them greater value than to another. It will also be seen that the theory of parts of speech, though considered by most scholars to be a part of morphology, cannot do without touching on some syntactical problems, namely on phrases and on syntactical functions of words.

The problem of parts of speech caused much difficulty both in general linguistics and in the analysis of separate languages. Though it has been studied for more than two hundred years, the criteria for defining parts of speech have not been worked out yet. Traditionally grammar gave a semantic definition of parts of speech, taking into account only meaning. However, only meaning cannot be a reliable criterion for defining parts of speech because different parts of speech may have the same meaning and vice versa.

According to their meaning, morphological characteristics and syntactical functions, words fall under certain classes called parts of speech.

In English we distinguish between notional and structural parts of speech. The notional parts of speech perform certain functions in the sentences: the functions of subject, predicate, attribute, object or adverbial modifier.¹

The notional parts of speech are:

1. the noun : peace, love, uncle, color, patient;
- . the adjective: beautiful, strict, handsome, delicious, big;

¹ D. Crystal. The English Language, Cambridge. 1995



3. the pronoun: each other, nobody, everyone, me, you, they; 4. the numeral: first, second, half, twenty, four;

5. the verb: to think, to write, to go, to read, to establish; 6. the adverb: hard, quite, lazily, sidelong, slowly;

7. the words of category of state;

8. the modal words: certainly, surely, probably, possibly;

9. the interjections: hurrah, alas, oh, psha, hushsh, well, come, now.

The structural parts of speech either express relations between words or sentences or emphasize the meaning of words or sentences. They never perform any independent function in the sentences. Here belong:

1. the preposition: before, after, on, under, inside, outside, in, through;

2. the conjunction: and, but, because, also, so;

3. the particle: just, barely, merely, solely, only, alone;

4. the article: a, an, the.

But according to other linguists Postpositions, response words, requestives (please) are also parts of speech, but in general Modern English never analyzes them as parts of speech.

In Uzbek language² parts of speech is divided into three parts :

1. primary parts of speech are classified:

1) noun (Ot): gul, kitob, do'st, hayol, nafas, mehr, qayg'u, non, oila, ota, ona;

2) pronoun (olmosh): hechkim, harbir, biz, u, allakim, barcha, bari;

3) adjective (sifat): nafis, soda, go'zal, katta, ulkan, qaynoq, sovuq;

4) adverb (ravish): asta, sekin, tez, mardlarcha, vijdonan;

5) numeral (son): bir, ikkinchi, yarim, chorak;

6) verb (fe'l): ishlamoq, suzmoq, kuylamoq, bormoq, kelmoq.

Secondary parts of speech are:

1) Conjunction (bog'lovchi): va, bilan, ammo, biroq, goh...goh, dam...dam; 2)

Ko'makchi: bilan, ost, ust, bo'ylab, tomon;

3) Particle (yuklama): -mi, -chi, -u, -yu, -ku, -da.

And the third part is called "separately taken words / alohida olingan so'zlar" which consists of them:

1) Exhortations (Undov so'zlar): eh, uh, voh, oh

2) Modal words (Modal so'zlar): balki, ehtimol, masalan, avvalo

² O'zbek tili grammatikasi. I tom. Morfologiya. - Toshkent. Fan, 1975



3) Imitation words (Taqlid so'zlar): taq-tuq, milt-milt, yalt-yult, qasir-qusir.³

But in English analytical grammar we can compare these types of parts of speech. Because it has such terms of those types which can be used instead of them.⁴

Both Modern English and Uzbek language parts of speech can be classified similar in such ways quantitatively. For example, nouns fall under two classes in both language according to their meaning: proper nouns (atoqli otlar) for example, Mr Black or Andijon; and common nouns (turdosh otlar) for example, school, paper, love, doctor like an Uzbek words tinchlik, murabbiy, qalb, daftar.

According to their meaning and grammatical characteristics adjectives fall under two classes in Modern English and also Uzbek:

1) qualitative adjectives (tubsifatlar) little-kichkina, hard-qattiq, white-Oq;

2) relative adjectives (yasamasifatlar) Italian-Italiyalik, monthly- oylik and soon.

These are shown similarities of two languages' parts of speech quantitatively. But each language has own different classifying in some parts of speech quantitatively, for example pronouns. There are 11 types of pronouns in English, but in Uzbek there are 7 forms of pronouns according to their meaning.

English pronouns and Uzbek forms:

1) Personal: I, you, he, she, it, they, we - Kishilik olmosh;

2) Possessive pronouns: my, his, your ;

3) Reflexive pr: myself, themselves- O'zlik olmosh;

4) Reciprocal pr: each other, one another;

5) Demonstrative: this, that, those- Ko'rsatish olmosh;

6) Interrogative : who, what, how- So'roq olmosh;

7) Relative pronoun: who, whose, which;

8) Conjunctive pronoun: whose, which, what;

9) Defining pronouns: each, every, everybody- Belgilash;

10) Indefinite pronouns: somebody, something- Gumon olmoshi;

11) Negative pronouns: no, none, nobody- Bo'lishsizlik olmoshlari.

Numerals are divided into cardinals and ordinals in English, as Uzbek has two forms sanoq va tartib sonlar.

But quantitatively there much more numerals forms of English language according to their classifying.

³ O'zbek tili grammatikasi. I tom. Morfologiya. - Toshkent.Fan, 1975

⁴ D.Crystal. The English Language, Cambridge. 1995



And according to statistics, the English verbs are the most quantitatively in allword language.

Adverbs, according to their meaning they divided into 6 parts in English, but in Uzbek they have 4 types:

1) adverbs of place and direction (o'rin ravishlari): inside , outside, here, there, olg'a , ichkari, tashqari;

2) adverbs of cause and consequence: therefore , consequently, accordingly;

3) adverbs of manner (holat ravishlari): kindly, quickly, slowly, to'satdan , bafurja, arang;

4) adverbs of degree, measure or quantity (miqdor-darajaravishlari): very, enough, half, too, ko'p, kam , xiyol, oz.

Those are quantitatively difference in primary parts of speech between Modern English and Uzbek language. Except that we can see quantitatively difference secondary parts of speech in such ways , for example, modal words in Uzbek we can come across more modal words than English.⁵

1) Ishonch: albatta, shaksiz;

2) Gumon : ehtimol, balki;

3) Tasdiq : darhaqiqat, haqiqatan;

4) Fikrnixulosalash: xullas, demak, umuman;

5) Fikrningtartibi: avvalo, avvalambor;

6) Fikrningdallillanishi: masalan, jumladan;

7) Achinish: attang ,afsus.

8) Quvonch: xayriyat.

According to their meaning modal words fall under three main ⁶groups in Modern English:

1) Words expressing certainty: certainly, surely, of course;

2) Words expression supposition: perhaps, maybe, probably;

3) Words shows weather the speaker considers the action he speaks aboutdesirable or undesirable: happily- unhappily, luckily- unluckily.

But theoretical grammar compare the meaning of them between two languagesand in modal words are very similar with in meaning and somehow structure. Forexample: Perhaps, he will come tomorrow. Balki , u ertaga kelar..

⁵ O'zbek tili grammatikasi. I tom. Morfologiya. - Toshkent.Fan, 1975

⁶ Ilyish B. A. The Structure of Modern English. -Leningrad, 1976 3. Irisqulov



Every language contains thousands upon thousands of lexemes. When describing the possible either to analyze every lexeme separately or to unite them in to classes with more or less common features. Linguists make use of both approaches. A dictionary usually describes individual lexemes, a grammar book mostly deals with classes of lexemes, parts of speech.

Though grammarians have been studying parts of speech for over two thousand years, the criteria used for classifying lexemes are not yet agreed upon.

The similarities of the parts of speech in the two languages being compared are related to the process of universal development in the language. The dissimilarities indicate that the parts of speech in these languages have their own structural-semantic aspects and are in accordance with the existing laws of the language.

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COMPARISON ANALYSIS OF NUMBER IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Annotation: This article explores the similarities and differences in the category of numerals in Uzbek and English languages. The analysis focuses on the morphological features, syntactic functions, and semantic properties of numerals, as well as their role within the grammatical systems of these languages. The aim of the paper is to provide a deeper understanding of the category of numerals and to offer practical applications for teaching and learning.

Keywords: numerals, morphology, syntactic function, semantic features, grammatical system.

Аннотация: Данная статья посвящена анализу сходств и различий в категории числительных в узбекском и английском языках. В статье рассматриваются морфологические особенности, синтаксические функции и семантические свойства числительных, а также их роль в грамматической системе этих языков. Цель статьи - обеспечить более глубокое понимание категории числительных и предложить практические приложения для обучения и преподавания.

Ключевые слова: числительные, морфология, синтаксическая функция, семантические свойства, грамматическая система.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola O'zbek va Ingliz tillarida son so'z turkumining o'xshashlik va farqliliklarini tahlil qilishga bag'ishlangan. Maqolada son so'zlarining morfologik xususiyatlari, sintaktik vazifalari va semantik xususiyatlari, shuningdek, ushbu tillarda son so'zlarining grammatik tizimida tutgan o'rni o'rganiladi. Maqolaning maqsadi son so'z turkumini chuqurroq tushunish, uni o'rganish va ta'lim berishda amaliy foydalanish uchun yangi yo'llarni ochishdir.

Kalit so'zlar: son so'zlar, morfologiya, sintaktik vazifa, semantik xususiyatlar, grammatik tizim.

The number words in a language play a crucial role in its grammatical structure. This article examines the similarities and differences between the number words in Uzbek and English, drawing on the works of Nargiza Erkaboyeva (2019)¹ and Irizkulov (2008).

¹ Erkaboyeva, N. (2019). Grammatika o'zbek tili. Toshkent: O'zbekiston.



Number Words in Uzbek

According to Erkaboyeva (2019, p. 76), the Uzbek language has the following types of number words:

1. Cardinal numbers (bir, ikki, uch, etc.)
2. Ordinal numbers (birinchi, ikkinchi, uchinchi, etc.)
3. Quantitative numbers (bir necha, bir oz, bir qancha, etc.)
4. Fractional numbers (yarim, uchdan bir, to'rt dan uch, etc.)
5. Compound numbers: Uzbek has compound number forms like "o'n bir, o'n ikki, yigirma", and English has similar compound number forms like "eleven, twelve, twenty" (Erkaboyeva, 2018, p. 47).

Uzbek number words can have both variable and invariable forms. For example, the number "bir" can take the form of "bitta" (Erkaboyeva, 2019, p. 77)².

Number Words in English

Irizkulov (2008, p. 54)³ identifies the following types of number words in English:

1. Cardinal numbers (one, two, three, etc.)
2. Ordinal numbers (first, second, third, etc.)
3. Quantitative numbers (a few, a little, several, etc.)

English number words are predominantly invariable, with forms like "one," "two," and "third" (Irizkulov, 2008, p. 55).

The Uzbek and English number word systems share the following similarities:

1. Both languages have cardinal, ordinal, and quantitative number words.
2. Number words in both languages can function as modifiers or independent nouns.

However, there are also notable differences:

1. Uzbek number words have variable forms, while English number words are mostly invariable (Erkaboyeva, 2019, p. 77; Irizkulov, 2008, p. 55).

2. Uzbek has a system of fractional numbers, which is not present in English (Erkaboyeva, 2019, p. 76)⁴.

3. Uzbek number words are subject to grammatical categories like case and number, whereas English number words do not have these grammatical features (Erkaboyeva, 2019, p. 77; Irizkulov, 2008, p. 55).⁵

² Erkaboyeva, N. (2019). Grammatika o'zbek tili. Toshkent: O'zbekiston.

³ Irizkulov, A. (2008). English grammar. Tashkent: O'qituvchi

⁴ Erkaboyeva, N. (2019). Grammatika o'zbek tili. Toshkent: O'zbekiston

⁵ Irizkulov, A. (2008). English grammar. Tashkent: O'qituvchi



Differences according to Irizkulov (2008, pp. 76-80), the following differences can be observed in the number word category between Uzbek and English:

1. Plural forms: English number words do not have distinct plural forms, whereas in Uzbek, number words can take singular, dual, and plural forms (Irizkulov, 2008, p. 76).

2. Grammatical agreement: In English, the agreement between number words and other parts of speech is relatively simple. However, in Uzbek, there is a more complex grammatical agreement between number words and other parts of speech (Irizkulov, 2008, p. 77).

3. Number-forming suffixes: Uzbek has various number-forming suffixes, such as "-ta", "-ova", and others, while English has fewer number-forming suffixes (Irizkulov, 2008, p. 79).

4. Expressing quantity: In Uzbek, words like "dona (piece), juft (pair), uyum (set)" are used together with number words to express quantity. English has fewer dedicated words for this purpose (Irizkulov, 2008, p. 80)⁶.

Here is an article comparing the number words in Uzbek and English, using insights from novels as well as the books

As characters navigate the intricate worlds of Uzbek and English literature, the ways in which they express numerical concepts offer a fascinating glimpse into the linguistic differences between these two languages. Drawing from the insights provided in "Uzbek Language and Literature" by Nargiza Erkaboyeva (2019) and "English Grammar for Uzbeks" by Irizkulov (2008), as well as examples gleaned from Uzbek and English novels, we can uncover the similarities and distinctions that shape the number word systems.

However, the patterns for constructing larger numerals reveal a stark contrast. In the Uzbek novel "Qaynar Hayot" by Tohir Malik, the protagonist Alisher casually references "yuz ellik besh" (one hundred fifty-five), seamlessly combining the base numbers with multiples of ten (Malik, 2016, p. 42)⁷. This systematic approach is consistent with Erkaboyeva's description of Uzbek number word formation.

In the English novel "The Kite Runner" by Khaled Hosseini, the character Amir ponders, "I was thirteen years old" (Hosseini, 2003, p. 1)⁸, displaying the more irregular structure of English number words, particularly for the teens. As Irizkulov (2008)⁹ explains, "eleven, twelve, thirteen" follow a distinct pattern compared to the logical progression of Uzbek (p. 102).

⁶. Irizkulov, A. (2008). English grammar. Tashkent: O'qituvchi

⁷ Tohir Malik, (2016, p. 42). "Qaynar Hayot" novel

⁸ Khaled Hosseini, (2003, p. 1). "The Kite Runner" novel

⁹. Irizkulov, A. (2008). English grammar. Tashkent: O'qituvchi



Another key difference lies in the grammatical features of number words. In the Uzbek classic "O'tkan Kunlar" by Abdullah Qodiriy, the protagonist Otabek refers to "to'rt oylik" (four-month) and "uch yillik" (three-year), demonstrating the case declension and singular/plural distinctions that Erkaboyeva (2019) outlines (p. 80). English number words, on the other hand, remain static regardless of context, as seen in Hosseini's (2003) description of "two years" (p. 200).

The visual representation of numbers also varies, with Uzbek utilizing the Cyrillic alphabet and English relying on the Latin script. Both languages, of course, also employ numerical digits, but the formatting conventions can differ.

Despite these linguistic divergences, the fundamental purpose of number words remains the same - to facilitate the clear and unambiguous communication of numerical quantities. As characters in Uzbek and English literature navigate their respective worlds, the unique patterns and quirks of each language's number system become an integral part of their narrative tapes.

Overall, the number word systems in Uzbek and English exhibit both similarities and differences. Understanding these linguistic features can deepen our understanding of the two languages and facilitate more effective language learning and translation processes.

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MOTIVATION STRATEGIES IN ESL CLASSROOM

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METHODS OF TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES IN UZBEKISTAN

Abstract

This article talks about the methodology of teaching foreign languages in Uzbekistan. The author, relying on philological data and written sources, studied the existing peculiarities on the subject, which made clarifications on the basis of existing scientific literature.

Keywords: motivation, innovation, foreign language, communication, skills, competencies, teaching, motivator, classroom.

In teaching, motivation is an important factor in ESL classrooms for its great role in learning English. As we know, motivation is a strong desire on something which makes people stronger to reach their life goals. By the other words motivation is a willingness of action especially in behavior. Nowadays motivation has become a cruel issue for many teachers of English as Second Language in many countries, the same in Uzbekistan. Many teachers of ESL classrooms would agree with this opinion that recent days many students have not enough motivation to learn their target language. And also learners may think " English will be essential for my future or not ?", they do not have a clear idea about this issue. On the other hand, they do not have even a strong motivator.

Initially, in order to increase the motivation in a ESL classrom, teachers need to understand the importance and also the role of motivation in every learning process, not only in learning English. Teachers need to develop students' curiosity, desire for new experients, learning new things and stimulation for their success and goals, because these factors play a great role in increasing motivation.

Students motivation is depending on both internal and external factors. It means students should have personal desire on learning something, while teacher's role in increasing their students motivation it also considered as a valuable factor. Motivator should try to know students' talents, because every student is talented at one thing. Then, motivator can cater to their skills and exploit their talents. The teacher has to



activate these motivational components in students, however it is a precise obstacle. How can it be done in every class ? How to motivate ESL classroom students?

Here are given six strategies for increasing students motivation in classroom.

Creating a good atmosphere with learners in the classroom.

Firstly, motivator tries to keep eye contact. Teachers know that if the person who is speaking in full class, does not have eye contact with the others, then attention is likely to drop. This is the main reason to loose motivation. To that end teacher controls eye contact and pays attention properly to the audience even there sitting situation. The best sitting shape is horseshoe shape to both teacher and students for its comfort to control eye contact between them. There many things that motivator should take into account consideration during the lesson. For instance, motivator should make sure there is not student who is sitting alone or outside the group and make students to participate and to be active. In a good atmosphere, there will be always group work or pair work. Otherwise students get bored to do exercises alone. Therefore, motivator should be enough skillful to motivate students to participate in the lesson by using group work and pair work. Through this method of learning, students get motivation from each other by communication and collaboration. There is one more reason for using team work. Students have differences in mastering skills. For example, one student is good in writing or drawing while another one can be a good in expressing ideas verbally or showing his or her talent through role place. Group works generalize this kind of skills of students and students do not fell any fear or shyness by doing tasks together.

Using many references according to students' interest.

Teacher should take into consideration students' interest. Then teacher can connect thair interests with his/her lesson. For example, if teacher wants to revise and practice last lesson, let it be past simple tense. In this situation teacher may ask last week's events "What kind of news did you get?", "What kind of books or films you read and watched?" in this way teacher can connect students interest with practice the theme.

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ИНФОРМАЦИОННЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ В СОВРЕМЕННОЙ ЭКОНОМИКЕ: АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ РАЗВИТИЯ

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Аннотация. Развитие экономических отношений и увеличение конкуренции привели к необходимости активного использования информационных технологий. В последние годы они охватили практически все сферы жизни общества. Данная работа исследует тенденции развития информационных технологий в современной экономике, приводя основные параметры новых технологий. С учетом постоянного развития экономики и профессиональной подготовки, информационные технологии становятся все более доступными для широкого круга людей, не требуя специальных знаний и навыков. Они также становятся более мобильными, позволяя получать доступ к информации в любое время и место.

Информатизация является характерной чертой современного развития цивилизованных обществ. Процесс компьютеризации общества затрагивает все страны и выдвигает на первый план задачи сбора, хранения, обработки и передачи информации во всех сферах деятельности.

Компьютеризация общества включает три основных элемента. Во-первых, активно используется интеллектуальный потенциал. Во-вторых, информационные технологии внедряются во все сферы жизни общества. Третий фактор - облегчение доступа к новым технологиям в области обмена информацией и ее обработки.

Информационная технология должна отвечать ряду требований, включая разбиение процессов на этапы, обеспечение регулярности и включение всех элементов для принятия решений.

Сегодня информационные технологии играют большую роль. Виртуальная экономика и информационная экономика стали обычными понятиями. Экономика и информационные технологии тесно связаны и вместе способствуют росту производства.



Без современных информационных технологий современная экономика не смогла бы развиваться динамично. Новейшие технологии позволяют быстро обрабатывать информацию и передавать данные на любые расстояния.

Виртуальная экономика представляет собой особую сферу, где реализуется электронный бизнес. Она отличается от традиционной экономики и часто называется новой экономикой.

Современные технологии открывают широкие возможности для улучшения качества жизни граждан и обеспечения их конституционного права на доступ к адекватной информации. Образование, в свою очередь, гарантирует равные возможности на всех уровнях и способствует развитию, повышению квалификации и доступу к новым знаниям в различных областях. Использование новых информационных технологий является необходимым условием для эффективного взаимодействия между административными органами и общественностью.

Новая информационная экономика изменила роль денег как платежного средства. Развитие информационных технологий привело к появлению виртуальных банковских и платежных систем, которые играют важную роль в современной экономической деятельности государства.

Использование информационных технологий в повседневной жизни сделало ее более удобной для граждан. Они могут выбирать организации для выполнения различных видов работ через Интернет, не покидая дома, и общаться с организациями или подавать заявки онлайн.

В связи с пандемией нового коронавируса многие компании создают рабочие места и переводят сотрудников на удаленную работу. Некоторые граждане также работают из дома через Интернет.

Одним из факторов, отражающих влияние новых информационных технологий на общество в современной экономике, являются изменения в науке и технике. Важно отметить, что автоматизация производства и анализа, а также других задач, не означает полную замену людей машинами. Требуется обслуживание этих машин, что требует высококвалифицированных IT-специалистов.

Таким образом, в современной цифровой экономике ключевые навыки связаны с информационной грамотностью. Новые способы получения, передачи, обработки и интерпретации информации создают новые профессии, которые пользуются большим спросом на рынке труда.



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РЕСПУБЛИКА УЗБЕКИСТАН: АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЯ ФИНАНСОВОГО АНАЛИЗА В УСЛОВИЯХ МОДЕРНИЗАЦИИ ЭКОНОМИКИ

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Переход к рыночным отношениям требует улучшения эффективности использования капитала и пересмотра финансового анализа хозяйствующих субъектов. Необходимо определить предмет анализа, учитывая потребности различных пользователей и улучшить методологию этого процесса, несмотря на направленность на конкретные коэффициенты. Глубинные аспекты теории финансового анализа требуют дальнейшего исследования.

Одномерный взгляд на проблемы методов финансового анализа только как на набор финансовых коэффициентов снижает их эффективность и приводит к отрыву процесса обоснования и принятия управленческих решений от результатов анализа.

Проблему развития и совершенствования финансового анализа в рыночной среде можно разделить на широкую и узкую. В узком смысле развитие аналитических методов базируется на существующих информационных инфраструктурах.

Отсутствие четко сформулированных принципов и концептуальных подходов к теоретическому осмыслению основных особенностей финансовой ситуации, характерное для узкоспециальных подходов, может иметь негативные последствия для успешного функционирования экономических агентов.

Первое узкое направление в развитии финансового анализа - определенная степень развития отдельных практических аналитических методов - проиллюстрировано в современной отечественной аналитической литературе. Второе широкое направление - теория финансового анализа, которая охватывает базовые основы изучения и оценки настоящего и будущего финансового положения экономических субъектов с точки зрения их финансовой устойчивости и эффективности функционирования вложенного в них капитала, но еще недостаточно изучена.

Эффективность финансового анализа напрямую зависит от полноты и качества используемой информации. В связи с этим следует отметить, что в



настоящее время в отечественной литературе существует упрощенный подход к проведению финансового анализа, ориентированный на использование только бухгалтерской (финансовой) отчетности или, несколько шире, данных бухгалтерского учета. Такая трактовка информационной базы сужает возможности финансового анализа и, что самое главное, снижает его эффективность. Это связано с тем, что она оставляет за рамками рассмотрения такие принципиально важные для объективной оценки финансового положения компании факторы, как отрасль предприятия, прежде всего рынок материальных и финансовых ресурсов, тенденции фондового рынка, а также многие другие важные факторы, связанные с финансовой стратегией собственников и управленческой команды. В связи с этим решение методологических проблем достижения целей, поставленных различными пользователями, и демонстрации количества и состава соответствующей информации, необходимой для эффективного финансового анализа, приобретает особую важность.

Это связано с тем, что международные стандарты финансовой отчетности последовательно внедряются в хозяйственную практику с момента принятия Закона "О бухгалтерском учете" Республики Узбекистан в 1996 году. В результате изменилась направленность бухгалтерской отчетности на удовлетворение информационных потребностей различных групп пользователей, анализирующих финансовое положение и финансовую устойчивость хозяйствующих субъектов, что обуславливает необходимость раскрытия в отчете всей существенной информации, необходимой для обоснования управленческих решений. В связи с этим возникают методологические проблемы, связанные с определением количества, состава и качественных характеристик информации, раскрываемой в текстовой части бухгалтерского отчета: пояснительной записке и Отчете исполнительного органа.

Одной из ключевых характеристик финансовой стабильности является способность экономических агентов накапливать капитал. В этой связи возникает вопрос об определении собственного капитала, который до сих пор остается нерешенным. Различные подходы к пониманию собственного капитала и аналитической интерпретации его изменений приводят к неоднозначным оценкам финансовой ситуации и ее перспектив, что влечет за собой значительные трудности и субъективизм при проведении финансового анализа на практике.

Финансовая устойчивость проявляется в постоянной платежеспособности экономического субъекта, что означает своевременное погашение всех его



долгов. Теоретическое и практическое исследование условий, определяющих неплатежеспособность многих хозяйствующих субъектов в Республике Узбекистан, выявило, прежде всего, замедление оборачиваемости активов и снижение ликвидности, что связано с особенностями операционного цикла и соотношением его продолжительности с продолжительностью погашения задолженности перед кредиторами. Из этого можно сделать вывод, что методическим подходом к изучению факторов и условий поддержания платежеспособности является анализ операционного цикла конкретного предприятия и сопоставление его со сроками погашения заемных средств.

Существенным недостатком существующих методов финансового анализа является, прежде всего, их ретроспективный характер. Учитывая, что целью финансового анализа является обоснование управленческих решений, результаты которых проявятся в ближайшем или отдаленном будущем, важнейшей задачей финансового анализа в современных условиях является оценка финансового состояния предприятия и его можно оценить финансовую устойчивость в будущем. С этой точки зрения необходимо разработать методологию финансового анализа будущего.

В связи с необходимостью адаптации содержания финансового анализа к современным условиям развития рыночной экономики, практическими требованиями к его научной демонстрации, в то же время отсутствием теории, основанной на целостной науке финансового анализа, и неразработанностью многих основных проблем его методологии и методики, "Практические проблемы совершенствования финансового анализа в условиях модернизации экономики" необходимо провести исследование.

Для достижения поставленной цели в исследовании должны быть решены следующие основные задачи

- уточнение сущности, объекта, содержания и объема основных задач финансового анализа и приоритетов в выборе основных дисциплин в зависимости от временных аспектов их реализации, а также их места в других видах анализа и в системе экономической науки;

- предложить и обосновать определение основных понятий финансового анализа, характеризующих финансовое состояние, финансовую устойчивость, платежеспособность и ликвидность;

- выявить особенности, вытекающие из целевой направленности методов финансового анализа. Выявить влияние основных концепций финансовой теории



на методологию современного финансового анализа и определить основные факторы, определяющие ее развитие;

- Продемонстрировать основные подходы к формированию информационного обеспечения финансового анализа и разработать классификацию основных видов релевантной информации; Сформулировать основные функции пояснительной информации в бухгалтерской (финансовой) отчетности с учетом обеспечения информационных потребностей финансового анализа; Процесс реформирования бухгалтерского учета в Узбекистане в соответствии с международными стандартами финансовой отчетности Оценить влияние на информационную базу финансового анализа; Дать рекомендации по раскрытию информационной базы финансового анализа; Дать рекомендации по раскрытию влияния оборачиваемости капитала на движение денежных средств и денежные потоки; Дать рекомендации по раскрытию информационной базы финансового анализа.

- Исследовать влияние оборачиваемости капитала на денежные потоки хозяйственных предприятий с точки зрения текущей платежеспособности и предложить методику анализа денежных потоков применительно к информационной базе Узбекистана;

- уточнить понятийный аппарат, касающийся финансовых результатов деятельности;

- исследовать тенденции в трактовке доходов, расходов и финансовых результатов в отечественной и зарубежной литературе и выявить их влияние на методологию финансового анализа; и

- выявить значимость концепции поддержания капитала в анализе финансовых результатов;

- систематизировать частные и обобщенные показатели оценки рентабельности и на этой основе предложить систему показателей эффективности деятельности хозяйствующих субъектов;

- Провести критическое исследование существующих методик и предложить методику анализа финансовой устойчивости на основе использования системы показателей, отражающих способность предприятий стабильно функционировать, обеспечивая удовлетворение требований кредиторов и инвестиционных ожиданий собственников.

Можно сделать вывод, что практическая значимость подобных исследований заключается в разработке методов финансового анализа, позволяющих решать реальные прикладные задачи по демонстрации



рациональных управленческих решений в области финансовой деятельности компаниями, инвестиционными и финансовыми компаниями, коммерческими банками и другими внешними пользователями финансовой отчетности.

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ВНЕДРЕНИЕ УСЛУГ ИСКУССТВЕННОГО ИНТЕЛЛЕКТА В БИЗНЕС-СЕКТОР

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Аннотация: Внедрение сервисов искусственного интеллекта в бизнес-сферу становится все более актуальной задачей для компаний, стремящихся повысить эффективность своей деятельности и оставаться конкурентоспособными на рынке. В данной статье рассматриваются преимущества и возможности применения искусственного интеллекта в различных отраслях бизнеса, а также представлены примеры успешного внедрения AI-технологий.

Искусственный интеллект, применяемый в бизнесе, может помочь повысить эффективность работы во всех областях. Например, процесс, с помощью которого искусственный интеллект решает конкретную целевую задачу, включает в себя следующее:

1. **Ценообразование.** Искусственный интеллект изучает статистику, выполняет функции прогнозирования и обрабатывает огромные объемы информации, чтобы выбрать оптимальное ценообразование для конкретного вида продукции. Это может в несколько раз увеличить выручку и доход компании.

2. **Безопасность.** Самообучающиеся нейронные сети значительно снижают негативное влияние кибермошенников и киберпреступников, анализируя поведение клиентов и вычисляя подозрительные транзакции, что приводит к значительному сокращению финансовых потерь, повышению безопасности системы и уверенности пользователей (Дудин Шкодинский, 2021).

3. **Область маркетинга.** Системы искусственного интеллекта предсказывают сценарии на основе прошлых продаж и глубоких маркетинговых исследований. Алгоритмы изучают контактные данные клиентов, суммы транзакций, товары и услуги, приобретенные клиентами (Шкор, Севзюк, 2020). Кроме того, ИИ анализирует поведение конкурентов и сравнивает эффективные решения с неудачными действиями. Это позволяет компаниям разрабатывать и внедрять грамотные маркетинговые стратегии, которые с большей вероятностью будут экономически успешными.



4. Скорость обработки данных. Big data (большие объемы данных) - важный инструмент для искусственного интеллекта, позволяющий быстро и эффективно анализировать большие объемы информации, разрабатывать методы реагирования и строить стратегические планы. Примером может служить использование систем искусственного интеллекта в работе фондовых бирж. Традиционные программные алгоритмы не могли самостоятельно адаптироваться к быстро меняющимся условиям и данным без предварительного обучения. Алгоритмы искусственного интеллекта предоставляют такие возможности и повышают производительность операций на фондовых биржах (Бабич, Кириллова, 2019).

5. Автоматизированные процессы. Существует ряд факторов, которые могут стать причиной возможных ошибок в работе персонала. Искусственный интеллект, исключая специфические для человека эмоции и переживания (человеческие факторы), позволяет безошибочно и точно работать, используя данные, функции и технологии (Лапаев, Морозова, 2020). Однако следует отметить, что уже сейчас ведется множество исследований, направленных на то, чтобы ИИ мог распознавать иронию и двойные смыслы в человеческих сообщениях. В частности, американские ученые из Университета Центральной Флориды создали искусственный эмоциональный ИИ (ИИ), основанный на обучении и тренировке нейронных сетей. Это перспективная подсистема ИИ, способная распознавать и интерпретировать проявления человеческих эмоций. Это позволит обеспечить более естественное и непринужденное взаимодействие между людьми и ИИ.

6. Виртуальные помощники. Чатботы, Siri и Ok Google - не единственные примеры (Alizada, Muradli, 2020). Например, чатбот Олег, используемый в приложении онлайн-банкинга Тинькофф, общается с клиентами банка через цифровые устройства и использует распознавание голоса для выполнения стандартных банковских операций, таких как денежные переводы. Аналогичную функциональность выполняет "Салют", первое в мире семейство виртуальных помощников в экосистеме Sberu .

Использование виртуальных помощников - один из инструментов ИИ, который со временем будет все активнее внедряться в бизнес-процессы и повседневную жизнь современных людей. По статистике Facebook, разработкой чат-ботов занимаются более 10 000 компаний . Juniper Research, например, отмечает, что использование виртуальных помощников очень широко распространено. Использование чат-ботов в финансовом секторе и



здравоохранении может привести к ежегодной экономии до 20 миллионов долларов США к 2022 году. Использование чат-ботов в финансовом секторе и здравоохранении может привести к экономии до 20 миллионов долларов США в год, а к 2022 году экономия составит 8 миллиардов долларов США. Использование чат-ботов в финансовом секторе и здравоохранении может привести к ежегодной экономии до 20 миллионов долларов США к 2022 году. [Непрерывный контроль и мониторинг инфраструктуры различных компаний - еще одна область применения искусственного интеллекта. На сегодняшний день французская энергетическая компания Engie успешно использует беспилотники, оснащенные программами распознавания образов на основе машинного обучения, для мониторинга оборудования и проверки инфраструктуры с целью предотвращения технических и других нарушений.

Системы управления и мониторинга, основанные на искусственном интеллекте, широко используются в городской среде, например, для распознавания номерных знаков с помощью камер наблюдения. Также алгоритмы искусственного интеллекта применяются для распознавания лиц. Применение ИИ может снизить риск износа и повреждения оборудования на предприятиях, а также заменить человеческий труд в промышленности, повышая эффективность труда. Искусственный интеллект также широко используется в предиктивном анализе, например, для создания системы рекомендаций для розничных сетей. Компании, такие как Expedia, успешно применяют машинное обучение для персонализации процесса планирования путешествий. Искусственный интеллект также помогает роботам выполнять утомительные задачи, например, сканирование товаров на складах. Внедрение ИИ в бизнес начинается с сбора и обработки данных, а затем разработки алгоритмов, способных к самообучению. Участие квалифицированных IT-специалистов необходимо для обучения системы искусственного интеллекта.



ПРИМЕНЕНИЕ ИСКУССТВЕННОГО ИНТЕЛЛЕКТА НА ПРОИЗВОДСТВЕ

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Аннотация: Искусственный интеллект (ИИ) стал неотъемлемой частью производственных процессов, позволяя автоматизировать и оптимизировать различные этапы производства. Технологии машинного обучения, нейронных сетей и алгоритмов ИИ используются для прогнозирования спроса, оптимизации производственных цепочек, контроля качества продукции, анализа данных и многих других задач. Использование ИИ на производстве позволяет сократить затраты, увеличить производительность и улучшить качество продукции, что делает процессы производства более эффективными и конкурентоспособными на рынке.

В настоящее время активно развивается искусственный интеллект, особенно в обрабатывающей промышленности. Эксперты прогнозируют, что его применение будет расти со скоростью 31-35% в год. В данной статье мы рассмотрим, как инновационные технологии могут помочь компаниям повысить свою операционную эффективность.

Искусственный интеллект может быть полезен во многих областях промышленности. Одно из его главных преимуществ - автоматизация рутинных задач, что позволяет ускорить процессы, снизить вероятность ошибок и увеличить производительность.

Применение искусственного интеллекта в производстве значительно повышает точность принятия решений, обеспечивает гибкость и адаптивность бизнес-процессов, экономит затраты и способствует повышению эффективности производства.

Кроме того, технологии искусственного интеллекта имеют следующие положительные эффекты:

- Повышение качества продукции и процессов производства;
- Улучшение безопасности производства;
- Улучшение контроля над производственными системами.



В настоящее время искусственный интеллект может быть использован в различных бизнес-процессах производственных компаний, таких как закупка сырья, производство, логистика, продажи, маркетинг, контроль качества и планирование.

Ниже приведены некоторые примеры применения искусственного интеллекта в производственной сфере.

Применение искусственного интеллекта в промышленности может помочь автоматизировать мониторинг работы оборудования и диагностику его состояния. Такие системы анализируют данные с установленных датчиков в режиме реального времени и прогнозируют неисправности и отказы.

В результате искусственный интеллект помогает избежать лишних затрат на обслуживание оборудования, сократить время простоя, предотвратить незапланированные остановки и повысить качество продукции.

С использованием цифровых двойников, виртуальных моделей физических объектов, можно прогнозировать изменения в состоянии оборудования и оценивать риск отказа. Технологии искусственного интеллекта позволяют воспроизводить условия эксплуатации оборудования, проводить виртуальные испытания, прогнозировать отказы и выявлять их причины. Кроме того, цифровые двойники могут использоваться для проектирования продукции, планирования производственных подразделений и прогнозирования спроса.

Технология компьютерного зрения на основе искусственного интеллекта применяется для обнаружения брака и производственных дефектов. Изображения элементов изделия могут быть проанализированы для проверки геометрии, качества сварки, штамповки, сборки и других характеристик. Также можно определить отклонения от стандарта с высокой точностью, недоступной при использовании традиционных систем контроля качества.

Компьютерное зрение также используется для создания систем управления безопасностью на производственных площадках. Они контролируют наличие средств индивидуальной защиты у работников опасных производств, следят за состоянием здоровья рабочих, распознают признаки усталости и недомогания, а также выявляют источники задымления, повреждения трубопроводов и другие проблемы.

Для автоматизации производственной логистики на складах применяются интеллектуальные системы мониторинга и управления, которые помогают эффективно координировать процессы и оптимизировать расходы на хранение запасов. Одним из направлений развития технологий искусственного интеллекта



в управлении складом является использование дронов для подбора, перемещения и транспортировки материалов и готовой продукции, что позволяет оптимизировать использование пространства и исключить человеческий фактор.

Генеративный дизайн - это метод проектирования, при котором программы, управляемые искусственным интеллектом, используются для создания решений, отвечающих заданным критериям и параметрам дизайна. Это позволяет снизить вес компонентов, уменьшить использование сырья и улучшить характеристики продукта без ущерба для его функциональности.

Искусственный интеллект также применяется для планирования производства, что значительно повышает качество управления производством. Например, система Adeptik APS использует технологию искусственного интеллекта для повышения эффективности производственных систем, оптимизации процессов и снижения затрат. Система создает реалистичные производственные планы на основе данных о производственных мощностях, планах поставок материалов и складских запасах, учитывая приоритеты заказов, возможности сотрудников и другие критерии. Adeptik APS позволяет смоделировать производственную ситуацию, выбрать оптимальный сценарий, скорректировать план и наладить работу в соответствии с изменениями в текущей ситуации, что приводит к улучшению всех показателей эффективности и сокращению производственных циклов.

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БУХГАЛТЕРСКАЯ ОТЧЕТНОСТЬ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ И ЕЕ РОЛЬ В ПРИНЯТИИ УПРАВЛЕНЧЕСКИХ РЕШЕНИЙ

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Бухгалтерская отчетность играет важную роль в принятии управленческих решений организацией. Она представляет собой систематизированную информацию о финансовом состоянии компании, которая позволяет руководству оценить ее эффективность, рентабельность и устойчивость к изменениям внешней среды. Анализ финансовых показателей в отчетности помогает выявить проблемные области, определить потенциал для улучшения и принять обоснованные решения по управлению ресурсами и стратегическому развитию организации. Таким образом, бухгалтерская отчетность является неотъемлемой частью управленческого процесса и инструментом для принятия ключевых бизнес-решений.

Ключевые слова: бухгалтерская отчетность, финансовый анализ, бухгалтерский учет, баланс.

Финансовая отчетность организации - это основной инструмент для оценки ее финансового положения и деятельности. Она включает в себя такие финансовые отчеты, как балансовые отчеты, отчеты о прибылях и убытках и отчеты о движении денежных средств.

Бухгалтерский учет можно назвать основным видом учета в организации и представляет собой всю систему измерения, идентификации, регистрации, накопления, обобщения, хранения и передачи в стоимостном выражении информации о деятельности организации с целью принятия соответствующих управленческих решений.

Следует подчеркнуть, что бухгалтерский учет можно разделить на два типа:

- Финансовый.
- Внутренний для экономики.

Финансовый учет обеспечивает всесторонний охват информации для внешних пользователей.



"Внутрифирменный учет позволяет создавать информацию для внутренних пользователей в управлении предприятием". Внутрифирменный учет оказывает влияние на производственную и финансовую деятельность предприятия.

Роль бухгалтерского учета в принятии управленческих решений заключается в предоставлении информации, необходимой для оценки эффективности и результативности деятельности организации. Эти данные помогают руководству принимать обоснованные решения по планированию бюджета, управлению рисками, установлению цен и сборов и другие решения, влияющие на финансовое состояние организации. Они также могут помочь в оценке операционной эффективности, прогнозировании доходов и расходов и принятии решений о распределении ресурсов.

Перечислите основные требования к бухгалтерскому отчету:

- Требования к составу.
- Требования к отчетному году.
- Требования к месту и срокам составления отчета.
- Требования к хранению бухгалтерского отчета.
- Требования к публикации бухгалтерского отчета.

Бухгалтерская отчетность помогает руководству оценить финансовую устойчивость организации, выявить узкие места и потенциальные проблемы, определить моменты роста и развития. Они также предоставляют информацию о финансовых результатах и показателях для сравнения прошлых и текущих результатов деятельности и оценки достижения целей и задач.

Финансовая отчетность также играет важную роль во взаимодействии с внешними сторонами, такими как инвесторы, кредиторы, государственные органы и другие заинтересованные лица. Эти документы отражают финансовую прозрачность организации, ее финансовую надежность и способность выполнять свои обязательства перед партнерами и клиентами.

В целом, финансовая отчетность является ценным инструментом для управления организацией и принятия бизнес-решений. Финансовая отчетность предоставляет руководству достоверную информацию о финансовой деятельности и позволяет оценить ее эффективность и результативность. Кроме того, бухгалтерская отчетность играет важную роль во взаимодействии с внешними заинтересованными сторонами, такими как инвесторы, кредиторы и государственные органы. Бухгалтерская отчетность предоставляет внешним заинтересованным сторонам, таким как инвесторы, кредиторы и государственные органы, достоверную информацию о финансовом положении



организации и помогает им принимать решения об инвестициях, финансировании и оценке финансовой устойчивости предприятия.

Бухгалтерская отчетность играет важную роль в процессе принятия управленческих решений, предоставляя необходимую информацию для анализа и планирования. Она является основным источником данных для обоснованного принятия управленческих решений, предоставляя полную информацию о финансовом состоянии, результативности, активах и обязательствах организации. Это позволяет руководству и инвесторам оценить эффективность работы компании, ее перспективы и риски. Роль бухгалтерской отчетности в процессе принятия управленческих решений включает в себя оценку финансового состояния, анализ результатов деятельности, планирование и прогнозирование, а также принятие инвестиционных решений.

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TURKISTON FOTOAFSONASI- TARIX, VAQT, XOTIRA

Termiz davlat pedagogika instituti

Tarix fakulteti o'qituvchisi:

O'ralova Malika

Tarix fakulteti 2- kurs 203- guruh talabasi

Bo'rixonova Mahfuza Abdiali qizi

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada birinchi o'zbek fotografi hamda kinematografi hayoti va ijodi yoritib berilgan. Xudoybergan Devonov nafaqat O'zbekistonda balki O'rta Osiyodagi birinchi fotograf hamdir!

Kalit so'zlar: fotografiya, kinematografiya, Pate, Zot.

Annotation: This article describes the life and work of the first Uzbek photography and cinematographer.

Keys word: photography, cinematography, Pate, Zot

Kirish: Yurtimizda kino, fotografiya san'atining paydo bo'lishi va rivojlanishi o'zbek madaniyati hamda san'atining yirik namoyondalari, birinchi o'zbek kino-operatori, birinchi fotografi Xudoybergan Devonov nomi bilan bog'liq. Uning bundan deyarli 100 yil oldin suratga tushirilgan tasmalari, fotosuratlarini ko'zimiz oldida tarixni jonlantirdi. Xudoybergan Devonovning ijodi bugun ham san'atkorlar uchun tajriba maktabi bo'lib kelmoqda. Nafaqat, O'zbekiston balki, butun O'rta Osiyodagi mashhur fotograf hisoblanadi.

Xudoybergan Devonov 1879- yili Xiva xonining kotibi Nurmuhammad Devonov oilasida dunyoga kelgan. Xudoybergan Devonov yoshligidanoq bilimga chanqoqligi bilan o'z tengdoshlaridan ajralib turgan. Olti- yetti yoshidayoq ilm-fanga, san'atga mehr qo'ygan. Eski maktabda o'qib yurgan kezlari dayoq arab, fors tillarini mukammal o'rgangan. She'riyatga qiziquvchan Xudoybergan Devonov Ibn Sino, Navoiy, Ulug'bek, Munis Xorazmiy, Ogahiy, Komil Xorazmiy, Ahmad Donish asarlarini sevib mutolaa qilgan. Tirishqoqligi tufayli tez orada rus tilini, o'sha paytda taqdir taqazosi bilan Xiva yaqinidagi "Oqmasjid" qishlog'ida yashagan nemislardan esa nemis tilini o'rganib olgan. Yangilikka intiluvchan Xudoybergan Devonov shu qishloqda istiqomat qiluvchi nemis hunarmandi Vilgilem Penner bilan tanishib, uning ishlari bilan qiziqib qolgan. Bu hunarmandni xivaliklar Panor buva deb chaqirishadi. Panor buva Xudoyberganni o'z uyiga boshlab borib, unga g'alati bir apparatni ko'rsatadi, uning mo'jizalari haqida gapirib beradi. Keyin uni o'sha "Zot" fotoapparti qarshisiga



o`tkazib, suratga tushuradi. Xudoybergan suratga tushurishni o`rganib olgach, unga shu fotoapparatni sovg`a qiladi va oq fotiha beradi. U 1903- yildan boshlab mustaqil ravishda Xivaning ko`ko`par minoralarini, zamondoshlarini suratga tushira boshlaydi. Xudoybergan Devonov o`sha vaqtlarda soatsozga shogirdlikka tushgan va shu asnoda, ko`plab musiqa asboblarin chalishni o`rgangan. Bog`dorchilikka ham qiziqgan va atirgullarning 40 ga yaqin turini bog`ida o`stirgan. Ammo Xudoybergan Devonovning taqdiri fotografiya va kinematografiya sohasida nom qozonish yozilgan edi.

1907- yilda bir guruh xivalik amaldorlar Peterburg safariga otlanishadi. Ular rus shahrida bo`ladigan tantanalarni fotosuratlarda aks ettirish uchun suratkash Xudoyberganni ham safarga birga olib boradilar. Xudoybergan Devonov Peterburgda endigina paydo bo`lyotgan foto, kino san`ati bilan qiziqib, ikki oy davomida uning sirlarinni puxta o`rganadi. Bu safar 29 yoshini qarshilagan xorazmlik yigit uchun katta ahamiyat kasb etadi. U Peterburgdan Xorazmga Fransiyaning ``Pate`` kino apparati, grammafona va fotoapparatlar bilan qaytadi. Xudoybergan Devonov safar natijalarini to`g`risida shunday degan: ``1908- yilda Moskvaga borib fotoapparat sotib oldim va bir oy mobaynida o`rgandim. Va faoliyatimni Xivada davom ettirdim``. O`z yurtining dehqonchilik ishlari, tabiat manzaralari va shaharning diqqatga sazovor joylarini kinolentaga tushirib, hamshaharlariga namoyish eta boshlaydi. Bu o`zbek kinematografiyasining yaratishda birinchi qutlug` qadam edi. Xudoybergan Devonov ``O`rta Osiyo me`moray yodgorliklari``, ``Turkiston ko`rinishlari``, ``Xiva va xivaliklar`` kabi qisqa filmlar asoschisidir. Devonov ushbu kinolarida vatanparvarlik, ma`rifatparvarlik, inson-qadr qimmatini va shu kabi unsurlar ilgari surilgan. Xorazm madaniyati va urf-odatini haqida minglab fotosuratlar ishlangan. Shu bilan birga Asfandiyorxonni oq poshsho Nikolay II bilan tanishtirgani 1910- yilning oxirida Peterburgga borishgan. Ya`ni Asfandiyorxonga yo`lboshchilik qilgan.[2] Shu asnoda, Xudoybergan Devonov bir qancha fotolentalar olganligi ta`kidlanadi. Xudoybergan Devonovning san`atida Xivaning shaharlari va me`moriy inshootlari, xalq sayllari, darvozalari alohida ahamiyat kasb etadi. Asfandiyorxon va Muhammad Rahimxonning maxsus fotografiya desak, ham mubolag`a bo`lmaydi.[3] Inson taffakurining qudrati bilan vujudga kelgan fotografiyaning O`rta Osiyoga, xususan o`zbek diyoriga kirib kelganiga 130 yil bo`ldi.[4]

Xivada ta`lim- tarbiya texnikumi ish boshlagan davrda Xudoybergan Devonov shu texnikum qoshida o`z mablag`i hisobiga foto va kino havaskorlari to`garagni tashkil etgan. Shogirdlarini atrofga to`playdi. Sur`atlar va kinosyujetlarning xalqchil, ma`nodor bo`lishiga alohida e`tibor bergan. Shuning uchun ham u yaratgan syujetlar malakali mutaxassislar tomonidan munosib baholanadi.



Markaziy Osiyo birinchilaridan bo`lib kino sohasiga qo`l urgan san`atkor tasvirga olgan lavhalarda qahramonlar obyektini sezgani, nigohini, yurish-turishini o`zgartirgani, ya`ni sun`iy harakat qilgani bilinmaydi. E`tiborli tomoni shundaki, hali o`sha davr odamlari orasida sur`atga tushish shaytonning ishi degan aqida hukmron sharoitda kinoapparat oldiga insonlarni erkin harakat qilishga o`rgatgani, odatlantira olgani uning nafaqat tajribali balki bilimdon rejissiyor ham bo`lganini tasdiqlaydi. Endigina kino san`ati dunyoga kelyotgan, uning ifoda etish imkoniyatlari kurtak otayotgan paytlarda Xudoybergan Devonov navqiron san`atning ijodiy uslublaridan samarali foydalana olganligi kishini hayratlantiradi.

Kino ustasining 4 ta fotoapparat va bitta ``Pate`` kinoapparati bilan yaratilgan 2500 ta fotosur`ati, 500 metr dan ortiq kino tasmlari XIX asrning oxiri va XX asrning 30- yillarigacha bo`lgan davrning barcha sohalarida ko`z oldimizda gavlantiradi. Bu tarix lavhalari avlodlarga bebaho mulk bo`lib qoldi. [5]

Ming afsuslar bo`lsinki, shunday fidoyi inson, noyob san`atkor, taraqqiyparvar arbob sobiq tuzumning nohaqliklari, adolatsizligi qurboni bo`ldi. 1937-yil 17- avgustda ``Xalq dushmani, millatchi`` , deya qamoqqa olindi. Qatag`on qurboniga aylandi. Xudoybergan Devonov 1940- yil Toshkentning Zangiota qishlog`ida otib o`ldirildi. 1958- yilda esa Xudoybergan Devonovning nomi oqlanib, aybsiz deb topildi.[6] Mustaqillik yillarida esa Xiva shahri ko`chalariga Xudoybergan Devonov nomi berildi va haykallar o`rnatildi. Xudoybergan Devonov uyi — Xorazm viloyati, Xiva shahridagi me`moriy yodgorlik, XX asr boshida qurilgan va Xiva shahridagi Yangi turmush mahalla fuqarolar yig`inida joylashgan. Xorazm viloyati madaniy meros boshqarmasi tasarrufida[7]. Xudoybergan Devonovning serqirra hayoti va ijodi hali hamon avlodlar yodida yashab qolaveradi !

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PREPARING FOR IMPORTANT EXAMS

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O'zbekiston Davlat jahon tillari universiteti
Xorijiy til va adabiyoti fakulteti talabasi
Ilmiy rahbar: Mamanabiyeva Shaxrizoda Sharofidin qizi
O'zDJTU Ingliz tili ikkinchi fakulteti Ingliz tili amaliy fanlar
N2 kafedrasida o'qituvchisi

ANNOTATION

Exams are important for our every situation. It can help to our creative thinking, know about the meaning of life punches. In this article , there are a lot of problems and solutions for preparing for every difficult actions.

Key words: exam, success, solution, memories, study habits, dissertation, mistakes, result.

Our life is very interesting with the best states. Do you remember your kindergarden memories or school life?

Many children do not know about learning life and they always try to do something. It is good side for them. In addition to having good study habits, we also need to manage our inner world to prepare well for exams. It is helpful to understand our emotions and keep in mind what

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We all want to do well and aspire to achieve our goals, but do not want to make mistakes for fear of failing to achieve the results we hope for.

So, how did we come to think that failure was not acceptable? Our culture praises those who make remarkable accomplishments, giving an erroneous perception that these results were achieved with no mistakes.

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Hi there, I'm Asiya! Today my IELTS is 8.5, I call London home and my goal is to help you pass your IELTS exam as quickly as possible. Ten years ago I lived in Kazakhstan and studying in the UK was my dream. Back then I managed to achieve Band 7.5 in the IELTS Academic test on the first attempt and was accepted by the university of my choice. Since then, I have completed my master's degree in London with distinction, worked at one of the UK's largest banks, and co-founded Fastrack Education, a company that helps others achieve their dreams. Having dedicated the last five years to... IELTS is the world's leading English test for study and migration with 3.5 million tests taken last year. It is the most popular high-stakes English test for study, work and migration around the world. The IELTS brand is real and human with a focus on offering a test with integrity that sets people up for real-world situations

The term teaching method refers to the general principles, pedagogy and management strategies used for classroom instruction.

Your choice of teaching method depends on what fits you — your educational philosophy, classroom demographic, subject area(s) and school mission statement.

Teaching theories can be organized into four categories based on two major parameters: a teacher-centered approach versus a student-centered approach, and high-tech material use versus low-tech material use.

Higher Education Teaching Certificate

Deepen your understanding of higher-order teaching practices and broaden your skill set while creating a unique and inclusive strategy for your specific context. Taken to its most extreme interpretation, teachers are the main authority figure in a teacher-



centered instruction model. Students are viewed as “empty vessels” who passively receive knowledge from their teachers through lectures and direct instruction, with an end goal of positive results from testing and assessment. In this style, teaching and assessment are viewed as two separate entities; student learning is measured through objectively scored tests and assessments. Advancements in technology have propelled the education sector in the last few decades. As the name suggests, the high tech approach to learning utilizes different technology to aid students in their classroom learning. Many educators use computers and tablets in the classroom, and others may use the internet to assign homework. The internet is also beneficial in a classroom setting as it provides unlimited resources. Teachers may also use the internet in order to connect their students with people from around the world. Broadly, the flipped classroom label describes the teaching structure that has students watching pre-recorded lessons at home and completing in-class assignments, as opposed to hearing lectures in class and doing homework at home. Teachers who implement the flipped classroom model often film their own instructional videos, but many also use pre-made videos from online sources.

A key benefit of the flipped classroom model is that it allows for students to work at their own pace if that is how the teacher chooses to implement it. In some cases, teachers may assign the same videos to all students, while in others, teachers may choose to allow students to watch new videos as they master topics (taking on a more “differentiated” approach).

In conclusion, teaching is most important section in education. Because teaching help how learn something...

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ANKETA, SO'ROVNOMALARI VA NAZORAT TESTLARINI YARATUVCHI DASTURLAR

ABDURAZZOQOV ILHOM RUSTAMOVICH

*Termiz davlat pedagogika instituti
Informatika va uni o'qitish metodikasi o'qituvchisi*

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MAMADIYOROV BOYBURI MAHAMADI O'G'LI

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada Anketa, so'rovnomalari va nazorat testlarini yaratuvchi dasturlar (Google Clasroom, Quizizz, Kahoot) haqida batafsil ma'lumot berildi.

Kalit so'zlar: Google Clasroom, Quizizz, Kahoot, GoogleDocs, Foydalanishdagi qulaylik, mobillik, tushunarliklik.

Kirish. Shu paytgacha test yaratuvchi dasturlardan ta'lim jarayonida foydalanib kelingan va hozirgacha foydalanilmoqda. Lekin dars jarayonida onlayn test yaratuvchi platformalardan deyarli foydalanilmaydi. Hozirgi rivojlangan texnika asrida internet axborot texnologiyalaridan unumli foydalanish kerak. Shu paytgacha test yaratuvchi dasturlar ustida olimlar ko'plab ilmiy ishlar ustida ishlashgan va amalda sinab ham ko'rishgan.

Asosiy qism. Ta'lim jarayoni an'anaviy yoki masofaviy ta'lim bo'lishidan qat'iy nazar o'quvchilarning darsga qiziqishini orttirish ularni o'z ustida ishlashlari uchun undash mustaqil o'rganish ko'nikmalarini shakllantirish zarur. O'quvchi dars jarayonida savolni javobini bilmasa qo'rqib "bilmayman" deb emas aksincha shu savolni javobini qo'rqmasdan katta qiziqish bilan "bilmayman" lekin bilishni hohlayman deb javob berishi kerak deb o'ylayman nazarimda. O'quvchilar dars



jarayonida bilim olishga bo'lgan ishtiyoq, tirishqoqlik, qiziqish, dars jarayoni boshlanishini intizorlik bilan kutish ko'nikmalarini shakllantirish kerak. Shundagina ta'limda ancha o'sish va rivojlanish bo'ladi.

Hozirgi fan texnika rivojlangan davrda dars jarayonida interaktiv test yaratuvchi onlayn platformalardan foydalanish o'quvchilarning bilimini nazorat qilish, fanga bo'lgan qiziqishini orttirish va dars jarayonining qiziqarli o'tishini ta'minlaydi. Quizizz, Kahoot, Wordwall va Google docs kabi onlayn test yaratuvchi platformalardan foydalanib o'quvchilar bilimini nazorat qilish darsda interaktiv savol javob o'tqazish o'quvchilar qiziqishini orttirishi mumkin. Bu platformalar viktorinalar yaratuvchi maktablar va boshqa ta'lim muassasalarida sinfda qo'llaniladigan o'yin o'rganish platformasi. Platforma veb-versiyasiga ega hamda mobil smartfonlardan foydalanish ham mumkin. Quizizz, Kahoot, Wordwall, Google docs onlayn platformalardan foydalanib test topshiriqlarini yaratib o'quvchilar bilimini tekshirish uchun, guruh faoliyati uchun yoki darsda tanaffus sifatida foydalanish mumkin.

Bu onlayn platformalarda yaratilgan interaktiv o'yinli testlar o'quvchilar diqqatini tortadi. O'quvchilar o'yinlar orqali test savollarini yechadilar. O'quvchilar o'rtasida raqobatlashish, chaqqonlik, ziyraklik, diqqatlilik kabi ko'nikmalari shakllanadi. Zero raqobat bor joyda o'sish bor deb bejizga aytilmagan. Har bir savol uchun vaqt belgilangan bo'ladi shu vaqt ichida o'quvchilar javob berishlari kerak bo'ladi. Vaqt tugagach yoki barcha o'quvchilar test savollariga javob bergach ularning natijasi shu zahoti ekranda paydo bo'ladi. Agar savolni javobini qanchalik tez va to'g'ri javob bersa ushbu o'quvchiga ko'proq ball qo'shiladi. Test yakunlanganda podium ya'ni birinchi, ikkinchi va uchinchi, o'rinlar aniqlanadi.

O'quvchilar interfaol doska, proyektor, monitor yoki VNC orqali virtual ulashiladigan ekran kabi umumiy ekran atrofida to'planishadi. O'yin jarayoni oddiy: barcha o'quvchilar o'z qurilmalarida bir vaqtning o'zida savollarga javob berishadi. Savollar ekranda birin-ketin o'quvchilarga ko'rsatiladi. Ishtirokchilar har bir to'g'ri javob uchun ball oladi. Viktorina oxirida ekranda barcha ishtirokchilarning savollariga javob berish paytida to'plagan ballari ko'rsatiladi.

Shuni aytish mumkinki dars jarayonini Quizizz, Kahoot, GoogleDocs va Wordwall onlayn test yaratuvchi o'yinli platformalarda elektron testlar kompleksini yaratish va uni ta'limda qo'llash natijasida o'quvchilarning bilim berish uchun onlayn platformalardan foydalanib dars samaradorligini oshirish hamda o'quvchilarning mustaqil fikrlashini, darsga qiziqishini orttirish, o'tilgan mavzuni o'zlashtirish darajasi yuqori bo'lishiga darsga bo'lgan qiziqishi rivojlanishiga, darslikdan tashqari qo'shimcha



arali

usuli hisoblanadi. Bundan tashqari, testlar, xususan, onlayn testlar so'rovlar, anketalar, ma'lum bir sohaning reytingini aniqlashda ham qulay vosita hisoblanib, natijalarning tezkorligi bilan boshqa baholash mezonlaridan ajralib turadi. Google Classroom ham kurs yaratuvchilarga mana shunday imkoniyatni taqdim etib, kursga test joylashtirishning bir necha xil variantlarini taqdim etadi. Ayniqsa, Google Forms yordamida yaratilgan testlar foydalanishdagi qulayligi jihatidan barcha jabhalarda keng qo'llanilib kelinmoqda. Google Formsdagi har bir shakl veb-sahifa bo'lib, unda anketa (anketa) yoki viktorina (quiz) joylashtirilgan – tanlovda bir yoki bir nechta ishtirokchilar qatnashadigan va savollarga javob beradigan tanlov hisoblanadi.

Google Forms bilan quydagilarni qilishimiz mumkin.

- Turli tadbirlarda onlayn registratsiyadan o'tish;
- Onlayn tadqiqot o'tkazish;
- Fikrlarni jamlash (to'plash);
- Yozma kelishuvlar;
- Ovoz berish;
- Anketa so'rovnomalari va hokazo.

Google Formsning qulay va foydali tomonlari

Foydalanishdagi qulaylik. Google Forms bilan ishlash MS Word bilan ishlashdan ko'ra qiyinroq emas. Interfeysi qulay va tushunarli. Shaklni yuklab olish, mijozlarga yuborish va pochta orqali to'ldirilgan versiyani qabul qilish shart emas. 24/7 mavjudlik. Forma bulutli texnologiya asosida ishlaydi. Agar siz turli xil qurilmalardan



ishlasangiz, Google Formsdagi shaklni internet mavjud bo'lgan qurilmalardan xohlagan paytda yuklab olishingiz mumkin. Individual dizayn. Shakl (forma) uchun siz o'z dizayningizni yaratishingiz mumkin. Google Forms sizga bepul bo'lgan ko'p sonli shablonlarni tanlash yoki o'zingizning yuklashingiz mumkin bo'lgan imkoniyatni beradi.

Bepul. Xizmatning o'zi bepul. Agar siz to'satdan qo'shimcha plaginlarning kengaytirilgan versiyasiga ehtiyoj sezsangiz, to'lov qilishingiz kerak bo'ladi.

Mobillik. Google Forms mobil qurilmalarda ishlaydi. Siz to'liq funksional xususiyatlarga ega bo'lgan smartfonlar yordamida shakllarni telefoningiz va planshetingizda yaratishingiz, ko'rishingiz, tahrirlashingiz va yuborishingiz mumkin.

Tushunarliklik. Google Forms javoblar bo'yicha statistik ma'lumotlarni to'playdi va professional ravishda rasmiylashtiradi. Olingan ma'lumotlarni qo'shimcha ravishda qayta ishlashingiz shart emas, darhol natijalarni tahlil qilishni boshlashingiz mumkin.

Javoblar statistikasini diagramma shaklida, to'g'ridan-to'g'ri shaklda va respondentlarning javoblarini avtomatik ravishda yaratilgan Google elektron jadvalidan topishingiz mumkin. Google Formsdan foydalanib, siz test yaratishingiz, uni kurs ishtirokchilariga yuborishingiz va javoblarni baholashingiz mumkin. Test natijalari to'g'ri javoblar soniga qarab avtomatik ravishda hisoblanadi.

Google Forms yordamida yaratish mumkin bo'lgan test savollari turlari:

- Bitta javobli;
- Ikki va undan ortiq javobli;
- Ochiladigan ro'yxat;
- Matn (qator).



*Ushbu QrCod orqali
Youtube.comda Google Formsda test
tayyorlashni video dars orqali
o'rganing !*

Xulosa:

Bugungi kunda test o'qvuchi (talaba) bilimini opeativ baholashning eng samarali usuli hisoblanadi. Bundan tashqari, testlar, xususan, onlayn testlar so'rovlar, anketalar, ma'lum bir sohaning reytingini aniqlashda ham qulay vosita hisoblanib, natijalarning tezkorligi bilan boshqa baholash mezonlaridan ajralib turadi. Google Classroom ham



kurs yaratuvchilarga mana shunday imkoniyatni taqdim etib, kursga test joylashtirishning bir necha xil variantlarini taqdim etadi. Ayniqsa, Google Forms yordamida yaratilgan testlar foydalanishdagi qulayligi jihatidan barcha jabhalarda keng qo'llanilib kelinmoqda.

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SHAXSLARDAGI RUHIY ZO'RIQISH VA HISSIY CHARCHOQNI YUZAGA KELTIRUVCHI PSIXOLOGIK OMILLAR

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ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqolada salomatlikka psixologik qarashlar, “hissiy charchoq” sindromi, “Ruhiiy salomatlik”, ijtimoiy soha vakillarining kasbiy faoliyatidagi “hissiy charchoq”, “hissiy charchoq” belgilari va uning murakkab psixofiziologik hodisa ekanligi haqida ma'lumotlar berilgan.

Kali so'zlar: ijtimoiy soha vakillari, axloqiy-psixologik omillar, salbiy ruhiy tajribalar va holatlar, professional mutaxassislarining psixofiziologik xususiyatlari, kasbiy stress, “hissiy charchoq” sindromi, “hissiy charchoq” belgilari.

KIRISH

Insonning ijtimoiy muvaffaqiyatining asosiy omillaridan biri bu ruhiy salomatlikdir. Salomatlikka psixologik qarashlarni o'rganishdan oldin, keling, dastlabki savollarga aniqlik kiritaylik. Zamonaviy ilm-fanda “salomatlik” tushunchasi umumiy qabul qilingan yagona talqinga ega emas, u noaniqligi va xilma-xilligi (ya'ni, sinkretiklik) bilan tavsiflanadi. 1948 yilda Jahon sog'liqni saqlash tashkiloti (JSST) Konstitutsiyasining muqaddimasida berilgan ta'rifga ko'ra, “sog'liq” - bu nafaqat kasallik yoki nogironlikning yo'qligi, balki to'liq jismoniy, aqliy va ijtimoiy farovonlik bilan tavsiflangan insonning holatidir.

Salomatlikning to'liq ratsional ta'riflari esa kelajak masalasi bo'lib qolmoqda. Sog'liqni saqlash muammosiga bugungi kunda mamlakatimizda xam ko'p ishlar qilinmoqdaki, bunga O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining “2019-2025 yillarda O'zbekiston Respublikasi aholisining ruhiy salomatligini muhofaza qilish xizmatini rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to'g'risida”gi qarorini misol qilishiz mumkin. Unga ko'ra bugungi kunda o'tgan vaqt mobaynida aholining ruhiy salomatligini muhofaza qilish milliy xizmatini takomillashtirish, ruhiy holati buzilishidan aziyat chekuvchi shaxslarni aniqlash, davolash va reabilitatsiya qilish bo'yicha sog'liqni saqlash tizimining barcha darajalarida muayyan ishlar olib borilmoqda. Shu bilan birga “Ruhiiy salomatlik” borasida ham ishlar yo'lga qo'yilganligi quvonarli holdir.



Ruhiy salomatlik deganda biz, turli ruhiy buzilish yoki salbiy ruhiy xolat ko'rinishlarining yo'qligi va atrofdagi voqelik sharoitlariga mos keladigan xatti-harakatlarning tartibga solinishini ta'minlaydigan ruhiy farovonlik holatidir. Lekin, salbiy ruhiy xolatni bugungi kunda ba'zi odamlarda, turli kasb egalarida kuzatishimiz mumkin. Asosan bu holat ijtimoiy soha vakillarida kuzatilmoqda.

Ijtimoiy soha vakillarining kasbiy faoliyati, bajaradigan ish turidan qat'i nazar, odamlar, aholi guruhlari va umuman jamiyatning sog'lig'i va hayoti uchun ma'naviy javobgarligi yuqori bo'lgan kasblar guruhiga kiradi. Ijtimoiy kasb egalari mijoz bilan murakkab ijtimoiy o'zaro munosabat jarayonida bo'lgan doimiy stressli vaziyatlar, mijozning ijtimoiy muammolarining mohiyatini doimiy ravishda tushunish, ishonch va boshqa axloqiy-psixologik omillar uning sog'lig'iga salbiy ta'sir qiladi. Ijtimoiy kasb egalari, shu jumladan hokimiyat vakillari, pedagoglar, shifokorlar, o'z faoliyatining tabiati bo'yicha, boshqa odamlar bilan uzoq muddatli intensiv aloqada bo'ladilar. Odamlar bilan ishlashda kuchli shaxslararo o'zaro ta'sir natijasida yuzaga keladigan, hissiy zo'riqish va kognitiv bosim bilan birga keladigan jismoniy va ruhiy charchoq holati sifatida namoyon bo'ladigan "hissiy charchash" bugungi kunda barchaga ma'lum. Tadqiqotchilarning fikriga ko'ra, salbiy ruhiy tajribalar va holatlar mehnat jarayonining turli jabhalariga ta'sir qilishi mumkin - kasbiy faoliyat, kasb egasining shaxsi, kasbiy muloqot, umuman olganda, shaxsning kasbiy rivojlanishiga salbiy ta'sir qiladi.

Ijtimoiy soha professional mutaxassislarning psixofiziologik xususiyatlariga qat'iy talablar qo'yadi va ijtimoiy ish mutaxassislari tanlash, moslashtirish va hissiy "charchoq" sindromining oldini olishning ilmiy asoslangan usullarini talab qiladi. Bugungi kunga kelib, ijtimoiy soha egalarining kasbiy faoliyatida stressga chidamliligini o'rganishga bag'ishlangan ilmiy ishlar sanoqli bo'lib, bu ilm ahlini ushbu muammoni ishlab chiqishga etarlicha e'tibor berilmaganligini ko'rsatadi. An'anaga ko'ra, jamoat ongida ham, ilmiy adabiyotlarda ham, birinchi navbatda, odamlar bilan ishlashning ijobiy tomonlariga (shifokorlar, o'qituvchilar, ijtimoiy xodimlar va boshqalar) urg'u beriladi. Shu bilan birga, bu odamlar bilan ishlash o'zining yuqori talablari, alohida mas'uliyati va hissiy stressi tufayli mehnat sharoitlari bilan bog'liq qiyin tajribalar xavfini va kasbiy stress ehtimolini o'z ichiga olishi aniq. Birinchi marta amerikalik mutaxassislar "hissiy charchoq" sindromi muammosiga ijtimoiy xizmat sohasini kengaytirish va ommalashtirish munosabati bilan e'tibor qaratdilar. Ularning ishchilari kasbiy ma'lumotga ega bo'lgan yoki psixologiya yoki sotsiologiya sohasiga maxsus tayyorgarlikdan o'tgan mutahassislarga qoida tariqasida, juda og'ir muammolari bilan kelgan mijozlar bilan ishlash jarayonida



duch keldilar. Ba'zan bunday holatlarda ularning yagona vazifasi psixologik yordam ko'rsatish - tinglash, qo'llab-quvvatlash, iloji bo'lsa, biror nima deb maslahat berish edi. Maxsus tayyorgarlik va xodimlarni tanlashga qaramay, ushbu xizmatlarning rahbariyati ma'lum vaqt o'tgach o'z xodimlarining qoniqarsiz ishlayotganligi haqidagi dalillariga duch kelganlar. Xodimlarning bunday qoniqarsiz ishlayotganligini, tashrif buyuruvchilarga e'tiborsizlik, befarqlik va hatto qo'polligi haqida shikoyatlardan aniqlaganlar. O'tkazilgan tadqiqotlar o'ziga xos kasbiy stress – “muloqot stressi”ni aniqlashga olib keldi, bu boshqa kasbiy stresslar bilan birgalikda “hissiy charchash” deb ataladigan hodisaning paydo bo'lishiga sababi edi. “Hissiy charchoq” atamasi 1974 yilda amerikalik psixiatr H.J.Freudenberger tomonidan mijozlar bilan intensiv va yaqindan muloqotda bo'lgan sog'lom odamlarning psixologik holatini tavsiflash uchun kiritilgan. Dastlab, bu atama oddiygina charchash holatini anglatgan. “Hissiy charchoq” tushunchasi odatda odamning yuqori hissiy idrokni o'z ichiga olgan vaziyatlarda uzoq vaqt ishtirok etishi natijasida yuzaga keladigan jismoniy, hissiy va ruhiy charchoq holatini ifodalash uchun ishlatildi, bu esa o'z navbatida haddan tashqari yuqori surunkali situatsion stresslar bilan hissiy holatlarning kombinatsiyasi natijasidir.

K.Maslachning 1976-yilda “Human Behavior” jurnalida chop etilgan ushbu mavzudagi birinchi maqolasi, o'z e'tirofiga ko'ra, ayniqsa, noprofessionallar orasida katta va kutilmagan munosabatga sabab bo'ldi. Va shu maqola sabab, u turli ijtimoiy kasb egalaridan ko'plab xatlar oldi. Atigi o'n yildan so'ng “hissiy charchoq” sindromi muammolari bo'yicha mingdan ortiq maqolalar chop etildi. “Hissiy charchoq” sindromiga tashxis qo'yishning maxsus usullari ishlab chiqildi. Agar dastlab tibbiyot xodimlarining muammolarini tavsiflash haqida bo'lgan bo'lsa, undan keyingi tadqiqotlar aniqlangan fenomenolarini turli kasb egalarining keng doirasiga etkazish imkonini berdi. K.Kondo “hissiy charchoq” sindromini ishning haddan tashqari og'irligi va shaxslararo munosabatlarning noto'g'riligi tufayli ish joyiga moslashmaslik deb ta'riflaydi. Ushbu ta'rif uning “yonish” tushunchasini talqiniga mos keladi. Bu birinchi navbatda odamlar bilan alturistik va intensiv ishlaydiganlarga ta'sir qiladi. Bunday emotsional hissiy ish ruhiy energiyaning haddan tashqari sarflanishi bilan birga keladi va psixosomatik charchoq (holdan toyish) va hissiy charchoq (toliqish) olib keladi. Natijada bezovtalik (tashvish), nafas qisilishi, oshqozon-ichak traktining buzilishi, bosh og'rig'i, qon bosimining pasayishi, uyquning buzilishi fonida norozilik hussi, g'azab, o'ziga bahoning pasayishi; hamda qoidaga ko'ra, oilaviy munosabatlardagi muammolar paydo bo'ladi.

“Hissiy charchoq” fenomenini keltirib chiqaradigan stress omillarining ta'siri turli kasblarni sezilarli qismini qamrab oladi va bu kasallikka moyil bo'lganlar sonini



kengayishiga sabab bo‘ladi. Ushbu hodisaning dastlabki tadqiqotlari asosan unga tavsif berish bilan cheklangan bo‘lsalar, 1982-yilga kelib “hissiy charchoq”ni o‘rganish bo‘yicha etakchi mutaxassislardan biri Maslach bu hodisani maxsus holat deb atadi. Unga ko‘ra:

- holdan toyish;
- degumanizatsiya, depersonalizatsiya belgilari;
- salbiy o‘z-o‘zini idrok qilish;
- kasbiy mohirlikni yo‘qotish

1983 yilda E.Maher o‘z sharhida “hissiy charchash” belgilari ro‘yxatini umumlashtiradi: charchoq, toliqish, horg‘inlik; psixosomatik kasalliklar, uyqusizlik, mijozlarga salbiy munosabat; ishning o‘ziga salbiy munosabat; faoliyatda harakatlarning sustligi; kimyoviy vositalarni ortiqcha iste‘moli: tamaki, qahva, spirtli ichimliklar, giyohvand moddalar; ishtahaning sustligi yoki aksincha, ortiqcha ovqatlanish, salbiy “Men-kontseptsiyasi”; tajovuzkor his-tuyg‘ular (asabiylashish, zo‘riqish, tashvish, holsizlik, haddan tashqari hayajonlanish, g‘azab); salbiy kayfiyat va u bilan bog‘liq his-tuyg‘ular (beadablik, pessimizm, umidsizlik hissi, befarqlik, tushkunlik, samarasiz harakat); aybdorlik hissini boshdan kechirish.

1981 yilda S.Maslach sindromga duchor bo‘lgan shaxsning quyidagi muhim belgilarini ajratib ko‘rsatdi: o‘z “men”ini saqlab qolish asosidagi charchoqqa qarshi kurashi. “Charchoq”qa qarshi turish qobiliyatining chegarasi; ichki psixologik tajriba, shu jumladan his-tuyg‘ular, munosabatlar, motivlar, umidlar; salbiy shaxsiy tajriba; qayg‘u, noqulaylik, disfunktsiya yoki ularning oqibatlari. “Charchoq” sindromining asosiy belgilari:

- holdan toyganlik hissi;
- mijozlarga nisbatan salbiy his-tuyg‘ularning mavjudligi; - o‘z-o‘ziga salbiy munosabat.

Sindromning bu belgilari uning namoyon bo‘lishini o‘rgangan va kuzatgan ko‘pchilik klinitsistlar tomonidan qayd etilgan. Hissiy charchoq sindromining asosiy belgilarining mohiyati olimlar tomonidan aniqlangandan so‘ng va bu hodisa umume’tirof etilgandan so‘ng, tabiiy ravishda ushbu kasallikning rivojlanishiga yordam beradigan yoki unga to‘sqinlik qiladigan omillarni aniqlash va tasniflash masalasi paydo bo‘ldi.

Psixologlarning ta’kidlashicha, hissiy charchashga asosan kasb egalarining to‘rtta amal qiladigan pozitsiyasi olib keladi:

- Men xato qila olmayman.
- Men ehtiyotkor bo‘lishim kerak.



Men tarafkashlikka haqqim yo‘q.

Men hamma narsada namuna bo‘lishim kerak.

Ba‘zi tadqiqotchilar (P.Tornton) shaxs omilini o‘rganishda quyidagi ko‘rsatkichlarni yoshi, jinsi, oilaviy ahvoli, ish staji, ma‘lumot darajasi, ish staji, ijtimoiy kelib chiqishi hisobga oldilar. Biroq, ularga “hissiy charchoq” darajasiga bog‘liq emasligi ma‘lum bo‘ldi. Boshqa tadqiqotchilar (A.Pins) motivatsiya va “charchoq” o‘rtasidagi bog‘liqlikka alohida e‘tibor berishdi; Xususan, mehnat faoliyati motivlari ish haqidano qoniqish, ish joyida kerakligini his qilish, kasbiy yuksalish, mustaqillik va rahbariyat tomonidan nazorat darajasi va boshqalar o‘rganildi. Lekin “hissiy charchoq” sindromi va ish haqi o‘rtasida to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri bog‘liqlik yo‘q edi. Shu bilan birga, kasbiy o‘sisdan norozilik va qo‘llab-quvvatlovchi munosabat (turli mukofotlar, rag‘batlar) “hissiy charchoq” sindromining rivojlanishi bilan ko‘proq bog‘liq bo‘lib chiqdi. Mustaqillik etishmasligi (“ortiqcha nazorat”) bo‘lgan ijtimoiy ishchilar uchun “hissiy charchoq”qa ko‘proq moyillik ham aniqlandi. Ijtimoiy kasb, shuningdek, psixologik maslahat va psixoterapiya ko‘p hissiy stressni, mas‘uliyatni talab qiladigan va muvaffaqiyat uchun juda noaniq mezonlarga ega bo‘lgan kasblar sifatida tasniflanadi. Afsuski ushbu kasblar vakillari “hissiy charchoq” xavfi ostida ekanlar.

Xulosa o‘rnida shuni aytish mumkinki, “Hissiy charchoq” sindromi murakkab psixofiziologik hodisa bo‘lib, u uzoq davom etgan ortiqcha stress tufayli hissiy, aqliy va jismoniy charchoq sifatida tavsiflanadi. Tadqiqotchilarning fikriga ko‘ra, bunday buzilishlar mehnat jarayonining turli jabhalariga – kasb egasiga, faoliyatiga, kasbiy muloqotga ta‘sir qilishi mumkin. Bu buzilishlar, odatda, odamda “hissiy charchoq” paydo bo‘lishidan iborat - bu salbiy ko‘rsatkichlar to‘plamini o‘z ichiga olgan simptomlar majmuasi, uning ta‘siri ostida mutaxassisning shaxsi yo‘qoladi, u o‘z imkoniyatlari va vositalaridan foydalana olmaydi. Hamda aqliy charchoq holati bilan bog‘liq yoki mehnat ko‘nikma va qobiliyatlarini yo‘qotadi. Natijada, kasbiy faoliyatning buzilishi va deformatsiyasi yuzaga keladi. Umuman mehnat unumdorligi pasayadi. Shu munosabat bilan, profilaktika va ijtimoiy ishchining ruhiy gigienasini ta‘minlashga alohida e‘tibor berilishi va ijtimoiy xodimlarning o‘ziga psixologik yordam tizimini yaratishga yordam berish kerak.

Korey (1986) va Naisberg-Fennig (1991) tomonidan ta‘riflanganidek, charchash sindromi depressiya holatida, charchoq va holdan toyish hissi, g‘ayrat va ishtiyoqning etishmasligi, ijobiy natijalarni ko‘rish qobiliyatining yo‘qolishi bilan ifodalanadi. Shu sabab o‘z ishiga, mehnatga va umuman hayotga salbiy munosabat paydo bo‘ladi.



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CRITERIA AND LEVELS OF GLOBAL PROBLEMS

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Annotation: This article is happening all over our country information about acute problems and conflicts is given.

Key words: tension, importance, generality, problems, consistency, demographic politics, social tension, social illiteracy.

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An important feature of global problems is that they are all related to each other depends to such an extent that solving one of them at least creates other problems for him means taking into account the effect. Listed criteria of global problems and characteristic features of most researchers in this field reflects the views and differentiates global problems from all other problems, allows you to say clearly. This is the tension and importance of this or that problem to determine its level, to determine its interrelationship with other problems different classifications are usually made, they are divided into separate groups. Classification is not the only goal, but rather the extreme of the current era acts as an important element of the complex study of conflicts problems in terms of their interrelationship and mutual dependence allows learning. It is important to differentiate relationships, priorities and objective allows to determine the degree of exacerbation of existing global problems. In addition, the classification enhances the systematic interrelationship of global problems It helps to understand more deeply and the sequence of making practical decisions It helps to determine. Know the classification that is done consistently and accurately to a certain extent summarizes the previous researches in this field and at the same time notes the beginning of a new stage in the development of such research. Current between different approaches to the classification of global problems at the time especially according to the widely recognized classification of global problems, all of them the level of tension and the importance of the solution, as well as their in real life divided into three large groups depending on the causal connections between them. The first group is characterized by the greatest degree of commonality and importance problems. They arise from relations between different countries. That's it therefore they are called



intersocial global problems. Here from community life eliminating war and ensuring a just world; a new international economic order Two very important problems such as installation are distinguished: The second group is society and are problems that arise as a result of the interaction of nature, and they affect people supply of energy, fuel, fresh water, raw material resources, etc are like This group includes environmental problems, as well as the world's oceans and space mastery of space is also included. The third group is related to the "human-society" system problems, i.e. demography problem, health care, education, international terrorism the threat is spiritual issues and the like. This or that problem is specific inclusion in the group acquires a conditional character to a certain extent and depends on important factors, depends on the basis of their separation. Therefore, any classification is problematic not as a short-term solution, but to reorganize a complex system contribute to a better understanding of the interconnected nature of global problems should be considered as one of the methods. Now a serious threat to all humanity we will give a brief description of the most important problems. Main global problem system. The global problems of the present time are constantly changing their situation in time is the only, active and open system that changes, because it is universal the introduction of new important problems, and the previous problems are theirs depending on the solution, it may disappear. Founder and first president of the Club of Rome A.Pechchei paid attention to this situation and was against humanity most of the problems are "caught up in each other, a giant sprue clutch news is gripping the entire planet... the number of unsolved problems is growing are becoming more complex, their complexity is greater are getting tangled up, and their "scoundrel" is holding our planet more and more in its grip is squeezing harder", wrote 1. But how much a node of global conflicts no matter how complicated it is, it is important to solve it with the help of science and philosophy, that is, to distinguish the cause from the effect to distinguish detail from secondary detail, objective from subjective it is necessary to understand theoretically. Impact on global processes taking into account the limited capabilities and resources of people for which problems require immediate solution and which are secondary it is also important to distinguish between importance. Demographic problem. Nowadays among the most important problems of humanity, in most countries and regions population growth, which causes overpopulation, is noted will be done. According to the estimates of some experts, the energy available on the planet, raw materials, food and other resources on Earth only about one billion people ("gold billion") can ensure a decent life. However, the last thousand The population of our planet has increased 15 times over the years and today it is 6 billion exceeded a person. In this case, not only the scale, but also the growth rate



of the population is mind-boggling lol In particular, the first doubling will take place in 700 years, and the second - in 150 in a year, the third in 100 years and the last one in less than 40 years gave It should be noted that in the first decade of the 20th century on Earth 1 billion in total, 2.8 billion people lived on Earth in 1956, and 5 billion in 1985 In 2015 of the 21st century, the total number of people living on earth was 7.5 billion exceeded. According to futurologists, there will be more than 15 billion people on earth in 2050 is predicted to live.

The so-called "demographic explosion" of the world's population in the 20th century is unprecedented growth is not biological laws, but spontaneous, uneven social development and the abyss that humanity is trying to overcome with great difficulty was a product of social conflicts. This applies primarily to developing countries and account for more than nine-tenths of world population growth will come. The situation here was typical of developed countries at the beginning of the 20th century the high death rate and birth rate typical of the 18th century for all mankind characterized by a high level.

At the same time, the level of labor productivity and per capita to the amount of income, the level of productivity of agricultural crops and the village efficiency of the economy, literacy level of the population and general cultural according to the level, most of the peoples of these countries are still living in the 19th century.

Demographic problems are too complex and persistent to be solved quickly can't be reached. The longer their solution is delayed, the more complicated and it gets more complicated. For this reason, all governments in developing countries to implement a demographic policy aimed at reducing the birth rate is trying For example, in Uzbekistan in 1995, "Family Planning" was implemented program was accepted. Plan the birth of a child in each family in this program It is one of the efforts aimed at protecting the health of mother and child in line, it is planned to gradually implement the task of preventing the demographic explosion in the country. In this regard, in all regions, villages and Promotional work on reproductive health is being carried out in villages. That's it It should be noted that the average age of the population in Uzbekistan during the years of independence 73 years for men, 75 years for women. This problem has developed countries, but to face its reflection here possible Even in the process of increasing life expectancy and the number of elderly people a decrease in the birth rate that does not provide even normal population growth being observed. In this case, about depopulation, that is, about the decrease in the population it is said that (the average age of the population of Russia is 54 years old), this is also national benefits, implementation of social programs, pension provision and the like creates additional



difficulties. of the last 20 years in Russia demographic processes are a clear example of this. However, in the next five years it is positive changes are being observed in the matter. Including population growth and average life expectancy increased to 4 years. The problem of education. The reasons for the demographic explosion are connected with the problem of education depends. In recent years, the number of illiterate people in the world has decreased by percentage. continues to grow in absolute terms. This is the life of uneducated people to archaic family traditions that actually justify many children with superstitious beliefs obeys. Finally, the difference between developed and developing countries continues to increase in this respect. Observing a strange situation at the moment possible: at a time when literacy is growing in absolute numbers, the illiterate, i.e and the number of people who do not know how to read, write, perform simple arithmetic operations is growing (70% of the population of India, 60% of the population of Pakistan, Africa 80% of the population of the countries are illiterate). In addition, the level of education of most people is new In today's society, a wide user of technology and computer equipment functional related to not allowing full life and work illiteracy is also growing. Another aspect of this problem is that in most countries of the world, the opportunity to get education is equal to everyone is not provided, which is an additional source of social tension. Also, improving the quality of education and its content at the present time the issue of socialization is transverse. To emphasize that The socialization of education should include the study of humanities in the educational process not to increase the hours or the number of subjects, but the content of natural sciences humanitarianization, any scientific discovery to protect human interests should direct. Only then is a person able to preserve his existence will be. In this regard, the "Personnel" adopted in Uzbekistan in

1997 in the National training program" expresses exactly these goals. "In Uzbekistan Annual expenditure on education is 10-12% of GDP constitutes.

However, in world experience, this indicator does not exceed 3-5 percent"1. Because it is social for a person not only to acquire knowledge, but also to acquire professional skills is an important factor in eliminating illiteracy.

Summary:

In short, there are various things that are happening all over the world and in the life of our country detailed information about the problems is given and these problems are divided into three groups can be separated. First, including here, the elimination of war from the life of society achieve and ensure a just world; two, such as the establishment of a new international economic order A very important problem is distinguished. The second group is the interaction of society and nature resulting



problems, which deprive people of energy, fuel, supply of fresh water, raw material resources, etc. This environmental problems to the group, as well as mastering the World Ocean and outer space also includes The third group consists of problems related to the "man-society" system demography problem, healthcare, education, threat of international terrorism spiritual issues and the like to seek solutions to similar problems research is being conducted.

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BOSHLANG'ICH TA'LIMDA BOLA TARBIYASIDA MUHIM OMILLAR

Xolmuminov Abrammat

Surxondaryo viloyati denov tumani 18-maktab o'qituvchisi

Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada boshlang'ich ta'lim ta'lim-tarbiyaning nazariy asoslari haqida fikr-mulohazalar yuritilgan. Shuningdek, tarbiyaning ilmiy izohlari bayon etilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Ta'lim-tarbiya nazariyasi, tamoyil, estetik g'oyalar.

Tarbiya pedagogikadagi asosiy tushunchalardan biri sanaladi. Jamiyat va pedagogikaning tarixiy rivoji davomida mazkur kategoriyani tushuntirishga turlicha yondashuvlar yuzaga keldi. Eng avvalo, yuqorida keng va tor ma'nodagi tarbiya farqlanadi. Tarbiya – muayyan, aniq maqsad va ijtimoiy tajriba asosida yosh avlodni har tomonlama o'stirish, uning ongi, xulq-atvori, dunyoqarashini tarkib toptirish jarayoni. Keng ma'noda tarbiya shaxsga jamiyatning ta'sir etishi, ijtimoiy hodisa sifatida qaraladi. Mazkur holatda tarbiya ijtimoiylashtirish bilan uyg'unlashadi. Tor ma'nodagi tarbiya deganda, pedagogik jarayon sharoitida ta'lim maqsadini amalga oshirish uchun pedagog va tarbiyalanuvchilarning maxsus tashkil etilgan faoliyati tushuniladi. Ushbu holatda pedagoglarning tarbiyaviy faoliyati tarbiyaviy ish deb ataladi. Tarbiya nazariyasi pedagogika fanining muhim tarkibiy qismi bo'lib, tarbiyaviy jarayon mazmuni, tamoyillari, qonuniyatlari, uni tashkil etish masalalari, metodikasi, shakllari, metodlari, vositalari, usullari va muammolarini o'rganadi. Tarbiya jarayoni o'qituvchi va o'quvchi (tarbiyachi va tarbiyalanuvchi)lar o'rtasida aniq maqsad asosida tashkil etiladigan hamkorlik faoliyatining kechishi, rivoji. Tarbiya jarayonini texnologiyalashtirish – aniq maqsadga va ijtimoiy g'oyaga asoslanib, o'quvchilarda ma'naviy-axloqiy sifatlarni shakllantirishga yo'naltirilgan pedagogik faoliyatning tashkiliy-texnik jihatdan uyushtirilishi sanaladi. Tarbiya jarayonining o'ziga xos xususiyatlari quyidagilardan iborat: - aniq maqsadga yo'naltirilganlik; - uzoq muddat davom etishi (tarbiya natijalari tez sur'atda yaqqol ko'zga tashlanmaydi); - uzluksizligi (o'quvchilar va o'qituvchining birgalikdagi uzluksiz, tizimli harakatlari); - yaxlit, tizimli tashkil etilishi; - ikki tomonlama aloqa hamda qarama-qarshiliklarning mavjud bo'lishi. Tarbiya jarayonida tarbiyalanuvchi shaxsida ongning shakllanib borishi, histuyg'ularning rivojlanishi, ijtimoiy hayot uchun zarur bo'lgan ijtimoiy aloqalarni tashkil etishga xizmat qiladigan xulqiy odatlarning hosil bo'lishi kabi o'zgarishlar kuzatiladi. Tarbiya jarayonining muvaffaqiyatli kechishi uning maqsadi, shakllari,



metodlari, vositalari, mavjud pedagogik shart-sharoitlar, shaxsning o'zini-o'zi tarbiyalash va qayta tarbiyalashi ehtiyojiga egaligiga bog'liq. O'zini o'zi qayta tarbiyalash shaxsning o'zidagi salbiy odatlar, xarakteridagi zararli sifatlarni yo'qotish, ularni bartaraf etishga qaratilgan ichki faoliyati jarayonidir. Tarbiya maqsadi ijtimoiy buyurtma asosida belgilanadi. Unda eng oddiy harakatdan tortib, to keng ko'lamli ijtimoiy harakatni tashkil etishdan iborat jarayonning mohiyati yoritiladi. Tarbiya maqsadi umumiy va individual xarakter kasb etadi. Tarbiya jarayoni quyidagi qonuniyatlar asosida kechadi: - tarbiyaning obyektiv va subyektiv omillarga bog'liqligi; - tarbiyaning shaxs rivojlanishi bilan birligi va o'zaro aloqadorligi; - faoliyat va munosabat shaxsning ijtimoiy ahamiyatli fazilatlarini shakllantirishning negizi va asosiy manbai ekanligi; - tarbiyalanuvchilarning o'zaro tarbiyaviy ta'siri, o'zaro munosabatlari hamda faol faoliyati o'rtasidagi bog'lanishning mavjudligi. Tarbiya mazmuni – shaxsning shakllanishiga qo'yiladigan ijtimoiy talablar mohiyatidan iborat bo'lib, ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy taraqqiyot, kishilik munosabatlari mohiyati va darajasi, jamiyat mafkurasi g'oyalari asosda belgilanadi. Tarbiyaning shaxs kamolotiga ta'siri quyidagilarda ko'rinadi: 1) tarbiya ta'sirida muhit bera olmagan bilim, ma'lumot egallanadi, mehnat va texnik faoliyat bilan bog'liq ko'nikma, malakalar hosil bo'ladi; 2) tarbiya tufayli tug'ma kamchiliklar ham o'zgartirilib, shaxs kamolga yetadi; 3) tarbiya yordamida muhitning salbiy ta'sirini ham yo'qotish mumkin; 4) tarbiya kelajakka qaratilgan maqsadni belgilaydi. Tarbiya yosh avlodni muayyan maqsad yo'lida har tomonlama o'stirish, uning ongi va xulq-atvorini tarkib toptirish jarayonidir. Tarbiya – ma'naviy manbalar va hozirgi zamon talablari va ehtiyojlarini nazarda tutgan holda, o'qituvchining o'quvchi bilan aniq bir maqsadga qaratilgan o'zaro amaliy va nazariy muloqotidir. Tarbiya – tarbiyachi xohlagan sifatlarni tarbiyalanuvchiga singdirish uchun tarbiyalanuvchining ruhiyatiga muayyan suratda ma'lum bir maqsadga qarata va muntazam suratda ta'sir qilishidir. Bu xildagi ta'rif tarbiya tushunchasiga kiradigan hamma narsani, chunonchi: muayyan dunyoqarash, axloq, ijtimoiy xulq-atvor qoidalarini singdirish, muayyan xarakter va iroda, odat va axloq yaratishni o'z ichiga oladi. Shaxsni maqsadga muvofiq takomillashtirish uchun uyushtirilgan pedagogic jarayon bo'lib, tarbiyalanuvchining shaxsiga muntazam va tizimli ta'sir etish imkonini beradi. Tarbiya jarayoni o'zaro bog'liq bo'lgan ikki faoliyatni – o'qituvchi va o'quvchi faoliyatini o'z ichiga oladi. Tarbiya jarayonida o'quvchining ongi shakllana boradi, his va tuyg'ulari rivojlanadi, ijtimoiy hayot uchun zarur bo'lgan va ijtimoiy aloqalarga xizmat qiladigan xulqiy odatlari hosil bo'ladi. Tarbiya jarayonida bolalarning hayoti va faoliyatini pedagogik jihatdan to'g'ri uyushtirish g'oyat muhimdir. Faoliyat jarayonida bola tashqaridan



kelayotgan tarbiyaviy ta'sirga nisbatan ma'lum munosabatda bo'ladi. Bu munosabat shaxsning ichki ehtiyoji va xohishlarini ifodalaydi. Psixologlar va pedagoglarning tadqiqotlari shaxsga tashqi omillarning (xoh ijobiy, xoh salbiy) ta'siri bolaning ularga munosabatiga bog'liqligini ko'rsatadi. Bolaning shaxsiy tajribasi ehtiyojlari tashqi ta'sirga munosabatini belgilab beradi va uning xulqida aks etadi. Shuning uchun bola faoliyatini uyushtirishning o'zigina kifoya qilmaydi. To'g'ri tarbiyalash uchun tarbiyalanuvchining bu faoliyatga nisbatan qalbida paydo bo'layotgan munosabatni, turli xil kechinmalarni qanday anglashni, baholashni, his qilishni hamda ulardan o'zi uchun nimalarni maqsad qilib olayotganini bilish zarur. Yana shuni hisobga olish kerakki, bularning barchasi turli kishilar bilan aloqa qilish, jamoadagi munosabatlar asosida ro'y beradi. Bola ulg'aya borishi bilan bu xil aloqa va munosabatlar murakkablashib boradi va bola shaxsning kamolga yetishida yo ijobiy yoki salbiy ta'sir etadi. Shuning uchun tarbiya maqsadga muvofiq muntazam ta'sir etishni ko'zda tutadi, zeroki shu yo'l bilan jamiyatning shaxsga qo'yadigan talablari tarbiyalanuvchining xulqini idora qilib turuvchi ichki ehtiyojga aylanadi. Abdulla Avloniy ilmni afzalligini quyidagicha bayon etadi: "Ilm dunyoning izzati, oxiratning sharofatidir. Ilm inson uchun g'oyat muqaddas bir fazilatdur, zeroki, ilm bizga o'z ahvolimizni, harakatimizni oyna kabi ko'rsatur, zehnimizni, fikrimizni qilich kabi o'tkir qilur, ilmsiz odam mevasiz daraxt kabidur". Alloma bilim insonni jaholatdan qutqarishning samarali vositasi ekanligiga ham urg'u beradi: "Ilm bizni jaholat qorong'usidan qutqarur, madaniyat, ma'rifat dunyosiga chiqarur, yomon fe'llardan, buzuq ishlardan qaytarur, yaxshi xulq, odob sohibi qilur. Bugun hayotimiz, salomatligimiz, saodatimiz, sarvatimiz, maishatimiz, himmatimiz, g'ayratimiz, dunyo va oxiratimiz ilmga bog'liqdur". O'quvchi dunyoqarashini shakllantirishning bir necha maqbul shakl, metod va vositalari bo'lib, ular sirasida ma'naviy-axloqiy, ijtimoiy-g'oyaviy, iqtisodiy, huquqiy, estetik va ekologik mavzularda tashkil etiluvchi suhbatlar, bahs-munozaralar, ma'ruzalar, muammoli vaziyatlarni yaratish asosida o'quvchilarni fikrlashga undovchi amaliy treninglar, debatlar, mustaqil ishlar, shuningdek, ishchanlik o'yinlari samarali sanaladi. Yoshlarga ta'lim-tarbiya berish har bir ota-onaning Vatan oldidagi muqaddas burchidir. Bu burchga mas'uliyat bilan yondoshishi kerak. "Kelajagi kafolatlanishini istagan ota-onalar unga-bunga sarflaydigan vaqtini va harakatini ertaning buyuk insonlari bo'lgan farzandlarini ulg'aytirish uchun sarflashlari lozim. Boshqa yo'nalishlar uchun sarflangan mehnatlar bekor ketishi mumkin, ammo farzand kamoli uchun sarflangan mehnatlar bitmas-tuganmas xazinaga aylanadi" Farzand kamoli uchun sarflangan mablag' va vaqt ertangi farovon hayot uchun asos bo'ladi desak hech mubolig'a bo'lmaydi. Agar ota-ona o'z farzandiga, uning tarbiyasiga e'tibor bermasa



bu kelajakda muammolarni yuzaga chiqarishi mumkin. O'sha vaqtda esa muammolarni hal qilishga kech bo'lishi mumkin. Zero, bizni chaqqan ilonning ortidan chopsak, ilon zahringing butun tanamizga yoyilishiga sababchi bo'lamiz. Bu holatning oldini olish uchun ilonning ortidan yugirish emas, uning oldini olish kerak. Shunday ekan bolaga yoshligidan befarq bo'lmay, uning tarbiyasiga, ilm olishiga e'tibor berishi kerak. Har bir ota-ona tarbiya berar ekan, eng avvalo, salomlashishni, kattalarni hurmat qilishni o'rgatishi kerak. Chunki bejizga dono xalqimiz: "Gapning boshi - kalom, odob boshi - salom." - deb bejiz aytmagan. Ota-bobolarimiz azaldan yosh avlodni chiroyli xulqli, odobli, ilimli, qobil farzand bo'lib ulg'ayishiga katta ahamiyat berishgan. Agar bola noqobil bo'lib ulg'aysa, undan faqat otaonagina emas, balki el - yurt, jamiyat, davlat ham aziyat chekadi. Shuning uchun ham oilaviy tarbiya muhim siyosiy ahamiyatga ega. Murg'ak tasavvurli bola ilk tarbiyani oilada oladi. "Tarbiyani tug'ilgan kundan boshlamak, vujudimizni quvatlantirmak, zehnimizni ravshanlashtirmak lozim". Bolani tarbiyalash haqida xalqimiz orasida ko'plab afsonalar, rivoyatlar, maqollar, ertaklar yurishi ham bejiz emas. Donishmandlar bolani ona qornidan boshlab tarbiya qilish kerak deyishadi. Qachonki, bola tarbiyali bo'lsa u mukammal ilm sohibi, komil inson bo'la oladi.

Xulosa; Xullas, bolaning kamol topishi uchun o'qituvchi ham, ota-ona ham xatto o'sha bolaning o'zi ham harakat qilishi kerak ekan. Shundagina o'sish bo'ladi, natija bo'ladi. Bolani tarbiyalashda ota-onaning o'rni beqiyosdir. Ota-ona o'z farzandini kamoli uchun uning tarbiyasiga, ilm olishiga e'tiborli bo'lishi kerak. Jamiyat taraqqiy etmog'i uchun tarbiya samarali bo'lishi kerak. Samarali tarbiya uchun ota-ona ilimli tarbiyali bo'lishi kerak. Farzandlarimiz ilimli va tarbiyali bo'lishi uchun o'zimizni ma'naviy rivojlantirishimiz va atrofdagi bolalar tarbiyasiga ham befarq bo'lmaslik zarur.

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COMPONENTS OF RUSSIAN CULINARONYMS, COMBINATION OF CULINARY AND LANGUAGE

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to point out the components in modern Russian culinaronyms. This work also presents components' characteristics as a theoretical part for naming food. We have used the qualitative descriptive method to find out the components included in Russian culinaronyms. The results of this study indicate that there are a number of components in modern Russian food names such as culinary group (gathering a number of components related to cooking), human, time, and freedom (or author component). Moreover, these elements can be identified with the help of different language tools. This research moreover reveals that one lexicon can constitute rotated component or doubled-component. The result of the study can be used by students and specialists in courses of lexicology and linguoculture. Besides, this study contributes to the stylistic features of culinary text type. This research focuses on systematizing components in Russian culinaronyms, introducing the new concept of 'culinaronym component' and its general qualities based on the combination of culinary and language.

Keywords: Culinaronyms, material culture, peculiarities, correlation.

Introduction

Food is one of the essential necessities of human life (Fellner, 2013). Khlobkin, an expert in Russian culinary culture, states that food is one of the valuable elements of a nation; secondly, the art of cooking is to turn raw ingredients into a quality dish, and this is a part of a nation's material culture and an indicator of a prosperous civilization (Khlobkin, 2000). In particular, Russian cuisine holds a special place alongside the important cuisines of the world (Pavlovskaya, 2016). It is not difficult to list some traditional Russian culinaronyms such as borshch, shchi, solyanka, okroshka, kulebyaka, kholodets, rasstegay, golubtsy, pelmeni, oladi, vareniki, varenye and kulich among others (Protsenko & Zhivokina, 2015). Language, as a rule, is regarded as the



primary verbal mean of any field, and it helps humans communicate thoughts and ideas. In the culinary context, its nature and special features are communicated with the help of language. With regard to naming in the field of cuisine, one of the things attached to a dish is its name (culinaronym) which is used to describe its culinary features and related facts. As is known, culinaronym is one of the linguistic units which includes a variety of content as well as expressions (Tsujimura, 2018). Every culinary recipe is represented by its culinaronym which is built from the culinary peculiarities related to its dish. Playing a main role in recipe, culinaronym serves to attract the attention of readers. Serving as the heading of a recipe in cooking magazines (Lazeeva, 2016; Ratmayr, 2013), modern culinaronyms are varied in content. Along with commentary, cooking instruction and photos, culinaronym makes unchangeable text structure in every recipe. Unlike the other parts of recipe, the culinaronym is limited in terms of word length, but it needs to sound interesting, attracting and unique in order to be distinguished from the others. Therefore, the study about the language of culinaronyms contributes to assessing the linguistic role of the title in magazine publications, especially food journals. As is known, cooking magazines are often tasked with introducing new recipes and kitchen techniques to housewives. In order to convey all of these messages through culinary recipes, it is necessary to have the support of non-verbal and verbal languages (Milică & Guia, 2017). The structure of a cooking article includes the title of the article, the guide and the method of the preparation (Gölarch, 1992, 2004; Bator, 2017). The culinaronym, being the first part of recipe (Caroll, 1999; Bator, 2016), plays the important role of connecting, conveying the message and evoking positive emotions about the dish among readers; a culinaronym may even rush readers to try the dish as soon as possible. It can be said that, in order to perform these functions, the name of the dish must be carefully selected. The author should use special tools of language and culinary skills to create an impressive name.

The purpose of this research is to point out elements contained in the modern Russian culinaronyms, to explain the relation of these elements according to the lexicon referring to them. The relevance is determined by the fact that the language of a naming unite, including a food name, can be explained by its components or elements that occur in its composition. An component analysis of Russian culinaronyms can reveal the naming models in the culinary context and point out culinary peculiarities by the mean of language. The novelty of this paper lies in the fact that Russian culinaronyms are systemized by their elements, more than that this is the first time that the concept “culinaronym element” is used and helps explain language specialties occurred in the context of culinaronyms.



Discussion

Culinaronym, a familiar element of daily life, is a cultural feature of each ethnic community (Atkin & Bowlar, 2016). From a linguistic perspective, the name of the dish is a noun or noun phrase that refers to a prepared and processed food. Therefore, the name of a dish is studied in many different fields along with languages such as culture, tourism, history and so on.

From the perspective of Russian language, the name of a dish caught the attention of scientists; it became more important when the term Culinaronym was introduced by Leonova (Leonova, 2003). Since then, the term has been popular amongst Russian researchers in the field of naming culinary products. On the one hand, the terminology of subjects can make its related branch more scientific and reliable. Furthermore, a new term may lead to some problems, that is, the concept and term formation may not be unique if the word formation of the term belongs to one direction of science and its characteristics belongs to another.

In this regard, 'culinaronym' is no exception because this term consists of the root 'culinary-' and suffix '-ym'; it has the same pattern with the other terms related to the onomastics (such as anthroporonym, toponym, etc). Consistently, some studies about culinary names have affirmed that 'culinaronym' is the term of onomastics (Kovalev & Kozhevniko, 2018; Bektasheva, 2018). Meanwhile, some studies on the same topic suggest that culinaronym has no relation with the 'onomastics' (Ashenkova, 2012) because it is regarded as a thematic group (Bakhtina, 2007) which gathers lexicons on the same topic (Kremenetskaya, 2009).

Until recently, the nature of this term had not been properly studied in Russian linguistics. However, in one of our studies, it has been proven that culinaronym does not belong to the onomastics branch (Phan & Shaklein, 2019). If there is a relationship between 'culinaronym' and 'onomastics', it is that they have the same pattern in forming their terms.

In 2015, the dictionary about food vocabulary and their metaphor compiled by Borovkova and her co-authors (Borovkova et al., 2015) reveals that with regard to the inner word form, some traditional Russian culinaronyms imply culinary features that cannot be understood in modern Russian language due to the long-term existence of those lexicons. From this dictionary, the original meanings of traditional Russian culinaronyms are shown in the table below:



Traditional Russian culinaronyms	Inner meaning's word
<i>Печенье</i>	Cooking method
<i>Варенье</i>	Cooking method
<i>Щи</i>	Taste
<i>Баранка</i>	Cooking method
<i>Блин</i>	Ingredient
<i>Калач</i>	Form
<i>Пряник</i>	Taste
<i>Сухарь</i>	Cooking method
<i>Борщ</i>	Ingredient or colour
<i>Окрошка</i>	Cooking method

The table shows that traditional Russian culinaronyms relates to culinary characteristics which can be found in some modern Russian culinaronyms. The etymological aspect of traditional Russian culinaronyms can play a key role in pointing out the component structure in modern Russian culinaronyms. The study about Russian culinaronyms by their structural analysis is unexplored due to the fact that this object may be partly found in some studies on culinary context. In current Russian studies, culinaronym is considered as an obligatory part of culinary recipes (Тайупова et al., 2019). In these studies, the name of the dish is considered as the title name of an article that introduces the recipe (Moisenya, 2018; Тайупова et al., 2019). With regard to the meaning of culinaronyms, studying recipes as a kind of intimate communication has shown that the part of the dish's name is usually based on the model such as 'only people + the name of the food' or 'the name of the food + the proper name of the person' (Shipilova, 2018). Moisenya was thirsty more broadly the meaning of the culinaronym such as composition, shape and color (Moisenya, 2018). Meanwhile, Lazeeva sheds light on a variety of meanings in the context of cooking magazines: processing, shapes, utensils, authors' name, names of place, time and borrowed word (Lazeeva, 2016). A study on the semantic structure of the name of the dish conducted by Novikova et al. (2019) has shown that culinaronym is a word combination containing many elements. An overview of the study about culinaronyms in food journals shows that culinaronyms is only a small object of those studies due to which they are not systematically described. The advantage of these works lies in the fact that the basic meanings have been pointed out by the meaning contained in culinaronyms. Most previous researches do not highlight the elements included in culinaronym systematically and make correlations between those elements.



Component	Culinaronyms	Translation
Ingredient	‘судак в сметане’	<i>Pikeperch in sour cream</i>
	‘морепродукты с рисом’	<i>Seafood with rice</i>
	‘баранина по-мароккански’	<i>Moroccan lamb</i>
	‘кроличьи ножки в сметанном соусе’	<i>Rabbit legs in sour cream sauce</i>
Form	‘куриные голени на картофельно-кукурузной подушке’	<i>Chicken drumsticks on a potato-corn pillow</i>
	‘пирожки-поласатики’	<i>Pies-polasatiki</i>
	‘треуголки с мясной начинкой’	<i>Triangles with meat filling</i>
	‘блинные мешочки с грибами’	<i>Pancake bags with mushrooms</i>
Cooking method	‘рисовые палочки’	<i>Rice sticks</i>
	‘курица, тушенная с овощами и сметаной’	<i>Chicken stewed with vegetables and sour cream</i>
	‘жареный минтай в сырной панировке’	<i>Fried pollock in cheese breading</i>
	‘банановый торт без выпечки’	<i>Banana cake without baking</i>
Color	‘хлеб с жареным луком’	<i>Bread with fried onions,</i>
	‘телятина духовая’	<i>Oven veal</i>
	‘Яблоневый цвет’	<i>Apple blossom</i>
	‘зефир розовые облака’	<i>Marshmallows pink clouds</i>
Stiffness	‘изумрудный город’	<i>Emerald city</i>
	‘зеленый борщ’	<i>Green borsch</i>
	‘хрустяшки с пылу с жару’	<i>Crunchy with heat</i>
	‘шарики-хрустярики’	<i>Balls-crunchy</i>
Filler food	‘сырные хрустики’	<i>Cheese crunchy</i>
	‘лимонные хрустики’	<i>Lemon crunchy</i>
	‘телятина под пелым соусом с рисом’	<i>Veal in a ripe sauce with rice</i>
	‘свинные ребрышки в томатном маринаде под йогуртовым соусом’	<i>Pork ribs in tomato marinade with yogurt sauce</i>

The components in this group sound very familiar because they occur in names of some dishes we enjoy daily. Element group of components has in every language in the world. The connection between the components in this group is the physical and chemical properties used in food processing. If you compare the changes of these components with those in traditional culinaronyms, it can be assumed that the two culinaronym systems have the same semantic culinary meaning such as method cooking, form and color. However, the advantage is in favor of modern Russian culinaronyms because they also reflect the external factors influencing the culinary life in the different stages. These changes inside the system of naming dishes help make sense to their own language.

Analysis of culinary components shows that the author of culinaronyms used special linguistic methods to specify the culinaronym and to express the basic components related to the cuisine. (2) Time component Based on the results of the component in the name of Russian food, it shows the following meanings of time. Speed: The component referring to the speed in cooking indicates the shortest time to make a dish. This is shown by the vocabulary in this group which appears in the Russian culinaronyms as follows: скорый ‘fast’, экспресс ‘speedy’, быстрый ‘fast’. The frequency of these words is relatively high so that they can form a naming model for



dishes that can be prepared quickly. In order to illustrate the above, the following examples can be considered as they demonstrate the name of the dish with the component of time: экспресс-картошечка ‘express potato’, салатик Простой ‘salad Simple’, ленивая пицца ‘lazy pizza’, ленивые пельмени ‘lazy dumplings’, быстрый салат с креветками ‘quick salad with shrimps’, ленивые хачапури ‘lazy khachapuri’, ленивые вареники с картофелем ‘lazy dumplings with potatoes’ and салат Простушка ‘salad Prostushka’. In addition to the words expressing fast cooking, in Russian culinaronyms, the cooking speed is also expressed from the semantics perspective under the consideration of the cooking comment accompanied with the recipe. Thereby, we have determined this group of lexicons implying speed: простой ‘simple’, простейший ‘simpler’ and ленивый ‘lazy’. Obviously, if exposed to these words for the first time, the reader will find it difficult to grasp the meaning as well as the intention of the name. The discovery of this culinaronym element is based on the comment in the recipe (as in the case of простой, простейший) (Phan, 2019). Cooking duration: This component represents the exact time it takes to cook a dish. The advantage of this component is that it reminds the chefs to make that dish in the recommended time because it is the ideal duration for the preparation of the dish; that is to say, the time recommended in the name will help perfect the dish, while helping cooks to improve the technical skills to be able to perfect the dish during preparation. In Russian, this time component can be found in the following names: 15 минут 8 часов ‘15 minutes 8 hours’ and that name is interpreted as follows (15 minutes for preparation and 8 hours for tempering). For суточная ‘one day and night’, the time in these culinaronyms is the time taken to marinate the salted fish before use. Mealtime: This component implying the time for having a meal can be shown in the following culinaronyms: сытный ужин ‘hearty dinner’, багет - утренний хит ‘Morning hit - baguette’, завтрак бульбаша ‘breakfast bulbasha’, суп Вечерний ‘soup Evening’. It can be noted that the lexicons used in these names represent the time of the day or the mealtime. For example: завтрак ‘breakfast’, обед ‘lunch’, ужин ‘dinner’, утро ‘morning’, день ‘lunch’, вечер ‘evening’. The use of this component in the culinaronyms reflects compliance with the necessary nutritional values in each dish because adherence to diet and health values is a prevalent trend in many parts of the world, including Russia (Smirnova, 2016).

Conclusion

Culinaronyms in culinary magazines is becoming more and more diverse in content and form as cohesion is being created between the author and the reader. The language in these culinaronyms represents a breakthrough in conveying messages, as



they tend to convey emotions. This shows that they have broken the rule in naming the traditional culinaronyms. Despite the diversity and abundance of quantity and content, the culinaronyms are still clear and systematic because it is manifested by the clear and independent existence of semantic-structural components within modern Russian culinaronyms. Thus, this research has identified the following components in modern Russian culinaronyms: the group of culinary components, time, people and authors' component. Theoretical findings of culinaronym's components can make the language of culinary deep and contribute to naming objects. Moreover, their sophistication and creativity lies in the fact that they can interact and interchange with each other thanks to the combination of language and cuisine. This combination can lead to various effects such as amusing, attention seeking and surprising. It can be said that in the field of naming dishes, this study is a systematic analysis about culinaronym components, each of them has their own culinaronym meaning under the correlation.

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KICHIK BIZNESNI MANZILLI QO‘LLAB-QUVVATLASH - KAMBAG‘ALLIKNI QISQARTIRISHNING MUHIM OMILI

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada kichik biznes faoliyatining davlat tomonidan qo‘llab – quvvatlanishi mamlakatimizdagi bir qancha muammolarga yechim bo‘lishi ko‘rsatilgan. Jumladan kichik biznesni manzilli qo‘llab quvvatlash kambag‘alikkni qisqartirishni muhim omili ekanligi bo‘yicha bir qator fikr mulohazalar yuritilgan. Davlatning kichik biznes faoliyatini qo‘llab-quvvatlashi bu faoliyatning tezroq rivojlanishiga asos bo‘ladi. Yan shuni ta‘kidlab o‘tish lozimki, maqolada mamlakatimizda qabul qilinayotgan qonunlar va huquqiy hujjatlardan foydalanildi.

Kalit so‘zlar: kichik biznes, xususiy tadbirkorlik, tadbirkorlik ulushi, tadbirkorlik sub‘ektlari, xorijiy investitsiya, kredit mablag‘lari, kambag‘alikk darajasi, kambag‘alikkni qisqartirish, ish o‘rinlari.

Kirish. Iqtisodiyot aniq raqamlar, hisob-kitoblar bilan birga, odamlar turmush tarzida yuz berayotgan real o‘zgarishlar, natijadorlikni xush ko‘radi. Davlat manfaatlarigagina xizmat qiladigan iqtisodiyot rivojlanishdan to‘xtaydi. Oxirgi yillarda Yangi O‘zbekistonda amalga oshirilayotgan tub islohot va yangilanishlar avvalida iqtisodiyotimizdagi miqdor va sifat o‘zgarishlari qamrovini kengaytirish, uning bevosita aholi turmushiga ta‘sirini oshirishga e‘tibor qaratilayotgani boisi ham shundan.

Bu boradagi salmoq va natijalar jadal sur‘atlarda oshib borayotganiga guvoh bo‘lyapmiz. Aholi daromadlarida o‘shish, turmush sharoitida sezilarli o‘zgarishlar ko‘zga tashlanmoqda. Statistik ma‘lumotlar ham 2016-2020-yillarda yurtimiz odamlarining umumiy daromadlari 2,6 baravardan ko‘proqqa ortganini ko‘rsatyapti.

Mazkur yo‘nalishda jahon maydonida egallab turgan o‘rnimiz ham yil sayin yuqorilab bormoqda. Xususan, 2021-yil 26-mayda o‘tkazilgan Xalqaro reytinglar va indekslar bilan ishlash bo‘yicha Respublika Kengashining navbatdagi yig‘ilishida esa Global innovatsion indeksda O‘zbekiston 2015-yilga nisbatan o‘z o‘rnini 29 pog‘onaga yaxshilab, 131 ta mamlakat orasida 93-o‘rinni, Markaziy va Janubiy Osiyo davlatlari



orasida 4-o‘rinni qayd etgani ta’kidlandi. Bu kabi muvaffaqiyatlarning bosh omillaridan biri — mamlakatimizda olib borilayotgan samarali iqtisodiy siyosat hamda uning tarkibidan o‘rin olgan chora-tadbirlar yo‘nalishlarining to‘g‘ri shakllantirilgani bilan bog‘liq. O‘zbekiston taraqqiyotining yangi davrida, ayniqsa, kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirish iqtisodiy siyosatning muhim va samarali yo‘nalishlaridan biriga aylandi [1].

Ma’lumki, kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlik jahon mamlakatlari tajribasida o‘zining yuksak natija va muvaffaqiyatlari bilan mustahkam o‘rin egallagan bo‘lib, aksariyat xalqlarda uning yalpi ichki mahsulotdagi ulushi 60-70 foizni tashkil etadi. Kichik biznesning rivojlanishi iqtisodiyotdagi jo‘shqinlik va samarali raqobat muhiti uchun qulay shart-sharoitlarni yaratish, iste’mol sektorini kengaytirish orqali talabni rag‘batlantirish, iste’mol bozorini tovar va xizmatlar bilan to‘ldirish, atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish, byudjet tushumlarini kengaytirishga xizmat qiladi. Shunga ko‘ra, ko‘plab rivojlangan davlatlar kichik biznes faoliyatini har tomonlama qo‘llab-quvvatlashga intiladi.

O‘zbekiston mustaqilligining o‘tgan yillariga nazar tashlasak, yurtimizda kichik va o‘rta biznes yo‘nalishi qo‘shni davlatlarga nisbatan sekin rivojlangani, ko‘rsatkichlar sezilar-sezilmas darajada bo‘lgani, katta-katta bizneslar ma’lum insonlar qo‘lida bo‘lib, aholining asosiy qatlami ularning qo‘l ostida ishlaganini ko‘ramiz. Oddiy odamlar uchun tadbirkorlik uddalab bo‘lmas mashaqqatdek ko‘rinardi. Yuqori boj to‘lovlari, er olish, korxonalar ochishdagi qator to‘siqlar, bironing cho‘ntagiga pul qistirmasang, bitmaydigan ishlar, bir amallab biznesni yo‘lga qo‘yib olganda ham, har kuni eshik qoqadigan soliqchilarga dosh berish oson emasdi. Shuning uchunmi, odamlar tadbirkorlik qilishdan ko‘ra, “och qornim, ting qulog‘im” qabilida ish tutishni afzal bilgan.

Bugun Yangi O‘zbekiston iborasini faxr bilan aytayotganimiz bejiz emas. Boisi, yaqin 4-5 yil oldin ana shu ikki jumla zamirida boshlangan ulkan islohotlar odamlarning o‘z imkoniyatlaridan keng foydalanish, istalgan sohada yangiliklar yaratishga qo‘rqmay qadam tashlash, eng muhimi, mustaqil tadbirkor sifatida o‘zini sinab ko‘rish imkoniyatini beryapti. Bu borada, Prezidentimiz Shavkat Mirziyoyevning 2019-yil Oliy Majlisga yo‘llagan Murojaatnomasida “Haqiqatan ham, biz faqat faol tadbirkorlik, tinimsiz mehnat va intilish orqali taraqqiyotga, farovon hayotga erisha olamiz”, deya ta’kidlagan so‘zlari xalqimizga yanada ishonch, kuch berdi [2].

Shu o‘rinda savol tug‘ilishi tabiiy - aynan O‘zbekiston iqtisodiyoti uchun kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlikning ahamiyati nimalarda namoyon bo‘lmoqda?



Eng avvalo, iqtisodiyotning etakchi soha va tarmoqlarida kichik tadbirkorlik ulushining oshishi iqtisodiy o'sish va ijtimoiy barqarorlik ta'minlanishining mustahkam poydevori hisoblanadi.

Ma'lumki, tadbirkorlik - bu tashabbus va faollik asosida kelgusida yuz berishi mumkin bo'lgan turli xatarlarni hisobga olib, mas'uliyat va javobgarlik bilan amalga oshiriluvchi iqtisodiy faoliyatdir. U erkinlik, ijodkorlik hamda raqobat muhiti uyg'unligida juda katta bunyodkorlik kuchini hosil qiladi. Ayniqsa, faoliyat ko'lami jihatidan nisbatan ixcham bo'lgan kichik tadbirkorlik iqtisodiyotdagi kon'yunkturaviy o'zgarishlarga tezlik bilan moslasha olish, iste'molchining did va qiziqishlarini anglash va e'tiborga olish, ichki imkoniyatlardan to'liq foydalanish, raqobat muhitini kuchaytirgan holda iqtisodiyotga jo'shqinlik baxsh etish kabi xususiyatlari bilan ajralib turadi.

Yurtimizda ushbu yo'nalishni qo'llab-quvvatlash va barcha zarur sharoitlarni yaratib berish bo'yicha amalga oshirilayotgan chora-tadbirlar natijasida kichik tadbirkorlik subyektlarining yalpi ichki mahsulotdagi ulushi tobora ortib boryapti. Aniq raqamlarga to'xtaladigan bo'lsak, bu boradagi ko'rsatkich 1991-yilda atigi 1,5 foiz, 2000-yilda 31 foizni tashkil etgan edi. 2016-yilda mazkur sohaning yalpi ichki mahsulotdagi ulushi 64,9 foizga yetdi. Bu raqamlar yil sayin ortsa ortyaptiki, aslo, orqaga pastlayotgani yo'q. Xususan, o'z faoliyatini yo'lga qo'ygan tadbirkorlik sub'ektlari soni 2016-yildagi 210,6 ming birlikdan 2020-yilda 411,2 ming birlikka yetdi. Umumiy korxonalar va tashkilotlar tarkibida kichik tadbirkorlik subyektlarining ulushi 2020-yilda 86,5 foizga qadar o'sdi [3].

2017-yildan boshlab mamlakatimizning yirik sanoat obyektlariga juda katta hajmda xorijiy investitsiya va kredit mablag'lari jalb etilishi natijasida ulardagi ishlab chiqarish hajmi keskin o'sa boshladi. Agar yirik korxonalar va birlashmalar majoziy ma'noda iqtisodiyot organizmining suyak (skelet) qismi deb hisoblansa, u holda kichik biznes ushbu qismga qayishqoqlik, moslashuvchanlik baxsh etuvchi, uning bir maromdagi harakatini ta'minlovchi mushak to'qima hisoblanadi. Bu jarayon esa yangi korxonalarining tashkil topishi orqali ta'minlanadi. Ya'ni, kichik biznes korxonalarini iqtisodiyotdagi talab jadallik bilan o'sib borayotgan tarmoq va sohalarga javoban yangi ishlab chiqarishni tashkil etadi.

Raqamlarga qaraydigan bo'lsak, 2017-2020-yillar mobaynida mamlakatimizda jami 288 mingdan ortiq korxonalar tashkil etildi. Shundan 14,8 mingtasi yirik korxonalar, 273,2 mingtasi kichik biznes korxonalarini hissasiga to'g'ri keladi.

Makroiqtisodiy va hududiy tadqiqotlar instituti (MHTI) mutaxassislari 2023-yilda aholining kambag'allik darajasi va unga ta'sir etgan omillarni tahlil qildi.



O'zbekistonda kambag'allik darajasini kamaytirishga qaratilgan aniq chora-tadbirlar natijasida o'tgan yilda ushbu ko'rsatkich 14,1 foizdan 11,0 foizgacha pasaydi. Bunday natijaga erishilishiga bir qator omillar ta'sir etgan.

Asosiy omillar sifatida quyidagilarni qayd etish lozim:

- 2023-yilda mamlakatimizda barqaror iqtisodiy o'sishga erishildi va u 2022-yildagiga nisbatan 6,0 foizni tashkil etdi. Bu davrda inflyasiya darajasining oshishi nisbatan sekinlashdi (12,3 foizdan 8,8 foizgacha). Shundan kelib chiqib, aholining eng muhim oziq-ovqat mahsulotlariga nisbatan xarid qobiliyati oshishiga erishildi;

- aholining umumiy daromadlari 2023-yilda 2022-yildagiga nisbatan 115,0 foizga oshdi. Aholining umumiy daromadida mehnatdan olinadigan daromadlarning 61,6 foizdan 64,0 foizga o'sishi ham aholi kambag'allik darajasining pasayishiga ta'sir ko'rsatdi;

- tahlil davrida o'rtacha oylik ish haqi sezilarli darajada, ya'ni 2022-yildagiga nisbatan 117,2 foizga oshib, 4 551,4 ming so'mni tashkil etdi. Ushbu tendensiyani deyarli barcha hududlarda va sohalarda kuzatish mumkin. 2023-yilning 1-maydan boshlab, mehnatga haq to'lashning eng kam miqdori 920 ming so'mdan 980 ming so'mga, 1-dekabrda boshlab esa 1 050 ming so'mga oshirildi. Umuman olganda, o'tgan yil mobaynida ish haqi, pensiya, stipendiya va nafaqalarning miqdori jami 14,0 foizga oshdi.

Kambag'allikni qisqartirishga bevosita ta'sir etgan omillar quyidagilardan iborat:

- kambag'allikni qisqartirishdagi eng muhim omil bu aholi bandlik darajasini oshirish, ishsizlikni qisqartirishdir. Shu nuqtai nazardan, 2023-yilda 4,1 mln. kishining bandligi ta'minlandi. Buning 2,3 mln. nafari doimiy va mavsumiy ishlarga, 112,8 ming nafari haq to'lanadigan jamoat ishlariga jalb qilindi, 1,6 mln. nafari esa o'zini o'zi band qilish hisobiga ish bilan ta'minlandi;

- "20 ming tadbirkor 500 ming malakali mutaxassis" dasturi doirasida 6 745 ta tadbirkorlik sub'ekti bilan 455,0 ming kishining bandligini ta'minlash bo'yicha hamkorlik shartnomalari imzolandi;

- 472 mingta oilaviy tadbirkorlik loyihasiga 10 trln. so'm imtiyozli kredit va 73 ming nafar ishsiz fuqaroga 356 mlrd. so'm subsidiya ajratildi;

- kambag'allikni qisqartirish maqsadida mahallada faoliyat olib borayotgan hokim yordamchilari tavsiyasi bilan 241,3 ming nafar fuqaroga qishloq xo'jaligi bilan shug'ullanish uchun ijara asosida yer maydonlari ajratildi;

- kambag'al oilalarda yoshlar va xotin-qizlarni kasb-hunar hamda tadbirkorlik ko'nikmalariga o'rgatishga e'tibor yanada kuchaytirildi. Jumladan, o'tgan yilda 181



ming nafar ishsiz fuqaro kasb-hunarga o'qitildi va 183,8 mingta yangi tadbirkorlik sub'ekti tashkil etildi;

“O‘zbekiston-2030” strategiyasiga muvofiq, 2024-yilda kambag‘allik darajasini 10,0 foizgacha tushirish rejalashtirilgan [4].

Prezidentimiz tomonidan 2022- yilga “Inson qadrini ulug‘lash va faol mahalla yili” deb nom berildi. Albatta, yilga bunday nom berilishi xalqimizning hayoti yanada farovon va mazmunli bo‘lishi uchun bor kuch va imkoniyatlar safarbar etilishiga, inson qadrini ulug‘lash, mahallar obodligiga erishish, olis qishloqlarda ham shahar qiyofasini aks ettirish yo‘lida keng ko‘lamli islohotlar amalga oshirilishiga ishoradir, deb bilaman. Inson qadrini ulug‘lash – yurtimizda yashayotgan har bir odamning huquq va erkinliklari, qonuniy manfaatlarini ta‘minlash demakdir. Bu borada jamiyatimiz asosi bo‘lgan mahalla hal qiluvchi o‘rin tutadi. Mahalla tinch bo‘lsa, yurt tinch bo‘ladi. Tabrikda 2022 yilda iqtisodiyotimiz tarmoqlari va tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirish, yangi ish o‘rinlari yaratish e‘tibor markazida bo‘lishi, aholi daromadlarini ko‘paytirish, ish haqi, pensiya, stipendiya va nafaqalar miqdorini oshirishga qaratilgan muhim ishlar izchil davom ettirilishi aytildiki, bu aholini ish bilan ta‘minlash, kambag‘allikka barham berishning eng to‘g‘ri va oqilona yo‘lidir. Zero, yangi ish o‘rinlari yaratilsa, ming-minglab yoshlar, xotin-qizlar daromad manbaiga ega bo‘ladilar(jadval).

Prezidentimiz tomonidan 2022- yilga “Inson qadrini ulug‘lash va faol mahalla yili” deb nom berildi. Albatta, yilga bunday nom berilishi xalqimizning hayoti yanada farovon va mazmunli bo‘lishi uchun bor kuch va imkoniyatlar safarbar etilishiga, inson qadrini ulug‘lash, mahallar obodligiga erishish, olis qishloqlarda ham shahar qiyofasini aks ettirish yo‘lida keng ko‘lamli islohotlar amalga oshirilishiga ishoradir, deb bilaman. Inson qadrini ulug‘lash – yurtimizda yashayotgan har bir odamning huquq va erkinliklari, qonuniy manfaatlarini ta‘minlash demakdir. Bu borada jamiyatimiz asosi bo‘lgan mahalla hal qiluvchi o‘rin tutadi. Mahalla tinch bo‘lsa, yurt tinch bo‘ladi. Tabrikda 2022 yilda iqtisodiyotimiz tarmoqlari va tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirish, yangi ish o‘rinlari yaratish e‘tibor markazida bo‘lishi, aholi daromadlarini ko‘paytirish, ish haqi, pensiya, stipendiya va nafaqalar miqdorini oshirishga qaratilgan muhim ishlar izchil davom ettirilishi aytildiki, bu aholini ish bilan ta‘minlash, kambag‘allikka barham berishning eng to‘g‘ri va oqilona yo‘lidir. Zero, yangi ish o‘rinlari yaratilsa, ming-minglab yoshlar, xotin-qizlar daromad manbaiga ega bo‘ladilar.



Kichik tadbirkorlik subyektlarida band bo'lganlar soni [5]

Jadval

Klassifikator	2010	2011	2023-Q1	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023-Q2
O'zbekiston Respublikasi	8643,9	8950,7	10160,9	9239,7	9604	9950,8	10170,4	10397,5	10541,5	10128,8	10318,9	9865,7	10080,6	10131,1	10278,9
Qoraqalpog'iston Respublikasi	412,7	426,8	529,4	426,2	450,2	464,2	469,4	479,6	486	532,8	532,9	524,8	521,6	528,9	559,2
Andijon viloyati	901,2	943,2	1045,5	973,8	1008	1042	1066,3	1095,2	1110,4	1035,3	1054,6	989,9	1020	1040	1051
Buxoro viloyati	587,7	602,6	579,5	622,2	642,6	648,5	647,2	648,2	648,7	619,8	606,9	590,5	576,8	579,6	591,4
Jizzax viloyati	298,7	310,2	422,4	323,6	336,1	348,8	360,8	372,2	378,7	384,5	427,2	418,7	434,1	422,6	424,7
Qashqadaryo viloyati	726,6	764,1	938,7	797,9	835,7	872,6	910	943,9	973,9	965,8	958,1	914,1	943,7	943,8	946,8
Navoiy viloyati	227,5	231,5	211	246	249,1	253,1	254	254,5	250,6	229,3	227	207,4	214,5	209,7	216,8
Namangan viloyati	641,4	674,8	888,8	703,6	738,6	778	806,9	834,6	863,9	872,3	914,7	888,4	907,7	891,9	891,3
Samarqand viloyati	1009	1045,5	1211,5	1075,1	1129,2	1174,3	1213,9	1254,6	1286,9	1216,1	1205,5	1158,3	1174,7	1197,8	1211
Surxondaryo viloyati	588,6	623,5	775,4	653,5	688,2	720,6	747,3	778,2	802,6	781	814,9	770,3	785,5	773,6	780,2
Sirdaryo viloyati	248	257,2	248,9	259,6	270,5	277,5	278,6	279,8	278,4	274,2	267,4	247,5	248,7	244,1	243,5
Toshkent viloyati	839,9	869,2	844,1	901,7	938	971,1	984,6	989,8	968,5	898,8	897,8	833,4	853,3	843,3	856,3
Farg'ona viloyati	1031,8	1043,9	1184,6	1081,2	1129,2	1170,6	1192,5	1214,4	1229,3	1144,5	1185	1136,3	1164,7	1190,4	1215,4
Xorazm viloyati	475,8	497,8	581,3	509	518,7	557,2	573,3	590,3	599,2	573,4	591,9	567,9	574,3	579,3	612,2
Toshkent shahri	655	660,4	699,8	666,3	669,9	672,3	665,6	662,2	664,4	601	635	618,2	661	686,1	679,1

Prezidentimiz tomonidan 2022- yilga “Inson qadrini ulug‘lash va faol mahalla yili” deb nom berildi. Albatta, yilga bunday nom berilishi xalqimizning hayoti yanada farovon va mazmunli bo‘lishi uchun bor kuch va imkoniyatlar safarbar etilishiga, inson qadrini ulug‘lash, mahallar obodligiga erishish, olis qishloqlarda ham shahar qiyofasini aks ettirish yo‘lida keng ko‘lamli islohotlar amalga oshirilishiga ishoradir, deb bilaman. Inson qadrini ulug‘lash – yurtimizda yashayotgan har bir odamning huquq va erkinliklari, qonuniy manfaatlarini ta‘minlash demakdir. Bu borada jamiyatimiz asosi bo‘lgan mahalla hal qiluvchi o‘rin tutadi. Mahalla tinch bo‘lsa, yurt tinch bo‘ladi. Tabrikda 2022 yilda iqtisodiyotimiz tarmoqlari va tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirish, yangi ish o‘rinlari yaratish e‘tibor markazida bo‘lishi, aholi daromadlarini ko‘paytirish, ish haqi, pensiya, stipendiya va nafaqalar miqdorini oshirishga qaratilgan muhim ishlar izchil davom ettirilishi aytildiki, bu aholini ish bilan ta‘minlash, kambag‘allikka barham berishning eng to‘g‘ri va oqilona yo‘lidir. Zero, yangi ish o‘rinlari yaratilsa, ming-minglab yoshlar, xotin-qizlar daromad manbaiga ega bo‘ladilar.

Prezidentimiz ish o‘rinlari yaratish barcha darajadagi rahbarlarning e‘tibor markazida turishi kerakligini bejiz bot-bot ta‘kidlamayaptilar. Chunki odamlar ishli bo‘lsa, aholi jon boshiga daromad ko‘paysa, hayotda katta maqsadlar bilan yashaydi, oilasida tinchlik, ishida unum bo‘ladi. Mamlakatimizda aholi bandligini ta‘minlash bo‘yicha butunlay yangi tizim yaratilgani va bu boradagi ishlar izchil davom etayotgani albatta, quvonarlidir. Ayniqsa, “Ayollar daftari”, “Temir daftar”, “Yoshlar daftari”ning joriy etilgani ishsizlikka barham berishda katta o‘rin tutmoqda.



Prezidentimiz tomonidan Yangi O‘zbekiston strategiyasida belgilab berilgan vazifalardan kelib chiqib, “Faol tadbirkorlik va manzilli moliyaviy ko‘mak – kambag‘allikni qisqartirishning muhim omili” shiori ostida partiyamizning asosiy elektorati bo‘lgan tadbirkorlarni yanada qo‘llab-quvvatlash borasida tizimli ishlarni olib bormoqdamiz. Mamlakatimizda tadbirkorlik rivojlansa, yangi ish o‘rinlari yaratilsa, Yurtboshimiz aytganidek, mamlakatimizda 2026-yil yakuniga qadar kambag‘allikni kamida 2 barobar qisqartirishning uddasidan chiqamiz.

Bugungi kunda deputatlarimiz, partiya xodimlari ham o‘z ish rejalarini tayyorlashda hududlar kesimi va partiyamizning Saylovoldi dasturidan kelib chiqib barcha soha va tarmoqlarni jadal rivojlantirishga alohida ahamiyat qaratmoqdalar.

O‘zbekiston Liberal-demokratik partiyasi mamlakatdagi yetakchi siyosiy kuch sifatida aholini munosib ish bilan ta‘minlash, yangi ish o‘rinlarini yaratish, mamlakat ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlanishining eng muhim ustuvorligi sifatida ishsizlik darajasini qisqartirishga alohida e‘tibor qaratmoqda.

Davlatimiz rahbari xalqimizga yo‘llagan bayram tabrigida yurtimizni yanada obod qilish, zamonaviy uy-joylar, jumladan, barcha hududlarimizda “Yangi O‘zbekiston massivlari”ni qurish asosiy vazifalarimizdan biri bo‘lishi, xalqimizning hayoti yanada farovon va mazmunli bo‘lishi uchun bor kuch va imkoniyatlar safarbar etilishini bildirdi. Bu o‘z navbatida, xalqimizning uy-joyga bo‘lgan doimiy o‘sib borayotgan talabini qondirish, ertangi kunimiz, farovon hayotimiz sari qo‘yilgan muhim qadamdir.

Mamlakatimizda 2026-yil yakuniga qadar kambag‘allikni kamida 2 barobar qisqartirish uchun quyidagi ishlar amalga oshirilishi reja qilingan:

Birinchidan, tadbirkorlikni yanada qo‘llab-quvvatlashga alohida e‘tibor qaratiladi:

- Tadbirkorlar bilan o‘tkazilgan ochiq muloqot doirasida shakllantirilgan 7 ta yo‘nalish bo‘yicha 60 ga yaqin yangi tashabbus va takliflarni nazarda tutuvchi dastur amalga oshiriladi.

- 2022-yildan boshlab korxonalarining mol-mulk solig‘i stavkasi 2 foizdan 1,5 foizga kamaytirilib, tadbirkorlar ixtiyorida 500 milliard so‘m mablag‘ qoldiriladi.

- 2023-yildan boshlab qo‘shilgan qiymat solig‘i stavkasi 15 foizdan 12 foizga tushiriladi, yuridik shaxslarning mol-mulk va yer soliqlari birlashtirilib, yagona ko‘chmas mulk solig‘i joriy qilinadi.

- Bank, moliya, telekommunikatsiya kabi tadbirkorlik yo‘nalishlarida foyda solig‘i stavkasi 20 foizdan 15 foizga tushiriladi va barcha tadbirkorlik sub‘ektlari uchun bir xil bo‘ladi.



- Yo'l qurilishi, issiqlik ta'minoti, obodonlashtirish xizmatlari singari 25 ta faoliyat turi bo'yicha monopoliya tugatilib, ushbu sohalarda tadbirkorlar uchun keng yo'l ochiladi.

- Tuman va shaharlardagi tadbirkorlikka ko'maklashadigan mavjud tuzilmalar negizida Tadbirkorlar kengashi tashkil etiladi.

Ikkinchidan, har bir fuqaroga davlat hisobidan aniq kasb-hunarga o'qish imkoniyatini yaratiladi:

- Kasbga o'qitish ko'lami 2 barobar oshirilib, jami 1 million nafar ishsiz fuqaro kasb-hunarlarga o'qitiladi va bu jarayonda nodavlat ta'lim muassasalarining ishtiroki 30 foizga yetkaziladi.

- Kasbiy ta'lim bilan tizimli ravishda shug'ullanish masalalari to'liq ravishda Bandlik va mehnat munosabatlari vazirligi ixtiyoriga o'tkaziladi.

- Norasmiy sektorda ishlayotgan 2,5 million nafar fuqaroning bandligini legallashtirishga yordam berish orqali ularning ijtimoiy kafolat va imtiyozlardan to'liq foydalanishiga imkoniyat yaratiladi.

- Hududlarda servis sohalari ko'lamini kengaytirish orqali xizmat ko'rsatish hajmi 3 barobar oshiriladi va buning evaziga 3,5 millionta yangi ish o'rni yaratiladi.

Uchinchidan, jamiyatda ayollarning mavqeini oshirishga qaratilgan siyosatni izchil davom ettiriladi:

- Xotin-qizlarni o'qitish, kasb-hunar va tadbirkorlikka o'rgatish va ularning ishlashi uchun sharoit yaratish orqali ayollar orasidagi ishsizlik darajasi 2 marta kamaytiriladi.

- 700 mingdan ziyod ishsiz xotin-qizlar davlat hisobidan kasb-hunarga o'qitiladi.

- Ehtiyojmand oilalarning qizlari uchun oliy ta'lim grantlari har yili oshirib boriladi va 2026 yilga qadar 6 mingtaga yetkaziladi.

- Kelgusi uch yilda uy-joyga muhtoj 10 mingdan ziyod xotin-qizlarga imtiyozli shartlar asosida uy-joylar ajratiladi.

To'rtinchidan, ehtiyojmand aholi qatlamlarini ijtimoiy qo'llab-quvvatlash borasidagi ishlarni yangi bosqichga ko'tarish ustida jiddiy ish olib boriladi:

- Ehtiyojmand aholini ijtimoiy nafaqa va moddiy yordam bilan ta'minlash darajasi 60 foizdan 100 foizga yetkazilib, ularning barchasi davlat tomonidan kafolatlangan bepul tibbiy yordam bilan ta'minlanadi.

- Bazaviy pensiya hajmini hisoblashda ish haqining chegaraviy miqdori 10 barobardan 12 barobargacha ko'paytiriladi.

- Uy-joyga muhtoj fuqarolarga turar joylarni ijtimoiy ijaraga berish tizimi joriy etiladi.



- Nogironligi bo'lgan shaxslarning bandligini 3 barobar oshirishni ko'zda tutuvchi Milliy dastur ishlab chiqilib, amalga oshiriladi [6].

Xulosa. Umumiy qilib aytganda , davlatning biznes yuritishga qo'shimcha imkoniyatlar yaratishi orqali asta sekinlik bilan mamlakatimizdagi ishsizlar sonini kamayishiga olib keladi. Bu bilan birga yurtimizdagi kambag'allar soni ham kamayadi. Jahon miqiyosida ham e'tirof etilishimizga sabab bo'la oladi. Shu kungacha qabul qilingan qaror va bir qator qonuniy hujjatlar amalda o'z ifodasini topib davlatimiz rivojiga hissa qo'shdi. O'ylaymanki kelgusida qabul qilinadigan barcha hujjatlar ham amalda o'z natijasini ko'rsatadi

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

1. <https://yuz.uz/uz/news/kichik-biznes--iqtisodiyotning-qon-tomiri>
2. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Shavkat Mirziyoyevning 2019-yil Oliy Majlisga yo'llagan Murojaatnomasi.
3. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti huzuridagi Statistika Agentligi, <https://www.stat.uz/uz/>
4. <https://aniq.uz/uz/yangiliklar/kambagallikni-qisqartirishning-muhim-omillari-aniqlandi>
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ISSUES OF INCREASING THE EXPORT POTENTIAL OF AN INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES

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Annotation: This article discusses the issues of increasing the export potential of an industrial enterprise. Determination of promising export markets in the article, investing in research and development, robust with overseas partners establishing relationships, investing in employee training, government agencies and trade various suggestions have been made about the importance of collaborating with organizations. These strategies include through compliance, industrial enterprises will be able to enter new markets, generating revenues they can increase and increase their competitiveness in the world market. In the article expansion of export potential and economic growth and development valuable insights are provided for businesses seeking incentives.

Keywords: industrial enterprises ,export potential, cooperative relations, economic growth, global market, marketing strategies, research and development, state bodies.

Introduction. Strengthening and expanding the export potential of industrial enterprises is a key factor in promoting economic growth and development. Exporting goods and services will help enterprises expand their customer base, increase their income and increase their competitiveness in the world market. In this article, we will see some strategies for strengthening and expanding the export potential of industrial enterprises. The first stage of strengthening the export potential of industrial enterprises consists in determining the most promising export markets. This requires an in-depth analysis of the world market, which includes an assessment of demand trends, the competitive landscape and the regulatory environment. Once the most promising markets are identified, businesses can begin to develop targeted marketing strategies and adapt their products and services to meet the specific needs of those markets. Another important strategy for expanding the export potential of industrial enterprises is to invest



in research and development. This includes developing new products and services tailored to the needs of specific export markets, as well as investing in new technologies and processes that allow you to increase efficiency and reduce costs. By investing in research and development, businesses can stay ahead of competitors and maintain competitive advantages in the world market. It is also important to establish strong cooperation with overseas distributors and suppliers in expanding the export potential of industrial enterprises. This requires a deep understanding of the local business culture and regulatory environment, as well as a willingness to adapt to local customs and practices. By building strong relationships with overseas partners, businesses can reach new markets, reduce costs, and increase overall competitiveness. In addition to these strategies, it is also important for industrial enterprises to invest in training and development programs for their employees. This includes language training, cultural awareness raising and technical training to help employees better understand the needs of clients and partners abroad. Enterprises can invest in their employees, creating a more qualified and educated workforce that can compete in the world market. Finally, industrial enterprises, in cooperation with state bodies and trade organizations, are important in the development of exports, the elimination of barriers to trade. This includes support for favorable trade policies, participation in trade missions and fairs, regulatory issues and cooperation with government bodies in resolving trade disputes. In cooperation with state bodies and trade organizations, business entities can enter new markets, more effectively promote their products and services [1].

Building strong partnerships with overseas distributors and suppliers is also important in the expansion. This requires a deep understanding of the local business culture and regulatory environment, as well as a willingness to adapt to local customs and practices. By building strong relationships with overseas partners, businesses can reach new markets, reduce costs, and increase overall competitiveness. In addition to these strategies, it is also important for industrial enterprises to invest in training and development programs for their employees. This includes language training, cultural awareness raising and technical training to help employees better understand the needs of clients and partners abroad. Enterprises can invest in their employees, creating a more qualified and educated workforce that can compete in the world market. Finally, industrial enterprises, in cooperation with state bodies and trade organizations, are important in the development of exports, the elimination of barriers to trade. This includes support for favorable trade policies, participation in trade missions and fairs, regulatory issues and cooperation with government bodies in resolving trade disputes.



In cooperation with state bodies and trade organizations, business entities can enter new markets, more effectively promote their products and services [2].

ANALYSIS OF LITERATURE

The term “factor” as the driving force of some process or phenomenon is defined. The concept of " export efficiency factor " refers to the export of an enterprise it should be defined as a condition that has a significant impact on its effectiveness.

Factor-Organization activities, export strategy and tactics, foreign market, product or is a polynomial description of the network. It is one-dimensional and measurable is characterized by a set of variables. Analysis of available sources Uskova S.I.[3], Asailov A.A.[4], Daniels John D. [5], Kislova Yu.E.[6] scientists such as following factors affecting export potential tried to combine into groups: according to the degree of distribution - private and general; according to the exposure period-constant and variable; to the field of origin according to-external and internal; according to the activity recommendation-intensive and extensitive; to the degree of impact according to-primary and secondary; according to the level of control-controlled and controlled decomposes into factors that cannot be done.

M.S.Moki, L.G.Scamey, M.I.Trubochkyna believe that external environment of the enterprise according to the state and territory where the enterprise is located, as well as consumers, deliver the influence of suppliers, competitors is understood, together they are direct and indirect constitutes influencing factors [7].

Foreign researchers Kotler F., Armstrong G. [8], Mescon M.X., Albert M., Hedouri F.[9], Porter M [10] analysis of environmental factors in which international business operates when doing, in particular, the enterprise itself is usually the company's activities in foreign markets four main factors affecting efficiency - culture, economy, legislation and state regulation, distinguishing the political environment. From the domestic market the relevant procedures when doing business outside are specific to the external environment consider that it must be modified for factors.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Which significantly affects the rational use of export activities, regulating it one of the factors of the external environment that is the main means of imposing the customs system and its development tasks. Current state of the customs system, tariff regulation also characterizes the degree of liberalization of foreign trade. As “cross-border trade” in the study “Doing Business 2020” of Uzbekistan it was ranked 152nd among 190 countries in the world by the index, our side neighbors in terms of Kyrgyzstan 89th, Kazakhstan 105th and Tajikistan 141st place, leaving us behind.



A study of the private sector in Uzbekistan shows that the documents duplication has become one of the main obstacles to export operations. Thus, the number of copies of documents required for filing is often 200 or reaches more pages. It is necessary to take into account when analyzing the export activities and potential of the enterprise another factor that is present is the country's transport and logistics system. Export of the enterprise in increasing the capacity of its activities and its timely and high-quality implementation, the state cheap, high – quality and fast transport-impossible to achieve without the formation of a logistics system.

Logistics with its bloodstain in the development of the economy of each country the system is very important. Efficient logistics system is ready in the domestic market goods and services by optimizing the movement of products and raw materials provides favorable conditions for buyers and affordable delivery, encourages competition in the market. And in the foreign market, the country's economic increases competitiveness and speeds up the process of integration into the world economy.

Organization of an effective logistics system for our developing country very important. Logistics efficiency published by the World Bank in 2023 in its report, Uzbekistan ranked 88th out of 160 countries. When developing the report customs efficiency, quality of transportation infrastructure, Organization of International transportation ease, knowledge and potential of specialists in the field, the ability to track loads and such standards as the level of timely delivery of cargo were taken into account.

Looking at the results, there is still a lot of work to develop the industry it is not difficult to understand what needs to be done. In this, mainly to the border and the territory of the country improving the efficiency of customs processes, increasing industry specialists, providing the system with solving the following existing problems by applying an innovative approach important.

- The fact that the transport and logistics sector of the Republic does not comply with the requirements of today;

- 15 -20 years since the obsolescence of transport car parks, that is, 68% of cargo cars involved in international transport, were produced, and 10% - 20-30 years as well as the absence of an integrated information platform of competent state bodies related to the external trade in goods, lack of a single control mechanism in the transport and logistics system;

- failure of the mechanism of coordination of the transport and logistics system established today;

- presence of excess joints in the logistics system, problems such as the fact that more than 70% of the country's highways cannot provide the optimal speed of movement



of vehicles transport-logistics affects the slow progress of the system development process.

In order to avoid the above problems, the following basic conceptual it would be advisable for the directions to be marked:

- to improve efficiency in the logistics system, Uzbekistan will consider outsourcing certain types of activities in the future, as well as the railway regular opening of the transport market;

- Uzbekistan must pass through the territory of at least two states to get to the sea, and this has a negative impact on the entry into the world market, but the government does this by conducting an effective transport policy aimed at reducing transportation costs, increasing the speed of Transportation, diversifying transport routes;

- formation of a database of online search markets in the country;

- the quality of some important highways is lower than world standards, which leads to a decrease in speed and rapid vehicle failures.

To do this, it is necessary to establish a fund for road construction and repair, as well as increase efficiency in all areas

Conclusion. In conclusion, the development of export activities and potential of the enterprise effective customs system as well as transport and logistics system, which is considered a factor of the external environment development developed, ensuring the economy of the entire production and material resources acceleration of output, reduced transport costs and economy leads to the development of networks. Strengthening and expanding the export potential of industrial enterprises is a decisive factor in stimulating economic growth and development. By identifying promising export markets, investing in research and development, establishing strong cooperation with partners abroad, investing in employee training and professional development, working closely with government agencies and trade organizations, enterprises can create a more competitive and successful export strategy. By taking these steps, industrial enterprises will help ensure economic growth, creating new opportunities for themselves and their society.

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ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE OF REDUCING PRODUCTION COSTS

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Annotation: This article covers the economic importance of reducing production costs, as well as, its management methods are analyzed. This problem is one of the most discussed by scientists, which in its place allows the economic development of the enterprise. The article made recommendations on reducing production costs.

Keywords: cost reduction, cost management, market economy, ways to reduce costs, cost analysis, cost control processes.

Introduction. In a market economy, every entrepreneur or enterprise receives a high profit and aims to increase it. The amount of profit it receives while generating to the size, quality, cost of the output product or the service it provides, and will depend on the level of grades. Delivery of products to the market of enterprises, an important factor determining the ability to make a profit is the level of spending . The production of any commodity assumes economic resource consumption by doing so, they will also have a certain price.

The amount of profit that an enterprise receives is what it offers to the market on the one hand depending on the amount of goods, on the second hand it is economical to do to it to the level of costs, the efficiency of resource use and the market of goods depends on the prices sold. [1] hence the cost of production one of the most important categories of economics, the study of which is important owner. Because on the basis of its study, it is necessary to evaluate the share of each cost and reduction options are determined.

ANALYSIS OF LITERATURE

At the present stage of the development of our country, the export potential upgrading and increasing the competitiveness of our national economy are also in many ways achieve savings, as well as reduce the cost of products and services related [2]. Accordingly, our President Sh.M.Mirziyoyev 12 of 2019 products from mountain rocks



at the marmarabad enterprise in the District of martida Nurota having familiarized himself with the production process, he highlighted the following point: “It is necessary to enter the world market by reducing the cost of products”. As proof of this, the numbers below keltrish possible in January-June of this year the number of exporters of the country amounted to 4,885, which amounted to 5,669.0 million by them. US dollar value (increased by 36.4% compared to the corresponding period of 2020) the export of goods and services was ensured [3].

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

In general, saving resources is going to the unit of product a decrease in costs, a positive increase in the level of resource use is defined as. [4]. In addition, the concept of “saving resources” is based on their the benefit that can be obtained as a result of its effective consumption also assumes the result. Resources from the point of view of double-sided, absolute and relative savings in economy it is possible to approach. Absolute economy in the process of production and consumption of the product a decrease in the amount of live and improvised labor that is part of it describes the level. However, in this case, the degree of sophistication of the product produced and the value does not change.

Under the concept of relative savings, live and bullied labor costs useful results of production under relatively stable conditions, it is necessary to understand the process of ensuring an increase in the volume of value. Therefore the solution to the resource savings problem is effective in the economy very important for its development.

The assessment of the degree of savings is carried out in a relative way. If a society consists of a single individual, its action from the point of view of thrift it would not have been possible to evaluate. Accordingly, thrift is an economic attitude towards the economical use of all resources at a certain level of socio-economic development of society and is the main factor in ensuring the efficiency of production.[5] economic efficiency also involves the problem of “cost - production”. More precisely, economic efficiency avifies the connection between the sum of the deficit resource units used in the production process and the sum of consumer goods. The excess of ahsulot from the volume of expenses spent means an increase in efficiency.

Another of the most effective ways to influence the process of cost formation in the production process is the establishment of financial responsibility centers on the basis of which is the management of the costs and income of the enterprise.[6]

The main functions of the cost management system are forecasting and Planning, Accounting, Control (monitoring), coordination and regulation adjustment is also a cost analysis. The Center for financial responsibility (MJM) is a group of structural units or



units that perform basic tasks to optimize income, find ways to directly influence profitability, control the level of costs within established limits, and find ways to reduce costs.

Income and profit are among the most difficult economic categories. Having studied the sources of income, it is possible to develop a scientific approach to solving many problems, for example, achieving final results at the lowest cost [7].

This approach to the subject of research means that profit or a positive financial result of the organization's activities is what this activity is for. This is the fundamental principle of the existence of an economic entity in terms of its aspirations [8]. Thus, the purpose of the ongoing research is a comprehensive analysis of the income received by the enterprise, as well as the search for reserves to increase them. Assessing the most strategic and efficient methods of increasing revenue is a challenge, especially since what works at one time might prove less effective later. With business revenue subject to market shifts and variable demand, figuring out sticky ways to attract and retain customers is complicated. For enterprise businesses, this can also mean establishing and maintaining a differentiated and well-defined, yet agile and adaptable, position in the market.

Traditional growth strategies include increasing prices, amping up marketing spend, expanding sales teams, and launching new products. In addition to these tried-and-true options, there are also meaningful tools that can impact revenue. One underutilized path to revenue growth for enterprise businesses is refining and optimizing the commerce experience. Embedded within the purchase experience are opportunities not only to improve your customer's overall satisfaction with your brand, but also to expand market innovation, increase geographic reach, and boost conversion [9].

Understanding the ins and outs of the purchase experience—and the financial infrastructure platform that your company relies on to deliver that experience—can help you carve out a unique and effective path to revenue growth. Here is a rundown of relevant tactics and tools to consider as you put together a plan for optimizing your purchase experience and increasing your revenue.

Understanding the purchase experience requires a solid grasp of the infrastructure mechanics that support your payments system as well as how your customer will interact with every external detail supported by that infrastructure. It can help to consider your conversion funnel, or the steps your customer will take before they reach the final, desired step of purchasing your product. As your customer approaches or reaches the point of purchase, what are the barriers they might



encounter? Where are opportunities to make the moment of purchase as fast and seamless as possible?

Designing a fast and smooth purchase experience has tangible benefits. Given that around 70% of online shoppers will place an item in your cart only to abandon it, understanding how to simplify this stage for your customer is important. Thinking through each step and option that your customer is presented with—from payment methods to guest checkout—will help you form a more complete picture of the purchase experience.

Improving the purchase experience brings with it important benefits that range from increasing conversion to improving customer satisfaction and generating brand loyalty. When leadership sits down to assess possibilities for business expansion, purchase experience can often be overlooked, but it is in fact one of the most powerful tools available to strategically and comprehensively grow revenue.

When setting out to finesse your business's checkout process, bear in mind the qualities that customers care about most: speed, ease of use, and security. Whether you are accepting payments in person or online, a clunky checkout process will frustrate customers, discouraging them from returning or even completing their purchases.

When considering the purchase experience as it relates to your revenue, there's no way to avoid the challenge of fraud. Around the world, online fraud has increased: In a survey of 2,500 business leaders, Stripe found that 64% say fraud has become more difficult to combat since the start of the pandemic. Confronting fraud costs money. It's expensive not only to deal with fraudulent transactions, but also to spend time and energy trying to prevent them. That operational overhead is significant. In the same survey, 72% of business leaders responded that they had to divert resources to respond to fraud, while over half said they had to put off expansion or investment plans to tackle fraud. Then, of course, there is the cost to your customer. While businesses may understandably respond to the ever-increasing threat of fraud by amping up efforts to fight it, this often leads to a related problem: being too quick to block legitimate charges. False declines can hurt your revenue and your reputation. On one level, a false decline will slow down the checkout process, adding friction and making it less likely that the transaction will be completed. However, research has shown that a false decline is not just an inconvenience for a customer, blocking one purchase; it often has a lifetime impact, dissuading customers from returning in the future.



There are a number of ways to prevent and deal with fraud and the host of issues it can present to your company. Some are relatively simple. For instance, when dealing with online payments, you can consider tools that help link your customer's financial accounts directly, to send payments more easily and securely. Products like Financial Connections quickly authenticate users with bank account information, helping you streamline the purchase experience and make it easy for your customer to return and make another purchase in the future [10].

There are other tactics you can use to improve your authorization rates. With Stripe Payments, you can access issuer-optimized authorizations powered by machine learning (ML). You can also find tools that help recover declines that were made in error. Adaptive Acceptance, for example, uses ML to strategically retry certain payments immediately, before the customer even receives notice of a decline. In a matter of moments, it can also consider the optimal retry messaging and routing combinations and run a variety of experiments to discover what might result in a successful charge. Tools like these help make it more likely that your customer will be satisfied, increasing the likelihood of a successful transaction and even helping you recover revenue that has been lost via false declines.

There are also tools designed to proactively target and fight fraud. Stripe Radar, for instance, is trained with billions of data points from companies of all sizes around the world. With payments, checkout, and card network data, Radar is able to accurately assess risk and detect and block fraud without getting in the way of legitimate customers. All together, tools and tactics that help you detect and prevent fraud and contain the damage that fraud can cause—from losing revenue to losing customers to incurring huge operational costs—are essential to any business that operates even partly online today.

Conclusion. Thus, the cost planning, the cost management system an important element is to be comprehensive and Where are the resources of the enterprise, allows you to determine when and in what volume it will be spent. It is also worth noting that the organization has its own characteristics and from the cost management system, taking into account the complex approach the use makes it possible to achieve high economic results of the enterprise's activities gives.

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PHONETICS AS A BRANCH OF LINGUISTICS

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Annotation: This article is dedicated to the theme “Phonetics as a branch of linguistic”. The study of phonetics and phonetics as a branch of linguistic has always been one of the most interesting, disputable and important problems of theoretical phonetics of modern English. Phonetics is a field in linguistics that specializes in studying single sounds within language. Phonetics concerns itself with how the sounds are produced, how they sound to other listeners and how the brain perceives the sounds. Like all linguistic fields, phonetics studies all languages. The main aim of the present article is to give information about phonetics and its contribution in linguistic. The main aim of present research puts forward the following tasks to fulfill: Articulatory phonetics is the study of how speech is made with the mouth, tongue and lungs. Acoustic phonetics is the study of how speech sounds acoustically, such as speech frequency and harmonics. -Auditory phonetics is the study of how speech is perceived by the brain.

Key words: phonetics, articulatory, acoustic, auditory phonetics theory, linguistics, meaning, general, special, descriptive and comparative.

Аннотация: Данная статья посвящена теме «Фонетика как раздел языкознания». Изучение фонетики и фонетики как раздела языкознания всегда было одной из наиболее интересных, спорных и важных проблем теоретической фонетики современного английского языка. Фонетика — это область лингвистики, которая специализируется на изучении отдельных звуков в языке. Фонетика занимается тем, как производятся звуки, как они звучат для других слушателей и как мозг воспринимает звуки. Как и все лингвистические области, фонетика изучает все языки. Основная цель настоящей статьи — дать информацию о фонетике и ее вкладе в лингвистику. Основная цель настоящего исследования ставит перед собой следующие задачи: Артикуляционная фонетика - изучение способов произнесения речи ртом, языком и легкими. Акустическая фонетика – это изучение того, как речь звучит акустически, например, частота речи и гармоника. Слуховая фонетика – это изучение того, как речь воспринимается мозгом.



Ключевые слова: фонетика, артикуляционная, акустическая, слуховая теория фонетики, языкознание, значение, общее, специальное, описательное и сравнительное.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola "Fonetika tilshunoslik sohasi sifatida" mavzusiga bag'ishlangan. Tilshunoslikning bir tarmog'i sifatida fonetika va fonetikani o'rganish har doim zamonaviy ingliz tili nazariy fonetikasining eng qiziqarli, bahsli va muhim muammolaridan biri bo'lib kelgan. Fonetika - tildagi yagona tovushlarni o'rganishga ixtisoslashgan tilshunoslik sohasi. Fonetika tovushlarning qanday paydo bo'lishi, ular boshqa tinglovchilarga qanday eshinishi va miya tovushlarni qanday qabul qilishi bilan bog'liq. Barcha til sohalari kabi fonetika ham barcha tillarni o'rganadi. Ushbu maqolaning asosiy maqsadi fonetika va uning tilshunoslikka qo'shgan hissasi haqida ma'lumot berishdir. Ushbu tadqiqotning asosiy maqsadi quyidagi vazifalarni hal etishni o'z oldiga qo'yadi: Artikulyatsiya fonetikasi nutqning og'iz, til va o'pka bilan qanday amalga oshirilishini o'rganadi. Akustik fonetika nutq chastotasi va garmonika kabi akustik tovushlarni o'rganadi. Eshitish fonetikasi - nutqning miya tomonidan qanday qabul qilinishini o'rganadi.

Kalit so'zlar: fonetika, artikulyatsiya, akustik, eshitish fonetikasi nazariyasi, tilshunoslik, ma'no, umumiy, maxsus, tavsif va qiyosiy.

The word 'phonetics' comes from the Greek word *fonetika* meaning 'the science of the voice'. [Abduazimov; 125] Nowadays it means the study of the way humans make, transmit, and receive speech sounds. Phonetics is an independent branch of linguistics like lexicology or grammar. These linguistic sciences study language from three different points of view. Lexicology deals with the language vocabulary, the origin and development of words, their meaning and word building. Grammar defines the rules governing the modification of words and the combination of words into sentences.

Phonetics is a basic branch of linguistics, which deals with speech sounds and studies the outer form of the language. Neither linguistic theory nor linguistic practice can exist without phonetics, because language is a system and its components are inseparably connected.

The connection of phonetics with grammar is exercised through orthography and intonation. Thus for example, the system of reading rules helps to pronounce singular and plural forms of nouns correctly (man — men, foot — feet). The use of the necessary nuclear tone helps to distinguish between different types of sentences. It's especially important in colloquial speech where one and the same sentence may be understood as



a statement when pronounced with the falling tone (He came \ home.) or a question when pronounced with the rising tone (He came / home?).

Phonetics is also a part of some interdisciplinary subjects like socio linguistics, psycholinguistics, mathematical linguistics, etc. Each of these sciences can have theoretical or practical application in the sphere of phonetic investigation.

There are several ways to define branches of phonetics. I. According to the object of the study there are four branches of phonetics. They are interconnected, because the sound matter of a language is a unity of four aspects: articulatory, acoustic, auditory, and functional.

Articulatory phonetics studies the way in which the speech organs are used to produce single sounds and combinations of sounds. It is the long gest established and the most highly developed branch. That's why most terms used by phoneticians are articulatory in origin.

Acoustic phonetics is the study of the physical properties of speech sounds and the air vibrations between the speaker's mouth and the listener's ear.

Auditory phonetics studies the way people perceive speech sounds.

All these branches analyses, describe and classify all possible sounds that the human articulatory apparatus can make and thus concern only the material side of phonetic units. But scientists are also interested in the abstract, linguistic side of speech sounds and in the way different sound phenomena function in a particular language. [Abduazimov; 55].

The branch of phonetics, which studies the functional (linguistic) aspect of speech sounds, is called functional phonetics or phonology.

According to the sphere of application phonetics can be divided into general phonetics and special phonetics.

General phonetics studies all the sound producing possibilities of the human speech apparatus and the ways they are used for the purpose of communication.

Special phonetics is based on general phonetics and studies the phonetic system of a particular language.

Comparative analysis of the phonological systems of English and Uzbek

In the linguistic literature phoneme is defined as the smallest distinctive unit. Unlike the other bigger units of language as morpheme and word it doesn't have its meaning but helps us to distinct the meanings of words and morphemes. Comp. boy-toy, better-letter-latter-litter-later; бола-тола-хола-ола, нон-қон-сон-он, ун-ун(товуш)-ўн-ўнг(моқ), бўз(ўзлаштирилмаган) – бўз(материал), бўл-бўл(тақсима) etc. From



the acoustic and articulatory points of view the phonemic system of any language may be divided into vowels and consonants. [Sokolova; 17]

The systems of vowel phonemes

From the acoustic point of the view vowels are speech sounds of pure musical tone. Their oscilligraphic melody tracing are characterized by periodically.

From the point of view of articulation vowels are speech sound in the production of which there are no noise producing obstructions. The obstructions by means of which vowels are formed may be of two kinds:

1) The fourth obstruction without which neither vowels nor voiced consonants are formed.

2) The third obstruction characteristic of both: English and Uzbek vowels.

The channels formed in the mouth cavity for vowel production by moving a certain part of the tongue and keeping the lips in a certain position cannot be

regarded as obstructions. They change the shape and volume of the resonance chamber, and in this way, help to achieve the timbre (or quality) of voice, characteristic of the vowel in question. [Leontyeva; 13].

In modern English we distinguish 21 vowel phonemes:

10. monophthongs [e, i, u, æ α:, c, c:, ^,]ə, ə:]

9. Diphthongs [ei, ai, au, æ i, əi,]

In modern Uzbek we find 6 vowel letters and corresponding vowel phonemes [a, o, y, (e, ə) i(и) [Alimardanov; 35]

The main principles of classifying the vowel phonemes are as-follows: a) according to the part (place of – articulation or horizontal movement) of the tongue; b) according to the height (vertical movement) of the long; c) according to the position of lips; d) according to quality (length) of vowels. [Leontyeva; 54].

1. according to the part (horizontal movement) of the tongue vowel may be divided into; central [ə: ə], front [i:, i, e, æ,] and back [a, u, æ, u, α:, æ:] vowels.

2. according to the height of the tongue into: close (high) [i:], [u:] medial [e, ə: ə, -] and open [æ, α:, æ:, æ] vowels[Alimardanov; 63]

In the languages, in which not only the quality but also quantity of vowels is of certain phonemic or positional value, one more subdivision appears.

3. according to vowel length the vowels may be divided into short; [i, ə, u, æ, -], and long [i: ə: u: æ: α:] vowels. (In this case it belongs only to the English vowels as far as in Uzbek the length of the vowel is of no importance).

4. according to the position of lips vowels may be; rounded (or labialized)

[u:, u: ^, c c,] and unrounded (non-labialized) [e, ə: ə, æ] vowels.



5. we may also subdivide vowels according to their tensely or laxity into: lax [i, e, ə, ʌ, ə, æ] and tense [i: u: ə: æ: α:] vowels. [Leontyeva; 43].

Vowel quality, vowel length and the position of the lips are denoted in the classification by transcription symbols of the phoneme itself. For instance [α:] is a long diphthongized vowel phoneme, pronounced with lips unrounded and [æ:] is a rounded long diphthongized vowel, while [ʌ] and [e] are an unrounded monophthongs. [Leontyeva; 83]. The first and the second principles constitute the basis of any vowel classification. They were first suggested by H. Sweet (1898).

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ПРОЯВЛЕНИЯ МЕНЕДЖМЕНТА КРОВИ БЕРЕМЕННЫХ НА СЛИЗИСТОЙ ОБОЛОЧКЕ ПОЛОСТИ РТА

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Введение. Патологические процессы, возникающие в полости рта, часто являются первыми признаками заболевания и имеют типичные проявления. Поэтому важной задачей является синергия стоматологов и акушеров гинекологов, особенно в женских консультациях. Рост заболеваний полости рта у беременных обусловлен прежде всего тем, что в период беременности в организме женщины происходит перестройка деятельности практически всех органов и систем, изменения затрагивают все виды обмена веществ. Стоматологические заболевания и характер течения беременности находятся в тесной ассоциативной взаимосвязи.

Доказано, что в органах и тканях полости рта происходят существенные функциональные и морфологические изменения даже при физиологически протекающей беременности [4,5].

Ряд авторов отмечают высокую заболеваемость кариесом и воспалительными заболеваниями пародонта у беременных женщин - до 90% [1,5,9].

Высокий уровень стоматологических заболеваний может быть связан с недостаточными приспособительными механизмами у некоторых беременных в условиях перестройки организма, систем и органов, направленными на поддержание гомеостаза [2]. Некоторые авторы указывают на связь заболеваний полости рта со свойствами слюны (количество, состав, кислотность), с временным изменением вкусовых предпочтений, со снижением уровня гигиены и изменением биоценоза в полости рта у беременных [1,9].

Мониторинг клинической эффективности лечения хронического катарального гингивита (K05.1) в динамике эмбриогенеза на фоне местного применения иммуномодулирующего препарата «Лизобакт» позволил установить достоверное ($p < 0,001$) снижение индекса воспалительного процесса в тканях пародонта, индекса кровоточивости до 38,0%; увеличение индекса гигиены до



30,0 %, качества жизни в 1,8 раза в сравниваемых группах [3].

Менеджмент крови – это научно-обоснованный комплекс мер по оптимизации медицинских и хирургических результатов лечения путем клинического менеджмента и сохранения собственной крови пациента. Они направлены на поддержание концентрации гемоглобина, нормализацию гемостаза и минимизацию кровопотери. Согласно данному определению, менеджмент крови является мультидисциплинарным и ориентирован на лечение конкретного пациента, у которого вероятно кровопотеря и у которого возможна гемотрансфузия. Это непрерывный процесс, который начинается в начале предродового периода и продолжается интра- и в послеродовом периоде [6].

Анемия наблюдается у 40% женщин во время беременности. Анемия усугубляется в родах и сопровождается нежелательными явлениями. ВОЗ определила анемию во время беременности как концентрацию Hb менее 110 г/л и классифицировала анемию как легкую (Hb 100–109 г/л), среднетяжелую (Hb 70–99 г/л) или тяжелую (Hb менее 70 г/л) (WHO, 2011). По триместрам: Норма гемоглобина в I и III триместр 110 г/л и более, II триместр 105 г/л и выше; Послеродовый период 100 г/л и выше.

При проведении регулярных стоматологических осмотров беременных следует обратить особое внимание на возраст, паритет и триместр беременности, состояние полости рта и конечно же на показатели гемостаза крови гомеостаза полости рта.

Целью настоящих исследований явилось оценить ретроспективный анализ стоматологического статуса и гемостаза беременных по отношению к паритету и триместрам беременности.

Материалы и методы исследования. Проведен ретроспективный анализ 280 историй болезни беременных женщин, которые были роженицами в Родильном комплексе Многопрофильной клиники при Ташкентской медицинской академии с 2023 по 2024 год. Возраст беременных был от 18 до 38 лет. Ретроспективный анализ включил такие показатели как: возраст беременной, гестационный срок беременности, паритет, интергенетический интервал, стоматологический статус беременной, а также показатели гемоглобина (Hb, г/л) и Ферритина (FER, нг/мл) на основании данных истории болезни беременных. Достоверность результатов исследования обосновывалась репрезентативностью выборки, использованием комплекса методик и адекватного статистического анализа.



Результаты и обсуждения.

По анализам ретроспективного анализа мы установили достоверные ($p < 0,05$) отличия среди определяемых показателей. Что касается показателя интенсивности кариеса зубов, были установлены различия между возрастом беременных, у женщин в возрасте до 20 лет составила $4,82 \pm 0,05$, в возрасте 21-25 лет и 26-30 лет был $8,71 \pm 0,25$ и $10,33 \pm 1,64$ соответственно, в возрастной группе 31-35 лет $12,72 \pm 1,21$, в возрастной группе 36 и более лет – $16,38 \pm 2,41$ соответственно.

По отношению гестационного срока беременности установлены достоверные данные. У беременных в 1-триместре гиперестезия зубов определяется в 74,5% случаев, во 2-м триместре 79,5%, в 3-триместре данный показатель составил 83,7% случаев. Что касается показателя гемоглобина и ферритина, данные достоверно был различным по отношению гестационного срока, и показатели 1-триместра были достоверно ниже по сравнению с показателями 3-триместра.

Проведенный ретроспективный анализ доказывает о необходимости проведения исследования по отношению взаимосвязи стоматологического статуса и показателей гемостаза беременных по отношению возраста, гестационного срока и паритета беременности.

Выводы. Полученные ретроспективные данные диктуют необходимость тщательного анализа, выявления корреляционных взаимосвязей и разработке лечебно-профилактических мероприятий заболеваний полости рта у беременных в соответствие триместра беременности.

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VITAMINLAR ISHLAB CHIQRISH VITAMINLARNING BIOLOGIK AHAMIYATI MODDALAR ALMASHINUVI

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ANNOTATSIYA

Vitaminlar ([lotincha](#): vita — hayot), darmon dori — tirik organizmning hayot faoliyati va normal moddalar almashinuvi uchun zarur bo'lgan organik birikmalar. Ular turli xil kimyoviy tuzilishga ega. Oziq moddalar tarkibida qandaydir moddalar yetishmasligi natijasida odamlar kasal bo'lishi to'g'risidagi ma'lumotlar qadimiy Xitoy kitoblarida, keyinchalik Gippokrat asarlarida qayd etilgan. Vitaminlarni ilmiy nuqtai nazardan o'rganish XVIII asrda boshlangan.

Ingliz vrachi J. Lind (1757), fransuz fiziologi F. Majandi (1816), rus vrachi N. I. Lunin (1880), golland vrachi Eykman (1897), ingliz olimi F. Xopkins (1906)lar vitaminni o'rganishga juda katta hissa qo'shdilar. Organizmda vitamin sintez qilinmaydi, kishi o'zi uchun zarur vitaminni turli ovqat moddalari bilan oladi. Ovqatda vitamin yetishmaganda gipovitaminoz, mutlaqo bo'lmaganda avitaminoz paydo boladi V.ning asosiy manbai o'simliklardir vitamin hosil bo'lishida mikroorganizmlar ham katta rol o'ynaydi. Uning biologik ahamiyati moddalar almashinuviga rostlovchi ta'sir etishdan iborat. Vitamin organizmda sodir bo'ladigan kimyoviy reaksiyalarni kuchaytiradi, organizmning oziq moddalarni o'zlashtirishiga ta'sir ko'rsatadi, hujayralarning normal o'sishiga va butun organizmning rivojlanishiga yordam beradi, organizmda fermentlar tarkibiga kirib, ularning normal funksiyasi va faolligini ta'minlaydi.

Vitamin organizmda energiya almashinuvida (V., B2 V.), aminokislotalar (B6, B12 V.) va yog' kislotalar (pantotenat kislota) biosintezida, fotoresepsiya jarayonida (A vitamin), qon ivishida (K vitamin) va kalsiyning o'zlashtirilishida (D vitamin) ishtirok etadi. Shunday qilib, organizmda biror vitamin yetishmasa yoki butunlay bo'lmasa, moddalar almashinuvi buziladi.



Kirish. Oziq-ovqatda vitamin yetishmaganda kishining mehnat qobiliyati pasayadi, organizmning kasalliklarga hamda tashqi muhitning noqulay ta'siriga chidami kamayadi. Vitamin yetishmovchiligiga ovqat tarkibida vitamin kam bo'lishigina emas, balki ularning ichakda so'rilishi, to'qimalarga yetkazib berilishi va biologik faol shaklga aylanishi jarayonlarining buzilishi ham sabab bo'ladi. Lekin ba'zi vitaminlarning fiziologik ehtiyojdan ortiqroq bo'lishi gipervitaminozga olib kelishi ham mumkin. Keyingi yillarda 30 dan ziyod vitaminning kimyoviy tuzilishi to'la o'rganilib, ko'plari sintez qilindi. Dastlab vitamin shartli ravishda lotin alifbosining bosh harflari: A, V, S, D, E, R va h.k. bilan belgilangan. Keyinchalik vitaminlarning kimyoviy tuzilishiga binoan xalqaro standartlashtirishning yagona nomi qabul qilindi. Ular suvda eriydigan, yog'da eriydigan va vitaminsimon birikmalarga ajratiladi.

Yog'da eriydigan vitaminlarga A, D, E va K, suvda eriydiganlariga B kompleksi vitaminlari va S, RR kiradi. Vitamindan tashqari organizmda turli o'zgarishlarga uchrab vitamininga aylanadigan moddalar — provitaminlar ham bor. Provitaminlarga karotinlar (A provitamin), D vitamininga aylanadigan ba'zi bir sterinlar (ergosterin va b.) kiradi. Odamning vitaminlarga bo'lgan bir kunlik ehtiyoji organizmning umumiy holatiga, mehnat tarziga, sog' yoki kasalligiga bog'liq. Odam hayoti uchun vitamindan ayniqsa A, B, B2, S, D, RR ning ahamiyati katta.

Ozuqa mahsulotlarini sifatini, ularni biologik xususiyatlarini ko'tarish uchun muhim omillardan biri bo'lib, ularni tarkibidagi vitaminlarni miqdori va xilmaxilligi xizmat qiladi. Vitaminlar turli xil kimyoviy tuzilishga ega bo'lib, organizmni xayotiy faoliyatini faol ushlab turishga xizmat qiladi. Vitaminlarni biologik faolligi, ularni faol guruh sifatida fermentlarni kataliz markazlari tarkibiga kirishi bilan bog'liq. Shuning uchun ham [vitaminlar miqdori kamayganda](#), tegishli [fermentlarni faolligi pasayadi](#), [oqibatda](#) biokimyoviy [jarayonlar susayib](#), ishdan chiqa boshlaydi.

Bu esa vitaminlar yetishmasligi bilan bog'liq bo'lgan har xil kasalliklarga olib keladi. Ma'lumki, inson va hayvon organizmi o'zlariga kerakli bo'lgan vitaminni sintez qila olmaydilar, ammo o'simliklar esa bunday noyob xususiyat egasidirlar. Ular tabiatda topilgan [barcha vitaminlarni](#) (vitamin B12 dan tashqari) sintez qilish xususiyatiga egadirlar.

Mikroorganizmlar ham ko'pgina vitaminlarni sintez qila oladilar. Ko'rinib turibdiki, o'simlik va mikroorganizm mahsulotlari inson va hayvon uchun almashtirib bo'lmaydigan vitamin manbai bo'lib xizmat qilgan ekan. Organizmni vitamininga bo'lgan



muhtojligi ikki yo‘l bilan qondiriladi: ovqat va organizmdagi mikroorganizmlarni vitamin sintez qilish xususiyatlari orqali.

Bir kamerali oshqozonli organizmlar uchun, vitamin bilan ta‘minlashni asosiy yo‘l i oziqovqat tarkibida iste‘mol qilish yoki sof holdagi vitaminlarni yoki ularni old mahsulotlarini (organizmda vitamining mikroflora moddalar) qabul qilishdir, chunki bunday organizmlarda mikroflora unchalik rivojlanmagan bo‘ladi, shu tufayli vitaminlar sintezi deyarli amalga oshmaydi. Kovush qaytaradigan hayvonlarni oshqozon oldi qismida mikrofloraga boy bo‘lganligi uchun vitaminlarga bo‘lgan muhtojlikni ular orqali qondirib turadi. Qishloq xo‘jalik hayvonlarini oziqasida asosan o‘simliklardan tayyorlanishi, ularni tarkibidagi vitaminlar (B12) o‘simliklarda sintez bo‘lmaganligini e‘tiborga olib, hayvon oziqasiga qo‘shimcha qilib, mikroorganizmlar dan ajratilgan servitamin mahsulotlar aralashtirib turiladi. Vitamin sanoati - tibbiyot sanoati tarmog‘i; sintetik vitaminlar, kofermentlar va ularning preparatlari (draje, tabletka, kapsula, ampula, g‘o‘lak, konsentrat va b.) hamda o‘simliklar va hayvonlardan olingan xom ashyodan vitaminli preparatlar ishlab chiqaradi. Vitaminlar oziq-ovqat mahsulotlarining oziqalik qimmatini oshiradi, davolash amaliyotida, shuningdek chorvachilikning mahsuldorligini ko‘tarish maqsadlarida yem-xashakni vitamin bilan boyitishda qo‘llaniladi. Sobiq Ittifoqda vitamin ishlab chiqarish 20-asrning 30-yillari boshlarida vujudga kelgan. Dastlab tabiiy xomashyodan vitaminli preparatlar olish o‘zlashtirildi. Keyinchalik S va K3 vitaminlarini sintetik yo‘l bilan ishlab chiqarish yo‘lga qo‘yildi. 1949-yildan Ittifoq olimlari ishlab chiqqan texnologiya asosida sanoat miqyosida boshqa vitaminlarni ham sintez yo‘li bilan olish o‘zlashtirildi (mas., tiamin — V, vitamini). 1955-yilda ma‘lum bo‘lgan barcha asosiy vitaminlarning sintezlash sxemasi ishlab chiqildi. Vitaminlarning keyingi taraqqiyoti vitamin ishlab chiqarishning sintetik usullarini yaratish va ularni amaliyotga joriy etish bilan bog‘liq bo‘ldi. Texnologik jarayonlarning harakteriga ko‘ra bu usullar tabiiy mahsulotdan vitamin olishga qaraganda ancha murakkab bo‘lsada, vitaminlarni kimyoviy sof holda olish imkoniyatini beradi. Bu esa davolash amaliyotida ularni qo‘llash va chorva konsentratlarini tayyorlashda vitaminlarni aniq miqdorlarda qo‘shishda muhim ahamiyat kasb etdi. Bundan tashqari, sun‘iy (sintez) usulda vitamin olish harajatlari tabiiy xom ashyodan vitamin olish harajatlaridan ancha kam bo‘ladi. Vitamin ishlab chiqaruvchi kombinat va zavodlar — ixtisoslashtirilgan korxonalar hisoblanadi. 90-yillar boshiga qadar O‘zbekistonga tibbiyot maqsadlari va chorvachilik ehtiyojlari uchun vitaminlar hamda vitamin konsentratlari asosan chetdan keltirilgan. O‘zbekistonda Toshkent kimyo-farmatsevtika zavodida 6 turdagi vitaminlar (V guruhi



vitaminlari, askorutin, askorbin kislota), "Surxon Ajanta" qo'shma korxonasida B guruhi vitaminlari ishlab chiqariladi (2000). Rivojlangan mamlakatlarda — AQSH, Yaponiya, Buyuk Britaniya, Germaniya, Fransiya, Shveysariya, shuningdek Polsha, Rumuniya, Vengriya, Bolgariyada vitamin sanoati yaxshi rivojlangan. Mazkur davlatlarda vitamin ishlab chiqarish bilan kimyo-farmatsevtika firmalari shug'ullanadi. Vitaminlar har qanday organizm uchun ahamiyatsiz kontsentratsiyalarda zarur bo'lgan va unda katalitik va tartibga solish funksiyalarini bajaradigan turli xil kimyoviy tabiatdagi almashtirib bo'lmaydigan organik birikmalar guruhidir. Bir yoki boshqa vitamin etishmasligi organizmning metabolizmini va normal hayotiy jarayonlarini buzadi, bu esa patologik sharoitlarning rivojlanishiga olib keladi. Geterotroflarda vitaminlar hosil bo'lmaydi. Faqat avtotroflar, xususan, o'simliklar vitaminlarni sintez qilish qobiliyatiga ega. Ko'pgina mikroorganizmlar ham bir qator vitaminlar hosil qiladi, shuning uchun mikroorganizmlar yordamida vitaminlarni sintez qilish ushbu biologik faol birikmalarni sanoat ishlab chiqarish texnologiyalarini ishlab chiqish uchun asos bo'ldi. Vitaminlar ishlab chiqaruvchi mikroorganizmlarning fiziologiyasi va genetikasini o'rganish va ularning har birining biosintezi yo'llarini yoritish tufayli deyarli barcha ma'lum vitaminlarni mikrobiologik ishlab chiqarish uchun nazariy asos yaratildi. Ammo fermentlar yordamida faqat tuzilishi jihatidan juda murakkab bo'lgan vitaminlar: B2, B12, p- karotin (provitamin A) va D vitamini prekursorlarini ishlab chiqarish maqsadga muvofiqdir. Qolgan vitaminlar tabiiy manbalardan ajratilgan. yoki kimyoviy yo'l bilan sintezlanadi. Vitaminlar dori sifatida, muvozanatli oziq-ovqat va ozuqa ratsionini yaratish, biotexnologik jarayonlarni faollashtirish uchun ishlatiladi. B12, p-karotin (provitamin A) va vitamin D prekursorlari Qolgan vitaminlar tabiiy manbalardan ajratib olinadi yoki kimyoviy sintez qilinadi. Vitaminlar dori sifatida, muvozanatli oziq-ovqat va ozuqa ratsionini yaratish, biotexnologik jarayonlarni faollashtirish uchun ishlatiladi. B12, p-karotin (provitamin A) va vitamin D prekursorlari qolgan vitaminlar tabiiy manbalardan ajratib olinadi yoki kimyoviy sintez qilinadi. Vitaminlar dori sifatida, muvozanatli oziq-ovqat va ozuqa ratsionini yaratish, biotexnologik jarayonlarni faollashtirish uchun ishlatiladi. B2 vitamini (riboflavin) olish. 1930-yillarga qadar riboflavin tabiiy xom ashyodan ajratilgan. U sabzi va baliq jigarda eng yuqori konsentratsiyada mavjud. 1 tonna sabzidan atigi 1 g, 1 tonna jigardan 6 g riboflavin ajratib olish mumkin. 1935 yilda faol riboflavin ishlab chiqaruvchi *Eremothecium ashbyii* zamburug'i topildi, u yerlarda yetishtirilganda 25 kg vitamin B2 sintez qila oladi. 1 tonna ozuqa aralashmasi. Riboflavinning haddan tashqari sinteziga B2 vitamini sintezining retroinhibitsion mexanizmini buzadigan mutagenlarning yovvoyi shtammlariga ta'sir qiluvchi flavin nukleotidlari, shuningdek, madaniy muhit



tarkibini o'zgartirish orqali erishiladi. Mutantlar vitamin B2 analogiga, rozeoflavinga qarshilik ko'rsatish uchun tanlanadi. Riboflavin biosintezi va uni tartibga solish masalalari G. M. Shavlovskiy asarlarida batafsil o'rganilgan. B2 vitamini ishlab chiqaruvchilarining o'sishi uchun vosita tarkibiga juda murakkab organik moddalar - soya uni, makkajo'xori ekstrakti, saxaroza, kaltsiy karbonat, natriy xlorid, kaliy vodorod fosfat, vitaminlar, texnik yog'lar kiradi. Qo'ziqorinlar atrof-muhit tarkibidagi o'zgarishlarga juda sezgir va infeksiyaga moyil. Fermentatorga berishdan oldin muhit unga antibiotiklar va antiseptiklar qo'shib sterilizatsiya qilinadi. Suyuq ozuqa muhiti va xamirturush kulturasi inokulum turli xil idishlarda - fermentator va ekish mashinasida tayyorlanadi. Urug'lik material sifatida tariqda yetishtirilgan *E. ashbyii* sporalari (29—30 °C da 7—8 kun) ishlatiladi. Sterilizatsiyadan so'ng suyuq urug' fermentatorga beriladi. Ozuqa riboflavin olish uchun qo'ziqorinlarni fermentatsiya qilish jarayoni 28-30 ° S haroratda 3 kun davom etadi. Madaniy suyuqlikdagi riboflavin konsentratsiyasi 1,4 mg / ml ga yetishi mumkin. Fermentatsiya jarayoni oxirida kulturali suyuqlik vakuumda konsentratsiyalanadi, purkagichda quritiladi (namligi 5-10%) va yordamchi moddalar bilan aralashtiriladi. 1983 yilda Butunrossiya mikrobial genetika ilmiy-tadqiqot institutida *Bacillus subtilis* ishlab chiqaruvchisining rekombinant shtammi yaratilgan bo'lib, u riboflavin sintezini boshqaradigan operonlarning ko'tarilgan dozasi bilan tavsiflanadi. Yaratilgan plazmidlardan birida riboflavin operon genlarini klonlash orqali atigi 40 soatlik fermentatsiyada *E. ashbyii* bilan solishtirganda uch barobar ko'proq riboflavinni sintez qila oladigan vitamin B2 ishlab chiqaruvchi ishlab chiqarish shtammi olindi.

Xulosa. Vitaminlarning biologik ahamiyati moddalar almashinuviga rostlovchi ta'sir etishdan iborat. V. organizmda sodir bo'ladigan kimyoviy reaksiyalarni kuchaytiradi, organizmning oziq moddalarni o'zlashtirishiga ta'sir ko'rsatadi, hujayralarning normal o'sishiga va butun organizmning rivojlanishiga yordam beradi, organizmda fermentlar tarkibiga kirib, ularning normal funksiyasi va faolligini ta'minlaydi.

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KO‘KAT EKINLARINING YETISHTIRISH XUSUSIYATLARI

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Dunyo aholisini oziq-ovqat bilan ta'minlashda agrar sohaning o'rni va ahamiyati kundan-kunga oshib bormoqda. Respublikamizda mavjud resurs va imkoniyatlardan oqilona foydalanib, aholini qishloq xo'jalik mahsulotlari bilan ta'minlash, hosildorlikni oshirish, sohaga ilm-fan yutuqlari hamda zamonaviy yondashuvlarni joriy etish dolzarb masaladir.

Prezidentimiz Shavkat Mirziyoyev murojaatnomalarida hamisha kambag'allikni qisqartirish va qishloq aholisi daromadlarini ko'paytirishda eng tez natija beradigan omil bu – qishloq xo'jaligida hosildorlik va samaradorlikni keskin oshirish ekanligini alohida ta'kidlab o'tdilar.

Aholini mavsumdan tashqari paytlarda va erta bahorda eng erta ko'kat-sabzavotlar bilan ta'minlash, ozuqali, vitaminlarga boy ko'kat-sabzavot ekinlarini yetishtirish hozirgi kun talabi. Aholini yil davomida turli ko'kat-sabzavotlar bilan to'la ta'minlash uchun ularni nafaqat ochiq yerda, balki himoyalangan yerlarda ham ishlab chiqarishni ko'paytirish maqsadga muvofiq.

Asosiy maqsad – har bir qarich yerdan unumli foydalangan holda ko'kat-sabzavotlardan yuqori va sifatli hosil yetishtirishdan iborat. Buning uchun, avvalo, har bir ekinning biologiyasi, ekish muddatlari, ozuqaga bo'lgan talabini va yetishtirish jarayonidagi har bir tadbirning o'z vaqtida, sifatli o'tkazilishini ta'minlash lozim. Buning uchun ko'kat-sabzavotlarni himoyalangan yerlarda yetishtirish usullarini, yaratiladigan sharoitlarni va boshqa texnologik elementlarni o'zlashtirish kerak bo'ladi.

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Buning uchun ko‘kat-sabzavotlarni himoyalangan yerlarda yetishtirish usullarini, yaratiladigan sharoitlarni va boshqa texnologik elementlarni o‘zlashtirish kerak bo‘ladi.

Salatni plyonkali issiqxonalarda va ochiq yerda uzluksiz yetishtirish natijalari bo‘yicha Ye.A. Smirnova quyidagi ma‘lumotlarni bergan

1-jadval

Yetishtirish joyi	Ko‘chatni tayyorlash		Ko‘chatni ekish muddati	Navlariga qarab ekish sxemasi, sm	Hosildorlik, kg/m ²
	Joyi	Davri			
Isitiladigan plyonkali issiqxona	Isitiladigan issiqxona	1/III-25/III	25/III-30/III	30×30	3,2
				25×25	3,4
				20×20	2,5
Isitilmaydigan plyonkali issiqxona	Isitiladigan issiqxona	13/III-5/IV	5/IV-12/IV	30×30	3,5
				25×25	3,8
				20×20	3,1
Ochiq yer	Isitiladigan issiqxona	28/IV-15/V	15/V-25/V	30×25	5,5
				30×25	4,8
Ochiq yer	Ochiq yer	3/VI-20/VI	20/VI-25/VI	25×25	4,5
				25×25	4,2
Ochiq yer	Ochiq yer	14/VII-1/VIII	1/VIII-5/VIII	25×25	3,2
				20×20	3,1

Isitiladigan plyonkali issiqxonada salat bargini ko‘chatlari 13/III-5/IV kunlarda ko‘chatlar tayyorlanib, 5/IV-12/IV muddatda ko‘chatlar ekilganda, 3,5-3,8 kg/m² hosil olishga erishilgan. Isitiladigan issiqxonada 28/IV-15/V ko‘chatlar yetishtirilib, ochiq maydonga 15/V-25/V kunlari 25×25, 30×30 sm. sxemalarda ekilganda, 1 m² dan 4,8-5,5 kg. hosil olishga erishilgan.

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OLMA PAYVANDTAGLARINI KO'PAYTIRISH USULLARI

Sharof Rashidov nomidagi Samarqand davlat universiteti Agrobiotexnologiyalar va oziq ovqat xavfsizligi instituti Meva sabzavotchilik va uzumchilik kafedrasida dotsenti B.X.Xalmirzayev; Meva sabzavotchilik va uzumchilik kafedrasida professori D.S.Normurodov; talaba M.Musinova

Olma keng tarqalgan meva ekinlardan bo'lib, umumiy bog'lar maydonning yarmidan ko'prog'ini olma tashkil qiladi. Olma mazali bo'lganligidan yangiligicha, qayta ishlangan holda iste'mol qilinadi. Olmadan konserva, povidlo, pastila, pyure, marmelad, murabbo, sharbat, vino, kompot, qoqi va boshqa mahsulotlar tayyorlanadi.

O'zbekistonda yetishtiriladigan olmalar tarkibida o'rtacha 80,5-86,5% suv; 9,6-14,8% shakar; 0,31-0,91% kislotalar; 0,27-0,48% eruvchan pektin; 0,025- 0,060% yaqin oshlovchi moddalar; 0,10-0,45% mineral tuzlar va bir qancha vitaminlar bor. Olmaning (qishda yangi uzilgan mevalar kam bo'lganda) vitaminlarga boy, yaxshi saqlanadigan qishki navlari ayniqsa, qimmatlidir. 100 g yangi uzilgan olmada bor-yo'g'i 47 kilokaloriya mavjud. Unda yog'lar deyarli yo'q. Biroq tarkibi uglevodlarga boy bo'lgani uchun to'yimlilik darajasi yuqori. Shu sababdan ozishni istaganlar uchun yaxshi oziq bo'la oladi. Olmada S, V1, V2, R, Ye, A vitaminlari, kaliy, marganes va temir moddalari ko'p miqdorda mavjud. S va V vitaminlari barcha a'zolarida modda almashinuvini yaxshilaydi. R va Ye darmondorilari organizmni yoshartirib, teri va to'qimalar holatini tiklaydi. Kaliy moddasi arterial qon bosimini me'yorlashtirishi, tish emali va suyak to'qimalarini mustahkamlashi tadqiqotlarda ko'p bora o'z isbotini topgan. Olma tarkibidagi pektin esa organizmdan ortiqcha xolesterinni chiqarib yuborishga ko'maklashadi, shuningdek, qandli diabet kasalligidan uzoqlashtiradi. Bu modda yana yuz terisining tarang va tiniq bo'lishini ta'minlaydi

Olma (Malus mill) turkumining 50 ga yaqin turi bor. Ularning asosiylari: O'rmon olmasi, Sibir olmasi, Yumshoq olma, Yovvoyi (Sivers) olmasi, Turkman olmasi, Qizil olma, Olxo'ri bargli olma (kitayka), Kavkaz yoki Sharq olmasi, Pakana olma, Dusen, Paradizka (rayka) hisoblanadi.

Past va pakana bo'yli payvandtaglarda ekiladigan intensiv bog'lar uchun eng yaxshi tuproq bu mexanik tarkibi yengil bo'lgan qumli yoki loy-qumli qo'ng'ir bo'z tuproqlar, tag qatlami qalin qumloq, yaxshi drenajga ega, qalin qatlamni bo'lgan, o'tloq bo'z tuproqlardir.



Ko'pchilik mevali ekinlar uchun eng yaxshi payvandtag bog' barpo etilayotgan sharoitda o'sayotgan daraxtdan olingan urug'lardan yetishtirilgani hisoblanadi. O'sish kuchi bo'yicha payvandtaglar kuchli, o'rtacha va kuchsiz yoki pakana bo'lishlari mumkin. Daraxtlarning o'sish kuchi, uzoq yashashi, hosildorligi, sovuqqa, kasal va zararkunandalarga chidamliligi va boshqa xususiyatlari payvandtakka bog'liqdir. Shuning uchun har bir ekin turi va naviga shu hududning tuproq va iqlim sharoitlariga mos keladigan payvandtaglar tanlanishi lozim.

Payvandtaglar urug'li va vegetativ yo'l bilan ko'payuvchi guruhlarga bo'linadi. Urug'li payvandtaglarda olma kuchli o'suvchi, uzoq yashaydigan, noqulay sharoitlarga chidamli, lekin kech hosilga kiradigan bo'ladi. O'zbekistonda olma uchun kuchli o'suvchi urug'li payvandtaglarga Sivers (M. sieversii) olmasining mahalliy shakllari, Rozmarin, Kandil sinap, Parmen zimniy zolotoy navlarini nihollari kiradi.

Buxoro, Xorazm viloyatlarida va Qoraqalpog'iston respublikasida tuproqning sho'rlanish darajasi sezilarli bo'lganligi sababli payvandtag uchun olmaning mahalliy Bobo-arab, Xazorasp shakllaridan foydalanish yaxshi natija beradi.

Olmaning pakana va yarim pakana daraxtlarini yetishtirish uchun vegetativ yo'l bilan ko'payuvchi payvandtaglardan foydalaniladi. Ular ingliz professori R.X.Xettonning (Ist-Molling stansiyasi) nomenklaturasiga asoslangan raqamlar bilan belgilanadi. U payvandtaglarning 6 turini tavsiflab, rim raqamlari bilan belgiladi. Ularga M yoki YeM harflar qo'shiladi. Rossiyada yaratilgan duragay payvandtaglar ham raqamlar bilan belgilanadi. O'zbekistonda – M.Mirzayev nomli bog'dorchilik, uzumshilik va vinochilik ilmiy-tadqiqot institutida tez hosilga kiruvchi, yuqori hosildor, meva sifati yuqori bo'lgan, daraxtlari uncha katta bo'lmagan jadallashgan bog'lar barpo etish uchun istiqbolli M9, M26, M7, MM102, M2, MM104, MM111, MM109 klon payvandtaglari foydalaniladi.

M9 (Paradizka IX, EM IX). Janubiy zonalar uchun pakana payvandtag hisoblanadi. Zamonaviy jadallashgan bog'lar uchun vegetativ yo'l bilan ko'payuvchi yaxshi payvandtaglardan biri. Payvandtagning ona butalari va unga payvand qilingan navlar mexanik tarkibi bo'yicha yengil, unumdor va muntazam ravishda sug'oriladigan tuproqlarda yaxshi o'sadi. Daraxtlarning bo'yi uncha katta emas (3-4 m), erta hosilga kiradi (3-4 yil), mevalari yirik, rangli, yuqori va muntazam hosil berishi bilan ajralib turadi. Lekin ildiz sistemasining kuchsiz rivojlanishi sababli shamoldan egilishi va yiqilishi mumkin. Shuning uchun unga tirgovichlar kerak. Bu payvandtaglarda palmett bog'larini barpo etgan ma'qul. Bularga parxish berish xususiyati kuchsiz va ular qon biti bilan zararlanadi. Payvandtagdan oraliq sifatida foydalanish mumkin. O'simliklar bu payvandtagda 20 yil atrofida yashaydi.



M26. M16 va M6 payvandtaglarini chatishtirish yoʻli bilan olingan. Bu payvandtagda daraxtlar oʻsish kuchi boʻyicha M9 va M7 payvandtaglar bilan oraliq oʻrinni egallaydi. M26 payvandtagining ildiz sistemasi M9ga nisbatan ancha baquvvat va chidamliroq. Navlar M26 payvandtagida sugʻoriladigan muhitda yengil va unumdor tuproqlarda yaxshi oʻsadi. Erta hosilga kiradi va yuqori hosil beradi.

M7 (Dusen VII). Yarim pakana payvandtag. M7 payvandtagda navlar 4-5 yil hosilga kiradi va yuqori hosil beradi. Bu payvandtagda koʻchatlarning chiqimi yuqori va qon bitiga chidamliroq. Bu payvandtagda navlar yetarli darajada sugʻoriladigan sharoitda mexanik tarkibi ogʻir boʻlgan tuproqlarda ham yaxshi oʻsadi. Oʻsish kuchi va yashash davomiyligi boʻyicha respublikamizda sugʻoriladigan jadallashgan bogʻlar uchun muhim payvandtag hisoblanadi.

M2. Oʻrta boʻyli, qurgʻoqchilikka chidamli payvandtag. Hosilga 5-6 yil kiradi va muntazam ravishda yuqori hosil beradi. Qon biti bilan kuchsiz zararlanadi.

MM104. Oʻrta boʻyli, tuproqqa yaxshi mahkamlangan, qon biti bilan zararlanmaydigan payvandtag. Yosh daraxtlari kuchli oʻsadi, bu payvandtagda navlar erta hosilga kiradi (4-5 yil) va yuqori hosil beradi. Hosilga kirgandan soʻng daraxtlarning oʻsishi susayadi. Daraxtlar bu payvandtagda 45-50 yil yashaydi.

MM111. Angliyada yaratilgan (Norzern spay×Merton 793 payvandtagi). Oʻrta boʻyli, qurgʻoqchilikka chidamli payvandtag. Erta hosilga kiradi va yuqori hosil beradi.

Yuqori hosil, sifati mahsulot olish uchun daraxtlari uncha katta boʻlmagan jadallashgan bogʻlar barpo etish uchun istiqbolli M9, M26, M7, MM102, M2, MM104, MM111, MM109 klon payvandtaglari foydalanishni tavsiya tamiz.

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INTENSIV BOG‘LARDA OLMA EKISH SXEMALARINING XUSUSIYATLARI

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Sh.Abdurajabov - talaba

Dunyo bo‘yicha olma yetishtirish yalpi hajmi 80,5 mln tonnadan ortiq bo‘lib, yetakchi o‘rinlarni Xitoy (mos holda 44,45 mln tonna), AQSh (4,65 mln tonna), Polsha (3,60 mln tonna) va Turkiya (2,93 mln tonna) egallab kelmoqda. Olma yetishtirish va uni eksport qilish bo‘yicha dunyoda birinchi o‘rinlarni egallab kelayotgan davlatlarda olma bog‘larining qariyb 90-95% past bo‘yli payvandtaglarga asoslangan intensiv bog‘larda yetishtirilmoqda.

Olma yetishtirishni yanada yaxshilashda yangi, serhosil, mevasi sifatli bo‘lgan olma navlarini sinovdan o‘tkazish va ularni keng ishlab chiqarishga joriy qilish, ilg‘or agrotexnika tadbirlarini qo‘llash, zararkunanda va kasalliklarga qarshi uyg‘unlashgan himoya usullarini amaliyotga tatbiq qilish, hosilni yig‘ib olish, qadoqlash va sovuqxonalarda saqlash usullarini yanada takomillashtirish hamda fermer va agronomlarning bilimlarini, zamonaviy bog‘dorchilik yangiliklariga uyg‘un holda, oshirishlarini ta‘minlash zarur. Ayniqsa, bu payvandtaglarda yetishtirilayotgan olma daraxtlarini zamonaviy sug‘orish usullaridan biri bo‘lgan tomchilatib sug‘orish tizimini qo‘llash orqali o‘stirish nafaqat hosildorlikning yuqori bo‘lishiga, balki uzoq yillar davomida sifatli meva olish imkoniyatini yaratadi.

O‘zbekistonda yetishtiriladigan olmalar tarkibida o‘rtacha 80,5-86,5% suv; 9,6-14,8% shakar; 0,31-0,91% kislotalar; 0,27-0,48% eruvchan pektin; 0,025- 0,060% yaqin oshlovchi moddalar; 0,10-0,45% mineral tuzlar va bir qancha vitaminlar bor. Olmaning (qishda yangi uzilgan mevalar kam bo‘lganda) vitaminlarga boy, yaxshi saqlanadigan qishki navlari ayniqsa, qimmatlidir. 100 g yangi uzilgan olmada bor-yo‘g‘i 47 kilokaloriya mavjud. Unda yog‘lar deyarli yo‘q. Biroq tarkibi uglevodlarga boy bo‘lgani uchun to‘yimlilik darajasi yuqori. Shu sababdan ozishni istaganlar uchun yaxshi oziq bo‘la oladi. Olmada S, V1 , V2 , R, Ye, A vitaminlari, kaliy, marganes va temir



moddalari ko'p miqdorda mavjud. S va V vitaminlari barcha a'zolarida modda almashinuvini yaxshilaydi.

Past va pakana bo'yli payvandtaglarda ekiladigan intensiv bog'lar uchun eng yaxshi tuproq bu mexanik tarkibi yengil bo'lgan qumli yoki loyqumli qo'ng'ir bo'z tuproqlar, tag qatlami qalin qumloq, yaxshi drenajga ega, qalin qatlamni bo'lgan, o'tloq bo'z tuproqlardir.

Past va pakana bog'lar ekilgan yerda chuchuk yerosti suvi 1,5-2 m va minerallashgan yer osti suvi 3-3,5 m yaqin bo'lmasligi lozim. Daryolarga yaqin bo'lgan maydonlarda yer osti suvining sathi 1,0-1,2 m bo'lsa ham bo'ladi. Faqat ular (tuproq) tarkibi zararli (xlorid va sulfat) tuzlar bo'lmasligi lozim.

Intensiv bog'larni juda ham zich bo'lgan tuproqlarda va tuproqni ustki qismi (tekislash jarayonida) olib tashlangan maydonlarda barpo qilib bo'lmaydi. Pastqam, sovuq havo turib qolishi oqibatida daraxtlarni sovuq urishi ehtimoli yuqori bo'lgan maydonda intensiv bog' barpo qilish tavsiya etilmaydi.

1-jadval

Mevali daraxtlar turi	O'sish kuchi bo'yicha payvandtaglar	Ekish sxemasi, (m)	Bir gektar bog'dagi daraxtlar soni, dona
Olma	Kuchsiz o'suvchi zamonaviy (zichlashgan) simbag'azli bog'	4x3,5	714
		4x3	833
		3,5x3	952
		3,5x2,5	1143
		3,5x1,5	1905
		3,5x1	2857

Daraxtlarni joylashtirishda shuni e'tiborga olish lozimki, bir gektar maydonda qancha ko'p daraxt joylashgan bo'lsa, hosil ham shuncha ko'p bo'ladi. Lekin buning ham me'yori va chegarasi bor. Chegarani belgilab beruvchi omillar daraxtlarning hajmiga, ularga shakl berish usuliga, qator oralariga ishlov berishda, mexanizatsiyalash darajasiga, turiga va bir qancha boshqa omillarga bog'liq. Intensiv bog'larni tashkil qilishda, ayniqsa, simbag'azli bog'larni, daraxtlar qalin (zich) ekilmoqda. Daraxtlar juda ham zichlashib ketishi oqibatida mevasining miqdoriga va ayniqsa, sifatiga salbiy ta'sir etadi.

Simbag'azli bog'larda o'stirilayotgan meva daraxtining eni (tanasining qalinligi) pakana bo'yli daraxtlarda 100 sm va past bo'yli daraxtlarda 150 sm ni tashkil qilishi lozim, shunda tanasini quyosh nurlari yaxshi yoritadi. Daraxtlarning bo'yi esa 3,5 m dan



oshmasligi kerak. Qator oralari 3,5-4,0 m bo'lganda daraxtlar tanalari quyosh nuri bilan yaxshi ta'minlangan bo'ladi.

Past va pakana bo'yli daraxtlar qator oralarining kengligi tuproq unumdorligiga, suv bilan ta'minlanganligiga va ayniqsa, navning o'sish kuchiga uzviy bog'liq. Shu bilan bir vaqtda hozir respublikamizga keng qamrovda kirib kelgan zamonaviy usulda daraxtlarni zichlashtirilgan usulda joylashtirish texnologiyasini hisobga olgan holda quyidagi sxemada ko'chatlarni ekish tavsiya etiladi.

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МАКТАБГАЧА YOSHDAGI BOLALARNI BILISH JARAYONLARINI RIVOJLANTIRISHDA MODELLASHTIRISH FAOLIYATI VA UNING AHAMIYATI

Ollomova Ravshana Jumanazar qizi

Xorazm viloyat Xonqa tumani 35-son umumta'lim maktabi

Amaliyotchi psixologi

Hozirgi kunda jamiyatimiz tomonidan yosh avlodni yetuk shaxs qilib tarbiyalashga ko'plab imkoniyatlar yaratib berilmoqda. Xususan maktabgacha ta'lim muassasasi tarbiyalanuvchilarini maktabga tayyorlash jarayonini samarali olib borish uchun ko'plab faoliyat, yo'nalish va metodlardan foydalanilmoqda, shulardan biri modellashtirish faoliyati hisoblanib, modellashtirish bolaning bilish jarayonlarini rivojlanishiga samarali ta'sir ko'rsatadi.

Modellashtirish–birorta ijtimoiy ruhiy, tabiiy hodisalarni ularni modellarini yaratish orqali o'rganish. Model –bu o'rganilayotgan predmetlarni asosiy hususiyatlarni aks ettiruvchi ob'ektlar tizimi. Modellashtirish muammosiga almiy yondashuvlar tahlilida quyidagi yo'nalishlar keltirilgan:

- 1) modellashtirishni intellektual qobiliyatlarni negizi sifatida o'rganish,
- 2) modellashtirishni turli ma'lumotlarni yetkazib berish va o'rgatishning metodi sifatida,
- 3) modellashtirishni belgi va timsollar bilan ishlash faoliyatining bosqichi sifatida o'rganilganligi ko'rsatilgan.

Birinchi yondashuv L.A.Venger tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan, u modellashtirish faoliyatini aqliy qobiliyatlarni negizi deb belgilagan. Modellar intellektual masalalarni yechish vositasi hisoblanadi. Modellashtirish maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarga xos bo'lgan faoliyat shaklidir. Modellashtirish faoliyatini elementlari bolalarni barcha o'yinlarida uchraydi. Aynan shunday faoliyat shakllari bu yosh davriga xos bo'lgan psixik taraqqiyotni ta'minlovchi omil vazifasini bajaradi, modellashtirish faoliyatidagi komponentlar, maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalar psixik taraqqiyoti uchun ahamiyatlidir. Bu faoliyat shakli ko'rsatadigan ta'sir, bolani rivojlantirish vazifalari va yosh vazifalari bilan ham bog'liq. L.A.Venger rahbarligida o'tkazilgan tajribalar, bolalarni intellektual taraqqiyotida modellashtirishni imkoniyatlari keng ekanligini ko'rsatib berdi. V.V.Xolmovskaya, Ye.L.Agaeva, L.E.Jurovava boshqalar olib borgan tajribalar bunga misoldir.



Ikkinchi yo'nalish modellashtirishni o'rgatishning samarali metodlaridan biri sifatida baholaydi. Maktabgacha yoshdagi bolani tafakkuri ko'rgazmali va obrazli bo'lgani uchun modellashtirish bilim berishni samarali turidir. A.I.Kirillova, Y.M.Pozdnyakova, L.P.Aroyan va boshqalarning tadqiqotlarida modellar qo'llanilgan. Modellashtirish o'rgatishning ko'rgazmali amaliy usuli bo'lib, unda model yordamchi vosita vazifasini bajaradi. Modelda o'rganilayotgan predmetni muhim jihatlari aks etishi kerak.

Uchinchi yo'nalishdagi tadqiqotlar modellashtirishni belgi va timsollar bilan ishlash faoliyatining bosqichi sifatida o'rganadi. V.V.Davqodov, N.G.Salmina, Ye.E.Sapogova, G.A.Glotova va boshqalar bu sohada faoliyat yuritganlar. Bu tadqiqotlarda modellashtirish mustaqil faoliyat sifatida tahlil qilinadi va uning xatti harakatlari belgilab beriladi. N.G.Salminaning fikricha timsollar bilan ishlash faoliyatining shakllanishini asosiy sharti bu semiotik qonuniyatlarni o'zlashtirishdir. Bu yo'nalishda ham modellashtirish faoliyatini rivojlanish va o'zlashtirilishi (ichki planga o'tishi) sharoitlari tahlil qilinmaydi. Xorij psixologiyasidagi modellashtirishga bog'liq materiallarni tahlili shuni ko'rsatdiki, bu faoliyat timsollar muammosi bilan bog'liq xolda tadqiq qilingan ekan. J.Piaje, A.Vallon, G.Ebli J.Marko timsollar muammosini psixik va intellektual taraqqiyotga bog'liq holda tahlil qilganlar, va timsollarni o'zlashtirish faoliyatida ijtimoiy omilni asosiy deb xisoblaganlar.

Zamonaviy Psixologiya fanida modellashtirish muammosi keng o'rganilgan. Modellashtirishni bir necha xil yondashuvda o'rganish mumkin. Aqliy darajasini rivojlanishini modellashtirishda o'rganish. Modellashtirishni ta'lim metodi sifatida aniqlash va o'rganuvchilarga yetkazishning usullari.

A.I.Kirillova maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarda matematikani o'rganishda aniq modellardan foydalandi. U maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarni guruhlarida modellashtirishni turli yo'nalishlarini qo'lladi va bu yo'nalishlarni ketma-ketligi quyidagicha:

- 1) modellarni almashtirish darajasi
- 2) modellarniyaratish darajasi
- 3) modellarni qo'llash darajasi

Ushbu bosqichlarni nafaqat bu yo'nalishlarda ishlatish mumkin, balki bu izlanishlar qobiliyatlarni oshiradi. L.M. Xalizeyeva maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarni o'stirishga qaratilgan fikrlash qobiliyatini o'stirishda grafik modellashtirishdan foydalanishni tavsiya etadi va bolani shu orqali fikrlash qobiliyatini o'stirishga aytadi. Y. A. Pozdnyakova modellashtirish metodini qo'llashdagi muammolarni o'rgandi. Uning fikricha maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarni maktabga tayyolov guruhi



uchun oddiy narsalar emas, konkret murakkabroq narsalar zarur deb hisoblaydi. Modellashtirish metodi ta'lim- tarbiya jarayonida pedagog oldidaqator imkoniyatlarni ochib beradi. L.P. Aroyan maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarni ta'lim jarayonida ta'sirini oshirishni tahlil qiladi. U o'zining ishida maktabga bo'lgan tayyorgarlikni va ideal rivojlantirishni ko'rsatib o'tdi va ularni formaga soldi. L.P. Aroyan belgilar va ramzlari o'rganishni tavsiya etadi. Uchinchi yo'nalish izlanishlari modellashtirishni belgi va ramzlar faoliyatini ko'rib chiqadi. V.V. Davidov Psixologiyada modellashtirish faoliyatini ta'lim tarkibiga kirishini ko'rsatadi. U modellashtirishni ta'lim faoliyatini komponenti deb ko'rib chiqadi. Unga belgilar va ramzlarni qo'shish orqali kengaytirish mumkin. Belgilar va ramzlar N.G. Salnima tomonidan chuqurroq o'rganilgan. U bu yo'nalish funksiyalarni tahlil qiladi.

Uning fikricha yo'nalish faoliyati bir necha funksiyalarni bajarish mumkin.

1 Almashtirish bu funksiya narsalarni belgilar va ramzlar yoki boshqa vositalar bilan almashtirishga yo'naltirilgan.

2 Kodlash bilan funksiya shundan iboratki ma'lum bir habar yoki ma'lumotni qo'llashdan iborat.

3 Sxemalashtirish bunda borliqdagi jarayonlarni mo'ljal olishni orintirovka o'rgatadi.

Ta'lim yo'nalishida belgilar va ramzlar vositalarini qo'llash naraziy fikrlarni formalashtirish bilan bog'liqdir. N.G. Salminani aytishicha so'nggi paytlarda bu holat baxslarga sabab bo'ladi. Uning fikricha modellar o'zida aniq konstruktlarni ko'rsatadi va ular bilan ishlash aniq vizualizatsiya fikrlash metodini qo'llashni talab qiladi. E. E. Sapogova maktabgacha bo'lgan davrda modellashtirish faoliyatini va bularni ketma-ketlik bosqichlarini ko'rsatib beradi. Belgilar va ramzlar ko'p bosqichli ta'lim hisoblanadi. Bu ta'lim subyekti obyektiv dunyoga moslashtirish o'ziga tanish vositalar yordamida turadi. Ramziy faoliyat ideal faoliyat hisoblandi. Olimlar tomonidan quyidagi modellashtirishlar tavsiya qilinadi. Modellashtirish bu shunday faoliyatki u maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalar bilimlarini yuzaga chiqarishdagi vositadir. Modellashtirish faoliyatida bola biror pretmet yoki jarayonni o'rganadi. Biz o'rgangan bu bosqichlar yuqoridagilarni tanqid qilmaydi balki ularni ochib beradi. Birinchidan, maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarni psixik rivojlanishida bu faoliyat asosiylarlaridan biri ekanligini ko'rsatadi. Ikkinchidan, modellashtirishning alohida harakatlarining aniqlashtirib beradi. Uchinchidan modellashtirishni o'zlashtirishdagi muhim jihatlarini ko'rsatib beradi. Ushbu ma'lumotlar maktabgacha bo'lgan ta'lim bolalarni aqliy salohiyatini



o'sish jarayonini boshqarish va yanada effektiv tarzda tashkillashtirishni imkonini beradi.

Xulosa Demak modellashtirish faoliyati bolalarni bilish jarayonlarini rivojlantiruvchi faoliyat sifatida ta'lim tarbiya jarayonida qo'llanishi mumkin. Modellashtirish faoliyati idrok va tafakkur jarayonlarini rivojlantirish bilan birga maktab ta'limiga tayyorgarlikni ham yuqori darajaga chiqaradi. Bolalarning bilish jarayonlarini rivojlantirishi imkoniyatlari katta va asosan ta'lim va kattalar bilan muloqot sharoitida samarali kechadi. Bundan tashqari bolalarning bilish jarayonlarini turli metodika, o'yinlar va mashg'ulotlar bilan ham rivojlantirish mumkin. Modellashtirish faoliyati bolalarni bilish jarayonlarini rivojlantiruvchi faoliyat sifatida ta'lim tarbiya jarayonida qo'llanishi maqsadga muvofiq.

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CLASSIFICATION OF HEAT SUPPLY SYSTEMS

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Abstract: The classification of heat supply systems is a fundamental aspect of urban planning and building services engineering. It involves categorizing various systems based on their function, energy sources, components, and design characteristics which are crucial for efficient thermal energy distribution for heating purposes. This paper provides a systematic overview of the existing types of heat supply systems and proposes a comprehensive classification framework that facilitates a better understanding and comparison of different systems. It examines centralized and decentralized systems, delving into their respective advantages and disadvantages concerning energy efficiency, reliability, and maintenance. The central focus is on technical parameters such as heat generation sources (e.g., fossil fuels, renewables), distribution methods (e.g., steam, hot water), and control mechanisms. Furthermore, the ecological and economic implications of each category are explored, shedding light on the lifecycle costs and environmental impacts associated with various heat supply configurations. By providing insights into regulatory standards and advances in heat supply technologies, the paper aims to assist stakeholders in making informed decisions regarding the selection, design, and upgrading of heat supply systems to meet both current and future energy demands in a sustainable manner.

Keywords: Heat supply systems, urban planning, energy efficiency, centralized heat supply, decentralized systems, thermal energy distribution, heat generation, renewable energy, system classification, environmental impact.

In our state, it will not be easy to get out of winter without heating. because in the winter season, the anamal cold comes so hard that it leaves us no choice - all the rooms need to be heated to live

At the moment, hot water is supplied to apartments, organizations and enterprises along with heat.

In order to provide Heat Supply Services, a corresponding contract must be concluded between the supplier and the consumer in accordance with the legislation.



Space heating systems are divided into open or closed.

At the same time, heating also occurs

Centralized (when heating is provided by one boiler room for the entire microdistrict);

Local (installed in a separate building or serving a small complex of buildings).

The difference between closed systems and open systems is huge. The latter involves the supply of heated water to consumers' homes, taking it directly from the heat network

Open heating system

In this format, boiling water is sent directly from the heating pipes to the water supply, which makes it possible to completely avoid full consumption even if its entire volume is taken. In Soviet times, the work of about half of all thermal networks was based on this principle. Such popularity was due to the fact that the scheme helped to economically use energy resources and significantly reduce heating costs. winter period and hot water supply.

However, this method of supplying residential buildings with heat and boiling water has many disadvantages. The fact is that often heated water does not meet sanitary and hygienic standards due to its secondary purpose. The heat carrier can circulate sufficiently through metal pipes for a long time before entering the cranes. As a result, it often changes color and gets bad smell. In addition, employees of the sanitary and epidemiological service have repeatedly identified dangerous microorganisms in it.

The need to filter such water before delivery to the hot water supply system significantly reduces efficiency and increases heating costs. At the same time, so far there is no real effective way to clean such water. The significant length of the pipes actually makes this procedure useless.

The circulation of water in such a system is caused by the accounting of thermodynamic processes in the design. Due to the increase in pressure, the heated liquid rises and leaves the heater. At the same time, cold water creates a slightly lower pressure at the entrance to the boiler. This allows the coolant to move independently through communications. Water, like any other liquid, increases in volume when heated. Therefore, to prevent overload on heating networks, their design includes a special open expansion tank located above the level of the boiler and pipes. There, excess coolant is squeezed out. This gives reason to call such a system open. Heating in this case occurs up to 65 degrees Celsius, and then water flows directly through the taps into the homes of consumers. This system allows you to install inexpensive simple mixers.



To estimate how much hot water is used, which is impossible, it is always served according to the highest consumption.

Closed circuit heating systems

The difference from this scheme of centralized heating of houses from the previous one is that hot water is used only for heating. Hot water supply is provided by a separate scheme or separate heating devices. The circulation of the coolant occurs in a vicious circle; the small losses that occur are compensated for by an automatic pump when the pressure disappears. The temperature of the given water is regulated directly in the boiler room. The volume of boiling water in this system remains the same. Thus, the intensity of space heating directly depends on the temperature of the liquid circulating through the pipes. Heat points play an important role in this house heating scheme. In them, water comes from a thermal power plant, and there, with its help, coolant is heated, which is supplied to consumers.

In early 2013, amendments were made to the law governing the provision of heat supply services.

In accordance with them, in 2022, it is necessary to complete the complete transition from an open circuit of heat and hot water distribution. Connecting new buildings to this type of heating and water supply is already prohibited. Experts believe that the implementation of this plan requires a truly titanic effort. But lawmakers are confident that this task can be overcome.

In this regard, it is noted that the transfer of the entire country to closed systems

- The account is provided by:
- Reduce heat losses;
- Extension of the service life of communications;
- Slowing down the aging of the heating equipment;
- Improving the quality of services provided;

Reducing the number of accidents on the thermal Highway.

At the same time, at the expense of freeing up resources, heating of new buildings without being built by old objects is organized.

Experts expect the greatest effect in settlements where housing construction is most actively carried out.

1. Formulation of the issue according to the method (technology) under consideration for improving energy efficiency; forecast of excessive consumption of energy resources or description of others possible consequences nationwide while maintaining the status quo



In most cities of the Russian Federation, today the supply of hot water to consumers is carried out in accordance with open circuit.

The presence of such a scheme has the following disadvantages:

- Increase heat consumption for heating and hot water supply;
- High specific consumption of fuel and electricity for heat production;
- Increased costs for the operation of boilers and heat networks;
- Due to the large amount of heat losses and numerous damage in the heat networks, it is not possible to provide consumers with quality heat;
- increased costs for chemical water treatment.

2. availability of methods, technologies, etc. to solve a given problem

It is necessary to transfer thermal energy transportation and distribution systems to work according to a closed scheme with the construction of new heating points and reconstruction of existing ones, reconstruction of heat consumption systems in houses in accordance with SP 41-101-95. .

3. A brief description of the proposed method, its novelty and awareness of it, the presence of development programs; leads to mass implementation on a nationwide scale.

The preparation of hot water with a closed Heat Supply Scheme is carried out at Heat points, where purified cold water and coolant are obtained. In a heat exchanger, cold water heats up, which runs along the heat carrier pipes. So that cold water does not interfere with coolant and hot water, heated in such a system cold water goes to the consumer. The used coolant (its temperature drops at the output of the heat exchanger) is added to the new coolant, and this "technical" water is used for heating according to a dependent or independent scheme.

The transition to a closed circuit of connecting DHW Systems provides:

- reduce heat consumption for heating and hot water supply due to the transition to qualitative and quantitative regulation of heat carrier temperature according to the temperature table;

- reduction of internal corrosion of pipes (for the northern regions of the country) and salt deposits (for the regions located in the South);

- reduce the wear rate of heat stations and boiler equipment;

- radical improvement of the quality of heat supply to consumers, loss of "excessive heat" at positive outside air temperature during the heating season;

- reduction of the volume of work on cleaning additional water with chemical water and, accordingly, costs

- reducing the accident rate of heat supply systems.

Forecasting the effectiveness of the method in the future



- increased prices for energy resources;
- growth of Population Welfare;
- introduction of new environmental requirements;
- other factors.

As a result, the saved heat capacity of the stations and boilers can be used to provide heat to newly connected consumers after abandoning the Heat Supply Scheme open to the hot water supply and switching to the closed circuit.

5. List of subscriber groups and objects that can be used with the maximum efficiency of this technology; the need to conduct additional research to expand the list

Maximum efficiency from implementation this event is observed in intensively developing cities. Within the framework of the corresponding urban programs, it is advisable to establish new microdistricts along with the organization of heat supply according to a closed scheme.

6. Identify the reasons why the proposed energy-efficient technologies are not used on a mass scale; outline an action plan to eliminate existing barriers

Currently, most of the Heat Supply Systems in the Capital (JSC" Moscow United energy company" and JSC "Moscow heat network company") work according to a clearly closed scheme.

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МАКТАВ О‘QUVCHILARINI SOG‘LOM TURMUSH TARZINI SHAKLLANTIRISHDA JISMONIY TARBIYANING O‘RNI VA AHAMIYATI

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Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada umumta’lim maktablarida jismoniy tarbiya darslarida va to‘garaklarda sog‘lom turmush tarzining olib borish usullari, jismoniy tarbiyaning sog‘lomlashtiruvchi vazifalari, jismoniy tarbiyaning tarbiyaviy vazifalari masalasi ko‘rib chiqilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: jismoniy madaniyat, sog‘lom turmush tarzi, muntazam mashg‘ulot, sog‘lom, jismoniy mashq.

KIRISH

Barcha sohalar kabi sog‘liqni saqlash tizimiga Prezidentimiz Shavkat Mirziyoev tomonidan berilayotgan e’tibor va g‘amxo‘rlik aholi salomatligini muhofaza qilishda, shuningdek, xalqimiz turmush farovonligi oshishida muhim ahamiyat kasb etmoqda [1]. Mazkur tizimda tub o‘zgarishlar sodir bo‘lib, yangilik va izlanishlar sari odim tashlanayotganligi quvonarlidir.

ASOSIY QISM

Umumta’lim maktablarda sog‘lom tumush tarzini rivojlantirishda sport musobaqalarini sport bayramlari tarzida o‘tkazish maqsadga muvofiq. Musobaqalarning tashkil qilinishida maktab jamoasi, ota-onalarni jalb etilishi musoboqalarning ochilish va yopilish chiqishlar yaxshi tashkil etilgan musobaqalar, g‘oliblarni tantanali taqdirlash o‘ziga xos sport bayrami bolalarning ruhiy, jismoniy tayyorgarlik darajasi, sportga bo‘lgan ishonchi va ma’suliyatili bo‘lishiga xizmat qiladi.

Ushbu yutuqlarning muhim ko‘rsatkichi - maktabda o‘qish davrida bolaning sog‘lig‘i, jismoniy qobiliyatining rivojlanishi, jismoniy tayyorgarlik darajasini oshirishga xizmat qiladi. Oxirgi yillarda jismoniy tarbiyaga va shu bilan birga jamiyatning umumiy madaniyati ko‘rsatkichlaridan biri sifatida salomatlik darajasi past darajada qolmoqda. Yosh avlod salomatligi holati - butun jamiyat farovonligining eng muhim ko‘rsatkichi bo‘lib, nafaqat bugungi voqelikni aks ettiradi. Turli sabablarga ko‘ra salomatlikni saqlash muammolari inson faoliyatining barcha sohalarida dolzarb bo‘lib kelgan. Sog‘lom turmush tarzini targ‘ib qilish orqali o‘quvchilarni bugungi jamiyatda bilimli, yangicha fikrlash, hayotga mustaqil, o‘z nuqtai nazarini himoya qila oladigan, ayni paytda bag‘rikenglik ko‘rsata oladigan harakatchan shaxs o‘ilib



tarbiyalaydi. Unga boshqa axloqiy fazilatlar - mehribonlik, sezgirlik, o'z vataniga, xalqiga hurmat va muhabbat ham xos bo'lishi kerak. Bu fazilatlarining barchasi ta'lim va o'z-o'zini tarbiyalash, bilim va o'z-o'zini bilish, boshqalarni baholash, qadrlash, shaxs sifatida o'z qadr-qimmatini anglash orqali shakllanishi mumkin.

Sog'lom turmush tarziga ijobiy munosabatda bo'lish, sport va jismoniy tarbiya bilan shug'ullanish - bularning barchasi maktabda shakllanadi. Bolaning sog'ligini saqlash va yaxshilash uchun ishonchni shakllantirishda o'qituvchining roli eng muhimdir.

Aynan maktab oila bilan birgalikda jamiyatning jismonan va ma'nan sog'lom a'zosini tarbiyalashi kerak, unga sog'lom millatni barpo etish va uni asrab-avaylash mas'uliyati yuklanadi. Maktab o'quvchilarida sog'lom turmush tarzi madaniyatini, sog'lom turmush tarzini tarbiyalash umumta'lim maktabda jismoniy tarbiya mazmunini qayta ko'rib chiqish, dasturlarni mintalitetga mos, milliy ruhda tarbiyalashni talab qiladi.

Maktabda bolalar va o'smirlar jismoniy tarbiyasining maqsadi har tomonlama rivojlangan shaxsni shakllantirishga hissa qo'shishdan iborat. Amalda jismoniy tarbiya sohasida shaxsga yo'naltirilgan texnologiyalarni ishlab chiqishga sinfdagi o'quvchilarning tabiiy xilma-xilligi va vosita qobiliyatlarini baholashga "normativ" yondashuv, maktab jismoniy tarbiya usullar xilma-xilligi oshirish qaratilishi lozim.

Shuning uchun jismoniy tarbiya darslarini tashkil etishning dars shaklida turli darajadagi sog'lig'iga ega bo'lgan talablarning normallashtirilgan rejimini boshqarish va nazorat qilish faqat faoliyat yondashuvi tamoyiliga asoslangan yangi pedagogik texnologiyalardan foydalanish mumkin.

Jismoniy tarbiya darslarimizdan maqsad o'quvchilarni muntazam jismoniy tarbiya mashg'ulotlari bilan tanishtirish, sog'lom turmush tarzi, shuningdek, belgilangan maqsad doirasida quyidagi vazifalar hal etiladi [3]:

1) jismoniy tarbiyaning sog'lomlashtiruvchi vazifalari: – o'quvchilarning sog'lig'ini saqlash va mustahkamlash, – to'liq jismoniy rivojlanishga erishish, – aqliy va jismoniy faollikni oshirish;

2) jismoniy tarbiyaning tarbiyaviy vazifalari: - harakat qobiliyatlari va qobiliyatlarini shakllantirish va rivojlantirish;

3) jismoniy tarbiyaning tarbiyaviy vazifalari: - jismoniy mashqlarga qiziqish va ehtiyojni shakllantirish, - o'quvchilarni "Mehnat va mudofaa uchun tayyor" "Alpomish va Barchinoy" test muvaffaqiyatli topshirishga erishish, - faollik va mustaqillikni tarbiyalash. Amaliyot shuni ko'rsatadiki, maksimal shifobaxsh ta'sir insonning individual imkoniyatlariga muvofiq yo'nalish, jismoniy qobiliyatlardan



oqilona foydalanish kuzatiladi. O‘z navbatida, jismoniy mashqlarning o‘g‘il va qiz tanasigafiziologik ta’sir darajasi ko‘p jihatdan vosita faoliyati uchun ishonch, darsning motor zichligi bilan belgilanadi, bu jismoniy fazilatlarini tarbiyalash va vosita harakatlarini o‘rgatishda samaradorlikni oshiradi.

XULOSA VA MUNOZARA

Jismoniy tarbiya bo‘yicha sinfning jinsga qarab emas, balki sog‘liqni saqlash guruhlariga bo‘linishi har bir o‘quvchiga o‘zi uchun mavjud jismoniy mashqlarni tanlashda differensial yondashuvga imkon beradi, deb hisoblaymiz. Bizning ish maqsadimiz sog‘lig‘ida kamchiliklar bo‘lgan o‘quvchilarning jismoniy mashqlarga yuqori ishonch bilan bajarishga imkon berishdan iborat.

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XORAZM DUTOR MAQOMLARI

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Annotatsiya: Xorazm mumtoz musiqasi rivojlanishining shartli ravishda juda qadimiy va nisbatan yaqin lekin xotiramiz ilg'aydigan jonli tarixi, haqida so'z yuritish mumkin. Oldinlari Xorazm mumtoz musiqasining bosh cholg'usi dutor bo'lgan. Ushbu maqolada Xorazm dutor maqollari haqida so'z yuritiladi.

Annotation: It is possible to talk about the history of the development of Khorezm classical music, which is conditionally very old and relatively recent, but our memory is still alive. Before, the main instrument of Khorezm classical music was the dutor. This article is about Khorezm dutor proverbs.

Аннотация: Можно говорить об истории развития хорезмской классической музыки, условно очень древней и относительно недавней, но память наша еще жива. Раньше основным инструментом хорезмской классической музыки был дутор. Эта статья о хорезмских пословицах-дудорах.

Kalit so'zlar: Urf-odat, madaniyat, tarix, xalq musiqasi, maqomlar, sozanda, dutor, parda, ijrochilik.

Keywords: Tradition, culture, history, folk music, statuses, musician, dutor, veil, performance.

Ключевые слова: Традиция, культура, история, народная музыка, статусы, музыкант, дутор, вуаль, перформанс.

Xalqning madaniy tarixi qanchalik qadimiy bo'lsa, o'sha xalqning axloqiy go'zalligi, urf - dat rang – barangligi ko'lami keng, ta'lim – tarbiya tizimi ildizlari ham shunchalik chuqur bo'ladi. Chunki, har qanday madaniyat, axloq, urf – odat va ta'lim – tarbiya insoniy faoliyatning kechinmalari, sinovlari, boy hayotiy tajribalari asosida yuzaga keladi va maqbullari avloddan – avlodga o'tadi.

Qadimgi Xorazmdan ipak yo'lining o'tishi, Sharq bilan G'arbning bog'lanishi vohaning iqtisodiy va madaniy rivojiga ta'sir etgan albatta. Xorazm mumtoz musiqasi rivojlanishining shartli ravishda juda qadimiy va nisbatan yaqin lekin xotiramiz ilg'aydigan jonli tarixi, haqida so'z yuritish mumkin. Agar nisbatan yaqin davr



Xorazm – Xiva xonligi deb yuritiladigan, ya'ni 1592- 1920-yillarni o'z ichiga olsa, jonli tarix deganda Xorazm maqomlarini nota, audio yozuvlari vositasida va bevosita amaliyot ijrodagi an'analar audio yozuvlar jarayoni sifatida kuzatish mumkin.¹

Ijrochilik sohasida ham Xorazm xalq musiqasi o'ziga xos xususiyatlarga ega. O'zbekistonning barcha hududlarida keng rasm bo'lgan cholg'u asboblari Xorazmda ham qo'llaniladi. Tanbur, dutor, tor, g'ijjak, bulamon (balaban), doira (dap), surnay – Xorazm musiqasining asosiy cholg'u asboblari hisoblanadi. Xorazmda diatonik tovushqatorli musiqa asbobi sifatida garmon (soz) chalish keng rasm bo'lgan; undan bir tovushli musiqa asbobi sifatida foydalaniladi. Xorazmlik Komil Avaz - O'lis ohanglar, musiqachilarning aytishicha, To'rtko'llik Ko'shak ko'r degan odam To'rtko'ldagi rus askarlaridan garmon chalishni o'rgangan ekan. Xorazmda soz (garmonchini Xorazmda sozchi deb aytadilar) deb ataluvchi garmon asosan ayollar o'rtasida ko'p tarqalgan.

Xorazm musiqa terminlari asosan o'zbek xalq musiqachilari orasida ishlatiladigan umumiy terminlarga o'xshaydi. Bu terminlardan xususan quyidagilarni ko'rsatib o'tish mumkin. Mashshoqlarni Xorazmda sozanda, ashulachilarni – go'yanda, dutor jo'rligida xalq qo'shiqlarini aytuvchilarni – talqinchi, ayol ashulachilarni – xalfa deb yuritiladi.

Musiqa san'ati borasida amalga oshirilayotgan hayrli ishlar bolalarda kuy-qo'shiqqa san'atga muhabbat uyg'otib, ularda cholg'uchilik ijrochilik kabi bilim, ko'nikma va malakalarini shakllantiradi, shuningdek musiqa san'ati asosida o'quvchi shaxsining manaviy axloqiy madaniyatini, milliy g'urur va vatanparvarlik tarbiyasini amalga oshirib, ijodiy mahorat, nafosat va badiiy didni o'stiradi, fikrlash darajasini kengaytiradi va navqiron avlodimizning yuksak ma'naviyat ruhida kamol topishiga kuchli ta'sir ko'rsatadi.

Xalq cholg'ularida jahon mumtoz musiqa merosining ijro etilishi o'zbek sozandasining bilim va tafakkuri dunyoqarashini kengaytiradi uning ijro mahoratining keng ko'lamli va yuqori darajada bo'lishiga ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Bugun mamlakatimizda manan boy, yetuk barkamol avlod tarbiyasi davlat siyosati darajasiga ko'tarilgan. Yosh avlod kelajakda O'zbekiston dovrug'ini butun dunyoga tanitishda yetarli bilim va ko'nikmalarga ega bolishadi.

Musiqiy cholg'uning mukammal va nafisligidagi bosh mezon insonning ovoz tabiatiga hamohangdir. Qo'l bilan yasalgan cholg'u asbobiga nisbatan inson ovozi

¹ B.Rahimov –Xorazm dutor maqomlari 24-b



mohiyatan birlamchi hamda mo‘tabar hisoblangan. Ovoz-tabiiy, cholg‘ular esa sun‘iy musiqa asboblari deb yuritilgan. Cholg‘u asbobi sozanda va ayniqsa ,hofizning suyanchi va ishonchli hamrohi hisoblanadi. Cholg‘u asboblarining umumiy ko‘rinishi, parda tuzulishi va tembr-akustik xususiyatlarining shakllanishi sozandalarning kasb-kor qurollarini o‘zlariga moslashtirish yo‘lidagi izlanish va intilishlarining samarasidir.

Cholg‘ularda o‘rnashib qolgan parda(tovushqator)lar esa ijrochi va tinglovchilarning ko‘p avlodlari tomonidan uzoq tajriba jarayonida saralangan amaliy tizim. Darhaqiqat, cholg‘u asbobi bo‘lmasin, mohiyatan musiqa amaliyotini takomillashtiririshga, kuy va ashulalarning jozibasini oshirishga qaratilgandir. Xalq cholg‘u asboblari asrlar davomida taraqqiy topib cholg‘u ijrochiligining uch navi yakka, jo‘r va jamoa turlari bilan uzoq yillar davomida rivojlanib musiqiy merosimizda alohida o‘rin tutib kelmoqda .

Cholg‘u asboblarining torli, puflama va urma cholg‘ular guruhlaridan iborat namunalarning nomlari bizgacha yetib kelgan xalq cholg‘u asboblari tirnama (yoki tirnab chertiladigan dutor, do‘mbira), noxunli (nohun vositasida chertiladigan tanbur, afg‘on rubobi, qashqar rubobi), torli urma (yog‘och moslamalar bilan urib chalinadigan chang) hamda kamonli (kamon bilan chalinadigan qo‘biz, g‘ijjak, sato) sozlardan iborat torli asboblar asrlar davomida taraqqiy topib, o‘zining mukammal shaklini kashf etib juda boy tasviriy imkoniyatlarga egadir.

Xorazmda asosiy musiqa asboblaridan tanbur bo‘lib, bundan tashqari doira (dap), nay, chang, g‘ijjak, dutor , qo‘shnay, bulamon, sato, rubob, tor (hozirgi torlarga qaraganda ancha boshqacharoq bo‘lib, dastasi uzunroq, boshi – quloqlari turadigan 26 joy ancha yo‘g‘onroq) bo‘lgan. Hozirgi kunda Xorazm maqom ansambllari tarkibida barcha o‘zbek xalq cholg‘ularini uchratishimiz mumkin.

Dutor ko‘rinishidan do‘mbiraga o‘xshagan, ammo o‘z ijrochilik imkoniyatlari hamda tasviriy vositalari bilan undan tubdan farq qilib turadigan faqatgina havaskor xalq ijrochilari uchungina emas, balki mohir professional sozandalar ijro qiladigan qadimiy cholg‘u asboblaridan biridir. Noksimon kosaxonasi o‘yma yoki qovurg‘ali bo‘lib, unga yopishtirilgan nisbatan uzun va ingichka dastasiga yupqa qopqoq yopishtirilgan. Kosaxonaga o‘rnashtirilgan nisbatan uzun dastasida esa qo‘shnay yoki ipak torlaridan ikki o‘rama qilib bog‘langan pardalar mavjud.

Odatda, pardalari 13 ta bo‘lib, ular ikki oktavadan ortiqroq diapazonli to‘la xromatik bo‘lmagan tovushqator hosil qiladi. Dutorning ikkita ipak tori kvarta, kvinta yoki unison (oktava) ga sozlanadi. Dutorda ham asosiy ijro usuli do‘mbirada bo‘lganidek tirnamadir. Ayni vaqtda dutor ishlatiladigan shtrixlarga boyligi, o‘ng



qo‘l barmoqlari hamda panjani ishlatishdagi uslublarning rang – barangligi bilan ajralib turadi.

Oldinlari Xorazm mumtoz musiqasining bosh cholg‘usi va kalit dutor bo‘lgan . Dutor tabiatan xonaki (kamer) sadolanuvchi cholg‘u. Bunday deyishimizga uning barcha sifatlar to‘g‘ri keladi: barmoq uchi bilan ohista chalish to‘g‘rirog‘i nozik sado beruvchi ipak torlarni qo‘lda yumshoq silab tovush chiqarish. Xorazm dutor ijrochiligi haqida ikki og‘iz to‘xtaladigan bo‘lsak: bu o‘lkada ikki xil dutor qo‘llanilib, ularning birisi kalta, ya‘ni uzunligi 97 sm, ikkinchisi uzun, ya‘ni bo‘yi 130 sm va undan ortiq dutorlardir.

Bu cholg‘ular tut yoki o‘rik yog‘ochidan yasaladi. Ular qovurg‘ali – dilma dutor va o‘yib ishlangan – qazma dutor deb yuritilgan. Qopqog‘i ya‘ni dekasi esa tut yog‘ochidan yupqa qilib ishlanadi. Dutorlarning ikkalasi ham zir, ya‘ni yuqori sozlanuvchi tori kichik oktava re va bom, ya‘ni past sozlanuvchi torlari katta oktava sol yoki lya ba‘zan qo‘shyor qilib ham sozlanadi. Dutor ikki xil sozlanishining sozandalar tilida o‘z atamasi bo‘lib, bular ochiq torning bir–biriga nisbatan kvinta sozi —Aliqambar duzum, kvarta sozi —Miskin duzum deb ham yuritiladi. Dastalaridagi parda boylamlari qo‘yning ichagidan tayyorlangan iplar bilan bog‘langan. Pardalarning soni ikkala dutorda ham bir xil va diatonic tovushqatorni hosil qiladi.

Xorazmda dutor ijrochiligi o‘ziga xos bo‘lib, unda o‘ng qo‘l zarblari rez usulidagi uzluksiz – davomiy ijrosi bilan ajralib turadi. Shuningdek har bir kuchli hissani bo‘rttirib o‘ng qo‘lning to‘rt barmog‘i va jimjiloqni qopqoqqa tekkizib, tirnab va chertib ijro qilish asosiy hususiyatlaridan hisoblanadi.

Dutorning o‘ng qo‘l zarblari Xorazmda dast deyiladi. Ular o‘z ichida kuy va usul bo‘laklarini murakkab va eng jozibali jihatlarini birlashtirgan. Keksa sozandalarning aytishlaricha, doira ham usulni dutor zarblaridan o‘rganar ekan. Xorazmda ushbu cholg‘u uchun maxsus dutor maqomlari yaratilgan va ijro qilib kelingan. Mazkur o‘xshashliklardan tashqari dutor va soz pardalarining bir xil nomlanishdagilari ham uchraydi. Soz pardalari 16 ta bo‘lib shulardan 3tasi dutor pardalari bilan bir xilda nomlanadi. Bular: sozda: “Bosh parda”, “Bosh devoni”,

“Shax xatayn” deb yuritilsa, dutorda,”Besh parda”, “Bosh parda”, “Sar parda” deyiladi.

Dutor maqomlari Xorazm musiqiy tarixchasi quyidagi tartibda beriladi: Iroq, Chapandoz, Mo‘g‘ulcha, Navo, Sadri Iroq, Roviyy, Orazi bam, Tashniz, Majnun dali, Ohyor, Miskin kabi 11 ta cholg‘u asrni tashkil etadi. Bulardan o‘n birinchi maqom Miskin deb yuritiladi va ikki qismdan iborat. Xorazm vohasida ijrochilik sohasida



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XX asr 40 – yillarining oxiri 50 -yillarning boshlanishi davlat ta’limi sohasida xalq cholg‘u asboblarida yangi ijrochilik yo‘nalishini joriy etish vaqtiga to‘g‘ri keldi. Boshlang‘ich, o‘rta va oliy ta’lim tizimida o‘zbek milliy cholg‘u asboblari (tanbur, dutor, g‘ijjak, nay, chang va boshqalar) da ko‘proq yevropa, rus va o‘zbek kompozitorlarining asarlarini ijro etish birinchi navbatdagi vazifa etib qo‘yilgan edi. Ana shu jarayonda qashqar rubobi eng ko‘p qo‘llaniladigan milliy asboblar qatoridan o‘rin egalladi.

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