

**ЛУЧШИЕ
ИНТЕЛЛЕКТУАЛЬНЫЕ
ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ**



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BINO VA INSHOATLARNING QISH FASLIDA ISITISH TIZIMINI AVTOMATLASHTIRISH.

Ro'ziyev Aslbek O'tkirbek o'g'li

Andijon mashinasozlik instituti TJICHAB yo'nalishi, 4-kurs talabasi

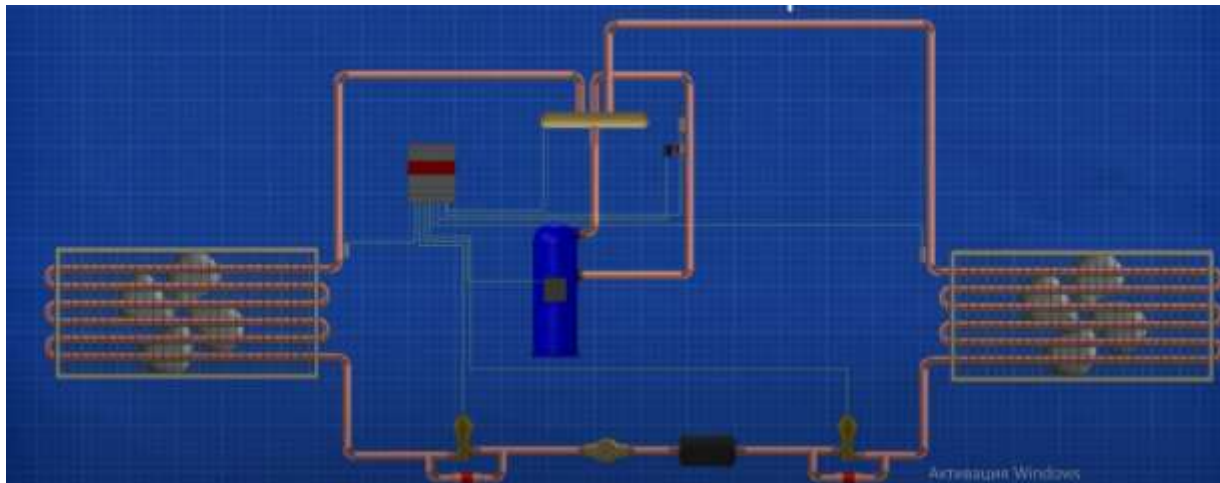
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Binolarni isitish tizimini avtomatlashtirish jarayoni energiya sarfini minimallashtirish bilan birga optimal issiqlik qulayligiga erishish uchun mo'ljallangan bir qator o'zaro bog'liq texnologik komponentlar va operatsion tartiblarni o'z ichiga oladi. Ushbu bo'limda biz ushbu texnologik jarayonning turli jihatlarini, jumladan parametrlarni tanlash, monitoring qilish, sozlash va signalizatsiya mexanizmlarini ko'rib chiqamiz. Binolarni isitish tizimini avtomatlashtirishning asosiy bosqichlaridan biri nazorat qilinadigan va nazorat qilinadigan parametrlarni tanlashdir. Bu parametrlar odatda atrof-muhit harorati, namlik darajasi, bandlik holati va tashqi ob-havo sharoitlarini o'z ichiga oladi. Ushbu parametrlarni tanlashning asosi ularning ichki issiqlik konforiga va energiya samaradorligiga bevosita ta'siridadir. Atrof-muhit harorati isitish talablarining asosiy hal qiluvchi omili bo'lib xizmat qiladi, o'zgarishlar istalgan qulaylik darajasini saqlab turish uchun isitish quvvatini sozlashni boshlaydi. Namlik darajasi ham hal qiluvchi rol o'ynaydi, chunki haddan tashqari namlik noqu-laylik va qurilish materiallariga potentsial zarar etkazishi mumkin. Bundan tashqari, bandlik holati va tashqi ob-havo sharoiti xona ichidagi iqlimga ta'sir etuvchi tashqi omillar va yashash sharoitlari haqida qimmatli ma'lumotlarni beradi, bu esa isitishni boshqarish strategiyalarida ko'proq ma'lumotli qarorlar qabul qilish imkonini beradi. Parametrlar aniqlangandan so'ng, keyingi qadam isitish tizimini avtomatik ravishda tartibga solish uchun monitoring va sozlash mexanizmlarini amalga oshirishdir. Bu odatda atrof-muhit sharoitlarini doimiy ravishda kuzatib borish va shunga mos ravishda isitish parametrlarini sozlash uchun sensorlar, aktuatorlar va boshqaruv algoritmlarini o'rnatishni o'z ichiga oladi.

Harorat sensorlari ichki iqlim sharoitlarini aniq kuzatish uchun bino bo'ylab strategik tarzda joylashtirilgan. Binolarni isitish tizimlarini avtomatlashtirish ko'pincha kengroq binolarni boshqarish tizimlari (BMS) yoki energiyani boshqarish tizimlari (EMS) bilan integratsiyani o'z ichiga oladi. Ushbu integratsiyalashgan tizimlar isitish, ventilyatsiya, konditsionerlik (HVAC), yoritish va xavfsizlikni o'z ichiga olgan turli xil binolar funktsiyalarini markazlashtirilgan nazorat qilish va kuzatish imkonini beradi. BMS bilan integratsiya turli xil qurilish tizimlari o'rtasida uzluksiz



muvoqilashtirish imkonini beradi, bu esa optimallashtirilgan energiyadan foydalanish va ish samaradorligini oshirish imkonini beradi. Masalan, isitish tizimi harakat datchiklari tomonidan aniqlangan bandlik naqshlari asosida o'z chiqishini sozlashi yoki butun bino bo'ylab barqaror harorat darajasini saqlab turish mumkin.

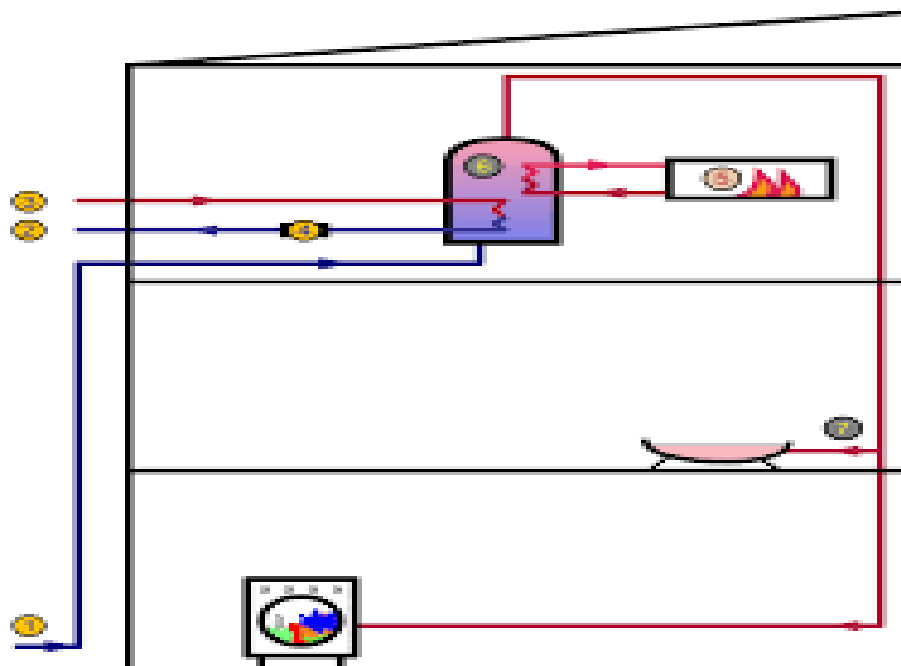


1.2-rasm **Binoni isitish qurilmasining ishlash xolati.**

Aktuatorlar istalgan harorat darajasini saqlab turish uchun radiatorlar, yerdan isitish tizimlari yoki havoni boshqarish moslamalari kabi isitish elementlarini modulyatsiya qilish uchun javobgardir. Ular markaziy boshqaruv blokidan nazorat signallarini oladi va shunga mos ravishda isitish chiqishlarini moslashtiradi. Umumiy aktuatorlarga motorli klapanlar, amortiza-torlar va o'zgaruvchan tezlikli haydovchilar kiradi. Avtomatlashtirilgan isitish tizimlarining yana bir muhim jihati ma'lumotlarni ro'yxatga olish va tahlil qilish imkoniyatlarini amalga oshirishdir. Vaqt o'tishi bilan sensor ma'lumotlari va tizim unumdorligi ko'rsatkichlarini qayd etish orqali bino menejerlari energiya iste'moli, bandlik tendentsiyalari va uskunalar samaradorligi haqida qimmatli ma'lumotlarga ega bo'lishlari mumkin. Regressiya tahlili, mashinani o'rganish yoki bashoratli modellashtirish kabi ma'lumotlarni tahlil qilish usullari tizim xatti-harakatlarini tushunishni yanada yaxshilashi va optimallashtirish imkoniyatlarini aniqlashi mumkin. Misol uchun, bashoratli tahlillar tarixiy ma'lumotlar va ob-havo prognozlarini asosida isitish talabini taxmin qilishi mumkin, bu esa energiya sarfini minimallashtirish uchun isitish sozlamalarini faol o'zgartirishga imkon beradi. Masofadan nazorat qilish va boshqarish imkoniyatlari zamonaviy avtomatlashtirilgan isitish tizimlarining muhim xususiyatlari bo'lib, bino boshqaruvchilariga tizim ish faoliyatini nazorat qilish va internetga ulangan istalgan joydan tuzatishlar kiritish imkonini beradi. Ushbu masofaviy foydalanish imkoniyati, ayniqsa, ko'p saytli yoki taqsimlangan binolar muhitida operatsion moslashuvchanlik va sezgirlikni oshiradi. Bulutli platformalar yoki mobil ilovalar tizim holati,



ogohlantirishlar va ishlash ma'lumotlariga real vaqt rejimida kirishni ta'minlashi mumkin, bu esa muammolarni faol ravishda bartaraf etish va optimallashtirish imkonini beradi. Masofadan boshqarish pultining xususiyatlari o'zgaruvchan bandlik jadvallari, ob-havo sharoiti yoki energiya narxiga qarab isitish sozlamalarini tez sozlash imkonini beradi, qulaylik va samaradorlikni maksimal darajada oshiradi va operatsion xarajatlarni kamaytiradi. Isitish tizimlari joylashishi va harakat doirasiga asosan mahalliy va markaziy turlarga bo'linadi. Mahalliy isitish tizimlari bir binoga xizmat qilib, ular asosiy uch elementdan iborat bo'ladi: issiqlik ishlab chiqaruvchi qozon qurilmalari, issiqlik tashuvchi quvurlar tizimi va xona ichiga o'rnatilgan isitish asbobi. Isitish tizimlaridagi issiqlik tashuvchi sifatida issiq suv, bug', elektr toki yoki biror turga mansub bo'lgan elementdan foydalaniladi. Markaziy isitish tizimlari esa birgina issiqlik ishlab chiqaruvchi qozon qurilmalaridan (issiqlik ishlab chiqaruvchi markaz) hosil bo'lgan issiqlik bilan ikki va undan ortiq binolarni isitishdan iborat bo'ladi. bosimining miqdori tabiiy bosim yoki gravitatsion bosim deyiladi. Lckin shu bosim miqdorining kuchi kamligi sababli tabiiy bosim bilan ishlaydigan isitish tizimlarining harakat doirasi 30 metrdan oshmaydi.



2-rasm. Issitish tizimi sxemasi.

Sovutish qurilmasi-Bino ichidagi issiqlikni tashish va uni tashqariga chiqarish uchun ishlatiladigan kimyoviy moddadir. U sovuq gaz bo'lganda issiqlikni yutadi. Sovutgich bug'lashtirgich, kondensator va kompressor bilan bog'langan bobinlar va mis quvurlar tarmog'i orqali oqadi. Buning uchun xonangizda mavjud bo'lgan issiq



havoni olish va uni sovutish kerak. Keyin bu konditsioner havo belgilangan haroratni saqlab turish uchun xonangizga qayta kiritiladi. Boshqacha qilib aytganda, havo xona ichida qayta ishlanadi va toza havo kiritilmaydi. Shamollatish tizimi o'rnatilganda, filtrlash va sovutishdan keyin xonangizga toza havo kiritilishi mumkin. Bu ko'pincha tijorat va sanoat kanalli HVAC tizimlarida uchraydi, bu erda doimiy toza havo oqimi juda istaydi. Motor- Parraklar - bu "volut" deb ataladigan spiral korpusda joylashgan pichoq g'ildiragi. Qopqoq aylanganda havo radial yo'nalishda g'ildirakning chetiga o'tadi, u erda u siqiladi va markazdan qochma kuch ta'sirida spiral korpusga qayta tashlanadi va u erdan tushirish teshigiga yo'naltiriladi. Katta havo oqimlarini harakatga keltirishi va hatto eng qiyin sharoitlarda ham yaxshi ishlashi mumkin. Bunday asbob-uskunalar, masalan, garajlar va savdo markazlarida doimiy kuchli shamollatish talab qilinadigan katta binolarning shamollatish tizimlarida ajralmas hisoblanadi. Bunday motorlar gaz va tutun chiqarish tizimlarida, nasoslarda, havo sovutish mexanizmlarida, sanoat va ijtimoiy ob'ektlarda, turar-joy binolarida turli maqsadlarda qo'llaniladi. Quritish yoki majburiy havo olish, quyma mahsulotlarni saralash, xom ashyoni quritish va boshqalar.

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THE EVOLUTION OF IMAGERY IN THE WORKS OF WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

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Abstract: This article conducts a comparative analysis of imagery across different phases of William Shakespeare's literary career, spanning from his early comedies to his later tragedies and romances. By examining the evolution of imagery in select plays, including "A Midsummer Night's Dream," "Macbeth," and "The Tempest," this study seeks to elucidate how Shakespeare's use of imagery evolved over time, reflecting shifts in thematic concerns, stylistic techniques, and dramatic sensibilities. Through close textual analysis and historical contextualization, this article offers insights into the development and sophistication of imagery in Shakespeare's canonical works.

Keywords: William Shakespeare, imagery, comparative analysis, early comedies, tragedies, romances, thematic evolution, stylistic techniques, dramatic sensibilities, close textual analysis, historical contextualization, transformation, symbolism, character development, human relationships, societal dynamics, inner turmoil, psychological descent, forgiveness, reconciliation, redemption, artistic evolution.

Introduction:

As Shakespeare's career progressed, his exploration of imagery became increasingly nuanced and sophisticated, reflecting not only his maturation as a playwright but also the evolving socio-cultural landscape of Elizabethan England. In his early comedies, such as "A Midsummer Night's Dream" and "Twelfth Night," imagery often functions as a vehicle for enchantment and escapism, transporting audiences to idyllic worlds where love triumphs over adversity and societal norms are subverted with playful irreverence.

Shakespeare delved into the darker realms of human experience in his tragedies, such as "Hamlet" and "King Lear," imagery took on a more ominous and introspective



tone. Themes of betrayal, madness, and existential despair are vividly depicted through imagery of decay, disease, and psychological torment, plunging audiences into the depths of human suffering and moral ambiguity.

In his later romances, including "The Tempest" and "The Winter's Tale," imagery undergoes a transformation yet again, reflecting a newfound sense of reconciliation and transcendence. Here, the imagery of magic, forgiveness, and redemption serves as a beacon of hope amidst the wreckage of past mistakes and tragedies, offering audiences a glimpse of the transformative power of love and forgiveness.

Through an exploration of imagery across Shakespeare's oeuvre, this article aims to highlight not only the aesthetic richness and symbolic depth of his works but also their enduring relevance and universal resonance.

The Function of Imagery:

In Shakespeare's oeuvre, imagery serves a multifaceted purpose, enriching the narrative tapestry with layers of meaning and symbolism. One of its primary functions is to evoke sensory experiences that immerse the audience in the world of the play. Through vivid descriptions of sights, sounds, smells, and textures, Shakespeare invites readers and viewers to actively participate in the dramatic unfolding of events. For instance, in "Macbeth," the recurring imagery of blood conveys the moral decay and psychological turmoil plaguing the titular character, while in "Hamlet," the haunting imagery of decay and corruption mirrors the existential crisis faced by the protagonist.

The Role of Imagery in Characterization:

Beyond its thematic significance, imagery plays a crucial role in character development, offering insights into the inner workings of Shakespeare's protagonists and antagonists. By analyzing the imagery associated with each character, readers and viewers gain deeper understanding of their motivations, conflicts, and psychological states. For example, in "King Lear," the imagery of storms and madness reflects the tumultuous emotional journey of the titular monarch as he grapples with betrayal, loss, and redemption.

Imagery in Early Comedies:

In Shakespeare's early comedies, such as "A Midsummer Night's Dream" and "As You Like It," imagery is characterized by its whimsicality, vitality, and abundance. Drawing inspiration from pastoral settings and romantic conventions, Shakespeare employs vivid and often fantastical imagery to evoke a sense of enchantment and wonder. Images of nature, love, and transformation abound, reflecting the themes of reconciliation, harmony, and the transformative power of love.



Shakespeare utilizes imagery as a means of exploring the complexities of human relationships and societal dynamics. In "A Midsummer Night's Dream," the imagery of magic and illusion underscores the capricious nature of desire and the folly of human folly. Likewise, in "As You Like It," the imagery of disguise and deception reflects the fluidity of identity and the theatricality of social roles.

Imagery in Tragedies:

As Shakespeare's career progressed, his use of imagery became increasingly nuanced and darkly evocative, particularly in his tragedies. In plays such as "Macbeth" and "Othello," imagery is employed to convey themes of ambition, betrayal, and moral decay with visceral intensity. The imagery of blood, darkness, and supernatural forces creates an atmosphere of foreboding and dread, foreshadowing the tragic consequences of unchecked ambition and moral corruption.

Shakespeare's tragedies delve deep into the psyche of the protagonists, using imagery to illuminate their inner turmoil and psychological descent. In "Macbeth," the imagery of sleeplessness and guilt reflects the protagonist's moral anguish and descent into madness, while in "Othello," the imagery of light and darkness symbolizes the protagonist's inner conflict between reason and passion, trust and jealousy.

Imagery in Romances:

In Shakespeare's later romances, such as "The Tempest" and "The Winter's Tale," imagery takes on a more contemplative and mystical quality, reflecting the themes of forgiveness, reconciliation, and redemption. Drawing on motifs of magic, transformation, and the power of art, Shakespeare creates a world imbued with a sense of wonder and possibility.

The imagery of storms and shipwrecks in "The Tempest" serves as a metaphor for the tumultuous journey of self-discovery and forgiveness undertaken by the protagonist, Prospero, while in "The Winter's Tale," the imagery of springtime and rebirth symbolizes the possibility of redemption and renewal after tragedy and loss.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, the diverse and dynamic role of imagery in William Shakespeare's works underscores its profound significance in enriching narrative depth, character development, and thematic exploration across genres. Through an intricate tapestry of sensory experiences, Shakespeare invites audiences to immerse themselves in the worlds of his plays, actively participating in the dramatic unfolding of events.

In his early comedies, imagery brims with whimsicality and vitality, drawing inspiration from pastoral settings and romantic ideals to evoke enchantment and wonder. Shakespeare utilizes imagery as a lens through which to explore the complexities of



human relationships and societal dynamics, shedding light on themes of love, identity, and illusion.

As Shakespeare's career progresses into the realm of tragedy, imagery takes on a darker and more evocative tone, serving as a potent tool for conveying themes of ambition, betrayal, and moral decay with visceral intensity. Through vivid depictions of blood, darkness, and supernatural forces, Shakespeare plunges audiences into worlds of foreboding and despair, illuminating the tragic consequences of human frailty and folly.

In his later romances, imagery takes on a more contemplative and mystical quality, reflecting themes of forgiveness, reconciliation, and redemption. Through motifs of magic, transformation, and the power of art, Shakespeare creates worlds imbued with a sense of wonder and possibility, offering glimpses of hope amidst tragedy and loss.

Shakespeare's masterful manipulation of imagery stands as a testament to his unparalleled genius and enduring relevance in the world of literature and drama. As audiences continue to engage with his timeless works, they are invited to explore the rich sensory landscapes meticulously crafted by the Bard, discovering new layers of meaning and insight with each encounter.

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UNLOCKING THE BRILLIANCE OF WILLIAM LANGLAND: A JOURNEY INTO THE MYSTERIES OF "PIERS PLOWMAN"

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Abstract

William Langland, an enigmatic figure of medieval England, holds a prominent position among poets of his era. His seminal work, "Piers Plowman," stands as a sprawling allegorical masterpiece, providing profound insights into the multifaceted landscape of 14th-century society, encompassing socio-political, religious, and philosophical dimensions. Despite centuries of scholarly inquiry, Langland and his literary legacy remain compelling subjects for both enthusiasts and historians, attesting to the enduring fascination surrounding his persona and creations. This article aims to delve into the life and literary contributions of William Langland, offering a comprehensive exploration of the complexities embedded within "Piers Plowman." By unraveling the intricate tapestry of Langland's magnum opus, we seek to illuminate its enduring significance within the realms of both literature and culture, thereby enriching our understanding of this influential figure and his timeless work.

Key words: William Langland, Piers Plowman, English literature, Intellectual influences, Biographical information, Masterpiece, Creative spirit, Literary legacy, Uncertainty, Tumultuous events, Black Death, Social unrest,

Religious controversies, Composition of "Piers Plowman", Societal anxieties, Medieval life, Allegorical composition, Human condition, Spiritual odyssey, Piers Plowman, Social equity, Institutional corruption, Spiritual enlightenment, Moral quandaries, Medieval English literature, Geoffrey Chaucer, Canterbury Tales, Sir Gawain and the Green Knight, Moral and spiritual depths, Linguistic dynamics, Cultural dynamics, Enduring legacy, Perennial masterpiece.

1.Introduction :



William Langland's "Piers Plowman" stands as a singular achievement within the landscape of English literature, serving as a convergence point for a myriad of intellectual influences while offering a poignant reflection on the prevailing challenges of its era. Despite the veil of mystery enveloping Langland's personal identity, the scarcity of biographical information only serves to deepen the intrigue surrounding the author of this masterpiece. However, by immersing ourselves in the rich tapestry of his seminal work, we are afforded glimpses into Langland's overarching vision and the profound resonance of his poetic voice. Through a meticulous examination of "Piers Plowman," we embark on a journey to uncover the essence of Langland's creative spirit and the enduring impact of his literary legacy, transcending the confines of time to engage with the timeless truths woven into his verse.

2. Life and Context :

William Langland's life remains veiled in uncertainty, leaving scholars to speculate about his origins, education, and social standing. Born towards the end of the 13th century, Langland would have undoubtedly borne witness to the tumultuous events that defined the subsequent century, such as the ravages of the Black Death, pervasive social unrest, and the simmering religious controversies of the time. These epochal experiences likely left an indelible mark on Langland's psyche, shaping his perception of the world and serving as a fertile backdrop for the composition of "Piers Plowman." Within this sprawling narrative, Langland weaves a tapestry of societal anxieties and collective aspirations, providing a mirror to the complexities and contradictions of medieval life. As we delve into the depths of "Piers Plowman," we glimpse not only the enigmatic persona of Langland but also the palpable echoes of an era marked by upheaval and transformation.

3. "Piers Plowman": An Allegorical Tapestry :

"Piers Plowman" stands as the cornerstone of Langland's literary legacy, a multifaceted allegorical composition that eludes simple classification. Evolving through multiple versions crafted over the span of several decades, the poem serves as a profound exploration of the human condition. At its core, "Piers Plowman" traces the spiritual odyssey of its protagonist, Piers Plowman, an archetypal figure representing the common man, on his quest for Truth amidst the complexities of medieval society. Through a rich tapestry of allegory and imagery, Langland delves into themes of social equity, institutional corruption, and the perennial pursuit of spiritual enlightenment. By immersing readers in the moral quandaries and existential dilemmas faced by Piers Plowman, Langland beckons us to confront the enduring questions that define our shared humanity.



4. The Significance of "Piers Plowman" in Medieval Literature :

"Piers Plowman" holds a pivotal position within the corpus of medieval English literature, sharing the spotlight with esteemed works like Geoffrey Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales" and "Sir Gawain and the Green Knight." While Chaucer's oeuvre offers a panoramic vista of medieval society, Langland's poem delves deeper, plumbing the moral and spiritual depths of human existence. Through its narrative tapestry, "Piers Plowman" challenges readers to confront their inherent flaws and aspire towards loftier ideals. Beyond its literary merit, the poem serves as a valuable historical artifact, offering invaluable insights into the linguistic, cultural, and religious dynamics that characterized the Middle Ages. As we engage with "Piers Plowman," we not only appreciate its aesthetic brilliance but also gain a profound understanding of the multifaceted tapestry of medieval life, enriched by Langland's incisive commentary and timeless wisdom.

5. Legacy and Influence :

Despite its initial reception, "Piers Plowman" has transcended the boundaries of time and literary taste to establish itself as a perennial masterpiece. Its enduring legacy extends far beyond the medieval era, inspiring countless poets, theologians, and social reformers across generations. The profound impact of "Piers Plowman" reverberates through the corridors of English literature, leaving an indelible imprint on subsequent works. In the religious verse of the 17th-century metaphysical poets, echoes of Langland's moral and spiritual introspection can be discerned, while the social critique of the Victorian era bears the imprint of his keen observations on societal injustices and inequalities. Moreover, Langland's pioneering use of the vernacular language played a pivotal role in the evolution of English as a literary medium, democratizing access to literature and paving the way for future luminaries to explore the expressive potential of the English language. As we reflect on the enduring influence of "Piers Plowman," we are reminded of Langland's timeless contribution to the literary landscape and his enduring relevance in shaping the trajectory of English literature.

6. Conclusion :

William Langland's "Piers Plowman" stands as an enduring testament to the profound impact of poetry on our understanding of the human experience. With its intricate tapestry of symbolism, nuanced moral explorations, and linguistic brilliance, Langland's masterpiece transcends the confines of time and space, resonating with readers across centuries and cultures. As we immerse ourselves in the enigmatic world crafted by Langland, we are compelled to confront the eternal verities of truth, justice, and redemption that lie at the heart of human existence. Through the lens of "Piers



Plowman," we are invited to navigate the complexities of our own lives, grappling with the moral dilemmas and existential questions that define our shared humanity. In doing so, we are reminded of the timeless relevance of Langland's insights and the transformative power of literature to inspire, enlighten, and transcend the boundaries of temporal reality. As we bid farewell to the enigmatic figure of William Langland, his legacy endures as a beacon of enlightenment, guiding us on our own quest for understanding and redemption through the timeless medium of poetry.

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LOVE AND MARRIAGE IN ANCIENT TEXTS

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Abstract:

Love and marriage have been perennial subjects of fascination and inquiry throughout human history. In this paper, we explore the depiction and understanding of love and marriage in ancient texts, focusing primarily on classical literature and historical documentation from ancient civilizations such as Greece, Rome, Mesopotamia, Egypt, and India. Through a multidisciplinary approach encompassing literary analysis, historical research, and cultural studies, we aim to elucidate the diverse perspectives, norms, and practices surrounding love and marriage in antiquity. By examining a range of texts, including epic poems, philosophical treatises, legal codes, and personal correspondence, we uncover the complex interplay between societal expectations, individual desires, and the dynamics of human relationships in the ancient world. Love and Marriage in Ancient Texts

Introduction:

Love and marriage, as enduring facets of human existence, have intricately woven themselves into the fabric of human culture across epochs and civilizations. These fundamental aspects of human experience transcend geographical boundaries and temporal constraints, influencing societal norms, personal aspirations, and the dynamics of interpersonal relationships. In contemporary society, the understanding and practice of love and marriage are shaped by a myriad of factors, ranging from religious doctrines and legal frameworks to cultural traditions and individual preferences. Yet, to truly grasp the essence of these concepts, we must journey back through time, peering into the annals of history to glean insights from the voices of our ancestors.

Ancient texts serve as invaluable repositories of wisdom, offering glimpses into the thoughts, beliefs, and experiences of civilizations long gone. Through the lens of literature, philosophy, mythology, and historical documentation, we are afforded the



opportunity to explore the rich tapestry of love and marriage in antiquity, unraveling the intricate threads that bound individuals and communities together in the pursuit of companionship, intimacy, and union.

1. Love in Ancient Texts:

The depiction of love in ancient texts varies widely across different cultures and literary genres. In ancient Mesopotamia, for example, the Epic of Gilgamesh portrays love as a powerful force that transcends boundaries of mortality, with the friendship between Gilgamesh and Enkidu often interpreted as a form of divine love. Similarly, in ancient Indian texts such as the Vedas and the Mahabharata, love is celebrated as both a spiritual and sensual experience, encompassing themes of devotion, duty, and desire.

In classical Greek literature, love occupies a central role, with works such as Homer's Iliad and Odyssey exploring various facets of romantic and familial love amidst the backdrop of war and adventure. The concept of eros, or passionate love, is eloquently expounded upon in Plato's Symposium, where philosophers engage in dialogue to elucidate the nature of love and its significance in human life.

Love in Mesopotamian Texts:

- The Epic of Gilgamesh: Analyze the relationship between Gilgamesh and Enkidu, often interpreted as an expression of profound friendship and camaraderie transcending mortal bounds.
- Love poetry: Examine Mesopotamian love poetry, such as the "Love Songs" or "Inanna's Descent to the Underworld," to understand how love was portrayed in intimate, personal contexts.

Love in Ancient Indian Texts:

- The Vedas and Upanishads: Explore the philosophical and spiritual dimensions of love, including the concept of divine love (bhakti) and the symbolism of Radha and Krishna in Hindu mythology.
- The Mahabharata and Ramayana: Analyze the depictions of romantic love, familial love, and duty-bound love in epic narratives, such as the relationships between characters like Draupadi and Arjuna, or Sita and Rama.

2. Marriage in Ancient Texts:

Marriage, as an institution, is a recurring theme in ancient texts, reflecting the social, economic, and religious dynamics of the time. In ancient Rome, for instance, marriage was considered a contractual arrangement designed to consolidate familial alliances and ensure the continuity of lineage. The legal codes of the Roman Republic



and Empire provide detailed regulations governing marriage, inheritance, and divorce, underscoring the importance of marital stability in maintaining social order.

In contrast, ancient Greek society exhibited a more nuanced approach to marriage, with ideals of romantic love coexisting alongside pragmatic considerations of property and progeny. The institution of marriage is explored in plays such as Euripides' *Medea* and Aristophanes' *Lysistrata*, where the tensions between individual desire and societal expectations are vividly portrayed.

Marriage in Ancient Rome:

- Legal codes: Examine Roman laws pertaining to marriage, such as the *Lex Julia de Maritandis Ordinibus*, which regulated marriage among different social classes, or the laws regarding matrimonial rights and obligations.
- Roman literature: Explore how marriage was depicted in Roman literature, such as the comedies of Plautus and Terence, which often featured themes of love, marriage, and family dynamics.

Marriage in Ancient Greece:

- Tragedies and Comedies: Analyze Greek dramas, such as Euripides' *Medea* and Aristophanes' *Lysistrata*, to understand the complexities of marital relationships, including issues of infidelity, betrayal, and gender dynamics.
- Mythological tales: Examine myths and legends involving marriages among the gods and mortals, such as the union of Zeus and Hera, to explore the divine and mortal aspects of marital bonds.

Conclusion:

Through a comprehensive examination of ancient texts, we have gained valuable insights into the multifaceted nature of love and marriage in antiquity. From the passionate romances of myth and legend to the contractual unions of legal documentation, the portrayal of love and marriage in ancient texts reflects the diversity of human experience and the enduring quest for meaning and fulfillment in the realm of relationships. By studying the beliefs and practices of our ancestors, we are better equipped to understand the complexities of love and marriage in our own time and to navigate the challenges and opportunities they present in contemporary society.

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NATURES ROLE IN CONTEMPORARY AMERICAN FICTION

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ABSTRACT

Nature has always played a significant role in American literature, serving as a backdrop, a character, and a metaphor for various themes and ideas. In contemporary American fiction, the portrayal of nature has evolved to reflect the changing relationship between humans and the environment. This abstract explores how nature is depicted in recent works of American fiction, highlighting its role in shaping characters, plotlines, and overarching narratives. By examining the ways in which authors engage with nature in their writing, we can gain insights into contemporary perspectives on environmental issues, human interconnectedness with the natural world, and the complexities of modern life. Through an analysis of select literary works, this abstract aims to shed light on the enduring relevance and significance of nature in shaping the landscape of contemporary American fiction.

Keywords: environmental issues, American fiction, nature explorations, changing relationship, American literature.

ANNOTATSIYA

Tabiat har doim Amerika adabiyotida muhim rol o'ynagan va turli mavzular va g'oyalar uchun fon, xarakter va metafora bo'lib xizmat qilgan. Zamonaviy Amerika fantastikalarida tabiat tasviri inson va atrof-muhit o'rtasidagi o'zgaruvchan munosabatlarni aks ettirish uchun rivojlandi. Ushbu abstrakt amerika fantastikasining so'nggi asarlarida tabiat qanday tasvirlanganligini o'rganadi, uning personajlar, syujetlar va umumiy hikoyalarni shakllantirishdagi rolini ta'kidlaydi. Mualliflarning o'z asarlarida tabiat bilan munosabatda bo'lish usullarini o'rganish orqali biz atrof-muhit muammolari, insonning tabiiy dunyo bilan o'zaro bog'liqligi va zamonaviy hayotning murakkabliklariga oid zamonaviy qarashlar haqida tushunchaga ega bo'lishimiz mumkin. Tanlangan adabiy asarlarni tahlil qilish orqali ushbu abstrakt zamonaviy Amerika fantastikasi landshaftini shakllantirishda tabiatning doimiy dolzarbligi va ahamiyatini yoritishga qaratilgan.



Kalit so'zlar: atrof-muhit muammolari, Amerika fantastikasi, tabiatni o'rganuvchilar, tabiatga munosabatlarning o'zgarishi, Amerika adabiyoti.

Introduction

Nature has long held a prominent place in American literature, serving as a source of inspiration, reflection, and metaphor for generations of writers. In the realm of contemporary American fiction, the portrayal of nature continues to be a dynamic and multifaceted theme that shapes narratives, characters, and the overall landscape of storytelling. As authors grapple with pressing environmental concerns, changing human relationships with the natural world, and the complexities of modern life, the role of nature in literature has evolved to reflect these shifting perspectives. In this exploration of nature's role in contemporary American fiction, we delve into how authors engage with the natural world to convey deeper meanings, evoke emotions, and provoke thought. By examining selected works from recent years, we aim to uncover the ways in which nature is woven into the fabric of storytelling, enriching narratives with its beauty, power, and symbolism. Through an analysis of how contemporary American writers depict nature in their works, we can gain insights into the broader cultural and environmental contexts that shape these narratives. From urban landscapes to rural settings, from wilderness adventures to eco-dystopian futures, the portrayal of nature in fiction serves as a lens through which we can explore our relationship with the environment and contemplate our place within the natural world. This study seeks to illuminate the enduring relevance and significance of nature in contemporary American fiction, highlighting its capacity to inspire, challenge, and provoke readers to reflect on their own connections to the world around them. As we embark on this literary journey through the landscapes of imagination, we invite readers to join us in exploring the rich tapestry of nature's presence in the stories that define our times.

Methodology

❖ **Literature Review** conduct a comprehensive review of scholarly articles, books, and critical essays that discuss the portrayal of nature in contemporary American fiction. This will provide a theoretical framework for understanding the significance of nature in literature. Choose a selection of contemporary American fiction works that prominently feature nature as a thematic element. This may include novels, short stories, and essays published in the past few decades. Perform a close reading of the selected works to identify how nature is represented, symbolized, or utilized by the authors. Analyze the language, imagery, and narrative techniques used to depict nature and its relationship to characters and plot development. Identify common themes and motifs



related to nature in the chosen works. Explore how nature is used to convey ideas about human experience, identity, society, and the environment.

❖ **Contextual Analysis** situate the depiction of nature within the broader cultural, historical, and environmental contexts of contemporary America. Consider how societal attitudes towards nature, climate change, conservation, and urbanization influence the portrayal of nature in literature. Investigate the authors' backgrounds, beliefs, and motivations to understand why they incorporate nature into their writing. Consider how personal experiences, environmental concerns, and artistic goals shape their representation of the natural world.

❖ **Comparative analysis** compares and contrasts the treatment of nature in different works to highlight variations in style, theme, and perspective. Examine how authors from diverse backgrounds and genres approach the depiction of nature in their fiction. **8. Reader Response Analysis:** - Consider how readers engage with and interpret the representation of nature in contemporary American fiction. Explore how readers' own experiences, values, and attitudes towards nature influence their understanding and appreciation of these literary works. **9. Interdisciplinary Approach:** - Draw on insights from fields such as Eco criticism, environmental humanities, cultural studies, and literary theory to enrich the analysis of nature in contemporary American fiction. Adopting an interdisciplinary approach can provide a more nuanced understanding of the relationship between literature and the natural world. **Synthesis and Interpretation** synthesize the findings from the textual, thematic, contextual, and reader response analyses to develop a cohesive interpretation of nature's role in contemporary American fiction. reflect on the broader implications of these interpretations for understanding contemporary literary trends, environmental consciousness, and cultural values.

Results and discussions

The analysis of contemporary American fiction reveals a diverse range of ways in which nature is represented in literature. Authors employ vivid descriptions, rich imagery, and symbolic meanings to depict the natural world as a dynamic and integral part of the narrative landscape. Common themes and motifs related to nature in contemporary American fiction include the interconnectedness of humans and the environment, the impact of environmental degradation on communities, the search for meaning and solace in nature, and the contrast between urbanization and wilderness. Authors approach the portrayal of nature in their works from various perspectives, drawing on personal experiences, environmental concerns, cultural backgrounds, and literary traditions. Some authors use nature as a backdrop to explore human emotions and relationships, while others use it as a lens to critique societal values and norms. Reader responses to the depiction of nature in contemporary American fiction are



influenced by individual experiences, values, and attitudes towards the environment. Some readers may find solace and inspiration in the beauty of nature portrayed in literature, while others may be prompted to reflect on pressing environmental issues and the need for conservation efforts.

The representation of nature in contemporary American fiction reflects a growing environmental consciousness in literature and society. Authors use their works to raise awareness about ecological challenges, advocate for sustainable practices, and explore the complex relationship between humans and the natural world. The portrayal of nature in literature serves as a mirror to contemporary American culture, revealing attitudes towards the environment, technology, consumerism, and industrialization. Through the lens of fiction, readers are invited to reflect on their own relationship with nature and consider the ethical implications of human actions on the planet. The incorporation of nature as a thematic element in contemporary American fiction reflects broader literary trends towards eco-literature, environmental storytelling, and eco-criticism. Authors engage with nature not only as a setting or backdrop but as a central character that shapes the narrative arc and influences character development. The depiction of nature in literature allows authors to explore themes of beauty, resilience, fragility, and transformation. By capturing the essence of the natural world through language and imagery, writers evoke emotional responses in readers and invite them to contemplate the mysteries and wonders of the environment. In conclusion, the study of nature's role in contemporary American fiction highlights the multifaceted ways in which authors engage with the natural world to convey meaning, provoke thought, and inspire change. Through their literary works, authors contribute to a deeper understanding of humanity's relationship with nature and encourage readers to appreciate and protect the environment for future generations.

Conclusion

In further exploring the role of nature in contemporary American fiction, it becomes evident that authors use the natural world as a multifaceted tool to address pressing societal issues, reflect on human experiences, and challenge conventional narratives. Through vivid descriptions of landscapes, ecosystems, and wildlife, writers create immersive settings that not only serve as backdrops for their stories but also as active participants in the narrative, influencing characters and shaping plotlines. Moreover, the portrayal of nature in contemporary American fiction often serves as a metaphor for broader themes such as resilience, transformation, and the interconnectedness of all living beings. By weaving elements of the natural world into their storytelling, authors invite readers to contemplate their own relationship with the environment, prompting introspection and fostering a deeper appreciation for the beauty and complexity of the world around us. In conclusion, the integration of nature in



contemporary American fiction not only enriches literary works with vivid imagery and symbolic depth but also underscores the importance of environmental stewardship and conservation. By highlighting the intrinsic value of nature and its profound impact on human lives, authors contribute to a growing awareness of ecological issues and inspire readers to cultivate a deeper connection with the natural world. Through their storytelling, these authors remind us of the enduring power of nature to inspire, heal, and transform, reinforcing its central role in shaping our collective consciousness and understanding of the world we inhabit.

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SYMBOLISM IN ENGLISH POETRY FROM THE 19TH CENTURY

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ABSTRACT

Symbolism in English poetry from the 19th century played a significant role in conveying deeper meanings and emotions within the poetic works of that era. This abstract explores the use of symbolism as a literary device by renowned poets such as William Wordsworth, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, John Keats, and Percy Bysshe Shelley. Symbolism in their poetry often represented complex ideas, emotions, and societal issues through the use of symbols, metaphors, and allegorical imagery. This abstract delves into how nature, love, death, and political themes were symbolically portrayed in the poetry of the 19th century, reflecting the cultural and philosophical movements of the Romantic and Victorian periods. By analyzing the symbolism employed by these poets, this abstract aims to illuminate the intricate layers of meaning and interpretation embedded within their poetic works, showcasing the enduring impact of symbolism on English poetry during the 19th century.

Keywords: Symbolism, allegorical imagery, societal issues, poetic works, philosophical movements.

ANNOTATSIYA

19-asr ingliz she'riyatidagi timsolizm o'sha davr she'riy asarlarida chuqur ma'no va tuyg'ularni yetkazishda muhim rol o'ynadi. Bu abstrakt Uilyam Wordsvort, Semyuel Teylor Kolerij, Jon Keats va Persi Bysshe Shelli kabi taniqli shoirlar tomonidan simvolizmdan adabiy vosita sifatida foydalanishni o'rganadi. Ularning she'rlarida timsollar ko'pincha murakkab g'oyalar, his-tuyg'ular va ijtimoiy muammolarni timsollar, metaforalar va allegorik tasvirlar yordamida ifodalagan. Bu abstrakt 19-asr she'riyatida tabiat, sevgi, o'lim va siyosiy mavzular qanday ramziy ma'noda tasvirlangani, romantik va Viktoriya davrlarining madaniy va falsafiy harakatlarini aks ettiradi. Ushbu shoirlar qo'llagan ramziylikni tahlil qilish orqali ushbu abstrakt ularning she'riy asarlariga kiritilgan ma'no va talqinning murakkab qatlamlarini yoritishga



qaratilgan bo'lib, ramziylikning 19-asrda ingliz she'riyatiga doimiy ta'sirini namoyish etadi.

Kalit so'zlar: Simbolizm, allegorik obrazlar, ijtimoiy muammolar, she'riy asarlar, falsafiy oqimlar.

Introduction

In 19th century English poetry, symbolism played a transformative role. Poets like Wordsworth, Coleridge, Keats, and Shelley embraced symbolism to express complex emotions, societal critiques, and philosophical musings. They infused their works with layers of meaning and allegorical significance, creating a shift in poetic expression. This use of symbols allowed them to explore themes of nature, love, death, and political upheaval, capturing the essence of the Romantic and Victorian eras. Their symbolic representations reflected the cultural and philosophical movements of their time, leaving a lasting legacy on English poetry.

The use of symbols, metaphors, and allegorical imagery allowed these poets to delve into themes such as nature, love, death, and political upheaval, encapsulating the spirit of the Romantic and Victorian periods. Through their symbolic representations, these poets captured the essence of human experience, reflecting the cultural and philosophical movements of their time. This exploration aims to delve deeper into the profound impact of symbolism on English poetry during the 19th century, shedding light on the intricate ways in which these poets employed symbolic imagery to convey profound truths and evoke emotional responses. By examining the nuanced and multifaceted nature of symbolism in their works, we can gain a richer understanding of the enduring legacy of 19th-century English poetry and its profound influence on literary expression.

Methodology

- **Identify Symbols** read the poem carefully to identify words, objects, or images that appear to have a deeper meaning beyond their literal significance. Consider the context, cultural associations, and recurring motifs within the poem. Explore the historical, cultural, and biographical context of the poem. Understand the poet's personal experiences, beliefs, and the prevailing literary and artistic movements of the time. This context can provide insights into the potential meanings behind the symbols.
- **Interpret Symbolism** analyze how the symbols function within the poem. Determine the connotations, associations, and metaphorical connections they create. Consider the ways in which the symbols contribute to the poem's themes, imagery, and emotional impact.



- **Explore Multiple Meanings** recognize that symbols often carry multiple layers of meaning and can be interpreted in various ways. Avoid limiting the analysis to a single, definitive interpretation. Instead, explore the range of possible meanings and consider how they enrich the poem's complexity. **Throughout the Poem:** Examine how the symbols evolve and interact with each other throughout the poem. Trace their development, connections, and the ways in which they contribute to the overall structure and coherence of the work. Understand the literary and artistic traditions that influenced the poet's use of symbolism. Explore how the symbols relate to previous works, cultural myths, or philosophical ideas. This broader perspective can deepen the analysis and reveal the poet's engagement with the literary landscape of their time. Take into account the cultural, social, and historical factors that shaped the poet's worldview. Examine how these factors influenced the choice and interpretation of symbols, providing a deeper understanding of the poem's significance and relevance to its era.

Results and discussions

The analysis of symbolism in 19th century English poetry reveals profound insights into the poets' exploration of complex themes, their engagement with the cultural and philosophical movements of their time, and the transformative impact of their works on the literary landscape. **Exploration of Complex Themes:** Symbols allowed poets like Wordsworth, Coleridge, Keats, and Shelley to delve into intricate and often abstract concepts. For instance, Wordsworth's use of nature as a symbol in "Tintern Abbey" conveys his pantheistic beliefs and his deep emotional connection to the natural world. Keats's exploration of beauty and transience through symbols like the Grecian urn in "Ode on a Grecian Urn" encapsulates the Romantic fascination with the interplay of art and mortality. **Engagement with Cultural and Philosophical Movements:** Symbolism facilitated the poets' engagement with the prevailing intellectual and artistic currents of the 19th century. The Romantic emphasis on imagination, emotion, and the individual experience is reflected in the use of symbols that evoke the inner landscapes of the poets' minds. Victorian poets, influenced by scientific advancements and religious skepticism, employed symbols to grapple with existential questions and the changing social order. **Transformative Impact on Literary Landscape:** The embrace of symbolism in 19th century English poetry marked a significant departure from the more didactic and rationalistic styles of the preceding era. It opened up new avenues for poetic expression, allowing poets to convey complex emotions, philosophical ideas, and social commentary in a nuanced and evocative manner. Symbolism became an integral part of the poetic vocabulary, enriching the imaginative and interpretive possibilities of English



literature. **Specific Examples and Interpretations Coleridge's "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner"**: The albatross symbolizes the sacred and the violation of nature, while the wedding guest represents the reader who must confront the consequences of the mariner's actions. **Shelley's "Ozymandias"**: The shattered statue of Ozymandias serves as a symbol of the fleeting nature of power and the futility of human ambition. • **Tennyson's "The Lady of Shalott"**: The mirror symbolizes the lady's isolation from the outside world and her longing for connection.

Conclusion

19th century English poetry witnessed a profound transformation with the advent of symbolism. Poets like Wordsworth, Coleridge, Keats, and Shelley embraced symbolism as a powerful tool to delve into complex themes, engage with cultural and philosophical ideas, and express their innermost thoughts and feelings. Symbolism revolutionized poetic expression, leaving an enduring mark on the literary landscape. Through the use of symbols, metaphors, and allegorical imagery, these poets delved into the depths of human experience, capturing the essence of nature, love, death, and the human condition. Their symbolic representations transcended literal meanings, creating layers of significance and inviting multiple interpretations. The impact of symbolism on English poetry cannot be overstated. It opened up new avenues for poetic expression, allowing poets to convey profound truths and evoke emotional responses in a nuanced and evocative manner. Symbolism became an integral part of the poetic vocabulary, enriching the imaginative and interpretive possibilities of English literature. The enduring legacy of 19th century English poetry lies in its ability to transcend time and resonate with readers across generations. The symbols employed by the poets continue to captivate and inspire, offering fresh insights and provoking new interpretations. By delving into the intricacies of symbolism, we gain a deeper understanding of the poets' minds, the cultural and intellectual currents of their time, and the enduring power of literature to illuminate the human experience

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ENGLISH ROMANTICISM AND ITS DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract: *This article summarizing English Romanticism and its development: English Romanticism emerged as a response to the societal changes brought about by the Industrial Revolution and the Enlightenment. This literary and artistic movement, flourishing in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, emphasized the primacy of emotion, imagination, and individual experience. Romantic poets and writers celebrated the beauty and power of nature, viewing it as a source of inspiration and spiritual renewal amidst the rapid industrialization of society. They rebelled against the constraints of societal norms and traditions, championing personal expression and creative freedom.*

Keyword: *Nature, imagination, emotion, individualism, spirituality, revolt, escapism, medievalism, sublime, nationalism*

INTRODUCTION

English Romanticism was a transformative literary movement that emerged in the late 18th century, paving the way for a new era of artistic expression and emotional depth in English literature. Rooted in a reaction against the rationality and order of the Enlightenment, Romanticism sought to capture the beauty of nature, the power of individual imagination, and the intensity of human emotions. This article delves into the origins, key characteristics, influential figures, themes, and impact of English Romanticism, exploring its evolution across different art forms and addressing both historical criticisms and contemporary perspectives on this enduring literary tradition.

Origins of English Romanticism Historical Context

English Romanticism sprouted like a wildflower in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, a time of intense social upheaval and rapid industrialization. The French Revolution was shaking things up across the channel, and artists and writers in England were feeling all the feels about nature, individuality, and the experience.

Literary Influences

The Romantics weren't just sipping tea and penning sonnets in isolation. They drew inspiration from a smorgasbord of sources, including medieval literature, Shakespeare, and folk traditions. They weren't afraid to mix it up and create something Entirely



New and emotionally charged. Key Characteristics of English Romanticism Nature as a Source of Inspiration Forget those stuffy drawing rooms—the Romantics were all about soaking in the majesty of nature. From Wordsworth's daffodils to Coleridge's albatross, the natural world was their playground and muse. Emphasis on Emotion and Individualism.

Romanticism was all about wearing your heart on your sleeve and celebrating the quirks that make us human. Forget the stiff upper lip—these poets and writers were diving deep into the turbulent waters of emotion and individual experience.

Rejection of Neoclassical Conventions

Bye-bye, rigid rules and formalities! The Romantics were rebels with a cause, tossing aside the structured forms of the past and embracing a more fluid, expressive style. They were all about breaking boundaries and pushing the creative envelope.

William Wordsworth

The OG nature lover and poet laureate of the Romantics, Wordsworth's lyrical ballads and odes to the countryside captured the essence of the movement.

Samuel Taylor Coleridge. Coleridge wasn't just a poet—he was a philosopher, critic, and master of the supernatural. From "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner" to "Kubla Khan," his works continue to bewitch and beguile.

Lord Byron. The ultimate brooding bad boy of Romanticism, Lord Byron's poems dripped with passion, scandal, and a touch of melancholy. He embodied the rebellious spirit of the movement.

Love and Passion. Romantic love wasn't just about flowers and chocolates—it was a fiery, all-consuming force that could inspire greatness or lead to ruin. From unrequited longing to tumultuous affairs, love was a central theme in Romantic literature.

The Romantics weren't content with the mundane—they sought the sublime, the awe-inspiring, and the otherworldly. Ghosts, spirits, and mysterious forces danced through their works, adding a dash of magic to the everyday.

Romanticism in the 19th century was like a rebellious teenager, breaking free from the constraints of traditional literature. Think passionate poets, nature lovers, and a whole lot of feelings. This movement put a spotlight on emotions, individualism, and the beauty of nature. Writers like William Wordsworth and Lord Byron were the cool kids leading the pack, embracing intense emotions and celebrating the wild side of life.

English Romanticism was like that friend who leaves a lasting impression at a party. Its influence reverberated through later literary movements like a catchy tune you can't get out of your head. From the gothic vibes of the Victorian era to the introspective



musings of the Modernists, Romanticism's legacy can be seen in how writers continued to explore the depths of human experience and emotions long after the party ended.

Romanticism wasn't just about words on a page—it also had a fling with the visual arts. Picture dreamy landscapes, dramatic scenes, and a whole lot of imagination running wild. Artists like J.M.W. Turner and Caspar David Friedrich captured the essence of Romanticism on canvas, painting scenes that stirred the soul and sparked the imagination.

Romanticism and music were like a match made in artistic heaven. Composers like Beethoven and Chopin serenaded audiences with melodies that tugged at heartstrings and painted vivid musical landscapes. From grand symphonies to intimate piano pieces, Romantic music was all about expressing the ineffable beauty and depth of human emotions through sound.

Contemporary Criticisms of Romanticism

Not everyone was swooning over English Romanticism back in the day. Critics raised their eyebrows at its emotional intensity, perceived lack of structure, and sometimes questionable fashion choices (looking at you, Percy Shelley's frilly shirts). Some felt it was all a bit too much, like a melodramatic soap opera playing out on the literary stage.

Modern Reevaluations of Romantic Literature

Despite the haters, modern readers and scholars have been giving English Romanticism a second look. They appreciate its focus on individualism, connection to nature, and emotional depth as ahead of its time. It's like finding an old love letter and realizing there was more to it than meets the eye—Romantic literature continues to be celebrated for its raw, unfiltered portrayal of the human experience. In conclusion, English Romanticism remains a significant and enduring literary movement that continues to inspire readers and artists alike with its celebration of nature, emotion, and individuality. The works of Wordsworth, Coleridge, Byron, and other Romantic poets have left a lasting imprint on the literary landscape, influencing subsequent generations of writers and thinkers. As we reflect on the legacy of English Romanticism, we are reminded of the enduring power of art to capture the depth and complexity of the human experience, making it a timeless and cherished part of literary history.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, English Romanticism emerged as a powerful reaction to the social, economic, and intellectual upheavals of the late 18th and early 19th centuries. It was a movement characterized by a profound appreciation for nature, a celebration of individualism and emotion, and a rejection of the constraints imposed by societal norms



and industrialization. Through the works of poets like William Wordsworth, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, and John Keats, as well as novelists like Mary Shelley and Sir Walter Scott, English Romanticism transformed the literary landscape, ushering in an era of heightened sensitivity to human experience and the natural world. Its legacy endures in the enduring popularity of Romantic literature, as well as its lasting influence on subsequent artistic movements and cultural discourse. English Romanticism stands as a testament to the enduring power of creativity, imagination, and the human spirit.

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PROBLEMS OF CHILDHOOD AND EDUCATION IN CHARLES DICKENS' WORKS

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Abstract: *Charles Dickens, one of the most important novelists of the Victorian era, deals extensively with themes of childhood and education in his literary works. This summary examines Dickens' depiction of these themes and analyzes how he used his novels to criticize the social conditions of his time. Dickens often portrayed childhood as a time of vulnerability and exploitation, emphasizing the plight of poor children who were exposed to neglect, abuse, and exploitation. Through characters such as Oliver Twist, David Copperfield, and Pip in Great Expectations, Dickens revealed the harsh realities faced by orphans and destitute children in Victorian society. Additionally, Dickens investigated the educational system of his time, revealing its injustices, inefficiencies, and moral deficiencies. He criticized the education system's rigid class structure for hindering social mobility and perpetuating inequality. Through his vivid storytelling and his sharp social commentary, Dickens advocated reform in child welfare and education and emphasized the importance of compassion, empathy, and human dignity. This abstract provides insight into Dickens' deep commitment to issues of early childhood and education, by examining selected novels such as Oliver Twist, David Copperfield, and Hard Times, and explores his deep commitment to social justice and humanity, highlights his enduring legacy as a champion of human values.*

Keywords: *Charles Dickens, childhood, education, Victorian society, social critique, impoverished children, orphanhood, exploitation, neglect, abuse, social mobility, class structures, reform, compassion, empathy, human dignity, social justice, humanitarian, values.*

Introduction to Childhood and Education in Charles Dickens' Works

Charles Dickens, the acclaimed Victorian novelist, is renowned for his keen observations of society and his acute portrayal of the struggles faced by the marginalized and disadvantaged. Through his works, Dickens sheds light on the harsh realities of childhood and the flaws within the educational systems of his time. This article delves into the themes of social injustice, child labor, neglect, and the class divide in education



as depicted in Dickens' novels. By exploring the complexities of childhood and education in Dickens' works, we aim to uncover the enduring relevance of his critiques and the timeless lessons they impart.

Charles Dickens, a renowned Victorian-era author, is celebrated for his poignant portrayal of societal issues, particularly concerning childhood and education. Through his works, Dickens sheds light on the harsh realities faced by children in 19th-century England, highlighting the struggles they endured in pursuit of education and a better life.

Charles Dickens was not only a literary giant but also a fervent social critic who used his writing to expose the injustices and inequalities prevalent in Victorian society. Drawing inspiration from his own challenging childhood experiences, Dickens crafted compelling narratives that vividly depicted the struggles of the lower classes, especially children, in a rapidly industrializing world.

In Dickens' works, a prevalent theme is the stark contrast in educational opportunities based on social class. The author masterfully illustrates the harsh realities faced by lower-class children who are often deprived of access to quality education, perpetuating a cycle of poverty and limited opportunities.

Representation of Class Disparities in Educational Opportunities

Through characters like Oliver Twist and David Copperfield, Dickens shines a light on the disparities in educational opportunities between the wealthy and the impoverished. The lack of resources and support for lower-class children reinforces societal inequalities and hinders their chances of upward mobility.

Economic Barriers to Education for Lower-Class Children

Dickens also delves into the economic barriers that obstruct the path to education for many lower-class children. The need to contribute to the family income often forces children into labor at a young age, robbing them of the chance to pursue academic endeavors and trapping them in a cycle of poverty.

A recurring theme in Dickens' novels is the pervasive issue of child labor and exploitation, shedding light on the harsh realities faced by young workers in a society driven by industrialization and profit.

Through characters like Little Dorrit and Pip from "Great Expectations," Dickens exposes the brutal conditions endured by child laborers in factories and workshops. He vividly depicts the physical and emotional toll of exploitative labor on young individuals, challenging readers to confront the inhumanity of such practices.

The Impact of Exploitative Labor on Childhood Development

Dickens' portrayal of child labor highlights the detrimental effects it has on the physical and emotional well-being of children. The loss of innocence, lack of education,



and harsh working conditions depicted in his novels underscore the urgent need for societal reform and protection of vulnerable youth.

Orphaned and neglected children occupy a significant place in Dickens' literary landscape, serving as poignant symbols of societal neglect and the human capacity for resilience in the face of adversity.

Portrayal of Orphaned Characters and Their Struggles

Characters like Little Nell from "The Old Curiosity Shop" and Oliver Twist embody the plight of orphaned children in a society that often turns a blind eye to their suffering. Dickens' compassionate portrayal of these characters underscores the resilience and strength found in the most vulnerable members of society.

Neglect and abuse are recurring themes in Dickens' depiction of childhood, highlighting the harsh realities faced by many young individuals in an unforgiving world. Through characters like Smike in "Nicholas Nickleby," Dickens confronts readers with the consequences of societal indifference towards the well-being of children, urging a collective responsibility to protect and nurture the next generation.

Critique of Educational Institutions and Systems

Examining the Flaws in Victorian-era Educational Institutions

Charles Dickens, with his keen eye for societal issues, sheds light on the flaws of Victorian-era educational institutions in his works. From the rigid structures of boarding schools to the lack of individualized attention, Dickens' critique brings to the forefront the shortcomings that hindered genuine learning and personal development for children.

In Dickens' novels, the schooling system often serves as a microcosm of the societal inequalities and injustices prevalent during his time. Through characters like Oliver Twist and David Copperfield, Dickens explores how class divisions, corporal punishment, and inadequate resources within schools perpetuated cycles of poverty and despair for many young individuals.

Dickens masterfully portrays the psychological impact of trauma on his young characters, showcasing how experiences of abuse, neglect, and loss shape their identities and behaviors. Through nuanced depictions of characters like Little Nell and Pip, he highlights the lasting scars that childhood adversities can leave on individuals.

Despite the hardships they face, Dickens' child characters often exhibit remarkable resilience and inner strength in the face of adversity. Through themes of hope, friendship, and self-discovery, Dickens emphasizes the importance of coping mechanisms and support systems in helping children navigate trauma and emerge stronger on the other side.

Exploring Themes of Redemption and Second Chances for Child Characters



One of the recurring themes in Dickens' works is the idea of redemption and second chances for child characters who have faced overwhelming challenges. Through narratives of growth, forgiveness, and transformation, Dickens highlights the potential for positive change and personal growth, even in the bleakest of circumstances.

In Dickens' vision, positive influences and mentorship play a crucial role in shaping the future of children who have experienced adversity. Whether through the guidance of benevolent characters like Mr. Brownlow or the nurturing support of community networks, Dickens underscores the power of compassion and mentorship in offering hope and opportunities for a brighter tomorrow. Redemption and Hope for Children in Dickens' Novels

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, Charles Dickens' works serve as a powerful mirror reflecting the challenges and injustices faced by children in his time, inviting readers to confront and contemplate these issues that continue to resonate today. Despite the bleak portrayals of childhood adversity, Dickens also offers glimpses of redemption, resilience, and hope for a better future. Through his narratives, he advocates for social change and emphasizes the transformative power of compassion, education, and perseverance in shaping the lives of young individuals. As we reflect on the enduring impact of Dickens' exploration of childhood and education, we are reminded of the importance of addressing these issues and working towards a more equitable and nurturing environment for all children.

Charles Dickens's literary works serve as a powerful indictment of the problems surrounding childhood and education in Victorian society. Through his vivid portrayal of characters like Oliver Twist, David Copperfield, and Pip, Dickens exposes the harsh realities faced by impoverished and orphaned children, shedding light on their vulnerability to neglect, abuse, and exploitation. Moreover, Dickens critiques the inequities and moral failings of the educational system, highlighting its role in perpetuating rigid class structures and hindering social mobility. However, amidst these grim portrayals, Dickens also advocates for reform, emphasizing the importance of compassion, empathy, and human dignity in addressing the plight of disadvantaged children and improving the quality of education. By engaging with Dickens's works, readers are confronted with the pressing social issues of his time while also being inspired by his call for social justice and humanitarian values. Thus, Dickens's enduring legacy as a champion of the marginalized and a voice for change continues to resonate with readers worldwide.



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EDUCATION IN CHARLES DICKEN'S WORKS

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ABSTRACT

This paper explores the theme of education in Charles Dickens's works, focusing on the critique of the Victorian education system depicted in his novels. Through an analysis of *Oliver Twist*, *David Copperfield*, and *Hard Times*, the essay examines Dickens's portrayal of the grim realities faced by children in orphanages, the inconsistency and harshness of schooling, and the dehumanizing utilitarian approach to education. Dickens's vivid depictions and personal experiences highlight the deficiencies of his time's educational practices and advocate for a more compassionate and holistic approach to nurturing children. The enduring relevance of Dickens's critique underscores the necessity for continuous improvement in educational systems worldwide.

Key words: *Charles Dickens, education, Victorian era, Oliver Twist, David Copperfield, Hard Times, school system, utilitarian education, social criticism, child education, reflections on education.*

ANNOTATSIYA

Mazkur maqola Charlz Dikkens asarlarida ta'lim mavzusini tahlil qiladi. Dikkens, Viktoriya davri ingliz adabiyotining eng nufuzli yozuvchilaridan biri, o'z romanlarida ta'lim tizimini qattiq tanqid ostiga oladi va shu orqali jamiyatning adolatsizliklarini ochib beradi. "Oliver Tvist", "Dombi va o'g'li", "Kichik Dorrit" kabi asarlarida u yetim bolalar va kambag'al oilalarning bolalari duch keladigan qiyinchiliklarni, shuningdek, maktablarning qattiq va ko'pincha nohaq tizimlarini ko'rsatadi. Dikkensning ta'limga yondashuvi o'sha davrning ta'lim tizimining islohotga muhtoj ekanligini ifodalaydi. Ushbu maqolada Dikkens asarlarida ta'lim tizimining qanday tasvirlanganligi, bu tasvirlar orqali yozuvchi qanday xabarlar yetkazmoqchi bo'lganligi va bu xabarlarining zamonaviy ta'lim tizimiga qanday ta'sir ko'rsatishi muhokama qilinadi.



Kalit so'zlar: Charles Dickens, ta'lim, Viktoriya davri, Oliver Twist, David Copperfield, Hard Times, maktab tizimi, utilitar ta'lim, ijtimoiy tanqid, bolalar tarbiyasi, ta'lim doirasidagi mulohazalar.

INTRODUCTION

Charles Dickens, one of the most influential novelists of the Victorian era, is known for his colorful short stories and social criticism. His novels often deal intensively with the most important issues of his time, including the shortcomings shown in the education system. Dickens's own experiences of limited education and work as a child deepened his anti-educational views and led his works to depict the harsh realities faced by many children. This article examines the theme of education in Dickens's novels, particularly *Oliver Twist*, *David Copperfield* and *Hard Times*, by analyzing the Victorian education system and how Dickens's educational system was emphasized and how it contributed to the humanist and corporate educational reforms. shows that it affects. Charles Dickens, one of the most renowned authors of the Victorian era, is celebrated not only for his captivating storytelling but also for his incisive social commentary. Among the various social issues he addressed in his works, the theme of education stands out prominently. Dickens' novels often provide a critical look at the educational system of his time, highlighting its deficiencies and the adverse effects on children, especially those from impoverished backgrounds. Through vivid characterizations and poignant narratives, Dickens exposes the harsh realities of the educational institutions, shedding light on the urgent need for reform. This article delves into the depiction of education in Dickens' works, exploring how his literary portrayal of schools and teachers reflects broader societal issues and continues to resonate with contemporary discussions about education reform. By examining key novels such as "*Oliver Twist*," "*Dombey and Son*," and "*Little Dorrit*," we gain insight into Dickens' views on education and its significance within his broader critique of Victorian society.

Dickens and His Era

Charles Dickens was born in 1812 and grew up during a period of significant social and economic change in England. The Industrial Revolution brought about rapid urbanization and a shift in social dynamics, including the way education was perceived and delivered. During the Victorian era, education was not universally accessible, and there was a stark contrast between the quality of education available to the wealthy and the poor. Dickens's own experiences with limited schooling and child labor deeply influenced his writing and his perspective on education.

Depictions of Education in Dickens's Novels



Oliver Twist In *Oliver Twist*, Dickens portrays the grim realities of orphanages and the lack of proper education for the poor. The infamous workhouse where Oliver is raised represents a system more concerned with maintaining the social status quo than providing meaningful education or care. The conditions in the workhouse and the brutal treatment of children like Oliver highlight the neglect and moral failures of the institutions responsible for educating and nurturing the youth.

David Copperfield *David Copperfield*, often considered Dickens's most autobiographical work, provides insight into the author's own educational experiences. David's journey through various schools reflects the inconsistent and often harsh nature of education during that period. From the abusive Mr. Creakle's Salem House to the more supportive environment of Dr. Strong's school, Dickens illustrates the significant impact that teachers and school environments have on a child's development and future prospects.

Hard Times In *Hard Times*, Dickens offers a scathing critique of the utilitarian approach to education. The character of Thomas Gradgrind epitomizes a system that values facts and figures over creativity and emotional development. The rigid and dehumanizing nature of Gradgrind's educational philosophy stifles the imaginations and spirits of the children, symbolizing the broader societal neglect of the human aspects of learning in favor of industrial efficiency.

The Impact of Dickens's Critique

Dickens's critique of the Victorian education system reverberates beyond the pages of his novels and into the societal consciousness of his time. Through his vivid characters and compelling narratives, he exposes the injustices and inequalities inherent in the educational practices of his era. By shining a light on the harsh realities faced by children, Dickens challenges readers to confront the failings of their educational institutions and advocate for change.

Relevance to Contemporary Education Despite the temporal and geographical distance between Dickens's Victorian England and our modern world, his critique remains strikingly relevant. Inequities in education, though perhaps manifested differently today, still persist in various forms around the globe. The enduring relevance of Dickens's message underscores the timeless nature of his observations and the ongoing need for improvement in educational systems worldwide.

Advocacy for Holistic Education One of the central tenets of Dickens's critique is his advocacy for a more compassionate and holistic approach to education. He emphasizes the importance of nurturing not only the intellect but also the emotional and moral development of children. By portraying characters who suffer under utilitarian



and rigid educational philosophies, Dickens highlights the damaging consequences of neglecting the human aspects of learning. His call for a more empathetic and comprehensive educational framework resonates with contemporary debates about the purpose and priorities of schooling.

Dickens's Views on Education and Their Contemporary Significance

Similar to his adeptness in portraying societal and moral critiques, Charles Dickens's literary works serve as illuminating reflections on education and continue to hold significant relevance in today's world. Through his novels, Dickens offers insights into the educational system of his time, providing valuable lessons and prompting discussions on educational reforms that are applicable in our modern era. His views on education encapsulate the essence of adaptability and equity within current educational frameworks, while also advocating for the preservation of human dignity and rights.

In works such as "Oliver Twist," "David Copperfield," and "Hard Times," Dickens delves into the external and internal struggles faced by students within educational settings. The successes and failures depicted within the educational systems of his novels serve as poignant examples that resonate with contemporary discussions on education worldwide. Through his writing, Dickens fosters a deeper understanding of the complexities inherent in education and underscores the importance of diligence and earnestness in the learning process, essential qualities that remain relevant today.

Today, Dickens's views on education and the criticisms he voiced serve as valuable resources in contemporary debates and policy-making processes surrounding education. His insights continue to contribute significantly to ongoing discussions on educational reforms and the need for inclusivity and diversity within educational institutions. Moreover, Dickens's emphasis on the human aspects of education, such as compassion and empathy, serves as a timeless reminder of the fundamental principles that should underpin any educational system striving for excellence.

Conclusion

In Charles Dickens' works, education emerges as a multifaceted theme that highlights both the potential for personal growth and the societal shortcomings of the Victorian era. Dickens uses his novels not merely to entertain but to offer a critique of the educational systems of his time. Through characters and institutions, he illustrates the disparities in educational opportunities and the impact of these inequalities on individuals and society as a whole. In novels such as "Hard Times," Dickens exposes the rigid and dehumanizing aspects of the utilitarian education system, which prioritizes facts and figures over imagination and moral development. The character of Thomas Gradgrind represents this mechanistic approach, emphasizing the detrimental effects



such an education has on children, stifling their creativity and emotional growth. Similarly, in "Nicholas Nickleby," the appalling conditions of Dotheboys Hall shed light on the exploitation and neglect prevalent in some boarding schools. The abusive treatment of children by figures like Wackford Squeers underscores Dickens' condemnation of profit-driven educational institutions that fail to nurture their students' well-being. Dickens also contrasts these negative portrayals with positive depictions of education. For instance, in "David Copperfield," characters like Dr. Strong and Miss Betsey Trotwood embody a more compassionate and individualized approach to education. These characters demonstrate that with the right guidance and encouragement, education can be a powerful tool for personal empowerment and social mobility. Dickens' advocacy for educational reform is evident in his support for the Ragged Schools movement, which aimed to provide free education to impoverished children. This commitment reflects his belief in the transformative power of education and its role in breaking the cycle of poverty and ignorance. Charles Dickens' works offer a rich and critical exploration of education in the Victorian era. By highlighting both the flaws and virtues of the contemporary educational systems, Dickens calls for a more humane and equitable approach to education. His novels continue to resonate today, reminding us of the enduring importance of providing quality education for all, fostering not just intellectual but also moral and emotional development. Through his vivid storytelling and memorable characters, Dickens champions the cause of education reform and underscores its pivotal role in shaping a just and enlightened society.

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THE SECOND WORLD WAR IN AMERICAN LITERATURE

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Abstract

This article delves into the portrayal and evolution of The Second World War in American literature, tracing its significance and transformative impact on the literary landscape. Examining how this historical event has been depicted, shaped, and reimagined by American writers, the article explores its cultural, societal, and existential resonance. It investigates how American authors have grappled with the complexities of war, offering diverse perspectives on its human toll, moral dilemmas, and societal upheavals. Additionally, the article scrutinizes the ways in which The Second World War has been memorialized, mythologized, and revisited in literary works across genres and generations. Through an in-depth analysis of key texts and literary movements, this article illuminates the enduring legacy of The Second World War in American literature and its ongoing relevance in shaping collective memory, historical consciousness, and cultural identity.

Kalit soʻzlar: The Second World War, American literature, Representation, Reflection Transmation, Cultural resonance, Societal impact, Moral dilemmas, Historical concio-Ousness, Collective memory.

Annotatsiya

Bu anotatsiya, Amerika adabiyotida The Second World War (Ikkinchi Jahon urushi) mavzusining taʼrifi, ahamiyati, va oʻzgarishlari haqida tushuncha beradi. Bu maqola, Amerika yozuvchilarining urushning shakllanishi, oʻzgartirilishi va nazariy oqibatlarini boʻyicha oʻzini ifodalovchi. Bu mavzu, urushning insoniyatga, jamiyatga va adabiyotga oʻrni, shuningdek, urushning keyingi insoniyatning tajribasi orqali qanday qabul qilinganligi haqida muhim fikrlarni taqdim etadi. Anotatsiya, Amerika adabiyoti tarixidagi muhim qadamni taʼriflaydi va oʻrganishga yoʻl qoʻyadi.



Kalit so`zlar: The Second World War, American literature, Representation, Reflection Transmation, Cultural resonance, Societal impact, Moral dilemmas, Historical concio-Ousness, Collective memory.

Introduction:

The Second World War stands as one of the most significant and transformative events in human history, leaving an indelible mark on societies, cultures, and literature worldwide. In the realm of American literature, the war's impact has been profound, shaping the themes, narratives, and perspectives explored by writers across generations. This introduction sets the stage for an exploration into the multifaceted relationship between The Second World War and American literature, highlighting the diverse ways in which writers have engaged with and interpreted this monumental historical event. By examining the representation, reflection, and revision of The Second World War in American literary works, this study seeks to unravel the complexities of wartime experiences, moral dilemmas, and societal transformations depicted in literature. Through a comprehensive analysis, this introduction lays the groundwork for understanding the enduring significance of The Second World War in shaping the American literary landscape and collective consciousness.

"Exploring the Layers of Representation and Reflection:

The Second World War looms large in the annals of history, its reverberations felt across continents and generations. In American literature, this global upheaval has been a wellspring of inspiration, offering writers a canvas upon which to paint vivid portraits of courage, sacrifice, and resilience. However, the depiction of the war in literature extends beyond mere recounting of events; it serves as a lens through which to examine the human condition, interrogate societal norms, and grapple with the complexities of moral ambiguity. This extended analysis delves into the multifaceted layers of representation and reflection in American literature concerning the Second World War, exploring its transformative impact on culture, consciousness, and memory. At its core, literature is a medium of representation, offering readers a window into the past through the eyes of characters who lived it. From the harrowing accounts of combatants on the front lines to the quiet struggles of civilians on the home front, writers have endeavored to capture the breadth and depth of human experience during wartime. Through meticulous research, vivid imagery, and nuanced characterization, these literary works transport readers to another time and place, immersing them in the sights, sounds, and emotions of the era. In doing so, literature not only preserves the memory of the war but also ensures that its lessons are not forgotten. Moreover, literature serves as a mirror



reflecting the cultural, social, and political milieu of the period in which it was written. In the aftermath of the Second World War, American society underwent profound transformations, from the emergence of new technologies to the reconfiguration of gender roles and racial dynamics. Literature of the time mirrored these changes, grappling with issues of identity, belonging, and power. Through the stories of soldiers returning home, immigrants forging new lives, and families rebuilding amidst the rubble of war, writers shed light on the complexities of postwar America, offering readers a deeper understanding of the forces shaping their world. Beyond its role as a mirror, literature serves as a prism through which to refract and reflect upon the moral dilemmas and ethical quandaries inherent in war. From the decision to drop the atomic bomb to the treatment of prisoners of war, writers have wrestled with the moral implications of wartime actions, probing the depths of human conscience and confronting uncomfortable truths. Through the exploration of these moral complexities, literature challenges readers to confront their own values, beliefs, and biases, fostering empathy and understanding in the process. The representation of the Second World War in American literature is a rich tapestry of voices, perspectives, and experiences, each contributing to our collective understanding of this pivotal moment in history. Through its portrayal of human courage and frailty, societal upheaval and transformation, and moral ambiguity and clarity, literature invites readers to engage with the past in all its complexity. By bearing witness to the stories of those who lived through the war, we honor their memory and ensure that their legacy endures for generations to come.

Representation :The Second World War, as one of the defining moments of the 20th century, has been vividly represented in American literature through a myriad of perspectives and genres. Writers have sought to capture the multifaceted nature of the war, depicting its horrors, heroism, and complexities through various narrative techniques. From the gritty realism of combat scenes to the introspective reflections of soldiers and civilians, American authors have skillfully portrayed the human experience of war. Moreover, the war's impact on society, culture, and individual lives has been poignantly depicted, shedding light on themes of sacrifice, resilience, and moral ambiguity. Through nuanced characterizations and vivid imagery, these literary representations serve as a testament to the enduring legacy of The Second World War in American literature.

Reflection:The literature of The Second World War provides a rich tapestry of personal and collective reflections on the wartime experience. Authors grapple with questions of morality, identity, and memory as they navigate the tumultuous landscape of war. Through the eyes of protagonists, readers are transported to the front lines, the



home front, and beyond, gaining insight into the psychological and emotional toll of conflict. Memoirs, diaries, and autobiographical novels offer intimate glimpses into the lived experiences of individuals caught in the upheaval of war, while historical novels and allegorical works explore broader themes of justice, survival, and redemption. These reflections not only deepen our understanding of the past but also resonate with contemporary audiences, prompting us to confront timeless questions about human nature and the meaning of sacrifice.

Revision: As time passes and perspectives shift, The Second World War continues to be reinterpreted and reimagined in American literature. Writers engage in a process of revision, challenging prevailing narratives and offering alternative viewpoints on the war and its aftermath. Revisionist histories, speculative fiction, and postmodern narratives push the boundaries of traditional war literature, inviting readers to reconsider familiar stories and characters in new light. By subverting conventions and interrogating historical truths, these works challenge us to confront the complexities of war and memory. Moreover, the act of revision serves as a form of cultural reckoning, prompting us to confront uncomfortable truths and reconcile conflicting narratives. In this way, The Second World War remains a fertile ground for literary exploration and revision, reminding us of its enduring relevance in shaping our understanding of the past and its impact on the present.

CONCLUSION

In American literature, works dedicated to the First World War deeply explore its profound impact on society and humanity. These works vividly portray the hardships and consequences of the war, including the societal and economic changes it brought about, as well as the alterations in the human psyche and moral landscape. Authors like Hemingway, Steinbeck, and Wiesel skillfully depict the multifaceted aspects of the war, including its brutality, the resilience of the human spirit amidst adversity, and the quest for justice and redemption. Through their literary masterpieces, they shed light on the historical events and societal transformations catalyzed by the war, inviting readers to reflect on its lasting significance and implications for human civilization.

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BOSHLANG'ICH SINFLARDA SIFAT SO'Z TURKUMI O'QITISH METODIKASI

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Annotatsiya. Mazkur maqolada biz sizlar bilan qanday qilib boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilariga eng samarali metod va usullardan foydalangan holda dars tashkil etishni, sifat so'z turkumini o'qitish metodikalarini ko'rib chiqamiz va o'rganamiz. Boshlang'ich sinflarda so'z turkumlari mavzusi eng muhim mavzulardan biri bo'lib, maqolamizda qanday yo'l bilan sifat so'z turkumini bolalarga qulay tarzda tushuntirish metodlari haqida so'z olib borilgan.

Kalit so'zlar. Sifat so'z turkumi, boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilari, pedagoglar, qulay va samarali metodlar, fikrlash, ilk maktab davri, so'z turkumlari, aqliy salohiyat.

Kirish. Xozirgi yosh avlod tarbiyasiga, ta'limiga berilayotgan e'tibor va yaratilayotgan sharoitlar oldingidan ancha kundan kunga rivojlanib jadal o'sib bormoqda. Shu bilan birgalikda pedagoglar oldiga qo'yilayotgan talablar juda kuchli. O'qituvchilar bolalarni ilk maktab paytidanoq jismonan sog'lom, ruhan tetik va aqliy faoliyati yuksak bo'lishi uchun qo'llaridan kelgan barcha ishlarni qilishmoqda. Shu bilan birgalikda tajribali pedagoglar mehnatiga hamohang tarzda o'tilayotgan darslar o'z samarasini juda yaxshi bermoqda. Hozirgi kunga kelib texnologiyalar rivojlanib ketganligi sababli hatto boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilari uchun tashkil etilayotgan darslar ham zamon bilan ham nafas bo'lishi kerakligi talab etiladi. Buning uchun, albatta, har bir pedagog o'z ustida tinmay ishlashi, zamonaviy metodlarni o'rganib borishi va qay yo'l bilan o'quvchilarga mavzuni oson va tushunarli qila olishini oldindan bilishi lozim. Maqolamizda biz sizlar bilan birgalikda boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilariga sifat so'z turkumi o'qitishning eng qulay metodlarini ko'rib chiqamiz. Sifat predmetlarning belgisini bilduruvchi so'z turkumi bo'lib, belgi so'zi keng ma'noga egadir. Ya'ni sifatlar predmentlarning rang-tusini, hajmini, shakl-ko'rinishini va xususiyatlarini bildiradigan so'zlardir. Shuning uchun sifatlar ma'no jihatidan bir necha turlarga bo'linadi. Sifatning boshqa so'z turkumlaridan ajralib turadigan tarafi undagi daraja kategoriyasidir. Bu so'z turkumi Daraja nuqtai nazaridan uch xil bo'ladi. Me'yoriy, me'yordan past va me'yoriy baland sifatlar. Pedagoglar esa bunday sifatlarni oddiy, qiyosiy, orttirma darajadagi



sifatlar sifatida bolajonlarga o'rgatishadi. Misol tariqasida chiroyli, chiroyliroq, juda chiroyli so'zlarini olishimiz mumkin.

Ma'lumki, boshlang'ich sinflar deya atalmish bu davr maktab bosqichining eng muhim qismi bo'lib, o'quvchilar aynan shu davr savodxonlikni o'rganishadi. Oldinlari boshlang'ich sinf deganda biz o'qish va yozish savodxonligiga ega, ma'lum bir fanlardan dastlabki tushunchasi bor o'quvchilarni o'ylar edik. Ammo hozirgi kunga kelib, bolalar ilk maktab davridanoq nafaqat o'qish, yozishni balki, mustaqil fikrlay olish va o'z fikrlarini ravon nuqt yordamida bayon qilishni ham o'rganib borishmoqda. Shuning uchun mavzularni o'tayotganimizda bolalarning aqliy salohiyatlarini hisobga olish juda ham muhim masaladir. O'quvchilar birinchi sinfdan to to'rtinchi sinfga qadar sifat so'z turkumini ona tili ham doirasida qisqa va lo'nda tarzda o'rganadilar.

Asosiy qism. Sifatning leksik ma'nosi uni ot bilan bog'lab o'rganishni talab qiladi. Shu sababli bu mavzu pedagoglar birmuncha qulaydir. Bolalarga sifatning qoidasini, bu qanday so'z turkumi ekanligini va nima uchun ishlatilishini tushuntirganimizdan keyin, ularni darsga jalb qilish maqsadida birgalikda turli o'yinlarni o'tqazishimiz mumkin. Masalan, eng odatiy bo'lishiga qaramasdan juda oson metod hisoblanadigan guruhlar bilan ishlash metodidan foydalanishimiz mumkin. Bunda o'quvchilarni ikki yoki uch guruhga bo'lamiz va ularga topshiriq beramiz. Deylik birinchi guruh o'qituvchi ko'rsatgan narsaning shaklini, ikkinchi guruh esa maza-ta'mini yoki rangini aytishi va o'zi aytgan sifatga savol berishi mumkin. O'qituvchilari esa ularga turli meva yoki sabzavotlarning rasmini ko'rsatadi. Bu metod juda oddiy ko'ringani bilan aslida bolalarning darsga bo'lgan ishtiyoqini kuchaytiradi, guruh o'rtasida sog'lom raqobatlashishni o'rgatadi, shuningdek, jamoa bo'lib ishlash bolalarga o'z foydasini bermay qolmaydi. Pedagog esa bu qulay usul orqali ham dars mavzunisi bolalarga tushuntirgan, mustahkamlagan bo'ladi, ham ularning vaqti qiziqarli o'tishiga sabab bo'ladi. Shu bilan birgalikda bolalar nafaqat sifatlarni ajratishni, balki, ularga qanday savol berishni ham o'rganishadi. Yana bir metodlarimizdan biriga men "mening do'stim" nomini qo'ygan bo'lar edim. Bilamizki, ilk maktab davrida bolalar bir-birlari bilan juda ahil bo'lishadi va har birlarining ajralmas do'stlari bor. Biz ketma-ketlikda bolalardan o'zlarining eng yaqin bir yoki bir nechta do'stlarini eng kamida beshta oddiy yoki bo'rttirma darajadagi sifatlarni qo'llagan holda tasvirlab berishlarini so'raymiz. O'quvchilar esa o'rtoqlariga go'zal tasviflar berish uchun ham darsda faol bo'lishadi. Bu metodning yana bir ustun taraflaridan biri esa-ham bir pedagog, ham ularning sinf rahbari sifatida o'quvchilaringizning yaqin do'stlaridan xabardor bo'lasiz. E'tibor berishimiz kerak bo'lgan tarafi esa metodda sifatning orttirma va oddiy darajalarigina ishtirok etayotganidir. Bu metodda qiyosiy darajani qo'llagan taqdirimizda, o'quvchilar



o'rtasidagi o'zaro nizo va tortishuvlarga sabab bo'lib qolishimiz mumkin. Dars so'ngida esa o'quvchilarning bilimlarini, aqliy salohiyatlarini yanada rivojlantirish maqsadida mantiqiy testlardan foydalanishimiz mumkin. Buning uchun biz bir qator sifatlarni yozib chiqamiz. Masalan: qizil, shirin hidli, chiroyli. Bunga javoban esa variantlarga bir nechta predmet nomini yozamiz. Bolajonlar esa javob topishlari va sifatlaning so'roqlarini aytishlari kerak. Darsning tugallanish qismida o'quvchilar bilishi kerak bo'lgan yana bir muhim narsa bu-sifatning gapda ikkinchi darajali bo'lak vazifasida kelishi, gapda to'lqinli chiziq bilan belgilanishi.

Xulosa. Xulosa o'rnida aytishimiz mumkinki, yetuk pedagog bo'lishni istagan har bir o'qituvchi zamon bilan hamnafas bo'lishligi talab etiladi. Bolalarning aqliy salohiyatlariga ko'ra metodlardan foydalanib dars o'ta oladigan pedagoglarga bugungi kunning qahramonlaridir. O'qituvchilar nafaqat bilimlari bilan, balki, o'z kreativ g'oyalari, esdaqolar metodlari, qiziqarli ussul va topshiriqlari bilan ham qogan barcha kasb egalaridan ajralib turishlari lozim. Eng muhimi esa bolalarni tushuna olish, ularni yaxshi ko'rish va o'z kasbiga layoqat bilan yondashishdir. Bola psixologiyasin tushungan pedagoglar uchun bu sohada ish olib borish nafaqat oson, balki, juda maroqli ham bo'ladi. Ayniqsa boshlang'ich sinf bu poydevordir. Uni qay shaklda qurish va yo'naltirish pedagoglar qo'lida. Aynan shuning uchun sizning har bir harakatingiz bamisoli ko'zgu ekanligini, o'quvchilaringiz sizga taqliq orqali sizni ko'zgodagi aksingizni jonlantirishlarini unutmang!



USE OF FANTASY IN CHILDHOOD WRITING

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ABSTRACT

Children develop their ability to use, think about, and use fantastic materials in reading, and use them to create creative products. This foundation allows for worldview, problem solving and the pursuit of new solutions. Fantasy teaches children to think broadly and creatively, and makes them the most important way to create. And also, Engaging with fantasy can stimulate creativity and boost vocabulary. It may help some children develop better self-regulation skills. It might even enhance their working memory performance, and — under some conditions - help them discover creative solutions to problems. People love to live in fantasy because it allows them to escape reality, explore new worlds, and experience things that they may not be able to in their everyday lives.

Keywords: use fantastic materials, fantasy can simulate creativity, problem and solutions, discover, memory performance.

ANNOTATSIYA

Bolalar o'qishda fantastik elementlarni qo'llash, ularning o'ylash va tushunish qobiliyatlarini rivojlantiradi va ularni ijodiy yondashuvlarga yo'l qo'yadi. Bu esa ularning dunyoqarash, muammolarini hal qilish va yangi yechimlar izlashga intilishiga imkon beradi. Fantaziya, bolalarga keng ko'rinishda o'ylash va ijodiy fikrlashni o'rgatadi va ularni eng muhim maqsadlarga yo'naltiradi. Shuningdek, fantaziya bilan shug'ullanish ijodkorlikni rag'batlantirishi va so'z boyligini oshirishi mumkin. Bu ba'zi bolalarda o'zini o'zi boshqarish qobiliyatini rivojlantirishga yordam beradi. Bu hatto ularning ish xotirasi samaradorligini oshirishi va ba'zi sharoitlarda muammolarga ijodiy yechim topishga yordam berishi mumkin. Odamlar fantaziyada yashashni yaxshi ko'radilar, chunki bu ularga haqiqatdan qochish, yangi dunyolarni kashf qilish va kundalik hayotlarida qila olmaydigan narsalarni boshdan kechirish imkonini beradi.



Introduction

Introducing children to the world of fantasy in their writing can be a magical and transformative experience. By weaving elements of imagination, wonder, and creativity into their stories, young writers embark on a journey that transcends the boundaries of reality. Fantasy writing opens the door to endless possibilities, inviting children to explore fantastical realms, create extraordinary characters, and embark on thrilling adventures limited only by the scope of their imagination. Through the use of fantasy in childhood writing, young minds are nurtured, language skills are honed, and a lifelong love for storytelling is ignited. Join me as we delve into the enchanting realm of fantasy within childhood writing, where dreams take flight and imagination knows no bounds. A mind that has been freely associating with playful imagery is primed to tackle new ideas. Numerous studies have been published that resonate with this notion, claiming there are clear benefits to pretend play. These benefits range from self-expression to self-regulation, even to how a child comes to understand and use language. The development of theory of mind, a crucial precursor to how a child grows, is also directly linked to a child's exposure to these make-believe worlds. The term theory of mind refers to how a person perceives the minds and cognitive functions of others; it enables them to establish connections with the people around them. These connections and how a child works them into their own emotional life are vitally important to a child's development. Although non-fiction and informative reading are an important skill, kids who read fantasy novels on a regular basis are more likely to express and explore their imagination, which is an essential element to childhood. Kids who become engulfed in the wonderful world of their imagination are generally happier and more willing to learn about new things in the future. When young learners use and develop their imagination, they become aware of the fact that there is more than one way to solve a problem. This will become an essential skill as they progress through elementary, middle, and high school. There will be so many academic and practical problems to solve and a fully refined imagination will be most helpful

Methodology

Encouraging Creativity fantasy allows children to explore limitless possibilities and encourages them to think outside the box. It gives them the freedom to create worlds, characters, and situations that go beyond the constraints of reality

Imagination is a beautiful, powerful thing. It plays a critical role in children's development, helping them to foster social, emotional, creative, and problem solving skills. to your children is a brilliant way to stimulate their imaginations, allowing them



to explore ideas beyond the bounds of reality. This also helps them to become better innovators - able to see the potential where others might draw a blank.

Developing Imagination By engaging with fantastical elements in writing, children can expand their imagination and visualization skills. This helps them think creatively and come up with unique ideas.

Fantasy fosters a seed of curiosity in a child's mind. It forces them to step out of the primary world and into a world constructed by their imagination. They roam these new worlds, they explore them, and they come to question them.

Building Language Skills: Fantasy writing often involves descriptive language, vivid imagery, and creative expression. This can help children improve their vocabulary, language usage, and storytelling abilities.

Problem-Solving Skills fantasy stories often involve overcoming challenges, facing obstacles, and finding solutions in imaginative ways. This can help children develop critical thinking and problem-solving skills.

Emotional Development: Writing fantasy stories allows children to explore emotions, empathy, and moral dilemmas in a safe and imaginative space. It can help them understand complex feelings and relationships.

Promoting Joy of Writing fantasy writing can make the writing process fun and engaging for children. It encourages them to see writing as a form of play and self-expression rather than just a task.

Conclusion

To sum up, Engaging with fantasy can stimulate creativity and boost vocabulary. And also use of fantasy in childhood writing has a numerous benefits for every children. As I mentioned before it can improve child's: creativity, imagination, fostering confidence, promoting joy of writing, emotional development, building language skills and problem solving skills. Fantasy is therefore important to mental well being, particularly for the young adult reader. It provides a momentary escape a release. It helps increase the potential of ones' imagination to solve life's problems. It can help resolve emotional conflicts and alleviate teen anxieties. This will become an essential skill as they progress through elementary, middle, and high school. There will be so many academic and practical problems to solve and a fully refined imagination will be most helpful. These benefits range from self-expression to self-regulation, even to how a child comes to understand and use language. In conclusion, the use of fantasy in childhood writing plays a crucial role in fostering creativity, imagination, and cognitive development in young minds. Through the exploration of fantastical worlds, magical creatures, and extraordinary adventures, children are able to



expand their thinking, problem-solving skills, and emotional intelligence. Fantasy literature provides a safe space for children to grapple with complex emotions, fears, and challenges in a metaphorical context. By immersing themselves in imaginative stories filled with wonder and enchantment, young readers can learn valuable lessons about empathy, resilience, and the power of imagination. Moreover, fantasy writing encourages children to think outside the box, question the status quo, and envision possibilities beyond the constraints of reality. It allows them to break free from conventional norms and societal expectations, empowering them to dream big and embrace their unique creativity. By engaging with fantasy literature, children can develop a sense of agency and empowerment as they navigate fantastical realms, confront mythical beasts, and embark on epic quests. These experiences not only spark a sense of wonder and awe but also instill a sense of curiosity and a thirst for knowledge that can shape their intellectual growth and lifelong learning journey. In essence, the use of fantasy in childhood writing serves as a gateway to a world of endless possibilities, where imagination knows no bounds and creativity flourishes. It is a powerful tool for inspiring young minds, nurturing their emotional intelligence, and cultivating a lifelong love for storytelling and the magic of literature. As we continue to celebrate the transformative power of fantasy in childhood writing, let us recognize its profound impact on shaping the hearts and minds of the next generation, instilling in them a sense of wonder, resilience, and limitless potential. May we continue to champion the importance of fantasy literature as a vital tool for fostering creativity, empathy, and imagination in children around the world.

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O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASINING YANADA RIVOJLANTIRISHNING USTUVOR YO'NALISHLARINING SOTSIOLOGIK TAHLILI

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ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqolada O'zbekiston Respublikasining rivojlantirish yo'nalishlarini sotsiologik jihatdan tahlili haqida fikr yuritilgan. Hamda O'zbekiston Respublikasi Harakatlar strategiyasi haqida sotsiologik jihatdan tahlil qilingan. Harakatlar strategiyasini har bir yo'nalishlariga ta'rif berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Ijtimoiy, rivojlantirish, jamiyat, mustaqillik, takomillashtirish, strategiya, texnologiya.

KIRISH

O'zbekiston Respublikasining rivojlantirishning ustuvor yo'nalishlari yildan yilga bir muncha ortib bormoqda. Mustaqillikka 33 yil bo'lgan bo'lsa bu vaqt davomida O'zbekiston Respublikasi har qanday soha va har qanday yo'nalishda rivojlanayotganini ko'rishimiz mumkin. Ushbu rivojlanishlarga sotsiologik jihatdan yondashadigan bo'lsak faqat bir tomondan emas bir necha tomondan qarab baho berishimiz kerak. Har bir soha rivoji uchun qilinadigan harakatlarga bosqichma bosqich o'tib borish lozim. Ma'lum bir soha rivoji boshqa sohaga halaqit bermasligi lozim.

O'zbekiston Respublikasini yanada rivojlantirish bo'yicha Harakatlar strategiyasi to'g'risida

Mamlakatimizda mustaqillik yillarida amalga oshirilgan keng ko'lamli islohotlar milliy davlatchilik va suverenitetni mustahkamlash, xavfsizlik va huquq-tartibotni, davlatimiz chegaralari daxlsizligini, jamiyatda qonun ustuvorligini, inson huquq va erkinliklarini, millatlararo totuvlik va diniy bag'rikenglik muhitini ta'minlash uchun muhim poydevor bo'ldi, xalqimizning munosib hayot kechirishi, fuqarolarimizning bunyodkorlik salohiyatini ro'yobga chiqarish uchun zarur shart-sharoitlar yaratdi.

Iqtisodiyotda ma'muriy-buyruqbozlikka asoslangan boshqaruv tizimidan mutlaqo voz kechilib, bozor islohotlari bosqichma-bosqich amalga oshirilgani va pul-kredit siyosati



puxta o‘ylab olib borilgani makroiqtisodiy barqarorlikni, iqtisodiyotning yuqori sur‘atlar bilan o‘shirishini, inflatsiyani prognoz ko‘rsatkichlari darajasida saqlab qolishni ta‘minladi hamda kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlik, fermerlik harakatini rivojlantirish uchun keng imkoniyatlar va qulay sharoitlar yaratilishiga xizmat qildi. Ayni vaqtda mamlakatimiz bosib o‘tgan taraqqiyot yo‘lining chuqur tahlili, bugungi kunda jahon bozori kon’yunkturasi keskin o‘zgarib, globallashtirish sharoitida raqobat tobora kuchayib borayotgani davlatimizni yanada barqaror va jadal sur‘atlar bilan rivojlantirish uchun mutlaqo yangicha yondashuv hamda tamoyillarni ishlab chiqish va ro‘yobga chiqarishni taqozo etmoqda.¹

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Harakatlar strategiyasini tahlil qiladigan bo‘lsak shuni e‘tiborga olishimiz joizki ushbu strategiya davlat va jamiyatning birdek rivojlanishi uchun ishlab chiqildi.

Harakatlar strategiyasining maqsadi olib borilayotgan islohotlar samaradorligini tubdan oshirishdan, davlat va jamiyatning har tomonlama va jadal rivojlanishini ta‘minlash uchun shart-sharoitlar yaratishdan, mamlakatni modernizatsiyalash va hayotning barcha sohalarini erkinlashtirishdan iboratdir.

Xususan, mamlakatni rivojlantirishning quyidagi 5 ta ustuvor yo‘nalishi belgilangan:

1. Davlat va jamiyat qurilishini takomillashtirish;
2. Qonun ustuvorligini ta‘minlash va sud-huquq tizimini yanada isloh qilish;
3. Iqtisodiyotni yanada rivojlantirish va liberallashtirish;
4. Ijtimoiy sohani rivojlantirish;
5. Xavfsizlik, millatlararo totuvlik va diniy bag‘rikenglikni ta‘minlash, chuqur o‘ylangan, o‘zaro manfaatli va amaliy ruhda tashqi siyosat yuritish.²

Mazkur yo‘nalishlarning har biri mamlakatdagi islohotlarni va yangilanishlarni yanada chuqurlashtirishga oid aniq bo‘limlardan iborat.

Harakatlar strategiyasini besh bosqichda amalga oshirish nazarda tutilmoqda, bunda yillarga beriladigan nomlarga muvofiq har yili uni amalga oshirish bo‘yicha Davlat dasturi tasdiqlanadi.

Davlat dasturining **“Davlat va jamiyat qurilishini takomillashtirish”** deb nomlangan birinchi yo‘nalishini amalga oshirishda davlat hokimiyati tizimida Oliy Majlisning rolini kuchaytirish, qonun ijodkorligi faoliyatining sifatini tubdan yaxshilash, davlatning hayotida siyosiy partiyalarning rolini kuchaytirish nazarda tutilgan.



Davlat dasturining **ikkinchi yo‘nalishi** qonun ustuvorligini va sudning chinakam mustaqilligini ta‘minlash chora-tadbirlarini nazarda tutadi. Jumladan, qarorlar qabul qilishda sudlar mustaqilligini ta‘minlashi kerak bo‘lgan Oliy sud kengashini tuzish, professional sudyalar korpusini shakllantirish, sudyalarning huquqlari va qonuniy manfaatlarini himoya qilishga doir chora-tadbirlarni amalga oshirish rejalashtirilmoqda.

Iqtisodiyotni yanada rivojlantirish va liberallashtirish” deb nomlangan uchinchi yo‘nalishda ko‘rsatilgan chora-tadbirlarni ro‘yobga chiqarish uchun milliy valyuta va narxlarning barqarorligini ta‘minlash, valyutani tartibga solishning zamonaviy bozor mexanizmlarini bosqichma-bosqich joriy etish, mahalliy byudjetlarning daromad bazasini kengaytirish, tashqi iqtisodiy aloqalarni kengaytirish, eksportga mo‘ljallangan mahsulot va materiallar ishlab chiqarish uchun zamonaviy texnologiyalarni joriy etish, transport-logistika infratuzilmasini, tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirish hamda xorijiy investorlar uchun investitsiyaviy jozibadorlikni oshirish, soliq ma‘murchiligini yaxshilash, bank faoliyatini tartibga solishning zamonaviy prinsiplari va mexanizmlarini joriy etish, ko‘p tarmoqli fermer xo‘jaliklarini rivojlantirish, shuningdek turizm industriyasini jadal rivojlantirish nazarda tutilmoqda.

“Ijtimoiy sohani rivojlantirish” deb nomlangan to‘rtinchi yo‘nalish aholi bandligini oshirish, fuqarolarni ijtimoiy himoya qilish va ularning salomatligini saqlash, yo‘l-transport, muhandislik-kommunikatsiya hamda ijtimoiy infratuzilmani rivojlantirish va modernizatsiyalash, aholini elektr energiya, gaz bilan ta‘minlashni yaxshilash, aholining muhtoj qatlamlariga ko‘rsatiladigan ijtimoiy yordam sifatini oshirish, xotin-qizlarning ijtimoiy-siyosiy hayotdagi maqomini oshirish, sog‘liqni saqlash sohasini isloh qilish, maktabgacha ta‘lim muassasalarining qulayligini ta‘minlash, umumiy o‘rta ta‘lim, o‘rta maxsus va oliy ta‘lim sifatini yaxshilash hamda ularni rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlarini amalga oshirishni nazarda tutadi.

“Xavfsizlik, millatlararo totuvlik va diniy bag‘rikenglikni ta‘minlash, chuqur o‘ylangan, o‘zaro manfaatli va amaliy ruhdagi tashqi siyosat yuritish” deb nomlangan beshinchi yo‘nalish doirasida respublikaning konstitutsiyaviy tuzumini, suverenitetini, hududiy yaxlitligini himoya qilishga doir chora-tadbirlarni ro‘yobga chiqarish, kiberxavfsizlik sohasida axborot, normativ-huquqiy asoslar tizimini takomillashtirish, aholini favqulodda vaziyatlardan xabardor qilish tizimini tashkil etish va rivojlantirish, Orol fojiasining oqibatlarini yumshatish, shuningdek Millatlararo munosabatlar sohasidagi siyosatning ustuvor yo‘nalishlari konsepsiyasini hamda Diniy sohadagi davlat siyosati konsepsiyasini ishlab chiqish nazarda tutilmoqda. ²



Ushbu yo'nalishlar davlat hamda jamiyat rivoji uchun keng ko'lamda o'z ta'sirini o'tkazadi . Bu strategiya 2017-2021chi yillar oralig'ini uchun ishlab chiqildi. 5yil davomida 5ta ustuvor yo'nalishlar bo'yicha islohotlar amalga oshirildi . 2021-yil 5 oktyabr kuni Toshkentda «O'zbekiston: besh yil ichidagi jadal islohotlar» xalqaro anjumani bo'lib o'tdi. Ushbu anjumanda har bir yo'nalishda amalga oshirilgan ishlar va ularning na'tijalari tahlil qilindi. Natijalari bilan tanishib chiqildi ,sarflangan pullar sarhisob qilindi.

Bizning islohotlar davomida nainki moddiy farovonlikka, ayni paytda ma'naviy yuksalishga ham erishishni o'zimiz uchun asosiy mezon deb bilganimiz umumiy taraqqiyotimizda bir tomonga og'ib ketmaslik, jamiyat hayotida suv bilan havodek zarur bo'lgan muvozanat va barqarorlikni ta'minlashda muhim ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Chunki bozor iqtisodiyoti hamma narsani joyiga qo'yadi,degan yengil-yelpi qarashga itoat qilib, faqat moddiy boylikortidan quvish - xalqimizning azaliy orzu-intilishlariga ham,insoniylik bilan yo'g'rilgan milliy qadriyatlarimiz mohiyatiga ham to'g'ri kelmas edi. Shu bois islohotlarni amalga oshirishda ma'naviyat va iqtisodiyot bir-birini inkor etmaydi, aksincha, birbirini quvvatlab, o'zaro ta'sirlanib, rivojlanib boradi, degan qoidani o'zimiz uchun dasturilamal sifatida belgilab oldik.³

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ВЛИЯНИЕ УЧЕБНО-ТРЕНИРОВОЧНЫХ СБОРОВ НА ПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКОЕ СОСТОЯНИЕ ЮНЫХ ФУТБОЛИСТОВ

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Аннотация: Данная статья исследует влияние учебно-тренировочных сборов на психологическое состояние юных футболистов. В ходе исследования были проанализированы различные аспекты, связанные с психологическими эффектами, которые могут возникать у юных футболистов во время сборов. Результаты позволяют лучше понять важность учебно-тренировочных сборов для развития как футбольных навыков, так и психологической устойчивости у молодых спортсменов.

Ключевые слова: футбол, спорт, дети, подростки, психологическое развитие, тренировка, здоровье, команда.

O‘QUV-MASHG‘ULOT YIG‘INLARINING YOSH FUTBOLCHILAR PSIXOLOGIK HOLATIGA TA’SIRI

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada o‘quv-mashg‘ulot yig‘inlarining yosh futbolchilarning psixologik holatiga ta’siri o‘rganiladi. Tadqiqotda yosh futbolchilarning yig‘in davomida yuzaga kelishi mumkin bo‘lgan psixologik ta’siri bilan bog‘liq turli jihatlar tahlil qilindi. Natijalar yosh sportchilarda ham futbol mahoratini, ham psixologik barqarorlikni rivojlantirish uchun o‘quv-mashg‘ulot yig‘inlarining ahamiyatini yaxshiroq tushunish imkonini beradi.

Tayanch so‘zlar: futbol, sport, bolalar, o‘smirlar, psixologik rivojlanish, mashg‘ulotlar, sog‘liq, jamoa.



INFLUENCE OF TRAINING CAMPS ON PSYCHOLOGICAL STATE OF YOUNG SOCCER PLAYERS

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Abstract: This article investigates the impact of training camps on the psychological state of young soccer players. The study analyzed various aspects related to psychological effects that may occur in young soccer players during training camps. The results provide a better understanding of the importance of training camps for the development of both soccer skills and psychological resilience in young athletes.

Key words: soccer, sport, children, teenagers, psychological development, training, health, team.

ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Учебно-тренировочные сборы являются неотъемлемой частью развития юных футболистов. Они предоставляют возможность для интенсивной тренировки, улучшения техники, тактики и физической подготовки. Однако, помимо физического аспекта, сборы могут оказывать значительное влияние на психологическое состояние юных футболистов.

ОСНОВНАЯ ЧАСТЬ

Методы:

Для проведения исследования был использован комбинированный подход, включающий анкетирование, наблюдение и сравнительный анализ данных. Участниками исследования были юные футболисты в возрасте от 12 до 16 лет, которые принимали участие в учебно-тренировочных сборах в течение 2-3 недель. Они заполняли анкеты, в которых оценивали свое психологическое состояние до сборов, во время сборов и после сборов.

Результаты:

Анализ данных показал, что учебно-тренировочные сборы оказывают положительное влияние на психологическое состояние юных футболистов. Большинство участников отметили повышение уверенности в своих способностях, улучшение концентрации и усиление мотивации. Также было



выявлено, что сборы способствуют развитию коммуникационных навыков и укреплению дружеских связей между игроками.

Обсуждение:

Полученные результаты подтверждают важность учебно-тренировочных сборов для психологического развития юных футболистов. Интенсивные тренировки и соревнования, проводимые во время сборов, помогают молодым спортсменам преодолевать стрессовые ситуации, развивать устойчивость к давлению и улучшать свою реакцию на различные игровые ситуации.

Во время учебно-тренировочных сборов у юных футболистов могут возникать различные психологические эффекты. Вот некоторые из них:

1. Стресс и давление: Интенсивные тренировки, соревнования и ожидания успеха могут вызывать стресс у юных футболистов. Они могут ощущать давление со стороны тренеров, родителей и самих себя, чтобы достичь высоких результатов. Это может повлиять на их самооценку, уверенность и эмоциональное состояние.

2. Адаптация к новой среде: Во время сборов юные футболисты могут оказаться в новой среде, вдали от дома и родных. Это может вызывать чувство неуверенности и стресса из-за необходимости приспособиться к новым людям, правилам и режиму. Однако, такая ситуация также может способствовать развитию их адаптационных навыков и самостоятельности.

3. Мотивация и целеустремленность: Участие в учебно-тренировочных сборах может стимулировать у юных футболистов повышенную мотивацию и целеустремленность. Возможность тренироваться с более опытными игроками, получать обратную связь от тренеров и участвовать в соревнованиях может помочь им развить стремление к достижению личных и командных целей.

4. Командный дух и сотрудничество: Во время сборов юные футболисты могут развивать командный дух и навыки сотрудничества. Они учатся работать в команде, поддерживать и мотивировать друг друга, а также преодолевать трудности вместе. Это может способствовать развитию их социальных навыков и способности работать в коллективе.

5. Управление эмоциями и стратегиями правления: Сборы могут помочь юным футболистам научиться управлять своими эмоциями и развивать стратегии правления со стрессом и давлением. Они могут учиться контролировать свои эмоции во время игры, принимать быстрые решения и адаптироваться к переменным ситуациям на поле. Все эти психологические эффекты влияют на рост и развитие юных футболистов как на футбольных игроков, так и на личности



в целом. Важно, чтобы тренеры и родители обеспечивали поддержку, позитивную обратную связь и помощь в развитии психологической устойчивости у молодых спортсменов.

ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ

Влияние учебно-тренировочных сборов на психологическое состояние юных футболистов является неотъемлемой частью их развития. Сборы способствуют повышению уверенности, концентрации и мотивации, а также развитию коммуникационных навыков. Понимание этого влияния может помочь тренерам и родителям лучше подготовить и поддержать молодых футболистов в их спортивном пути.

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ОЦЕНКА И ВЫБОР ТАЛАНТЛИВЫХ ЮНЫХ ФУТБОЛИСТОВ: МЕТОДЫ И ИНСТРУМЕНТЫ

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Аннотация: В данной статье рассматривается оценка и выбор талантливых юных футболистов как важный аспект развития футбольных академий и клубов. Статья исследует различные методы и инструменты, используемые при оценке и выборе талантов, а также обсуждает их преимущества и ограничения. В статье анализируются физические, технические, тактические и психологические аспекты игры, а также факторы потенциала, которые влияют на выбор талантливых юных футболистов. Отмечается, что помимо этих аспектов, умственные способности, мотивация, здоровье, социальная среда и опыт также играют важную роль. В заключение, подчеркивается, что оценка и выбор талантов - это динамичный процесс, требующий постоянного наблюдения и обновления оценок для успешного развития юных футболистов.

Ключевые слова: футбол, спорт, дети, оценка, развитие, тренировка, здоровье, выбор, талант, юный футболист, команда, способность, мотивация, процесс, игрок.

IQTIDODLI YOSH FUTBOLCHILARNI BAHOLASH VA TANLASH: USULLAR VA VOSITALAR

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada iqtidorli yosh futbolchilarni baholash va tanlash futbol akademiyalari va klublari rivojlanishining muhim jihati sifatida ko'rib chiqiladi. Maqolada iste'dodlarni baholash va tanlashda qo'llaniladigan turli usullar va vositalar o'rganiladi, shuningdek, ularning afzalliklari va cheklovlar muhokama qilinadi. Ular o'yinning jismoniy, texnik, taktik va psixologik jihatlarini, shuningdek, iqtidorli yosh



futbolchilarni tanlashga ta'sir qiluvchi potentsial omillarni tahlil qiladi. Qayd etilishicha, bu jihatlardan tashqari aqliy qobiliyat, motivatsiya, salomatlik, ijtimoiy muhit va tajriba ham muhim o'rin tutadi. Xulosa qilib aytganda, iste'dodlarni baholash va tanlash dinamik jarayon bo'lib, yosh futbolchilarning muvaffaqiyatli rivojlanishi uchun doimiy monitoring va baholashlarni yangilashni talab qilinishi ta'kidlanadi.

Tayanch so'zlar: futbol, sport, bolalar, baholash, rivojlanish, mashg'ulotlar, sog'liq, tanlov, iste'dod, yosh futbolchi, jamoa, qobiliyat, motivatsiya, jarayon, futbolchi.

ASSESSMENT AND SELECTION OF TALENTED YOUNG SOCCER PLAYERS: METHODS AND TOOLS

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Abstract: This article examines the assessment and selection of talented young soccer players as an important aspect of the development of soccer academies and clubs. The article explores the different methods and tools used in talent assessment and selection and discusses their advantages and limitations. The article analyzes the physical, technical, tactical and psychological aspects of the game, as well as the potential factors that influence the selection of talented young footballers. It is noted that in addition to these aspects, mental ability, motivation, health, social environment and experience also play an important role. In conclusion, it is emphasized that talent assessment and selection is a dynamic process that requires constant observation and updating of assessments for the successful development of young soccer players.

Key words: soccer, sport, children, assessment, evaluation, development, training, health, selection, talent, young soccer player, team, ability, motivation, process, player.

ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Оценка и выбор талантливых юных футболистов является важным аспектом развития футбольных академий и клубов. В этой статье мы рассмотрим различные методы и инструменты, используемые при оценке и выборе талантливых юных футболистов, а также их преимущества и ограничения.



1. Физическая оценка: Физические аспекты игры являются важными при выборе талантливых юных футболистов. Методы оценки могут включать измерение физических параметров, таких как скорость, сила, гибкость и выносливость. Также проводятся тесты на координацию и ловкость, чтобы определить атлетические способности игрока.

2. Техническая оценка: Технические навыки являются ключевыми для успешной игры в футбол. Методы оценки могут включать наблюдение за игроками во время тренировок и матчей, анализ их техники передачи, дриблинга, ударов по мячу и других футбольных навыков. Также могут использоваться специальные технические тесты для оценки навыков игрока.

3. Тактическая оценка: Тактические навыки и понимание игры также играют важную роль при оценке талантливых юных футболистов. Методы оценки могут включать анализ позиционирования игрока на поле, его способности читать игру, принимать тактические решения и взаимодействовать с партнерами по команде.

4. Психологическая оценка: Психологические аспекты игры, такие как мотивация, самодисциплина, управление эмоциями и способность работать в команде, также важны при оценке талантливых юных футболистов. Методы оценки могут включать психологические тесты, анкетирование и наблюдение за поведением игрока в различных ситуациях.

5. Оценка потенциала: Оценка потенциала юных футболистов является важным аспектом при выборе талантов. Методы оценки могут включать прогнозирование развития игрока, его способности к обучению и адаптации, а также его мотивацию и стремление к успеху.

Кроме оценки физических, технических, тактических и психологических аспектов игры, есть и другие факторы, которые могут влиять на выбор талантливых юных футболистов.

Например, умственные способности игрока могут оказать влияние на его способность понимать тактику, принимать решения на поле и адаптироваться к различным игровым ситуациям. Высокий уровень интеллекта и футбольного интеллекта могут быть важными факторами при выборе талантливых юных футболистов.

Стремление к успеху, мотивация и преданность игрока футболу могут оказать существенное влияние на его развитие и достижения. Игроки, которые проявляют высокую мотивацию и преданность своей игре, часто имеют большой потенциал для развития и достижения высоких результатов.



Физическое и психологическое здоровье игрока являются важными аспектами при выборе талантливых юных футболистов. Игроки, обладающие хорошим здоровьем, меньше подвержены травмам и способны поддерживать высокую производительность на протяжении сезона.

Социальная среда и поддержка, которые окружают юных футболистов, также могут оказывать влияние на их развитие и успех в футболе. Семейная поддержка, тренеры, командные товарищи и общество в целом могут играть роль в формировании ментальности и мотивации игрока.

Опыт и регулярная игровая практика могут быть важными факторами при выборе талантливых юных футболистов. Игроки, которые имеют возможность играть в сильных лигах, против качественных соперников и под руководством опытных тренеров, могут иметь больше возможностей для развития своих навыков и потенциала.

Все эти факторы могут влиять на выбор талантливых юных футболистов, и их учет может помочь клубам и академиям принимать более информированные решения при формировании своих команд и развитии молодых игроков.

Заключение: Оценка и выбор талантливых юных футболистов - это сложный процесс, требующий использования различных методов и инструментов. Физическая, техническая, тактическая и психологическая оценка игрока, а также оценка его потенциала, являются важными компонентами этого процесса. Комбинирование различных методов и инструментов позволяет более точно оценить и выбрать талантливых юных футболистов. Однако, необходимо учитывать, что оценка и выбор талантов - это не статический процесс, и оценки могут изменяться со временем. Поэтому, постоянное наблюдение и обновление оценок являются важными аспектами для успешного развития талантливых юных футболистов.

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ИНТЕГРИРОВАННЫЙ ПОДХОД К ФИЗИЧЕСКОЙ ПОДГОТОВКЕ ЮНЫХ ФУТБОЛИСТОВ: ОПТИМИЗАЦИЯ ТРЕНИРОВОЧНОГО ПРОЦЕССА И ПРЕДОТВРАЩЕНИЕ ТРАВМ

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Аннотация: Целью данной научной статьи является исследование интегрированного подхода к физической подготовке юных футболистов и его влияния на оптимизацию тренировочного процесса и предотвращение травм. В статье рассматриваются различные аспекты подготовки, включая физические и технические навыки, тактику, психологическую подготовку и спортивное питание. Также анализируются методы предотвращения травм и разработка эффективных тренировочных программ для юных футболистов.

Ключевые слова: физическая подготовка, юный футболист, футбол, травма, тренировка, метод, упражнения, интегрированный подход.

AN INTEGRATED APPROACH TO PHYSICAL TRAINING OF YOUNG FOOTBALL PLAYERS: OPTIMIZATION OF THE TRAINING PROCESS AND PREVENTION OF INJURIES

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Abstract: The purpose of this scientific article is to study an integrated approach to physical training of young football players and its impact on optimizing the training process and preventing injuries. The article covers various aspects of training, including physical and technical skills, tactics, mental preparation and sports nutrition. Methods for preventing injuries and developing effective training programs for young football players are also analyzed.



Key words: physical training, young football player, football, injury, training, method, exercises, integrated approach.

ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Футбол является одним из самых популярных и конкурентных видов спорта, и подготовка юных футболистов играет важную роль в их развитии как спортсменов. Оптимальная физическая подготовка и предотвращение травм являются ключевыми факторами успеха в футболе. Однако, традиционный подход к тренировке, который фокусируется только на физических аспектах, может быть недостаточным. В данной статье рассмотрен интегрированный подход, который учитывает различные аспекты подготовки и предотвращения травм у юных футболистов.

ОСНОВНАЯ ЧАСТЬ

Развитие физических навыков: Юные футболисты должны развивать различные физические навыки, такие как скорость, сила, выносливость, гибкость и координация. Однако, их тренировочные программы должны быть индивидуализированы, чтобы учитывать возраст, физическую готовность и потребности каждого игрока. Использование разнообразных упражнений, таких как спринты, упражнения на силу и гибкость, а также кардио-тренировки, помогает улучшить физическую подготовку юных футболистов.

Интеграция технических навыков: Физическая подготовка должна быть интегрирована с развитием технических навыков, таких как удары, пасы, дриблинг и контроль мяча. Тренировки должны включать упражнения, которые комбинируют физические и технические навыки, чтобы игроки могли применять их в реальных игровых ситуациях.

Тактика и психологическая подготовка: Юные футболисты должны развивать тактическое мышление и понимание игры. Интегрированный подход включает тренировку тактических аспектов, таких как позиционирование, игровые системы и командную работу. Кроме того, психологическая подготовка играет важную роль в успехе юных футболистов. Тренеры должны помогать игрокам развивать ментальную выносливость, концентрацию, уверенность и управление эмоциями.

Спортивное питание: Правильное питание является неотъемлемой частью физической подготовки. Интегрированный подход включает в себя обучение игроков здоровому и правильному питанию перед и после тренировок и матчей. Учитывая индивидуальные потребности каждого игрока, тренеры и диетологи



могут разработать оптимальные планы питания для поддержания энергии и восстановления.

Предотвращение травм: Травмы являются серьезной проблемой для юных футболистов. Интегрированный подход включает в себя методы предотвращения травм, такие как правильное разогревание, растяжка, контроль нагрузки и техника выполнения упражнений. Тренеры и медицинский персонал должны быть внимательными к потенциальным рисковым факторам и предоставлять игрокам необходимые инструкции и средства для предотвращения травм. Вот несколько эффективных методов предотвращения травм, которые могут быть использованы в тренировочном процессе:

1. **Правильное разогревание:** Разогрев перед тренировкой или матчем является важным шагом для предотвращения травм. Это включает в себя выполнение различных упражнений для активации мышц и улучшения гибкости. Разогрев должен быть специфичным для футбола и включать элементы, такие как бег, динамические растяжки и упражнения с мячом.

2. **Растяжка:** Растяжка после тренировки или матча помогает улучшить гибкость мышц и снизить риск травм. Растяжка должна быть пассивной и умеренной, и не следует применять силу или рывки. Важно растягивать все группы мышц, особенно те, которые активно использовались во время тренировки или игры.

3. **Контроль нагрузки:** Перегрузка и чрезмерная нагрузка могут привести к травмам у юных футболистов. Поэтому важно контролировать интенсивность тренировок и матчей, особенно при увеличении объема тренировок или при возвращении после периода отдыха. Постепенное увеличение нагрузки и регулярные периоды отдыха помогут предотвратить перегрузку и связанные с ней травмы.

4. **Техника выполнения упражнений:** Правильная техника выполнения футбольных движений и упражнений является ключевым аспектом предотвращения травм. Тренеры должны уделять особое внимание обучению игроков правильной технике ударов, пасов, прыжков и других футбольных движений. Это поможет снизить риск травм, связанных с неправильным выполнением движений.

5. **Индивидуальная подготовка:** Учитывая различия в физической готовности и потребностях каждого игрока, важно разработать индивидуальные программы подготовки. Это может включать специальные упражнения или программы реабилитации для игроков с предыдущими травмами или слабыми



областями. Индивидуальный подход помогает предотвратить травмы и повысить общую физическую подготовку игроков.

6. Медицинский контроль: Регулярные медицинские осмотры и консультации с медицинским персоналом помогут выявить потенциальные проблемы или риски травм. Медицинский персонал также может предоставить игрокам рекомендации по предотвращению травм и реабилитации после травм. Все эти методы предотвращения травм должны быть внедрены в тренировочный процесс и строго соблюдаться тренерами и игроками. Они помогут создать безопасную и здоровую среду для развития юных футболистов.

Кроме этого, есть и другие меры безопасности, которые можно предпринять для предотвращения травм у юных футболистов, например, им советуется надевать соответствующее защитное снаряжение, такие как футбольные шлемы (после серьёзной травмы головы), налокотники, наколенники, голеностопные бандажи и щитки. Это поможет защитить их от ударов и снизить риск получения травм. Так же немаловажным аспектом является правильный выбор обуви. Футбольные бутсы должны быть правильно подобраны и соответствовать поверхности, на которой проводится игра. Например, для игры на искусственном газоне необходимы специальные бутсы с прорезиненными подошвами, чтобы обеспечить хорошее сцепление с поверхностью и предотвратить скольжение. В случае экстремальной погоды, такой как сильный дождь или снег, тренировки и матчи должны быть отменены или перенесены. Игра на скользкой поверхности или при неблагоприятных метеоусловиях может увеличить риск получения травм. Юные футболисты должны быть хорошо обучены правилам игры и знать, как избегать опасных ситуаций. Это включает правильное выполнение ударов, избегание опасных столкновений и соблюдение *fair-play* (честная игра). Юным футболистам необходимо предоставлять достаточное время для отдыха и восстановления между тренировками и матчами. Переутомление может привести к ухудшению координации и увеличить риск получения травм. Вместе с тем, нужно юным футболистам следует регулярно проходить медицинские осмотры, чтобы выявить потенциальные проблемы или риски травм. Медицинский персонал может предоставить рекомендации по предотвращению травм и обеспечить своевременную помощь при возникновении травм. Применение этих мер безопасности поможет снизить риск травм у юных футболистов и создать безопасную и здоровую среду для их развития.



ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ

Интегрированный подход к физической подготовке юных футболистов является эффективным способом оптимизации тренировочного процесса и предотвращения травм. Развитие физических, технических, тактических и психологических навыков, а также правильное питание и предотвращение травм, являются ключевыми аспектами успешной подготовки юных футболистов. Тренеры и специалисты в области футбольной подготовки должны стремиться к интегрированному подходу, чтобы помочь юным игрокам достичь своего максимального потенциала и обеспечить их здоровье и безопасность на поле.

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O‘ZBEKISTONDA ZANJABIL ETISHTIRISH VA UNING OZIQ- OVQATDAGI AHAMIYATI

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***Annotasiya.** Ushbu maqolada zanjabilni kelib chiqishi, tarqalishi, yetishtirilishi va uni inson salomatligi hamda oziq-ovqat sanoatidagi ahamiyati haqidagi adabiyot manbalardan olingan ma‘lumotlar tahlili keltirilgan. Ilmiy manba‘larga ko‘ra zanjabil jaxonning bir qator mamlakatlari, jumladan Xitoy, Angliya, Hindiston, Avstraliya, AQSH, Rossiya kabi davlatlar aholisi oziq-ovqat mahsulotlariga qo‘shib iste‘mol qilinishi, Osiyo mamlakatlarida imbir tunganagidan murabbo, Hindistonda un mahsulotlariga qo‘shib iste‘mol qilinishi e‘tirof etilgan.*

***Kalit so‘zlar.** zanjabil, oziq-ovqat, farmatsevtik zanjabil, antiseptik, gingerol*

KIRISH

Turli xalqlarning oshxonalarini va tibbiyotida keng qo‘llaniladigan ildiz bu o‘zining boy foydali xususiyatlari bilan mashhur bo‘lgan zanjabildir. Ilmiy manbalarda bu o‘simlik "farmatsevtik zanjabil" deb ataladi. U bizga Osiyo va Hindistondan kirib kelgan va bugungi kunda ushbu ildizmeva butun dunyoga tarqaldi. Qadim zamonlarda zanjabil hamma ham is‘temol qila olmagan noyobva kamyob bo‘lishiga qaramay turli millat vakillarining qalbini zabt etdi. Zanjabil odamlarga ma‘lum bo‘lgan eng qadimgi ziravorlardan biridir. Oxirgi yillarda bizning mamlakatimizda ham ushbu o‘simlikka bo‘lgan talab ortib bormoqda. Bu borada Prezidentimiz tomonidan dorivor o‘simliklarni Respublika xududida ko‘paytirish va qayta ishlashni rivojlantirish borasida ko‘plab qarorlar va farmonlar qabul qilingan. Shu jumladan 2022 yil 20 maydagi PF-139- sonli “Dorivor o‘simliklar xomashyo bazasidan samarali foydalanish, qayta ishlashni qo‘llab-quvvatlash orqali qo‘shimcha qiymat zanjirini yaratish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”. [1]. PF-251- sonli “Dorivor o‘simliklarni madaniy xolda etishtirish va qayta ishlash hamda davolashda ulardan keng foydalanishni tashkil etish chora tadbirlari to‘g‘risida” [2] farmonlari qabul qilindi. Ushbu Qaror va Farmonlar dorivor o‘simliklarni muhofaza qilish, tabiiy resurslardan oqilona foydalanish, dorivor o‘simliklarni etishtirish va plantatsiyalarni tashkil qilish asosida sohada islohotlarni yanada chuqurlashtirish va innovatsion texnologiyalarni qo‘llash, aholiga sifatli mahsulotlar etkazib berish va eksport



darajasini oshirishga xizmat qilmoqda. Ilmiy manba'larga ko'ra imbir jaxonning bir qator mamlakatlari, jumladan Xitoy, Angliya, Hindiston, Avstraliya, AQSH, Rossiya kabi davlatlar aholisi oziq-ovqat mahsulotlariga qo'shib iste'mol qilinishi, Osiyo mamlakatlarida imbir tunganagidan murabbo, Hindistonda un mahsulotlariga qo'shib iste'mol qilinishi e'tirof etilgan.[5,6]

Ilmiy manba'larda imbir o'simligi tunganagida inson salomatligi uchun foydali bo'lgan vitaminlardan C-3,5mg, E-0,35mg, K-0,115mg, B3,-0,65-0,75mg, B6 - 0,25mg; aminokislotalardan Omega-3-35mg, Omega-6-115-120 mg, Folevaya kislota-0,11 mg; mineral moddalardan-Ca-16mg, Fe-0,6mg, Mg-43mg, P-35mg, K-410mg, Na-15mg, Zn-0,2-0,5mg, Cu-0,3mg, Mg-0,25mg, germaniy-14-16mg miqdorida borligi aniqlangan.[6].

Imbir o'simligi tunganagi muhim faol komponentlarga ega moddalardan gingerol mavjud. Gingerol moddasi antiseptik xususiyatga ega bo'lgan birikma xisoblanadi. Zamonaviy ilmiy tadqiqotlar shuni ko'rsatadiki, imbir tunganagi davolovchi va antioksidant xususiyatga ega bo'lib, tunganakdan tayyorlangan mahsulotlar inson organizmidagi o'tkir respirator kasalliklarni oldini olishda va davolashda hamda organizm immunitetni oshirishda muhim ahamiyatga ega.[5.7]

Bugungi kunda mamlakatimizda bir qancha olimlar zanjabil bo'yicha izlanishlar olib boriishmoqda. Jumladan A.Qurbonov, A. Merganov, A. Abdurasulov, kabi olimlar o'z ishlarida imbirni etishtirish, saqlash, quritish kabi masalalarni o'rganganlar. Biz ham zanjabilni o'rganish davomida o'z ilmiy ishlarimizda Toshkent viloyati sharoitida etishtirilgan imbir tunganaklaridan kukun tayyorlash uchun texnologik sxema va texnologiyasi ishlab chiqish va ushbu texnologiyaga asosan laboratoriya sharoitida ekstrakt namunalari olishni maqsad qilib oldik.

Tadqiqotning predmeti: sifatida zanjabil(imbir) nav-namunalarining agrobiologik tavsifi, etishtirish texnologiyasi, quritishning maqbul muddatlari va usullari, saqlashda mahsulot sifat ko'rsatkichlarining o'zgarib borish dinamikasi xizmat qilgan.

Ilmiy ishimizning amaliy ahamiyati shundan iboratki, zanjabil etishtirish texnologiyasini o'rganish va ekish muddatlarini aniqlash, xom ashyo sifatida zanjabilning botanik va morfologik xususiyatlarini o'rganish, zanjabil qayta ishlash mahsulotlarining kimyoviy tarkibi va ozuqaviy qiymati. Kukun holatidagi imbir tunganaklaridan foydalanishda tozalangan mahsulotlar bo'laklarga bo'linib, maxsus quritkichlarda quritishning haroratini aniqlash.

Dorivor o'simliklar – bu inson va hayvonlarda uchraydigan kasalliklarni davolash hamda ushbu kasalliklarning oldini olish maqsadida foydalaniladigan



o'simliklarga nisbatan qo'llaniladi. Bu esa o'z navbatida xalq tabobatining asosi bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Yana bir jihatishundaki, bunday o'simliklar xom ashyolaridan olingan preparatlar sohasida tayyorlanadigan dorilar tarkibining bir qismini tashkil qiladi.

Butunjahon Sog'liqni saqlash tashkilotining ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, mavjud dori-darmonlarning 60% ni dorivor o'simliklar xom ashyolaridan olingan preparatlar tashkil qiladi. O'zbekiston Respublikasi hududida ham noyob dorivor o'simliklar ko'plab madaniy va yovvoyi holda uchraydi va keng miqyosda xalq tabobatida qo'llanilib kelinadi.

Xalq tabobatining eng muhim yo'nalishlaridan biri bo'lgan fitoterapiya va fitoprofilaktika maqsadida foydalaniladigan o'simliklardan biri bu zanjabil o'simligidir.

Zanjabil (*Zingiber officinale* L.) – zanjabildoshlar oilasiga kiruvchi yo'g'on ildizpoyali ko'p yillik o'simlik hisoblanadi. Asosan tropik va subtropik mintaqalarda tarqalgan. Janubiy va janubi-sharqiy Osiyoda o'stiriladi. Zanjabil yovvoyi holda uchramaydi. U madaniy holda Hindistonning Bengaliya qismida, Avstraliya, Yaponiya, Xitoy kabi mamlakatlarda ko'plab ekiladi. Uning tog' va sahrolarda o'sadigan navlari ham bor. Markaziy Osiyo bozorlarida bu giyohni tez-tez uchramiz. Uning yer osti qismi efir moyiga boy hisoblanadi. Zanjabil kishilarga ziravor va shifobaxsh vosita sifatida qadimdan ma'lum. Zanjabil ildizi xalq tabobatida bir necha ming yillardan beri ishlatilib kelinadi. Xususan, bu o'simlik haqida Abu Ali ibn Sino ham uning xosiyatlari xususida to'xtalib, uning dilni xursand qiluvchi va unga quvvat berishini, qusishni to'xtatishini, ich ketishini qoldirishi to'g'risida o'z fikrlarini aytib o'tgan.

Zanjabilning dunyodagi ko'pchilik xalqlar o'rtasida mashhurligi uning shifobaxsh xossalari bilan bog'liq, bu esa, uning kasalliklarning oldini olish va ularni davolashda universal tabiiy vositaligidandir.

Zanjabilning shifobaxsh xususiyatlari keyingi bir necha o'n yilliklarda zamonaviy mutaxassislar tomonidan faol o'rganilmoqda. Tarkibida birlashtiruvchi moddalar va gingerol mavjudligi unga o'ziga xos yoqimli hid berib turadi, qator foydali xossalarga egaligi ham shundan kelib chiqadi.

Bugungi kunda zanjabil ko'pgina tabiiy dori-darmonlar tarkibiga kiritilib, organizmni turli kasalliklardan himoya qilishda va bir qancha kasalliklarga qarshi kurashda keng iste'mol qilinmoqda. Ayollarda homiladorlikdagi ko'ngil aynishi, organizmning turli xil shamollashlari, sovuq kunlarda tumov ko'paygan mavsumda immunitetni kuchaytirish, kasallikning oldini olish maqsadida qaynoq sut yoki choyga



bir oz zanjabil ildizidan qo'shib ichish inson sog'ligi uchun benihoyat foydali ekanligini mazkur tadqiqotlar isbotladi.

Zanjabilda kaliy, magniy, mis, kalsiy oksidi va B-6 vitamini mavjud bo'lib, inson organizmi uchun zarur bo'lgan kundalik ehtiyojining 3% ini qondiradi. Tabobatda qorin og'rig'i va gaz yig'ilib dam bo'lishini yengillatishda ham ishlatiladi. Zanjabilni imom Ibn Qayyim "At-tibbun-nabaviy" asarida "qizdiruvchi, hazmi taomni yengillatuvchi, qorinni yumshatuvchi, me'da va ichaklarda yig'ilgan yellarni haydovchi, balg'am haydab qurituvchi, kuch-quvvatni ko'paytiruvchi shifobaxsh giyoh" deb ta'riflagan. Hozirgi zamon tibbiyoti ilmiy tadqiqotlari har xil shamollashlar, gripp kasalligi asoratlarini oldini olishda, onkologik va yurak kasalliklarini oldini olishda bu shifobaxsh giyoh ildizi muhim rol o'ynashini tasdiqlamoqda.

Bundan tashqari zanjabilni iste'mol qilgan kishida yod olish qobiliyati oshadi. Zanjabil, asal, limon qo'shib tayyorlangan choy yallig'lanish kasalliklarida qizdiruvchi hamda immunitetni ko'taruvchi, mushak og'riqlarini qoldirishda samarali vosita hisoblanadi. Buning uchun 100 ml qaynab turgan suvga bir choy qoshiq maydalangan zanjabil kukunidan solinadi. Past olovda 2-3 daqiqa qaynatilgach olov o'chiriladi va tabga ko'ra asal va limon sharbati solib yaxshilab aralshtiriladi. Dokada stakanga suzib olinib iste'mol qilinadi.

Zanjabil dunyo bozoriga ikki xil ko'rinishda, ya'ni oq va qora zanjabil ko'rinishida sotuvga chiqariladi. Oq va qora zanjabil bir-biridan tayyorlanishi jihatidan farq qiladi. Zanjabil ildizi qazib olinib, tuproq va boshqalardan tozalanib, yaxshilab yuviladi va quyoshda quritiladi. Bu amaliyotlardan so'ng oq zanjabil hosil bo'ladi. Qora zanjabilni tayyorlashda esa, zanjabil ildizi yaxshilab yuvib tozalangandan so'ng, qozonda qaynatilgandandan so'ng quritishga qo'yiladi. Natijada qora zanjabil hosil bo'ladi.

Zanjabil atir-upa sanoatida turli pardozi mahsulotlariga xushbo'y hid berishda ham foydalaniladi.

Xulosa o'rnida shuni aytish mumkinki, ona tabiatimiz nihoyatda mo'jizakor. Sababi birgina o'simlik o'z tarkibida bir vaqtning o'zida bir qancha kasalliklarga shifo bo'luvchi moddalarni saqlaydi. Zanjabil o'simligi ham inson organizmi uchun foydaliligi jihatidan yuqori o'rinlarda turadi.

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THE SIGNIFICANCE OF RATIFYING INTERNATIONAL LAWS AND RESOLUTIONS ON ANTI-CORRUPTION IN UZBEKISTAN: ECONOMIC-POLITICAL AND SOCIO-LEGAL MECHANISMS

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Abstract: The article is devoted to an analysis of legal acts of the Republic of Uzbekistan on counteraction against corruption. The article provides the classification and review of the anti-corruption legislation of Uzbekistan. The article also deliberates about the measures taken by Uzbekistan to implement relevant international legal standards into the national legal system¹.

Key words: corruption, codes of ethical conduct, anti-corruption policy and legislation, United Nations Convention against Corruption, Transparency International, public control, legal culture, e-government.

Corruption is one of the most pressing global issues, and the international community has adopted various laws and resolutions to combat it. By ratifying these international instruments, Uzbekistan has the opportunity to develop and implement effective strategies to fight corruption.

Economic-Political Mechanisms

* Developing and implementing state programs and strategies for combating corruption.

* Coordinating the anti-corruption activities of state authorities and governance bodies.

* Activating social and political movements against corruption.

Corruption is one of the serious impediments for effective development of a state and represents a huge social threat. Therefore, the development of legal anticorruption mechanisms is becoming one of the main priorities of state policy. Now, despite all the efforts made by the state, corruption has created a real threat to the national security of

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https://lup.lub.lu.se/search/files/70261479/REVIEW_OF_ANTI_CORRUPTION_LEGISLATION_OF_THE_REPUBLIC_OF_UZBEKISTAN_AND_ISSUES_OF_ITS_FURTHER_IMPROVEMENT.pdf



the country. It damages the stability and security of society, undermines the principles of good governance, the market economy and threatens the stability of state institutions. Hence, readiness for an effective fight against it is considered by the world community as the main indicator of the state's advancement, its commitment to democratic values. In recent years, the leadership of Uzbekistan has been consistently and persistently taking necessary measures to further strengthen the rule of law to prevent the penetration of corruption into public institutions, politics and the economy. The president of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev pays great attention to this issue. During his speech at the a joint meeting of the Chambers of the Oliy Majlis he stressed that “[w]e must take decisive measures to counter and prevent corruption in our society, various crimes and offences, ensure the implementation of the law on that the punishment for a crime is inevitable” . Legal methods of fighting corruption should begin with the improvement of legislation. Legislative support for combating corruption is one of the most important conditions for successfully combating this phenomenon. In this regard, at the legislative level, there is a constant search for a balance of legal regulation of the most effective measures to combat this corrosion of public, state and managerial relations.

The objectives of the scientific article were to conduct a legal review of the anti-corruption legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, a comparative legal analysis of the anti-corruption legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan and a number of foreign countries, the consideration of the basic theoretical and legal approaches to the content of the anti-corruption struggle, and the identification of conditions for the effectiveness of national anti-corruption legislation².

Summary:

In conclusion, the ratification of international laws and resolutions on anticorruption is of great importance for Uzbekistan. It enables the country to significantly improve its economic-political and socio-legal mechanisms for fighting corruption. As a result, Uzbekistan can achieve a substantial reduction in the level of corruption and ensure the effective protection of the rights and interests of its citizens

²

https://lup.lub.lu.se/search/files/70261479/REVIEW_OF_ANTI_CORRUPTION_LEGISLATION_OF_THE_REPUBLIC_OF_UZBEKISTAN_AND_ISSUES_OF_ITS_FURTHER_IMPROVEMENT.pdf



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TUPROQ VA SUV GIGIENASI

Primov Ulug'bek O'ktamovich

Buxoro viloyat G'ijduvon tumani

Abu Ali ibn Sino nomigagi Jamoat salomatligi texnikumi

Annotatsiya : Ushbu maqolada suv va tuproq gigienasi va uni to'g'ri tashkil qilishga doir bir qancha bilimlar va ko'rsatmalar bayon qilingan bo'lib, aynan suv va tuproq tabiiy resurslaridan to'g'ri foydalanishga qaratilgan chora –tadbirlar yoritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: tipik bo'z tuproq, umumiy fizik xossalar, hajm, solishtirma massa, g'ovaklik, unumdorlik, suv , suvning xossalari, suv havzalari

Аннотация: В данной статье изложены некоторые знания и указания по гигиене воды и почвы и ее правильной организации, а также освещены меры, направленные на правильное использование водных и почвенных природных ресурсов.

Ключевые слова: серозем типичный, общезфизические свойства, объём, удельный вес, пористость, продуктивность, вода, свойства воды, водоёмы.

Bugungi kunda respublikamizda er va suv resurslaridan, xususan, sug'oriladigan tuproqlardan oqilona hamda samarali foydalanishga alohida e'tibor berilmoqda. Ayniqsa, tuproqlarning va suvlarning fizik, kimyoviy hamda biologik xossalari xususiyatlarini uning unumdorligiga ta'sirini tadqiq etish, baholash asosiy vazifalardan hisoblanadi. Shu sababli tuproq va suvning gigiyenik yaroqliligini oshirish, saqlash va muhofaza qilish hamda baholashda fizik, kimyoviy xossalar o'rganilmoqda.

Iste'mol qilinadigan suv quyidagi qabul qilingan gigiena me'yorlariga javob berishi kerak:

- suv axolining barcha ehtiyojlariga kerak bo'lgan miqdorda olib kelinishi kerak;
- suv tiniq, rangsiz, xidi va ta'mi o'zgarmagan ma'lum temperaturaga ega va bardam qiladigan bo'lishi kerak;
- aniq va nisbatan doimiy ximiyaviy tarkibga ega bo'lishi kerak, kishi sog'lig'iga zarar keltiradigan ortiqcha tuz bo'lmasligi, zaxarli va radiaktiv zarrachalardan xoli bo'lishi kerak;
- tarkibida patogen bakteriyalar va gijja tuxumlari, g'umbaklari bo'lmasligi kerak.



Vodoprovod suvi nimaga ishlatilishidan (ichish, ko`chalarga sepish uchun va xakazo) qat'iy nazar, yuqorida aytib o`tilgan talablarga javob berishi kerak. Umumiy suv xavzalarining atrofi o`ralib sanitariya xodimlari tomonidan muxofaza qilinishi lozim.

Suvga bo`lgan sutkalik extiyoj muxit temperaturasiga va jismoniy mexnat turiga bog`liq. Sutkada ichiladigan suv va oziq-ovqat orqali olinadigan suv miqdori organizmni ta`minlashi kerak. Bir sutkada ichiladigan suv ish xarakteriga va tashqi muxit ta`siriga qarab aniq miqdorga ega bo`lishi zarur. Xaddat tashqari suvni ko`p istemol qilish organizmni og`irlashtiradi. Ko`p terlashga sabab bo`ladi. Yurak ishini og`irlashtiradi. Chidamlilik va ish qobiliyatini pasaytiradi. Birdaniga ko`p suv ichish bir necha vaqt qon tomirlarni to`ldirib yuboradi va osmotik bosimni pasaytiradi. Suv odam xayotida juda katta va xilma-xil rol o`ynaydi. U avvalo odam organizmini me`yorida saqlanishida juda katta ahamiyat kasb etadi. Odamda uning vazniga nisbatan 60% suv mavjud. Suvning katta qismi organizm xujayralari orasida, qolgan qismi esa to`kimalar orasidagi suyuqliklarda, qonda, limfada, ovqat xazm qilish shirasida va xar-xil bezlar suyuqliklarida joylashgan. Odam organizmida suv barcha fizik-kimyoviy jarayonlarda ishtirok etadi. Shuning bilan bir qatorda ovqatning qonga so`rilishi assimilyatsiya va dissimilyatsiya jarayonlari uchun, erigan va yarim erigan xolda oxirgi maxsulotni chiqarish va issiqlik almashinuvi uchun zarur bo`ladi.

Suvdan foydalanishni samarali tartibga solishni ta`minlash uchun suv resurslarini boshqarish bo`yicha yangi tuzilmalar yaratilgan, ichimlik suvi ta`minoti va suv ishlab chiqarish sohasiga xususiy sektorni jalb qilish bo`yicha faol ishlar olib borilmoqda. Biroq, global iqlim o`zgarishi tufayli respublikada quruq fasllarning davomiyligi oshib bormoqda, tog`larda qor zahiralari maydoni kamaymoqda, kamsuvlik takrorlanishi tobora ko`paymoqda, bu esa o`z navbatida suv tanqisligi kelib chiqish xavfining oshishiga olib keladi. Shu bilan birga, mamlakatning suv balansini boshqarishda vakolatli davlat organlarining faoliyatini muvofiqlashtirish zaruriy darajada olib borilmayapti, shuningdek suv resurslarining sifati va xavfsizligi monitoringini amalga oshirishning samarali tizimi yaratilmagan.

Hudud tuproqlarining gigiyenik holati va suv fizik kimyoviy xossalari quyidagilar bilan ifodalanadi:

1. Mexanik tarkibi tuproq paydo qiluvchi ona jinslar xarakteriga bog'liq holda, asosan o'rta , yengil va og'ir qumoq, ba'zan qumloqlardan iborat bo'lib, ularda chang fraksiyasi (0,05- 0,01) ba`zida mayda qum fraksiyasi (0,1-0,05) muhim.

2. Tuproqlarning solishtirma massasi tuproq tiplaridan qat'iy nazar 2,63 – 2,71g/sm³ atrofida tebranib turadi.



3. Xajm massa tuproq genetik qatlamlariga mos ravishda turli kattaliklarga ega bo'lib, 1,31 – 1,59 g/sm³ gacha o'zgarib turishi mumkin.

4. Tuproqlarning umumiy fizik xossalari ayniqsa arid sharoitlarida tuproq xosil bo'lishga, uning evolyutsiyasiga katta ta'sir ko'rsatadi, tuproqlarning morfologik ko'rsatkichlariga katta ta'sir ko'rsatadi.

5. Tuproqning umumiy fizik xosalarini yaxshilash uchun, zamonaviy innovatsion usullardan foydalangan holda sug'orish tartibotini to'g'ri joriy qilish, organik o'g'itlardan samarali foydalanish, sideratlar qo'llashni amalda joriy etish kerak.

Tuproqlarning tabiiy xossa va xususiyatlariga ko'ra baholashda asosiy mezonlardan biri uning fizik xususiyatlariga tayaniladi. Tuproq unumdorligi sharoitini yaratishda ham muhim omillaridan biri uning fizik xususiyatlari va fizik jarayonlari hisoblanadi. Respublikamizda bo'z tuproqlar sharoitida sug'oriladigan dehqonchilikda tuproqda kechadigan barcha kimyoviy, fizik, fizik-kimyoviy, biologik va boshqa jarayonlar odatda yil, fasllar, sutka davomida tez-tez o'zgarib turadi. Ayniqsa, sug'oriladigan sharoitda tuproqlarning qator xususiyatlari o'zining turg'unligini yo'qotadi, ya'ni sug'orish ta'siri natijasida qisqa vaqt ichida kimyoviy xususiyatlari o'zgaradi. Shuning uchun tuproqlarni tadqiq etishda nisbatan turg'un mezonlarni tanlash juda muhim

Toza ishlab chiqarish haqida gap ketganda, bu havo, suv va tuproqning ifloslanishiga to'sqinlik qiladigan, chiqindilarni yo'q qilish yoki ularni qayta ishlashga, ish samaradorligini oshiradigan va inson salomatligi va tabiiy sharoitlariga olib keladigan xavflarni bartaraf etadigan jarayonlar va texnologiyalardan foydalanishni anglatadi. Toza ishlab chiqarish yondashuvida ifloslanishni nazorat qilish maqsadida tozalash va tuzatish ishlari emas, balki ifloslanishning oldini olishga e'tibor beriladi. Maqsadli tabiiy resurslardan maqbul foydalanishni ta'minlash. Shu ma'noda, faoliyat olib boriladigan erning ifloslanmasligi muhim ahamiyatga ega. Tuproq va er osti suvlarining kon qazish ishlari bilan ifloslanishi, faoliyat olib boriladigan hududdan tashqarida ekologik muammolarni keltirib chiqarishi mumkin. Ilg'or laboratoriyalar tomonidan o'tkazilgan ifloslanish tadqiqotlari natijasida yuzaga kelishi mumkin bo'lgan ekologik muammolar oldini olinadi va korxonalar qonuniy majburiyatlarini bajarishlari uchun qo'llab-quvvatlanadi.

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OG'RIQSIZLANTIRISH

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Buxoro viloyat G'ijduvon tumani

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Annotatsiya : : ushbu maqolada so'nggi yillarda anesteziologiya texnologik va dinamik ravishda rivojlanayotgan tibbiyot mutaxassisliklaridan biriga aylandi. Uning zamonaviy imkoniyatlari katta. Kompyuter monitoringi, biotibbiy jarayonlarni matematik modellashtirish, avtomatik va ba'zi fiziologik jarayonlarni yarim avtomatik boshqarish tizimlar kabi anesteziologiyaga doir bilimlar bayon qilingan.

Kalit so`zlar:

- 1.AQX – Aylanib yuruvchi qon hajmi
- 2.AQB- Arterial bosim
- 3.NLA-Neyroleptoanalgeziya
- 4.GOMG- Gammi masleniviy kislota
- 5.YUIK- Yurak ishemik kasalliklari
- 6.O`SV-O`pka sun'iy ventilyatsiyasi
- 7.EKG – Elektrokardiograf apparati
- 8.EEG-Elektroensafolografiya
- 9.ExoKG-Exoxolnergrafiya
- 10.Pulsoksometriya- arterial qondagi kislorodni porsial bosimi

Аннотация: В данной статье изложены некоторые знания и указания по гигиене воды и почвы и ее правильной организации, а также освещены меры, направленные на правильное использование водных и почвенных природных ресурсов.

Ключевые слова: серозем типичный, общефизические свойства, объём, удельный вес, пористость, продуктивность, вода, свойства воды, водоёмы.

“Anesteziologiya” atamasi grekcha so'z bo'lib, an — yo'qolmoq, aistesis — sezgi, logos —fan ma'nosini anglatadi. Shunday qilib, anesteziologiya sezgi yo'qolishi bilan bog'liq og'riqsizlantirish usullarini o'rganadigan fandır. Lekin anesteziologiya dastlab operatsiya vaqtida hayotiy muhim organlar faoliyatini saqlab turish vazifasini, keyinchalik operatsiyadan keyingi davrda operatsiyaning stress holatlaridan himoya qilishni o'z zimmasiga oldi. Anesteziologiyaning asosiy vazifalari organizmning hayotiy muhim funksiyalarini operatsiyaning zararli ta'sirlaridan himoya qilish, premedikatsiya



o'tkazish, operatsiya paytida og'riqsizlantirish usulini tanlash va ta'minlash. neyrovegetativ reaksiyalarning oldini olish, nafas buzilishlarini korreksiyalash va lozim bo'lganda o'rnini bosish, gemodinamikani boshqarish, modda almashinuvi buzilishlarini korreksiya qilishdan iborat.

Zamonaviy anesteziya turlari

I. Mahalliy anesteziya.

1. Yuzaki (terminal) anesteziya.

2. Infiltratsion anesteziya.

3. Regionar anesteziya.

II. Umumiy anesteziya.

1. Ingalyatsion anesteziya (niqobli, endotraxeal, endobronxial)

2. Noingalyatsion anesteziya (m/o, vena ichiga, total)

III. Kombinatsiyalangan anesteziya.

1. Mahalliy va umumiy anesteziya.

2. Ingalyatsion va noingalyatsion anesteziya.

IV. Zamonaviy ko'p tarkibli umumiy anesteziya.

Noingalyatsion anesteziya. Vena ichi umumiy anesteziyasi. Zamonaviy anesteziologik muolaja o'z ichiga quyidagi tarkibiy qismlarni (komponentlarni) oladi:

- Anesteziya, narkoz (ongni yo'qotish)

- ingalyatsion yoki venaga qilinuvchi anestetiklar ta'sirida hush yo'qoladi

-Analgeziya (og'rik yo'qligi)

- analgetiklar qo'llanilishi sababli og'riq va og'riq javoblarining yo'qolishi.

-Mioplegiya (kundalang-targ'il mushaklarning bo'shashishi)

- miorelaksantlar ta'siri hisobiga vujudga keladi va operatsiya o'tkazish uchun qulay imkoniyat yaratadi.

Kirish anesteziyasi. Odamni oz vaqt oralig'ida uyqu holatiga kiritish uchun qo'llaniluvchi qisqa muddatli anesteziya. Odatda buning uchun venaga ishlatiluvchi preparatlar (geksenal, tiopental, NLA va x.k.) qo'llaniladi va qisqa vaqtda, qo'zg'alishsiz anesteziyaning xirurgik stadiyasiga erishiladi. Bazis-anesteziya yordamida narkotik analgetiklar ta'siri uchun fon hosil qilinadi. Yuqoridagilardan tashqari maxsus anesteziya turlari (elektroanesteziya, gipnoanesteziya, akupunktur elektroanalgeziya va x.k.) mavjud. Lekin bu usullar eksperimental hisoblanadi va amaliyotda keng foydalanilmaydi. Operatsiyadan oldingi davr deb bemorning jarrohlik bo'linga kelganidan operatsiya boshlangungacha bo'lgan vaqtga aytiladi. Bemorni operatsiyadan oldin tayyorlashdan maqsad – operatsiya vaqtida va operatsiyadan keyingi rivojlanishi mumkin bo'lgan asoratlarning oldini olish hisoblanadi.



Operatsiyadan oldingi davr ikki bosqichga: diagnostik va tayyorgarlik bosqichiga bo'linadi. Yakuniy tashxisni qo'yish vrach zimmasiga tushadi. Xuddi shu tashxis operatsiyaning qilinish muddatini ham belgilaydi. Shoshilinch operatsiyalardan oldin nazogastral zond o'rnatiladi va me'da ovqatdan, suyuqlikdan bo'shatiladi. Rejali operatsiyaga tayyorgarlik vaqtida esa tozalovchi huqna qilinib, yo'g'on ichak tozalanadi. Operatsiya maydonidagi soch va tuklar qirib tozalanishi shart. Premedikatsiyaning komfort o'tishi bu anesteziolog reanimatologning tanlagan narkoz turiga va anesteziolog, operatsiya hamshiralari operatsiyaga tayyorgarlik bosqichlarini samarali tartibda olib borishga bog'liq. Operatsiyadan keyingi davr deb, operatsiya tugagandan bemorning mehnatga layoqatliliigi tiklanguncha bo'lgan vaqt oralig'iga aytiladi. Operatsiyadan keyingi davrning asosiy vazifalari: operatsiyadan keyingi asoratlarning oldini olish va davolash, regeneratsiya jarayonlarini tezlashtirish, bemorning mehnatga layoqatliliigini tiklashdan iborat. Operatsiyadan keyingi davr 3 bosqichdan iborat bo'lib: erta davr - operatsiyadan keyingi 3 - 5 sutka, kechki davr - 2 - 3 hafta, uzoq davr - 3 haftadan 2 - 3 oygacha cho'ziladi. Operatsiyadan keyingi davr operatsiya tugashi bilan boshlanadi. Bemor mustaqil nafas olishni boshlasa, endotraxeal naycha olib tashlanadi. Jarohatga qo'yilgan bog'lam va drenajlar holatidan kun davomida bir necha marta xabar olish zarur. Bog'lam doimo quruq, toza turishi, jarohat ochilib qolmasligi kerak. Drenaj va tamponlarni kaltalatish, tortish, olib tashlash vrach zimmasiga yuklatiladi. Shoshilinch operatsiya lozim bo'lganda operatsiyadan oldingi tayyorgarlik uchun vaqt yo'qotish yaramaydi. Anesteziyani boshlab, kerakli tadbirlarni anesteziya bilan bir vaqtda o'tkazish kerak. Shoshilinch holatlarda premedikatsiyani operatsiya xonasida, vena ichiga qilinadi. Oshqozonga yo'g'on zond qo'yish lozim

BEMORNI ANESTEZIYAGA TAYYORLASH.

Tayyorlash jarayoni yo'ldosh kasalliklar to'g'risida anamnez yig'ishdan boshlanadi. Yo'ldosh kasalliklar nafas tizimi kasalliklari (bronxial astma, surunkali zotiljam, pnevmoskleroz), yurak qon-tomir tizimi kasalliklari (YuIK, arterial gipertoniya, ritm buzilishlari), buyrak kasalliklari (glomerulonefrit va boshq.), jigar kasalliklari (gepatit, sirroz va boshq.), modda almashinuvi patologiyalari (qandli diabet va boshq.) bo'lishi mumkin. Bemor hozirgi paytda qanday dori preparatlarini (gipotenziv, insulin, kortikosteroidlar, trankvilizatorlar, digitalis preparatlari va boshq.) qabul qilayotgani aniqlanadi, zararli odatlar (chekish, alkogolizm, narkomaniya) bor-yo'qligi so'raladi, zararli kasb egasi yoki yo'qligi, biror bir doridarmonga allergiyasi bor-yo'qligi to'g'risida ma'lumot yig'iladi. Ko'rik mahalida quyidagilarga e'tibor qaratiladi:



a) teri qoplamalari va tirnoq ostlari rangi, bemorning tana tuzilishi (bo'yi, og'irligi, semizlik darajasi),

b) ko'z qorachilari ko'rinishi va kattaligi, nur sezuvchanligi, shox parda reflekslari, c) yurak qon-tomir tizimi holatiga baho beriladi, EKG olinadi. Agar biror patologiya aniqlansa, kardiolog bilan hamkorlikda operatsiyadan oldingi tayyorgarlik o'tkaziladi. Operatsiyadan bir kun oldin bemorni operatsiyaga psixologik tayyorlanadi. Anesteziolog bemorga anesteziya mohiyatini tushuntiradi. Gigiyenik tayyorgarlik bemorni sanitar tozalash, operatsiya maydonini kirish, me'da-ichak tizimini tozalov huqnasi vositasida tozalashni o'z ichiga oladi. Operatsiyadan 30 minut oldin bemorning siydik qopi bo'shatiladi, chiqadigan tish protezlari, taqinchoqlar yechib olib qo'yiladi, oshqozonga zond qo'yiladi. Kechki premedikatsiyada uxlatuvchi dorilar o'rni (barbamil, etaminalnatriy, noksiiron, relanium va b) Bemorni bevosita anesteziyaga tayyorlash. Anesteziya va operatsiya o'tkazishdan oldin bemor umumiy va medikamentoz tayyorgarlikdan o'tishi kerak. Umumiy tayyorgarlikning asosini me'da va ichak yo'lini tozalash tashkil qiladi. Operatsiya rejalashtirilgan kun arafasidagi oqshomdan boshlab bemor taom qabul qilmasligi shart. Huqna qilinib, ichaklari yuvib tozalanadi, ketidan bemor gigiyenik vanna qabul qilishi zarur. Jarrohlik aralashuvi o'tkaziladigan soha terisi tuklardan tozalanadi. Anesteziya boshlanishidan oldin bemorning me'dasi bo'shatilgan bo'lishi shart. Buning uchun me'daga zond yuboriladi va „toza suvgacha“ yuviladi.(2) Bemorni bevosita anesteziyadan oldin dori-darmonlar vositasida tayyorlash premedikatsiya deyiladi.

Premedikatsiyaning asosiy vazifalari:

- 1) operatsiyadan oldingi emotsional stress holatining oldini olish;
- 2) umumiy anestetiklar ta'sirini kuchaytirish;
- 3) nojo'ya reflekslar (yurakning reflektor to'xtashini) oldini olish, nafas yo'llari shilliq qavatidan shira ajralishini kamaytirish va neyrovegetativ turg'unlikni ta'minlash;
- 4) anesteziya vaqtida qo'llaniladigan dori moddalar va suyuqliklarga nisbatan bo'ladigan allergik reaksiyalarning oldini olish.

Umumiy anesteziya bosqichlari:

1. Davolash orqali tayyorgarlik.
2. Profilaktik premedikatsiya.
3. Anesteziyaga olib kirish.
4. Asosiy bazis anesteziya.
5. Og'riqsizlantirishni saqlab turish.
6. Bemorni anesteziya holatidan chiqarish.
- 7 Operatsiyadan keyingi erta davr.(1)



Anesteziyaning asosiy komponentlari (tarkibiy qismlari):

1. Bemomi uxlatish.
2. Analgeziya.
3. Neyrovegetativ blokada.
4. Miorelaksatsiya.
5. Gaz almashuvini saqlab turish.
6. Qon aylanishini saqlab turish.
7. Moddalar almashuvini boshqarish.
8. Infuzion terapiya.

Anesteziyaning qo'shimcha komponentlari:

Anesteziyologiyaning barcha bo'limlarida ishlatiluvchi asosiy va yordamchi asboblardan tortib, NNA apparatlari, laringoskop intubatsion trubkalar, kosmetik, zamonaviy oksigenator apparatlari (Sipap, Dragor, Acoma) jumladan zamonaviy narkoz apparati (Faza 5, fabius) defibrillyator, maskalar (esmarx , konturli) yoritilgan. Bundan tashqari narkoz nafas apparaturasini ishlashga tayyorlash, gazlar (kislород, azot (1)oksidi) bilan ishlash, operatsion-anesteziologik xavf darajasini aniqlash, mahalliy va umumiy og'riqsizlantirish asoratlarini oldini olish, klinik belgilarga asoslangan xolda "klinik o'lim" holatining diagnostikasi, EKG ma'lumotlariga asoslangan xolda yurak to'xtashi turlarini aniqlash, yurakni medikamentoz stimulyatsiya qilish, kasalxonagacha va kasalxonada o'pka-yurak va miya reanimatsiyasini o'tkazish, defibrillyatsiyani amaliyotini o'tkazish, traxeyani intubatsiya qilish, infuzion-transfuzion davo o'tkazish, nazofaringeal kateter va niqoblar orqali kislorod terapiyalari o'tkazish, aspiratsiyani oldini olish bularning barchasi og'riqsizlantirishdir.

Umumiy behushlik qanday ta'sir qilishini bilmaymiz. Nisbatan yaqin vaqtgacha o'ylanganidan farqli o'laroq, anesteziyaning klinik holati anestetik dorilarning molekulyar-hujayra, tarmoq va struktura-anatomik darajalarda turli maqsadlar bilan o'zaro ta'siri orqali vositachilik qiladigan bir nechta komponentlardan iborat. Ushbu dorilarning ba'zilari "anesteziya" ning turli tarkibiy qismlarini qo'zg'atadigan molekulyar maqsadlar juda o'ziga xos bo'lishi mumkin: ma'lum oqsillardagi bitta aminokislotalarning diskret mutatsiyalari ma'lum anestetiklarning aniq yakuniy nuqtalarga erishish qobiliyatiga chuqur ta'sir qiladi. Ushbu potentsial o'ziga xoslikka qaramasdan, inhalatsiyali anesteziyalar jarrohlik anesteziya paytida juda yuqori konsentratsiyalarda tanada mavjud. Lipitlarda eruvchanligi tufayli umumiy behushlik har bir membranada eriydi, har bir organoidga kirib boradi va ko'p sonli hujayra tuzilmalari bilan turli yo'llar bilan o'zaro ta'sir qilishi mumkin Bemorlarimizning aksariyati umumiy behushlikdan so'ng gomeostazni to'liq tiklaydi deb taxmin qilish



oqilona bo'lib tuyulsa-da, bu dorilarning ta'siri miyaga ilgari tasavvur qilinganidan ko'ra chuqurroq va uzoqroq ta'sir qilishini tan olish vaqti keldi

Anestizologiya fani dastlabki rivojlanish davrlarida anestiozologik moddalarni noto'g'ri tanlash yoki noto'g'ri dozalarda yuborish bilan bog'liq nojo'ya ta'sirlar uchragan. Narkozlardan ko'p dozalarda qo'llanilganda narkoz ta'siridan chiqolmaslik kabi holatlar ham bo'lgan. Anestizik moddalar va umumiy narkozlar muhim ahamiyatga ega moddalardir. Bunga sabab ulardan jarrohlik yoki boshqa jarayonlarda keng foydalanamiz. Jarrohlik aralashuvlari jarayonlarida og'riqsizlantirish muhim ahamiyatlidir. Bu jarayonda og'riq to'xtatilmasa bemor anafilaktik shok holatiga o'tishi mumkin. Yoki og'ir jarohat olganda birinchi yordam yetkazilguncha anafilaktik shok holatiga o'tishini oldini olish maqsadlarida foydalaniladi. Ayrim kasalliklarda (miokard infarkti, o'tkir gastrit yoki ezofagit kabi kasalliklarda) kuchli og'riq shikoyatlari bilan kelgan bemorlarga birinchi yordam sifatida simptomatik davolash yani og'riqlarni pasaytirish bilan yordam beriladi. Tasir kuchi va xossalari, mexanizmlariga ko'ra turli usullarda va dozalarda qo'llaniladi. Bu usul va turlar juda ko'p yangi yangi yo'nalishlari ishlab chiqilmoqda hozirgi kunda.

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USAGE OF PHRASAL VERBS AND COMMON PHRASAL

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Farg'ona viloyati Oltiariq tumani

2-son kasb – hunar maktabi

Ingliz tili fani o'qituvchisi

Annotation: Phrasal Verb - A combination of verb and one or more adverbial or prepositional particles, as *catch on*, *take off*, *bring up*, or *put up with*, functioning as a single semantic unit and often having an idiomatic meaning that could not be predicted from the meanings of the individual parts.

Keywords: Phrasal Verb, Phrasal Verb List, Common Phrasal Verbs, Latest Phrasal Verbs Added.

Аннотация: Фразовый глагол - это сочетание глагола и одной или нескольких деепричастных или предложных частиц, таких как *catch on*, *take off*, *bring up* или *put up with*, функционирующее как единая семантическая единица и часто имеющее идиоматическое значение, которое невозможно предсказать по значениям отдельных частей.

Ключевые слова: Фразовый глагол, Список фразовых глаголов, Распространенные фразовые глаголы, Последние добавленные фразовые глаголы,.

What is a Phrasal Verb? Phrasal verbs (also called multi-word verbs) are idiomatic expressions, combining verbs and prepositions to make new verbs whose meaning is often not obvious from the dictionary definitions of the individual words. They are widely used in both written and spoken English, and new ones are formed all the time as they are a flexible way of creating new terms. A phrasal verb consists of a verb and a preposition or adverb that modifies or changes the meaning; 'give up' is a phrasal verb that means 'stop doing' something, which is very different from 'give'. The word or words that modify a verb in this manner can also go under the name particle.

Phrasal verbs can be divided into groups:

Intransitive verbs

These don't take an object.

*Example: They had an argument, but they've **made up** now.*

Inseparable verbs

The object must come after the particle.



Example: They are **looking after** their grandchildren.

Separable verbs

With some separable verbs, the object must come between the verb and the particle:

The quality of their work *sets* them *apart* from their rivals.

In our phrasal verb list, we classify these as *Separable [obligatory]*

With some separable verbs, the object can be before or after the particle, though when a pronoun is used it comes before the particle:

Example: **Turn the TV off.**

Example: **Turn off the TV.**

Example: **Turn it off.**

In our phrasal verb list, we classify these as *Separable [optional]*

Our Phrasal Verbs List

Click on the A-Z menu to browse our phrasal verb list alphabetically. Click on a verb to see the definition, example sentences, whether it is British or American English, and whether it is separable or not.

Our phrasal verbs dictionary includes entries from around the world submitted by numerous contributors. It covers both modern language and older phrases. If you know of phrasal verbs in English that you feel should be included here, please use our online form to **let us know about it**. Please note that all submissions are reviewed for validity and accuracy by our Editor.

Common Phrasal Verbs. Below we've highlighted 50 of the most popular and common phrasal verbs, with meanings and example sentences:

Phrasal Verb	Common Meaning	Example
Act on	To take action because of something like information received	The police were ACTING ON a tip from an informer and caught the gang red-handed.
Act up	Behave badly or strangely	My computer's ACTING UP ; I think I might have a virus.
Add up to	Have a certain result	Trains delays are getting worse and with the high fares, it all ADDS UP TO misery for the commuters.
Agree with	Affect- usually used in the negative to show that something has had a negative effect, especially if it makes you feel bad	I feel terrible- that food didn't AGREE WITH my stomach.
Amount to	Total	Their rent bills AMOUNTED TO ten thousand a year.



Phrasal Verb	Common Meaning	Example
Answer back	To reply rudely to someone in authority	Her mother was shocked when she started ANSWERING her BACK and refusing to help.
Answer for	Be held responsible for a problem	The government should be made to ANSWER FOR their failure to sort out the problem.
Ask about	Ask how someone is doing, especially professionally and in terms of health	He ASKED ABOUT my father.
Ask after	Enquire about someone's health, how life is going	Jenny rang earlier and ASKED AFTER you, so I told her you were fine.
Ask around	Ask a number of people for information of help	I have no idea, but I'll ASK AROUND at work and see if anyone can help.
Ask around	Invite someone	We ASKED them AROUND for dinner.
Ask for	To provoke a negative reaction	You're ASKING FOR trouble.
Ask for	Request to have or be given	I ASKED FOR the menu.
Ask in	To invite somebody into your house	'Jon's at the door.' 'ASK him IN.'
Ask out	To invite someone for a date	He wanted to ASK her OUT but was too shy.
Ask over	Invite	They have ASKED us OVER for drinks on Friday.
Ask round	Invite someone	We ASKED John ROUND for diner.
Call off	Cancel	The concert had to be CALLED OFF because the singer went down with a bad case of flu.
Calm down	Stop being angry or emotionally excited	When I lose my temper, it takes ages for me to CALM DOWN again.
Carry on	Continue	CARRY ON quietly with your work until the substitute teacher arrives.
Catch up	Reach someone who was ahead of you	He started well, but I CAUGHT him UP on the third lap.
Do over	Do something again from the beginning, especially because you did it badly the first time	OK, we'll DO it OVER, but try to sing the right words this time.
Eat out	Eat in a restaurant	We couldn't be bothered to cook so we ATE OUT last night.
Eat up	Consume	This car EATS UP petrol.
Figure out	Find the answer to a problem	The police couldn't FIGURE OUT how the burglars had got into the warehouse.



Phrasal Verb	Common Meaning	Example
Give up	Surrender, stop trying	I can't think of the answer; I GIVE UP.
Go over	Look at something, revise	We WENT OVER our notes before the exam.
Hack into	Break into a computer system	He HACKED INTO the government database and stole a lot of data.
Hang around	Stay in a place	They HANG AROUND the station most of the day.
Hang out	Spend time socially	He HANGS OUT in the pub The Monarch; he's there most nights.
Hold on	Wait	Could you HOLD ON for a minute; she'll be free in a moment.
Keep on	Continue doing something	He KEPT ON trying and succeeded in the end.
Keep up	Maintain a continuous action, persist	First I phoned you and left a message that you should phone me; then you phoned and I was out, so you left a message; then...! How long can we KEEP this UP without ever speaking to each other directly?
Look for	Try to find	I've been LOOKING FOR all their hidden files, but I can't find them anywhere.
Make do with	Accept something less satisfactory because there's no alternative	There's no coffee, so we'll have to MAKE DO WITH tea.
Pass out	Faint, lose consciousness	He got so drunk that he PASSED OUT.
Pass up	Decline a chance	She PASSED UP the opportunity to go to university because she'd been offered a job.
Pick up	Collect	While you're in town, can you PICK UP my trousers from the Dry Cleaner?
Put off	Postpone	The concert's been PUT OFF until next month because the singer's got a throat infection.
Put on	Start wearing	I PUT my coat ON before we went out.
Take off	When a plane departs or leaves the ground	The flight for Dublin TOOK OFF on time.
Throw away	Discard something when no longer needed	I THREW the alarm clock AWAY because it had stopped working.



Phrasal Verb	Common Meaning	Example
Turn down	Reduce volume, temperature, etc.	The room was too hot, so she TURNED the heating DOWN.
Turn off	Stop a machine	I TURNED the TV OFF and went to bed.
Turn on	Start a machine	I TURNED the radio ON to get the weather forecast.
Turn up	Increase volume, temperature, etc.	I TURNED the music UP full blast.
Wake up	Stop sleeping	I WOKE UP at half past six this morning.

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NEFTNI QAYTA ISHLASH VA STABILLASH, TOZALASH

Abdusalomova Diyoraxon

Farg'ona viloyati Oltiariq tumani

2-son kasb-hunar maktabi "Kimyo" fani o'qituvchisi

Annotatsiya: Neft va gazni qayta ishlash texnologiyasida turli-tuman texnologik jarayonlar qo'llaniladi. Bunday jarayonlar ayrim belgilarga asosan bir necha sinflarga bodinishi mumkin. Texnologik jarayonlarni ularning harakatlantiruvchi kuchiga ko'ra turlarga bo'lish maqsadga muvofiq bo'ladi.

Kalit so'zlar: Neftni qayta ishlash, neftni haydash usullari, suv va tuzlarni yo'qotish, neftni stabillash, neftni tozalash.

Annotation: Various technological processes are used in oil and gas processing technology. Such processes can be divided into several classes based on some signs. It will be desirable to divide technological processes into types according to their driving force.

Keywords: Oil refining, oil driving methods, water and salt loss, oil stabilization, oil refining.

Neft va gaz kimyosi sanoatining rivojlanishi tufayli xalq xo'jaligining ko'plab sohalarida neft va gazning ahamiyati yuqorilamoqda. Shuning uchun neftni qayta ishlashda hosil bo'ladigan mahsulotlarni maksimal darajada tozalash va uning sifatini tahlil qilishning bir qancha zamonaviy usullarini qo'llash muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Avvallari neftni qayta ishlash katalitik riforming qurilmalarida AP-56, AP-64 markali alyumoplatina katalizatorlari ishtirokida benzinni oktan soni ko'tarilgan. 1995- 1997 yillarda LCH 35/11-600 qurilmasi Fransiyaning "Prokataliz" firmasi bilan hamkorlikda qaytadan ta'mirlandi va alyumoplatina katalizatorini o'rniga, tarkibiga reniy va boshqa metallar qo'shilgan N-582 va N-482 markali katalizatorlar joylandi. Benzinda ko'p uchraydigan oltingugurt va oltingugurtli birikmalardan tozalash uchun alyumokobalt-molibden katalizatori o'rniga NK-306 katalizatori joylandi. Buning natijasi o'laroq zavod tarkibiga tetraetilsvines (TES) qo'shilmagan turli xil yuqori oktan sonli ekologik toza avtomobil benzinlarini ishlab chiqarish imkoniyatiga ega bo'ldi. 1995-1997-yillarda Buxoro shahrining yaqinida yiliga 2,5 mln.t. gazkondensatini qayta ishlaydigan zavod qurilib, ishga tushirildi. Bu zavodning texnologik qismini Fransiyaning "TEKNIP" firmasi qurib berdi. Zavodda gaz kondensatidan benzin, kerosin, dizel yoqilg'isini haydab olish qurilmasi, benzinni katalitik riforming etuvchi, kerosin



fraksiyasini merkaptanlardan tozalovchi, dizel yoqilg'isi fraksiyasini oltingugurt birikmalaridan tozalovchi texnologik qurilmalar va bu texnologik qurilmalarni chiqindilarini qayta ishlovchi, shu qatorda bir nechta yordamchi qurilmalar bor. Bu qurilmalar eng yangi zamonaviy texnologiyalar bilan ta'minlangan.

Neftni qayta ishlash.

Neftdan neftmahsulotlari (benzin, kerosin, dizel yonilg'isi, mazut, moy, bitum, g udron, parafin va boshqalar) olishda qo'llanadigan texnologik usullar majmui. Neftni qayta ishlashdan avval neft tarkibidagi suv, tuz va mexanik aralashmalar tozalanadi, keyin uni stabillashtirish, yuqori haroratda bug'latib haydash, distillyatlarni tozalash, qo'shimchalar qo'shish va boshqalar bajariladi.

Neftni haydash usuli miloddan avval ma'lum edi. Bu usul neftdan dori-darmon tayyorlash maqsadida qo'llangan. Qadimgi yunon tabibi Kassiy Feliks va Abu Ali ibn Sino neftni haydashga oid tajribalar o'tkazishgan. Xorazm geografi Bakron (13-asr) Boku neftini haydash haqida birinchi bo'lib eslatib o'tadi. XVIII asrga kelib neft konlarini qidirish va o'rganish munosabati bilan neftni haydashga katta e'tibor berildi. Neftni haydash laboratorialari qurildi. 1823-yilda aka-uka Dubininlar Mozdok shahri yaqinida davriy ishlaydigan neftni haydash zavodini qurdilar. Ular kubga quyilgan 40 chelak neftdan 16 chelak haydalgan neft olganlar. Shu tariqa neftni haydash zavodlari taraqqiy eta boshladi.

Neftni haydash usullari. Odatda neftdan quyidaga temperaturalar oralig'ida qaynab bug'lanadigan distillyatlar olinadi:

- benzin 28—180°;
- ligroin 110—230°;
- kerosin 120—315°;
- gazoyil 230—330°;
- solyar 280—380°;
- moy 320—500°.

Neftni qayta ishlab yonilg'i va moylar olishda uni to'g'ri haydash birlamchi va asosiy jarayon hisoblanadi (sxema). To'g'ri haydash pech quvurlarida harakatda bo'lgan neftni qattiq qizdirib bug'latish, bug'ni rektifikatsiya ustuni (kolonnasi)da fraksiyalarga bo'lish yo'li bilan amalga oshiriladi. Quvurli pechlarda neft 330—350° gacha qizdirilib, keyin rektifikatsiya ustunining o'rta qismiga yuboriladi. Neftning suyuq qoldiqlari ustunning devorlaridan pastga sizib tushadi, yengil uglevodorod bug'lari esa ustunning tepa qismiga qarab intiladi va rektifikatsiya tarelkalariga urilib, kondensatga (suyuqlikka) aylanadi. Tarelkalar ustunning har xil balandliklarida joylashgan bo'lib,



pastki tarelkalarda og'ir uglevodorodlar, yuqoriroqdagi tarelkalarda yengilroq uglevodorodlar kondensatga aylanadi.

Neftni to'g'ri haydashda rektifikatsiya ustunlaridagi bosim atmosfera bosimiga teng bo'ladi. Rektifikatsiya ustunining tagida yig'ilgan mazut kreking qurilmalarida qayta haydalishi yoki yoqilg'i mazuti sifatida ishlatilishi mumkin. Mazutlarning ikkilamchi qayta ishlanishi vakuum qurilmalarida bajariladi. Vakuum ustunlarining yuqori qismidan solyar fraksiyalari kondensatlari, quyiroqda moy fraksiyalari, ustunning pastki qismida esa gudron yoki yarim gudron yig'iladi.

Suv va tuzlarni yo'qotish. Neft tarkibida, odatda, minerallasgan burg'i suvi, suvli 1 m³ neftda 30-50 g gacha tuz bo'ladi. Ularni yo'qotish uchun Neftni qayta ishlash zavodlarida elektr yordamida tuzsizlantirish qurilmalari ishlatiladi. Neftga deemulgator qo'shib, chuchuk suv bilan yuviladi. Hosil bo'lgan emulsiyani 100—140° gacha qizdiriladi va uzluksiz ishlaydigan elektr degidrotoriga uzatiladi. Yuqori kuchlanishli elektr maydoni, deemulgator va qizdirish ta'sirida emulsiya tezda parchalanadi, suv va unda erigan tuzlar cho'kadi va chiqarib tashlanadi. Suv va tuzlardan tozalangan neft tarkibida 0,2% gacha suv va 0,5 mg/l gacha xloridlar (tuzlar) bo'ladi.

Neftni stabillash. Neft tarkibida uglevodorodlarning butan propanli, qisman pentanli fraksiyalari bo'ladi. Neftni tashish va saqlashda eng zarur uglevodorodlarning yo'qolishini kamaytirish, neftni haydash qurilmasiga kelayotgan neft bug'lari bosimini bir xil tutib turish uchun bu fraksiyalar ketkaziladi. Bu ish suvsizlantirish va tuzsizlantirish qurilmalari bilan birga qurilgan kompleks yoki maxsus qurilmalarda bajariladi. Stabillash natijasida ajratib olingan propanbutan fraksiyasi neft-kimyo sanoati uchun muhim xom ashyo hisoblanadi. Neft idishga quyilib qizdirilganda, uning harorati ko'tariladi va bir qismi hatto 30—40° dayoq bug'lanib havoga ko'tarila boshlaydi. Nisbatan past temperaturalarda bug'langan uglevodorodlar neftning yengil qismi (fraksiyasi), idishda qolgan uglevodorodlar neftning og'irroq qismi hisoblanadi. Bug'langan neft sovitilsa, u yana suyuq holatga o'tadi. Neftni bug'latib, keyin bug'langan uglevodorodlarni suyuqlikka aylantirish jarayoni neftni to'g'ri qaydash deb, olingan mahsulot distillyat deb ataladi.

Neftni tozalash. Neft mahsulotlarining sifatini yaxshilash maqsadida olingan distillyatlar tozalanadi. Distillyatlarni oltingugurt, azot, kislorod va to'yinmagan uglevodorodlardan tozalash uchun gidrotozalash jarayoni qo'llanadi. Hidrotozalash 350—420° da va 1,7 — 40 MPa bosimda katalizator yordamida amalga oshiriladi. Hidrotozalash, asosan, dizel yonilg'isi va moy distillyatlarini oltingugurtdan tozalashda va ayrim distillyatlarni ikkilamchi jarayonga tayyorlashda ishlatiladi. Yonilg'i



distillyatlaridagi kislorod va oltingugurtli birikmalarni yo‘qotishda ishqor bilan tozalash usuli ham qo‘llanadi. Bu jarayonda tozalanayotgan mahsulotga ishqor va suv qo‘shilib, hosil bo‘lgan birikmani mahsulotdan ajratib olinadi. Yonilg‘i va moy distillyatlarining sovuq paytda qotib qolmasligini ta‘minlash maqsadida ular parafinsizlantiriladi. Bunda tez quyushadigan parafin uglevodorod distillyatlardan ajratib olinadi. Neftni to‘g‘ri haydalganda ajralib chiqqan benzin, kerosin va dizel yonilg‘isi fraksiyalarining jami ulushi neft hajmining 40—50 % idan oshmaydi. Yonilg‘ilarni ajratib olish ulushini oshirish va ularning sifat darajasini yanada ko‘tarish maqsadida neftni kimyoviy qayta ishlash, ya‘ni ikkilamchi jarayonlar qo‘llanadi. Ular orasida krekning jarayoni — uglevodorodlarni parchalash jarayoni keng tarqalgan. Benzinlarning detonatsiyaga turg‘unligini oshirish maqsadida uglevodorodlarni alkilash va izomerlash jarayonlari ham qo‘llanishi mumkin. Neft mahsulotlarining sifatini yaxshilash uchun qo‘shimchalar qo‘shiladi.

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AYOLLAR KIIYIMLARIDA ISHLATILADIGAN BEZAK MATERIALLARGA HAMDA VITochKALARGA ISHLOV BERISH

O'rinova Latifaxon

Farg'ona viloyati Oltiariq tumani

2-son kasb – hunar maktabi ishlab chiqarish ta'lim ustasi

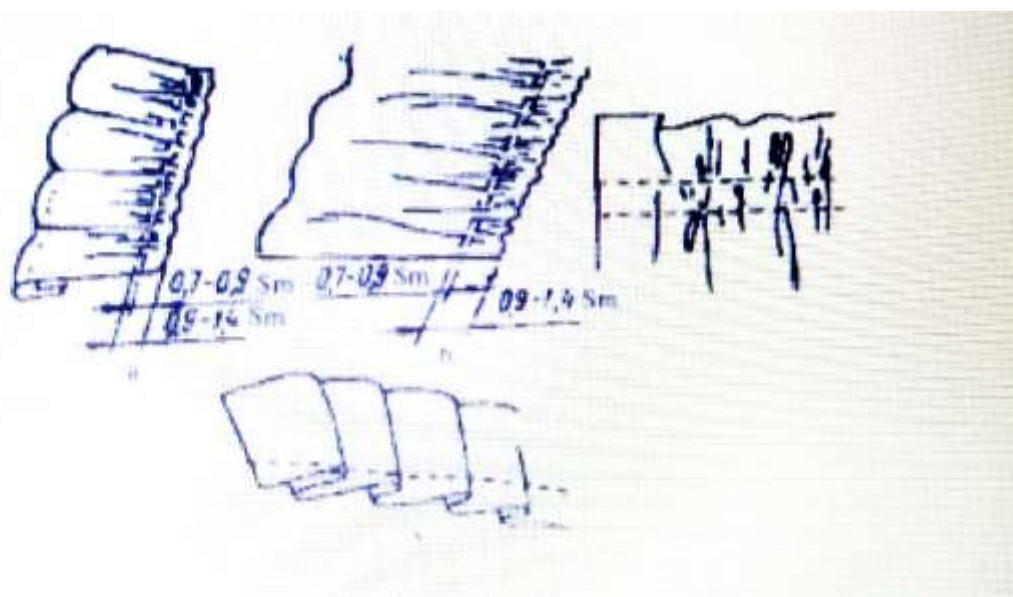
Annotatsiya: Kiyim tikishda xilma-xil jiyak, sutaj, lenta, to‘r, burmalar, buflar, vaflilar keng ishlatiladi. Jiyak va sutaj bolalar va ayollar ko‘ylaklarida ham da bluzkalarda bezash uchun ishlatiladi. Jiyak har xil rangli va naqshli. bo'ladi. Kiyimga kishi gavdasiga mos shakl berish, shuningdek kiyimning gavdaga yaxshi yopishib turishini ta'minlash uchun asosiy detallarda vitachkalar qilinadi.

Kalit so'z: Ayollar ko'ylagi, modellar, burmalar, valanglar, model tasnifi, ayollar ko'ylagi vitochkasi.

Annotation: When sewing clothes, a wide variety of lungs, sutures, ribbons, rugs, folds, buffs, waffles are widely used. The chin and suture are also used in children's and women's shirts to decorate in blouses. The muzzle is of different colors and patterns. is. Vitachkas are made in the basic details to give the dress a suitable shape to the person's torso, as well as to ensure that the dress adheres well to the torso.

Keyword: Women's jacket, models, folds, valangs, model classification, women's jacket vitochka.

Kiyim tikishda turli xil bezaklardan keng ishlatiladi. Jiyak va sutaj bolalar va ayollar ko‘ylaklarida ham da bluzkalarda bezash uchun ishlatiladi. Jiyak har xil rangli va naqshli. bo'ladi. Shakldor chetli jiyak kiyim ning o‘ngiga bostirib tikiladi. Uni belgilangan chiziq bo‘yicha o‘ngi bilan qo‘yib, o‘rtasidan bostirma chok bilan tikiladi. To‘g‘ri chetli jiyak detalga belgilangan chiziq bo‘yicha qo‘yiladi va chetidan 0,1 sm ichkaridan bir yoki ikki tom onidan bostirib tikiladi. Sutaj bilan kiyim yoqasining, manjetlarning chetlari, etagi va boshqa joylari bezaladi. To‘r asosan tungi ko‘ylaklarni bezash uchun ishlatiladigan bezak. Ammo hozirgi vaqtda undan ayollar va bolalar yengil kiyimini bezashda ham foydalanilmoqda. To‘r detaining o‘ngiga belgilangan chiziq bo‘yicha qo‘yiladi va baxyaqator oldida detal chetini qirqib, to‘ming chetidan 0,1 sm ichkaridan universal tikuv mashinasida yoki maxsus mashinada bostirib tikiladi.

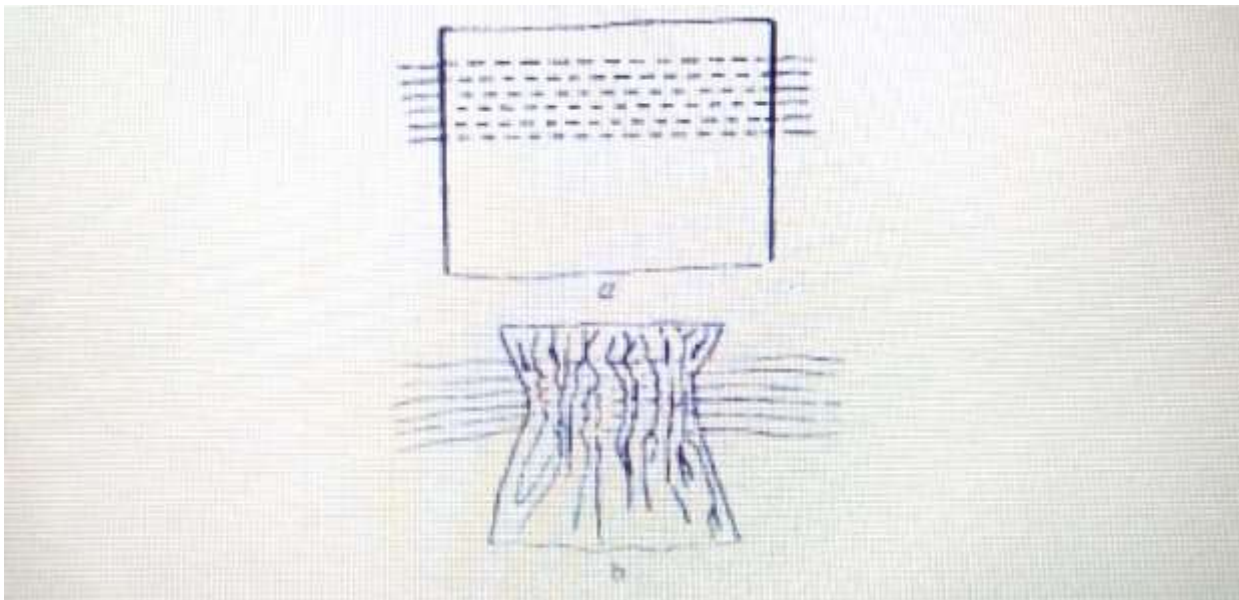


Burmalar ayollar va bolalar yengil kiyimida bezak sifatida yoki vitachkalar o‘rta ishlatiladi. Burmalar hosil qilish uchun detalga bo‘sh baxyalar bilan ikkita parallel baxyaqator yuritiladi. Birinchi baxyaqator qirqimdan 0,7-0,8 sm, ikkinchisi esa 0,9-1,4 sm ichkaridan yuritiladi. Detaining qirqimi ostki baxyaqatoiga zarur uzunlikda teriladi, detalga hosil bo‘lgan burmalar bir metr yorda tarqatib chiqiladi. Detalda burma hosil bo‘lgandan so‘ng shu detal qirqimining uzunligi u birlashtirilgan detal qirqimi uzunligiga teng bo‘lishi kerak. Buflar ichki kiyimlarni hamda ayollar va bolalar ko‘ylaklarini bezash uchun ishlatiladi. Ular buyum lamining bir turi bo‘lib, qo‘lda yoki mashinada tayyorlanishi mumkin. Qo‘lda tayyorlanadigan buflar har xil naqshli bo‘ladi. Buflar detaining teskari tomonidan nuqtalar yoki chiziqlar tarzida belgilab olinadi. Bu qatorlari orasidagi masofa 0,8-1,0 sm bo‘lishi zarur. Har bir qatordagi nuqta bir-birining tagiga aniq tushishi lozim. Oldin sirma qaviqqator tushiriladi; bunda igna aniq nuqtadan qadalishi va ikki nuqta orasidan chiqarilishi kerak. So‘ngra ip mayda taxlamalarning bukmalari yuqoriga chiqadigan qilib taranglanadi. Mayda taxlamalar keyinchalik surish mumkin bo‘ladigan darajada taranglanadi. Mayda taxlamalar hosil bo‘lgandan so‘ng gul tikishga kirishiladi.

Mashinada tayyorlanadigan buflar oddiy va shnurli bo‘lishi mumkin. Oddiy buflar hosil qilish uchun detalda parallel chiziqlar belgilab olinadi. Bu chiziqlarning soni va orasidagi masofa modelga bog‘liq. Detal belgilangan chiziq bo‘yicha o‘ngidan bo‘sh baxyalar bilan tikiladi. Ustki iplarning uchi detaining teskarisiga chiqariladi va baxyalarni taranglab burmalar hosil qilinadi. Burmalar bir tekis yoyib chiqiladi, iplarning uchi maxkamlab, tugib qo‘yiladi. Buflar baxyalarining uchlarida, detaining teskari tomonidan 0,1 sm chuqurlikdagi mayda taxlamalar hosil qilib tikiladi. Barcha buflar baxyalarining uchlari mayda taxlamalarni tikish choklariga kirishi zarur. Buflar cho‘zilib



ketmasligi uchun astar qo'yiladi. «Vafli» naqshini hosil qilish uchun navbati bilan har bir qatorning ikkitadan burm asi iroqisim on qaviqlar yordam ida puxtalanadi. Har bir puxtalamada 4-5 qaviq bo'ladi. Gul tikib bo'lingandan so'ng burma iplari so'kib tashlanadi.

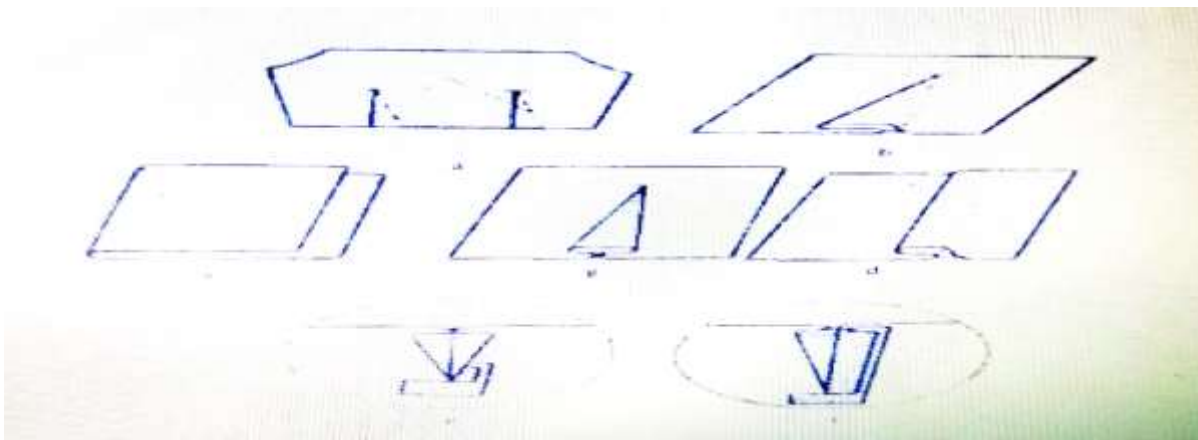


Vitachkalaming kirimi va soni kiyimning gavidaga yopishib turish darajasiga qarab belgilanadi. Vitachkalar kiyim yuqorisida va belida bo'lishi mumkin. Yuqoridagi vitachkalar yelka chokidan, yoqa o'mizidan, yeng o'mizidan yoki yon chokdan boshlanadi. Ayollar kiyimida bunday vitachkalar asosiy hisoblanadi. Ular ko'krakda yoki kurakda qavariqlik hosil qilish uchun zarur. Beldan boshlangan vitachkalar kiyimning belga yopishib turishini ta'minlaydi. Vitachkalar qirqma va yaxlit bo'lishi mumkin. Yengil kiyimlardagi vitachkalar yaxlit bo'ladi. Kiyimning modeliga qarab vitachkalar yumshoq taxlamalarga o'tishi, vitachka-mayda taxlamalar, taxlamalar, qirqm alarva bo'rtma choklar bilan almashtirilishi mumkin.

Qirqimdan boshlanadigan vitachkalar detaining teskarisidan qo'shimcha andoza bo'yicha uchta chiziq bilan, detal o'rtasidagi vitachkalar esa to'rtta: o'rta, yon chiziqlar va vitachkaning boshi hamda oxirini bildiradigan chiziqlar bilan belgilanadi. Detal vitachkaning o'rta chizig'i bo'yicha o'ngini ichkariga bukib qo'yiladi. Kiyimlami yakka buyurtmalar bo'yicha tikishda vitachkalar oldin yon chizig'i bo'yicha ko'klab olinib keyin birlashtirilib tikiladi. Ko'klash ipi olib tashlanadi va vitachkaning o'rta chizig'i tikish chokiga aniq keltirilib, vitachka yorib dazmollanadi. Shundan so'ng modelga muvofiq vitachka bir tom onga yotqizib dazmollanadi. Yumshoq taxlamalarga o'tadigan vitachkalar avval ko'ndalangiga, so'ngra qirqim yo'nalishida burchak ostida tikilib, burchakdagi baxyaqator qayiltirib qo'yiladi. Detal o'rtasidagi vitachkalarni tikish vitachka uchlaridan biridan boshlanib oxirida tekis tugaydi va puxtalanadi. Vitachka



choklari modelda ko'rsatilgan tom onga yotqizib dazmollanadi. Vitachka oxirlaridagi solqilangan joylar dazm olda kirishtiriladi. Ustki kiyimdagi vitachkalar ko'pincha qirqma bo'ladi. Bunday vitachkalarni ishlash uchun kiyim old bo'lagi o'ngini ichkariga qilib qo'yiladi, qirqimlari tekislanadi va belgilangan chiziq bo'yicha 0,8 -1,0 sm uzunlikdagi qaviq bilan teskarisidan ko'klanadi. So'ngra ko'klash chizig'idan 0,1 sm ichkaridan mashinadi tikiladi. Vitachka choki to yo'q bo'lguncha toraytirilib borilib, vitachka qirqim idan 1-1,5 sm o'tib tugatiladi. Vitachka oxiriga ip gazlama yoki flizelindan 5-6 sm uzunlikda bo'lak qo'yiladi.



Chokdagi ko'klash chiziq lari so'kib tashlanadi, chok yotqizib dazm olanadi, vitachka oxiridagi solqilik dazm ollab kirishtiriladi. Beldagi vitachkalar odatda yaxlit bo'ladi. Vitachkani tikish paytida chokning butun uzunligigaip gazlamayoki flizelindan tayyorlangan bo'lak qo'yiladi, bu bo'lak vitachkalarning pastki uchlaridan 1,5- 2 sm chiqib turishi kerak. Vitachka choklari to yo'q bollib ketguncha toraytirib borilib, uchlari puxtalanadi. Vitachka tagiga qo'yilgan bo'lak vitachka shaklida qirqiladi. Vitachka uchidan chiqib turgan bo'lakning bir tomoni vitachkani tikish baxyaqatoriga kertiladi. Vitachka bir tom onga, tikilgan bo'lak ikkinchi tom onga yotqizib dazm ollanadi, vitachka oxiridagi gazlama dazmollanadi, vitachka oxiridagi gazlama bo'lagi bir qavat bo'lishi kerak, solqi joylar kirishtiriladi.

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THE SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES BETWEEN NUMBER IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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Theoretical aspects of the studied language

Annotation: The concept and usage of the grammatical category of number play a significant role in shaping the structure and meaning of languages. In the study of linguistics, number is a grammatical category that reflects the distinction between singular and plural forms of nouns, pronouns, and verbs. Understanding how number is expressed and utilized in different languages provides insights into the underlying grammatical structures and cultural contexts of those languages. In this paper, we will explore and compare the concept and usage of the grammatical category of number in English and Uzbek languages. English, as a widely spoken global language, employs a variety of mechanisms to indicate number distinctions

Key words: number, noun, grammatical category, pronouns, verbs, mechanism

Аннотация: Понятие и употребление грамматической категории числа играют значительную роль в формировании структуры и значения языков. В лингвистике число — это грамматическая категория, отражающая различие между формами единственного и множественного числа существительных, местоимений и глаголов. Понимание того, как число выражается и используется в разных языках, дает представление об основных грамматических структурах и культурных контекстах этих языков. В этой статье мы исследуем и сравним концепцию и использование грамматической категории числа в английском и узбекском языках. Английский, как широко распространенный глобальный язык, использует множество механизмов для обозначения различий в числах.

Ключевые слова: число, существительное, грамматическая категория, местоимения, глаголы, механизм.

Annotatsiya: Tillarning tuzilishi va ma'nosini shakllantirishda sonning grammatik kategoriyasi tushunchasi va qo'llanishi katta rol o'ynaydi. Tilshunoslik fanida son grammatik kategoriya bo'lib, ot, olmosh, fe'ning birlik va ko'plik shakllari o'rtasidagi farqni aks ettiradi. Raqamning turli tillarda qanday ifodalanishi va ishlatilishini tushunish ushbu tillarning asosiy grammatik tuzilmalari va madaniy kontekstlari haqida tushuncha beradi. Ushbu maqolada biz ingliz va o'zbek tillarida sonning grammatik



kategoriyasi tushunchasi va qo‘llanilishini o‘rganamiz va taqqoslaymiz. Ingliz tili keng tarqalgan global til sifatida son farqlarini ko‘rsatish uchun turli mexanizmlardan foydalanadi.

Kalit so‘zlar: son, ot, grammatik kategoriya, olmosh, fe‘l, mexanizm

Contrasting the concept of grammatical category number in nouns in both languages.

The comparison of number in English and Uzbek reveals both similarities and differences in how singular and plural forms are expressed, providing insight into the linguistic structures of both languages. Understanding these distinctions is essential for mastering the grammar and syntax of English and Uzbek effectively.¹

Similarities in the Concept and Usage of Grammatical Category Number in English and Uzbek:

1. Singular and Plural Forms: Both English and Uzbek distinguish between singular and plural forms of nouns to indicate the quantity of objects or entities.

For example:

English: "book" (singular) vs. "books" (plural)

Uzbek: "kitob" (singular) vs. "kitoblar" (plural)

2. Subject-Verb Agreement: In both languages, verbs can agree with the number of the subject. However, the agreement rules differ:

English: Verbs add "-s" in the third person singular.

Example: "He works."

Uzbek: Verb forms do not change based on the number of the subject.[1, 78]

Example: "U ishlayapti." (He is working) vs. "Ular ishlayapti." (They are working)

3. Use of Quantifiers: Both languages use quantifiers to express quantity, which can be modified for singular or plural nouns:²

In English: "some apples," "many books," "few pictures".

Uzbek: "bir nechta olma," "ko‘p kitob," "ozroq surat"

4. Indefinite and Definite Articles: While English uses articles to specify definiteness, Uzbek does not have direct equivalents. Articles can be omitted in both languages:

In English: "a book" / "the book"

In Uzbek: "kitob" / "u kitob"

¹ A.T. Iriskulov "Theoretical grammar of English" Uzbek State World Languages University Tashkent 2006; 64 p

² Nargiza Erkaboyeva "O‘zbek tilidan ma‘ruzalar to‘plami" "YOSH KUCH" Toshkent 2019; 578 p



5. Pronouns: Pronouns in both languages have singular and plural forms, adapting to the number of items referred to:

In English: "he/she/it" (singular) vs. "they" (plural)

In Uzbek: "u/bu" (singular) vs. "ular/bular" (plural)

6. Cardinal Numbers: Both English and Uzbek use cardinal numbers to express quantity, which varies based on whether the associated noun is singular or plural:

In English: "one book" vs. "ten books"

In Uzbek: "bitta kitob" vs. "o'nta kitob"

7. Compound Nouns: Compound nouns, which are formed by combining two or more words to create a new meaning, follow similar rules for singular and plural forms in both languages:

In English: "toothbrush" (singular) vs. "toothbrushes" (plural)

In Uzbek: "tish chotka" (toothbrush, singular) vs. "tish chotkalar" (toothbrushes, plural) [2, 324]

Understanding the similarities in the concept and usage of grammatical number in English and Uzbek facilitates language learning and communication in both languages. By recognizing these commonalities, learners can effectively navigate the nuances of singular and plural forms, enhancing their proficiency in English and Uzbek grammar. [3, 120]

Differences in the Concept and Usage of Grammatical Category Number in English and Uzbek are followings³:

1. Noun Pluralization: English generally forms plurals by adding "-s" or "-es" to the end of the noun, while Uzbek often adds "-lar" for plurals. However, English has irregular plural forms (e.g., "child" to "children"), whereas Uzbek pluralization is more regular and does not have any irregular plurals.

5. Verb Agreement with Collective Nouns: English can treat collective nouns as singular or plural based on context, influencing verb agreement.

For example:

"The committee decides" vs. "The committee disagree"

However, in Uzbek verbs with collective nouns generally do not change regardless of whether the noun is perceived as singular or plural.

For example:

“Jamoatayyor!” vs “Jamoalar tayyor!”

³ Lee, S. (2017). "Understanding Noun Pluralization in English and Uzbek Languages." *Comparative Linguistics Review*, 5(1), 120 p.



3.Count and Non-count Nouns: English distinguishes between countable and uncountable nouns

For example: "three books" vs. "some milk",

But, Uzbek does not have a strict differentiation in noun forms based on countability.

4. In Uzbek suffix “-lar” not only makes plural nouns but it also represents several stylistic functions such as, intensification, respect and generalization.

For example:

“Boshlarim og’rib ketdi (intensification)

Dadamlarni ko’rib sevindim (respect)

Farg’onalarni aylanib keldik (generalization)” [2; 185-186].

But in English “-s” and “-es” represent only plural meaning in nouns.

By understanding these differences in the concept and usage of grammatical number in English and Uzbek, language learners can navigate the distinct linguistic structures of each language more effectively. Mastery of these variations enhances proficiency in both English and Uzbek grammar, contributing to accurate and fluent communication in both languages.⁴

Similarities and differences between the use of grammatical category number in English and Uzbek

As I have explained before, English is a language that is widely spoken in many parts of the world, including the United States, the United Kingdom, Australia, and Canada. It belongs to the Germanic branch of the Indo-European language family and is known for its flexibility and relatively simple verb conjugation system. Uzbek, on the other hand, is a Turkic language spoken primarily in Uzbekistan and other Central Asian countries. It has a different linguistic structure compared to English. [4, 105]

Here are some detailed differences in the usage of grammatical category number in verbs between English and Uzbek:

In English:

1. Subject-Verb Agreement: English verbs show agreement with the subject in terms of number. Verbs in English typically do not change their form based on the number of the subject, except for the third person singular in present tense, where an “-s” is added to the verb.

Singular Example: He talks on the phone.

Plural Example: They talk on the phone.

⁴ Nini Kirvalidze “Theoretical course of English grammar” ILIA State University TBILISI 2013; 105 p



2. Auxiliary Verbs: English uses auxiliary verbs to indicate tense, aspect, and mood. The auxiliary verbs remain the same regardless of the number of the subject.

Singular Example: She is eating dinner.

Plural Example: They are eating dinner.

In Uzbek:

1. Subject-Verb Agreement: In Uzbek, verbs change their forms to agree with the number of the subject. There are different verb conjugation patterns for singular and plural subjects in Uzbek. [5, 165]

Singular Example: U yuguradi. (He is walking.)

Plural Example: Ularning yurganini ko'rdim. (I saw them walking.)

2. Pronominal Prefixes: Uzbek verbs include pronominal prefixes that indicate the subject of the verb. These prefixes vary based on the number of the subject, allowing for explicit identification of singular and plural subjects.

Singular Example: U kitob o'qiyapti. (He is reading a book.)

Plural Example: Ular kitob o'qiyaptilar. (They are reading books.)

3. Verb Inflection: Uzbek verbs undergo inflection to indicate the number of the subject, as well as other grammatical features such as tense, mood, and aspect. The verb forms change significantly based on the number of the subject.

Singular Example: U uyga boradi. (He goes home.)

Plural Example: Ular uyga boradilar. (They go home.)

4. Structure of Verbs: Uzbek verbs have specific structures that include markers for singular and plural subjects. The verb conjugation in Uzbek is more complex compared to English due to the inclusion of pronominal prefixes and different conjugation patterns.

5. In Uzbek there are affixes that represent number and person in verbs added after affixes of tense and they called "shaxs-son qo'shimchalari" like "-m" "-ng" "-k" "-ngiz" "-dilar" "-man" "-san" "-di" "-dik" "-siz" "-dilar". However, there is no equivalent in English to this affixes. that is why grammatical category number in verbs in Uzbek is much more complex rather than in English.⁵

Overall, the differences in the usage of grammatical category number in verbs between English and Uzbek lie in the way verbs inflect to show agreement with the subject's number. English has a simpler verb conjugation system overall, while Uzbek verbs exhibit more complex changes to reflect the number of the subject as well as other grammatical features. Understanding these differences can help learners navigate the unique verb structures of each language effectively.

⁵ Smith, J. (2020). "A Comparative Study of Grammatical Number in English and Uzbek." *Journal of Linguistics*, 10(2), 167 p.



In conclusion, the study of the concept and usage of the grammatical category of number in Uzbek and English languages illuminates the intricate interplay between linguistic structures and communicative functions. By exploring these similarities and differences, language learners and researchers gain valuable insights into the rich tapestry of human language diversity and the universal principles that underpin linguistic expression across different cultural and linguistic contexts.

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65

World

2015

2030

2050

More developed regions 23.9 29.2 32.8

Less developed regions

(a) Least developed countries

(b) Other less developed countries

(c) Less developed regions, excluding

China

5.5

10.7

8.2

6.7

15.9

11.4

9.8

22.7

16.5



Sub

-

Saharan Africa

4.8

5.3

7.6

<https://blogs.worldbank.org/opendata/number-poor-people-continues-rise-sub-saharan-africa-despite-slow-decline-poverty-rate>.

the world countries of the percentage of population aged 60 years not only for the year 2015 but also the projection for 2030 and 2050, as below.

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TENDENCY TO COSMOPOLITANISM IN MODERN MORAL EDUCATION

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Annotation: This article highlights the characteristics of national moral education in the life of our society, the types of values, the role of values in human life.

Key words: value, society, people, morality, development, independence, human, thought.

Enter:

A person's moral life is closely related to his moral education. After all, moral education is one of the continuous processes that ensure the development of a person as a person. In it, the individual realizes moral values, stabilizes moral qualities in himself, learns to live on the basis of moral principles and norms. Moral education seeks answers to two important questions throughout the history of mankind: one of them is how to live, and the other is what to do. The process of searching for answers to these questions is a practical form of moral education. There is a saying that education begins in the mother's womb. Its original meaning is that, first of all, the parents themselves should have received moral education. After all, a bird does what it sees in its nest: the father and mother should set a high example of morality in the family. It should also be noted that the materialistic view that morality is created in a person only through moral education has been dominant for many years. True, the importance of moral education is extremely great. But morality is a divine gift given to man as the most important of his human characteristics. We improve this spiritual blessing - the foundation with the help of moral education. Otherwise, we would be able to raise moral beings from monkeys and dogs. Thus, moral education is one of the ways to bring a human child to perfection. He has many tools. Some of them are traditional means of education, and another part are modern means. Usually, both types of tools are used. For example, in pre-school moral education, traditional education through fairy tales and narratives and



modern education through toys and games are successfully used; in this, the child is encouraged not to be hot-tempered, arrogant, to be honest with the help of games.

Television, radio, puppet theater, cinema play a big role in children's moral education. In general, art is the most powerful tool of moral education. This tool covers all sections of the population, people of different ages. Especially, the fiction type of art is extensive. Works published in genres ranging from fairy tales to novels play a huge role in the moral formation of a person. Through them, the reader, as a student, has an artistic perception of what is good and evil; they are also important in choosing an ideal. In addition, there are collections of stories, narrations and advices directly intended for moral education in fiction, which, as we saw above, we call pandnoms: "Kalila and Dimna", "Nightmare", "Gulistan", "Zarbulmasal" Classical works have served as a means of traditional moral education for many centuries and generations, and will continue to do so. The way of moral education that is relevant for all times is the principle of exemplification. In the family, first of all, as mentioned above, parents should be a moral example for the child. It should not be overlooked that teachers are accepted by their students as a personal example, from the teaching methods to the "small" actions of teachers in schools and universities. Etiquette, honesty, truthfulness in teacher-disciple relationships are among the factors that ensure the formation of moral education of young people. Currently, television can be cited as the most powerful modern tool of moral education. It has the ability to screen and display works created in almost all types of art. In addition, regular programs dedicated to special moral education are also broadcasted there. Uzbek-language programs such as "O'talar sozi - aql'n kozi", "Rivayat", "Aqshom Ertaklari" are examples of this. Therefore, television should never become an enterprise of songs that promote lightness, pornographic ads, and video films that harden the human heart. It is appropriate to add with. In this sense, it is noteworthy that people influence each other without giving advice or teaching manners. Moral maturity begins with mastery of manners. Etiquette is a characteristic expression of moral culture. Ethical culture requires only the same regulated behavior for a specific situation. The scope of ethical culture is so wide that it includes from ordinary human relations to internationally accepted rules of behavior. For example, the etiquette of a political figure, the ethical culture of hospitality, the etiquette of a host, etc. Along with modern forms of moral culture, there are also national-traditional forms, without which it is difficult to imagine the life of any nation.

For example, let's take greeting etiquette. According to the rules of moral culture, a person crossing the street should greet the people standing in front of the gate or in the street, in this posture, the right hand should be on the left chest, above the heart, and the



head should be bowed slightly. In the culture of seeing, waving the hand indicates rudeness and disdain towards the person you are seeing. That is, through moral culture, the strict rules of etiquette are implemented through beautiful behavior. A need, a necessity for a good person, a healthy person suffers mentally without it, his mood drops. The second master expresses his attitude with a momentary glance. The first master with facial expression and handwriting - movement; From the point of view of the second master, if it means "Obbo Shouvoz - hey, you're in a hurry - yes, it's okay, there's no harm, that's fine." You can hear the words: "You've disgraced your work again - damn you, when will you become a man?!". Undoubtedly, if the first master observed manners in behavior, the second one shows his opposite - not his student's, but his own indecency. z - is noteworthy as a means of self-education. For this reason, forming the manners of behavior in our youth is one of the important tasks facing our society today. In this, the influence of parents and neighborhood is great. You need to be able to use it. Because the achievement of moral perfection begins with mastering the manners of behavior. Ethical culture is one of the most visible forms of relationships, and this is etiquette. He mostly controls the external culture of a person, the fulfillment of the rules of self-behavior in mutual relations. Some of them are traditional means of education, and another part are modern means. Usually, both types of tools are used. For example, in pre-school moral education, traditional education through fairy tales and narratives and modern education through toys and games are successfully used; in this, the child is encouraged not to be hot-tempered, arrogant, to be honest with the help of games. Television, radio, puppet theater, cinema play a big role in children's moral education. In general, art is the most powerful tool of moral education. This tool covers all sections of the population, people of different ages. Especially, the fiction type of art is extensive. Works published in genres ranging from fairy tales to novels play a huge role in the moral formation of a person. Through them, the reader is very important as an educator. In addition, there are collections of stories, narrations and advices directly intended for moral education in fiction, which, as we saw above, we call pandnoms: "Kalila and Dimna", "Nightmare", "Gulistan", "Zarbulmasal". Classical works have served as a means of traditional moral education for many centuries and generations, and will continue to do so. The principle of exemplification is the way of moral education that is relevant for all times. In the culture of seeing, waving the hand indicates rudeness and disdain towards the person you are seeing. There is another aspect of moral culture: in it we can see the harmony of decency and beauty. The second master expresses his attitude with a momentary glance.

Summary:



In the family, first of all, as mentioned above, parents should be a moral example for the child. It should not be overlooked that teachers are accepted by their students as a personal example, from the teaching methods to the "small" actions of teachers in schools and universities. It is desirable to combine moral education with mental, spiritual and physical education. Then our society will become a fully developed civil society. All legal and social conditions have been created for this in our country.

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ABDIRAUF FITRAT VIEWS ON SPIRITUALITY IN "FAMILY"

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Abstract: "Family" by Abdirauf Fitrat, a writer and philosopher who played an important role in the development of Uzbek literature and spirituality, has deep thoughts about family relations and spiritual values in society. We will discuss what it describes and its importance in modern society.

Key words: Abdirauf Fitrat, the work "Family", Uzbek literature, moral values, family relations, marriage and marriage, child education modern and traditional family, society and family, love and loyalty, male and female roles, social norms and structures, spirituality and modernity, fitness and modernization.

Abdurauf Fitrat (1886, Bukhara city, Bukhara Emirate - October 4, 1938, Tashkent city, Uzbekistan SSR) is an Uzbek historian, philologist, translator, writer, playwright and poet, one of the founders of the modern Uzbek language and literature, a well-known representative of Central Asian modernism, the first Uzbek professor (1926). Jadidism is a supporter of the national enlightenment movement. He studied in Turkey. Before the revolution, he actively participated in the liberation of Central Asia from Russia and was under police control. Inspired by the "Young Turks" movement in Turkey, he founded the "Young Bukhara" party in Bukhara and became its spiritual leader. In cooperation with his friend and colleague Munzim, he sent 70 young Turkestans from Bukhara to study in a number of higher educational institutions in Germany (1922)¹. Born in 1886 in the city of Bukhara in an intellectual family, the writer's father was a merchant and stayed in Kashgar until 1918. Young Abdurauf is mainly raised by his mother Mustafa Bibi (Bibijan), from whom he listens to the ghazals of great poets such as Navoi, Uvaisi, Zebunnisa, Bedil, Fuzuli. At first he studied at the old school, then at the Mir Arab madrasa in Bukhara. He went on a pilgrimage in 1902-1903, and after performing it, he traveled through Arabia, Anatolia (modern Turkey), the Caucasus, Iran, Afghanistan, and India. In 1906-1908, he was in the Russian cities of Kazan, Nizhny Novgorod, Yaroslavl, Moscow, and Petrograd. In 1908-1913, he studied at Voizon madrasa in Istanbul with the support of "Tarbiyai atfol" society, which was

¹ https://uz.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abdurauf_Fitrat



established at the beginning of the 20th century, and worked intensively. In the madrasa, he was taught by Yusuf Akchura. Fitrat "zullisonayn" was a writer and entered literature as a poet and literary critic. During his four-year education in Istanbul, he wrote only in Persian. Soon he tried his hand at drama and prose. He created the work "Munozara" (the original title was "Discussion of a Bukhara Mudarris with a Farangi in India on Several Issues and Methods") before going to Turkey in 1905-1907. He wrote "Sayha" ("Chorlov", "Nara") (in Persian), "Sayyohi Hindi" ("Bayonoti sayyohi Hindi"), "Rahbari najot", "Tarihi Islam" while studying in Turkey, and "Discussion" was published in 1908. "Sayha" was published in 1910, "Traveler's Hindi" was published in 1913 in Istanbul. "The Leader of Salvation" and "The Family" were published in Baku in 1915-1916. These works were widely spread among the people at that time. It was also translated into foreign languages. For example, "Munozara" was published between 1909-1914 in Turkish and Azerbaijani languages, "Traveler's Hindi" in Russian. "Rahbari najot" was published by his friend, poet and publisher Abdulvahid Burkhanov in St. Petersburg. Apart from these, his works and early poems "Mawludi Sharif", "Abo Muslim", "Begijan" are published in the pages of newspapers and magazines such as "Oyna", "Taraqqi", "Sadoi Turkistan", "Turon", "Hurriyat", "Bukharai Sharif" announced.

"Family" (Chinese: العائلة) is a philosophical-ethical work written by the Uzbek writer and scientist Abdurauf Fitrat in 1914, prepared for publication by Mirzo Abdurahid Munzim in 1915, and published in Baku in 1916. Through this work, Adib aims to create a unique guide for the people of Turkestan. The work consists of two parts, the first part is about marriage, and the second part is about raising children. Fitrat's work "Family" is literally an educational work that is a life guide for the young generation. However, it is not the pedagogical-didactic style, but the martial style that prevails. For Fitrat, high morality is closely related to free will and free will. The ideology of seeing Turkestan and Turkestanism as free, that is, national independence, is embedded in the spirit of the book. A person who reads it will understand not only what moral qualities are and how to achieve them, but also what national freedom and personal freedom are and how to achieve them. The work "Family" discusses the reformation of family life, and the writer looks for ways of salvation. The basis of Fitrat's views on the family is the thoughts and ideas presented in the Qur'an on this issue. That is why this book was warmly received by the progressive youth. It is impossible to reform the society and direct its development towards progress without properly building the family foundation and educating the younger generation on the right path.



Ultimately, the fate of a nation depends on the state of its family². This idea is expressed in the work of Fitrat: "The happiness and honor of every nation depends on its internal discipline and harmony. Peace and harmony rest on the discipline of the families of that nation. Where the family relationship is based on strong discipline, the country and the nation will be strong and great." The family, in Fitrat's interpretation, consists of three important components:

- 1) **Husband.**
- 2) **Wife.**
- 3) **Children.**

Each of these three components has subtle, specific aspects. Because starting a family is the main problem for a husband and wife, but this issue also has its own important aspects. Before explaining the legal foundations of the family, Fitrat keeps in mind the most important aspects of the issue. According to Fitrat, the continuation of life in the form of children is not only a factor of the family, but also the strength and glory of the nation: "For example, let's take the Belgians and the English, members of both nations are hardworking and mobile. But if we bring them before our eyes and discuss them, we will see that the English nation has a hundred times more strength and attention than the Belgian nation. It is interesting that there is no difference between the English and Belgian nations in terms of science, practice, and effort. Then, why is there such a difference in respect and honor? The answer to this question can be found in the total number of both nations, that is, the population of the British nation is 44 thousand, and the Belgians are 7.5 thousand. Therefore, the general efforts and actions of the English nation are several times more productive than the efforts and actions of the Belgians. The strength, honor, and attention of the English nation is the result of these efforts and actions. Based on this, European rulers try to increase the number of their nationalities. If a European scientist undermines the authority of his people, he says: "Hey! The honor and attention of our country is gone, and our nation will perish. Raise a child to protect our honor, motherland and nation. We see that the issue of family and children is not a private issue of a man or a woman. A child is not only a continuation of the parents' life, but at the same time it is a link in the chain that determines the talent, reputation and attention of the nation. The nation is the motherland, the heart of the country, so it is natural that the more the nation is in terms of numbers, the greater the power of the country it lives in.

Family matter:

² <https://kh-davron.uz/kutubxona/jadidlar-kutubxona/abdurauf-fitrat-oila.html>



- 1) **Nation.**
- 2) **Country.**
- 3) **Human society,**

It is an important nation that provides the three.

In the interpretation of Fitrat, number and quantity do not mean quality, the number of the people is large, but the people who make up it can also be unmotivated and restless people. It says that one's happiness, future, good living, and having a peaceful life depend on the motivation of the people of that nation. "If the members of any nation are energetic and courageous, their hands and feet are strong and agile, all their members are healthy and active, they will be the owners of honor and attention." Fitrat means aspects related to the quality of the nation and its quantity. He was worried about it. The actions that determine the value and honor of the nation in the family are primarily related to the chastity and religion of the husband and wife with life examples.

In general, Fitrat's work "Family" is literally an educational work that serves as a life guide for the younger generation. However, it is not the pedagogical-didactic style, but the martial style that prevails. For Fitrat, high morality is closely related to free will and free will. The ideology of seeing Turkestan and Turkestanism as free, that is, national independence, is embedded in the spirit of the book. A person who reads it will understand not only what moral qualities are and how to achieve them, but also what national freedom and personal freedom are and how it can be achieved. Therefore, it can be said that the modern thinker Abdurauf Fitrat's work "Family" played a significant role in the national awakening of Turkestan. At the same time, it deserves special attention as an excellent moral and educational treatise, which has not lost its importance even now. The relevance of Fitrat's moral views is that he wants to change the moral life of his time and calls people to the idea of national liberation of his time. His legacy will truly contribute to the improvement and enrichment of our moral consciousness, conduct, behavior, and manners relevant to our practical activities. Fitrat's work "The Family" plays a great role in enriching the spiritual world of humanity of its time and today.

Summary:

Studying Abdurauf Fitrat's views on spirituality and the importance of the family institution raised in the work "Family" has an important place in the modern society of Uzbekistan and its development. In his works, Fitrat puts forward the opinion that women should be active participants in social life, should be educated and have professional skills, and emphasizes the mutual equality and spiritual union of men and women in family relations. In the work, Fitrat defines the concept of family not only as



a marriage and legal bond, but also as a spiritual union and the main building block of society. This work caused an important exchange of ideas about the family system and spiritual values in modern society and serves to continue the discussion even today. By studying the spiritual views of the Fitrat, we can learn key lessons for ourselves in reshaping not only the past, but present and future spirituality and social systems. Adhering to the ideals of Fitrat, we must strive to offer a suitable lifestyle to the new generation, to develop better ways of family relations and living in society. The analysis and discussion of the work "The Family" once again confirms the relevance of the heritage of Fitrat in today's society and should be appreciated as a valuable source for the enrichment of spiritual life.

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THE MEANING OF THE CONCEPT OF VALUE AND ITS GENERAL CLASSIFICATION

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Annotation: This article highlights the features of the manifestation of national values in the life of our society, the types of values, the role of values in human life.

Key words: value, society, people, ethics, development, independence, man, thought.

The main part. At certain stages of the development of the society, the reaction to social events is manifested in different ways. In particular, since the first day of our independence, concepts such as "values", "national revival", "national consciousness", "national pride", "national pride" have been frequently used in all aspects of our lives. It is not for nothing, independence is also national revival.

Independence brought back to our people many national concepts that were used before, along with freedom of speech and opinion. Now concepts such as "values", "independence", "independence", "national pride" are gaining their original meaning. It should be said with pleasure that these terms entered our lives and took deep root in a short time thanks to the merits of our first President I.A. Karimov. In his works and speeches, the fundamental changes taking place in all areas of our life due to independence, including the revival of our national values, culture, customs, traditions, national pride, and the increasing awareness of our national identity, are noted with pride. is being done. "The eyes of our people have been re-opened," writes I.Karimov, "the depth and depth of the cultural and spiritual heritage of our great ancestors who made a great contribution to the achievements of world culture has been realized, each generation has its own past, Respecting the noble national and religious traditions, raising them in the spirit of preserving them, and at the same time clearly understanding the modern world civilization and the need to be familiar with them. This is the basis of our policy of increasing awareness, strengthening the political maturity and activity of the population."

So what are values? What are their essence and main aspects? First of all, it should be noted that values are a very rich and multifaceted concept. That is why we can find



different approaches to expressing the essence of this concept in the literature. For example, in the fifth volume of "Philosophical Encyclopedia" values are described as follows: "Value is a philosophical and sociological concept. It expresses, firstly, the positive or negative value of an object, and secondly, the aspect that determines the standard of social consciousness (subjective values or consciousness values). Accordingly, objective (material) and subjective (consciousness) values differ from each other. According to this source, natural resources and natural phenomena (they are evaluated from the point of view of good and bad) consumption value of labor products (utility in general); social virtues and vices embodied in social events; the progressive or reactionary significance of historical events, the cultural heritage manifested as the wealth of modern people, the useful effect or theoretical significance of scientific truth, the moral, good or evil expressed in the actions of people, the aesthetic aspects of natural and social objects and works of art description, places of worship, objects of religious worship, etc. are included in material values.

Normative ideas about the values of consciousness (ideas about good and bad, justice, beauty and ugliness, about the meaning of history and human duty, social instructions and values expressed in the form of ideals, norms and principles of action, demand and goals, objectives and projects.

It seems that in the "Philosophical Encyclopedia" the Russian concept of "sennost" refers to all things and events that are either positively or negatively evaluated by people, that have a positive or negative effect on their material and spiritual life. Values can be divided into progressive and reactionary types according to their content and character. This makes this category very comprehensive and difficult to interpret. It causes various confusions.

In this regard, the opinion of the famous philosopher and scientist V.P. Tugarinov deserves attention: "Values are the essence (or one aspect of the phenomenon) of natural and social phenomena, which are the real or ideal benefits of the life and culture of people belonging to a certain society or class. The reason why these blessings are called values is that people value them, because these values enrich their personal and social life. That is why people protect the values in their imagination and strive to realize the values that are the goal or ideal for them. The first and most universal of values is life itself, for the deprivation of life destroys the use of all other values. Other types of values, in essence, are the essence of the blessings of life, cultural values.

The role and importance of values in life is determined by assessment. The assessment is based on people's needs, interests, goals, and interests. It is known that the needs, interests and goals of society members are diverse, and often they may



conflict with each other. That is why natural and social phenomena, which are considered to be the highest value for certain social groups, nations, and classes, may not be of such value to others, and vice versa.

Values are divided into several types according to their nature. In particular, a person and his life are the highest value. It is impossible to talk about the value of something where there is no person. That is why honoring human dignity, improving his life, developing his knowledge and cultural level, maintaining his health, and protecting his life are the main directions of our state's policy. All of the fundamental changes and reforms taking place in our society make people's lives full, rich, beautiful, people feel truly free, the result of their work, their destiny, their own is aimed at ensuring that the country becomes the owner. Thanks to the independence, a lot of work has been done in the protection of personal rights, freedoms and values of a person in our republic. It is prohibited by law in our country to write unsigned letters, slander and slander people, and to attack their dignity and honor. Persons who try to retaliate against reasonable and fair criticism, regardless of who they are, will be prosecuted. Officials who abuse their position are liable to the law for their illegal actions.

The rights of the disabled, mentally ill people, those who have lost their ability to work, those who are deprived of breadwinners, single women, and the elderly are protected by the state, and they are provided with material and moral support. The laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan regard the preservation and protection of the honor and dignity of citizens as one of the important tasks. According to Article 57 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, citizens have the right to be protected by a court from attacks on their life and health, property and personal freedom, honor and dignity.

Natural values are of great importance in meeting human needs. Natural assets include land and underground resources, water, air, forests, plants, animal world and others.

The land of Central Asia, especially Uzbekistan, is rich in various fossils. Most of the fossils lying close to the surface of the earth have been found and they serve for the development of the national economy, science and technology. At the same time, there are many undiscovered and unrealized mines. A very small part of these deposits has come directly to the surface of the earth, while most of them are hidden underground. Piles of natural raw materials and minerals of economic importance are the national wealth of the Republic of Uzbekistan, one of its main values. Uzbekistan has countless natural resources and a favorable geographical environment.



Nature is a source of natural resources. Humanity cannot live without natural resources, i.e. fuel, various metals, ores, air, water, plants, and animal world. Nature has never lost its great importance for us both as the main source of material blessings and as an inexhaustible factor of health, happiness, love for marriage and spiritual wealth in every person. does not harden.

Summary. Based on the above considerations, we come to the conclusion that the role of national and religious values in human education is incomparable. We have to inculcate our national values in the mind of each growing young generation, and we must continuously continue education, closely connecting it to the way of life. Realizing that our future is in the hands of young people, we should pay attention to the education of our children. As national values reflect our past style and culture, we need to pass them on to the future through our younger generations.

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THE LIFE AND WORK OF ABDULLA AVLONI

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Abstract: In this article, the countries where Abdullah Avloni sought knowledge during his life and work, the spiritual heritage of his works, and the information that has reached us are described in this article.

Key words: jurisprudence, hadith scholar, madrassa, teacher, dictionary, faith, theater, press, astronomy.

The famous enlightener, talented poet and pedagogue Abdulla Avloni was born on July 12, 1878 in Tashkent in a peasant family and was educated in an old school. He wrote about it in his biography: "I started studying at the madrasa in Okhchi neighborhood from the age of 12. From the age of 13, I worked as a laborer in the summer, helped my family, and studied in the winter. From the age of 14, I started writing various poems according to that time. During these times, I read the newspaper "Tarjumon" and became aware of the times. Avloni graduated from madrasa and worked as a school teacher. He reformed the teaching and learning method, established a new type of school and carried out important educational activities such as imparting modern knowledge to young pedagogues-students, teaching Eastern and Western languages. Abdulla Avloni wrote such textbooks as "The First Teacher", "The Second Teacher" (1912), "Tarikh", "Turkish Gulistan or Ethics" (1913), which were a phenomenon for the time. Avloni, who began his creative career in 1895, created poems, short stories, feuilletons and short dramatic works under the pseudonyms "Kabin", "Shuhrat", "Hijran", "Avloni", "Suraya", "Abulfayz", "Indamas". In his works, the poet criticizes the backwardness and ignorance of his time and calls people to knowledge and enlightenment. Before 1917, Abdulla Avloni, who grew up among the local people as a publisher and journalist, founded such newspapers as "Shuhrat" and "Asiyo" in Tashkent. He wrote dramatic works such as "Is Advocacy Easy?", "Ikki Muhabbat", "Wedding", "Sezd", "Layli and Majnun", "The Dead", and in them the tragic consequences of ignorance, heresy and ignorance. , exposes rude and naughty customs. As a poet, Abdulla Avloni wrote many poems. Whether his poems are directed against



old customs, or about love or education, all of them sing about man, his moral beauty and spiritual wealth. For example, in the poem "In our country", he condemns the greedy people who spend a lot of money and wealth for life, but do not see the yellow chaka for the upbringing of children, saying that "they do not pay attention to money for science". Especially his book "Literature" (1915) stands out in this respect. In 1913, Avlony founded the "Turon" theater troupe, and along with creating original stage works for this theater, he also translated the plays of his fellow playwrights into Uzbek. In the 20s, Abdulla Avloni not only participated in the development of the education and culture of the Uzbek people, but also played a certain role in the social and political life of the neighboring Afghan people. For some time, he served as the Minister of Public Education of Afghanistan, and then as the consul-ambassador of the Union of Soviets in Afghanistan. Avloni joined the Jadidist movement at the beginning of the 20th century. He became known as one of the active participants of the jadids in Tashkent. From 1906, he began to participate in the press with his poems. He studied Arabic, Persian, and Russian languages, read the works of thinkers who created in these languages, and translated some of them (for example, the works of Leo Tolstoy, Konstantin Ushinsky) into Uzbek. In 1906. In 1907, "Taraqqi" published "Shuhrat" newspapers at his home. After these newspapers were closed, in 1908 he secretly published the newspaper "Asiyo". After issue 6, the government also banned this newspaper. Avloni was the first to offer to teach chemistry, geography, physics and astronomy at school. He tried to spread advanced ideas to the people through the school: he opened a new method school for local children in the Mirobod quarter of Tashkent city (1908), he himself taught native language and literature. In 1909, he founded "Jamiyati Khairiya" and educated orphans. In the same year, he published the first volume of his four-part poetry collection entitled "Literature or National Poems". In 1912, Avloni opened a two-class school in Degrez neighborhood of Tashkent.

Avloni wrote and published manuals and reading books for new schools (for example, "The First Teacher", 1911; "The Second Teacher", 1912; "Turkish Gulistan Yakhud Akhlaq", 1913; "Literature or National Poems" in 4 volumes). collection, 1909-1915; "School Gulistan", 1915; "Workers' riot", 1917, etc.). Together with such progressives as Munavvarqori, Muhammadjon Podshokhojayev, Tavallo, Rustambek Yusufbekov, Nizomiddin Khojayev, Shokirjon Rahimi, he founded the companies "Publishing" (1914), "School" (1916). Avloni also used the art of theater to raise public awareness. In 1913, he founded the "Turkistan" theater troupe and took an active part in its work. In 1910-1916, he translated and staged a number of plays. Avloni's stage works were staged in cities such as Tashkent, Fergana, Andijan, Kokan, Khojand. In



these works, the broad scenes of Turkestan life at the beginning of the 20th century are expressed. Mannon Uighur was educated in Avloni's troupe; Hamza, Azerbaijani playwrights Uzayr Hajibekov, Ruhullo collaborated with the troupe. After the October Revolution, the lack of freedom promised to the people led to depression in the poet's work (the poem "In the sad hour", 1919). "Is Advocacy Easy" (1914), "Pinac" (1916), "Us and You" (1917), "Portuguese Revolution", "Two Loves", "The Storm", "Fox and Crow", "Workers' Song" ", "Motherland" (1916), "School", "Kindergarten", "From the language of a lazy student", "A landscape from the mountains", "Address to the nation", "Tortuq to the workers", "Koklam keldi", "Sound", etc. Articles such as "Purpose and purpose" (April 9, 1908), "About our situation" (February 14, 1908), the allegorical story "The Scourge of Jealousy" and others.

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UCHINCHI NORMAL FORMA. BOYES-KODD NORMAL FORMASI

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Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqola ma'lumotlar bazasi dizaynini optimallashtirish uchun keng qo'llaniladigan Uchinchi Normal Forma (3NF) va Boyes-Kodd Normal Formasi (BCNF) ni chuqur tahlil qiladi. Maqolada, avvalo, normalizatsiya tushunchasi va 3NF hamda BCNF ning zarurati o'rganilgan. Shuningdek, ushbu normalizatsiya shakllarining amaliyotga tatbiq etilishi, ularning afzalliklari, hamda duch kelinishi mumkin bo'lgan qiyinchiliklar va ularning yechimlari muhokama qilinadi. Maqola dasturchilar, talabalar va IT mutaxassislari uchun foydali qo'llanma bo'lib, 3NF va BCNF ning nazariy va amaliy jihatlarini chuqurroq tushunishga yordam beradi.

Kalit so'zlar: Ma'lumotlar bazasi dizayni, uchinchi normal forma, boyes-kodd normal formasi, normalizatsiya, 3NF, BCNF, ma'lumotlar bazasi optimallashtirish, ma'lumotlar bazasi arxitekturasi.

Uchinchi Normal Forma (3NF)

Uchinchi Normal Forma (3NF) ma'lumotlar bazasini normalizatsiya qilishning uchinchi bosqichidir. Bu bosqichda ma'lumotlar bazasidagi ma'lumotlarning ortiqchaligini (redundansini) kamaytirish va anomaliyalarni oldini olish maqsad qilingan. 3NF ni ta'riflash uchun quyidagi shartlar bajarilishi kerak:

1. **Birinci Normal Forma (1NF):** Jadvaldagi har bir katakcha yagona qiymatni saqlashi va barcha katakchalar atomar (bo'linmaydigan) bo'lishi kerak. Barcha ustunlar bir xil turdagi ma'lumotlarni saqlashi kerak.

2. **Ikkinchi Normal Forma (2NF):** Jadval 1NF da bo'lishi va har bir nostandart atribut (kalitga bog'liq bo'lmagan atribut) asosiy kalitning butun qismiga bog'liq bo'lishi kerak. Agar jadval birlamchi kalitdan tashkil topgan bo'lsa, barcha nostandart atributlar har bir asosiy kalitga to'liq bog'liq bo'lishi kerak.

3. **Uchinchi Normal Forma (3NF):** Jadval 2NF da bo'lishi va har bir nostandart atribut tranzitiv bog'lanishlardan xoli bo'lishi kerak. Ya'ni, hech qanday



nostandart atribut boshqa nostandart atributga tranzitiv bog'liq bo'lmasligi kerak. Boshqacha qilib aytganda, har bir nostandart atribut faqat asosiy kalitga to'liq bog'liq bo'lishi kerak, boshqa nostandart atributga emas.

Misol: Talabalar ro'yxati jadvali

Student (StudentID, StudentName, CourseID, CourseName)

Uchinchi Normal Forma (3NF) va Boyes-Kodd Normal Formasi (BCNF) haqida kengroq ma'lumot berish uchun quyidagi tarkibni qo'shamiz:

Misol: Talabalar ro'yxati jadvali

Student (StudentID, StudentName, CourseID, CourseName)

Agar CourseName atributi CourseID orqali StudentID dan tranzitiv bog'liq bo'lsa, bu 3NF ga zid bo'ladi. Bu holda, CourseName mustaqil jadvalga ko'chirilishi kerak.

3NF ning afzalliklari:

- Ma'lumotlar bazasida redundansni kamaytiradi.
- Ma'lumotlarni kiritish, o'chirish va yangilash anomaliyalarini oldini oladi.
- Ma'lumotlar bazasini samarali boshqarishga yordam beradi.

Boyes-Kodd Normal Formasi (BCNF)

Boyes-Kodd Normal Formasi (BCNF) 3NF ning yanada kuchaytirilgan shaklidir. BCNF da bo'lish uchun jadval quyidagi shartlarni bajarishi kerak:

1. **Ikkinchi Normal Forma (2NF):** Jadval 1NF da bo'lishi va har bir nostandart atribut asosiy kalitning butun qismiga bog'liq bo'lishi kerak.
2. **Boyes-Kodd Normal Formasi (BCNF):** Har bir nostandart atribut faqat asosiy kalitga to'liq bog'liq bo'lishi kerak. BCNF dagi jadvalda har qanday determinant (yagona kalitga ega bo'lgan ustun) asosiy kalit bo'lishi kerak.

Misol: O'qituvchilar jadvali

Teacher (TeacherID, DepartmentID, DepartmentHead)

Agar DepartmentHead faqat DepartmentID ga bog'liq bo'lsa, lekin TeacherID ga emas, bu holat 3NF da bo'lishi mumkin, lekin BCNF da emas. Bu holda, DepartmentHead mustaqil jadvalga ko'chirilishi kerak.

BCNF ning afzalliklari:

- 3NF dan ham qat'iyroq bo'lgan normalizatsiyani ta'minlaydi.
- Murakkab bog'lanishlardan xoli bo'lishni kafolatlaydi.
- Ma'lumotlarning yaxlitligini saqlashni yaxshilaydi.



3NF va BCNF o'rtasidagi farqlar

• 3NF va BCNF o'rtasidagi asosiy farq BCNF ning qat'iyroq talablarga ega bo'lishidir. BCNF da har bir determinant asosiy kalit bo'lishi kerak, bu esa 3NF ga nisbatan ko'proq cheklavlarni qo'yadi.

• BCNF ning qat'iy talablaridan kelib chiqqan holda, ba'zida 3NF da bo'lgan jadval BCNF da bo'lmasligi mumkin.

Amaliy qo'llanmalar va misollar

• 3NF va BCNF ni real dunyo ma'lumotlar bazalarida qo'llash orqali redundansni kamaytirish va ma'lumotlarni samarali boshqarish mumkin.

• Masalan, talabalar ro'yxati, kurslar ro'yxati va o'qituvchilar ro'yxatini o'z ichiga olgan universitet ma'lumotlar bazasi dizaynida 3NF va BCNF dan foydalanish ma'lumotlarni tartibga solish va samarali ishlashga yordam beradi.

Boyce-Kodd Normal Formasi (BCNF)

Boyce-Kodd Normal Formasi (BCNF) 3NF ning yanada mustahkamlangan shaklidir. BCNF dagi jadval quyidagi shartlarni bajarishi kerak:

Asosiy talablar:Har qanday determinant (yagona kalitga ega bo'lgan ustun) asosiy kalit bo'lishi kerak.

Tushuncha:Agar jadvaldagi har qanday nostandart atribut asosiy kalitdan boshqa kalitga bog'liq bo'lsa, bu BCNF ga zid keladi.

Ma'lumotlar bazasini optimallashtirish:3NF va BCNF dan foydalanish ma'lumotlar bazasini redundansdan xoli qilish va ma'lumotlar anomaliyalarini oldini olish imkonini beradi.

Ma'lumotlar anomaliyalarini oldini olish:Ma'lumotlarni kiritish, yangilash va o'chirishdagi anomaliyalar normalizatsiya orqali kamaytiriladi.

Misollar

Misol 1: Talabalar va kurslar:3NF ga moslashtirish: StudentID, StudentName, CourseID, CourseName ustunlarini ajratish kerak,BCNF ga moslashtirish: CourseID va CourseName ustunlari mustaqil jadvalga ko'chiriladi.

Misol 2: O'qituvchilar va bo'limlar: 3NF ga moslashtirish: TeacherID, DepartmentID, DepartmentHead ustunlarini ajratish kerak,2BCNF ga moslashtirish: DepartmentID va DepartmentHead ustunlari mustaqil jadvalga ko'chiriladi.

Afzalliklar va kamchiliklar

Afzalliklar:Redundansni kamaytirish: Ma'lumotlar bazasidagi takroriy ma'lumotlarni minimallashtirish orqali samaradorlik oshiriladi, Ma'lumotlarning yaxlitligini saqlash: Tranzitiv bog'lanishlarni bartaraf etish orqali ma'lumotlarning aniqligi va ishonchliligi ta'minlanadi.



Kamchiliklar: Murakkablik: BCNF ning qat'iy qoidalari ba'zida ma'lumotlar bazasini murakkablashtirishi mumkin, Resurs talabi: Normalizatsiya jarayonlari ko'proq vaqt va hisoblash resurslarini talab qilishi mumkin.

Alternativ normalizatsiya usullari: Ma'lumotlar bazasini normalizatsiya qilishda boshqa normal forma usullari ham qo'llaniladi, masalan, To'rtinchi Normal Forma (4NF) va Beshinchi Normal Forma (5NF).

Denormalizatsiya: Ba'zi holatlarda, samaradorlikni oshirish uchun denormalizatsiya qo'llanilishi mumkin, ya'ni ma'lumotlarni qayta birlashtirish orqali ma'lumotlar bazasini tezroq ishlashini ta'minlash.

Tizimlar integratsiyasi: Katta miqdordagi ma'lumotlar bilan ishlashda normalizatsiya va denormalizatsiya jarayonlarini muvozanatlashtirish muhimdir. Bu tizimning samaradorligini va ma'lumotlarning yaxlitligini ta'minlashga yordam beradi.

Xulosa

Uchinchi Normal Forma (3NF) va Boyes-Kodd Normal Formasi (BCNF) ma'lumotlar bazasini optimallashtirish uchun asosiy normalizatsiya shakllaridir. Ular ma'lumotlar bazasidagi redundansni kamaytirish, ma'lumotlar kiritish, yangilash va o'chirishdagi anomaliyalarni oldini olish hamda ma'lumotlarning yaxlitligini saqlash uchun muhimdir. 3NF va BCNF o'rtasidagi farq, BCNF ning qat'iyroq qoidalari bilan aniqlanadi, bu esa murakkab bog'lanishlarni bartaraf etishni ta'minlaydi. 3NF va BCNF ma'lumotlar bazasi dizaynini optimallashtirish va samarali boshqarishni ta'minlashga xizmat qiladi. Ma'lumotlar bazasida redundansni kamaytirish orqali saqlash maydoni tejash va ma'lumotlarga tezkor kirishni ta'minlash mumkin. Biroq, bu jarayonlar ba'zan murakkab va vaqt talab qiluvchi bo'lishi mumkin, shuning uchun ularni to'g'ri tushunish va qo'llash muhimdir. Maqola dasturchilar, talabalar va IT mutaxassisleri uchun 3NF va BCNF ning nazariy va amaliy jihatlarini chuqurroq tushunishga yordam beradi. Ma'lumotlar bazasi dizaynida ushbu normalizatsiya shakllarini qo'llash, tizimning samaradorligini oshirish va ma'lumotlarning ishonchligini ta'minlash uchun muhimdir. Ushbu normalizatsiya bosqichlarini puxta o'zlashtirish orqali, ma'lumotlar bazasining barqarorligi va ishlash sifatini yaxshilash mumkin bo'ladi.

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GENETIK ALGORITMLAR VA ULARNING ARXITEKTURASI

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Annotatsiya: Bu maqola, kompyuterlar va sun'iy intellekt sohasida keng qo'llanilayotgan genetik algoritmlar arxitekturasini va ularning ishlash prinsiplari haqida batafsil ma'lumot beradi. Genetik algoritmlar o'zining noyob xususiyatlari bilan ajralib turadi, jumladan ular faqat bitta yechim emas bir nechta "yaxshi" yechimlarni bera olishga yo'naltirilgan. Maqolada, shuningdek, ushbu to'rlarning turli sohalardagi qo'llanilishi, xususan, genetik algoritmlar asosan har xil turdagi optimallashtirish masalalarida qo'llaniladi lekin boshqa amaliy sohalarda qo'llanilishiga oid misollar ham keltirilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Hemming neyron to'rlari, sun'iy intellekt, neyron tarmoqlarining arxitekturasini, tasvirni tanib olish, ma'lumotlarni tasniflash, sun'iy intellekt tizimlari, neyron tarmoqlar.

Аннотация: В данной статье представлена подробная информация об архитектуре и принципах работы нейронных сетей Хемминга, которые широко используются в области компьютеров и искусственного интеллекта. Нейронные сети Хемминга отличаются своими уникальными свойствами, в том числе способностью различать знакомую и незнакомую информацию. В статье также приведены примеры применения этих сетей в различных областях, в частности в распознавании изображений, классификации данных и системах искусственного интеллекта.

Ключевые слова: нейронные сети Хемминга, искусственный интеллект, архитектура нейронных сетей, распознавание изображений, классификация данных, системы искусственного интеллекта, нейронные сети.

Annotation: This article provides detailed information on the architecture and principles of operation of Hemming neural networks, which are widely used in the field of computers and artificial intelligence. Hemming neural networks are distinguished by their unique properties, including their ability to discriminate between familiar and unfamiliar information. The article also provides examples of applications of these



networks in various fields, particularly in image recognition, data classification, and artificial intelligence systems.

Key words: Hemming neural networks, artificial intelligence, architecture of neural networks, image recognition, data classification, artificial intelligence systems, neural networks.

Genetik algoritm (ing. genetic algorithm) — tabiatdagi tabiiy tanlanishga o‘xshash mexanizmlar yordamida kerakli parametrlarni tasodifiy tanlash, birlashtirish va o‘zgartirish yo‘li bilan optimallashtirish va modellashtirish masalalarini yechish uchun ishlatiladigan evristik qidiruv algoritmi. Bu meros, mutatsiya, tanlash va kesishish kabi tabiiy evolyutsiya usullaridan foydalangan holda optimallashtirish muammolarini hal qiladigan evolyutsion hisoblashning bir turi. Genetik algoritmning o'ziga xos xususiyati - bu "o'tish" operatoridan foydalanishga e'tibor qaratish bo'lib, u nomzod yechimlarning rekombinatsiya operatsiyasini bajaradi, uning roli tirik tabiatdagi kesishish roliga o'xshaydi.

Evolyutsiyani simulyatsiya modellashtirish bo'yicha birinchi ish 1954 yilda Nils Baricelli tomonidan Prinстон universitetidagi Ilg'or tadqiqotlar institutida o'rnatilgan kompyuterda amalga oshirildi. Genetik algoritmlar, ayniqsa, Jon Gollandiyaning 70-yillar boshidagi ishi va uning "Tabiiy va sun'iy tizimlarga moslashish" kitobi (1975) tufayli mashhur bo'ldi. Genetik algoritmlar bo'yicha tadqiqotlar asosan 1980-yillarning o'rtalariga qadar, ya'ni Pitsburgda (AQSh) Genetik algoritmlar bo'yicha Birinchi Xalqaro konferentsiya bo'lib o'tgunga qadar, asosan nazariy bo'lib qoldi.

Arxitektura va Ishlash Prinsiplari

Genetik algoritmlarning asosiy prinsiplari quyidagilar:

• **Axborotni kodlash:** Muammolarni hal qilish uchun bir yoki bir necha potensial yechimlarni ifodalovchi axborot kodlar tuziladi. Bu kodlar muammoga xos parametrlarni o‘z ichiga oladi.

• **Samaradorlik funksiyasi:** Har bir yechim uchun samaradorlik qiymati aniqlanadi. Bu funktsiya, kodning neqoyadagidek yaxshi yechimni ta'minlash uchun problemga xos bir metrikadir. Masalan, bir problemda samaradorlik funksiyasi, yechimning maqsadga yetishish darajasi yoki xato darajasini o'lchash uchun foydalaniladi.

• **Seleksiya:** Oqimda mavjud yechimlar orasidan eng yaxshi yechimlarni tanlash jarayoni. Bu tanlov odatda samaradorlik qiymatlari asosida bajariladi; yani, samaradorlik qiymatlari ko'proq bo'lgan yechimlar ko'proq hal qilish uchun o‘zgartiriladi.



•**O‘tkazish: (Crossover):** Tanlangan yechimlar o'zaro aylantiriladi, ya'ni ularning axborot kodlari kesiladi va birlashtiriladi. Bu jarayonning maqsadi, yuqori samaradorlikga ega bo'lgan yechimlarni birlashtirib yangi yechimlar generatsiyasini yaratishdir.

•**Mutatsiya:** Yangi yechimlar generatsiyasini takomillashtirish uchun boshqa bir jarayon mutatsiyasi. Bu, kodlarning boshqa o‘tkazishlari bo'ylab boshqarilishi, qo'shimcha bitta-bitta algoritmlar kiritilishi yoki kodlarning bir qismini almashtirishni o'z ichiga oladi. Mutatsiya, yangi yechimlar generatsiyasiga farqni qo'shadi va har tomondan yangi halqalar yaratishga imkon beradi.

•**Takrorlash:** Yuqoridagi jarayonlarning bajarilishining so‘nggi bosqichi hisoblanib ,yangi yechimlar yaratilgach takrorlanadi. Bu jarayon eng yaxshi yechilarni topish uchun samaradorlik funksiyasiga qarab yechimlarni o‘zgartirish va yangilashni o‘z ichiga oladi.

Qo'llanilishi:

Genetik algoritmlar quyidagi sohalarda qo'llaniladi:

•**Optimallashtirish:** Genetik algoritmlar, xususiy parametrlarni optimallashtirish uchun foydalaniladi. Misol uchun, endash, dizayn va otomobil komponentlarining optimallashtirish, maxsus tizimlarni tuzishda, uylar va ish joylarining tartibini optimallashtirishda foydalaniladi.

•**Yechimlash:** Genetik algoritmlar, muammolarni yechishda yordam berishi mumkin. Masalan, buyurtmalar to'plamini yechish, jadval yaratish, grafiklar masalalarini yechish va boshqa optimallashtirish va yechish vazifalari uchun foydalaniladi.

•**Robotika:** Robotlar va avtomatizatsiya sohasida, genetik algoritmlar bir qadam oldinroq tushishi mumkin. Masalan, robotlarning to'xtab turish algoritmlarini optimallashtirish, sayohatlar va turli xil mashinalar uchun ro'yxatlar tuzishda, oddiy va muammolarni yechishda foydalaniladi.

•**Ma'lumotlar analizi :** Genetik algoritmlar, ma'lumotlar analizi va boshqa masalalar uchun muammolarni yechishda qo'llaniladi. Masalan, ma'lumotlar tahlili, ma'lumotlarni sinash, sinash va sinash tizimlarini optimallashtirish va ma'lumotlarni sinab ko'rishda foydalaniladi.

•**Mexanika:** Mexanika sohasida, genetik algoritmlar mexanik tizimlarni optimallashtirish va qattiq muammolarni yechishda qo'llaniladi. Masalan, avtomobillarning o'zaro aloqalari va turli qatlamli strukturalar uchun muammolarni yechishda foydalaniladi.



• **Tasviriy mahsulotlar:** Tasviriy mahsulotlar sohasida, genetik algoritmlar tasviriy texnologiyalarni optimallashtirish va san'at asarlarni yaratishda foydalaniladi. Masalan, tasviriy tasvirlar yaratish, o'yin grafikasi, animatsiya va boshqa texnologiyalarni yaratishda foydalaniladi.

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GENERAL LAWS AND CATEGORIES OF DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract: The subject examines the general laws and categories applicable to the development of any system or process.

Key words: development, economic, capitalism, stability

Enter. The concept of development means growth, progress and positive changes in a broad sense and covers complex processes in economic, ecological, social and demographic components. The importance of development is the ability to create significant and lasting improvements in various fields and aspects of life. This can be at a local, national or global scale and involves striving to improve human well-being.

A discussion of the concept of development and its importance should include the following aspects:

- Economic Growth: Continuous and stable growth of the economy, creation of new jobs and improvement of living standards of the population.

- Environmental Sustainability: Environmental protection, efficient use of natural resources and ensuring environmental sustainability for future generations.

- Social Justice: creation of equal opportunities and fair conditions for all citizens, support of disadvantaged population groups.

- Demographic change: improving the structure of the population and the age structure of labor resources, developing health and education systems.

- Cultural Achievements: preservation of cultural heritage and traditions, strengthening of national identity through art and literature.

- Technological Innovation: Improvement of industry and service network through innovations in science and technology.

Development means making efforts to bring about positive changes in the society and promote them, keeping in mind the overall well-being of the society. The importance of development lies in the fact that it is the main tool for human aspirations to build a strong and balanced society, as well as to improve the quality of life and ensure the stability of society.

The basic concepts and meanings of development involve different variations in different contexts, which can mean political, economic, cultural, social and



environmental development. Basically development is seen as a process of growth, progress and improvement and it covers the following key concepts:

- Economic Development: This sector is concerned with the growth of gross domestic product, reduction of poverty, employment, improvement of infrastructure and raising the general standard of living of the population.

- Political Development: This concept focuses on elements such as political stability, strengthening of democratic institutions, development of civil society and rule of law.

- Cultural Development: This relates to issues such as human rights, gender equality, appreciation of cultural diversity and intercultural communication.

- Social Development: This term refers to the quality of life of the population, the improvement of education and health systems, social protection and the level of social activity of a person.

- Environmental Development: This term encompasses environmental resilience, sustainable resource use and the pursuit of environmental sustainability.

Each concept and meaning of development plays an important role in achieving the common goals of society, which include a better life, justice and equity, and ecological balance. To be clear, development should be considered not only with economic indicators, but also with the quality of people's lives and the environment.

A comparative analysis of natural and artificial development requires a comparison of two different processes - the growth and evolution of organic life and the development of man-made technologies and systems. These two processes can be completely different from each other, but in some aspects, it is also possible to find their similar features.

Natural Development:

- Process: Evolution; occurs over a long period of time and is brought about by natural selection.

- Goal: Struggle to stay; adaptability to different environmental conditions.

- Rationale: Genetic changes and mutations increase the adaptability and diversity of organic species.

- Dynamics: Gradual changes occur in response to a changing environment, sometimes accelerations or mutations may occur.

- Results: Creation of diverse biological species and ecosystems.

Artificial Development:

- Process: Innovation; in many cases deliberately designed by man.

- Purpose: To improve human life; increasing efficiency and comfort.



- Rationale: Technological changes and scientific advances accelerate technical progress.

- Dynamics: Artificial development often occurs in a short period of time and is controlled by humans.

- Results: Creation of new technologies, devices, systems and artificial environments.

Comparative Analysis:

- Interdependence: Natural development underpins Artificial development, as all technological advances use materials and inspiration found in nature.

- Mechanism of Development: Evolution and adaptation processes play a key role in natural development, while innovation and design are important in artificial development.

- Sustainability: In natural development, the balance is stable, while artificial development tends to accelerate growth and may threaten ecological stability.

While natural development has taken place over billions of years, artificial development has developed at an alarming rate in a very short historical time. As a similarity between them, it can be said that both systems are based on dynamic cycles of change and development. As a result, in the comparative analysis of natural and artificial development, it is possible to make important insights about the specific characteristics of both processes, their development and future impact. These concepts are closely related to the modern problems of sustainable development and environmental protection.

Theories of economic development include various theories used to explain the various processes and factors associated with the growth and development of an economy. There are several major theories in this field, including:

1. Classical Theories of Economic Development:

- Adam Smith's Market Mechanism: Adam Smith described the concept of the "invisible hand" in "The Wealth of Nations" and stated that economic freedom, regulatory forces of markets and individual aspirations are important for economic development.

- David Ricardo and Mercantilism: Ricardo developed the rules of absolute and relative advantage in the production and trade of goods, emphasizing the importance of international trade in economic development.

2. Neoclassical Theories of Economic Development:



- Solow's Growth Model: In the model developed by Robert Solow, capital formation, labor and technological progress are considered as the main factors leading to economic development.

3. Theories of Modernism:

- Rostow's Stages of Growth Theory: Walt Rostow, based on extensive historical experience, described the various stages of economic development - including from traditional society to massive investment and industrialization.

4. Theories of Economic Conflicts:

- Critique of Marxism and Capitalism:

Marxism analyzes economic and social development through the exploitative contradictions between capital and labor.

5. Theories of Late Modernization and Development:

- Competitiveness Theory: Michael Porter's writings on competitive industries describe the system of factors that ensure a country's economic growth.

6. Sustainable Development Theories:

- Sustainable Development: This modern approach requires balancing economic growth with protecting the environment and meeting the needs of future generations.

Theories of economic development provide a framework for explaining socio-economic structures and their change, as well as policy-making processes. It covers a wide range of issues, from the evolution of major central economies to the development processes of developing countries.

Summary: This article's summary is derived from conceptual guidelines that provide a brief overview of key development concepts. The main goal of development is to enable people to reach their highest level of potential by providing them with freedom of action, that is, economic, social and civil rights. This process involves a variety of strategies and policies, including measures such as public investment, privatization, risk management, and improving the business environment.

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THE ESSENCE STRUCTURE AND MAIN FUNCTIONS OF WORLDVIEW

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Abstract: This article highlights the features of the manifestation of national values in the life of our society, the types of values, the role of values in human life.

Key words: Moral ,Religious,Legal ,Political,Ecological,Aesthetic

The main part. The concept of world view. Each person will have his own vision of the world, his own vision of himself and others, life and the universe, his conclusions. These visions, concepts, views and conclusions determine the meaning of the attitude of a particular person to other people and their daily activities. In this sense, a worldview is a system of views, visions, knowledge about reality, the essence, structure of the universe, its place in it, surrounding the tevarak environment of a person. Worldview is the perception, perception and knowledge of the universe in the most general way. A form of worldview inherent in one person or individual is called an individual worldview. A set of worldviews specific to a group, party, nation, or society as a whole is referred to as a social worldview. It can be said that a social worldview is born from the sum of individual worldviews. In this case, it is necessary to take into account both general and private forms of social worldview. On the basis of everyday life experiences, views, concepts, ideas are formed in society, people with a simple, self-developing (stichian) essence. It is a self-developing (stichian) form of worldview. It is also often called life philosophy. The scope of life philosophy is very wide and includes both simple forms of manifestation of consciousness and rational and healthy thoughts. A person of a specific type of life philosophy or a simple practical worldviewThe content of this concept is manifested in a person's attitude to the world, events and phenomena, to others and their activities, to such many concepts as his own life and its content, his understanding, understanding, appreciation of them. The philosophical worldview is formed and developed under the influence of everyday activities, secular, religious, scientific knowledge, life observations and social upbringing. In science, all aspects of social existence are KS. It is natural that emotion, reason and thinking also play an important role in the formation of a worldview. Its formation also depends on the



emotional experiences and moods of people, and a person's mood reflects his life circumstances, social condition, national character, cultural level, personal fate, age, etc. In the worldview of a particular period, the spirit of the time, the mood, aspiration of social forces also find expression. For example, the need to strengthen the independence of today's Uzbekistan has a tremendous impact on the formation of the worldview of independence. The philosophical worldview has a complex structure. It consists of components such as certain knowledge, ideas and goals aimed at the future, achievements of natural and social science, religious visions, values, trust, belief, thought, emotion. Within this, faith is important. It is one of the foundations that make up the content of the worldview. Belief arises from a person's deep belief in the correctness of their views and ideas, the validity of their dreams, the suitability of their activities and behavior for common goals and requirements. It determines the EMotion, will and activity of a person, controls them, encourages the individual to factor, to productive activities. The essence of the worldview. About the formation of a much more developed worldview of a person from this period, and about the worldview of people as a whole, a set of accumulated knowledge, practical skills, emerging values, perceptions of himself and the world that surrounds himselfn this, a person distinguishes between what is acceptable and what is unacceptable, gives assessments, creates a system of priorities and acts in an appropriate way in achieving certain goals. Hence, in the worldview, the functions of cognition, attitude to values and determination of behavior are embodied. The cognitive function of the worldview includes all questions of interest in a person, as well as finding answers in a certain way. Knowing enriches and expands the worldview of people, it becomes more thoughtful and richer in content, depending on the development of society. But the world is very colorful and goes through a continuous process of change, while questions that do not have satisfactory answers are more than questions that can be answered unequivocally. Therefore, the worldview, questions and answers of every person who approaches problems in a certain way are always characterized by personal originality and, at least for the same reason, never resemble the worldview of other people. The inextricable connection of the intellectual, emotional and spiritual foundations of the worldview and their validity as absolutely certain, individual characteristics for each person without jamuljam. Intellectual, emotional and spiritual foundations in harmony with Will, beliefs – bring to the surface views that people actively accept, which correspond to their level of consciousness and goals in life. An important element of the worldview is skepticism, which avoids the perception of the worldview as dogmatism, that is, homogeneity, unrealistic thinking, one rule or another, an indisputable fact. The opposite of dogmatism is skepticism, in



which doubt becomes absolute, becomes the main factor in thinking, applies as a general principle of cognition and perception of being. The structure of the worldview consists of the most important elements, such as perception of the world, perception of the world and understanding of the world. Since the philosophical worldview, in essence, is a spiritual activity, it gave rise to certain directions of a conscious, human attitude towards being. For example, the moral relations of people in society – in moral worldviews, legal relations – legal, political relations – political, religious relations – religious, environmental relations – are expressed in forms of ecological worldview. Interpreting this in the system style, it will look like this:

1. Moral.
2. Religious.
3. Legal.
4. Political.
5. Ecological.
6. Aesthetic.

The relatively independent forms of worldview that made up this system act in interdependence, in connection. The level of development of the worldview system corresponds to and represents the development of society. In addition, in each historical period, the development of the nation is manifested in its mentality and worldview. In other words, the worldview system and their characteristics determine the spiritual image of a particular person, social group, class and whole nation. The concept of "worldview" is formed in close connection with such feelings and concepts as self-awareness, patriotism, national pride, historical memory, spiritual perfection. Because it is through these mental-social phenomena that the worldview becomes clear, becomes a historical piece of universal values. Historical forms of the philosophical worldview were the legitimate result of human development and manifested as a spiritual criterion for the development of society. In the early stages of development, the attitude of people to nature, to their social life was expressed in various narratives and legends. They thus formed a mythological worldview. The reverence of good in the struggle between evil and goodness is evidenced by the humanistic content of the mythological worldview. In particular, the narrative, myth, and which were created in the process of civilization of the Uzbek people". The fact that religion, including Islam, has existed steadily for thousands of years, suggests that it is deeply rooted in human nature, fulfilling several tasks that are unique to it. First of all, religion, a certain sphere of spiritual life of society, group, individual person, has absorbed the norms of universal morality, revitalizing them, transforming them into mandatory rules of behavior for everyone"³. The



absolutization of any, including the place and importance of a religious worldview in the life of society in its artificial disclosure, can cause negative consequences. This is especially evident in the current era, when religious fundamentalism and extremism have become a serious threat to humanity. With the intensification of Science, Technology, worldly Science in the current era, it is also necessary to emphasize that "a religious worldview is not the only way of thinking, of treating the world that surrounds a person, of people like himself. Secular thought, a secular lifestyle, has also developed side by side with him and with the right to live on an equal footing with him"⁴. Religious worldview is studied by a philosophical science called theology. Theology has created a unique perfect system as well as analyzing issues such as the world and human attitude, the meaning of life, the problem of life and death in connection with theological, religious concepts of faith. Today, among the main tasks of a talay of a religious worldview, its regulatory activities related to the elimination of life conflicts are extremely important. In general, the role and importance of religion in the upbringing of a harmonious generation is incredibly huge, and it is growing. The main directions of the philosophical worldview. The worldview system and each of the relatively independent directions inherent in it can be viewed as an enlightened (concretized) form of philosophical reasoning. A philosophical worldview, to put it simply, is a system of knowledge that expresses a person's attitude to the universe, man and being.

If logical consistency is violated, it undermines the impartial, scientific, clear and consistent reflection of the worldview of the outside world. 4. The universality of a philosophical worldview is characterized by the fact that it constitutes the content of other forms of worldview, that is, any form of worldview has its own philosophical character. 5. The philosophical worldview is purposeful and corresponds to human interests. Because a person lives with a certain goal, dreams, reflects them in his worldview.

6. The ideological principle of the philosophical worldview is expressed in the fact that a certain idea lies on its basis. In particular, today's Uzbek national philosophical worldview is characterized by its reliance on the idea of national independence, self-realization, independence that determines the future of our nation. The philosophical worldview serves to transform this idea into a belief and its fulfillment.

7. One of the most important principles of a philosophical worldview is the unity of theory and practice. The existence of a worldview as a theory is explained by the fact that social practice is able to creatively summarize its experiences and determine perspective plans. Also, in the process of practical introduction of the worldview, its methods and tools are important. Tasks (functions) of the philosophical worldview. The



mentioned principles of the philosophical worldview determine its functions. That is, these tasks arise from the goals and interests of society in the universal spirit and have methodological significance for other forms of worldview. The worldview is primarily an expression of human relations. From this point of view, it is visible in the way in which a person reacts to being, initially in the way of his assessment. It refers to the evaluation task of a philosophical worldview. That is, a person, based on his own needs and interests, divides things-phenomena: good-bad, useful-harmful, rewards-sin, Oriya-benomuslik into opposite criteria. As a person evaluates things-phenomena,

For example, looking back at history, we see that at certain times the philosophical worldview was associated with the interests of the human being, uniting people around the idea of liberation that defines the future of the nation. This was evident during the period of the struggle against the Mongol invaders. This idea (philosophy of freedom), as a component of the worldview, United and mobilized different classes of the nation into a common struggle, regardless of faith, economic situation and political position. Any worldview comes from human needs, corresponding to its interests. At the same time, on the one hand, the worldview does not form on its own, that is, stichially. On the contrary, it arises as a result of the purposeful activities of various educational tools. On the second hand, a philosophical worldview, formed in contrast to the influence of universal consciousness (civilization), is a common form of various possibilities and means of educating a particular person, social group or nation. Consequently, the educational task of the philosophical worldview should be considered as the basis of other tasks mentioned above. It consists in the formation of a spirit of tolerance, compromise, cultural resolution of any conflicts, hope and confidence in the future, based on the creation of a broad and thoughtful ability to think in people.

Summary. The scale of the worldview expresses the expanding aspect of the individual, which develops throughout his life. The content of the worldview reflects to what extent the diverse aspects of reality are covered in the mind of individ. The worldview center or focal point is understood as what kind of individual thinks about the universe from the framework of a complex of personal and social interests. A person relies on the living experience, the knowledge gained by people who have passed on himself before him in his life. The worldview acquires a great practical meaning by influencing the moral standards of people, their aspirations in life, their interests, their work and their lives[1]



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SOCIO-POLITICAL VIEWS OF JADIDISM REPRESENTATIVES

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Abstract: Liberating Turkestan from medieval backwardness and religious prejudice, reforming Sharia, spreading enlightenment to the people, the struggle to establish an autonomous government in Turkestan, freedom by establishing a constitutional monarchy and parliament in Bukhara and Khiva, and later a democratic republic system. and building a prosperous society, introducing a stable national currency and building a national army.

In Tashkent, Fergana, Bukhara, Samarkand and Khiva, the Jadidist movement was formed from cultural and educational societies and associations opened by some groups of free-thinking and progressive people.

Key words: Jadid, madrasa, intellectuals, party, Tsar's government, Order of Merit, independence.

The origin of Jadidism

Jadidism first arose in the 80s of the 19th century in the Crimea under the leadership of ¹ Ismailbek Gasprinsky among the Crimean Tatars. The representatives of the Jadid movement often called themselves progressives, later Jadids. The advanced progressive forces of that time, first of all, the intellectuals, felt that the local population was lagging behind the global development and realized the need to reform the society. Jadidism was essentially a political movement.

¹ Ismoilbek Gasprinsky - representative of the intelligentsia of Crimean Tatar nationality, pedagogue, publisher, major political and public figure. He is also considered one of the founders of Jadidism and Pan-Turkism

It has periods of formation and defeat, which can be conditionally divided into four.

In Turkestan, Bukhara and Khiva, these periods are 1895-1905; 1906-1916; 1917-1920; Includes the years 1921-1929. In the first period, Tsarist Russia firmly established itself in Turkestan. With the help of his political agents (representatives), he not only restricts the powers of local khans and emirs, but also turns them into puppets, creates conditions for Russian and Western investors to work and live, and looks after the interests of various companies and joint-stock companies. At the same time, the demands and needs of the local population were not taken into account, disregard for



their religious beliefs, traditions, and their disdain increased. Judges with a high academic and life level were replaced by inexperienced people, bribery and social-political injustice escalated. They went as far as restricting the activities of madrassas and schools, replacing local place names with Russian terms, and even putting crosses on the necks of judges during court proceedings. The situation of that time was well described by the son of Muhammadali Khalfa Sabir (² Dukchi Eshon) in his " Address " (1898) to the people . Progressive forces thinking about the nation's perspective existed among almost all classes of the people - artisans, farmers, merchants, landowners, scholars. The intellectuals initially decided to start the struggle against tsarism from the political-educational front, awakening the people from age-old backwardness. The Jadidism movement found a favorable ground for its development in the Turkestan region under such historical conditions. Advanced scientists, modern experts in the fields of industry and agriculture, culture figures grew up among the ancients, they dreamed of seeing the country prosperous and their homeland independent, and they fought for it.

² **The son of Muhammadali Khalfa Sabir** (Dukchi Eshon, Madali Eshon (1856, Chimyan village, Fergana region - June 12, 1898, Andijan) was the leader of the Andijan uprising .

creation of various educational societies and theater troupes; building a national democratic state in Turkestan by publishing newspapers and magazines, raising the socio-political consciousness of the people. These things could be done only if a strong party of Jadid intellectuals was formed.

The development of the Jadid movement in Turkestan

Jadidlar movement was not a movement formed by chance in Turkestan, but it was born, formed and developed with deep foundations, nourished by historical roots and became a movement with strong social, political and practical essence. On the one hand, this movement aimed to rely on the foundations of the Islamic religion, its ideas of enlightenment, on the other hand, on the achievements of advanced science, and to educate the people of the time while preserving the national value and identity. Another factor that led to this movement was the disdain of the Tsar government officials towards the Muslims in Russia and the humiliation of the Muslim population, and as a result, the feeling of humiliation that arose in the local Muslim community.

Although the tsarist authorities introduced good things in Muslim areas, whether it was the opening of gymnasiums, the construction of factories, they did all this primarily for their own benefit. A group of progressives emerged from among the local people, who were weak in terms of weapons and power, and founded the Jadid movement to save the people from the scourge of colonialism and humiliation.



The development of the Jadid movement in Turkestan was not smooth either. Here, as in Bukhara, there was an atmosphere of ancient debates and mutual misunderstanding between the two layers. "Jadid va qadim nedur?" published in the May 23, 1914 issue of "Sadoyi Turkistan" newspaper. article can prove our word. The author of the article, Abdullah Shoshiy, emphasizes that there is no sin in the words jadid and kadim, and says that the real sin is "in our official shari'a." For this reason, both parties should first of all understand each other after ending their differences. Also, the author quotes from the hadith, which is the second source of Muslims, "Therefore, Hazrat Imam Rabbani is called Mujaddid Sani. In other words, in the second thousand years of the Hijri, he is said to be the one who modernizes, develops and sends blessings to the religion, and it is also mentioned in the hadith that "Allah the Most High sends and appears for the benefit of the blessing of this ummah and for the development and progress of the religion of Islam." writes that the divine essence and religion itself require modernity, that is, reformism.

Ghazi Yunus also made a significant contribution to the development of the Jadid movement in Turkestan. He also served the cause and goals of the progressives ³ Mahmudhoja Behbudi, ⁴ Munavvarqori Abdurashidkhanov, ⁵ Abdurauf Fitrat, Abidjon Mahmudov and other such people. On the one hand, he emphasized the need to clean up Islam, which has been corrupted by various heresies and superstitions, and on the other hand, he encouraged the people to study in the schools of the new method. Ghazi Yunus, like most intellectuals, noted that the old method of schools has passed its life, that it is no longer useful, and on the contrary, it will cause harm. For example, he writes in his poem "About Old Schools":

³ **Mahmudhoja Behbudi** (in Cyrillic alphabet: Mahmudhoja Behbudi ; In the Arabic alphabet: محمود خواجه بهبودی; Full name - **Mahmudhoja Behbudi ibn Behbudhoja**) (January 20, 1875 in Samarkand - March 25, 1919 in Karshi) playwright, publisher, religious and public figure, one of the leaders of the Jadidist movement.

⁴ **Munavvarqori** , Abdurashidkhanov Munavvarqori (1878 , Toshkent—1931.23.4, Moscow) is the leader of the Central Asian Jadidism movement, the founder of the 20th century Uzbek national press and the national school of the new method, one of the organizers of the new national theater , writer and poet

⁵ **Abdurauf Fitrat** (1886 , Bukhara city, Bukhara Emirate - October 4, 1938 , Toshkentcity, Uzbek SSR) - Uzbek historian, philologist, translator, writer, playwright and poet, one of the founders of modern Uzbek language and literature, Central Asia a well-known representative of Jadidism , the first Uzbek professor (1926). Jadidism is a supporter of the national enlightenment movement.



Open your eyes, people of Turan, we are ignorant people,
What will happen to us if things go this way?
New schools have opened, we need to study
We are all better off if we get knowledge.
Behind the old school, Turkestan is ruined
In the midst of ignorance, our Islam is finished.

Interpretation after the independence of Uzbekistan

In the literature written during the Soviet period, modernism is described as "bourgeois-liberal movement". After the disintegration of the SSRI, the name of the resistance movement and its representatives was revived. Historians, literary experts, linguists, philosophers, lawyers, art historians and pedagogues have achieved preliminary results in the study of the scientific and literary heritage of the past. During the years of independence, the works of Fitrat, Cholpon, Abdulla Avloni in 2 volumes, Behbudi, Abdulla Qadiri, Sidkiy Khandayliqi, Ibrat, Ajzi, Sofizoda in 1 volume, as well as Fayzulla Khojayev, Munavvarqori, Polvonniyoz Haji Yusupov were published. 20 famous representatives of Jadids are included „Unforgettable figures. The album-book "Representatives of the Jadidchilik movement" (Tashkent, 1999) was published. Their work was included in textbooks and manuals.

On September 16-18, 1999, an international conference was held in Tashkent on the topic "Central Asia at the beginning of the 20th century: the struggle for reforms, renewal, development and independence (Modernism, Autonomy, Independence)", in which the USA, Germany, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Eminent scientists from Turkey, Russia, [India and other countries](#) exchanged views with their Uzbek colleagues on the latest conclusions collected in world science about modernism and independence movements. It was recognized that the Jadidic movement is a phenomenon of global importance. At the conference, an international scientific council was formed to study this problem



Summary

In short, both the modern intellectuals of the country and the representatives of the local people understood that the struggle against the colonialists of the Tsar would not end with a positive result. The struggle against colonialism, which relied on the police and military power of the administration, formed the advanced intellectuals of modern times as a hegemonic stratum of the people's movement as a political experience and leading force, and played an important role in the formation of the political level of the masses.

Today, the invaluable works, scientific, poetic and prose heritages, socio-philosophical and moral ideas of the enlightened modernists serve to raise the spirituality and enlightenment, national values and consciousness of the Uzbek people, and love for the Motherland in the hearts of generations. and has been cultivating feelings of loyalty. Thanks to the independence, the names of enlightened modernists are being restored, their birthdays are solemnly celebrated, and their works are being published again and again. Philosophical and ethical thoughts expressed in their worldviews are still preserved as cultural and spiritual values of our people.

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EKSPORT SALOHİYATINI OSHIRISHDA KICHIK BIZNES SUBYEKTLARINING O'RNI

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Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada kichik biznes sub'ektlari mamlakatning eksport salohiyatini oshirishda muhim rol o'ynaydi. Mavjud adabiyotlarni tahlil qilish, amaliy tadqiqotlarni o'rganish va birlamchi tadqiqotlarni o'tkazish orqali ushbu tadqiqot kichik biznesning jahon bozoriga qanday hissa qo'shishi va eksportni ko'paytirishda o'z salohiyatidan yanada foydalanish uchun qanday strategiyalardan foydalanish mumkinligini yoritishga qaratilgan.

Kalit so'zlar. Kichik biznes sub'ektlari, eksport salohiyati, xalqaro savdo, iqtisodiy o'sish, ko'k eksport strategiyasi, jahon bozori.

Аннотация. В этой статье малые предприятия играют важную роль в увеличении экспортного потенциала страны. Анализируя существующую литературу, изучая тематические исследования и проводя первичные исследования, это исследование направлено на то, чтобы пролить свет на то, как малый бизнес может внести свой вклад в мировой рынок и какие стратегии можно использовать для дальнейшего использования своего потенциала в увеличении экспорта.

Ключевые слова. Малые предприятия, экспортный потенциал, международная торговля, экономический рост, экспортная стратегия МСП, мировой рынок.

Annotation. In this article, small business entities play an important role in increasing the country's export potential. By analyzing the available literature, studying case studies and conducting primary research, this study aims to highlight how small businesses contribute to the world market and what strategies can be used to further exploit their potential in increasing exports.

Keywords. Small business entities, export potential, international trade, economic growth, SME Export Strategy, world market.

Kichik biznes sub'ektlari (SBEs) bandlik, innovatsiyalar va iqtisodiy dinamizmga qo'shgan hissasi tufayli ko'pincha ko'plab iqtisodiyotlarning tayanchi sifatida e'tirof etiladi. Biroq, ularning eksport salohiyatidagi roli kamroq tekshiriladi. Ushbu maqola SBEs mamlakatning eksport salohiyatini qanday oshirishi va ularni jahon bozoriga yaxshiroq integratsiya qilish mexanizmlarini o'rganishga qaratilgan. Ushbu



munosabatlarni tushunish rivojlangan eksport faoliyati orqali iqtisodiy o'sishni rivojlantirishga qaratilgan siyosatchilar va biznes rahbarlari uchun juda muhimdir.

Muhim tadqiqotlar to'plami iqtisodiy rivojlanishda Sbesning ahamiyatini ta'kidlaydi. Xalqaro savdo markazi (ITC) ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, SBEs kompaniyalarning taxminan 95% ni tashkil qiladi va global miqyosda 60-70% ish bilan ta'minlaydi. Jahon banki tomonidan olib borilgan tadqiqotlar shuni ta'kidlaydiki, SBEs eksport sohasida innovatsiyalar va raqobatbardoshlikni oshirishda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Biroq, moliyalashtirishning cheklanganligi, xalqaro bozorlar to'g'risida bilimlarning etishmasligi va tartibga soluvchi to'siqlar kabi muammolar ko'pincha ularning eksport salohiyatiga to'sqinlik qiladi.

Ushbu tadqiqot kichik biznesdan eksport ma'lumotlarini miqdoriy tahlilini SBE egalari va menejerlarining sifatli suhbatlari bilan birlashtirgan aralash usulli yondashuvdan foydalanadi. Ma'lumotlar turli sohalardagi 200 ta kichik biznes namunasidan to'plangan. Miqdoriy ma'lumotlarga eksport hajmi, bozor yo'nalishlari va so'nggi besh yildagi o'sish sur'atlari kiradi. Sifatli ma'lumotlar SBE eksportchilarining tajribalari, muammolari va strategiyalari haqida tushuncha beradi.

Kichik biznes sub'ektlari mamlakatning eksport salohiyatini oshirishda hal qiluvchi rol o'ynaydi. Ular iqtisodiy o'sishga, innovatsiyalarga va eksport mahsulotlari va xizmatlarini diversifikatsiyalashga hissa qo'shadi. Kichik biznes eksport salohiyatini qanday oshirishi haqida umumiy ma'lumot:

1. Iqtisodiy Diversifikatsiya

Kichik korxonalar ko'pincha yirik bozorlarda faoliyat yuritib, yirik korporatsiyalar e'tiborsiz qoldirishi mumkin bo'lgan maxsus mahsulotlar va xizmatlarni taklif qilishadi. Ushbu diversifikatsiya eksport doirasini kengaytirishga yordam beradi, bir nechta asosiy sanoat va bozorlarga bog'liqlikni kamaytiradi. Turli xalqaro talablarga javob berib, kichik biznes yanada barqaror va moslashuvchan eksport iqtisodiyotiga hissa qo'shadi.

Iqtisodiy diversifikatsiya, ayniqsa, kichik biznesning hissasi orqali mustahkam va moslashuvchan iqtisodiyotni yaratishda hal qiluvchi rol o'ynaydi. Ushbu korxonalar ko'pincha yirik bozorlarda rivojlanib, yirik korporatsiyalar murojaat qilmasligi mumkin bo'lgan maxsus mahsulotlar va xizmatlarni taklif qilishadi. Ushbu ixtisoslashuv kichik biznesga turli xil xalqaro talablarni qondirishga imkon beradi va eksport iqtisodiyotining barqarorligini sezilarli darajada oshiradi. Kichik biznesning iqtisodiyotni diversifikatsiya qilish va eksport iqtisodiyotining barqarorligiga qanday hissa qo'shishi haqida batafsil ma'lumot:

Ixtisoslashgan mahsulotlar va xizmatlar:



- Kichik biznes tez-tez o'ziga xos mijozlar ehtiyojlari yoki madaniy imtiyozlarni rohatlariga noyob mahsulot yoki xizmatlarni ishlab chiqish. Ushbu ixtisoslashuv ko'pincha jahon bozorida ajralib turadigan yuqori sifatli, innovatsion mahsulotlarni yaratishga olib keladi.

Innovatsiya va moslashuv:

- Mart bozorlarida faoliyat yuritadigan kichik biznes ko'pincha tezkor va innovatsion bo'lib, o'zgaruvchan bozor tendentsiyalari va iste'molchilarning afzalliklariga tezda moslasha oladi. Ushbu chaqqonlik ularning turli xalqaro bozorlarda raqobatbardosh va dolzarb bo'lib qolishini ta'minlaydi.

Kengaytirilgan Eksport Oralig'i

Turli Xil Eksport Portfeli:

- Mahalliy mahsulotlarning keng assortimentiga e'tibor qaratib, kichik biznes yanada diversifikatsiyalangan eksport portfeliga hissa qo'shadi. Bu iqtisodiyotning cheklangan miqdordagi asosiy sanoat tarmoqlariga yoki yirik eksport tovarlariga bo'lgan ishonchini pasaytiradi.

Xatarlarni yumshatish:

- Diversifikatsiya iqtisodiy xavfni tarqatadi. Agar bitta sanoat inqirozga duch kelsa yoki ma'lum bir bozor iqtisodiy muammolarga duch kelsa, umumiy eksport iqtisodiyotiga ta'siri kamayadi. Bu iqtisodiyotni tashqi zarbalarga qarshi barqarorlashtirishga yordam beradi.

Xalqaro talablarga javob bering

Moslashtirilgan Echimlar:

- Kichik biznes xalqaro bozorlarning noyob talablariga javob beradigan moslashtirilgan mahsulotlarni taklif qilishi mumkin. Maxsus echimlarni taqdim etish qobiliyati ularning xorijiy xaridorlarga murojaatini kuchaytiradi va ularning bozor imkoniyatlarini kengaytiradi.

Madaniy va mintaqaviy moslashuv:

- Madaniy va mintaqaviy farqlarni tushunish va ularga moslashish kichik korxonalariga standartlashtirilgan mahsulot turlari tufayli yirik korporatsiyalar uchun mavjud bo'lmagan bozorlarga kirishga imkon beradi.

Moslashuvchan va moslashuvchan eksport iqtisodiyoti

Iqtisodiy Barqarorlik:

- Ko'plab kichik biznes tomonidan qo'llab-quvvatlanadigan diversifikatsiyalangan eksport iqtisodiyoti barqarorroq va global iqtisodiy tebranishlarga kamroq moyil. Ushbu barqarorlik uzoq muddatli iqtisodiy o'sish va rivojlanishga yordam beradi.



Bandlik va o'sish:

- Kichik biznes muhim ish beruvchilar bo'lib, ko'pincha mahalliy jamoalar ichida ish bilan ta'minlaydi. Ularning o'sishi va muvaffaqiyati umumiy iqtisodiy rivojlanish va farovonlikka hissa qo'shadi, yanada muvozanatli va inklyuziv iqtisodiy landshaftni yaratadi.

Kichik biznes sub'ektlari iqtisodiyotni diversifikatsiya qilish va eksport iqtisodiyotining barqarorligini oshirishda muhim o'rin tutadi. Mart bozorlarida ishlash va ixtisoslashgan mahsulotlarni taklif qilish orqali ular eksport doirasini kengaytiradi va bir nechta asosiy tarmoqlarga bog'liqlikni kamaytiradi. Ushbu diversifikatsiya nafaqat iqtisodiy xavfni tarqatadi, balki iqtisodiyotning o'zgaruvchan global talablarga moslashishini ta'minlaydi, bu esa uni uzoq muddatda yanada mustahkam va barqaror qiladi.

2. Innovatsiya va raqobatbardoshlik

Kichik biznes ko'pincha yirik firmalarga qaraganda ancha chaqqon va innovatsiondir. Ularning o'zgaruvchan bozor sharoitlariga va iste'molchilarning afzalliklariga tezda moslashish qobiliyati ularga tashqi bozorlarda o'ziga xos ehtiyojlarni qondira oladigan noyob mahsulot va xizmatlarni ishlab chiqishga imkon beradi. Ushbu yangilik mamlakat eksportining raqobatbardoshligini oshiradi.

3. Ish o'rinlarini yaratish va iqtisodiy o'sish

Kichik biznesning o'sishi ish o'rinlarini yaratish va iqtisodiy rivojlanishga olib keladi. Ushbu korxonalar xalqaro bozorlarga kirib borishi bilan ular ish bilan ta'minlash imkoniyatlarini yaratadilar va mamlakatning umumiy iqtisodiy salomatligiga hissa qo'shadilar. Bu, o'z navbatida, kuchli eksport infratuzilmasi va imkoniyatlarini qo'llab-quvvatlaydi.

4. Raqamli platformalardan foydalanish

Elektron tijorat va raqamli platformalarning yuksalishi kichik biznes uchun o'yin maydonini tekislab, ularga nisbatan osonlik bilan jahon bozorlariga chiqish imkonini berdi. Onlayn bozorlar, raqamli marketing va xalqaro yuk tashish echimlari kichik biznesga butun dunyo bo'ylab mijozlar bilan bog'lanish imkonini beradi va ularning eksport salohiyatini sezilarli darajada oshiradi.

5. Davlat tomonidan qo'llab-quvvatlash va savdo siyosati

Ko'pgina hukumatlar kichik biznesning eksport o'sishidagi ahamiyatini tan olishadi va grantlar, treninglar va bozor tadqiqotlariga yordam berish kabi turli xil yordam turlarini taqdim etishadi. Erkin savdo shartnomalari va eksportni moliyalashtirish dasturlari kabi xalqaro bozorlarga kirishni osonlashtiradigan savdo siyosati kichik biznesning eksport qilish qobiliyatini yanada oshiradi.



6. Xalqaro Tarmoqlarni Qurish

Kichik biznes ko'pincha yangi bozorlarga chiqish uchun xorijiy kompaniyalar bilan sheriklik va ittifoq tuzadi. Ushbu tarmoqlar ularga xalqaro savdoning me'yoriy talablar va madaniy farqlar kabi murakkabliklarini boshqarishda yordam beradi, bu esa o'z mahsulotlari va xizmatlarini eksport qilishni osonlashtiradi.

7. Mahalliyashtirilgan ishlab chiqarish va Xususiylashtirish

Kichik biznes o'z mahsulotlari va xizmatlarini tashqi bozorlarning o'ziga xos ehtiyojlari va afzalliklarini qondirish uchun moslashtirishi mumkin. Ushbu mahalliyashtirilgan yondashuv ularning takliflarini xalqaro mijozlar uchun yanada jozibador qilishi va eksportning muvaffaqiyati ehtimolini oshirishi mumkin.

8. Eksportga o'qitish va salohiyatni oshirish

Eksportni o'qitish va salohiyatni oshirishga qaratilgan dasturlar kichik biznesga xalqaro savdo qoidalari, logistika va marketing strategiyasini tushunishga yordam beradi. Eksport imkoniyatlarini yaxshilash orqali ushbu korxonalar jahon bozorlarida raqobatlashish uchun yaxshi jihozlangan.

9. Barqarorlik va axloqiy amaliyotlar

Ko'pgina kichik korxonalar barqarorlik va axloqiy amaliyotlarni birinchi o'ringa qo'yadilar, bu xalqaro bozorlarda muhim savdo nuqtasi bo'lishi mumkin. Iste'molchilar dunyo bo'ylab tobora ekologik va axloqiy ishlab chiqarilgan mahsulotlar izlaydilar, raqobat bilan kichik biznes ta'minlash.

Qiyinchiliklar va tavsiyalar

O'z salohiyatiga qaramay, kichik biznes ko'pincha cheklangan resurslar, tashqi bozorlar haqida ma'lumot etishmasligi va tartibga soluvchi to'siqlar kabi muammolarga duch keladi. Ushbu qiyinchiliklarni engish uchun quyidagi tavsiyalar berilishi mumkin:

- Moliyalashtirishga kirish: kichik biznesga xalqaro savdo bilan bog'liq xavflarni boshqarishda yordam berish uchun eksportni moliyalashtirish va kredit sug'urtasidan foydalanish imkoniyatlarini yaxshilash.

- Axborot va o'qitish: kichik biznesga eksport jarayonlari va bozorga kirish strategiyasini tushunishga yordam beradigan keng qamrovli o'quv dasturlari va manbalarini taqdim etish.

- Infratuzilma va logistika ta'minoti: kichik biznes uchun tovarlarni samarali eksport qilishni osonlashtiradigan infratuzilma va logistika echimlariga sarmoya kiritish.

- Xalqaro savdo missiyalari: kichik biznesni tashqi bozordagi potentsial xaridor va sheriklar bilan bog'lash uchun savdo vakolatxonalarini va ekspozitsiyalarini tashkil etish.



- Raqamli vositalar va platformalar: onlayn bozorlar va elektron tijorat echimlari kabi xalqaro savdoni osonlashtiradigan raqamli vositalar va platformalardan foydalanishni rag'batlantirish.

Ushbu muammolarni hal qilish va ularning kuchli tomonlarini qo'llash orqali kichik biznes milliy eksport salohiyatiga o'z hissasini sezilarli darajada oshirishi, iqtisodiy o'sish va diversifikatsiyani boshqarishi mumkin.

Natijalar Sbesning eksport salohiyatini oshirishda muhim rol o'ynashini ta'kidlaydi. O'zlarining o'ziga xos moslashuvchanligi va innovatsion imkoniyatlaridan foydalangan holda, SBEs o'zgaruvchan bozor sharoitlariga va mijozlarning afzalliklariga tezda moslasha oladi. Biroq, ularning potentsialidan to'liq foydalanish uchun ular duch keladigan muammolarni hal qilish juda muhimdir. Moliya olish imkoniyatini yaxshilash, bozor razvedkasini yaxshilash va tartibga solish talablarini soddalashtirishga qaratilgan siyosat Sbesning eksport salohiyatini sezilarli darajada oshirishi mumkin.

Xulosa va takliflar

Xulosa qilib aytganda, SBEs eksport salohiyatini oshirish va iqtisodiy o'sishni ta'minlash uchun ajralmas hisoblanadi. Ularning potentsialini maksimal darajada oshirish uchun quyidagi strategiyalar tavsiya etiladi:

- Moliyalashtirishni yaxshilash: xalqaro bozorlarni kengaytirishga qaratilgan ixtisoslashgan moliyalashtirish dasturlari va kredit imkoniyatlarini yaratish.
- Market Intelligence va Training: o'quv dasturlarini ishlab chiqish va SBEs xalqaro bozorlarni tushunish va navigatsiya qilish uchun resurslarni taqdim etish.
- Normativ soddalashtirish: SBEs eksportini osonlashtirish uchun tartibga solish jarayonlarini soddalashtiring va byurokratik to'siqlarni kamaytiring.
- Qurilish tarmoqlari: Sbesni eksport qilishda qo'llab-quvvatlaydigan sanoat klasterlari va tarmoqlarini shakllantirishni rag'batlantirish.

Ushbu strategiyalarni amalga oshirish orqali siyosatchilar va biznes rahbarlari Sbesga to'siqlarni engib o'tishda va jahon bozoriga qo'shgan hissalarini oshirishda yordam berishlari mumkin, natijada eksport hajmi oshadi va barqaror iqtisodiy o'sishga olib keladi.

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THE REVOLUTION OF SOLAR ENERGY

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Abstract: In this article, we can see when the use of solar energy began in our country and the stages of its development. At the same time, we will consider the first solar-powered devices built in Uzbekistan, the establishment of scientific facilities related to this direction, and the solar power plant built at the Andijan Mechanical Engineering Institute.

Key words: Heliotechnics, heliophysics, sunlight, solar dilution device, large solar sandbox

Introduction

The history of using solar energy in Uzbekistan began in the 70s of the 20th century. At that time, the magazine "Heliotechnika" began to be published, and a decision was made to build a solar oven necessary for testing materials resistant to temperatures of more than 2000 degrees. In 1929, evaporation of tobacco extract using sunlight was carried out (A. Lastak), in 1930 experimental greenhouses heated by sunlight were built (L.N. Satikov), in 1934 - a laboratory of heliotechnics in Tashkent, and in 1943 - the Faculty of Physics and Technology of Uzbekistan A heliotechnical laboratory was established as part of the institute. 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 the city of Bukhara (1978), producing a large number of helio water heaters and helio kitchens [1-5].

In 1963, the Department of Geophysics was established, in which devices were created that process solar energy with pulsed light before planting seeds of agricultural crops without the use of toxic chemicals.



MAIN PART

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 thermal 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 above and below and a focal distance 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 different sizes, located in a certain order on an inclined plane. The 13th 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 scientific production association "Fizika-Quyosh". 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 hard-to-melt materials [6-9].

The sun shines 320 days a year in Uzbekistan. The decree of the 1st president of our country dated March 1, 2013 "On measures for the further development of alternative energy sources" defines the strategy for the development of renewable energy in our country.

In international energy practice, hydro, solar, wind, geothermal, geothermal, and biomass energies are recognized as alternative sources. Among them, one of the most promising directions is undoubtedly the use of solar energy. According to the decision of March 1, 2013. The International Solar Energy Institute was established on the basis of a number of scientific institutions of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The main tasks of this institute are to carry out scientific and experimental research and innovative developments in the field of using solar energy based on the expansion of international cooperation, to develop proposals for the practical application of the potential of solar energy in various sectors of the economy and in the social sphere based on advanced and economically effective solar technologies and solar devices.

It is expected to establish a joint venture producing photoelectric panels in the Navoi free industrial-economic zone. It is planned to build a solar photoelectric plant in Samarkand region, and a project for the construction of a solar photoelectric plant with a capacity of 100 megawatts has been prepared [10-15].



Determining the distribution of solar radiation power of six regions, which are acceptable for the construction of several large solar power plants, based on new technologies with high efficiency, is underway.

A unique scientific object - the "Physics-Solar" scientific-production association of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan modernized the Large Solar Furnace of the Institute of Materials Science (Fig. 1.1) and equipped the International Institute of Solar Energy with laboratory-measuring equipment and other equipment. Implementation of the technical assistance project is also underway



Fig.1.1: Large Solar Furnace of the Institute of Materials Science.

In the territory of the special industrial zone "Angren" with the participation of the company "Shindong Enerkom" (Republic of Korea), the construction of the second factory for the production of technical silicon was completed (Fig. 1.2), and the first solar power plant, which was also put into operation at the Institute of Mechanical Engineering of Andijan region, was tested, and the institute's alternative It was launched by professors of the department of energy resources (Fig. 1.3) [16-20].



Fig.1.2: View of the solution in a special container at the plant of Angren Uz-Shindon OJSC



Fig.1.3: Solar power plant at the Andijan Mechanical Engineering Institute.

As a result of the widespread use of these advanced technologies, it will be possible to save 2 billion kilowatt-hours of energy produced in the energy system of our country in the near future, and to produce nearly 2 million gigacalories of thermal energy. This ensures the saving of energy resources worth more than 250 million dollars per year [21-25].



CONCLUSION

There is a strong interest in the implementation of alternative energy in Uzbekistan, the development of alternative energy will lead to the creation of thousands of new jobs in the field of high technologies.

Considering that the demand for electricity is increasing day by day, I designed a small solar power plant in my graduation work. As a result, we considered how to get the electricity needed for one household in a minimal and clean way. In this, we determined the solar constant through a mathematical expression. The advantage of this is that since the solar constant is different in each region, it can consider its characteristics depending on the region in which the solar power plant is installed. This is useful for us as an example of how to distribute the electricity needed for the house and choose how many kilowatt panels to install. For example, we can take into account how many degrees and how many hours Kuyposh panels face the sun, depending on the value determined by the solar constant. Then our work will be easier.

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THE ESSENCE AND IMPORTANCE OF ETHICS

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Abstract: Ethics is a philosophical science that studies the moral aspects of human behavior and provides a deeper understanding of concepts such as right and wrong, good and bad.

Key words: ethics, aesthetics, morality, philosophical.

Enter. Ethics is a philosophical discipline that studies what is considered morally good and bad, and morally right and wrong, and is necessary to explain the rules and principles of human behavior.

The history of ethics goes back to the works of ancient Greek philosophers such as Plato and Aristotle. They discussed the norms of human behavior and formulated moral principles to guide their activities. Aristotle's *Nicomachean Ethics*, for example, is based on living a good life and finding happiness through virtue. In the Middle Ages, ethics was reworked mainly through religious teachings and philosophy, while in the Modern period, philosophers such as Kant, Hume, and Millet enriched ethics by building new conceptual foundations.

The field of ethics includes approaches from various philosophical schools, including utilitarianism, deontology, relativism, and universalism. Utilitarianism, for example, bases the moral value of an action on its results, and deontology on its compliance with rules.

Modern ethics includes new fields such as bioethics, environmental ethics, workplace ethics, and technology ethics. These fields show the increasing importance of ethics in solving complex problems of personality and society, in making ethical decisions and in building relationships.

From history to the present, ethics has always been closely related to the ideological, social and spiritual development of mankind, and its importance remains relevant for all levels of society.

The main directions of the science of ethics are divided into three major parts: Normative Ethics, Meta-ethics and Practical Ethics. Each field examines specific issues and focuses on different aspects of ethical decision-making.



Normative ethics defines rules and standards of right and wrong behavior. This field deals with clear moral guidelines that tell people what to do and what not to do. This part of ethics seeks to develop specific approaches to evaluating the moral value of actions and moral perception.

Meta-ethics analyzes ethics itself and its nature, meaning, language and scientific foundations. This direction considers what moral judgments and claims actually are, what grounds they have, and the truth value of moral claims. Meta-ethics is concerned with ontological, epistemological, and linguistic aspects of proving or disproving ethical claims .

Applied ethics deals with the implementation of theory and sheds light on real life problems. This field examines how ethical theories can be used to solve ethical problems in personal, social, or professional contexts.

Ethics is a philosophical field that focuses on the nature and purpose of moral values such as justice, honesty, and mutual aid inherent in moral norms and rules. It is based on basic principles that guide human morality, decisions, and attitudes, and its goal is to encourage people to think about proper duties and responsibilities and to perform socially acceptable behavior.

The essence and importance of ethics include:

- Justice: A core part of ethics is a deeper understanding of the sense of justice and its application to all aspects of life.

- Virtue: This involves preparing people to make better decisions and strive for higher moral standards through character development

- Reciprocity: Ethics also emphasizes the importance of reciprocity and cooperation.

- Duties and Responsibilities: It also requires recognition of the duties and responsibilities of people to each other and to society, which ensures the meaningfulness of their actions.

The analysis of ethics plays an important role in the self-recognition of each person and the construction of mutual relations in the social community. It encourages individuals and groups to treat each other fairly and respectfully, thereby contributing to the betterment of society.

Contemporary ethical issues arise in various areas of our society in unexpected ways, and their resolution has a major impact on our ethical standards, values, and attitudes. A text containing solutions to such problems might look like this:

Contemporary Ethical Issues



Provides a comprehensive focus on topics such as ethical issues related to technology, data security, and privacy rights. For example, important ethical decisions must be made in the area of cyber security and the protection of digital personal information. Such issues include how we collect, store and share data.

Also, within the framework of corporate ethics, issues of corporate responsibility and environmental protection are ethical problems. Businesses need to consider how they can fulfill their social responsibilities and how they can reduce their impact on the environment.

In the field of bioethics, the ethical aspects of advances such as genome engineering, cloning, and artificial feminization, as well as human and animal rights, are being raised. The field is also trying to define the ethical boundaries of treatment and medical testing.

Solutions

Proposed solutions to ethical problems include:

- Digital Code of Conduct Participation: Respecting citizens' privacy rights in data collection and use.

- Corporate Ethics Programs: Businesses can address issues of corporate responsibility by developing codes of ethics.

- Bioethical Councils: Establishing councils consisting of scientists, ethical experts and public representatives to control and make decisions on bioethical issues.

- Ethical Education: Enhancing ethical education for IT professionals, entrepreneurs and medical professionals.

Modern ethical problems and approaches to them require adaptation to rapidly developing technological, social and environmental conditions in many ways. It is important to engage the public, work with legislators and create international standards for ethical solutions.

Ethics plays a crucial role within the social sciences, as it is considered as the basic norms in the ethics of research, decision-making processes and communication with the public. The social sciences—fields such as sociology, psychology, anthropology, and economics—study human behavior, and therefore scientists and researchers are required to adhere to strict ethical standards in their work.

Research ethics in the social sciences involves ensuring respect for people's rights and well-being in the processes of data collection and analysis. It also requires formal ethical review processes, obtaining authorization for use and consenting participants.



Decision-making in the social sciences requires adherence to ethical principles. For example, when conducting sociological research, researchers must consider how to protect the privacy of participants and how to maintain equity and fairness

Ethics are also important in public relations. Social science findings can influence policy and legislation in society, so scientists and researchers must be responsible when presenting and discussing their findings.

An ethical approach in the social sciences addresses ethical responsibilities in dealing with business, government, and the general public. It covers issues such as social justice, rights and welfare and thereby seeks to improve the quality of life in society.

Through a deeper study of these important issues, the role and importance of ethics in the social sciences will become clearer. Adhering to and developing ethical standards for learning is key to effective and responsible social science practice.

Conclusion: The conclusion in the field of ethics is that it is important for individuals and organizations to adhere to ethical principles and values. It promotes fairness, respect and responsibility towards others. The importance of ethics is that it guides people's decisions, attitudes and actions in their daily lives.

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TASVIRNI SEGMENTLASH ALGORITMLARI

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Anotatsiya: Tasvirni segmentatsiyalash - bu tasvirni qayta ishlashga asoslangan algoritmlar va o'rganishga asoslangan usullarni o'z ichiga olgan katta miqdordagi tadqiqotlar bilan ta'minlangan Kompyuter Visionning asosiy sohasi. Ushbu maqolada biz tasvirni segmentatsiyalash va uning barcha asosiy jihatlarini, shu jumladan siz foydalanishingiz mumkin bo'lgan turli xil tasvirlarni segmentatsiyalash usullarini muhokama qilamiz. Biroq, bu juda uzoq vaqt o'rganiladi, shuning uchun keyinroq unga qaytishingiz uchun ushbu maqolaga xatcho'p qo'yishni tavsiya qilamiz.

Kalit so'zlar: tasvirni segmentlash, algoritmlar, kompyuter vision, dasturiy ta'minot, yuzni tanish, mashinani o'rganish.

Annotation: Image segmentation is a major area of Computer Vision supported by a large amount of research involving image processing-based algorithms and learning-based methods. In this article, we'll discuss image segmentation and all the basics, including the different image segmentation techniques you can use. However, this is quite a lengthy study, so we recommend bookmarking this article so you can come back to it later.

Key words: image segmentation, algorithm, computer vision, software, face recognition, machine learning.

Аннотация: Сегментация изображений — это основная область компьютерного зрения, поддерживаемая большим количеством исследований, включающих алгоритмы обработки изображений и методы обучения. В этой статье мы обсудим сегментацию изображений и все основы, включая различные методы сегментации изображений, которые вы можете использовать. Однако это довольно продолжительное исследование, поэтому рекомендуем добавить эту статью в закладки, чтобы иметь возможность вернуться к ней позже.

Ключевые слова: сегментация изображений, алгоритм, компьютерное зрение, программное обеспечение, распознавание лиц, машинное обучение.



Jahonda tasvirlardan avtomatlashtirilgan holda obyektlarni aniqlash, tanib olish va tahlil qilish algoritmlarini takomillashtirish hamda tasvirlarini qayta ishlashda qo'llaniladigan segmentlash usullaridan foydalanish dolzarb hisoblanadi. Chunki hozirgi global raqamli transformatsiya jarayonlarida tasvirlarga raqamli ishlov berish masalalariga ehtiyoj juda ortgan, bunda kompyuter nigohi texnologiyalari yetakchilik qilmoqda. Tasvirlarni qayta ishlash, Bu yo'nalish tasvirlarni ranglash, o'zgartirish va boshqa rang modellari yordamida tasvirlarga qiziqarli ko'rinish berishni o'z ichiga oladi. Bu yo'nalishda tasvirlarga o'zgartirish kiritilgan rang modellari orqali amalga oshiriladi va tasvirlar ko'rinishi o'zgartiriladi.

Tasvirni segmentatsiyalash kompyuter visionning eng muhim sohalaridan biri bo'lgan holda, tasvirni segmentatsiyalash tadqiqotchilar o'ylab ko'rgan eng qadimgi muammo bayonotlaridan biri bo'lib, 1970-72 yillarda ishlab chiqilgan ibtidoiy hududlarni o'stirish texnikasi va optimallashtirish yondashuvlarini o'z ichiga olgan. Tasvir segmentatsiyasi-bu kompyuter ko'rish va raqamli tasvirni qayta ishlashning pastki domeni bo'lib, u o'xshash hududlarni yoki tasvirning segmentlarini tegishli sinf belgilari ostida guruhlashga qaratilgan. Butun jarayon raqamli bo'lganligi sababli, analog tasvirning piksellar ko'rinishida tasviri mavjud bo'lib, segmentlarni shakllantirish vazifasini piksellarni guruhlash bilan tenglashtiradi. Tasvirni segmentatsiyalash - bu tasvir tasnifining kengaytmasi bo'lib, unda tasniflashdan tashqari biz mahalliyashtirishni amalga oshiramiz. Shunday qilib, tasvir segmentatsiyasi bu ob'ekt chegarasini belgilash orqali mos keladigan ob'ektning qaerdaligini aniqlaydigan model bilan tasvir tasnifining yuqori to'plami. Bu tasvirni tahlil qilish uchun birinchi qadamdir. Tasvir segmentatsiyasini amalga oshirmasdan, kompyuterni ko'rishni amalga oshirish siz uchun deyarli Imkonsiz bo'ladi. Tasvirni segmentatsiyalash usullaridan foydalanib, siz tasvirdan maxsus piksellarni ajratishingiz va guruhlashingiz, ularga teg belgilashingiz va ushbu teglar bo'yicha boshqa piksellarni tasniflashingiz mumkin. Chiziqlarni chizishingiz, chegaralarni belgilashingiz va tasvirdagi alohida ob'ektlarni (muhim komponentlarni) qolgan ob'ektlardan (muhim komponentlar) ajratishingiz mumkin. Mashinani o'rganishda siz tasvirlarni segmentatsiyalash natijasida yaratilgan teglardan nazorat ostidagi va nazoratsiz mashg'ulotlar uchun foydalanishingiz mumkin. Bu sizga ko'plab biznes muammolarini hal qilish imkonini beradi.

Tasvir segmentatsiyasi kompyuter ko'rishning katta jihati bo'lib, ko'plab sohalarda ko'plab ilovalarga ega. Tasvir segmentatsiyasi keng qo'llaniladigan ba'zi diqqatga sazovor joylar:



1. Yuzni tanish. Sizing iPhone va ilg'or xavfsizlik tizimlarida mavjud bo'lgan yuzni tanish texnologiyasi yuzingizni aniqlash uchun tasvir segmentatsiyasidan foydalanadi. U sizning yuzingizning o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini aniqlay olishi kerak, shunda istalgan kiruvchi shaxs telefoningizga yoki tizingizga kira olmaydi.

2. Raqamni aniqlash. Ko'pgina svetoforiar va kameralar jarimalarni undirish va qidiruvlarda yordam berish uchun raqam belgilaridan foydalanadi. Raqamni identifikatsiya qilish texnologiyasi transport tizimiga avtomobilni tanib olish va uning egasiga oid ma'lumotlarni olish imkonini beradi. U raqam belgisini va uning ma'lumotlarini ko'rishda mavjud bo'lgan boshqa ob'ektlardan ajratish uchun tasvir segmentatsiyasidan foydalanadi. Ushbu texnologiya hukumatlar uchun jarima solish jarayonini sezilarli darajada soddalashtirdi.

3. Tasvirga asoslangan qidiruv. Tasvirga asoslangan qidiruv vositalarini taldif qiluvchi Google va boshqa qidiruv tizimlari sizning rasmingizdagi ob'ektlarni aniqlash va qidiruv natijalarini berish uchun ularning topilmalarini ular topgan tegishli rasmlar bilan solishtirish uchun tasvirni segmentatsiyalash usullaridan foydalanadi.

4. Tibbiy tasvirlash. Tibbiyot sohasida biz saraton hujayralarini aniqlash va aniqlash, to'qimalar hajmini o'lchash, virtual jarrohlik simulyatsiyasini amalga oshirish va jarrohlik ichidagi navigatsiyani amalga oshirish uchun tasvir segmentatsiyasidan foydalanamiz. Tasvir segmentatsiyasi tibbiyot sohasida ko'plab ilovalarga ega. Bu ta'sirlangan hududlarni aniqlashga yordam beradi va xuddi shunday davolanishni rejalashtirishga yordam beradi.

Ushbu ilovalardan tashqari, tasvir segmentatsiyasi ishlab chiqarish, qishloq xo'jaligi, xavfsizlik va boshqa ko'plab sohalarda qo'llaniladi. Bizning kompyuter ko'rish texnologiyalarimiz rivojlangani sayin, tasvirni segmentatsiyalash usullaridan foydalanish ham shunga mos ravishda ortadi. Misol uchun, ba'zi ishlab chiqaruvchilar noto'g'ri mahsulotlarni topish uchun tasvirlarni segmentatsiyalash usullaridan foydalanishni boshladilar. Bu erda algoritm ob'ekt tasviridan faqat kerakli komponentlarni oladi va ularni noto'g'ri yoki optimal deb tasniflaydi. Ushbu tizim inson xatolari xavfini kamaytiradi va test jarayonini tashkilot uchun samaraliroq qiladi. Rasmlarni tasniflashning keng tarqalgan qo'llanilishi Python, C, C++ va Matlab tillarida mavjud.

Kompyuterni ko'rishda tasvirlarni segmentatsiyalash modellarining ko'pchiligi tasniflagichlardagi hitta kodlovchi tarmoqqa nisbatan kodlovchi-dekoder tarmog'idan



iborat. Dasturchi kirishning yashirin fazoviy tasvirini kodlaydi, bu dekoder segment xaritalarini yoki boshqacha qilib aytganda, har bir ob'ektning tasvirdagi joylashuvini belgilaydigan xaritalarni hosil qilish uchun dekodlaydi.

Boshqariladigan barcha chuqur o'rganish algoritmlari singari, nazorat qilinadigan segmentatsiya protseduralari o'qitish uchun keng ko'lamlı izohli ma'lumotlarni talab qiladi. Kerakli izohlar turi model tomonidan bajariladigan segmentatsiya turiga qarab farqlanadi, bu panoptik segmentatsiya vazifalarida talab qilinadigan juda aniq izohlardan tortib semantik segmentatsiya vazifalarida talab qilinadigan juda oddiy izohlargacha. Segmentatsiya vazifalari uchun izohlar V7 annotatsiya vositalaridan, xususan, ko'pburchak izohlash vositasidan va avtomatik izohlash vositasidan foydalangan holda oson va aniq bajarilishi mumkin. Ko'pburchak izohi: Ko'pburchak annotatsiyasi bizga model segmentlashi kerak bo'lgan ob'ektlar chegaralari bo'ylab yo'nalish nuqtalarini o'rnatish orqali segment niqoblarini (xaritalarni) izohlash imkonini beradi. Ushbu chegaralar bizga ma'lum bir ob'ekt uchun segment xaritasi sifatida qarashimiz mumkin bo'lgan ko'pburchak mintaqani shakllantirishga yordam beradi. Biroq, izohning bu shakli aniqlikka ega emas va ob'ektlar asosan ko'pburchak bo'lgan yoki yuqori aniqlik juda zarur bo'lmagan joylarda bajarilishi mumkin. Avto-annotatsiya: V7-ning avtomatik izohlash vositasi bizga faqat maqsadli ob'ekt atrofida chegara chizig'ini chizish orqali segment xaritalarini osongina izohlash imkonini beradi. Avtomatik izohlash vositasi, o'zi segmentatsiya vositasi, qolganini mahalliy piksellarni kuzatish orqali ehtimoliy chegara hududini yaratish orqali bajaradi.

Taklif etilayotgan chegara hududi keyinchalik ob'ektning aniq xaritasini shakllantirish uchun o'zgartirilishi mumkin. Avto-annotatsiya avtomashinalar va tibbiy tasvirlar kabi nozik va muhim foydalanish holatlari uchun juda tez yuqori aniqlikdagi segment xaritalarini yaratishga yordam beradi.

Kerakli izoh turi va kerakli aniqlik modeldan foydalanish holatlari va segmentatsiya xaritalariga qarab farqlanadi. Semantik segmentatsiya kabi vazifalar uchun izohli ma'lumotlar to'plamini yaratish oson, masalan, tzohtar va panoptik segmentatsiya qilish qiyinroq, chunki ular ob'ektlar orasidagi o'xshashliklarni hisobga olishni talab qiladi. Xuddi shunday, tibbiy tasvirlar va avtonom avtomashinalar kabi foydalanish holatlari boshqa sodda ilovalarga qaraganda segmentatsiya uchun sezilarli darajada yuqori aniqlikdagi izohlarni talab qiladi.



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BIOTEKNOLOGIK JARAYONLARNING MATEMATIK MODELI

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Anotatsiya: Biotexnologik jarayonlarni boshqarish Matematik modeli keltirib o'tilgan funktsional-algoritmik strukturasi biotexnologik sistemalarni modellashtirish va boshqarishning shunday asosiy bosqichlari va vazifalarini ko'rsatib beradiki, ular ob'ektning sifatli va samarali faoliyat yuritishiga sharoit yaratadi. Biotexnologik jarayonlarni (BTJ) avtomatik boshqarishda ob'ektning xossalari va boshqarish algoritmi tomonidan tasminlanadigan boshqarish sifati, EHMning talab etilgan samaradorligi kabi bir qator ko'rsatkichlarini o'z ichiga olgan etarlicha to'la matematik modeli tavsifi talab etiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: Biotexnologik jarayonlar, model, matematik model, bosqich, tibbiyot.

Annotation: Management of biotechnological processes. The functional-algorithmic structure of the mentioned mathematical model shows the basic stages and tasks of modeling and management of biotechnological systems, which create conditions for the high-quality and efficient operation of the object. Automatic control of biotechnological processes (BTJ) requires a description of a sufficiently complete mathematical model, which includes a number of indicators, such as the properties of the object and the quality of control provided by the control algorithm, the required efficiency of EHM.

Key words: Biotechnological processes, model, mathematical model, stage, medicine.

Аннотация: Управление биотехнологическими процессами. Функционально-алгоритмическая структура указанной математической модели показывает основные этапы и задачи моделирования и управления биотехнологическими системами, которые создают условия для качественной и эффективной работы объекта. Автоматическое управление биотехнологическими процессами (БТИ) требует описания достаточно полной математической модели, включающей ряд показателей, таких как свойства объекта и качество управления, обеспечиваемое алгоритмом управления, требуемая эффективность ЭУ.



Ключевые слова: Биотехнологические процессы, модель, математическая модель, этап, медицина.

Hozirgi vaqtda butun jahon bo'ylab matematika fanining biotexnologik jarayonlar qo'llash dolzarb masalalardan biri hisoblanib kelmoqda. Shu munosabat bilan mazkur yo'nalishda bir qator ilmiy izlanishlar olib borilmoqda. Bunga o'zbek va xorijlik olimlarning hissalarini katta. Yuqorida keltirilganlarni inobatga olgan holda mazkur maqolada mualliflar tomonidan biologiya va tibbiyotdagi ba'zi matematik modellar tahlil qilingan. Asosan matematik modellashtirishlar orqali biologiya va tibbiyotning masalalari xususiy hosilali yoki oddiy differensial tenglamalar yoki chiziqli bo'lmagan operatorlarni (jumladan, kvadratik stoxastik operatorlarga) o'rganishga olib kelinadi. Maqolada, keltirilgan modellardan (turli biotexnologik jarayonlarning matematik modellari nazarda tutilmoqda) bakalavriyat talabalari va magistr'larga differensial tenglamalar va kvadratik stoxastik operatorlar nazariyasidan o'qiladigan ma'ruzalarda, xususan biologik va tibbiyot masalalarini tadbirlari sifatida ham foydalanish mumkin.

Biotexnologiya jarayonlar matematik modeli (bio... va yun. techne — mahorat, san'at, logos — so'z, ta'limot) — qishloq xo'jaligi, sanoat va tibbiyotning turli sohalarida tirik organizm va biologik jarayonlardan foydalanadigan sanoat usullari majmui. Biol. va texnika imkoniyatlarini birlashtiradigan ilmiy yo'nalish. "B." terminining vujudga kelishiga Stenford universiteti (AQSH; 1973) bir guruh olimlarining har xil xossaga ega irsiy molekulalarini biriktirib rekombinant DNK (istalgan organizmdan ajratilgan DNKning ikki yoki undan ortiq qismlarini in vitro sharoitida birikishidan vujudga kelgan hosila) olishi sabab bo'ldi. Shundan keyin biol. fani yutukdaridan kelib chiquvchi, ya'ni tirik organizmlar hayot faoliyatida ishtirok etadigan barcha kimyoviy, fizikaviy va biologik jarayonlarni o'rganish natijalari tatbiq etilgan texnologik jarayonlarni ifodalashda "B." terminidan foydalanila boshlandi. B. mikrobiologiya, biokimyoy, bioorganik kimyo, molekulyar biologiya, fiziologiya, genetika, molekulyar genetika, genetik injeneriya va boshqa yutug'iga asoslanadi. B.ning mikrobiologik B., membranalar B.si, immobillashgan fermentlar B.si, xujayra B.si, gen va xujayra injeneriyasi B.si kabi sohalar mavjud. Mikrobiologik B. mikroorganizmlar hayot faoliyatidagi jarayonlarga asoslangan bo'lib, bu sohada fermentli preparatlar, antibiotiklar, aminokislotalar, gormonlar, oqsil moddalari va xalq xo'jaligining turli tarmoklari uchun zarur metabolitlar sintez qilinadi. Masalan, O'zbekiston Fanlar akademiyasi Mikrobiologiya institutida mikrobiologik B. asosida o'simlik chiqindilari (g'ozapoya, chang'aloq, somon va chiqindilar)dan chorva mollari uchun ozuqa tayyorlashga erishildi; ayrim mamlakatlar (Braziliya)da maxsus mikroblar



vositasida sellyulozadan qand yoki spirt olish, mol go'ngidan metan gazi olish B.si (ayniqsa, Xitoy, Braziliya va Yevropa mamlakatlarida) juda yuqori iqtisodiy samara bermoqda. Membranalar va immobillashgan fermentlar B.si vositasida xilmaxil jarayonlarni o'lash va nazorat qilish uskunalari ishlab chiqarish mumkin. Shuningdek, fermentlar imobillashganda (biror bir sathga kimyoviy biriktirilganda) ularning aktivligi ortib, funksional holati bir qadar muddatga uzayadi. Bundan foydalanib biotexnologik jarayonlar (mas, membranalar o'tkazuvchanligini boshqarish usuli, fermentlarni mobillash va boshqalar) yaratilgan. Bu sohada O'zbekiston milliy universiteti biol. va kimyo fakulteti (B. O. Toshmuhamedov, O. K. Toshmuhamedova, A. I. Gagelgans, M. M. Rahimov va boshqalar)ning hissasi katta. Xujayra B.si o'simlik, hayvon va odam xujayralarining sun'iy sharoitda o'sishi hamda ko'payishi mikroorganizmlarnikiga o'xshashligiga asoslangan. Odam va hayvon xujayralarini sun'iy o'stirish nodir biologik preparatlar, antitelalar va oqsil gormonlarini sanoat miqyosida ishlab chiqarish imkonini berdi. O'simlik, hayvon va odam kasalliklarini aniqlash uchun monoklonal antitelalar (boshlang'ich birgina xujayra avlodlari ishlab chiqaradigan antitelalar) asosida o'ta sezuvchan diagnostik vositalar ishlab chiqarish yo'lga qo'yildi. Jumladan, O'zbekiston Fanlar akademiyasi Yadro fizikasi instituti krshidagi "Radiopreparat" korxonasida va O'zbekiston Respublikasi Sog'liqni saqlash vazirligining Onkologiya va radiologiya institutida rak kasalligining ayrim turlarini oddindan aniklaydigan biotexnologik vositalar ishlab chiqarilmoqda. Fiziologik aktiv ikkilamchi birikmalarni sintez qilish faqat o'simlik xujayralariga xos xususiyatdir. Bunday moddalarga tibbiyotda va sanoatning turli sohalarida ishlatiladigan alkaloidlar, glikozidlar, jumladan steroidli saponinlar, steroidli gormonal preparatlar olishda ishlatiladigan moddalar, efir yog'lar, polisaharidlar, fitogormonlar va h. k. kiradi. O'stirilayotgan hujayra, odatda qaysi o'simlikdan olingan bo'lsa, shu o'simlikka xos ikkilamchi moddalarni sintez qiladi. Ammo xujayralarda sintez kdpinadigan biomassa miqdori o'simlik organlaridagiga nisbatan ancha kam bo'ladi. Shuning uchun rentabelligi sanoat usulidagi xujayra B.si uchun tez o'sadigan, yuqori biosintetik xususiyatga ega, oddiy ozuqali muhitda ham o'sadigan, osmotik va mexanik ta'sirotlarga chidamli mutant liniyalar kerak. Hujayra B.sining yana bir xususiyati xujayra totipotentligi, ya'ni sun'iy oziqlantirish va parvarishlash bilan bir xujayradan yetuk o'simlik olishdir. Masalan, pomidor, tamaki, beda, sabzi va boshqa o'simliklar mana shu xususiyat asosida yetishtirildi; O'zbekiston Genetika va o'simliklar eksperimental biologiyasi institutida o'simlik hujayralaridan yetuk o'simlik yaratish ustida ilmiy ishlar olib borilmoqda. Hujayralarni sun'iy o'stirish va parvarishlash asosida o'simliklarni klonal (vegetativ) ko'paytirish B.si shakllandi (bu 90 oilaga mansub 433 o'simlik turi uchun ishlab chiqilgan). Bu usul kartoshka, meva



daraxtlari va gullarning virussiz navlarini yaratish, seleksion fondni boyitish va yangi navlar yetishtirish imkoniyatini beradi.

Gen va hujayra injeneriyasi B.si genetik injeneriya hamda hujayra injeneriyasining sintezidan vujudga keldi. B.ning bu soxasi yordamida mavjudotning maqsadga muvofiq foydali xossaga ega mikroob shtammlari, hujayra xillari, o'simlik navlari va hayvon zotlarini yaratish mumkin. Gen va hujayra injeneriyasi B.si injenerlik usuli bilan tirik mavjudotlarning o'zgartirilgan irsiyati molekulyar genetikasini mukammal o'rganish, foydali genlarni izlab topish va kerakli miqdorda ajratib olish, begona genlarni hujayra ichiga kiritib, irsiyatga ulash, ulangan genlarni yangi irsiyatda aktiv faoliyatini ta'minlab beruvchi vektor molekula (tarkibida restriktaza uchun fakat birgina eng qulay kesilish joyiga ega, transformatsiya bo'lgan hujayralarni saralashni osonlashtiruvchi marker gen saqlovchi va maqsadga muvofiqyot genni xo'jayin irsiyatiga ulab, uning mustaqil ishlashini ta'minlovchi molekulyar konstruksiya) yaratish, irsiyati o'zgartirilgan hujayradan dori-darmon, ozuka moddalar, diagnostik vositalar ajratib olish yoki o'simlik navlarini yaratish maqsadida irsiyati uzgartirilgan hujayradan mukammal o'simlik formasini olish, har xil irsiy belgilarga ega va tabiiy sharoitda changlanmaydigan o'simlik hujayralari protoplastlarini elektr impulsi yoki polivinilpirrolidon ishtirokida^iriktirib, har ikkala o'simlikning foydali xususiyatlariga ega mukammal o'simlik yetishtirish (Germaniyadagi Maks Plank instituti xodimlari pomidor va kartoshka xujayrasini biriktirib, iddizida kartoshka tunganagi, poyasida pomidor mevasi yetiladigan yangi gibridd o'stirdi) bo'yicha talaygina muvaffaqiyatlarga erishdi. B.ning fan sifatida shakllanishi va rivojlanishida M. A. Aytxojin, A. A. Bayev, R. G. Butenko, G. P. Gorgiyev, Yu. Yu. Gleba., V. G. Debabov, G. K. Skryabin, K. G. Skryabin, J. A. Musayev, B. O. Toshmuhamedov, A. F. Xolmurodov va boshqalarning hissasi katta.

Matematik model – matematik timsollar, belgilar va hodisalar sinfining taxminan namunasi, bayoni. Matematik model tizimni matematik izohlash uchun ishlatiluvchi abstrakt model bo'lib, ma'lum bir hodisa va jarayonni matematik formula va bog'lanishlar orqali tushuntirib beradi. Obyektiv dunyo hodisalarini to'liq aks ettiradigan Matematik model qurish mumkin emas, lekin istalgan aniqlikda to'g'ri aks ettiradigan Matematik model qurish mumkin. Matematik model 4 bosqichga bo'linadi: modelning asosiy obyektlarini bog'lovchi qonunlarni shakllantirish; Matematik model olib keladigan matematik masalalarni yechish; modelning nazariyaga mos kelishini aniqlash, modelni tahlil qilish va takomillashtirish. Matematik modelning klassik namunalaridan biri suyuqlik harakatini o'rganishdir. Dastlab, 18-asrda suyuqlik qisilmaydigan bir jinsli, faqat massa va energiya saqlanishi qonuniga bo'ysunadigan



modda („ideal qisilmaydigan suyuqlik“) deb olingan. Shularga asoslanib qurilgan Matematik modelda suyuqlik harakati maxsus differensial tenglamalar bilan ifodalangan. Keyinchalik bu Matematik model takomillashtirilib, suyuqlikning qisiluvchanligi, yopishqoqligi, molekulyar tuzilishi, uyurma hosil bo‘lishi, issikdik, elektr va boshqa ta’sirlar hisobiga olingan differensial tenglamalari tuzilgan. Matematik model fizika, astronomiya, biol., iqtisodiyot, tibbiyot va boshqa sohalarda asosiy tadqiqot usuli hisoblanadi

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- 2.<https://uz.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Biotexnologiya>
- 3.https://uz.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Matematik_model



ENERGY CONSERVATION RESEARCH OF LOW POWER SYNCHRONOUS ENGINES

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LOW POWER SYNCHIRON DIVIGATEL ENERGY CONSERVATION RESEARCH

Annotation: the energy efficiency of powerful synchronous motors is a multidimensional domain containing complex technical considerations, engineering innovations and industrial applications. Striving to improve energy efficiency in synchronous motors by combining advanced control systems, Material Science Advances, thermal management strategies, and comparative analysis continues to progress and innovate in industrial energy systems.

Keywords: energy efficiency, asynchronous motors, speed drivers, power factor optimization, synchronous motors, Motors, magnetized synchronous motor, jet engines.

Faculty of Electrical Engineering” ETEA “side 4 stage K-26 20 Group student

Since the magnetic field of a continuously magnetized synchronous motor is generated by a constant magnet, the excitation current prevents excitation loss, i.e. loss of copper, due to the generated magnetic field; the rotor operates without current, which significantly reduces the engine temperature rise, and the temperature rise is below 20k under the same load.



The difference between synchronous and asynchronous engines.
This synchronous engine if the cross-sectional surface is straight



The difference in cross-sectional surface and the number of revolutions kiss it is referred to as asynchronous engines.

An asynchronous electric motor is an asynchronous machine operating in an engine mode; it converts the energy of an electrician into mechanical energy. The mode of operation is based on the interaction of the rotating magnetic field that occurs when a three-phase alternating current passes along the stator windings with the current that the stator field generates in the rotor windings.

The speed of rotation can be changed by affecting the current frequency, the number of Poles and gliding. Changing the current frequency allows you to smoothly change the speed, while limiting energy. Therefore, the creation of a Frequency-Controlled asynchronous electric motor has become one of the main problems. Asynchronous electric motor is used as the main engine in Electrical Drives

A permanently magnetized synchronous motor has nothing to do with the number of motor stages with a high power coefficient. The engine power factor is close to 1 when the engine is fully loaded. Compared to the asynchronous motor, the motor current is smaller and the engine's stator copper loss is smaller and efficiency is higher, respectively.

With an increase in the number of engine stages, asynchronous motors have low and Low Power Factors. In addition, due to the high power factor of a continuously magnetized synchronous motor, the power supply (transformer) power associated with the engine can theoretically be reduced, and at the same time the characteristics of the supporting distribution devices and cables can be reduced.

The nominal efficiency of continuously magnetized synchronous motors can reach 1 of the current national standard. Requirements for energy efficiency, which is its greatest advantage in terms of energy saving from asynchronous motors. In real work, the motor rarely works at full power in Load Control.

Since the speed is strictly synchronized, the dynamic response indicators are good and are suitable for controlling the frequency change. The fixed-magnet synchronous motor mounting dimensions correspond to the IEC standard, which can directly replace a three-phase asynchronous motor, and the protection level can reach IP54 and IP55.

Typically, synchronous jet engines produce rated power up to 100 watts, and sometimes even higher, of particular importance if the simplicity and reliability of the design increases. Synchronous jet engines with the same dimensions have a nominal power of 2-3 times less than the nominal power of permanently magnetized synchronous engines, but in terms of design they differ in simple, affordable prices, the nominal power coefficient does not exceed 0.5 and the nominal K. p.D.

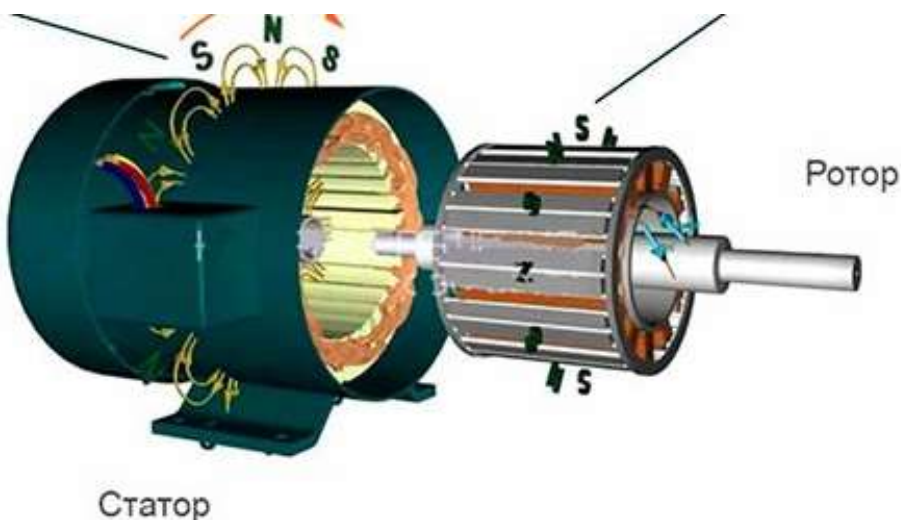
0.35-0.40. Synchronous hysteresis engines have a magnetic-solid alloy rotor with a wide hysteresis ring. To save on this valuable material, the rotor is made with a prefabricated structure, in which the shaft is fixed to the sleeve of ferro or diamagnetic material, and a permanent or hollow cylinder assembled from plates fastened with a locking ring is strengthened on top of it. The use of a magnetic-solid alloy to produce a



rotor in a working engine causes the scattering waves of magnetic induction along the stator and rotor surfaces to shift towards each other at a certain angle called the hysteresis angle, which leads to the appearance of a moment of hysteresis directed at the rotation of the rotor.

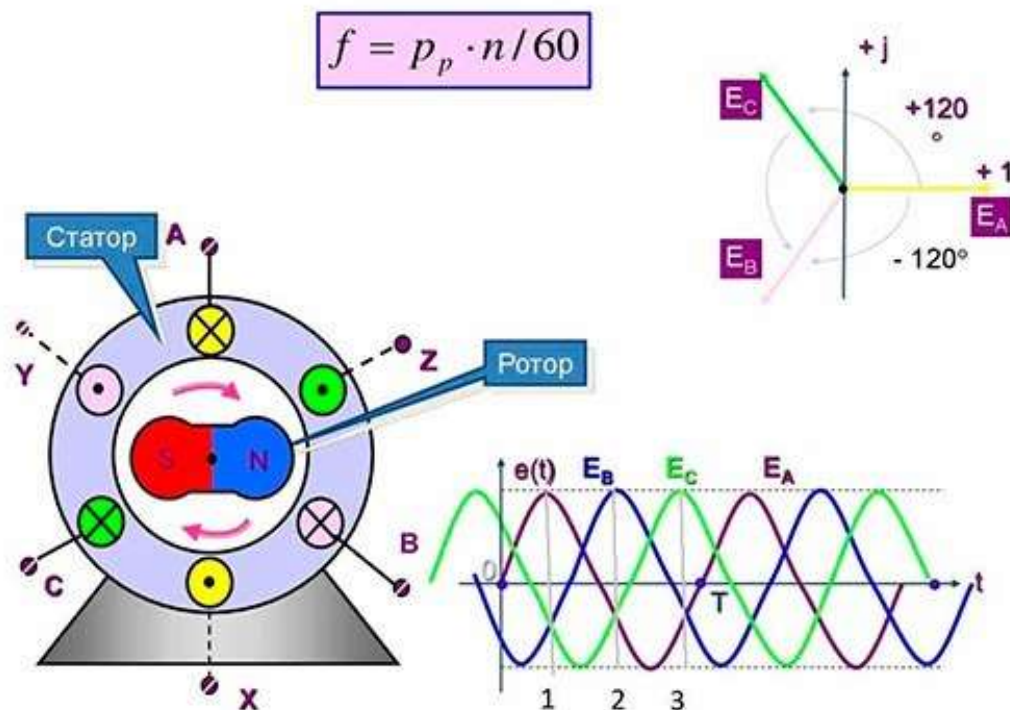
The difference between permanent magnet synchronous motors and synchronous hysteresis Motors is that in the former, the rotor is pre-magnetized in a strong pulsed magnetic field in the production of machines, and in the latter, it is magnetized by the rotating magnetic field of the stator.

When starting a synchronous hysteretic engine, in addition to the main hysteretic moment in machines with constant rotors, an asynchronous moment also appears in the rotor magnetic circuit due to Vortex currents, which contributes to the acceleration of the rotor, its entry into synchronization and subsequent operation at synchronous speed with constant displacement of the rotor relative to the rotating magnetic field of the stator. the angle determined by the load on the machine shaft.



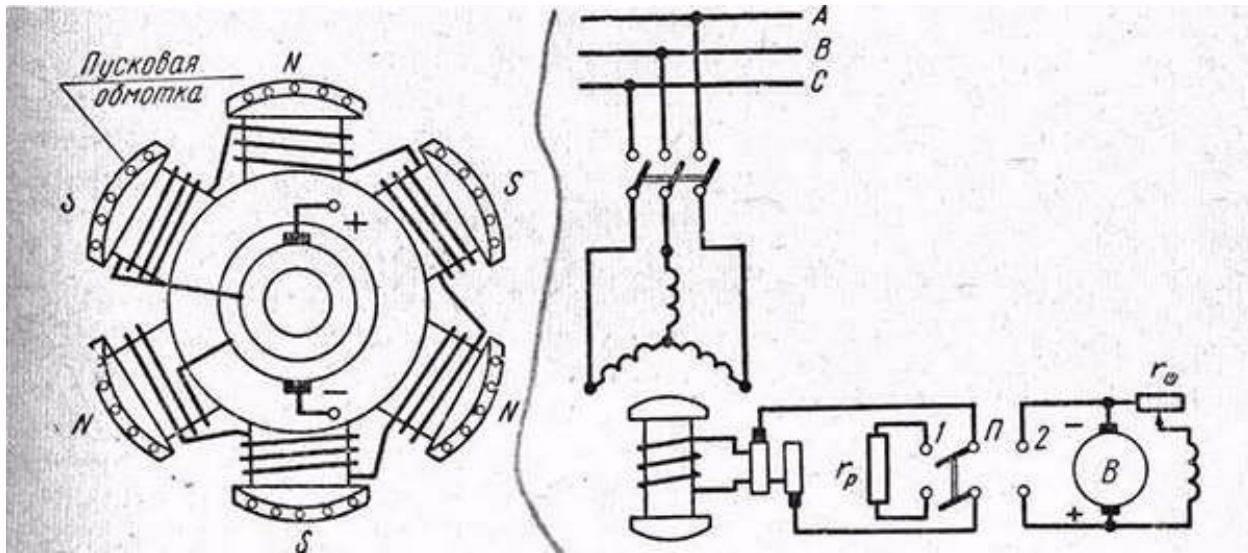
Synchronous hysteresis engines operate in both synchronous mode and asynchronous mode, but with a small displacement in the latter case. Synchronous hysteresis engines are characterized by a large initial starting moment, the smoothness of entering synchronization, a change in flow from idle to short-circuit mode, up to 20-30%.

These engines have better performance than synchronous reagents, they are distinguished by simplicity of design, reliability and quiet operation, small dimensions and negligible mass.

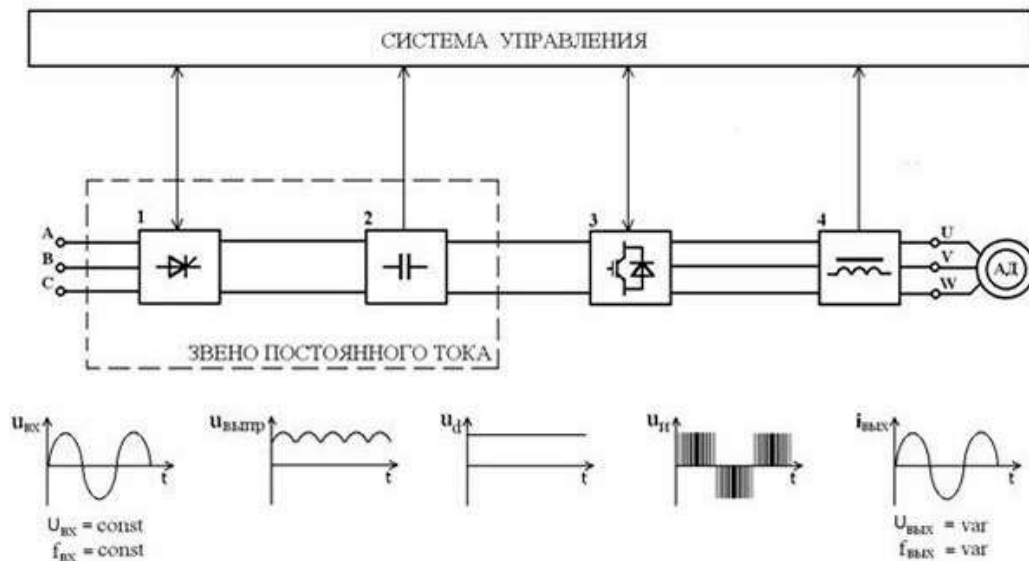


The absence of a short-circuit winding causes the rotor to rotate under variable load, causing a certain unevenness of its rotation, limiting the application of machines with a nominal power of up to 400 watts for the industry and increasing one-and two-speed frequencies.

Asynchronous. Synchronous motors with asynchronous start have an additional "squirrel cage" winding at the polar ends of the rotor. Starting an electric motor is carried out in the absence of a constant current in the field winding, as in asynchronous electric machines. After accelerating close to synchronous speed, the rotating coil is supplied with direct current, the motor begins to work in synchronous mode. At startup, before entering synchronization, the rotating winding is closed with resistance, which is necessary to limit the current controlled by the stator field during startup and acceleration. This method allows the synchronous machine to be run directly from the network. Disadvantages include a significant initial flow, difficulty starting under load.



Frequency. In this case, the electric motor is connected to the frequency converter. Starting an electric machine is carried out by applying a low-frequency voltage and smoothly increasing it to the nominal value, the motor is constantly running in synchronization mode. This method allows you to reduce the time of temporary processes and initial currents, reduce heat loads, start synchronous electric machines under load. The disadvantage of the method is the relatively high cost of a specialized frequency converter. Frequency deployment is the most promising, which makes it possible to eliminate many deliveries of synchronous electric machines.



Conclusion

In summary, synchronous machines are indispensable for optimizing efficiency in energy production, industrial processes and renewable energy systems. Their synchronous operation, Precise Control and network-friendly capabilities make them important components for the sustainable and durable energy future.



When researching the energy efficiency of low-power synchronous engines, we first studied synchronous and asynchronous engine operation principle and achieved reactive power reduction.

Since the magnetic field of a continuously magnetized synchronous motor is generated by a constant magnet, the excitation current prevents excitation loss, i.e. loss of copper, due to the generated magnetic field; the rotor operates without current, which significantly reduces the engine temperature rise, and the temperature rise is below 20K under the same load.

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