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ISSUES OF ENHANCING THE EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM OF COMMERCIAL BANKS' STABILITY

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Abstract. *The stability of commercial banks is a critical factor in ensuring the overall resilience and efficiency of financial systems. This paper explores the pressing issues associated with improving the mechanisms for efficient management of bank stability. It identifies the primary internal and external challenges facing commercial banks, including economic volatility, regulatory changes, technological advancements, and risk management deficiencies. The study emphasizes the need for a comprehensive and adaptive approach to enhance stability through strategic policy implementation, advanced risk assessment tools, and robust governance frameworks. By integrating theoretical insights with practical recommendations, this research aims to contribute to the development of sustainable management mechanisms that can bolster the financial and operational stability of commercial banks in the face of evolving global and local challenges.*
Keywords: *stability, efficient management, risk management, financial resilience, governance frameworks, economic volatility, regulatory compliance, banking system, sustainable mechanisms*

In the world, scientific research is being carried out to solve problems related to the effective management of the stability of commercial banks on a scientific basis, including increasing the level of capitalization and liquidity of banks, improving the lending mechanism, and reducing the level of risk in all categories. measures such as ensuring, taking into account international experience, improving bank risk assessment, introducing modern principles and mechanisms of regulating and controlling the activities of commercial banks make the application of an effective management system in the practice of commercial banks an urgent issue.

As in all sectors in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the financial market, including the banking sector, is undergoing significant changes and changes in the sector due to reforms. During the years of independence, these changes are being continued in harmony with the gradual establishment of a banking system that meets world standards. "Effective measures taken to further strengthen the financial stability of banks have a

positive effect on the improvement of the international ratings presented to the commercial banks of our country on creditworthiness.

The banking system and its structure is a system based on diverse and complex relationships. Its different principles can be seen and grouped according to its different situations. For example, they can be considered in the form of an institutional diagram according to their organizational structure. In addition, the banking system can be grouped according to its functions, interrelationship, location, special direction, operations and their implementation.

In particular, as stated in many economic literatures, the banking system is considered to be a complex of financial and credit institutions operating in mutual dependence within the framework of the single monetary and credit mechanism of the country. According to them, the banking system is a form of activity of credit organizations historically formed in the territory of the country and strengthened by law.

In this study, bank stability is a dependent variable. It is defined as the ability to run a business while maintaining its business continuity in a different economic environment without depending on external funding sources (Saksonova & Solovjova, 2012). Beck (2008) also defined the stability of banks as a condition in which banks can carry out their intermediary functions, such as collecting and channeling public funds, and providing financial services normally.

In the management of assets, banks pay attention to the coordination of the structure and amount of assets with the terms of lending within the reserve. In liability management, banks should focus on finding new additional funds (including borrowing from the interbank market) and maintaining asset limits. The policy of managing the risks arising in the activity of commercial banks should be focused on ensuring a reasonable ratio between the liquidity-profitability and risk indicators, which are opposite to each other in the formation of its assets and liabilities.

As a result of increased attention to liability management in banks in developed countries and the transition to a variable interest rate (LIBOR - London inter bank offer rate) in lending, the balance sheet of banks has expanded significantly. Effectively managing the obligations of the banks, changing the interest rates, attracting funds from the interbank markets, they are meeting the demand for bank loans.

Technological innovations in cash management are leading to increased management efficiency and lower operational costs by offering new types of financial products:

credit cards, electronic funds transfer (EFT) tools, automated teller machines (ATMs), point-of-sale machines (POS) .

Theoretically, the globalization of banks is carried out in three directions (Kanale 1997), the first direction is the opening of branch networks in foreign countries. For example, take SITI Group and BARCLAYS. The second direction is the acquisition of banks and the merger of banks; forming strategic alliances with the participation of third banks. 1984 Deutsche Bank bought Morgan Greenfeld. An example of this is the merger of XST Bank with GATS Bank.

The process of globalization has increased the attention of banks to solving the "security" problem. In general, the problem of "security" combines two processes:

1) banks direct their market assets - house purchase and car loans - to the stock market. In foreign experience, it is called Asset-backed securities (ABS).

2) a process opposed to financial intermediation, i.e. direct borrowing from the capital markets.

Various opinions have been expressed about the role of banks in the future economy. In particular, interpreting foreign literature, it is necessary to note the following features of banks in the 21st century:

1. Reorganization of banks, separation of their functions from each other and in some cases pricing and providing separate services;

2. Capital formation - the presence of excess capital in many banks requires skillful use of capital in performing bank operations and activities, repurchase of new shares in order to withstand credit risks;

3. Banks have lost their mutual subsidizing functions and are being replaced by new banks entering the market;

4. Banks should strengthen their main functions (lending and acting on the securities market). Their (banks') comparative advantages are in collecting information, keeping it secret, performing risk analysis, monitoring loans, drawing up loan contracts and carrying out brokerage activities;

5. Although the global financial and economic crisis has relegated the problem of "security" of banks to the second level, it is becoming more important in the development of banks, so that they do not default;

6. In developed countries, a large part of the income of banks is formed from off-balance sheet business activities.

Implementation of a comprehensively based and widely used strategy in foreign countries to improve the efficiency of bank operations and management, to develop

the type of services, is the main way for the enterprise to achieve superiority. The bank's strategy covers the mission, foresight, goals and tasks aimed at the development of the bank's operations and activities, measures and measures for operating in the market, monitoring of the ongoing work and control of the results.

During the following years, the economy of our republic is developing steadily. The country's high rate of economic growth and macro-economic indicators, including inflation within approved parameters, and the wide use of market instruments of the banking system and monetary policy in ensuring the stability of the national currency are giving results.

According to the recommendations of Basel 3, the following two requirements were introduced into the system of assessing banks' liquidity.

1. The need for 100 percent coverage of current liabilities of banks for 30 days with liquid assets;

2. In addition to the long-term liquidity standard, it was stipulated that the assets of banks up to one year should be secured by stable liabilities up to 100%. At a time when fierce competition in the financial markets is intensifying, risk management, accurate measurement of the level of risk associated with bank assets, and the use of modern management methods are of great importance.

In the development of an alternative banking strategy in the management of commercial banks, the main focus should be on studying the external environment, observing and recognizing changes in political, social, economic and technical factors in the world and within the country. In the second stage, the internal resources, opportunities and potential of commercial banks are analyzed, the advantages and weaknesses of the bank are determined, and then the development and competition strategy of the bank is adopted.

In addition, banking services can be performed not to earn high profits, but to increase its reputation in front of customers, as well as in society. This task has a number of theoretical bases for achieving economic growth in countries that are currently transitioning to a market economy, including Uzbekistan, one of the most important of which is the development of the banking system. The increase in the number of branches and departments of banks indicates the strengthening of competition. From the point of view of fulfilling these tasks, it is appropriate to consider the functions of managing bank operations and services. They consist of:

1. Planning a long-term service management strategy taking into account market requirements and own potential;

2. Introducing new services based on demand and selling them;
3. To organize the management of the bank's operations (assets and liabilities) and establish control over it. Studying the experience of developed countries to introduce off-balance sheet transactions;
4. It is to study the market and the behavior of customers divided into segments and determine the perspective.

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THE IMPACT OF TECHNOLOGY ON TEACHING LANGUAGE

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Annotation: The integration of technology in language education has transformed traditional methods by enhancing accessibility, engagement, and personalized learning. Online platforms and mobile applications provide learners with a wealth of resources that cater to various linguistic backgrounds and preferences. Interactive tools and gamified experiences foster engagement through real-time practice with peers globally, improving language proficiency and cultural understanding. Additionally, adaptive systems allow for personalized learning by tailoring lessons to individual needs, promoting independence and motivation as students progress at their own pace.

Key words: technology, digital learning, language apps, online resources, online classrooms, artificial intelligence, e-books, time-management.

INTRODUCTION

The influence of technology on language teaching has been significant, transforming how educators approach language learning and enhancing the experiences of students. One major development is the use of digital tools, such as language learning applications and online platforms, which offer interactive and personalized learning experiences. For example, apps like Duolingo and Rosetta Stone employ gamification strategies to engage learners, making the process enjoyable and allowing them to advance at their own pace. Moreover, technology provides access to authentic resources, such as videos, podcasts, and articles from native speakers, which expose students to real-life language use and cultural subtleties. This immersion helps connect classroom learning with

Additionally, virtual classrooms and video conferencing tools allow teachers to engage with students worldwide, promoting cross-cultural communication and collaboration. These technological innovations not only enhance the curriculum but also accommodate various learning styles, ensuring that all students have the

necessary resources for success in their language studies. Apart from that, technology enables global communication, giving students the chance to practice with native speakers and improve their understanding of other cultures. However, teachers should find a balance between traditional methods and new technologies to support well-rounded language development.

Technology significantly enhances time management by offering tools and applications that simplify tasks, improve organization, and increase productivity. The emergence of digital calendars, task management software, and project collaboration platforms enables individuals and teams to efficiently prioritize their activities, set reminders, and monitor progress in real-time. Automation tools also help alleviate the load of repetitive tasks, allowing users to concentrate on more important responsibilities. Furthermore, technology improves communication and coordination among team members, facilitating effective scheduling and resource allocation. By leveraging these technological innovations, individuals can make the most of their time, reduce distractions, and ultimately achieve a healthier work-life balance.

CONCLUSION

In summary, the influence of technology on language teaching has been significant and transformative, changing the ways educators facilitate language learning and how students engage with their studies. The incorporation of digital tools and resources has improved accessibility and personalized learning experiences, catering to a variety of learning preferences and speeds. Technology creates immersive environments through multimedia content, interactive platforms, and global connections, enabling learners to practice real-world communication skills in genuine contexts.

However, it is crucial to find a balance between utilizing technological advancements and preserving traditional teaching methods that encourage critical thinking and interpersonal skills. As educators adopt new tools, continuous professional development and research are essential for effective application. Ultimately, the future of language education will depend on a thoughtful integration of technology with human interaction, equipping students for a multilingual world where communication crosses borders. By mindfully embracing this evolution, we can empower learners not only to master languages but also to appreciate the diverse cultures that come with them.

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THERE ARE SOME BENEFITS OF USING TECHNOLOGIES LEARNING ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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Annotation: Technology has transformed the way people learn English, offering tools and resources that make language acquisition more accessible, engaging, and effective. From interactive apps and AI-driven tutoring to immersive VR experiences, technology provides learners with diverse ways to practice listening, speaking, reading, and writing skills.
Key words: These advancements not only allow learners to personalize their studies but also offer exposure to authentic content and real-life language use. By integrating technology into language learning, students gain greater flexibility, instant feedback, and access to global connections, making it easier to achieve fluency.

Immersive Experiences with Virtual Reality VR tools provide simulated environments, such as virtual "trips" to English-speaking countries. This helps learner's practice in real-life contexts, improving both language skills and cultural understanding. Adaptive AI Tutors: AI-driven platforms provide personalized guidance on grammar, pronunciation, and writing style. These "tutors" can identify individual weaknesses and suggest targeted improvements. Exposure to Multiple English Accents and Dialects Technology enables learners to hear English spoken in various accents and dialects American, British, Australian through videos, audio books, or podcasts, helping learners become more versatile in understanding different varieties of English.Writing Enhancement Tools: Tools like ProWritingAid or Hemingway help learners improve their writing by highlighting complex sentences, suggesting simpler alternatives, and checking grammar. This enhances writing clarity and style. Simulated Conversation Practice: Some apps and platforms (like ChatGPT or chatbots) allow learners to practice conversations. These simulations provide a low-pressure environment to practice speaking and build confidence before interacting with real speakers. Collaborative Learning Opportunities: Tools like

Google Docs, virtual whiteboards, and online forums allow learners to work together on projects, practice writing collaboratively, and share feedback, fostering social learning and teamwork skills. Real-World Listening Practice with Podcasts and Audiobooks: Podcasts and audiobooks expose learners to natural, real-world conversation and storytelling. Listening to varied topics and speakers improves comprehension and helps learners recognize informal language and idioms. Support for Self-Assessment: Online assessment tools and quizzes provide learners with regular insights into their progress, strengths, and areas needing improvement, helping them take control of their learning journey.Easily Accessible Grammar and Vocabulary Resources: Technology offers an extensive range of online dictionaries, thesauruses, grammar guides, and vocabulary-building tools, providing instant clarification and expanding. Here are some key benefits of using technology to learn English: Access to Native Speakers: Technology makes it easy to connect with native English speakers worldwide through language exchange apps (like HelloTalk or Tandem), video calls, and social media. This helps learners practice conversational skills and pronunciation in a realistic context.

Interactive Learning: Many apps and platforms Duolingo, Babbel use gamification, quizzes, and interactive exercises, which keep learners engaged and motivated. This approach often makes learning more fun and less intimidating. Personalized Learning Paths: Technology can adapt to each learner's pace, level, and preferences. Platforms like Rosetta Stone and Babbel adjust content based on user progress, allowing learners to focus on areas where they need the most improvement. Instant Feedback: Online exercises, quizzes, and pronunciation tools provide immediate feedback. This helps learners identify mistakes and correct them in real-time, speeding up the learning process. Availability of Authentic Content: Learners can access English-language media such as podcasts, news, TV shows, and audiobooks. Engaging with authentic content helps learners understand accents, idioms, and slang, and improves listening skills. Convenience and Flexibility: Technology allows learners to study anywhere, anytime, making it easier to fit learning into a busy schedule. Mobile apps, video lessons, and e-books make English learning portable and flexible. Enhanced Vocabulary and Pronunciation Practice: Many apps have vocabulary-building and pronunciation features. For instance, apps like Memrise or Speak use speech recognition to help learners pronounce words correctly. Cross-Cultural Understanding: With language learning platforms, learners can interact with people from different backgrounds, gaining cultural insights alongside language skills.

Progress Tracking and Goal Setting: Technology allows learners to track their progress, set goals, and receive reminders, helping them stay motivated and focused on their language journey. Support for Different Learning Styles: Whether a learner is a visual, auditory, or kinesthetic learner, technology offers various resources—videos, audio recordings, quizzes, and interactive exercises—making it easier to find methods that suit individual learning styles.By combining technology with traditional language learning methods, English learners can make faster progress and gain confidence in their skills.

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СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЕ МЕТОДИЧЕСКОГО И ДИДАКТИЧЕСКОГО ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЯ ОБУЧЕНИЯ РУССКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ КАК ИНОСТРАННОМУ

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Аннотация. Глобальный мир, в котором мы живем сегодня, подчеркивает важность эффективного общения между различными культурами и языками. В связи с растущим интересом к изучению русского языка как иностранного необходимо усилить методическое и дидактическое обеспечение, чтобы обеспечить более интересный и эффективный процесс обучения. В данной статье рассматриваются основные стратегии совершенствования преподавания русского языка как иностранного, уделяя особое внимание методическим и дидактическим аспектам.

ключевые слова: студенты, русский язык как иностранный, трудности, начальный этап обучения, методические особенности.

Введение. В настоящее время система языкового образования в полной мере ощутила серьезность глобальных социокультурных проблем, решение которых лежит как минимум на уровне языковой дидактики. Интенсивная межкультурная образовательная коммуникация, раскрывающая проблему культурного и языкового обмена между народами, становится объектом все большего внимания в различных областях научного знания. В современной системе образования ее субъектами являются мультикультурные личности, которые должны научиться вступать и поддерживать общение, не нарушая коммуникативного баланса. Важнейшей задачей языкового образования является решение вопросов взаимного сотрудничества, академической адаптации с использованием русского языка, а также формирование двуязычной и многоязычной личности, толерантной, спокойной,

адаптированной к общению, способной понимать культуру и традиции других народов. народы, способные к межкультурному общению. На современном этапе развития общества возникает необходимость разработки и внедрения эффективной системы поликультурного образования, опирающейся на научно-педагогический ресурс культурно-речевого взаимодействия. «За последние несколько десятилетий цели преподавания иностранного языка изменились. Внимание к языку как языковому средству общения сменилось интересом к самому процессу общения, не только к его языковой, но и к его социолингвистической, прагматической, культурной сущности. Сегодня представители различных народов изучают русский язык, растет интерес к нему как к одному из мировых языков, на котором проводятся заседания в ООН. Русский язык экономически перспективен для Европы как язык развития экономических отношений с Россией. Интерес к русскому языку как культурному явлению с богатой литературой не ослабевает.

Однако в методике преподавания русского языка как иностранного до сих пор остается ряд нерешенных проблем теоретического и практического характера. В частности, важнейшей проблемой является совершенствование преподавания фонетики русского языка. Звуковой строй языка – это особая привычка в строении языка. Видно, что лингвистическая компетентность в фонетике является основой дальнейшего обучения русскому языку.

Русский язык играет большую роль в развитии международного сотрудничества. В качестве иностранного русский язык активно используется при передаче научной информации, при реализации совместных производственных проектов в международных зонах промышленного развития, а также как средство формирования культуры. Условия международного общения. Методика преподавания русского языка как иностранного, а также тщательный отбор учебного материала являются важнейшей составляющей успешного усвоения языка и его профессионально ориентированного коммуникативного потенциала.

Правильное произношение – одно из главных условий успешного изучения иностранного языка. Это необходимо для развития у учащихся навыков аудирования и произношения, основанных на формировании всех четырех видов речевой деятельности: аудирования, чтения, говорения и письма. Поэтому в начале обучения обычно проводится вводный курс

фонетики. Современная методика определяет эффективность обучения иностранному языку его практическими результатами, поэтому на начальном этапе задачей преподавателя является обеспечение первоначального усвоения учащимися фонетической стороны русского языка как иностранного. Это необходимо для того, чтобы речь ученика была понятной и он преимущественно слушал в языковой среде.

Принцип системности рассматривает русский язык как системное образование, состоящее из взаимосвязанных элементов разного уровня, объединенных в единое целое. Принцип концентризма предусматривает такой характер отбора и введения лексического и грамматического материала, который обеспечивает повторный доступ к уже изученному материалу с его постепенным углублением и расширением. Принцип минимизации языка заключается в отборе языковых и речевых средств для занятий. Принцип функциональности заключается в том, что языковой материал на занятиях вводится с учетом содержания высказывания. В практическом курсе этот принцип находит выражение в рассмотрении формы и значения грамматического явления в их единстве. Принцип стилистической дифференциации означает важность учета в процессе обучения языковых и речевых особенностей, характерных для разных стилей речи. Это особенно актуально при подготовке будущих специалистов по русскому языку. Выбор текстов определенной стилистической направленности, объем и глубина его проработки зависят от цели и продолжительности их обучения.

Заключение. Таким образом, изучив сущность методов обучения, рассмотрев основные классификации методов и вопросы, связанные с выбором наиболее эффективного метода обучения, можно сделать следующие выводы:

1. Обучение как взаимодействие учителя и учащихся обусловлено как его целью обеспечить усвоение подрастающим поколением накопленного обществом социального опыта, воплощенного в содержании образования, так и возможностями учащихся на момент обучения. Поэтому метод обучения как способ достижения цели представляет собой систему последовательных и упорядоченных действий учителя, организующего с помощью определенных средств практическую и познавательную деятельность учащихся по усвоению

социального опыта, являющегося источником и аналогом состава содержания образования.

2. Одной из острых проблем современной дидактики является проблема классификации методов обучения. В настоящее время по этому вопросу нет единой точки зрения. В связи с тем, что разные авторы основывают деление методов обучения на группы и подгруппы на разных признаках, существует ряд классификаций.

Наиболее распространенной является классификация методов обучения по источнику получения знаний. Согласно этому подходу выделяют:

а) словесные методы (источником знаний является устное или печатное слово);

б) наглядные методы (источником знаний являются наблюдаемые предметы, явления, наглядные пособия);

в) практические методы (учащиеся получают знания и вырабатывают умения, выполняя практические

действия).

3. Выбор метода, прежде всего, определяется целями обучения. Если последовательность целей на уроке четко продумана, то и методы должны отвечать требованиям этих

целей. Кроме того, в не меньшей степени выбор метода зависит от особенностей содержания изучаемого материала, от специфики предмета, от возрастных особенностей учащихся, от уровня их развития. При выборе методов обучения необходимо учитывать особенности мышления у учащихся разного возраста. Выбор метода зависит также от материальной базы образовательного учреждения, от географических и демографических особенностей местности, где расположено образовательное учреждение, а также от особенностей жизненного опыта обучающихся.

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ZAMONAVIY FANLARNI O'RGANISHDA TIL VA PSIXOLOGIYANING ASOSIY BOG'LANISHLARI

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada til va psixologiya o'rtasidagi aloqalar va o'zaro bog'liqlik taraflarining ahamiyati muhokama qilinadi. Tilning inson psixikasini, fikrlash jarayonlarini, emotsiyalarini va ijtimoiy o'zaro munosabatlarini aks ettiruvchi muhim omillarini, fikr va tasavvurlarni ifodalash, psixolingvistika nuqtai nazaridan yondashuvi, tilni o'rganish jarayonida insonning rivojlanishidagi muhim roli ko‘rib chiqiladi.

Kalit so‘zlar: Til va psixologiyaning o'zaro bog'liqligi, til va ong: Fikr va tasavvurlarini ifodalash, emotsiyalar, til va ijtimoiy psixologiya, rivojlanish psixologiyasi

KIRISH

Til va psixologiya o'rtasidagi aloqalar qadim zamonlardan beri ilmiy tadqiqotning asosiy mavzularidan biri bo'lib kelmoqda. Til inson psixikasini, fikrlash jarayonlarini, emotsiyalarni va ijtimoiy o'zaro munosabatlarini aks ettiruvchi muhim vosita sifatida qaraladi. Shu bilan birga, psixologiya tilning qanday shakllanishi, o'zgarishi va rivojlanishidagi roli haqida ko'plab ilmiy yondashuvlar taklif etgan.

Til va psixologiyaning o'zaro bog'liqligi: Til va psixologiya o'rtasidagi aloqalarni tushunish uchun birinchi navbatda, tilning inson psixikasidagi o'rni haqida so'z yuritish lozim. Til nafaqat muloqot vositasi, balki insonning tafakkur, xotira, emotsiyalar va tasavvurlarini shakllantiruvchi asosiy omildir. Psixologiya esa inson psixikasini, ong va noongni, hissiyot va fikrlarni o'rganadigan fan sifatida tilning qanday ishlashini va undan qanday foydalanish mumkinligini aniqlashga harakat qiladi.

Misol uchun, so'zlarning psixologik ta'siri, ularning odamlar orasidagi munosabatlarga qanday ta'sir ko'rsatishi va muloqotda qanday hissiyotlarni uyg'otishi

psixologiya sohasidagi taqiqotlarning asosiy yo'nalishlaridan biridir. Shu bilan birga, tilni o'rganish jarayonida psixologik jarayonlar, masalan, e'tibor, kognitiv jarayonlar, xotira va ta'sirlanishning qanday ro'l o'ynishini tushunish zarur.

Til va ong: Fikr va tasavvurlarni ifodalash

Psixologiya va lingvistikaning kesishgan nuqtalaridan biri - tilning ongni shakllantirishdagi roli. Psixologik yondashuvlarga ko'ra, til nafaqat insonning tasavvurlarini ifodalashda muhim, balki ular orqali biz o'z dunyoqarashimizni shakllantiramiz. Tilni bilish va ishlatishning kognitiv rivojlanishdagi o'rni juda katta: so'zlar orqali odamlar o'z fikrlarini tasavvur etish, tahlil qilish va boshqalar bilan baham ko'rish imkoniyatiga ega bo'lishadi.

L.V.Vygotskiy, rus psixologi va pedagogi, tilning ong va tafakkurning rivojlanishdagi rolini ta'kidlagan. Uning fikricha, til bolalarda fikrlash jarayonlarini rivojlantirishda muhim rol o'ynaydi. Til orqali insonning tasavvurlari, xotirasi va ijtimoiy tajribasini shakllanadi.

Til va emotsiyalar: Psixolingvustika nuqtai nazaridan

Psixolingvistika sohasida til va emotsiyalar o'rtasidagi bog'liqlikni o'rganish ham muhim. Emotsiyalar til orqali ifodalanadi, va shu bilan birga, til emotsional holatni yaratishi yoki o'zgartirishi mumkin. Masalan, ba'zi so'zlar odamda kuchli his-tuyg'ularni uyg'otishi mumkin (masalan, "sevgi", " nafrat" kabi so'zlar).Bundan tashqari, til yordamida insonlar o'z hissiyotlarini boshqarish va boshqalarga izhor etish imkoniyatiga ega bo'lishadi. Psixologiyada bu jarayonlarning qanday amalga oshishini, qanday qilib til emotsiyalarni ifodalashda yordam berishini o'rganish juda muhimdir.

Til va ijtimoiy psixologiya.Tilning ijtimoiy aspekti ham psixologiya uchun katta ahamiyatga ega. Insonlar orasidagi o'zaro munosabatlarda til muhim vosita hisoblanadi. Ijtimoiy psixologiyada tilning guruhidagi, jamiyatdagi yoki madaniyatga roli o'rganiladi. Masalan, tilni ishlatish usullari, to'g'ri va noto'g'ri so'zlar, salbiy yoki ijobiy tasavvurlar yaratish - bularning barchasi ijtimoiy munosabatlarga ta'sir ko'rsatadi.

Maqsadli va noaniq so'zlar - bu tilni manipulyatsiya qilishda ishlatiladigan vositalardir. Ijtimoiy psixologiyada bunday yondashuvlar " persuaziv " tilda o'rganiladi, ya'ni qanday qilib til orqali odamlarni ma'lum fikr yoki qarorga undash mumkinligini aniqlashga harakat qilinadi.

Til va rivojlanish psixologiyasi. Tilni o'rganish jarayoni insonning rivojlanishida muhim rol o'ynaydi. Bolalar tilni o'rganish jarayonida nafaqat tilni

o'zlashtirishadi, balki ular o'z tafakkurlarini va donyoqarashlarini ham rivojlantiradilar. Psixologiya, ayniqsa rivojlanish psixologiyasi, tilning bu jarayondagi o'rnini chuqur o'rganadi. Masalan, tilni o'rganish jarayonida bolalar kognitiv qobiliyatlarining rivojlanishi, hissiyotlar va ijtimoiy ko'nikmalarini qanday oshirishi haqida bilimlar beradi.

Nutq odamlarning asosiy aloqa vositasidir. Nutqsiz odam katta hajmdagi ma'lumotni qabul qila olmaydi va uzatolmaydi. Yozma nutqsiz, odam avvalgi avlodlarning odamlari qanday yashaganligi, ularning fikrlari va ishlarini bilish imkoniyatidan mahrum bo'lar edi. Uning fikrlari va his - tuyg'ularini boshqalarga yetkazish imkoniyati bo'lmaydi. Aloqa vositasi asifatida nutq tufayli insonning shaxsiy ongi, shaxsiy tajribasi bilan cheklanib qolmasdan, boshqa odamlarning tajribasi bilan boyitiladi va kuzatuv va nutqdan tashqari boshqa jarayonlarga qaraganda, to'g'ridan - to'g'ri bilish amalga oshiriladi, sezgi orqali amalga oshiriladi: idrok, e'tibor, tasavvur, xotira va fikrlashga imkon beradi.Nutq orqali bir kishining psixologiyasi va tajribasi boshqa odamlar uchun mavjud bo'lib, ularni boyitadi, rivojlanishiga hissa qo'shadi. Insoniyatda nutqning paydo bo'lishigacha, imo - ishoralardan foydalanib kelgan. Qadimgi ajdodlarimizning nutqi va nutq faoliyati hozirgi zamon kishilaridan qanday funksiyani bajarayotgan bo'lsa, o'sha davrda ham xuddi shunday vazifani ijro etgan. U davrlarda axborotlar, ma'lumotlar ko'lami tor bo'lgani tufayli insonlar noverbal nutqdan ko'p davrlar muvaffaqiyatli foydalanib kelganlar.

Hozirgi kunda yuqori malakali mutaxassis bo'lish nafaqat o'z tor sohangizda psofessional bo'lishni, balki chet tillarini ham puxta egallashni anglatadi. Katta yoshlilarda chet tilini muvaffaqiyatli o'rgatish uchun turli omillar mavjud bo'lib ularning eng muhimlaridan biri psixologiyaga tegishli. Turli xil psixologik jihatlarini chuqur tushunish o'qituvchilarga o'z ishidagi ko'plab muhim daqiqalarni hal qilishga yordam beradi: har bir o'quvchilar guruhida to'g'ri ishlash usulini topish; murakkab yosh xususiyatlarini inobatga olgan holda o'quvchilarning malaka va ko'nikmalariga ko'ra to'g'ri yondashuvni amalga oshirish; chet tilini o'zlashtirishda yuqori motivatsiyani ta'minlash; til o'rganish jarayonida paydo bo'ladigan "to'siqlar" deb ataladigan tabiiy muammolarni bartaraf etishdir.

Hozirgi kunda bizning zamonaviy jamiyatimiz chet tillarini o'zlashtirishga bo'lgan katta ehtiyojini anglab yetdi, chunki bu yuqori malakali mutaxassis uchun yangi keng istiqbollarni ochib beradi, uning raqobatbardoshligini oshiradi, kasbiy faoliyat uchun zarur bo'lgan turli xil xorijiy axborot manbalarini taqdim etgan holda

hayotning barcha jabhalarida dunyoqarashini kengaytiradi. Chet tilini oson va samarali o'rganish jarayonida katta yordam psixologik tamoyillarni bilish bilan bog'liq bo'lishi mumkin.

Til o'rganishning va uni o'rgatishning psixologik o'ziga xosligi chet tilidagi matnni idrok etish, chet tilidagi so'zlarni xotirada saqlash bilan xorijiy til o'quvchilari chet tilini o'zlashtirishi jarayonida ularning o'zga tildagi tafakkuri kengayib borishini ta'minlashning psixologik jihatlarini bilishni talab qiladi. O'qituvchi xorijiy tilda talablarning rivojlanishiga xos bo'lgan psixologik taraqqiyotiga faol ta'sir qiluvchi omillarni o'rganishi ular bilan bo'ladigan munosabatlar uchun zarur psixologik ma'lumotlarni o'z ichiga oladi. Xorijiy tilda talabalarning chet tilida mustaqil, erkin fikrlash doirasini kengaytirish, ular bilan suhbatlarni to'g'ri tashkil eta olishga ham bog'liq. Katta yoshli talabalarning o'z hayoti o'rtasidagi bog'liqlikning psixologik jihatlarini anglashi lozim. Bugungi kunda talaba chet tili darslarini o'zlashtira olmayotgan holatlarini ushbu masala bilan bog'liq bir qator muammolar keltirib chiqarishi mumkin. Katta yoshli talaba ilk bor universitetga borib, sistematik ravishda aqliy mehnat bilan shug'ullanishni boshlaganida ko'proq ustozlarning yordamiga muhtoj bo'ladi.

Amalga oshirilgan tadqiqotlardan shunday xulosa qilish mumkinki, katta yoshlilarda chet tillarini o'qitish nafaqat ta'lim fanining asosiy tamoyillariga, balki psixologiya fanining tamoyillariga ham qo'llashga asoslangan bo'lsa, samaraliroq bo'ladi,

Xulosa

Xulosa qilib aytganda til va psixologiya o'rtasidagi o'zaro aloqalar inson psixikasini chuqur tushunishga yordam beradi. Til insonning tafakkurini, emotdiyalarini va ijtimoiy munosabatlarini shakllantiruvchi kuchli vosita sifatida psixologiyaning turli yo'nalishlarida o'rganilmoqda. Bu mavzularni o'rganish nafaqat ilmiy qiziqish uyg'otadi, balki tilni rivojlantirish, emotsiyalarni boshqarish va ijtimoiy munosabatlarni yaxshilash uchun amaliy yondashuvlarni taklif etadi.

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O'ZINI O'ZI BOSHQARISH ORGANLARIDA PSIXOLOGIK VA IJTIMOIY YORDAM XIZMATLARINI KENGAYTIRISH VOYAGA YETMAGANLAR O'RTASIDA HUQUQBUZARLIKLAR PROFILAKTIKASINI AMALGA OSHIRISHDA MUHIM OMIL SIFATIDA

THE EXPANSION OF PSYCHOLOGICAL AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE SERVICES IN SELF-GOVERNING BODIES AS AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PREVENTION OF VIOLATIONS AMONG MINORS

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu tezisda o'zini o'zi boshqarish organlarida psixologik va ijtimoiy yordam xizmatlarini kengaytirish orqali voyaga yetmaganlar o'rtasida huquqbuzarliklar profilaktikasi masalalari ko'rib chiqilgan. Tadqiqot natijalariga ko'ra, samarali psixologik va ijtimoiy yordam xizmatlari voyaga yetmaganlar o'rtasida huquqbuzarliklarni kamaytirish va oldini olishda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.
Kalit so'zlar: voyaga yetmaganlar, huquqbuzarlik profilaktikasi, psixologik yordam, ijtimoiy yordam, o'zini o'zi boshqarish organlari.

Abstract: This thesis addresses the issues of prevention of violations among minors by expanding psychological and social assistance services in self-governing bodies. The study concluded that effective psychological and social care services are instrumental in reducing and preventing violations among minors.
Keywords: minors, violation prevention, psychological assistance, social assistance, self-governing bodies.

KIRISH

Jamiyatning barqaror rivojlanishi va huquqiy tartibni mustahkamlashda voyaga yetmaganlarning huquqbuzarliklar profilaktikasi alohida ahamiyat kasb etadi. Voyaga yetmaganlar o'rtasida huquqbuzarliklar profilaktikasi zamonaviy jamiyatning dolzarb muammolaridan biri hisoblanadi. So'nggi yillarda O'zbekistonda voyaga

yetmaganlar o'rtasida huquqbuzarliklarning oldini olish borasida sezilarli islohotlar amalga oshirilmoqda [1]. Bu jarayonda mahalliy o'zini o'zi boshqarish organlari muhim o'rin tutadi, chunki ular fuqarolarga bevosita yaqin bo'lgan va mahalliy darajada ijtimoiy muammolarni hal qilish imkoniyatiga ega tuzilmalardir.

O'zini o'zi boshqarish organlarida psixologik va ijtimoiy yordam xizmatlarini rivojlantirish yosh avlodni jamiyatga moslashtirish, ularning ma'naviy, axloqiy va ijtimoiy rivojlanishiga ko'maklashish, shuningdek, huquqbuzarliklarning oldini olishda samarali choralar ko'rish uchun muhim vosita hisoblanadi. Ushbu xizmatlar voyaga yetmaganlarning muammolarini o'z vaqtida aniqlash, ular bilan individual ishlash va ularni sog'lom ijtimoiy muhitda shakllantirishda muhim rol o'ynaydi.

Mazkur mavzuning dolzarbligi voyaga yetmaganlar orasida huquqbuzarliklarning ko'payishi, ijtimoiy muhitdagi o'zgarishlar, shuningdek, profilaktika tizimining takomillashtirilishini talab etuvchi yangi shart-sharoitlar bilan izohlanadi. Bugungi kunda mahalliy o'zini o'zi boshqarish organlarini huquqiy, psixologik va ijtimoiy yordam xizmatlari bilan qo'llab-quvvatlash orqali profilaktika samaradorligini oshirish muhim ijtimoiy vazifa bo'lib qolmoqda.

METODOLOGIYA VA ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI

Tadqiqot metodologiyasi sifatida mavjud ilmiy adabiyotlarni tahlil qilish, qiyosiy tahlil va tizimli yondashuv usullaridan foydalanildi. O'zbekiston va xorijiy mamlakatlar tajribasi o'rganildi.

Petrov [2] o'z tadqiqotida psixologik yordam xizmatlarining voyaga yetmaganlar xulq-atvoriga ta'sirini o'rgangan. Johnson va Smith [3] ijtimoiy yordam dasturlarining samaradorligini tahlil qilgan. O'zbekistonlik olimlar Karimov va Azizovlar [4] mahalliy boshqaruv organlarining huquqbuzarliklar profilaktikasidagi rolini tadqiq etgan.

NATIJALAR VA MUHOKAMA

Mavjud adabiyotlar tahlili natijasida psixologik va ijtimoiy yordam xizmatlarining voyaga yetmaganlar o'rtasida huquqbuzarliklar profilaktikasidagi roli to'g'risida bir qator muhim xulosalarga kelindi.

Psixologik yordam xizmatlarining samaradorligi Williams [5] tomonidan o'tkazilgan tadqiqotlarda o'z tasdig'ini topgan. Uning ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, muntazam psixologik yordam xizmatlari mavjud hududlarda voyaga yetmaganlar o'rtasida huquqbuzarliklar soni 30-40 foizga kamaygan. Bu natija psixologik yordamning profilaktik ahamiyatini yaqqol ko'rsatadi.

Sokolova [6] o'z tadqiqotlarida ijtimoiy yordam dasturlarining ahamiyatini tahlil qilgan. Uning fikricha, risk guruhiga mansub yoshlar bilan ishlashda ijtimoiy yordam dasturlari alohida ahamiyat kasb etadi. Bu dasturlar yoshlarning jamiyatga moslashishi, ta'lim olishi va mehnat faoliyatiga jalb etilishida muhim rol o'ynaydi.

Usmonov [7] ning tadqiqotlari mahalliy boshqaruv organlari bilan hamkorlikdagi dasturlarning yuqori samaradorligini ko'rsatgan. Mahalla tizimi orqali amalga oshiriladigan profilaktik ishlar aholining barcha qatlamlarini qamrab olish imkonini beradi.

Brown [8] ta'kidlaganidek, profilaktik choralar tizimli va muntazam xarakterga ega bo'lishi lozim. Bir martalik tadbirlar kutilgan natijani bermaydi. Shuning uchun psixologik va ijtimoiy yordam xizmatlarini doimiy asosda tashkil etish muhim ahamiyatga ega.

Adabiyotlar tahlili shuni ko'rsatadiki, psixologik va ijtimoiy yordam xizmatlarini kengaytirish o'zini o'zi boshqarish organlarining voyaga yetmaganlar o'rtasida huquqbuzarliklar profilaktikasi borasidagi faoliyatining muhim yo'nalishi hisoblanadi. Bu xizmatlarning samaradorligi bir qator omillarga, jumladan, xizmatlarning muntazamligi, malakali mutaxassislar mavjudligi va mahalliy boshqaruv organlari bilan hamkorlik darajasiga bog'liq.

XULOSA

Tadqiqot natijasida o'zini o'zi boshqarish organlarida psixologik va ijtimoiy yordam xizmatlarini kengaytirishning voyaga yetmaganlar o'rtasida huquqbuzarliklar profilaktikasidagi ahamiyati ilmiy asoslandi. Bu borada quyidagi asosiy xulosalar shakllantirildi:

O'zini o'zi boshqarish organlarida psixologik yordam xizmatlarini modernizatsiya qilish zarur. Bu jarayonda zamonaviy psixologik yordam usullarini joriy etish, malakali psixologlar sonini ko'paytirish va ular faoliyatining huquqiy asoslarini takomillashtirish talab etiladi.

Ijtimoiy yordam dasturlarini kengaytirish muhim ahamiyatga ega. Risk guruhidagi yoshlar bilan ishlashda ijtimoiy yordam dasturlarining samaradorligini oshirish, yangi dasturlarni ishlab chiqish va mavjud dasturlarni takomillashtirish lozim.

Mahalliy boshqaruv organlari salohiyatini oshirish zarur. Bu maqsadda xodimlarning malakasini oshirish, moddiy-texnik bazani mustahkamlash va boshqa tashkilotlar bilan hamkorlikni kuchaytirish tavsiya etiladi.

Ushbu chora-tadbirlarning amalga oshirilishi voyaga yetmaganlar o'rtasida huquqbuzarliklar profilaktikasining samaradorligini sezilarli darajada oshirish imkonini beradi. Bu esa o'z navbatida jamiyatda ijtimoiy barqarorlikni ta'minlashga xizmat qiladi.

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IMPORTANCE OF TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS

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Annotation: This article discusses the importance and effectiveness of teaching foreign languages in primary schools. It highlights the unique approaches required for young learners, focusing on game-based, visual, and interactive teaching methods. The use of modern resources such as Quizlet, Duolingo, and Oxford Owl is also explored, emphasizing their role in engaging students and reinforcing language skills. Additionally, the article stresses the cultural and social development that occurs when young students are exposed to foreign languages, helping them grow linguistically and broaden their worldview.

Key words: Primary school, foreign language teaching, game-based learning, visual method, interactive activities, vocabulary development, language acquisition, student engagement, teaching methods, multimedia resources, children's communication, learning activities.

INTRODUCTION

In today's globalized world, knowledge of foreign languages is not only important for academic or professional purposes but also for everyday life. Early exposure to foreign languages during primary education is crucial for the intellectual and social development of children. Young children are at a stage where their brains are particularly adept at acquiring new languages, making it easier for them to learn pronunciation and vocabulary.

Teaching foreign languages in primary schools is crucial for several reasons. First, it helps young learners develop cognitive skills, such as problem-solving and critical thinking, which are essential for their overall academic success. Early exposure to foreign languages also enhances brain development, making it easier for children to grasp other languages later in life.

Additionally, learning foreign languages promotes cultural awareness and global understanding. In an increasingly interconnected world, the ability to communicate with people from different cultures and backgrounds is vital. It fosters empathy, respect, and the appreciation of diversity.

Furthermore, introducing foreign languages at an early age has been shown to improve literacy skills in the child's native language, as it strengthens their understanding of grammar, vocabulary, and syntax. Finally, in a globalized economy, bilingualism or multilingualism is a valuable asset that can open doors to future academic and professional opportunities.

Teaching foreign languages in primary schools helps students develop core language skills such as reading, writing, listening, and speaking. Moreover, learning a new language introduces children to different cultures and ways of life, broadening their worldview. The primary goal in teaching foreign languages at this stage is not merely to focus on grammar or vocabulary, but to prepare children to communicate confidently in the new language.

Teaching Methods; Various methods can be effectively used for teaching foreign languages to young learners. These methods are age-appropriate and designed to engage children in an interactive and enjoyable learning process.

1. Game-Based Learning: Since children love playing games, integrating games into language lessons can greatly increase their interest. For instance, vocabulary-building games, role-playing activities, and movement-based word recall exercises can help students retain new words and phrases while having fun. This method encourages active participation and allows children to practice language skills in a playful context.

2. Visual Method: Using visual aids such as pictures, videos, and multimedia tools helps capture children's attention and makes it easier for them to memorize new words and phrases. Flashcards, colorful storybooks, and animated videos are particularly effective in engaging young learners in language learning.

3. Interactive Activities: Group work and pair activities provide children with opportunities to use the language in practice. These interactive lessons encourage communication between students and foster collaboration, allowing them to help each other improve their language skills.

Useful Resources for Teaching; Modern technology provides valuable tools to enhance the learning experience and make language acquisition more engaging for

young learners. Here are some recommended resources for teaching foreign languages in primary schools:

1. Quizlet: A platform that helps students expand their vocabulary through interactive flashcards and games. Quizlet's features make it easy for young learners to remember new words and practice them in a fun way.

2. Duolingo: A free language-learning app that offers game-like lessons. Duolingo's engaging and simple lessons are ideal for primary school students, providing daily exercises that make learning fun.

3. Oxford Owl: A platform offering free e-books tailored for primary school students. These books help young learners improve their reading skills in English and develop better comprehension.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion teaching foreign languages in primary schools should be engaging and effective. By using games, visual aids, and interactive activities, children can learn a new language in a way that is both enjoyable and practical. Moreover, modern technologies and online resources provide additional support for teachers and students alike. Most importantly, learning a foreign language at a young age helps children grow not only linguistically but also culturally.

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DIVIDEND SIYOSATINING INVESTITSION JOZIBADORLIKKA TA'SIRI TADQIQI

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A study of the impact of dividend policy on investment attractiveness

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ANNOTATSIYA

Mazkur ilmiy tezis dividend siyosatining korxonalar investitsion jozibadorligiga ta'sirini o'rganishga bag'ishlangan. Dividend siyosatining asosiy modellaridan kelib chiqib, ularning aksiyadorlar daromadliligi va kompaniyaning bozor qiymatiga ta'siri tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqot davomida dividend siyosatining barqarorligi va moslashuvchanligi kompaniyaning moliyaviy barqarorligini namoyon etib, investorlar ishonchini oshirishi ta'kidlanadi. Dividend siyosati strategik boshqaruv vositasi sifatida korxonaning o'sish bosqichlari, bozor sharoitlari va investorlarning xohish-istaklari bilan uyg'unlashtirilishi lozimligi aniqlanadi. Ushbu yondashuv kompaniya qiymatini oshirish va investitsion jozibadorlikni ta'minlashga xizmat qiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: dividend siyosati, investitsion jozibadorlik, aksiyadorlar, moliyaviy barqarorlik, bozor qiymati.

ABSTRACT

This scientific thesis is devoted to the study of the influence of the dividend policy on research investment attractiveness. Based on the basic models of the dividend policy, the analysis of the shareholder return and the impact of the company on the market. The research fund highlighted the independence of the dividend policy and the control of investors' confidence, demonstrating the company's experience. Dividend policy is to act in harmony with the strategic management planning of own business stages, market conditions and investors' wishes. It serves to ensure the company's security and investment attractiveness.

Key words: dividend policy, investment attractiveness, shareholders, achievements, market profit.

KIRISH

Zamonaviy bozor iqtisodiyotida raqobatbardoshlikni ta’minlash va investitsiyalarni jalb qilish korxonalarning barqaror rivojlanishini belgilovchi asosiy omillaridan biridir. Bunda kompaniyaning dividend siyosati alohida ahamiyat kasb etadi. Dividend siyosati nafaqat aksiyadorlar uchun daromad manbai, balki kompaniyaning moliyaviy barqarorligi va boshqaruv samaradorligini aks ettiruvchi ko‘rsatkich sifatida namoyon bo‘ladi. Ushbu siyosat kompaniyaning ichki va tashqi manfaatdor tomonlari bilan o‘zaro munosabatlarini shakllantirishda strategik vosita hisoblanadi.

Dividend siyosatining mohiyati kompaniyaning foydasini taqsimlashdagi yondashuvni belgilashdan iborat bo‘lib, bu qarorlar aksiyadorlarning qoniqish darajasi, kompaniya qiymati va investitsion jozibadorlikka bevosita ta’sir ko‘rsatadi. Aksiyadorlarning ko‘pchiligi barqaror dividend to‘lovlarini afzal ko‘rsa, ba’zilari kompaniyaning qayta investitsiya qilish siyosatini qo‘llab-quvvatlaydi. Shu sababli dividend siyosatining turli modellarini tanlash kompaniyaning biznes strategiyasi va rivojlanish bosqichlariga qarab farqlanadi.

Tadqiqotning dolzarbligi shundaki, dividend siyosati kompaniya va uning aksiyadorlari manfaatlarini uyg‘unlashtirish vositasi sifatida muhim ahamiyatga ega. To‘g‘ri tanlangan dividend siyosati aksiyadorlar ishonchini mustahkamlaydi, bozor qiymatini oshiradi va yangi investitsiyalarni jalb etadi. Shu bilan birga, noto‘g‘ri yoki nomutanosib siyosat aksiyadorlarning noroziligiga, kompaniya obro‘sining tushib ketishiga va investitsion jozibadorlikning pasayishiga olib kelishi mumkin.

Mazkur tadqiqot dividend siyosatining asosiy turlarini, ularning afzallik va kamchiliklarini, shuningdek, ushbu siyosatning kompaniyaning investitsion jozibadorligiga bo‘lgan ta’sirini ilmiy asosda o‘rganishga qaratilgan. Ushbu tahlil kompaniyalarga samarali dividend siyosatini shakllantirishda va uzoq muddatli barqaror rivojlanish strategiyasini belgilashda yordam beradi.

Tadqiqotning asosiy maqsadi – dividend siyosati va uning investitsion jozibadorlikka ta’sirini aniqlash hamda ushbu sohada amaliy tavsiyalar ishlab chiqishdir. Bu nafaqat kompaniyalar uchun, balki investorlar uchun ham foydali ilmiy asos bo‘lib xizmat qiladi.

Dividend siyosati kompaniyaning aksiyadorlarga taqsimlanadigan foyda miqdorini belgilashdagi strategiyasidir. Bu siyosat nafaqat aksiyadorlar manfaatlarini

ta’minlashga, balki kompaniya bozor qiymatini oshirishga qaratilgan muhim vosita sifatida e’tirof etiladi. Dividend siyosatining asosiy maqsadlari quyidagilardan iborat:
- Aksiyadorlarning investitsion daromadlarini ta’minlash.
- Kompaniyaning moliyaviy barqarorligi va imijini mustahkamlash.
- Investorlarga kompaniyaning rentabelligi va barqarorligi haqida signal berish.

Dividend siyosati turli omillarga asoslanadi, jumladan kompaniyaning foyda hajmi, naqd pul oqimlari, investitsion imkoniyatlari va aksiyadorlarning kutishlari.

Dividend siyosati amalga oshirishda kompaniyalar bir nechta yondashuvlardan foydalanadi:

- Qoldiq dividend siyosati
- Bu modelda kompaniya foydadan faqatgina investitsion loyihalarni moliyalashtirish uchun zarur bo‘lgan mablag‘ ajratib, qolgan qismini dividend sifatida taqsimlaydi.
- Afzalliklari:
- Kompaniya o‘sish imkoniyatlarini maksimal darajada saqlab qoladi.
- Kamchiliklari:
- Dividendlar barqaror bo‘lmagani uchun aksiyadorlarning noroziligiga sabab bo‘lishi mumkin.
- Barqaror dividend siyosati
- Bu yondashuvda kompaniya har yili ma’lum bir foiz darajasida dividend to‘lab boradi, hatto foyda hajmi o‘zgarib turgan taqdirda ham.
- Afzalliklari:
- Aksiyadorlar uchun ishonchli va barqaror daromad manbai.

Dividend siyosati kompaniyaning investitsion jozibadorligiga bir nechta yo‘nalishlarda ta’sir ko‘rsatadi:

- Signal effekti
- Dividend siyosati aksiyadorlarga kompaniya haqidagi ma’lumotlarni uzatadi. Masalan, barqaror dividend siyosati kompaniyaning moliyaviy barqarorligini tasdiqlaydi, bu esa investorlarga ijobiy signal sifatida qabul qilinadi.
- Bozor qiymati
- Dividend siyosati aksiyalar narxiga ta’sir qiluvchi omillardan biridir. Gordon modeliga ko‘ra, yuqori dividend to‘lovlari aksiyadorlarning aksiyalarni yuqori bahoda sotib olish istagini kuchaytiradi.
- Aksiyadorlar talabi
- Turli aksiyadorlar turli dividend siyosatlarini afzal ko‘rishadi.

Dividend siyosati kompaniyaning moliyaviy strategiyasini amalga oshirishda muhim rol o‘ynaydi. To‘g‘ri tanlangan siyosat kompaniyaning investitsion jozibadorligini oshiradi, aksiyadorlarning qoniqish darajasini ta’minlaydi va kompaniya bozor qiymatini mustahkamlaydi. Shu sababli dividend siyosatini ishlab chiqishda kompaniyaning rivojlanish bosqichlari, moliyaviy imkoniyatlari va aksiyadorlar talablarini hisobga olish zarur.

Xulosa

Dividend siyosati kompaniya moliyaviy boshqaruvining muhim tarkibiy qismi bo‘lib, uning aksiyadorlar uchun jozibadorligi va bozor qiymatini oshirishdagi o‘rni beqiyosdir. Ushbu tadqiqot dividend siyosatining turli modellarini o‘rganish orqali uning kompaniyaning investitsion jozibadorligiga ta’sirini ko‘rsatib berdi. Quyidagi asosiy xulosalar chiqarildi:

To‘g‘ri tanlangan dividend siyosati aksiyadorlar ishonchini mustahkamlaydi va ularning kompaniyaga sadoqatini oshiradi. Doimiy va barqaror dividend to‘lovlari aksiyadorlar uchun moliyaviy barqarorlik va ishonchni bildiradi, bu esa kompaniya uchun investitsiya imkoniyatlarini kengaytiradi.

Dividend siyosatini tanlashda kompaniyaning rivojlanish bosqichlari hisobga olinishi kerak. Masalan, rivojlanayotgan kompaniyalar dividend to‘lashni kamaytirib, mablag‘larni qayta investitsiya qilishga yo‘naltirishlari maqsadga muvofiq. Barqaror korxonalar esa aksiyadorlar manfaatini qondirish uchun dividendlarni muntazam va yuqori darajada to‘lashga intiladi.

Dividend siyosati kompaniyaning bozor qiymatini oshirishda strategik vosita hisoblanadi. Doimiy dividend to‘lovlari investorlarga kompaniyaning moliyaviy salohiyatini namoyish etadi, bu esa yangi investitsiyalarni jalb qilish imkonini beradi.

Dividend siyosati faqat aksiyadorlar manfaatini qondirish bilan cheklanmasdan, kompaniya ichki moliyaviy resurslarini samarali taqsimlashni ham o‘z ichiga oladi. Bu siyosat to‘g‘ri tashkil etilganida, kompaniya nafaqat aksiyadorlarga foyda keltiradi, balki o‘z o‘sishi va raqobatbardoshligini ta’minlaydi.

Amaliy tavsiyalar:

- Kompaniyalar dividend siyosatini ishlab chiqishda aksiyadorlar manfaatlari va kompaniyaning moliyaviy imkoniyatlarini muvozanatlashga e’tibor qaratishlari zarur.
- Dividend siyosati kompaniyaning uzoq muddatli strategik maqsadlariga mos ravishda belgilanishi lozim.

- Bozor sharoitlarini va aksiyadorlar talabini doimiy ravishda tahlil qilish dividend siyosatini yanada samarali boshqarishga yordam beradi.

Xulosa sifatida aytish mumkinki, dividend siyosati kompaniyaning moliyaviy strategiyasining ajralmas qismi bo‘lib, uning to‘g‘ri tashkil etilishi nafaqat aksiyadorlar manfaatlarini himoya qiladi, balki kompaniyaning investitsion jozibadorligini oshiradi va barqaror rivojlanishiga xizmat qiladi.

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JAMIYATNING ONGINI ZAHARLAYOTGAN BUZG'UNCHI OMILLAR

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada jamiyatning ongini zaharlovchi buzg'unchi omillar,ularning jamiyatga ta'siri va oqibatlari tahlil qilindi. Xususan,axborot maydonidagi salbiy tendensiyalar, noto'g'ri ma'lumotlarning tarqalishi,madaniyat va ma'naviyatga qarshi tahdidlar hamda ular bilan kurashish usullari haqida so'z yuritiladi. Muallif jamiyatning ma'naviy qadriyatlarini mustahkamlash,yosh avlodni tarbiyalashda sog'lom mafkura va bilimning ahamiyatini yoritib beradi. Maqola axborot xurujlariga qarshi immunitetni shakllantirish va buzg'unchi g'oyalarning oldini olish bo'yicha amaliy tavsiyalarni ham o'z ichiga oladi.

Key words: Zamonaviy texnikalar, jinoyat, narkotika, pornografik videorolik va kinolar, ichkilikbozlik, tungi klublar, tarbiya, zamonaviy texnikalar va internetning foyda va zararlari, noto'g'ri talqin qilinadigan diniy oqimlar, terrorizm, diniy-ekstremistik oqimlar.

KIRISH

Hozirgi kunda eng dolzarb muammoga aylanayotgan yo'nalishlardan biri telefon va internet balosidir. Yoshlarning ongiga har xil buzg'unchi g'oyalarni singdirayotgan mana shu mitti qurilmalar ko'pchilik o'smirlarning umriga zomin bo'lishga ulgurmoqda. Internet rivojlangani, albatta, hammamiz uchun yaxshi,masofaviy va shoshilinch hollarda muammolarimizni hal qilamiz.Ammo internetdan noto'g'ri yoki o'zining g'araz g'oyalari yo'lida foydalanayotgan kimsalar ham yo'q emas. Ijtimoiy tarmoqlardagi har xil kontentlar,ish takliflari, pornografik videolar, sintetik savdo, jinoyatga boshlovchi psixologik hujumlar, online o'yinlar, turli ichimlik va sigerataga o'xshash zararli mahsulotlarning reklamalari, narkotik moddalaning oldi-sottilari, dinimizga mutlaqo teskari bo'lgan e'tiqodni targ'ib qilayotgan g'araz niyatli kishilar o'smirlarning internet va ijtimoiy tarmoqlarga ruju qo'yishiga sabab bo'lmoqda. Bo'lar –bo'lmas video yoki rasmlarni qayta tahrirlash orqali insonlarga, ayniqsa voyaga yetmagan yosh qizlarga qilinayotgan zo'ravonliklar

buning yaqqol va eng ko’zga ko’rinadigan namunasidir. Bu kabi tahrir ishlari jamiyatta oilaviy, do’stona, ustoz va o’quvchi o’rtasidagi munosabatlarning darz ketishiga asosiy sabab bo’lmoqda. Zamon rivojlangani sari yoshlarning tarbiyasi bilan shug’ullanish o’ta murakkab masalaga aylandi. Ko’pchilik voyaga yetmagan yosh bolalarning ongi buzilib, faqat telefon bilan ovora bo’lib qoldi va natijada egoistlarga aylanmoqda. Bularning asosiy sababchisi telefon va ijtimoiy tarmoqlardir...

Mutaxassislarning fikriga ko’ra bugungi kunda internet tarmog’idagi ma’lumotlarning 70-75%i insonlar uchun zarar keltiruvchi g’oyalar hisoblanadi. Afsuski, bu nisbat yil sayin ortib bormoqda. Yangi poligonlarda inson ongini egallash uchun jang qilayotgan buzg’unchi g’oyalar qatoriga diniy-ekstremizm, terrorizm, missionerlik, ommaviy madaniyat’ va turli axborot xurujlarini kiritish o’rinli bo’ladi. Yoshlarni muqaddas diniy ta’limotlarimiz va qadriyatlarimiz, ota-onaga hurmat, xalq dardi bilan yashash, oilani muqaddas deb bilish, kelajakka umid ko’zi bilan boqish kabi ezgu tushunchalar ruhida tarbiyalash bugungi kunning eng dolzarb vazifasiga aylandi desak mubolag’a bo’lmaydi.

Bugungi kunda yoshlarga noto’g’ri dinni targ’ib qilib ongini buzayotgan va uni ommaga tarqatayotgan diniy-ekstremizm va terrorizmga qarshi kurashda barchamiz o’z burchimizni his etishimiz, Vatanimizning buyuk kelajagi uchun barchamiz mas’ul ekanligimizni unutmaslik maqsadida O’zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2018-yil 12-martdagi bayoni bilan tasdiqlangan chora tadbirlar rejasining 9-bandida belgilangan vazifalar asosan barcha talaba yoshlar o’rtasida O’zbekiston yoshlari buzg’unchi go’yalarga qarshi’mavzusida maqolalar tanlovi o’tkazildi va shu o’rinda ularga bu kabi oqimlar, ularni targ’ib qiluvchi kimsalardan uzoqroq yurishlari to’g’risida tushuntirish ishlari olib borildi. Har qanday ekstremistik va terroristik faoliyatning mohiyati o’zgalar ustidan hukmronlikka yoxud mavjud siyosiy-mafkuraviy,ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy tartibotga qarshi zo’ravonlik,daxshat solish,jismoniy kuch ishlatish orqali o’zgalarning g’arazli maqsadlariga erishishdan iboratdir.

Terrorizm-tom ma’noda jaholatdir. Buzg’unchi g’oyalarga asoslangan xalqaro terrorizm va uning har qanday ko’rinishi kishilik jamiyatining o’tmishida ham, bugunida ham butun xalqlar boshiga og’ir kulfat yog’dirmoqda. XX asr boshida Mahmudxo’ja Behbudiy o’zining “Padarkush” asarida bu kabi illatlarning kelib chiqishi haqida so’z yuritgan: Bizlarni xonavayron, bachagiryon, bevatan va bandi qilgan tarbiyasizlik-Jaholatdur.. Buyuk shoir Alisher Navoiy bobomizning jaholat

haqida shunday so’zlari bor:Johillikdan besaodatliroq nima bor?.Mana oradan necha asrlar o’tmoqdakim,ularning so’zlari o’z isbotini ko’rsatmoqda.

XULOSA

Xulosa o’rnida shuni aytish mumkinki, insoniyat yashar ekan, zamon rivojlanar ekan uni bir chekkadan yemiruvchi mayda va katta omillar ular bilan teng rivojlanadi va kengayadi. Har bir shaxs o’zini bo’lmag’ur illatlar girdobiga tushib qolmaslikdan saqlash uchun Vatanga muhabbat hissini tuyishi va u yorqin kelajak sababchisi, tom ma’noda esa uning shaxsan egasi ekanligini tushunib yetishi kerak.

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TA’LIM TASHKIL ETISH SHAKLLARI VA TURLARI

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Annotatsiya: Bugungi kunda ta’limni tashkil etish shakllari va turlari, o’quv jarayonining samaradorligini ta’minlash va talabalarning ehtiyojlariga moslashish uchun muhim ahamiyatga ega. Ta’lim shakllari odatda an’anaviy va innovatsion usullarni o’z ichiga oladi. An’anaviy shakllar o’quvchilar bilan darslar, ma’ruzalar, seminarlarda ishlashni o’z ichiga oladi. Innovatsion shakllar esa, masalan, onlayn ta’lim, interaktiv mashg’ulotlar va loyihalar orqali ta’limni tashkil etishga qaratilgan. Ta’lim turlari esa umumiy, maxsus va professional ta’limga bo’linadi. Umumiy ta’lim – keng qamrovli bilimlarni berishga mo’ljallangan, maxsus ta’lim esa ma’lum soha yoki fan bo’yicha chuqur bilim olishni ta’minlaydi. Professional ta’lim esa kasbiy faoliyatga tayyorlashni o’z ichiga oladi. Har bir ta’lim turi va shakli talabaning yoshi, bilim darajasi va ehtiyojlariga qarab o’zgaradi, shuningdek, zamonaviy texnologiyalar va pedagogik yondashuvlar ta’limni yanada samarali va qiziqarli qilishga yordam beradi.

Kalit so’zlar: Ta’limni tashkil etish, ta’lim shakllari, ta’lim turlari, an’anaviy ta’lim, Innovatsion ta’lim, onlayn ta’lim, interaktiv ta’lim,loyiha asosidagi ta’lim, umumiy ta’lim, maxsus ta’lim, professional ta’lim, pedagogika ta’lim texnologiyalari.

KIRISH

Ta’lim – bu insonning intellektual, ma’naviy va ijtimoiy rivojlanishini ta’minlaydigan va uning olamini tushunishga yordam beradigan jarayondir. Ta’limni tashkil etish shakllari va turlari talaba va o‘qituvchi o‘rtasidagi munosabatlarni, ta’limning maqsad va vazifalarini, uni amalga oshirish usullari va vositalarini ko‘rsatadi. Har bir ta’lim tizimida turli shakllar va turlar mavjud bo‘lib, ular o‘zgarib turadi, quyidagi asosiy shakllar va turlarga ega.

1. Ta’limni tashkil etish shakllari

Ta’limni tashkil etish shakllari – ta’lim jarayonini qanday tashkil etishni belgilaydi, ya’ni o‘quvchilar va o‘qituvchilar o‘rtasidagi aloqalar qanday bo‘lishi, ta’limni qanday usullar bilan amalga oshirish va o‘quv dasturlarini qanday tuzish kerakligini belgilovchi mexanizmlar.

- Sinfdagi ta’lim (dekoncentratsiyalangan): Bu shaklda ta’lim jamoaviy asosda, bir necha o‘quvchilar birga o‘qitiladi. Ushbu shaklda o‘qituvchi markaziy rol o‘ynaydi, ular talabalar uchun ma’lumotni bir joyda berishadi.
- Ijtimoiy ta’lim: Ta’limning bu shakli jamoatchilik, xususan, oila a’zolaridan yoki muhitdan foydalanishni o‘z ichiga oladi. Talabalar o‘z atrofidagi muhitni o‘rganish va ijtimoiy va ma’naviy tajriba orqali bilim olishadi.
- Distantsion ta’lim: Bu shaklda ta’lim onlayn yoki elektron o‘qitish platformalari orqali amalga oshiriladi. Ushbu usul masofaviy ta’limning tez rivojlanayotgan shakli bo‘lib, talabalar darslarni uyda yoki o‘quv muassasasidan tashqari olishi mumkin.

2. Ta’limning turlari

Ta’lim turlari – bu ta’limni tashkil etishning usullariga asoslangan bo‘lib, ular har qanday ta’lim jarayonidagi aniq maqsadlar va vazifalarni belgilaydi. Asosiy ta’lim turlari quyidagilar:

- Ma’lumot berish (tinglovchi ta’lim): Bu turda o‘qituvchi aniq va to‘liq ma’lumotlar bilan talabani tanishtiradi. O‘quvchilar asosan passiv rolni bajaradi, ya’ni ular ko‘proq tinglovchi bo‘ladi.
- Faol ta’lim: Bu turda talabalar o‘quv jarayonida faol ishtirok etishadi. Ushbu turga ishlash, diskussiyalar, guruh ishlari, amaliyot va boshqalar kiradi. Ta’limdagi ishtirokchilar har ikki tomonning faol munosabatda bo‘lishini ta’minlaydi.
- Ijodiy ta’lim: Bu turda talabalar o‘z ijodiy qobiliyatlarini rivojlantiradi, muammolarni yechishda yangicha yondashuvlar ishlab chiqadilar. Masalan, ijodiy loyihalar, tadqiqotlar va san’atdagi o‘zgarishlar.
- Interaktiv ta’lim: Ushbu turda o‘qituvchi va o‘quvchilar o‘rtasida o‘zaro muloqotga asoslangan ta’lim jarayoni o‘tkaziladi. Singari “mozgovoy shtorm”, rolik o‘yinlari, debatlar va boshqalar interaktiv ta’limga kirib boradi.

Ta’limning mazmuni va mohiyati jamiyatning moddiy va madaniy taraqgiyoti darajasi bilan belgilanadi. Ijtimoiy munosabatlar, umumiy ma’lumotga bo’lgan, kishilarning kasbiy tayyorgarligiga, ta’lim haqidagi pedagogik g’oyalarga qarab kishilik jamiyati taraqgiyotining turli bosqichlarida Ta’limning mohiyati, metodi,

tashkiliy shakllari o’zgarib brogan. Ta’limning maqsadi obyektiv hayot talablariga muvofiq holda o’zgarib borgani kabi, ta’limning xarakteri, yo’nalishi ham uning maqsadiga muvofiq o‘zgarib boradi. Ta’lim dialektik tarzda taraqqiy etib boradigan ichki ziddiyatlar jarayonidir. Ta’lim bilish qobiliyatlari, his tuyg’ular, idrok, shaxsni tarkib toptiruvchi kuchli omildir. Ta’lim jamiyat qurilishining muhim muammolarini hal qilish – jamiyatning moddiy-texnika bazasini yaratish, ijtimoiy munosabatlarni tarkib toptirish, yangi kishini tarbiyalashga yordam beradi.

Ta’lim o’quchining bilish qobiliyatini o’stiruvchi asosiy omildir. O’quchilar qobiliyatini o’stirishga qaratilgan tizimlar muayyan didaktik qoidalar tarzida namoyon bo‘ladi. Didaktik tamoyillarda ta’limning mazmuni va jarayonlariga qo‘yilgan talablar belgilanadi (qarang Didaktika). Ta’limning maqsadi va vazifalari ijtimoiy tuzum, shuningdek muayyan o’quy yurtlari funksiyasiga muvofiq tarixan o’zgarib boradi. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezident Shavkat Mirziyoyev 2020 yil 23 sentabr kuni mazkur Qonunni imzolashi bilan, amalda bo’lgan 1997 yil 29 avgustdagi «Ta’lim to’g’risida»gi hamda «Kadrlar tayyorlash milliy dasturi to’g’risida»gi Qonunlar o’z kuchini yo‘qotdi. Mirzo Ulug’bek nomidagi O’zbekiston Milliy universitetining ARM majlislar zalida yangi tahrirda qabul qilingan “Ta’lim to’g’risida”gi qonun mazmun- mohiyatini universitet jamoasi va talaba-yoshlarga yetkazish maqsadida sohaning ma-lakali mutaxassislari ishtirokida talaba-yoshlar bilan ochiq muloqot bo’lib o’tdi. Ta’limni tashkil etish shakli – bu o’qituvchi va o‘quchining belgilangan tartibda, muayyan maqsadga muvofiq ma’lum rejimda tashkil etiladigan o‘quv-bilish faoliyatining tashqi ifodasidir. Ayni vaqda ta’limning quyidagi shakllari ajratib ko’rsatiladi: individual, individual guruhli, sinf dars, leksiya seminar va sinfdan tashqari, auditoriyadan tashqari, maktabdan tashqari o‘quechilari qamrab olishi, o‘quchilar faoliyatini tashkil etishi, jamoaviy va individual shakllarining nisbatlari, mustaqilligi darajasi va o’qish jarayoniga rahbarlik qilish xususiyatlari kabi belgilariga ko ra quidagi uch asosiy turga ajratiladi individual; sinf dars; ma’ruza seminar. Ta’limni tashkil etish shakllari va turlari ta’lim jarayonining samaradorligini ta’minlashda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Shakllar ta’limning qanday yo‘l bilan amalga oshirilishini belgilasa, turlari uning mazmuni va maqsadini yoritadi.

Ta’limni tashkil etish shakllari o‘quvchilar va o‘qituvchilar o‘rtasidagi munosabatlar va ta’lim jarayonining boshqarilishini ko‘rsatadi. Bu shakllar sinfdagi ta’lim, ijtimoiy ta’lim va masofaviy ta’lim kabi uslublarni o‘z ichiga oladi. Har bir shaklning o‘ziga xos xususiyatlari bor: masalan, sinfda o‘qituvchi yetakchi bo‘lsa,

ijtimoiy ta’limda talabalar jamiyat va muhit ta’sirida bilim oladi, masofaviy ta’lim esa texnologiyalar yordamida amalga oshiriladi.

Ta’lim turlari esa ta’limning qanday usullar bilan berilishini va undagi ishtirokchilarning rolini belgilaydi. Ma’lumot berish (tinglovchi ta’lim) talabalarning passiv tinglovchi bo‘lishini nazarda tutsa, faol ta’lim talabalarning jarayonda ishtirokini talab qiladi. Ijodiy ta’lim esa talabalarni yangicha yondashuv va muammolarni yechishga o‘rgatadi, interaktiv ta’lim esa o‘zaro muloqotga asoslanadi.

XULOSA

Umuman olganda, ta’limning shakllari va turlari ta’lim jarayonini boyitadi, uning samaradorligini oshiradi va turli usullar orqali talabalarni har tomonlama rivojlantiradi. To‘g‘ri tashkil etilgan ta’lim jarayoni o‘quvchilarning bilim olish jarayonini qiziqarli, ijodiy va samarali qiladi.

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QUANTUM ENTANGLEMENT AND ITS IMPLICATIONS IN MODERN PHYSICS

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ABSTRACT

Quantum entanglement, a phenomenon where particles share correlated states regardless of the distance between them, is a cornerstone of quantum mechanics. This article explores its theoretical foundations, experimental demonstrations, and practical implications in quantum computing and communication. The discussion includes the role of entanglement in Bell's theorem and its significance in advancing quantum technologies.

Keywords. Quantum entanglement, Bell's theorem, non-locality, quantum computing, quantum communication.

АННОТАЦИЯ

Квантовая запутанность, явление, при котором частицы разделяют коррелированные состояния независимо от расстояния между ними, является краеугольным камнем квантовой механики. В этой статье рассматриваются ее теоретические основы, экспериментальные демонстрации и практические применения в квантовых вычислениях и коммуникациях. Обсуждение включает роль запутанности в теореме Белла и ее значение в развитии квантовых технологий.

Ключевые слова. Квантовая запутанность, теорема Белла, нелокальность, квантовые вычисления, квантовая коммуникация.

INTRODUCTION

Quantum entanglement, first introduced by Albert Einstein, Boris Podolsky, and Nathan Rosen in 1935 through the EPR paradox, challenges classical intuitions about locality and separability. Unlike classical systems, entangled particles exhibit correlations that cannot be explained by local hidden variables. These correlations have been experimentally verified, validating the quantum mechanical framework and opening new avenues in technology, such as quantum computing and secure communication. This article examines the theoretical underpinnings of quantum

entanglement, highlights key experimental breakthroughs, and discusses its practical applications in modern physics and technology.

Quantum entanglement is one of the most intriguing phenomena in modern physics. It describes a unique property of quantum systems where particles remain interconnected, sharing quantum states even when separated by vast distances. Albert Einstein famously referred to this as "spooky action at a distance," highlighting its seemingly paradoxical nature within classical physics. Despite its counterintuitive implications, quantum entanglement is fundamental to quantum mechanics, providing insights into the nature of reality and enabling revolutionary technologies. This article delves into the theoretical foundations of entanglement, its experimental validation, and its transformative role in quantum technologies such as computing and secure communication.

Understanding quantum entanglement involves addressing key questions: How do quantum systems defy classical locality? What experimental evidence supports this phenomenon? And how can entanglement be harnessed to build the technologies of tomorrow? By exploring these questions, this study sheds light on both the scientific significance and the practical potential of quantum entanglement.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

The concept of quantum entanglement was initially perceived as a theoretical oddity until the development of Bell's theorem in 1964. John Bell demonstrated that no local hidden variable theory could reproduce the predictions of quantum mechanics. Experiments by Alain Aspect in the 1980s confirmed Bell's inequalities' violation, solidifying entanglement's reality. Subsequent research by physicists such as Anton Zeilinger has further explored entanglement's implications, including its role in quantum teleportation and dense coding. More recently, developments in quantum networks and quantum key distribution systems have highlighted the practical utility of entanglement.

This study involves a comprehensive review of experimental results and theoretical advancements related to quantum entanglement. Key methodologies include:

Theoretical Analysis: A study of foundational equations, including Schrödinger's equation, Bell's inequalities, and their implications.

Experimental Evaluation: Analysis of landmark experiments, such as Aspect's 1981 experiment and Zeilinger's quantum teleportation studies.

Application Survey: A review of current technologies utilizing entanglement, such as quantum cryptography and computing.

RESULTS

Theoretical Insights: Bell's theorem provides a robust framework for understanding quantum entanglement, confirming non-locality as an inherent property of quantum mechanics.

Experimental Validation: Experiments consistently violate Bell's inequalities, disproving classical hidden variable theories.

Technological Applications:

Quantum Cryptography: Entanglement-based protocols like BB84 ensure secure communication.

Quantum Computing: Entanglement enables faster information processing through quantum parallelism.

Quantum Networking: Development of entangled quantum networks facilitates global-scale quantum communication.

The analysis and research on quantum entanglement reveal the following key findings:

Theoretical Validity of Non-Locality: Bell's theorem and the subsequent violation of Bell's inequalities have decisively demonstrated that quantum systems exhibit non-local behavior, contradicting classical interpretations of physics.

Experimental Confirmation:

Aspect's experiments in the 1980s provided direct evidence of entanglement by measuring correlated photon pairs under varying settings, confirming quantum mechanics' predictions.

Recent experiments have closed the "loopholes" in earlier tests, such as detector inefficiency and locality concerns, further cementing the reality of entanglement.

Applications in Technology:

Quantum Cryptography: Entanglement enables the development of quantum key distribution (QKD) systems, ensuring unbreakable encryption through protocols like BB84 and E91.

Quantum Computing: In quantum processors, entangled qubits perform calculations in parallel, dramatically enhancing computational speed for specific problems.

Quantum Networking: Quantum entanglement is integral to quantum repeaters and the creation of a quantum internet, promising secure global communication.

CONCLUSION

Quantum entanglement represents one of the most profound and counterintuitive aspects of quantum mechanics. Its verification has reshaped our understanding of nature's fundamental principles and catalyzed significant technological advancements. Future research in entanglement promises to refine quantum technologies, enabling breakthroughs in computation, communication, and fundamental physics. However, challenges such as decoherence and scalability remain critical hurdles to overcome.

Quantum entanglement not only deepens our understanding of the quantum realm but also serves as a bridge to transformative technologies. The theoretical breakthroughs and experimental confirmations of entanglement have challenged traditional notions of locality and separability, affirming the foundational principles of quantum mechanics.

From its role in quantum cryptography to its impact on computing and communication, entanglement is driving innovation across multiple domains. However, challenges such as maintaining entanglement over long distances and mitigating decoherence remain significant hurdles. Future research must address these challenges to unlock the full potential of quantum entanglement, paving the way for technologies that will redefine computation, communication, and secure data transfer.

As our understanding of quantum systems continues to grow, the implications of entanglement will likely extend far beyond our current predictions, shaping the future of science and technology in unimaginable ways.

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TIJORAT BANKLARIDA VALYUTA OPERATSIYALARI AUDITINING XALQARO TAJRIBASI

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada tijorat banklarida valyuta operatsiyalari auditi jarayonining xalqaro tajribasi o‘rganiladi. Xususan, rivojlangan davlatlarning moliyaviy tizimlarida qo‘llaniladigan asosiy yondashuvlar, uslubiyat va me'yoriy talablarga alohida e’tibor qaratiladi. Maqolada valyuta operatsiyalari auditining samaradorligini oshirishda xalqaro standartlar va texnologiyalar rolini tahlil qilish orqali O‘zbekiston banklari uchun amaliy tavsiyalar ishlab chiqilgan. Ushbu tavsiyalar milliy banklarning shaffofligini ta'minlash va xalqaro maydonda raqobatbardoshligini oshirishga qaratilgan.
Kalit so’zlar: Valyuta operatsiyalari, tijorat banklari, audit, xalqaro tajriba, moliyaviy hisobot, Xalqaro moliyaviy hisobot standartlari (IFRS), Xalqaro audit standartlari (ISA), ichki nazorat tizimi, riskga asoslangan yondashuv, O‘zbekiston bank tizimi.

Kirish. Globalizatsiya va xalqaro iqtisodiy munosabatlarning rivojlanishi sharoitida valyuta operatsiyalari tijorat banklarining muhim faoliyat yo‘nalishlaridan biriga aylandi. Jahon moliya bozorlaridagi o‘zgarishlar, valyuta kurslarining beqarorligi va moliyaviy risklarning ortishi banklar oldiga yangi vazifalarni qo‘ymoqda. Shu sababli, valyuta operatsiyalarining shaffofligi va ishonchliligini ta’minlash, ularning qonunchilik va xalqaro standartlarga muvofiqligini nazorat qilish dolzarb ahamiyat kasb etmoqda.

Xalqaro tajriba shuni ko‘rsatadiki, valyuta operatsiyalarini samarali audit qilish banklarning moliyaviy barqarorligi va mijozlar ishonchini oshirishda muhim rol o‘ynaydi. Rivojlangan mamlakatlarda valyuta operatsiyalari auditi jarayonida ilg‘or texnologiyalar, riskka asoslangan yondashuv va xalqaro standartlar keng qo‘llaniladi. Bu esa banklarga moliyaviy xatarlarni kamaytirish, ichki nazorat tizimlarini mustahkamlash va regulyator talablariga tezkor moslashish imkonini beradi.

O‘zbekiston bank tizimi ham xalqaro moliya bozorlariga integratsiyalashuv jarayonida faol ishtirok etmoqda. Mamlakatimizda moliyaviy sektorni

modernizatsiya qilish, bank xizmatlarini diversifikatsiya qilish va xalqaro standartlarni joriy etish bo‘yicha qator islohotlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Ushbu sharoitda, tijorat banklarida valyuta operatsiyalarini audit qilishning xalqaro tajribasini o‘rganish va milliy amaliyotga tatbiq etish dolzarb vazifa hisoblanadi.

Tezisning maqsadi — valyuta operatsiyalari auditi sohasida xalqaro tajribani tahlil qilish va uning O‘zbekiston tijorat banklari faoliyatiga moslashtirish yo‘llarini aniqlashdan iborat. Shu maqsadda quyidagi vazifalar belgilandi:

Valyuta operatsiyalarining auditini amalga oshirishda xalqaro standartlar va tamoyillarni o‘rganish;

Rivojlangan mamlakatlar tajribasida qo‘llaniladigan uslubiyat va texnologiyalarni tahlil qilish;

O‘zbekiston bank tizimidagi amaldagi audit jarayonini baholash va uni takomillashtirish bo‘yicha tavsiyalar ishlab chiqish.

Ushbu tadqiqot natijalari milliy banklarning moliyaviy barqarorligini oshirish, xalqaro moliya bozorlarida raqobatbardoshligini ta’minlash va valyuta operatsiyalarini amalga oshirishda risklarni samarali boshqarishga xizmat qiladi.

Kirish

Xalqaro moliya bozorlarida valyuta operatsiyalari bank faoliyatining eng muhim jihatlaridan biri hisoblanadi. Ushbu operatsiyalar xalqaro savdodan tortib, investitsiyalargacha bo‘lgan keng ko‘lamli iqtisodiy faoliyatni qo‘llab-quvvatlaydi. Shu sababli, valyuta operatsiyalarining audit qilinishi banklarning shaffofligini ta’minlashda, moliyaviy xatarlarni kamaytirishda va xalqaro qonunchilik talablariga moslikni kafolatlashda muhim rol o‘ynaydi. Ushbu esseda rivojlangan mamlakatlarning tijorat banklarida valyuta operatsiyalari auditini amalga oshirishdagi tajribasi statistik ma’lumotlar asosida tahlil qilinadi va ularning O‘zbekiston sharoitida qo‘llanish imkoniyatlari ko‘rib chiqiladi.

Xalqaro tajriba: asosiy statistik ko‘rsatkichlar

Xalqaro tajriba shuni ko‘rsatadiki, rivojlangan davlatlarda bank faoliyati auditining samaradorligi bevosita xalqaro standartlarga amal qilish va ilg‘or texnologiyalarni joriy etish bilan bog‘liq. Masalan:

1. Xalqaro audit standartlariga amal qilish darajasi:
   - Jahon banki statistik ma’lumotlariga ko‘ra, rivojlangan mamlakatlarda tijorat banklarining 85% dan ortig‘i Xalqaro Audit Standartlari (ISA) asosida faoliyat yuritadi.
   - Yevropa Ittifoqida bu ko‘rsatkich 95% ni tashkil etadi.

2. Valyuta operatsiyalaridagi xatolar va moliyaviy yo‘qotishlar:

- AQShda 2022-yilda o'tkazilgan tadqiqot natijalariga ko‘ra, valyuta operatsiyalarini to‘g‘ri audit qilmaslik sababli yuzaga kelgan moliyaviy yo‘qotishlar umumiy bank zararlarining 15% ini tashkil etgan.

- Xalqaro Valyuta Jamg‘armasi (IMF) ma’lumotlariga ko‘ra, rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlarda bu ko‘rsatkich 25–30% atrofida.

3. Riskka asoslangan yondashuv samaradorligi:

- Buyuk Britaniya va Germaniyada banklarda audit jarayonlarida riskka asoslangan yondashuvni qo‘llash natijasida valyuta operatsiyalari bilan bog‘liq xatarlar 40% ga kamaygan.

4. Texnologiyalarni qo‘llash:

- McKinsey & Company ma’lumotlariga ko‘ra, Yevropa va Shimoliy Amerika banklarida moliyaviy auditni avtomatlashtirish orqali audit samaradorligi 30–40% ga oshgan.

O‘zbekistonda mavjud holat va statistik tahlil

O‘zbekiston bank tizimi xalqaro standartlarni bosqichma-bosqich joriy etib, valyuta operatsiyalari auditini modernizatsiya qilish yo‘lida rivojlanmoqda. Biroq, ayrim muammolar mavjud:

1. Audit standartlariga moslashuv:

O‘zbekistonda 2023-yilgi ma’lumotlarga ko‘ra, tijorat banklarining faqat 60% ida audit jarayonlari xalqaro standartlarga mos keladi. Bu ko‘rsatkich rivojlangan mamlakatlarga nisbatan ancha past.

2. Ichki nazorat tizimi samaradorligi:

Markaziy bank hisobotlariga ko‘ra, tijorat banklarining 40% ichki nazorat tizimi valyuta operatsiyalari bilan bog‘liq muammolarni aniqlashda zaiflikka ega.

3. Moliyaviy xatarlar:

Valyuta operatsiyalaridagi xatolar sababli yuzaga kelgan moliyaviy yo‘qotishlar O‘zbekistondagi bank sektorida 2022-yilda umumiy zararlarning 22% ini tashkil etdi.

Xalqaro tajribadan kelib chiqadigan tavsiyalar

O‘zbekiston tijorat banklarida valyuta operatsiyalari auditini takomillashtirish uchun xalqaro tajribadan quyidagilarni joriy etish muhim:

1. Xalqaro standartlarni keng qo‘llash:

- ISA asosida audit jarayonlarini tashkil etish.
- Xalqaro moliyaviy hisobot standartlari (IFRS) asosida hisobotlarni yuritish.

2. Riskka asoslangan yondashuvni kuchaytirish:
- Valyuta operatsiyalarida xatarlarni aniqlash va ularni minimallashtirish uchun avtomatlashtirilgan tizimlarni joriy etish.

3. Xodimlar malakasini oshirish:
- Bank xodimlarini xalqaro sertifikatlash dasturlariga jalb qilish (CIA, ACCA).
- Xalqaro banklar tajribasidan o‘rganish uchun treninglar tashkil etish.

4. Texnologiyalardan foydalanish:
- Audit jarayonlarini avtomatlashtirish uchun AI va Big Data texnologiyalaridan foydalanish.
- Bank ma’lumotlarini tezkor tahlil qilish uchun ilg‘or dasturiy ta’minotlarni joriy etish.

Xulosa

Xalqaro tajriba shuni ko‘rsatadiki, tijorat banklarida valyuta operatsiyalari auditining samaradorligini oshirish moliyaviy xatarlarni kamaytirish va banklarning barqarorligini ta'minlash uchun muhim ahamiyatga ega. O‘zbekiston sharoitida xalqaro standartlarni kengroq qo‘llash, ichki nazorat tizimlarini takomillashtirish va ilg‘or texnologiyalarni joriy etish orqali bank faoliyatining shaffofligini oshirish mumkin. Bu esa milliy banklarning xalqaro moliya bozorlarida raqobatbardoshligini ta'minlashga xizmat qiladi.

Xulosa

Tijorat banklarida valyuta operatsiyalari auditi xalqaro moliya tizimining ajralmas qismi bo‘lib, banklarning moliyaviy barqarorligi va shaffofligini ta’minlashda muhim rol o‘ynaydi. Xalqaro tajriba shuni ko‘rsatadiki, auditi samarali tashkil etish orqali moliyaviy xatarlarni kamaytirish, qonunchilik talablariga rioya qilish va bank mijozlarining ishonchini mustahkamlash mumkin. Rivojlangan mamlakatlarda audit jarayonlarida xalqaro standartlar, zamonaviy texnologiyalar va riskga asoslangan yondashuvning keng qo‘llanilishi bu jarayonning muvaffaqiyatini ta'minlaydi.

O‘zbekiston tijorat banklari uchun xalqaro tajribadan o‘rganish va milliy amaliyotga joriy etish alohida ahamiyatga ega. Xalqaro standartlarga moslashuv, ichki nazorat tizimini kuchaytirish, xodimlarning malakasini oshirish va zamonaviy texnologiyalarni joriy qilish orqali banklarning xalqaro maydondagi raqobatbardoshligi oshadi. Ushbu jarayon milliy moliya tizimining barqaror rivojlanishiga va iqtisodiy taraqqiyotga xizmat qiladi.

Shunday qilib, valyuta operatsiyalari auditi nafaqat banklarning ichki faoliyatini takomillashtirishda, balki mamlakatning xalqaro moliya bozorlaridagi mavqeini

mustahkamlashda ham asosiy vositalardan biri hisoblanadi. Bu borada xalqaro tajribani chuqur o‘rganish va uning milliy bank amaliyotiga moslashtirilishi dolzarb vazifa bo‘lib qoladi.

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QIMMATLI QOG'OZLAR BOZORIDA TEXNIK TAHLIL AMALIYOTINI RIVOJLANTIRISH ISTIQBOLLARI

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PROSPECTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PRACTICE OF TECHNICAL ANALYSIS IN THE STOCK MARKET

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Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada qimmatli qog'ozlar bozorida texnik tahlil amaliyotini rivojlantirish istiqbollari tahlil qilingan. Texnik tahlil narx dinamikasini prognozlashda muhim vosita bo‘lib, investorlar va treyderlar uchun qaror qabul qilish jarayonini tezlashtiradi. Maqolada texnik tahlilni rivojlantirish zarurati raqamli texnologiyalar, sun’iy intellekt va katta ma'lumotlar tahlilining ahamiyati bilan bog‘liqligi ko‘rsatib o‘tilgan. Ushbu sohada sun’iy intellektni joriy etish, mahalliy sharoitga mos algoritmlarni ishlab chiqish, ta'lim dasturlarini tashkil etish va regulyatorlar bilan hamkorlikni kuchaytirish taklif etiladi. Tadqiqot natijalari texnik tahlilning qimmatli qog‘ozlar bozorini rivojlantirishdagi o‘rnini aniqlashga xizmat qiladi va amaliyotga tatbiq qilish uchun ilmiy asos yaratadi.
Kalit so‘zlar:qimmatli qog‘ozlar bozori, texnik tahlil, sun’iy intellekt, algoritmik savdo, raqamli texnologiyalar, investitsion xavf-xatar, bashorat qilish, bozor tahlili, iqtisodiy samaradorlik, mahalliy bozor.

KIRISH

Qimmatli qog‘ozlar bozori zamonaviy iqtisodiyotning muhim segmentlaridan biri bo‘lib, milliy va xalqaro moliyaviy oqimlarni boshqarishda yetakchi rol o‘ynaydi. Ushbu bozorda investorlar va treyderlar qaror qabul qilish jarayonida bozorning tahlili va kelajakdagi narx o‘zgarishlarini prognozlashga asoslangan usullarga tayanadi. Ana shunday usullardan biri texnik tahlil bo‘lib, u narx dinamikasi, hajm va boshqa statistik ko‘rsatkichlarni o‘rganish orqali investitsion qarorlarni qabul qilishni osonlashtiradi.

Bugungi kunda raqamli texnologiyalar va sun’iy intellektning jadal rivojlanishi texnik tahlilning imkoniyatlarini kengaytirib, uni yanada samarali vositaga aylantirmoqda. Shuningdek, qimmatli qog‘ozlar bozorining likvidligi va o‘zgaruvchanligi oshib borayotgani sababli texnik tahlilning qo‘llanilishiga bo‘lgan ehtiyoj kuchaymoqda. Shu bilan birga, O‘zbekiston kabi rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlarda ushbu yo‘nalishning rivojlanishi iqtisodiyotga jalb qilingan investitsiyalar hajmini oshirish va bozorning samaradorligini ta'minlash uchun dolzarb vazifa hisoblanadi.

Mazkur maqolada texnik tahlilning qimmatli qog‘ozlar bozoridagi ahamiyati, uning hozirgi kundagi holati, rivojlantirish zaruriyati hamda istiqbollari ilmiy jihatdan tahlil qilinadi. Bu orqali texnik tahlil amaliyotini takomillashtirishga qaratilgan ilmiy va amaliy yechimlar taklif etiladi.

Asosiy qism

1. Texnik tahlilning mohiyati va ahamiyati

Texnik tahlil qimmatli qog‘ozlar bozoridagi narx dinamikasini bashorat qilishda tarixiy ma’lumotlarni o‘rganishga asoslanadi. Bu yondashuv fundamental tahlildan farqli o‘laroq, kompaniyaning moliyaviy ko‘rsatkichlari va makroiqtisodiy omillar o‘rniga, narxlarning tarixiy grafigi, savdo hajmi, narxning qo'llab-quvvatlanish va qarshilik darajalari kabi ko‘rsatkichlarga e’tibor qaratadi. Texnik tahlil quyidagi jihatlarda investorlar uchun ahamiyatlidir:

- Narx o‘zgarishlarining qisqa muddatli tendensiyalarini aniqlash;
- Bozordagi psixologik va statistik omillarni tahlil qilish;
- Savdo xavf-xatarlarini kamaytirish.

Texnik tahlil vositalari ichida harakatlanuvchi o‘rtachalar, RSI (relativ kuch indeksi), MACD (harakatlanish o‘rtachalarining konvergensiyasi va divergensiyasi) kabi indikatorlar keng qo‘llaniladi. Ularning yordamida bozor ishtirokchilari xarid va sotish bo‘yicha strategik qarorlar qabul qiladi.

2. O‘zbekiston qimmatli qog‘ozlar bozorida texnik tahlilning holati

O‘zbekiston qimmatli qog‘ozlar bozori hali rivojlanish bosqichida bo‘lib, bu sohada texnik tahlilning qo‘llanilishi cheklangan. Quyidagi omillar bunga ta’sir qilmoqda:

- Ma’lumotlarning yetishmasligi. Bozor ishtirokchilari uchun kerakli narx va savdo hajmi bo‘yicha tarixiy ma’lumotlarning ochiq manbalarda yetarlicha mavjud emasligi.
- Texnik tahlil vositalarining cheklanganligi. Ko‘plab investorlar va treyderlar texnik tahlil dasturlaridan foydalanishga yetarlicha malakaga ega emas.

- Moliyaviy savodxonlikning past darajasi. Ko‘pchilik investorlar hali texnik tahlil imkoniyatlari haqida yetarlicha ma’lumotga ega emas.

Shunga qaramay, bozorning o‘sib borayotganligi va xalqaro standartlar asosida rivojlantirilishi texnik tahlilning kengroq qo‘llanilishiga zamin yaratmoqda.

3. Texnik tahlilni rivojlantirish yo‘nalishlari va istiqbollari

O‘zbekiston qimmatli qog‘ozlar bozorida texnik tahlilni rivojlantirish uchun quyidagi asosiy yo‘nalishlarni amalga oshirish zarur:

3.1. Sun’iy intellekt va raqamli texnologiyalarni joriy etish

Sun’iy intellekt (AI) va mashinani o‘rganish algoritmlari narx dinamikasini chuqur tahlil qilish, murakkab tendensiyalarni aniqlash va tezkor qarorlar qabul qilish imkonini beradi. Masalan:

- Raqamli savdo platformalari. Savdo jarayonlarini avtomatlashtirish va real vaqt rejimida texnik indikatorlar bo‘yicha tahlil qilish.
- Bashorat modellarini yaratish. AI algoritmlari yordamida narx o‘zgarishlarini aniqlash.

3.2. Mahalliy sharoitga mos indikatorlarni ishlab chiqish

O‘zbekiston qimmatli qog‘ozlar bozori xususiyatlarini hisobga olgan holda maxsus texnik indikatorlarni ishlab chiqish lozim. Bunda quyidagilar e’tiborga olinadi:

- Mahalliy iqtisodiy sharoit va qonunchilik;
- Likvidlik pastligi kabi bozor cheklovlari.

3.3. Ta’lim va malaka oshirish dasturlari

Investorlar va treyderlar uchun texnik tahlil bo‘yicha o‘quv dasturlarini tashkil etish muhim. Bu dasturlar quyidagilarni o‘z ichiga olishi kerak:

- Texnik tahlilning nazariy va amaliy asoslari;
- Maxsus dasturlar bilan ishlash ko‘nikmalari.

3.4. Qonunchilikni takomillashtirish va regulyatorlar bilan hamkorlik

Bozor sharoitlarini yaxshilash uchun qimmatli qog‘ozlar savdosi bo‘yicha qonunchilikni takomillashtirish lozim. Bu quyidagi natijalarga olib keladi:

- Bozorning shaffofligi va ishonchliligi oshadi;
- Investorlar himoyasi kuchayadi.

4. Texnik tahlilning iqtisodiy samaradorligi

Texnik tahlilning bozorga kiritilishi quyidagi natijalarni ta’minlaydi:

- Investitsiyalar samaradorligini oshiradi;
- Xavf-xatarlarni boshqarish mexanizmini takomillashtiradi;

- Qimmatli qog‘ozlar bozorining xalqaro maydondagi raqobatbardoshligini oshiradi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, texnik tahlilni rivojlantirish va uni mahalliy sharoitga moslashtirish qimmatli qog‘ozlar bozorining kelgusidagi o‘sishiga xizmat qiladi. Shu bois ilmiy va amaliy tadqiqotlarni jadallashtirish va innovatsion yondashuvlarni qo‘llash bugungi kundagi muhim vazifalardan biridir.

Xulosa

Qimmatli qog‘ozlar bozorida texnik tahlil investorlar va treyderlar uchun samarali vosita sifatida bozor tendensiyalarini bashorat qilish va xavf-xatarlarni boshqarish imkoniyatini beradi. Bugungi kunda texnologik taraqqiyot va bozorning jadal rivojlanishi texnik tahlilning yanada dolzarbligini ta’minlamoqda.

O‘zbekiston sharoitida texnik tahlilni rivojlantirish bozor ishtirokchilari uchun quyidagi ustuvorliklarni taqdim etadi:

- Bozorning shaffofligini oshirish;
- Investitsiya qarorlarini qabul qilishni tezlashtirish va sifatini yaxshilash;
- Xalqaro investorlarga qulay sharoit yaratish.
- Texnik tahlilni rivojlantirish uchun quyidagi chora-tadbirlarni amalga oshirish lozim:
- Sun’iy intellekt va algoritmik savdo texnologiyalarini joriy etish;
- Maxsus texnik indikatorlarni ishlab chiqish va mahalliy bozor sharoitlariga moslashtirish;
- Moliyaviy savodxonlikni oshirish va malaka oshirish dasturlarini tashkil etish;
- Bozor infratuzilmasini takomillashtirish va qonunchilikni rivojlantirish.

Shu bilan birga, texnik tahlilning joriy etilishi qimmatli qog‘ozlar bozorining xalqaro raqobatbardoshligini oshirib, milliy iqtisodiyotga ijobiy ta’sir ko‘rsatadi. Bu yo‘nalishda olib boriladigan ilmiy va amaliy tadqiqotlar O‘zbekistonning moliyaviy bozorini yangi bosqichga olib chiqish imkonini beradi.

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INGLIZ TILINING GLOBAL MULOQOTDAGI VA HAYOTIMIZDAGI O'RNI

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola ingliz tilining global muloqotdagi va hayotimizdagi o'rnini tahlil qiladi. Ingliz tili bugungi kunda dunyodagi eng ko'p tarqalgan tillardan biri bo'lib, xalqaro biznes, ta'lim, fan va madaniyat sohalarida muhim rol o'ynamoqda. Maqolada ingliz tilining global kommunikatsiyadagi ahamiyati, u qanday qilib turli madaniyatlar o'rtasida ko'prik vazifasini o'tashi, shuningdek, uning internet va raqamli texnologiyalar orqali tarqalishi xususida fikrlar bildiriladi. Shuningdek, maqola ingliz tilini bilishning shaxsiy va professional hayotimizga ta'siri va uning global jamiyatdagi o'zgaruvchan roli haqida muhokama olib boradi. Ushbu tahlil orqali ingliz tilining nafaqat xalqaro aloqalar uchun, balki insonlarning kundalik hayoti uchun qanday ahamiyatga ega ekanligi ko'rsatib beriladi.
Kalit so'zlar: BMT, YUNESKO, MDH, Asr taqozosi, Individual rivojlanish, resurslar, ta'lim tizimi, global muloqot

Annotation; This article analyzes the role of English in global communication and in our lives. English is one of the most widely spoken languages in the world today and plays an important role in international business, education, science and culture. The article discusses the importance of the English language in global communication, how it acts as a bridge between different cultures, as well as its spread through the Internet and digital technologies. The article also discusses the impact of knowing English on our personal and professional lives and its changing role in the global society. Through this analysis, it will be shown how important the English language is not only for international relations, but also for people's daily life.
Key words: UN, UNESCO, CIS, Demand of the Century, Individual development, resources, education system, global communication

XXI asr har bir soha jadal rivojlanib borayotgan bir davrda ingliz tilining ham global muloqotdagi ta’siri yildan yilga sezilarli darajada oshib bormoqda. Shu o’rinda bir savol tug’iladi. Xo’sh, ingliz tilining dunyo miqyosidagi va o’z shaxsiy hayotimizdagi o’rni qanday?

Aynan hozirgi asr taqozosi bilan hech bir sohani, xoh u ta’lim sohasi bo’lsin, xoh iqtisod sohasi, va yoki texnologiya va internet, madaniyat va san’at, sayohat va hokazolarni ingliz tilisiz tasavvur qilish qiyin, albatta. Ingliz tili global til hisoblanib, u ko’plab xalqlaro tashkilotlar, jumladan, BMT, YUNESKO, MDH kabilarda qo’llanadi. Ushbu til dunyoda eng keng tarqalgan til hisoblanadi. U 73 davlatming rasmiy tili hamda juda ko’p davlatlar tomonidan ikkinchi til sifatida o’rganiladi. Ingliz tili haqida gap ketar ekan, shubhasiz, inson xayoliga u ochadigan muvaffaqiyatlar eshigi va yaratadigan imkoniyatlar keladi. U mana shunday imkoniyatlar yaratishi bilan birga, uning ahamiyati quyidagi sohalarda namoyon bo’ladi:

- ta’lim
- madaniyat
- sayohat
- internet-texnologiya
- ish imkoniyatlari va hokazo.

1. *Ta’lim.* Hozirgi davrda ingliz tili ta’lim tizimining muhim qismidir. Ingliz tilini bilish orqali xalqaro, nufuzli universitetlarda ta’lim olishingiz mumkin. Xususan, O’zbekiston universitetlari, akademik muassasalarida ko’plab fanlar ingliz tilida o’qitiladi. Bu esa o’z navbatida O’zbekiston ta’limi ham dunyo miqyosida yuzlashayotganidan dalolat beradi.
2. *Madaniyat*. Avvalambor, yangi til o’rganish yangi bir madaniyatdan xabardor bo’lish hisoblanadi. Qolaversa, ingliz tilini chuqur bilish ingliz tilida yozilgan mashhur asarlar, maqolalar, ma’lumotlarni hech qanday inson omili aralashgan tarjimalarsiz, o’z holida o’qish imkonini yaratadi.
3. *Sayohat*. Sayohat qilishda ingliz tilini bilish juda ko’p joylarni kashf etish bilan birga mahalliy odamlar bilan muloqot qilishda yordam beradi.
4. *Internet-texnologiya*. Ijtimoiy tarmoqdagi ko’plab ma’lumotlar, resurslar, maqolalar ingliz tilida. Ushbu til orqali internetdagi ma’lumotlar yoki yangiliklardan oson xabardor bo’lish mumkin.
5. *Ish imkoniyatlariga* kelsak, ingliz tili sizga ko’p imkoniyatlarni beradi. Ayni hozir rivojlanib borayotgan O’zbekistonda ham yoshlarning til o’rganishiga bo’lgan talab va ehtiyoj oshib bormoqda.

Yuqorida ingliz tilining turli sohalardagi ahamiyatini ko'rib chiqdik. Beixtiyor ingliz tilining ahamiyati muhimligicha qoladimi, degan savol tug'iladi. Vaqtlar o'tgan sayin ko'pgina davlatlarning o'zaro aloqa munosabatlari kuchayib borayotgani bois ingliz tiliga bo'lgan talab va uning hayotimizdagi ahamiyati oshsa oshadiki, kamaymaydi. Har bir narsaning foydali tomonlari bo'lgani bilan birga kamchiliklari ham bo'ladi, albatta. Tanganing ikki tomoni bo'ladi, deb bejizga aytishmagan. Ingliz tili kuchayib, globallashib borgani sayin boshqa kam foydalanuvchisi bo'lgan tillar sekin asta yo'qolib boradi. Har yili ko'plab tillar mana shunday sabablar bilan o'lib boradi.

Xulosa qilib aytadigan bo'lsak, ingliz tili o'z hayotimizda, balki jahon bo'ylab yuqori ahamiyatga ega. O'z o'rni bilan hech qaysi til ingliz tiliga tenglasha olmaydi. Ingliz tili ko'p soha va madaniyatlar orasida ko'prik bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Ingliz tiliga bo'lgan dunyoni yaxshi bilish uchun foydalaniladigan qurol hamdir. Ingliz tilini o'rganish nafaqat individual rivojlanishga, balki global miqyosda ham muvaffaqiyatga erishishga yordam beradi.

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QUALITY EDUCATION – AS A KEY PRINCIPLE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF PRESCHOOL CHILDREN

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ABSTRACT

This article presents the principles of effective management of preschool education and the necessary principles in this process. The definition of the basic principles of preschool education management is justified. The main missions and goals of preschool education are also highlighted.

Keywords: preschool education, principles, child's interests, educational management, innovative approach

It is necessary to create a quality educational environment for the development of preschool children. Therefore, it is important to effectively manage preschool educational institutions and work on the basis of the necessary principles in this process. By defining the basic principles of preschool education management, it is possible not only to effectively establish a management system, but also to promote the comprehensive development of children. The basic principles of preschool education management are as follows:

1. The principle of putting the interests of the child first

All decisions in the process of preschool education are made taking into account the interests and needs of children. The educational and upbringing process should be adapted to the mental and physical development of children.

2. The principle of unity and continuity

The preschool educational process should be carried out consistently and systematically. This principle helps to form and develop children's knowledge in interconnected stages.

3. The principle of the uniqueness of the child

In the management process, attention should be paid to the uniqueness, abilities and interests of the child. Child-centeredness means organizing the educational process on the basis of an individual approach, which helps to increase children's self-confidence.

4. The principle of an innovative approach

It is necessary to create an interesting and effective learning environment for children through the use of new methods and technologies in the educational process. This principle involves the use of modern technologies in preschool education and the introduction of new pedagogical methods.

5. The principle of cooperation

In the process of preschool education, cooperation with educators, parents and other stakeholders is important. By ensuring the active participation of parents in the educational environment, it is possible to create conditions for the comprehensive development of children

6. The principle of improving the quality of education

The main goal of preschool education management is to ensure a high-quality educational process. To improve the quality of education, it is necessary to constantly improve the qualifications of teachers, monitor the development of children, and regularly evaluate educational results.

7. The principle of adaptability

In the process of preschool education, it is necessary to adapt the educational process, taking into account the pace and capabilities of each child. This principle is aimed at creating opportunities for children to receive education in accordance with their abilities and needs.

These principles are important in the process of preschool education management, and have a positive impact on improving the quality of education and the physical and mental development of children.

Determining the mission and goals of the preschool education organization. Preschool education is important in ensuring the comprehensive development of children, preparing them for the education system, and increasing their active participation in social life. The preschool education system in Uzbekistan aims to meet the basic needs of children, their physical, mental, social and spiritual development. In order to strengthen the system, its mission and main goals must be clearly defined.

The mission of preschool education in Uzbekistan is to ensure the development of every child in all areas by creating a comfortable and safe educational environment for them, to help them develop their social skills and realize their potential. This mission is aimed at creating the necessary conditions for every child in the country to fully develop their abilities.

The main goals of preschool education in Uzbekistan are:

1. Ensuring the comprehensive development of children

In preschool education, a wide range of activities are organized aimed at the physical, mental, intellectual and spiritual development of children. This creates a solid foundation for their successful participation in the education system and future personal development.

2. Formation of children's social skills

During preschool education, children have the opportunity to develop social skills such as communication, teamwork and cooperation with others. This goal serves to increase their readiness for relationships in society.

3. Creating a comfortable and safe educational environment

Preschool educational organizations must provide comfortable and safe conditions for children. To do this, educators and management staff pay special attention to maintaining and developing the health of children, while complying with safety requirements.

4. Improving the skills of educators and teachers

Improving the skills of teachers is important in improving the quality of preschool education. Teaching them modern methodologies and assisting in their professional development increases the effectiveness of education and allows children to receive quality education.

5. Introduction of innovative and interactive methods

To increase children's interest in the learning process, preschool educational organizations should use innovative and interactive methods. This goal helps to arouse children's interest in knowledge and develop their creative potential.

6. Strengthening cooperation with parents

The active participation of parents in preschool education is of great importance for the growth and development of children. By working closely with parents, taking into account their suggestions and recommendations, it is possible to provide comprehensive assistance to children.

Defining the missions and goals of preschool educational organizations and implementing them serves to improve the education system. By ensuring the comprehensive development of children, forming their social skills, and improving the educational environment, the younger generation of Uzbekistan creates the foundation for future success.

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GLOBALIZATSIYA VA MILLIY TILNING TA'SIRI: XALQARO MULOQOTDA MILLIY TILLARNING ROLI

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada globalizatsiyaning hozirgi kunga ta'siri va xalqaro tillarning roli muhokama qilinadi. Globalizatsiyaning dunyo miqyosida tashqi aloqalarning kuchayib borishi jumladan, xalqaro muloqotda tillarning roli, milliy til va identifikatsiya, milliy tilni saqlashdagi qiyinchiliklar va yechimlari, milliy tilga e'tibor qaratish kabilari ko'rib chiqiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: globalizatsiya va milliy tillarning muvozanati, xalqaro savdo va diplomatiya, madaniy almashinuv, raqamli texnologiyalar, internet ta'siri.

KIRISH

Hozirgi kunda globalizatsiya jarayoni dunyo miqyosida ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy va madaniy aloqalarni kuchaytirayotgan bir vaqtda, milliy tillar o'rtasida yangi muloqot shakllari va qiyinchiliklar paydo bo'lmoqda. Globalizatsiya - bu davlatlar o'rtasidagi chegaralarning siqilishi, xalqaro savdoning, ilm - fan va texnologiyaning tezkor rivojlanishi, madaniyatlar va tillarning o'zaro ta'siri jarayonidir. Bu jarayon, shubhasiz, tillarning o'zgarishiga, yangi til o'rganish tendentsiyalarining kuchayishiga va ayrim tillarning kamroq ishlatilishiga olib kelmoqda. Biroq, milliy tillar, har bir millatning o'ziga xosligini saqlab qolish va uni avloddan - avlodga yetkazishdagi o'z rolini yo'qotmayapti.

Globalizatsiya va Milliy tillarning muvozanati

Globalizatsiya, o'zining dinamik ta'siri orqali, xalqaro muloqotda ingliz tilining pretsedenti sifatida ko'payishiga olib keldi. Ingliz tili, biznes, siyosat, ilm-fan, texnologiya va ma'daniyat sohalarida " global til " sifatida dominantlik qilishda davom etmoqda. Biroq, bu holat milliy tillar va ularning o'ziga xosligini yo'qotishiga olib kelmaydi, balki milliy tillar globalizatsiyaning ijtimoiy - iqtisodiy jarayonlariga qarshi kurashish imkoniyatiga ega. Har bir millat, o'z tilini saqlab qolish,

rivojlantirish va kelajak avlodlarga uzatish uchun harakat qilishda davom etmoqda. Milliy tilning o'ziga xosligi va uning madaniyat bilan chambarchas bog'liqligi, xalqning dunyoqarashi, qadriyatlari va tarixini aks ettiradi. Shuning uchun, milliy til faqat muloqot vositasi emas, balki bir xalqqa tegishli bo'lgan madaniyatning ajralmas qismidir.

Xalqaro muloqotda milliy tillarning roli. Globalizatsiya davrida milliy tillar xalqaro muloqotda o'zining o'rnini qanday topmoqda? Bu savolga javob berishda,ikki muhim omilni e'tiborga olish lozim.

Xalqaro savdo va diplomatiya: Globalizatsiya jarayonida, xususan iqtisodiyot va siyosat sohalarida tillar o'rtasidagi muvozanat o'zgaradi. Ko'plab davlatlar o'z tillarini xalqaro savdo va diplomatiyada ishlatishga intilishadi. Masalan, Yaponiyadagi kompaniyalar o'z tillarini saqlashni va rivojlantirishni, ayniqsa xorijiy bozorlarda, o'z madaniyati va mahsulotlarini targ'ib qilishda muhim deb bilishadi. Shu bilan birga, ko'plab diplomatik va siyosiy jarayonlarda ingliz tilining roli kuchli bo'lsa-da, milliy tillar ham o'z ahamiyatini yo'qotmaydi.

Madaniy almashinuv: Globalizatsiya, madaniyatlarni birlashtirish jarayonini kuchaytirdi, ammo bu jarayon faqat til orqali amalga oshmaydi. Milliy tillar, har bir millatning madaniy xususiyatlarini saqlab qolish, yangi avlodlarga o'z tarixiy merosini yetkazish vazifasini bajaradi. Masalan, O'zbekistonda o'zbek tilining rivojlanishi va saqlanishi uchun hukumat va jamoatchilik tomonidan ko'plab tashabbuslar amalga oshirilmoqda. Shu bilan birga, xalqaro muloqotda ingliz tilining keng tarqalishi o'zbek tilining xalqaro arenada ko'proq ishlatilishini talab qiladi.

Milliy Til va Ijtimoiy Identifikatsiya: Milliy til nafaqat kommunikativ, balki identifikatsion rol ham o'ynaydi. Odamlar o'z tillarida muloqot qilganlarida, ular o'zlarini milliy va madaniy doiralariga bog'laydilar. Har bir millat, o'z tilida fikr bildirish va o'z madaniyati haqida gapirish orqali o'zining tarixiy va madaniy merosini saqlab qoladi. Globalizatsiya jarayonida, global til sifatida ingliz tilining ustunligi va unga qiziqishning ortishi, ayrim millatlarda o'z tilining o'zgarishini va qisman yo'qolishini keltirib chiqarishi mumkin. Shu bilan birga, milliy tilni saqlab qolish, tilni o'rganish va undan foydalanishdagi innovatsion yondashuvlar, tilning madaniyatdagi ahamiyatini yanada oshiradi.

Milliy Tilni Saqlashdagi Qiyinchiliklar va Yechimlar. Globalizatsiyaning ijtimoiy, madaniy va iqtisodiy ta'siriga qarshi, milliy tillarni saqlash va rivojlantirishning ba'zi qiyinchiliklari mavjud. Bu qiyinchiliklar orasida:

- *Texnologik inqilob:* Kompyuterlar va internet, asosan ingliz tilida ishlaydi, bu esa o'z tilini rivojlantirishda qiyinchiliklar tug'diradi. Shu sababli, milliy tillar uchun raqamli kontent yaratish va texnologiyalarga moslashtirish zaruriyati mavjud.
- *Edukatsiya tizimi*: Globalizatsiya talablariga javob berish uchun, ko'plab davlatlar ingliz tilini ta'lim tizimiga kiritishga harakat qilishadi. Biroq, bu jarayon milliy tilning ta'limda o'z o'rnini yo'qotishiga olib kelishi mumkin.

Yechim sifatida, milliy tillarni saqlab qolish uchun davlatlar va jamiyatlar quyidagi yo'nalishlarda ish olib borishlari zarur:

1. *Milliy tilga e'tibor qaratish:* Tilni saqlash va rivojlantirish, hukumatlar va jamoatchilikning eng muhim vazifalaridan biri bo'lishi kerak.
2. *Raqamli tillar rivojlanishi:* Milliy tillarda raqamli texnologiyalar yaratish, internet va mobil ilovalarda milliy tilni qo'llab-quvvatlash.
3. *Multilingualizmni qo'llab-quvvatlash:* Bir vaqtning o'zida bir nechta tilni bilish, jamiyatning ko'p tilli bo'lishi, global muloqotda milliy tillarning o'z o'rnini saqlashga yordam beradi.

Globalizatsiya va milliy tilning ta'siri o'rtasidagi muvozanatni topish zamonaviy jamiyatlar uchun katta ahamiyatga ega. Milliy tillar, o'zining ijtimoiy va madaniy ahamiyatini saqlab qolgan holda, global muloqotda ham o'z o'rnini topishga qodir. Til, nafaqat muloqot vositasi, balki milliy va madaniy identifikatsiyaning ajralmas qismidir. Globalizatsiya jarayonida milliy tillarni saqlab qolish va rivojlantirish, jamiyatlar va davlatlar tomonidan o'zaro muloqotning yanada samarali va barqaror bo'lishini ta'minlashga xizmat qiladi.

Milliy tilni saqlash — bu nafaqat tilni o'rganish va ishlatish, balki bir xalqqa xos madaniyat, tarix va qadriyatlarni avloddan-avlodga uzatish vazifasidir. Bugungi kunda globalizatsiya, texnologik taraqqiyot va xalqaro aloqalar jarayonlari milliy tillarga yangi chaqiriqlarni keltirib chiqarmoqda. Biroq, milliy tilni saqlashda duch kelayotgan qiyinchiliklarni yengish uchun samarali yechimlar mavjud.

Globalizatsiya va Ingliz Tilining Dominatsiyasi: Globalizatsiya jarayonida, ayniqsa, iqtisodiyot, ilm-fan, siyosat va madaniyat sohalarida ingliz tilining ustunligi ortmoqda. Ingliz tili ko'plab xalqaro tashkilotlar, universitetlar, kompaniyalar va ilmiy jurnallarda asosiy til sifatida qo'llaniladi. Bu holat milliy tillarning xalqaro aloqalarda kamroq ishlatilishiga olib keladi va yosh avlodlar ingliz tilini o'z ona tillaridan ko'proq afzal ko'rishlari mumkin.

Milliy tillarni saqlash va rivojlantirish uchun bir necha choralar ko'rish kerak:

- *Ta'lim tizimida milliy tilga katta e'tibor*: Milliy tillar asosida ta'lim berish, tilni o'rgatishda modern metodlarni qo'llash va akademik faoliyatda ona tilidan foydalanishni kuchaytirish zarur.
- *Ingliz tilini bilish zaruriyati*: Ingliz tilini o'rganishning ahamiyatini inkor etmaslik kerak, lekin bu tilni ona tiliga nisbatan birinchi o'ringa qo'yish emas, balki ikkinchi til sifatida rivojlantirish kerak.
- *Global til va milliy til o'rtasida balans yaratish*: Ingliz tili global muloqotda zarur, lekin milliy tilni rivojlantirish va saqlashda uning o'rni muhim. Milliy tilni raqamli platformalarda kengroq tarqatish va ilmiy faoliyatda qo'llash talab etiladi.

Raqamli Texnologiyalar va Internetning Ta'siri: Raqamli texnologiyalar va internet milliy tillarni saqlash uchun katta imkoniyatlar yaratgan bo'lsa-da, ularni samarali ishlatishdagi kamchiliklar ham mavjud. Ko'plab internet-resurslar ingliz tilida mavjud bo'lib, bu o'z tilida kontent yaratishda qiyinchiliklarga olib keladi. Yana bir muammo — raqamli texnologiyalarning milliy tillar uchun to'g'ri moslashmaganligi.

- Raqamli platformalarda milliy tilni rivojlantirish**:** Milliy tillarda internet resurslari, veb-saytlar, dasturlar va mobil ilovalar yaratish va ulardan faol foydalanish.
- Texnologiya ishlab chiqaruvchilari bilan hamkorlik**:** Milliy tilni raqamli tizimlarda qo'llab-quvvatlash uchun texnologik kompaniyalar bilan hamkorlikda ishlash va milliy tilni raqamli kommunikatsiyalar uchun moslashtirish.
- Milliy tilga asoslangan dasturlar yaratish**:** Tillarni o'rganish dasturlari, avtomatik tarjima tizimlari va nutq tanish dasturlarini milliy tillar uchun ishlab chiqish zarur.

Yosh Avlodning Tillarni Qabul Qilishdagi Qiyinchiliklar: Yosh avlodlar orasida ingliz tiliga bo'lgan qiziqish va uning kundalik hayotda keng qo'llanilishi milliy tilga bo'lgan e'tiborni kamaytirishi mumkin. Yoshlar o'z ona tillaridan ko'ra global tilga ko'proq qiziqish bildirishadi, bu esa milliy tilning kelajakda xush keladigan va qulay bo'lib qolishiga xalaqit berishi mumkin.

- Yoshlar uchun interaktiv ta'lim usullari**:** Milliy tilni yoshlar orasida yanada jozibador qilish uchun interaktiv, multimedia usullarini, o'yinlarni va ijtimoiy tarmoqlarni qo'llash.
- Milliy tilni modaga aylantirish**:** Milliy tilni moda va kreativ sohalarda qo'llash, yangi so'zlar va ifodalarni yaratish orqali ona tilining ahamiyatini oshirish.

- Ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda milliy tilni qo'llash: Yoshlar o'rtasida milliy tilni ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda ishlatishni rag'batlantirish, tilni zamonaviy va qiziqarli shaklda targ'ib qilish.

Milliy Tillarni Rivojlantirishdagi Siyosiy Ta'sirlari. Ba'zi mamlakatlarda milliy tilni rivojlantirish siyosiy nuqtai nazardan cheklangan yoki rasmiy tilni o'zgartirishga qaratilgan siyosatlar mavjud. Bu, ayniqsa, ko'p tilli jamiyatlarda bir necha til o'rtasidagi muvozanatni saqlashda qiyinchiliklarni keltirib chiqaradi. Milliy tilning hukumat va qonunchilik tizimida yetarlicha qo'llab-quvvatlanmasligi, tilning ommaviy so'zlashuv va rasmiy hujjatlarda ishlatilmasligiga olib keladi.

- Siyosiy iroda va davlatning roli: Hukumat milliy tilni rivojlantirish uchun aniq siyosat va dasturlarni ishlab chiqishi, tilni ta'lim, qonunchilik va davlat boshqaruvida mustahkamlashi kerak.
- Milliy tilning rasmiy maqomini saqlash: Milliy tilni davlat organlarida, maktablarda, universitetlarda va boshqa muhim sohalarda rasmiy til sifatida saqlash.
- Tilni muhofaza qilishga qaratilgan qonunlar: Milliy tilni himoya qilish va rivojlantirish uchun maxsus qonunlar va dasturlarni ishlab chiqish.

*Milliy Til va Madaniyatni Saqlashdagi Madaniy Ta'sirlar***.** Globalizatsiya jarayonida boshqa madaniyatlar va tillarning ta'siri kuchaygan sari, milliy til va madaniyatni saqlash masalasi ham qiyinlashadi. Madaniy asimilyatsiya yoki boshqa tillarning milliy tilni "yutib" ketishi xavfi mavjud.

- Milliy madaniyat va tilni targ'ib qilish: Madaniy merosni va tilni ommalashtirish uchun madaniy tadbirlar, festival va ko'rgazmalar o'tkazish.
- Milliy tilni san'atda va madaniyatda ishlatish: Filmlar, musiqalar, adabiyotlar va boshqa san'at shakllarida milliy tilni keng ishlatish va undan foydalanish.
- Madaniy merosni saqlash: Tilni saqlashda madaniy merosni ham yodda tutish va madaniy ahamiyatga ega joylarni, odatlarni va an'analarga asoslangan dasturlarni ishlab chiqish.

Milliy tilni saqlashdagi qiyinchiliklar bugungi kunda globalizatsiya, texnologiya va madaniy ta'sirlar bilan bog'liq bo'lsa-da, bu jarayonlarni samarali boshqarish mumkin. Milliy tillarni saqlash va rivojlantirish uchun ko'plab yechimlar mavjud, ular ta'lim tizimi, raqamli platformalar, siyosat va madaniyat orqali amalga oshirilishi lozim. Davlatlar, jamiyatlar va shaxslar milliy tilni saqlashga bo'lgan mas'uliyatni his qilishlari va bu tilni kelajak avlodlarga muvaffaqiyatli yetkazish uchun sa'y-harakatlar qilishlari zarur.

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INFORMATIKA VA AXBOROT TEXNOLOGIYALARI FANINI DASTURIY VOSITALAR ASOSIDA O‘QITISH

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ANNOTASIYA

Ushbu maqolada bugungi kunda umumiy o’rta ta’lim maktablarida 5-sinf “Informatika va axborot texnologiyalari” fanini o‘qitishda zamonaviy dasturiy vositalar asosida multimediali qo‘llanmalar yaratish va ulardan foydalanib dars mashg‘ulotlarini tashkil qilish masalalari muhokoma qilingan.

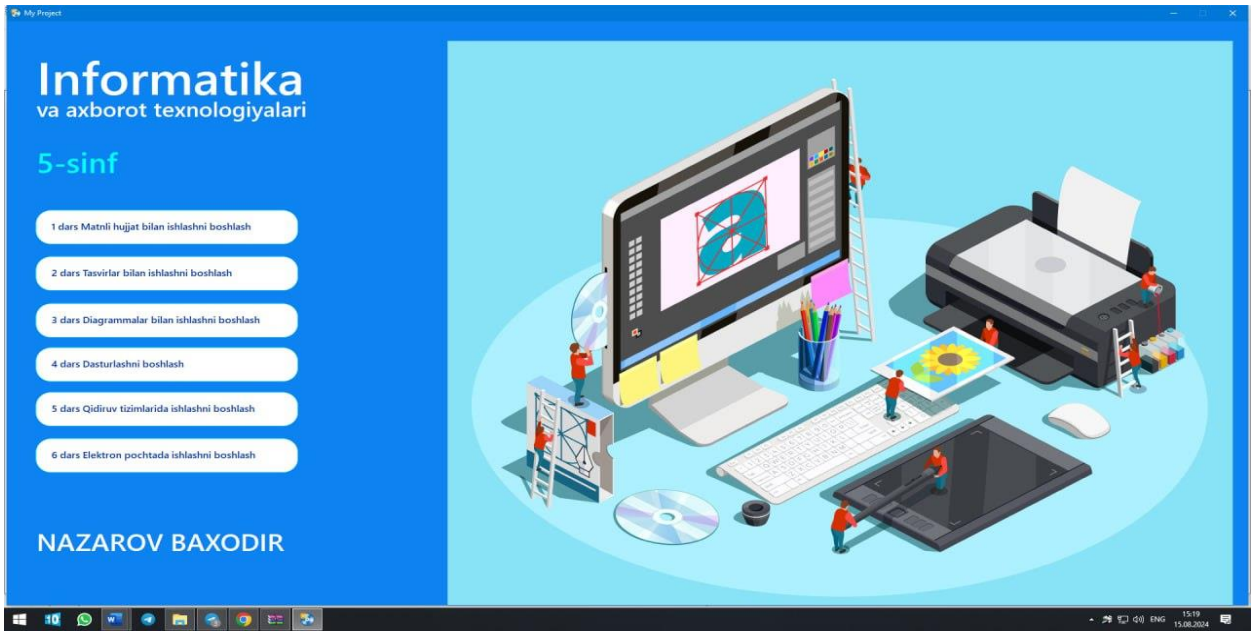
Kalit so‘zlar*: Informatika va axborot texnologiyalari, Elektron pochtada ishlashni boshlash, dasturiy vosita, elektron qo‘llanma, gipermatn, ovoz, grafika, video, test, multimedia, animasiya, imitasion model, umumiy o‘rta ta’lim, dasturiy vosita.*

Kirish. Ta’limda zamonaviy axborot texnologiyalardan foydalanish albatta o‘z samarasini beradi. Ba’zi fikr-qarashlar zamonaviy axborot texnologiyalar yoshlar ongiga ta’siri borasida tanqidiy mulohaza yuritishi tabiiy hol sababi yoshlarning qiziquvchanligi internet va mobil aloqa vositalarga bog‘lanib qolishi bilan izohlanadi. Muammoni mobil texnologiya va internetni cheklab qo‘yish bilan yechib bo‘lmasligini barchamiz bilamiz, lekin baribir yoshlar tanqid ostida qolaveradi. Hozirgi kunda barkamol avlodni tarbiyalarshda albatta internetdagi ma’lumotlardan foydalanish madaniyatini (informatsion immunitet) o‘rgatish talab etiladi. Bu texnologiyalarga qiziqishni to‘g‘ri maqsadga yo‘naltirish milliy ma’lumotlar ba’zasini ko‘paytirish bilan bog‘liq. Ayniqsa ta’lim tizimida elektron qo‘llanmalar va virtual ta’lim tizimlardagi milliy ma’lumotlar ba’zasining ko‘payishi yoshlarning ta’lim olishlari uchun samarali vosita bo‘lib xizmat qiladi.

Ma’lumki darsning odatiy – ana’naviy o‘tilishi o‘quvchilarning 25% ga yaqini o‘zlashtirishi mumkinligi pedagog olimlar tomonida isbotlangan. Tajribalar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, bir vaqtning o‘zida ham ma’ruzani eshitish, ham materialni kompyuter ekranida ko‘rish va uni ekranda chiqarishni aktiv boshqarish o‘zlashtirish sifatini oshiradi.

Pedagogik dasturiy vositalar – kompyuter texnologiyalari yordamida o‘quv jarayonini qisman yoki to‘liq avtomatlashtirish uchun mo‘ljallangan didaktik vosita hisoblanadi. Ular ta’lim jarayonini samaradorligini oshirishning istiqbollidir. “Informatika va axborot texnologiyalari” fanini o‘qitishda pedagogik dasturiy vositalardan foydalanish shakllaridan biri hisoblanib, zamonaviy texnologiyalarning o‘qitish vositasi sifatida ishlatiladi. Pedagogik dasturiy vositalar tarkibiga: o‘quv fani bo‘yicha aniq didaktik maqsadlarga erishishga yo‘naltirilgan dasturiy mahsulot (dasturlar majmuasi), texnik va metodik ta’minot, qo‘shimcha va yordamchi vositalar kiradi.

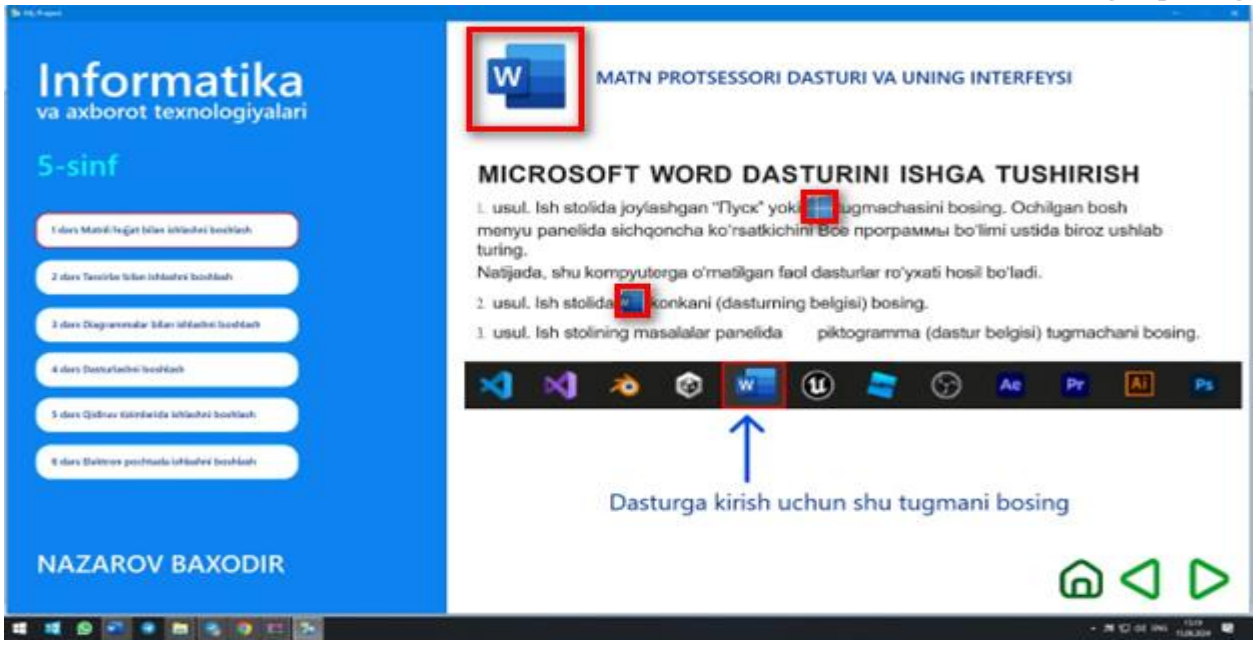
Tadqiqotda qo‘yilgan maqsad va vazifalardan kelib chiqqan holda o‘quvchilarni 5-sinf “Informatika va axborot texnologiyalari” fanidan tasavvur qilish ko‘nikmalari rivojlantirilgan. Dasturiy vositalar asosida yaratilgan elektron qo‘llanmada 5-sinf “Informatika va axborot texnologiyalari” faniga oid mavzular animasion ko‘rinishda mazmunan yoritib hozirgi darsikdan farqli ravishda o‘quvchiga tushunarli va mustaqil uy sharoitida ham o‘rgana oladigan qilib berilgan (1-rasmga qarang).



1-rasm. Dasturiy vosita muqovasining ko‘rinishi

Yuqorida berilgan rasmdagi muqova oynasida berilgan “Matnli hujjat bilan ishlashni boshlash”, “Tasvirlar bilan ishlashni boshlash”, “Diagrammalar bilan ishlashni boshlash”, “Dasturlashni boshlash” va “Qidiruv tizimlarida ishlashni boshlash” tugmalaridan biriga murojaat qilganimizda shu tugmada yozilgan mavzular bo‘yicha tegishli ma’lumotlar oynasi ochiladi.

Muqovada berilgan tugmalardan 1-siga murojaatni amalga oshirganimizda dasturda buni ochilishini animatsion ravishda ko‘rishimiz mumkin bo‘ladi (2-rasmga qarang).



2-rasm. Matnli hujjat bilan ishlashni boshlash oynasi

Matnli hujjat bilan ishlashni boshlash oynasida ham bir nechta tugmalar o‘rnatilgan va bu tugmalar 2-rasmda qizil chiqizlar bilan chegaralab qo‘yilgan. Bundan tashqari oynaning pastki qismida orqaga va oldinga tugmalari ham o‘rnatilgan bo‘lib ularga murojaat qilinganda oynalar navbati bilan almashinib keladi. Bu tugmalardan yuqorida joylasshgan Word dasturi belgisi ustiga sichqoncha ko‘rsatkichi bosilganda Microsoft Word dasturi haqida qisqacha ma’lumotlar bayon etilgan oyna ochiladi (3-rasmga qarang).

So‘z yozish uchun shu so‘zga kerakli bo‘lgan harflar klaviaturadan topiladi va kerakli ketma-ketlikda bosiladi. Har bir harf so‘z yasash uchun ekranda yozilishni boshlaydi. Shuningdek, harflar belgilar deb ham ataladi. Gap yozish uchun birinchi so‘zni kiritganingizda yoki bitta so‘z kiritganingizda, so‘zning birinchi harfi bosh harfga o‘zgarganini ko‘rishingiz mumkin. Odatda Microsoft Word har bir gapning birinchi harfini bosh harfga avtomatik ravishda almashtiradigan qilib sozlangan bo‘ladi. Bosh harflarda yozish harfni bosh harf ko‘rinishiga o‘tkazish uchun Shift tugmasini bosib ushlab turing, keyin bosh harfda yozmoqchi bo‘lgan harfni kiriting. Harfni yozib bo‘lganingizdan keyin shift tugmasini qo‘yib yuborasiz.



3-rasm. Microsoft Word dasturi imkoniyatlari oynasi

Word matn muharriri Windows sistemasi muhitida ishlaydigan matn muharriri bo‘lib, oddiy va murakkab strukturali matnli hujjatlarni tashkil qilish va chop etish uchun xizmat qiladi. Word matn muharriri yordamida har qanday hujjatni tez va bosmaxona talabiga javob beradigan darajada tayyorlash mumkin. Word matn muharriri matnlar ustida bajariladigan hamma operatsiyalarni keraklicha bajarish imkoniyatlariga ega bo‘lib, zamonaviy kompyuter texnologiyasining hamma talabini o‘z ichiga oladi.

Word matn muharriri ekranda “Microsoft office” da “W” belgisi bilan ko‘rsatilgan bo‘ladi. Uni ishga tushirish sichqoncha ko‘rsatkichini “W” belgisiga keltirib, sichqonchaning o‘ng tugmachasini bosish bilan bajariladi. So‘ng Word matn muharriri komp’yutyer xotirasiga yuklanadi va oddiy strukturali matnlarni kiritish uchun “Документ 1” nomli yangi fayl hosil qiladi. Agar siz murakkab strukturali hujjat (masalan xat, faks orqali jo‘natiladigan xat, hisobotlar va hakozo) tayyorlamoqchi bo‘lsangiz u holda “Файл” menyusidan “Создать” menyu ostini ishlatasiz. U yerda bir necha murakkab strukturali hujjatlar shabloni berilgan. Siz ulardan o‘zingizga kerak bo‘lgan strukturali hujjat shablonini tanlab, o‘zingizni hujjatingizni tez va yuqori darajada tayyorlaysiz. Tayyor bo‘lgan hujjat “Файл” menyusining “Сохранить” yoki “Сохранить как” komandalaridan biri yordamida

saqlanadi. Word sizning hamma fayllarinigizga “.doc” nomli kengaytma nom qo‘shib saqlaydi. Ishni tamomlash uchun saqlab qo‘yilgan hujjat “Файл” menyusining “Закрыть” komandasi bilan yopiladi va “Выход” komandasi bosiladi.

Word matn muhariri oynasining umumiy ko‘rinishi quyida keltirilgan. Oynaning eng yuqori satri, sarlavha satri bo‘lib, unda matn muharrirning belgisi va nomi ko‘rsatiladi. Shu satrning eng o‘ng qismida uchta kichik tugmacha ko‘rsatilgan bo‘lib, ular mos ravishda oynani ekrandan olish, oyna kattaligini ekran kattaligiga tenglashtirish va oynani yopish vazifalarini bajaradi. Oynaning ikkinchi satri WORDning asosiy menyular satri bo‘lib, har bir menyu o‘ziga xos funksiyalarni bajaradi. Oynaning keyingi ikki satrlarida instrumyentlar paneli joylashgan va ular bajaradigan funksiyasiga mos piktogrammali tugmachalarda berilgan. Ularning funksiyalarini bilib olish uchun sichqoncha ko‘rsatkichini piktogrammalar ustiga keltirish kifoya. Instrumyentlar panelidan keyingi satr lineyka deb ataladi va oynaning matn yoziladigan qismi satrlarini kengaytirish va qisqartirish uchun xizmat qiladi.

Xuddi shunday umumiy o‘rta ta’lim maktablari 5-sinf “Informatika va axborot texnologiyalari” fanidagi qolgan bo‘limlar va mavzularining elementlari hamda tegishli masalalarini yechish jarayoni va bajaradigan vazifalari birma-bir multimediali elektron qo‘llanmada animatsion ishlanmalari yordamida yoritib berilgan.

Xulosa qilib aytish mumkinki, umumiy o‘rta ta’lim maktablarida 5-sinf “Informatika va axborot texnologiyalari” fanining barcha mavzularini o‘rgatishda multimediali elektron qo‘llanmadan foydalanish o‘quvchilarning o‘zlashtirish samaradorligini oshirish bilan bir qatorda, ularga mustaqil ishlash imkoniyatlarini ham oshiradi.

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SHASHMAQOM- O'ZBEK XALQINING MUSIQIY MEROSI.

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada shashmaqomning asosan o'zbek xalqining musiqiy merosida asosiy o'rin tutishi, maqom turkumlari haqida batafsil bayon etilgan.
Kalit so'zlar: Shashmaqom, Buzruk, Rost, Navo, Dugoh, Segoh, Iroq, Farg'ona-Toshkent maqom yo'llari.

Shashmaqom (ruscha: *Шашмаком*; tojikcha: *шашмақом*; forscha: مقام‌شش) — Markaziy Osiyo (asosan, o'zbek va tojik) xalqlari musiqiy merosida markaziy o'rin tutgan maqomlar turkumi; parda, ohang, usul, shakl, uslub kabi vositalar bilan o'zaro uzviy bog'langan mumtoz kuy va ashulalar majmui. U muayyan shart sharoitlarda musiqiy folklor hamda kasbiy musiqa yo'nalishlarida orttirilgan ko'p asrlik ilmiy-ijodiy tajriba hamda izlanishlar natijasida yuzaga kelgan. Shashmaqom milliy hamda mintaqaviy mumtoz musiqa an'analarining tarixan uzun taraqqiyot jarayoni natijasida bir qator bastakorlar avlodi san'atining qomusiy mahsulidir. O'rta asr Yaqin va O'rta Sharq xalqlari musiqa ilmida maqom, asosan, parda tuzilmalari tushunchasini hamda ularga mos holda yaratilgan kuy va ashulalarni ifodaladi. Maqomlar dastlabki davrda tarqoq shakllarda rivojlandi, XII-asrda esa Safiuddin al-Urmaviy ularni o'n ikki asosiy maqomdan iborat nazariy tizim shakliga keltirdi.

XVII asrdan so'ng O'n ikki maqom tizimi inqirozga uchrab, uning negizida Sharq xalqlari orasida maqomlarning yangicha milliy va mahalliy shakllari vujudga kela boshladi. Xususan, XVIII asrning o'rtalarida O'rta Osiyoning yirik madaniy markazlaridan biri Buxoro shahrida saroy sozanda, xonanda va bastakorlari ijodiy ijrochilik faoliyatida shashmaqom uzil-kesil shakllanib, Buxoro maqomlari, Buxoro Shashmaqomi nomlarida ham yuritildi. O'zbek maqom turlaridan Xorazm maqomlari, Farg'ona-Toshkent maqom yo'llari, shuningdek, yovvoyi (erkin ko'rinishdagi) maqomlar, surnay, dutor yo'llari va boshqalar shashmaqom ta'sirida rivojlandi. O'tgan zamon bastakorligida keng qo'llangan amal, kor, naqsh, peshrav, savt, tarona, qavl kabi janrlarning noyob namunalari shashmaqom tarkibida bizgacha

yetib keldi. Shashmaqom Buzruk, Rost, Navo, Dugoh, Segoh va Iroq maqomlaridan tashkil topgan bo‘lib, jami 250 dan ortiq har xil shakldagi kuy va ashula namunalaridan iborat. Shu kunga qadar sozanda, hofiz va bastakorlar maqom yo‘llarining ko‘plab ijroviy talqinlarini kashf etdilar, ovoz, tanbur, surnay, dutor va boshqalar maqom yo‘llarida bir qismli va turkumli asarlar ijod qildilar, ular asosida yangi kuy va ashulalar yaratdilar. Shashmaqom shakli bastakorlik san’atining mahsulidir. Bastakorlik an’analari ham juda qadimdan boshlab davom etib kelmoqda. Temuriylar, ayniqsa Navoiy davrida, keyinchalik XVI-XVII asrlarda bastakorlik san’ati yuksak darajada bo’lganligi qo’lyozma manbalarda ma’lum. Bastakor so`zi tojikcha bo`lib, bog`lovchi, bastalovchi ma’nosini anglatadi. O`tmishda bastakorlarning faoliyati turlicha bo`lgan. Dastlab ular maqomlar va xalq musiqa asarlari asosida betakror kuy va ashulalar yaratganlar. Yana, bastakorlar maqom pardalari negizida yangi-yangi yo`llar, yaratganlar, tayyor kuyga yangi pardalar kiritib, yoki uni boshqa doira usuliga tushirib, jozibali va mukammal asarlarni yuzaga keltirganlar. Binobarin, she’r matnlarining ashulaga shaklan hamda mazmunan moslab tushirilishiga ham alohida ahamiyat berganlar. Shashmaqomdagi turkumlarning yuzaga kelishila bastakorlardagi bunday tajriba alohida ahamiyat kasb etadi. Ba’zan sho’balar, masalan, Buzruk maqomidagi Talqini Uzzol, Nasri Uzzol va Ufari Uzzol qismi ohangdosh ashulalar bo`lib, faqat doira usuli va she’r o`lchovidangina farq etadi. Shashmaqom turkumlari ko`pincha ashulalarning yangidan-yangi variantlarini yaratish bilan takomillashtiriladi.

Shunday qilib, Shashmaqom o`tmishdagi bastakorlik an’analarining mahsuli sifatida, maqomchilikdagi boy tajribaga asoslangan holda yuzaga keldi. Keyingi ikki asrdan ko`proq, o`tgan davr ichida, bir sozanda – xonandadan ikkinchisiga og`zaki tarzda o`tib kelishi jarayonida Shashmaqom tobora juda katta o`zgarishlarga uchradi va bizgacha etib keldi. Bu narsa XIX asrda tuzilgan va maqomlarga aytilgan she’r to`plamlaridagi maqom va sho`’balar nomini, she’r o`lchovlari hozirgi maqom qismlari bilan solishtirilsa, yaqqol seziladi. Shashamaqom o`zbek xalqi musiqa merosida juda katta o`rin tutadi Shashamaqom yo`llarida milliy va mahalliy musiqaning boy ohanglari, vazn xususiyatlari, doira usullari va ashulalar she’rlarini moslab tushira bilish qoidalariga bog`liq qator tomonlar mujassamlangan.

Xalq musiqa asarlarining qaysi birini olib qaramang, ular u yoki bu maqom yoki uning sho’ba pardasi, kuy tuzilishi, doira usuliga juda o`xshashligani bilib olish mumkin. Keyingi kuzatishlar Shashmaqom, xalq musiqa merosining asosini tashkil etadi deyishga imkon beradi. U 250 ga yaqin cholg`u va ashula yo`llarini o`z ichiga

oladi. Ular asosida yaratilgan yuzlab xalq kuy va ashula namunalari, surnay yo`llari hisobga olinsa, maqomlarning xalq musiqasida tutgan o`rni naqadar baland ekanini yana bir bor bilib olish mumkin. Shashamaqomga kirgan oltita maqomning har biriga alohida to`xtalib o`tishdan avval maqomlarning tuzilish qoidalari haqida umumiy tarzda tushuncha beramiz. Shashmaqom - tojikcha olti maqom demakdir. Shashmaqom tarkibidagi Buzruk, Rost, Navo, Dugoh, Segoh va Iroq maqomlarining har biri yirik shakldagi turkumli asarlar bo`lib, 20 tadan 45 tagacha katta va kichik hajmdagi maqom yo`llarini o`z ichiga oladi. O`tmishda maqomlarning ijri etilishida tanbur va doira etakchi sozlardan hisoblangan. Maqom qismlari turkum tarzida yoki yakka kuy va ashulalar tarzida yakka navozanda xonanda yoki dastalar tamonidan ijro etilgan. Jo`rnavozlik tarkibida Ikkita tanbur, bitta dutor, bitta qubuz yoki sato, doira va bir necha hamnafas xonandalar bo`lgan. Ko`rinib turibdiki, dastaga yolg`iz torli asboblar kiritilgan. Bizningcha tanburning etakchi soz deb qabul qilinishiga ham ma’lum sabab bor. U turli maqomlarga moslab sozlashga qulay bo`lgan. Mabodo ashulachining ovozi keng diapazonli maqom yo`llariga yeta olmasa, uni bir-ikki pardaga past qilib sozlash mumkin edi. Olti maqomlarga asboblarni sozlashda ham tanbur qandaydir o`lchovli soz bo`lgan. Binobarin uni turli maqomlarga moslab sozlash mumkin. Shu sababli olti maqomga tanbur uch xil (kvinta, kvarta va katta sekunda) qilib sozlangan va Mezrobi Rost, Mezrobi Segoh, hamda Mezrobi Navo deb nomlangan.

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IJTIMOIY FAOL FUQAROLIK KOMPETENSIYASINING NAZARIY MASALALARI

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada ijtimoiy faol fuqarolik kompetensiyasining nazariy asoslari, uning tarkibiy qismlari va jamiyat rivojlanishidagi o‘rni tahlil qilinadi. Fuqarolik kompetensiyasi tushunchasi fuqarolik jamiyatini shakllantirish va fuqarolarning ijtimoiy mas’uliyatini oshirishda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Maqolada ijtimoiy faollikning shakllanishida ta’lim va madaniyatning o‘rni, shuningdek, raqamli transformatsiyaning roli yoritiladi.

Kalit so‘zlar: ijtimoiy faol fuqarolik, kompetensiya, ta’lim, huquqiy madaniyat, raqamli transformatsiya, jamiyat rivojlanishi.

Kirish. Ijtimoiy faol fuqarolik kompetensiyasi jamiyatning barqarorligi va rivojlanishiga hissa qo‘shadigan asosiy elementlardan biridir. Bu tushuncha shaxsning huquqiy ongini, ijtimoiy-siyosiy jarayonlardagi ishtirokini va jamiyatga ijobiy ta’sir ko‘rsatish qobiliyatini ifodalaydi. Zamonaviy dunyoda fuqarolik kompetensiyasi global muammolarni hal qilishda ahamiyat kasb etmoqda, bu esa uning nazariy asoslarini chuqur o‘rganishni talab qiladi. Mamlakatimiz ta’lim tizimida amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlarning tub zamirida ijtimoiy faol, barkomol yosh-avlodni tarbiyalash eng muhim vazifa sifatida ilgari surilmoqda. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti BMT Bosh Assambleyasining 2017 yil 23 sentyabrdagi 75 sessiyasida so‘zlagan nutqida yoshlar masalasiga to‘xtalar ekan: «mamlakatimiz aholisining yarmidan ko‘pini yoshlar tashkil etadi. Respublikamizda har bir yigit – qizning jamiyatda munosib o‘rin egallashi va o‘z salohiyatini namoyon etishi bo‘yicha ulkan ishlar amalga oshirilmoqda» O‘zbekistonda Yoshlar parlamentlari, Yoshlar ishlari agentligi faoliyat ko‘rsatmoqda[1]. Bugungi tez o'zgaruvchan va o'zaro bog'liq dunyoda ijtimoiy faol fuqarolik kompetensiyasi shaxslar uchun murakkab ijtimoiy muammolarni hal qilish va o'z jamoalariga mazmunli hissa qo'shish uchun

[1]https://in-academy.uz/index.php/si/article/download/19445/13246/17753

ajralmas sifatga aylandi. Bu kompetensiya shaxslarga fuqarolik hayotida faol va mas'uliyat bilan qatnashish, ijtimoiy muammolarni hal qilishda hamkorlikda ishlash va umumiy manfaatni ilgari surish imkonini beradi. Ushbu maqola ijtimoiy faol fuqarolik kompetentsiyasini rivojlantirishga asos bo'lgan nazariy-uslubiy asoslarni o'rganadi[2].

Asosiy qism. Ijtimoiy faol fuqarolik kompetensiyasining shakllanishida quyidagi yondashuvlar ajralib turadi:

1. **Fuqarolik kompetensiyasi tushunchasi**

Fuqarolik kompetensiyasi – shaxsning ijtimoiy masalalarni tushunish va ularda faol ishtirok etish qobiliyatidir. Bu kompetensiya huquqiy bilimlar, axloqiy qadriyatlar va ijtimoiy-siyosiy ko‘nikmalarning majmuasidir.

2. **Ijtimoiy faollik va uning tarkibiy qismlari**

Ijtimoiy faollik shaxsning ijtimoiy jarayonlarda faol ishtirok etishi, jamoaviy muammolarni hal qilishdagi mas'uliyatini anglash orqali namoyon bo‘ladi. Bu quyidagilarni o‘z ichiga oladi:

- **Huquqiy ong**: fuqarolik huquqlari va burchlarini bilish.
- **Axloqiy qadriyatlar**: mas'uliyat va birdamlik.
- **Jamoaviy faollik**: ijtimoiy loyihalarda ishtirok etish.

3. **Nazariy yondashuvlar**

- **Sotsial-konstruktivizm**: ijtimoiy tajriba orqali shakllanadi.
- **Pragmatik yondashuv**: amaliy faoliyat orqali rivojlanadi.
- **Gumanistik nazariya**: shaxsiy rivojlanish jarayonida tarkib topadi.

Fuqarolik kompetensiyasining rivojlanishiga ta'sir etuvchi omillar quyidagilar:

1. **Ta'lim va tarbiya** Ta'lim tizimi fuqarolik kompetensiyasini shakllantirishda asosiy o‘rinni egallaydi. Maktab va oliy ta'limda fuqarolik fanlari, huquqiy madaniyat va jamoaviy faoliyat bo‘yicha maxsus dasturlar joriy etilishi zarur.
2. **Raqamli transformatsiya** Internet va ijtimoiy tarmoqlar shaxsning ijtimoiy faolligini oshirish uchun yangi imkoniyatlar yaratmoqda. Shaxsning onlayn faolligi orqali jamoaviy muammolarni hal qilishda ishtirok etishi fuqarolik kompetensiyasining muhim ko‘rinishidir.
3. **Jamiyatning ijtimoiy muhitiga bog‘liqlik** Ijtimoiy muhit, oilaviy qadriyatlar va madaniyat fuqarolik kompetensiyasining shakllanishida hal qiluvchi rol o‘ynaydi.

[2]https://multijournals.org/index.php/excellencia-imje/article/download/1082/1089/2104

N.M.Voskresenskaya o‘zining ilmiy tadqiqotlarida faol fuqaroni tarbiyalashda fuqarolik ta’limining loyihaviy modelini yaratish, o‘quvchilarning muayyan ijtimoiy muammoni aniqlash, tahlil qilish va hal etishga yo‘naltirilgan ijtimoiy loyihani ishlab chiqishlari va amalga oshirishlarini ko‘zda tutgan. Olim o‘z qarashlarida o‘quvchilarning loyihaviy faoliyatlari ularning ma’lum ijtimoiy muammoni tanlash, uni tahlil qilish va hal etish variantlarini ishlab chiqish bo‘yicha faol faoliyatlarni ko‘zda tutgan. Bunda ijtimoiy kompetensiyalar egallanadi, o‘smirlar esa atrof hamjamiyatdagi ijtimoiy vaziyatni yaxshilash bo‘yicha mas’uliyatli qarorlarni qabul qilishga moslashadi. O‘quvchilarda fuqarolik ta’limi orqali ijtimoiy ta’lim olishning samaradorligi, o‘zlashtirishning ijtimoiy faol metodlari bilan birlashtirish (treninglar, ishbilarmonlik o‘yinlari, munozaralar, aqliy hujum, interaktiv metodikalar va h.k.) hisobiga erishiladi. Bundan tashqari fuqarolik ta’limida shaxs ongini shakllantirish (suhbat, bahsmunozara, namuna, ko‘rsatma, tushuntirish va h.k.), o‘quvchilarning xulqlari va faoliyatlarini tashkil etish va rag‘batlantirish metodlari (talablar, ijtimoiy fikr, tarbiyaviy vaziyatlar, rag‘batlantirish, jazolash) keng qo‘llaniladi[3].

Xulosa va tavsiyalar. Ijtimoiy faol fuqarolik kompetensiyasi zamonaviy jamiyat rivojlanishida muhim ahamiyatga ega. Uning shakllanishi va rivojlanishi uchun ta’lim tizimida innovatsion yondashuvlarni qo‘llash, jamiyatda huquqiy ongni oshirish va ijtimoiy faollikni rag‘batlantiruvchi dasturlarni rivojlantirish lozim. Raqamli transformatsiya davrida esa onlayn platformalar orqali fuqarolik kompetensiyasini rivojlantirish imkoniyatlarini kengaytirish zarur.

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4. www.ziyonet.uz.

[3]Abdug‘aniev Ozod Tursunboy O‘g‘li TALABALARDA IJTIMOIY FAOL FUQAROLIK KOMPETENSIYALARINI RIVOJLANTIRISHNING PEDAGOGIK-PSIXOLOGIK IMKONIYATLARI // SAI. 2023. №Special Issue 5. URL: https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/talabalarda-ijtimoiy-faol-fuqarolik-kompetensiyalarini-rivojlantirishning-pedagogik-psixologik-imkoniyatlari (дата обращения: 25.11.2024).

TIJORAT BANKLARIDA KASSA OPERATSIYALARINING HISOBI VA UNING AUDITINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH

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IMPROVING CASH OPERATIONS ACCOUNTING AND ITS AUDIT IN COMMERCIAL BANKS

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Mamlakatimizda tijorat banklari iqtisodiyotning muhim tarkibiy qismi bo‘lib, ular nafaqat moliyaviy xizmatlarni ko‘rsatadi, balki iqtisodiy sub'ektlar o‘rtasidagi moliyaviy munosabatlarni boshqaradi. Banklar tomonidan amalga oshiriladigan kassa operatsiyalari, ya'ni naqd pul bilan bog‘liq barcha moliyaviy amallar, bank faoliyatining ajralmas qismi hisoblanadi. Ushbu operatsiyalarni hisobga olish va audit qilish esa, banklarning moliyaviy shaffofligi, samaradorligi va xavfsizligini ta'minlash uchun zarur.

Kassa operatsiyalarining hisobini to‘g‘ri tashkil etish va audit qilishni takomillashtirish, zamonaviy bank faoliyatining samaradorligini oshiradi va moliyaviy tizimni ishonchli qiladi. Shu nuqtai nazardan, kassa operatsiyalarini hisobga olishning nazariy asoslarini, shuningdek, ularning auditini takomillashtirishning nazariy jihatlarini o‘rganish dolzarb ahamiyatga ega.

II. Kassa operatsiyalarining nazariy asoslari

1. **Kassa operatsiyalari tushunchasi va ularning turlari:**

- **Naqd pul bilan operatsiyalar**: Tijorat banklarida kassa operatsiyalari asosan naqd pulning qabul qilinishi, chiqarilishi, almashinuvi va boshqa turdagi harakatlarni o‘z ichiga oladi.
- **Kassa operatsiyalarining turlari**:
  - Naqd pul qabul qilish: mijozlardan naqd pulni qabul qilish, depozitlar.
  - Naqd pul chiqarish: mijozlarga naqd pul berish, kreditlar.
  - Naqd pul bilan bog‘liq boshqa operatsiyalar: valyuta almashtirish, o‘zaro hisob-kitoblar.

2. **Kassa operatsiyalarining hisobga olish tamoyillari:**

- **Ishonchlilik va aniq qayd etish**: Kassa operatsiyalari to‘g‘ri va aniq qayd etilishi zarur, bu orqali bankning moliyaviy holati to‘g‘ri aks ettiriladi.
- **Shaffoflik**: Barcha kassa operatsiyalari hujjatlar bilan tasdiqlanishi va tegishli qaydlar bilan isbotlanishi kerak.
- **Xatolik va firibgarliklarning oldini olish**: Har bir operatsiya yuzasidan aniqlik va ehtiyotkorlik talab etiladi.

3. **Naqd pulning o‘ziga xos xususiyatlari**:

- **Naqd pulning tez harakatlanishi**: Kassa operatsiyalarida naqd pul harakatlari juda tez o‘zgarib turadi, bu esa hisobga olishni murakkablashtiradi.
- **Hujjatlar va xatoliklar**: Naqd pul bilan bog‘liq barcha operatsiyalar hujjatlar bilan tasdiqlanishi kerak, aks holda xatoliklar va firibgarliklar yuzaga kelishi mumkin.

III. Kassa operatsiyalarining auditini takomillashtirishning nazariy asoslari

1. **Auditning maqsadi va vazifalari**:

- **Auditning asosiy maqsadi** – bankning moliyaviy holatini aniqlash va kassa operatsiyalarining to‘g‘riligini tekshirish. Auditing asosiy vazifalari:
  - Kassa operatsiyalarining aniq va to‘g‘ri hisobga olinishi.
  - Bankning moliyaviy hisobotlarining shaffofligi va ishonchliligini ta'minlash.
  - Xatoliklar, firibgarliklar va noqonuniy harakatlarning oldini olish.

2. **Auditning asosiy tamoyillari**:

- **Objektivlik**: Auditorlar kassa operatsiyalarini tekshirayotganda, ularning faoliyatini mustaqil va ob'ektiv baholashlari kerak.
- **Shaffoflik**: Kassa operatsiyalarining auditini amalga oshirgan auditorlar barcha tekshiruv jarayonlarini aniq va tushunarli qilib bajarishlari lozim.
- **Mukammallik**: Kassa operatsiyalarining auditini amalga oshirishda barcha tegishli hujjatlar va operatsiyalarni to‘liq o‘rganish zarur.

3. **Audit jarayonining asosiy bosqichlari**:

- **Rejalashtirish**: Auditing boshida kassa operatsiyalarini tekshirish uchun maxsus rejalar va standartlar ishlab chiqiladi.
- **Kassa operatsiyalarining tekshiruvi**: Har bir operatsiya uchun hujjatlar, kassirlarning hisobotlari va boshqa tegishli ma'lumotlar tekshiriladi.

- **Auditorlik hisobotining tayyorlanishi**: Barcha audit jarayonlarining yakunida auditorlar hisobot tayyorlaydi va kassa operatsiyalarining to‘g‘riligini tasdiqlaydigan xulosalar chiqariladi.

4. **Texnologiyalarning roli**:

- **Avtomatlashtirish va elektron tizimlar**: Zamonaviy texnologiyalar, ayniqsa, elektron tizimlar va avtomatlashtirilgan kassa tizimlari audit jarayonlarini samarali va aniq amalga oshirishda muhim rol o‘ynaydi.
- **Axborot texnologiyalarining imkoniyatlari**: Kassa operatsiyalarini avtomatik ravishda ro‘yhatga olish va kuzatish, auditni soddalashtiradi va xatoliklarni kamaytiradi.

IV. Kassa operatsiyalarini hisobga olish va auditini takomillashtirish yo‘llari

1. **Axborot tizimlarini optimallashtirish**:

- Kassa operatsiyalarini avtomatlashtirish va elektron hisoblash tizimlarini joriy etish orqali operatsiyalarning tezligi va aniqligini oshirish.
- Naqd pul harakatlarini boshqarish uchun maxsus dasturiy ta'minotlarni ishlab chiqish.

2. **Auditorlik nazoratini kuchaytirish**:

- Bankda kassa operatsiyalarini audit qilish uchun mustahkam ichki nazorat tizimini yaratish.
- Auditorlik tekshiruvlarini yanada takomillashtirish, masalan, bankda kassa operatsiyalarining barcha bosqichlarini tekshirish.

3. **Kadrlar malakasini oshirish**:

- Kassa operatsiyalari va auditini amalga oshiradigan xodimlarni muntazam ravishda malaka oshirish kurslari orqali tayyorlash.
- Bankda audit va kassa operatsiyalariga oid ichki treninglar va seminarlar tashkil etish.

Tijorat banklarida kassa operatsiyalarini hisobga olish va auditini takomillashtirishning nazariy asoslari banklarning moliyaviy holatini yaxshilash, shaffoflikni oshirish va firibgarliklar oldini olish uchun muhimdir. Axborot texnologiyalaridan foydalanish, audit jarayonlarini mustahkamlash va kadrlarni tayyorlash orqali banklar kassa operatsiyalarining to‘g‘ri va aniq bajarilishini ta'minlashi mumkin. Natijada, bu banklarning iqtisodiy barqarorligini ta'minlashda muhim rol o‘ynaydi va ularning ishonchli faoliyat yuritishiga xizmat qiladi.

O’ZBEK MAQOM SAN’ATINING YANGI TENDENSIYALARI

Buxoro davlat universiteti Musiqa ijrochiligi va madaniyat kafedrasi 12-1vokal 21 guruh talabasi
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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada maqom san’ati va uning bugungi kundagi ravnaqi, uni o’rganish va yosh ijrochilarga o’rgatishga doir bo’lgan masalalar va bu borada foydali maslahatlar berilgan. Ushbu maqola maqom san’atiga qiziquvchi yoshlar uchun umumiy ma’lumotlar beradi hamda ularning maqom haqidagi tasavvurlarini boyitadi
Kalit so’zlar: Maqom, milliy san’at, musiqa, Shashmaqom, maqom markaz

O‘zbek xalqining mumtoz musiqa merosi va undagi Shashmaqom buyukligi va badiiy-estetik imkoniyatlarga egaligi bilan boshqa janrlardan ajralib turadi. Maqom xalqimizga berilgan ulkan ma’naviy merosdir. Musiqaning oliy namunasi sifatida yaratilgan bu ajib meros asrlar davomida avaylab-asrab kelingan. Maqom san’ati ikki jarayon negizida, avvalo, ijodiy va ilmiy mahsullar uyg‘unligi hamda jonli ijrochilik mezoni yotadi. XXI asrga kelib maqomlar, xususan, Shashmaqom ijrochiligi turli munosabatlar ta’sirida rivojlana boshladi. Bu, albatta, maqomlarning keng ko‘lamda rivoj topishiga xizmat qiladi. Shashmaqomni o‘rganish va uni ijro etish masalalarida, eng muhimi, zamonaviy ijodiyotida ham turli qarashlar shakllandi. Bugun ham maqomlarning tadqiqoti va ijodiyotida turli ijodiy munosabatlar yuzaga kelmoqda. Maqom san’ati murakkab va “xos”lar san’atidir. Lekin hozirgi zamon taraqqiyotida maqom san’atini keng joriy qilishda, albatta, yangicha yo‘nalishlar va usullarda ish olib borish davr talabidir. Shu ma’noda ham O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining maqom san’atini takomillashtirishda, eng avvalo, azaliy ijro an’analari asnosida yangi ijod navlarini yaratish bilan mumtoz musiqani rivojlantirish masalalariga bag‘ishlangan 20 dan ortiq qaror va farmoni sohada yangicha munosabatni shakllantirdi. Bugun milliy musiqa san’ati sohasining ta’lim jarayoniga katta e’tibor qaratilmoqda, ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari va ijrochilik mahoratini yaxlit tizim asosida uyg‘un rivojlantirish hamda ta’lim va madaniyat muassasalarining integratsiyalashgan tizimi, ya’ni milliy musiqa san’ati klasteri yaratishga muyassar bo‘lindi. Albatta, har bir amal uning to‘g‘ri o‘ylangan rejasi samaradorligi bilan bog‘liqdir. Ko‘zlangan natijaga erishish uchun maqom san’atining uchta – ilmiy, nazariy hamda amaliy mezonlari bo‘yicha ish olib borish ko‘zda tutildi:

- maqom san’atining azaliy an’analarini qayta tiklash va jonlantirish bilan bog‘liq ilmiy, ta’lim hamda amaliyotdagi ustoz-shogird an’analarini davr talabiga mos holda yangicha zamonaviy ko‘rinishda shakllantirish;
- maqom san’ati tarbiyasi, ya’ni ta’lim jarayonini muvofiqlashtirish va boshlang‘ich ta’limdan boshlab rivojlanish integratsiyasining yagona tizimini shakllantirish;
- o‘rganish va targ‘ibot masalasini xalqaro miqyosgacha milliylik negizida olib chiqish.

Bu uch jarayonni amalga oshirish strategiyasida ilmiy tadqiqot, amaliyot va bevosita amalga oshirish mezonlarining oqilona yo‘li ta’lim bilan bog‘liq. Shu bois, ayni jarayonga katta e’tibor qaratilib, ta’lim tizimini tubdan o‘zgartirish va muqobil tizim yaratishga kirishildi.

Ilk qadam sifatida azaliy an’analarni shakllantirishda rahnamolik qiladigan ikki ixtisoslashgan markaz — O‘zbek milliy maqom san’ati markazi va Baxshichilik san’ati markazi davlat muassasasi sifatida ta’sis etildi.

Markazlarning asosiy vazifasi — maqom va baxshichilik san’atini ilmiy jihatdan o‘rganish, tarixiy va nazariy asoslarini qayta tadqiq etish, ijrochilik yo‘nalishlarini bilimdon ustozlar rahnamoligida o‘zlashtirish hamda ijrochilik amaliyoti bo‘yicha respublika va xalqaro miqyosidagi anjumanlar, festivallar, tanlovlar tashkil etish. Shuningdek, bu san’at turlariga tegishli ilmiy tadqiqot bo‘yicha risolalar, monografiyalar, ensiklopediyalar, lug‘atlar, darsliklar, o‘quv qo‘llanmalar, nota to‘plamlarini yaratish va ta’lim jarayoniga tatbiq etish.

Maqom san’atini qayta rivojlantirish, bevosita maqom ijrochiligining zamonaviy ko‘rinishini shakllantirish borasida qator yo‘nalishlarda tizimli ishlar amalga oshirildi. Jumladan:

- 2018-yildan boshlab respublikaning o‘n uchta viloyatida namunaviy maqom ansambllari tashkil etilib, ularga yosh, bilimdon ijrochilar jalb etildi va tajribali ustozlar ta’lim-tarbiya berishga jalb etildi;
- 2019-yildan boshlab maqom san’atining zamonaviy ijodiyotini davr talabi bilan muvofiqlashtirish masalasida “Maqomlar asosida yaratilgan eng yaxshi kompozitorlik asari”, “Eng yaxshi bastakorlik asari” va musiqashunoslar o‘rtasida “Eng yaxshi yaratilgan o‘quv adabiyoti” nominatsiyalari bo‘yicha respublika tanlovlarini muntazam o‘tkazish yo‘lga qo‘yildi. Bu tanlovlar 3-4 yildan beri ijobiy natijalarini ko‘rsatmoqda. Ayniqsa, kompozitorlarning yangi zamonaviy asarlari, bastakorlarning yangi maqom asarlari va musiqashunoslarning monografiya, o‘quv adabiyoti va nota to‘plamlari o‘quv tizimini isloh qilishda samarasini bermoqda.

Quvonarlisi, bu an’anaga aylanib, eng quyi tizimlarda ham tanlovlar o‘tkazish tobora odatiylik kasb etyapti. Viloyatlarda tumanlararo har yili o‘tkazilib kelinayotgan yosh maqom ijrochilari tanlovlari misolida bularni yaqqol ko‘rishimiz mumkin.

- 2019-yili Farg‘ona viloyati Marg‘ilon shahrida maqom san’atiga yo‘naltirilgan va ushbu san’at turini sahna mahorati orqali targ‘ib etishga mo‘ljallangan maqom teatri tashkil etilib, har yili 3-4 ta yangi spektakl yaratilmoqda. Teatrning maqomga asoslangan spektakllarida umuman yangi yo‘nalish, mumtoz musiqa san’ati orqali maqomlarni tinglash va undan bahra olishga alohida ahamiyat qaratilmoqda. IV yoshlar teatr san’ati xalqaro forumida namoyish etilgan “Navoiy” maqom spektakli mutaxassislar olqishiga sazovor bo‘lib, jamoaga mutlaq g‘oliblik keltirdi. Bu orqali maqsadli yo‘nalish o‘zini oqlayotganini, spektakllarning musiqiy negizi, asosan, maqom namunalaridan tashkil topganini ko‘rish mumkin;
- 2020-yili Yunus Rajabiy nomidagi O‘zbek milliy musiqa san’ati instituti tashkil etilib, maqom san’ati integratsiyasini muvofiqlashtirish mezonlarida asosiy yetakchilik vazifasini bajaradigan oliy ta’lim muassasasi sifatida ish boshladi. 2021-yildan magistratura, 2022-yildan esa doktorantura bo‘limlari faoliyat boshladi va hozir maqom san’atini ilmiy tadqiq etish borasidagi ilmiy izlanishlar olib borilmoqda;
- oliy ta’limga tayyorlovchi baza sifatida Buxoro, Urganch, Farg‘ona hamda Toshkent shaharlarida maqom san’atiga ixtisoslashtirilgan yangi mintaqaviy (lokal) maktab-internatlar, baxshichilik san’atiga ixtisoslashtirilgan respublika maktab-internatlari tashkil etilib, 5, 6, 7-sinflarga iqtidorli o‘quvchilar tanlab olindi. Ularga yangidan maqom san’atiga moslashtirilgan o‘quv rejalar, o‘quv-fan dasturlari va ustoz-shogird an’analariga asoslangan holda yangicha ta’lim berish boshlandi;
- yangi o‘quv dasturlariga qator fanlar kiritilib, muassasalar zarur mutaxassislar bilan ta’minlandi. Xususan, bolalar musiqa va san’at maktablari o‘quvchilari uchun yangi “Maqom alifbosi” fanining maxsus adabiyoti yaratildi;
- 2020-yili maqom san’atiga ixtisoslashgan Yunus Rajabiy nomidagi O‘zbek milliy musiqa san’ati instituti o‘tiladigan tarixiy, nazariy va ixtisoslik fanlarini tubdan yangiladi. Barcha talabalar uchun “O‘zbek maqomi tarixi va nazariyasi” fani kiritildi. Barcha yo‘nalishlarning xususiyatlaridan kelib chiqqan holda fan dasturi va o‘quv adabiyotlari tayyorlandi va o‘quv jarayoniga tatbiq etildi;

Albatta, yangi fanlar va yangi yo‘nalishlar joriy qilinishi bevosita mahoratli mutaxassislarga ehtiyojni oshiradi. Zero, maqom san’ati mukammal janr va uning negizida ijodiy mezon alohida ahamiyat kasb etadi. Ayni jarayon mutaxassislarni topish va jalb etish masalalarida qo‘l keladi. Institutdagi ta’lim jarayoning amaliy

ijrochilik bilan bog‘liqligi va unga katta e’tibor qaratilishi ham muammoga yechim bo‘la oladi.

Shuningdek, zamonaviy jarayon davr talabi darajasida munosabatni talab etadi. Yangi pedagogik texnologiyalar, ijrochilik maktablari va uslublarining shakllangan an’analarini o‘zlashtirish har bir ijrochiga ijodiy yondashishni taqozo qiladi. Albatta, bu jarayon yangicha talqinlar va yangicha sayqallangan asarlar ijrosini kashf etadi.

Masalan, ta’limga “Aruz va musiqa”, “Maqom turkumidagi g‘azallar poetikasi”, “Aruz va ritm”ning kiritilishi va mutaxassisning mashg‘ulotlari talabalarni nafaqat musiqiy, balki badiiy jarayonning musiqa bilan hamohang rivojlanish an’analarini o‘zlashtirishga undaydi va yangicha qarashlar bilan musiqiy tafakkurning shakllanishiga sabab bo‘ladi. Ayniqsa, “Maqom solfejiosi”ning milliy ohanglardagi namunalari va ularni kuylash texnikasi, metro-ritmik formulalarining milliy negizda rang-barang ko‘rinishda ijro etilishi har qanday talabani mustaqil ijodga chorlashi muqarrar.

Muammolar hamisha bo‘lgan. Agar ular bo‘lmasa, rivojlanish ham bo‘lmaydi. Masalan, maqomlar ijrosida azaldan nimparda muammosi bo‘lgan. To‘g‘rirog‘i, ijro amaliyotida ustoz san’atkorlarning ijro talqinlarida go‘zal ifodalangan. Lekin uning nazariy jihatlarini aniqlab, muayyan nazariyasini yaratish doimo muammo bo‘lib kelgan. Buning birinchi sababi tinglovchilarning qulog‘iga Yevropacha uslubdagi lad va tovushqatorlar deyarli 1 asr davomida muhrlanib qolganidadir. Ularni o‘rgatish uchun davlatning ta’lim jarayoni o‘z ta’sirini ko‘rsatishi kerak. Bu borada Maqom markazi va institutining yetakchi musiqashunos olimlari va ustoz sozandalari tomonidan ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari olib borilmoqda. Birlamchi yutuqlar ham mavjud. Qayd etish joizki, bu jarayon XVI asrda mavlono Abdurahmon Jomiy tomonidan boshlab berilgan. To‘g‘ri, o‘zbek maqomlarining ijrochilik san’atida asosiy omil ijrochi tomonidan amalga oshirilishi va nimpardali ohang tarannumi ham aynan ijrochi qaroriga bog‘liq ekani o‘z isbotini topmoqda. Yaqin kunlarda Maqom markazining ilmiy tadqiqot sho‘basi va institutimiz olimlari tomonidan bu masalaga oydinlik kiritilib, o‘zbek milliy musiqa nazariyasi ta’lim jarayoniga kiritiladi.

Bu kabi harakatlar, albatta, maqomlar ijrochilik amaliyotiga o‘ziga xos o‘zgarishlar olib kelishi muqarrar. Hozirning o‘zida bunday nimpardalar bilan ijro etishga urinishlar bor. Maqomlar va mumtoz musiqa ijrochiligidagi yangicha talqinlar, musiqa namunalarining asl mavzusi, kuyi saqlangan holda turli naqsh va bezaklar, tembrli ohanglar bilan rang-barang ijro etish ommalashmoqda. Masalan, maqom ansambli xalq orasida keng ommalashgan “Munojot” ashulasini ana shunday

yangicha ohanglar bilan bezab ijro etdi. Buni zamonaviy ijrochilikda yangi tendensiya deb qabul qilish o‘rinli bo‘ladi. Zero, ijod bor joyda rivojlanish bo‘ladi.

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O‘ZBEK MUMTOZ MUSIQASINI TASHKIL ETUVCHI AYTIM-ASHULA JANRLARI.

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Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada o’zbek mumtoz musiqasini tashkil etuvchi aytim-ashula janrlar tarkibiga kiruvchi mumtoz ashula va mumtoz yallalarning shakl va ijro uslublari haqida batafsil ma’lumot berilgan.
Kalit so’zlar: mumtoz musiqa, aytim-ashula, kuy-ohang,

O‘zbek mumtoz musiqasini tashkil etuvchi aytim-ashula janrlar tarkibiga mumtoz ashula va mumtoz yallalar kiradi. Har biri o‘ziga xos mavqei, mazmuni, kuy-ohang tizimi, shakli va ijro uslublari bilan ajralib turadi.

Mumtoz ashula – lirik xarakteridagi rivojlangan kuy va shakliga ega bo‘lgan yirik aytim-ashula yo‘li. Ashula mumtoz musiqaning yetakchi janrlaridan bo‘lib, o‘zining kuy rivoji, vazmin lirik yoki og‘ir xarakteri, hayajonli va dardli mazmuni, diapazon kengligi, usul-ritmining sezilarli darajada murakkabligi va ijro uslubi mukammalligi bilan ajralib turadi. Sharq mumtoz (Lutfiy, Fizuliy, Alisher Navoiy, Jomiy, Haziniy, Mashrab, Muqimiy, Furqat, Ogahiy, Munis va b.) va o‘zbek (Chustiy, Sobir Abdulla, Po‘lat Mo‘min, Erkin Vohidov, Kamtar, Normurod Narzullaev va b.) shoirlarning aruz vaznida yozilgan g‘azal, ruboiy, muhammaslar ashula janrida keng qo‘llanib kelingan. Falsafiy ma’noga ega bo‘lgan, shuningdek, alam, ayriliq va hasratni ifodalovchi ishqiy-lirik va ayrim nasihatgo‘y mazmun ko‘proq ashula mavzusiga xosdir. Ashulada so‘z va kuy uzviy bog‘liqdir, bu holat asarning butun mazmunini, mohiyatini tashkil etadi. Chunki undagi umumiy mantiqiy bog‘liqlik, vazn, qofiya, ohang, musiqiylik tinglovchiga zavq-shavq uyg‘otadi, hayajonli kayfiyat paydo qiladi.

Ashula janr sifatida folklor va mumtoz musiqa ijodiyoti keng tarqalgan, ammo she’r matnlari (folklor namunalarida xalq so‘zlari), kuy rivoji va ijro uslublari bilan ajralib turadi, masalan, "Tanovar" – folklor yo‘nalishida "Qora soch", "Sumbula", "Endi

sendek"; mumtoz ashula namunalari "Adolat tanovari", "Yovvoiy tanovar" va b. (bular bir ohang asosida shakllangan).

Mumtoz ashulalar musiqiy matnining rivojlanishi hamda kuy tuzilmalarining nisbatan davomliroqligi va kengroq diapazonligi, baland avji mavjudligi bilan xalq ashulalaridan sezilarli darajada farqlanadi. Ularning rivojlanish jarayoni daromaddan boshlanib tobora avjlangan holda rivojlanadi. Shu tufayli ashula shaklidagi asar mumtoz va bastakorlik ijodiyotlarida keng o‘rin olgan, uning lokal variantlari mavjud, jumladan, Buxoroda xalq ashula va muhammas, Xorazmda suvora va naqsh, Farg‘ona vodiysida ashula yo‘llari, katta ashula, yovvoiy ashula deb yuritiladi. Diniy va pand-nasihat mavzudagi (Mashrab, Ahmad Yassaviy, Ogahiy, Haziniy, Furqat, Huvaydo, Maxtumquli) mumtoz ashula yo‘llari – munojot, na’t, kalandar, xonakoi, hamd, manzuma deb yuritiladi. Bunday ashulalar shaklan va mazmunan yanada murakkabroq va mukammalroq bo‘lib, mumtoz musiqamizning salmoqli qismini tashkil etadi.

O‘zbek bastakorlari ham mumtoz ashula janri asosida asarlar yaratganlar. Bu ashulalar yakkanavoz ijrosida, cholg‘u ansambli jo‘rligida aytilib kelingan. "Tanovar", "Munojot", "Girya", "Adashkanman", "Yolg‘iz", "Qomating", "Qurd", "Ol xabar" kabi mumtoz yo‘lidagi ashulalar, "Kuygay" (Yu.Rajabiy), "Sensan sevarim" (O.Hotamov), "Naylayin" (J.Sultonov), "Ey, chehrasi tobonim" (F.Sodiqov), "Diyorimsan" (K.Jabborov), "Bir ishva bilan" (M.Murtazoev), "Guluzorim" va "Kurbon o‘lam" (A.Abdurasulov), "Qachon bo‘lgay" (M.Mirzaev) va b. Bastakorlarning ashulalari xonanda (professional va havaskor)lar repertuaridan mustahkam o‘rin olgan. Yirik namoyandalar – K.Otaniyozov, J.Sultonov, M.Uzoqov, F.Mamadaliev, R.Mamadaliev, O.Xudoyshukurov, H.Boltaev, B.Dovidova, M.Tojiboev, M.Yo‘lchieva va b.

O‘zbek ijrochilik amaliyotida ashula turkumlari ham mavjud, jumladan, "Tanovar I–V", "Kalandar I–V", "Eshvoy-Eshvoy kurd-Eshvoy turkman", "Kalandari-Samandari", "Dilxiroj-Sinaxiroj" va b.

Yalla - keng tarqalgan ashula-raqssimon janr bo‘lib ishqiy-lirik mazmuni bilan yakkanavoz (xonanda yoki yallachi) tomonidan cholg‘u ansambli jo‘rligida ijro etiladi. Mumtoz yallalar xalq yo‘lidagi yallalarga nisbatan keng diapazonli rivojlangan kuyi, jozibali va o‘ynoqi xarakteri bilan farq qiladi. Xalq yallalari tor diapazonli bo‘lib, uning she’riy matnidagi har bir bandi (asosan xalq she’riyati qo‘llangan) va raqs harakatlari yakkaxon yallachi, naqorati esa guruh tomonidan cholg‘u jo‘rligi (ko‘proq doira yoki dutor)da aytilib kelingan. O‘ynoqi xarakteridagi

kuy hammani raqsga chorlaydi (yalla xalq tilida – bu "o‘ynab kuylash qo‘shig‘i" ma’nosini bildiradi), jumladan, "Yallama yorim", "Ho-ho yalla", "Qizgina" kabi xalq yallalari.

Mumtoz yallalar mumtoz she’riyat va ijrochilik madaniyati rivoji bilan chambarchas bog‘liq holda taraqqiy topgan (o‘zbek mumtoz va zamonaviy shoirlarning she’rlari so‘z matni sifatida qo‘llangan). Har bir yallada she’rlar soni kuy va hajmiga mutanosib bo‘lib, asarning kuy tuzilishi, rivoji va shaklini ta’minlaydi. Kuylari jozibali xarakterida bo‘lib, ularning rivojlanishi muayyan ohang, usluban ufar sifat ohanglar taqroriga asoslangan, o‘ziga xos raqsbop o‘lchovli ritm-usulida aytiladi. Yallada zuhur etilgan raqsbop holati musiqiy omillar vositasida yana ham yorqin tus olgan, uning jonli va raqsbop usuli o‘ziga xoslikni ta’minlaydi. Yallalarning ta’sirchanligi – hamma vositalarni bir-biri bilan chambarchas holda mahorat va xushkayfiyat bilan ijro etilishidadur. Mumtoz yallalar yakkanavoz tarzida cholg‘u ansambli jo‘rligida aytilgan; mumtoz va bastakorlik ijodiyotida keng o‘rin olgan. O‘zbek ijrochilik san’atida Ma’murjon Uzoqov, Tavakkal Qodirov kabi xonandalar repertuarlarida yallalar salmoqli o‘rin olib, keng omma orasida targ‘ib etilgan, jumladan, "Qalam qoshliging" (yoki "Jonon bo‘laman"), "Mustahzod" (M.Harratov ijodi), "Dog‘man", "Surating", "Parvo etib ket", "Yakka bu Farg‘onada", "Ko‘zlaring" (M.Mirzaev ijodi) va b. Namanganda yalla turkum (Katta yalla va kichik yalla)lari mavjud bo‘lib, yallachi ayollar tomonidan doira jo‘rligida to‘y marosimlari va bazmlarda ijro etilgan. Ijrochilik amaliyotida ashula va yalla turkumlari ham mavjud, jumladan, "Yor istab" va "Mustahzod", "Farg‘ona ruboyisi" va b. Hozirgi kunda yallalar estrada yo‘nalishida ham ijro etilmoqda. Hamma xonandalar reperturadan mumtoz ashula va mumtoz yalla keng o‘rin olgan.

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HUMAN RESOURCE MARKET: A COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS OF THE CONTEMPORARY LANDSCAPE

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ABSTRACT

There exist profound changes in human resource management (HRM) due to factors such as growth in technology, globalization, and demographic changes among the workforce. This paper provides an in-depth examination of the changing trends in the HR landscape, including the incorporation of AI technologies, the changes in the expectations of the workforce, gig economy, and focus on employee wellness. In this research, we seek to illustrate the key threats and strategic prospects that arise for any HR practitioner who attempts to align workforce management with the overall corporate strategy. The results offer useful conclusions and recommendations for the HR practitioners, top business management, and policy makers on how to orient their practices in a global competitive market.

Keywords: Human Resource Management, Technological Advancements, Globalization, Workforce Demographics, Gig Economy, Remote Work, Employee Well-being, Strategic HR Alignment

INTRODUCTION

The landscape of human resource management (HRM) is experiencing an unprecedented transformation. In an era marked by rapid technological advancements, globalization, and shifting demographics, the role of human resources within organizations has evolved significantly. These dynamics are reshaping the strategies and practices of HR departments worldwide, compelling them to adapt to new challenges and opportunities with innovative approaches. This article delves into the contemporary HR landscape, exploring the key trends that are influencing this

field, the challenges that practitioners face, and the strategic opportunities that lie ahead.

The transformative forces shaping the human resource market include technological innovations such as artificial intelligence (AI) and automation, which are redefining traditional HR functions from recruitment to employee management. Globalization has expanded organizational reach but introduced complex issues of cross-cultural workforce management. Moreover, changes in workforce demographics and employee expectations are prompting a reevaluation of workplace policies and practices to enhance engagement and productivity.

Furthermore, contemporary developments such as the gig economy and the rise of remote work arrangements are revolutionizing the structure of work itself. These shifts demand that HR professionals not only manage logistical aspects of employment but also address the well-being and engagement of an increasingly diverse and dispersed workforce. As these trends gain momentum, they highlight the critical role of HR in aligning workforce management with organizational goals to harness the full potential of human capital in a competitive global marketplace.

This comprehensive analysis aims to equip HR practitioners, business leaders, and policymakers with insights and strategies to navigate the complex and ever-changing terrain of human resource management. By understanding the forces at play and embracing the opportunities they present, organizations can ensure their HR practices are robust, responsive, and aligned with their overarching objectives.

Analysis of Current Trends and Their Implications.

Technological Advancements.

Technological innovation has been a major driver of change within the HR sector. The integration of artificial intelligence (AI), machine learning, and automation into HR processes has revolutionized traditional practices such as recruitment, onboarding, training, and performance management. AI-driven analytics tools now enable more sophisticated talent acquisition strategies by analyzing large datasets to identify patterns and predict hiring outcomes. Moreover, automation of routine tasks allows HR professionals to focus on more strategic aspects such as employee engagement and talent development. For instance, chatbots are increasingly being used to handle common HR queries, and sophisticated software can manage employee schedules and benefits with minimal human oversight.

However, while technology offers numerous advantages, it also poses challenges such as the need for continuous learning and adaptation among HR professionals.

Additionally, there are concerns about privacy, data security, and the potential for bias in algorithm-driven decisions.

Globalization and Workforce Demographics.

Globalization has expanded the talent pool accessible to organizations, allowing them to recruit from a diverse global workforce. This has introduced complexities in managing cross-cultural teams, requiring HR strategies that are adaptable and culturally sensitive. Furthermore, changing workforce demographics, particularly the aging workforce in developed nations and the youth bulge in developing countries, necessitate different management approaches and benefits structures.

As the workforce becomes more diverse, organizations are compelled to develop more inclusive workplace policies and practices. This includes everything from compliance with international labor laws to the implementation of effective communication strategies that transcend cultural boundaries.

Shifting Employee Expectations.

Today's employees expect more from their employers in terms of engagement, career development, and work-life balance. The rise of the millennial and Gen Z workforce has particularly accentuated this trend. These generations look for purpose and fulfillment in their work, opportunities for growth, and a strong culture of ethics and corporate responsibility.

In response, organizations are redesigning their value propositions to attract and retain these younger employees. This involves creating paths for career progression, offering competitive and flexible compensation packages, and fostering a corporate culture that aligns with the values of a modern workforce.

The Gig Economy and Remote Work.

The gig economy and the surge in remote work arrangements, accelerated by the COVID-19 pandemic, are reshaping the traditional employment model. These trends challenge organizations to rethink how they engage with employees who are not physically present in traditional office environments. Remote work has demonstrated benefits in terms of reduced operational costs and higher employee satisfaction but requires robust digital infrastructures and effective remote management skills.

HR departments are thus tasked with developing new policies that support flexible work environments while maintaining team cohesion and organizational culture. Additionally, the gig economy demands that HR policies adapt to manage short-term or freelance workers effectively, ensuring compliance and fair treatment across different types of employment.

Employee Well-being and Work-Life Balance.

An increasing focus on mental health, well-being, and work-life balance is prompting HR departments to prioritize comprehensive wellness programs. These programs often include mental health support, flexible working hours, and health-oriented workplace initiatives. The pandemic has particularly highlighted the importance of robust health and safety practices within organizational settings.

Organizations are recognizing that employee well-being directly influences productivity, engagement, and retention. Thus, investing in wellness programs is not just ethically important but also economically beneficial, helping to mitigate health-related productivity losses and improve overall workforce morale.

Strategic HR Alignment with Organizational Goals.

Finally, there is a growing imperative for HR strategies to align closely with overall organizational objectives. This strategic alignment ensures that HR initiatives directly contribute to business goals such as operational efficiency, profitability, and market expansion. As HR takes on a more strategic role, HR professionals must develop competencies in business operations and strategic thinking beyond traditional HR functions.

Conclusion.

The exploration of the human resource market in today's global economy reveals a field undergoing profound transformations due to the convergence of technological, demographic, and cultural shifts. As we have seen, these dynamics present both significant challenges and unique opportunities for HR professionals.

Technology, particularly AI and automation, while streamlining many HR functions, also demands new skills and creates concerns about privacy and the ethical use of employee data. The global expansion of companies necessitates a nuanced understanding of cultural diversity and regulatory compliance across different regions. Workforce demographics are changing with an aging population in some parts of the world and a surge of young workers in others, each requiring different engagement strategies and benefits. The rise of the gig economy and remote work arrangements challenges traditional notions of the workplace and requires innovative approaches to manage such dispersed and diverse teams effectively.

Furthermore, shifting employee expectations towards greater flexibility, purpose, and balance in their work lives calls for HR policies that not only attract but retain talent by aligning more closely with these values. Amid these shifts, the strategic role of HR within organizations has never been more critical. HR professionals must now operate

at the intersection of business strategy and employee advocacy, ensuring that the workforce is engaged, productive, and aligned with the company's goals.

The future of HR will likely be characterized by a continued emphasis on strategic partnerships within businesses. This involves HR leaders participating in high-level decision-making processes, advocating for policies that foster a resilient and adaptable workforce, and implementing systems that measure and enhance productivity and employee satisfaction in real-time.

To stay ahead, organizations must invest in training and development for their HR teams, focusing on building competencies in strategic planning, data analytics, and employee experience design. It is also imperative that they foster a culture of continuous learning and adaptability that can respond swiftly to the changing external environment.

In conclusion, as the human resource market continues to evolve, the need for HR to balance operational efficiency with strategic agility becomes increasingly important. By harnessing technological advancements, accommodating diverse workforce needs, and aligning HR practices with broader business strategies, organizations can not only navigate the complexities of the contemporary landscape but also thrive in it. The role of HR is expanding beyond its traditional boundaries, and this evolution will shape the future of work in ways that we are only beginning to understand.

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IKKI TILLI TA’LIM

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Annonatsiya: Ushbu maqolada ikki tilli ta'limning nazariy asoslari, metodologiyalari va ta'lim jarayonidagi ahamiyati ko'rib chiqiladi. Ikki tilli ta'lim, talabalar uchun til ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirish, muloqot qobiliyatini oshirish va akademik muvaffaqiyatga erishish imkoniyatini beradi. Maqola Jim Cumminsning ikki tilda ta'lim nazariyasiga asoslangan holda, BICS va CALP tushunchalarini, shuningdek, til va madaniyat o'rtasidagi bog'lanishni tahlil qiladi. Maqolada, shuningdek, ikki tilni o'z ichiga olgan ta'limning afzalliklari, tilalararo transfer imkoniyatlari va samara beruvchi ta'lim strategiyalari haqida muhokama qilinadi. Ushbu tadqiqotlar til bilish doirasini kengaytirish, akademik yutuqni oshirish va madaniy tushunishni kuchaytirish uchun ikki tilli ta'limning o'rnini yoritadi. Maqola ta'limchilar va ta'lim siyosatidagi o'zgarishlarga qiziqqan mutaxassislar uchun muhim ma'lumot manbai bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

Kalit so‘zlar: Ta’lim yondashuvi, bilingvizm, til o’rganish, kognitive tajriba, madaniy almashuv, tillarni integratsiyalash, metodologik yo’nalishlar, ta’lim muassasalari, til muammolari, va o‘quv dasturlari.

Ta’lim yondashuvi. Ikki tilli ta’limda ta’lim yondashuvi talabalar uchun lingvistik imkoniyatlarini kengaytiradi. Bu yondashuv orqali o‘quvchilar ikki yoki undan ortiq tillarni bir vaqtda o‘rganib, ular o‘rtasida bog‘lanishlar o‘rnatish imkoniyatiga ega bo‘lishadi.

Bilingvizm. Bilingvizm — bu ikki tilda erkin muloqot qilishi, o‘rganishi va tushunishi mumkin bo‘lgan shaxslar uchun muhim ijtimoiy va madaniy imkoniyatlarni taqdim etadi. Ikki tilli ta’lim, bu jarayonni qo‘llab-quvvatlaydi va talabalarga ikki tilni amaliyotda qo‘llash uchun zarur sharoitlarni yaratadi.

Til o’rganish. Til o‘rganish jarayoni ikki tilli ta’limda ikki tomonlama amalga oshadi: bir tomondan, o‘quvchilar yangi tilni o‘z asosiy tilida o‘rganadi, ikkinchi tomondan, yangi til orqali boshqa fanlarni o‘zlashtiradi. Bu, tilningiyotgan shaxslar uchun yanada samarali va qiziqarli bo‘ladi.

Kognitive tajriba. Kognitive tajriba ikki tilli o‘qitishda muhim rol o‘ynaydi. O‘quvchilar ikki til o‘rganish jarayonida fikrlash va muammolarni hal qilish ko‘nikmalarini rivojlantiradi. Bu, ularning kognitive jarayonlarini boyitadi va yaratuvchanliklarini oshiradi.

Madaniy almashuv. Ikki tilli ta’lim madaniy almashuvni rivojlantirishda muhim ahamiyatga ega. O‘quvchilar turli madaniyatlarni o‘rganib, ulardan qimmatli tajribalar olishlari mumkin. Bu jarayon, shuningdek, xushmuomala va tolaroqarasidagi tushunishni ham kuchaytiradi**.**

Tillarni integratsiyalash. Tillarni integratsiyalash ikki tilli ta’limda ta’lim metodikasining muhim qismi. Bu metod orqali talabalar bir tilni to‘g‘ri va samarali o‘rganish uchun boshqa tilga bog‘liq bo‘lgan tafsilotlar va tushunchalarni tushunishadi.

Ta’lim muassasalari. Ikki tilli ta’limni qo‘llovchi ta’lim muassasalari, zamonaviy ta’lim tizimining samaradorligini oshirishda muhim rol o‘ynaydi. Bu muassasalarda til o‘rganish jarayoni, pedagogik metodlar va o‘quv dasturlari doimiy ravishda yangilanib, talabalar ehtiyojlariga moslashtiriladi.

Til muammolari. Ikki tilli ta’limda til muammolari paydo bo‘lishi mumkin. O‘quvchilar turli tillardagi sarf va nahv qoidalarini bir-biriga taqqoslab tushunishga harakat qilishganda, muammolar yuzaga kelishi tabiiy. Shuning uchun o‘qituvchilar bu jarayonni nazorat qilib, talabalarni yordam berishlari muhimdir.

O‘quv dasturlari. Ikki tilli ta’lim uchun mo‘ljallangan o‘quv dasturlari, talabalar uchun kengroq imkoniyatlar yaratadi. Dasturlar, tilni o‘rganish bilan birga, madaniyat va tarix haqida ham ma'lumotlar berish orqali to‘liq ta’limni ta'minlaydi.

O‘qituvchilar tayyorgarligi. Ikki tilli ta’limni amalga oshirish jarayonida o‘qituvchilar tayyorgarligi asosiy ahamiyatga ega. O‘qituvchilar o‘z bilimlarini yangilab, ikki tilli o‘qitish metodlarini o‘zlashtirib, ta’lim sifatini oshirishlari zarur**.**

Tillararo aloqalar. Tillararo aloqalar ikki tilli ta’lim jarayonida yangi imkoniyatlar yaratadi. O‘quvchilar bir til orqali boshqa tilni o‘rganish jarayonida bir-biriga bog‘lanib, yangi tushunchalarni asta-sekin o‘zlashtirishadi.

Talabalar muvaffaqiyati. Ikki tilli ta’lim talabalar muvaffaqiyatini oshirishga yordam beradi. Ular faqatgina tilni fach ko‘nikmalarini rivojlantirmasdan, shuningdek, boshqa fanlar bo‘yicha ham yuqori natijalarga erishadilar.

Muammolar va yechimlar. Ikki tilli ta’limda muammolar ko‘payishi mumkin, lekin bu muammolarni yechish yo‘llari ham mavjud. Har bir o‘quv muassasasi bu muammolarni hal qilish uchun o‘z strategiyalarini ishlab chiqishi kerak.

Yana o’rganish imkoniyatlari. Ikki tilli ta’lim tashabbuslari, o‘quvchilarga yana o‘rganish imkoniyatlarini taqdim etadi. Bu esa nafaqat tilni, balki kengroq qarashlarni o‘rganish va ijtimoiy ko‘nikmalarni rivojlantirishga yordam beradi

Jim Cummins va ikki tilda ta'lim nazariyasi. Jim Cummins ikki tilda ta'lim nazariyasini rivojlantirgan va bu sohada bir qator muhim g'oyalarni ilgari surgan olimdir. Uning asosiy tushunchalari quyidagilarni o'z ichiga oladi:

1. BASIC va CALP:
   - BICS (Basic Interpersonal Communicative Skills): Bu ishlatilishagi oddiy, kundalik kommunikativ qobiliyatlar. Ushbu ko'nikmalar qamrab olingan, lekin murakkab fikrlarni ifodalashga imkon bermaydi.
   - CALP (Cognitive Academic Language Proficiency): Bu akademik va murakkab til ko'nikmalaridir. Ushbu darajaga erishish ko'proq vaqt talab etadi va talabalar akademik muhitda muvaffaqiyatli bo'lishlari uchun zarur.
2. Ikki tilda o'rganish:
   - Cummins ikkita tilni o'z ichiga olgan ta'lim jarayonining afzalliklarini ta'kidlaydi. Ular orasidagi bog'lanishlar yordamida talabalar o'z bilimlarini kengaytirishlari va yanada yuqori darajalarga ko'tarilishlari mumkin.
3. Til va madaniyat:
   - Cummins madaniyat va til o'rtasidagi o'zaro bog'lanishni ta'kidlaydi. Ikki tilli ta'limni madaniy kontekstda ko'rish muhimdir, chunki bu talabalar o'z madaniyatlarini tan olish va qadrlash imkoniyatiga ega bo'ladi.
4. Tillararo transfer:
   - Cumminsning nazariyasiga ko'ra, bir tilda olingan bilimlar boshqa tilda ham foydalanilishi mumkin. Bu til o'rganish jarayonini osonlashtiradi va talabalar o'z ko'nikmalarini kengaytirishlariga yordam beradi.
5. Ta'lim strategiyalari:
   - Cummins ta'limchilarga talabalar uchun talabalar uchun samara beruvchi va qo'llab-quvvatlovchi ta'lim strategiyalarini ishlab chiqish zarurligini ta'kidlaydi. Bu strategiyalar ikki tilda o'rganish uchun muhim ahamiyatga ega.

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ZAMONAVIY INGLIZ TILI ADABIYOTIDAGI TO'SIQLAR

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Anotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada zamonaviy ingliz tili adabiyotidagi asosiy to‘siqlar tahlil qilinadi. Adabiyotning global miqyosda keng tarqalishi, texnologiyalarning ta'siri, jinsiy va irqiy stereotiplar, ommaviy talablar, postmodernizmning rollari va postkolonial yondashuvlar kabi muammolar adabiyotga yangi yondashuvlar yaratgan, ammo shu bilan birga, ko‘plab to‘siqlarni ham keltirib chiqargan. Maqolada, shuningdek, ideologik va siyosiy censura, adabiyotda erkin ifoda etishning cheklanishi, va kengaygan o‘qish madaniyatining salbiy tomonlari ham muhokama qilinadi. Yozuvchi va adabiyotshunoslar bu to‘siqlarga qarshi yangi yondashuvlar va adabiy strategiyalar ishlab chiqishlari zarurligi haqida fikr yuritiladi. Maqola ingliz tilidagi zamonaviy adabiyotning holati va rivojlanishiga qiziqqan o‘quvchilar uchun muhim resurs bo‘lishi mumkin.

Kalit so’zlar: Tilning globalizatsiyasi, texnologiyaning ta’siri, irqiy stereotiplar, ommaviy talablar, erkin ifoda etish,adabiy shakllar, adabiyotshunoslik, adabiy censura, ideologik to’siqlar.

KIRISH

Ingliz tili adabiyoti tarixiy rivojlanishning murakkab va rang-barang bosqichlarini o‘tkazib, bugungi kunda zamonaviy to‘siqlar va muammolar bilan yuzlashmoqda. Adabiyot, o‘zining intellektual, madaniy va ijtimoiy o‘zgarishlarga javoban shakllanib boradigan bir jarayon sifatida, hozirgi kunda ba'zi muammolarni o‘rganishga majbur bo‘lmoqda. Ushbu maqolada zamonaviy ingliz tili adabiyotining oldida turgan ba'zi asosiy to‘siqlarni tahlil qilamiz.

Tilning globalizatsiyasi. Ingliz tili butun dunyo bo‘ylab tarqalgan va ko‘plab mintaqalarda ikkita yoki uchinchi til sifatida qo‘llaniladi. Shu sababli, ingliz tilidagi adabiyotning ko‘plab so‘zlari, uslublari va tasvirlari turli madaniy kontekstlar bilan aralashib ketmoqda. Natijada, ingliz tilidagi adabiyotlarning ba'zi qismlari, ayniqsa, zamonaviy asarlar, ko‘plab madaniy, tillar va ijtimoiy kontekstlarga qarab qarama-qarshi talqinlar oladi. Shu o‘rinda, asarlarning to‘g‘ri tarjimasi va madaniy kontekstni tushunish zarur bo‘ladi. Texnologiyalarning ta'siri. Bugungi kunda zamonaviy

adabiyot texnologiyalar ta'sirida o‘zgarib bormoqda. Elektron kitoblar, audiokitoblar va internet orqali o‘qish odatlari an'anaviy kitoblarni bosib o‘tmoqda. Bu o‘zgarishlar adabiyotning shakli va qamroviga ta'sir qilmoqda. Ba'zi adabiyotshunoslar, bu o‘zgarishlarning o‘ziga xos estetik va falsafiy qiymatini kamaytirishi mumkinligini ta'kidlashadi. Shuningdek, internetda muhokama qilinayotgan adabiyotlar tez va samarali tarqalib borishi, lekin ular bir tomondan cheklangan yoki skanerlash orqali sinovdan o‘tmagan bo‘lishi mumkin.

Zamonaviy ingliz tilidagi adabiyotda jinsiy va irqiy stereotiplarning mavjudligi hali ham katta muammo hisoblanadi. Bir nechta asarlar, asosan ayollar va kichik guruhlarning tasviriga asoslanadi, va ko‘pincha bu tasvirlar stereotiplarga asoslanadi. Bu holat, adabiyotda barcha guruhlarning haqiqiy ifodasini ta'minlashda to‘siqlar yaratadi. Bugungi adabiyotda bu stereotiplarni yengish va adabiyotning har bir vakili uchun teng imkoniyat yaratish masalasi oldinda turgan katta muammo sifatida ko‘rinadi. Zamonaviy ingliz adabiyoti ba'zan ommaviy talabga moslashishga majbur bo‘ladi. Badiiy adabiyot va tijorat adabiyoti o‘rtasidagi farq ba'zan noaniq bo‘lib qoladi. Tez tarqaladigan va ko‘p sotiladigan kitoblar, badiiy jihatdan yuqori darajada bo‘lmasligi mumkin, lekin ular ommaviy talabga javob beradi. Shu tarzda, ba'zi yirik adabiy asarlar keng omma tomonidan qiziqarli va oson o‘qiladigan bo‘lishi kerak bo‘lishi mumkin, ammo bu badiiy yuksaklikka erishish uchun to‘siqlarni keltirib chiqaradi. Postmodernizmning ta'siri. Postmodernizmning ingliz tili adabiyotiga kiritgan ta'siri ham ba'zi to‘siqlarga sabab bo‘ladi. Postmodernizm an'anaviy adabiy shakllarni inkor etib, o‘zgacha yondashuvlarni taqdim etadi. Biroq, bu yondashuvlarning ba'zilari an'anaviy o‘quvchilarni yoki tanqidchilarni qoniqtirmaydi. Ko‘pincha adabiy asarlar, muallifning niyati yoki matnning haqiqiy ma'nosi o‘rganilishi qiyin bo‘lgan shakllarda bo‘ladi, bu esa to‘siq sifatida qabul qilinadi.

Postkolonial ta'sirlar va madaniy interkonektivlik. Zamonaviy ingliz tili adabiyotida postkolonial ta'sirlar ham katta ahamiyatga ega. Ingliz tili global miqyosda dominant tilga aylanganidan so‘ng, mustamlakachilik davrida o‘z madaniy identitini yo‘qotgan ko‘plab xalqlar o‘z tarixini, tillarini va adabiyotlarini qayta tiklashga harakat qilishmoqda. Bu jarayon ba'zan ingliz tilidagi adabiyotda an'anaviy "ingliz adabiyoti" bilan mushtarak, yangi va ko‘p madaniy muhit yaratadi. Natijada, postkolonial mavzular va shakllar ko‘plab zamonaviy asarlarda mavjud bo‘lib, bu esa o‘ziga xos madaniy to‘siqlarga olib keladi. Ideologik to‘siqlar va censura. Zamonaviy ingliz adabiyotida ideologik va siyosiy to‘siqlar ham mavjud. Ko‘plab davlatlarda adabiyot va san'at erkinligini cheklovchi siyosat va censura mavjud. Bu, ayniqsa,

adabiy asarlarda jamiyatdagi siyosiy va ijtimoiy masalalarga e'tibor qaratish uchun katta to‘siq yaratadi.

O‘z fikrini erkin ifoda eta olmagan mualliflar, ko‘pincha o‘z adabiy asarlarini censura qilish yoki o‘zgartirishga majbur bo‘lganlar. Bu esa, adabiyotdagi erkinlik va ijodiy imkoniyatlarni cheklaydi. Kengroq o‘qish va bilim tarqatishning yuksalishi. Zamonaviy adabiyotga o‘zgacha yondashuvlarni joriy etishda yangi o‘qish usullari va axborot texnologiyalarining ta'siri katta. Internetda ko‘p sonli online resurslar va o‘qish platformalarining mavjudligi, insonlarni bir vaqtning o‘zida ko‘plab adabiyotlardan foydalangan holda o‘qishga undaydi. Biroq, bu kabi yondashuvlarning salbiy tomoni shundaki, tez va engillashtirilgan o‘qish odati ko‘p hollarda asarning chuqur ma'nosi va badiiy qiymatini yetarlicha anglashga xalaqit beradi. Bu esa to‘siq sifatida adabiyotning an'anaviy shakllari va yuqori san'ati uchun xavf tug‘diradi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, zamonaviy ingliz tilidagi adabiyotda to‘siqlar ko‘p va turli xil. Tilning globalizatsiyasi, texnologiyalarning ta'siri, jinsiy va irqiy stereotiplar, ommaviy talablar va postmodernizm kabi omillar bu to‘siqlarga sabab bo‘lmoqda. Adabiyotshunoslar va mualliflar bunday to‘siqlarni yengish uchun yangi yondashuvlarni ishlab chiqishlari kerak. Hamma adabiy qatlamlar va guruhlar uchun teng imkoniyat yaratish va badiiy estetikani saqlash zamonaviy ingliz adabiyotining eng katta vazifalaridan biri bo‘ladi.

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SHAXS MA'NAVIY KAMOLOTIDA OILANING TUTGAN O'RNI

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Annotatsiya: *"Shaxs ma'naviy kamolotida oilaning tutgan o'rni" mavzusini o'rganadi. Oila shaxsning ilk tarbiyasi, axloqiy qadriyatlari va ijtimoiy ko‘nikmalarini shakllantiradigan muhim muhit sifatida ko'rib chiqiladi. Maqolada oilaning axloqiy tarbiya, ijtimoiy ko‘nikmalarni rivojlantirish, emotsional qo‘llab-quvvatlash, madaniy meros va ma'naviy qiyofani shakllantirishdagi roli tahlil etiladi. Oila ichidagi munosabatlar va qadriyatlar shaxsning ma'naviya kamolotida qanday muhim poydevor bo'lib xizmat qilishi, shuningdek, insonning jamiyatdagi muvaffaqiyati va o'z-o'zini anglashida qanday ta'sir ko'rsatishi haqida fikrlar bildiriladi. Maqola oila va shaxs o'rtasidagi munosabatlarni chuqurroq tushunishga yordam beradi va oilaning shaxsiy rivojlanishdagi ahamiyatini ta'kidlaydi.*
Kalit so'zlar:*oila,axloqiy qadriyatlar,ma'naviy kamolot, ijtimoiy ko'nikmalar,tarbiya,munosabatlar,madaniy meros, oila ichidagi muhit,rivojlanish jarayoni,oila roli.*

Birinchi Prezidentimiz I.Karimov yoshlarni manaviy-ahloqiy tarbiyalashda oila, ota-ona hal qiluvchi orinda turishiga etibor berib shunday degan edi: “Bola tugilgan kunidan boshlab oila muhitida yashaydi. Oilaga xos ananalar, qadriyatlar, urf-odatlar bola zuvalasini shakllantiradi, eng muhimi, farzandlar oilaviy hayot maktabi orqali jamiyat talablarini anglaydi, his etadi. Ota-onaning farzand oldidagi burchlari, ozlarining oxiratini obod etuvchi qarzlari bor. Ular: yaxshi nom qoyish, yaxshi muallim qolida topshirib, savodini chiqarish, ilmli va kasb-hunarli qilish, boshini ikki va uyli-joyli qilish”.Oila tarbiyasi – bu umuminsoniy jarayonning shunday bosqichidirki, keyinchalik butun umri davomida oladigan marifat va hayot saboqlari uchun asos, zamin poydevor vazifasini otaydi. Har bir ota-ona oz burchlarini anglagan holda oilani mustahkamligini taminlaydigan hamma xususiyatga to`liq rioya qilishga harakat qilishi, uning vazifa va maqsadlarini tushunishi shart. Prezidentimiz Shavkat

Mirziyoevning “Kamolot” yoshlar ijtimoiy harakatining IV qurultoyidagi nutqida takidlaganidek, “Bugungi kunda yurtimizda tobora keng tarqalib borayotgan. “Oz bolangni ozing asra” degan davat faqat quruq shior bolib qolmasdan, har bir ota-ona, har bir fuqaroning qalbiga chuqur kirib borishi amaliy harakatga aylanishi zarur. Buning uchun bu masalani, yani ota-onalarning farzandlar tarbiyasi uchun masuliyatini va burchini huquqiy asosda mustahkamlab qoyish vaqti keldi, deb o`ylayman” **Oila** – an’anaviy tarbiyaning asosiy instituti bo‘lib hisoblanadi. Bola yoshlik davrida oilada olgan ta’lim – tarbiyasini butun umri davomida saqlab qoladi. Bola hayotini asosiy qismini oilada o‘tkazadi, o‘zining ta’sir kuchiga ko‘ra xech qanday tarbiya vositasi oila bilan bellasha olmaydi. Oilada bola shaxsini asoslari tarkib topdiriladi maktabga borganda esa bola shaxs sifatida shakllangan bo‘ladi. Oila – bu o‘ziga xos jamoadir u tarbiyada asosiy o‘ringa egadir. Oilani o‘ziga xos tarbiyaviy ahamiyatini hisobga olgan xolda, oilani bolaga ijobiy ta’sirini oshirib, salbiy ta’sirini kamaytirish zarur. Buning uchun esa tarbiyaviy ahamiyatga ega bo‘lgan, ichki oilaviy ijtimoiypsixologik omillarni aniq belgilash lozim. Bolani tarbiyasida asosiysi ota-ona bilan bola o‘rtasida qalban yaqinlikka va axloqiy bog‘likka erishishdir. Ota-onalar xech qachon tarbiya jarayonini o‘z xoliga tashlab qo‘ymasligi kerak, ayniqsa katta bo‘la boshlagan bolani o‘z xoliga tashlab qo‘ymasligimiz kerak. Bola oilada birinchi hayotiy tajribani o‘rganadi, kuzatadi va o‘zini turli xil vaziyatlarda qanday tutish kerakligini o‘rganadi. Har doim ota-onalar qaror qabul qilishda birinchi o‘ringa o‘zlarini qarashlarini emas, balki bolaga foyda keltirishni o‘ylashlari kerak. Kattalar va bolalar o‘rtasidagi muloqotda quyidagilarga amal qilish lozim.

1.Bolani qanday bo‘lsa, shunday holda qabul qilish kerak.

2 Kattalar bolalar ko‘zi bilan muammolarga qarashlari va ularning holatlarini his qilishlari kerak.

Agar bola ota-onalarni xohish va istaklariga mos bo‘lsa, ya’ni yaxshi o‘qisa, a’lo xulqli bo‘lsa yoki aksincha ota-onalarni talabalariga javob bermasa, bunda bolalarni ota-onalar o‘zlaridan uzoqlashtiradilar va ularni munosabatlari yomon tomonga o‘zgarib boradi. Oilada soglom muhit mavjud bolgandagina, ularda har tomonlama soglom, barkamol inson shakllanadi. Yoshlar tarbiyasi xususan, jismonan baquvvat, aqlan soglom, umuminsoniy madaniyat darajasi yuqori, zamonaviy bilim va kasbga ega bolgan kelajak avlodni voyaga yetkazishda oila manaviyatining tutgan orni alohidadir. Oila tarbiyasi boyicha buyuk mutafakkirlarimiz asarlarida, muqaddas kitoblarimizda oziga xos fikr-mulohazalar bildirgani diqqatga sazovordir. Jumladan,

Islom talimotida farzand tarbiyasi haqida quyidagicha takidlanadi: “Islomda tarbiya talimdan kora ustunroq va keng qamrovlidir. Chunki tarbiya bolani uyida, kochada, maktabda ozini tuta bilish odoblarini, aql bilan ish yuritib, jismini, nafsini oziga boysundirishdek ogir ishni yolga qoyadi”. Bugungi kunda uyushmagan yoshlarni oila muhitida manaviy barkamol shaxs qilib tarbiyalash va ular orasidagi mavjud illatlarni bartaraf etishda quyidagi masalalarga etibor qaratish foydadan xoli bolmaydi:

1.Oila manaviyatini yuksaltiruvchi tizimlar faoliyatini yanada yaxshilash

2.Qiz bola tarbiyasi uchun milliy qadriyatlar va an`analarimiz asosida yangi tartiblarni joriy etish

3.Jismoniy madaniyat masalasini oilaviy qadriyatlar darajasiga olib chiqish.

Ota-onalarning tarbiyaga oid bilimini oshirish uchun jonli, hayotiy mavzularda qiziqarli ma'ruza, suhbatlar tashkil etish tavsiya etiladi. Bunda oilaning o'zaro munosabatlari, oilaviy tarbiyada o'qituvchining tutgan o'rni, ularga ta'sir etish va boshqa sifatlarni chuqur tahlil qilish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Hayotiy bo’lmagan misollar, umumlashtirishlar, quruq ma'ruzalar hech qanday samara bermasligini hamma tushunadi. Maktab va oila hamkorligidagi ishlarda qo’shimcha uslublardan ham foydalanish yaxshi natija beradi. Jumladan, tashkilotchilarning ota-onalarning o’zlari o'z xatti-harakatlarini, xulq-odoblarini tanqidiy baholashlari, ma'qullash va muhokama yuritish metodlarni qo'llashdagi shaxsiy ta'sirni hisobga olish nihoyatda muhimdir. Bunday xatti-harakatlarga doir usullar, odatda, jamoatchilik tomonidan ijobiy baholangan bo’lishi kerak. Chunki kattalar faoliyatining ijobiy yoki salbiy baholanishi ular ko'rsatadigan tarbiyaviy ta'sirning kuchini yo oshiradi, yoki kamaytiradi. Maktablarda ota-onalar bilan ishlashda esga solish, maslahat, taklif, iltimos, talab kabi uslublar ham mavjud bo'lib, ulami o’rni kelganda, o'z vaqtida qo'llash yaxshi samara beradi. Ularni tatbiq etishda nihoyatda nazokatli bo'lish, kishi shaxsini hurmat qilish tavsiya etiladi. Oilaning shaxsiy ma'naviya kamolotiga ta'siri quyidagi jihatlardan iborat:

1. **Axloqiy tarbiya:** oila bolalarga axloqiy qadriyatlar, to‘g‘ri va noto‘g‘ri tushunchalarini o‘rgatadi. Bu esa shaxsning ma'naviya kamolotida asosiy poydevor hisoblanadi.

2. **Ijtimoiy ko‘nikmalar:** oila a'zolari o‘zaro munosabatlar orqali bolalarda ijtimoiy ko‘nikmalarni rivojlantiradi. Bu ko‘nikmalar keyinchalik jamiyatda muvaffaqiyatli bo‘lish uchun zarurdir.

3. **Emotsional qo‘llab-quvvatlash:** oila shaxsning emotsional holatini shakllantirishda muhim rol o'ynaydi. Oila ichidagi sevgi, hurmat va qo'llab-quvvatlash shaxsning o'zini qadrlashiga va o'ziga ishonch hosil qilishiga yordam beradi.
4. **Madaniy meros:** oila orqali avloddan-avlodga madaniy qadriyatlar, an'analar va urf-odatlar o'tkaziladi. Bu esa shaxsning ma'naviy dunyosini boyitadi.
5. **Ma'naviy qiyofani shakllantirish:** oila shaxsning ma'naviy qiyofasini, ya'ni uning e'tiqodlari, dunyoqarashi va hayotga bo‘lgan munosabatini belgilaydi.
Shunday qilib, oila shaxsiy ma'naviya kamolotida muhim asos bo'lib xizmat qiladi va har bir insonning hayot yo'lida katta ta'sir ko'rsatadi.

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ANALYSIS OF STYLIZED POEMS BY ESHQOBIL SHUKUR

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Abstract. This article discusses the analysis of stylized poems in the creative works of the talented poet Eshqobil Shukur. The topic of the article is substantiated with scientific-theoretical insights and illustrated through examples.
Keywords: stylized poems, mastery of the poet, folklorisms, imagery, folk style.

Stylized folklorisms prioritize not mere repetition but a folk style and folk pathos. Works created in such a manner are characterized by their evocation of traditional forms. Stylized folklorisms serve as an important tool that demonstrates the artist's mastery and knowledge of folk literature. By recreating genres, motifs, melodies, or imagery from oral folk literature in a unique and modern way, the artist not only contributes to the development of written literature but also ensures the continuity of oral traditions. Thus, works where the plot, content, form, and melody of oral folk literature are preserved and rendered in a new style and form bring stylized folklorisms to life.

L. Sharipova notes that stylized folklorisms arise from the creative assimilation of folkloric genres (epics, tales, legends, myths, songs, laments, dirges, lullabies, etc.), their primary motifs and artistic forms, and their related lofty ideological motifs, traditional epic imagery, and elevated rhythms. Based on this, she categorizes stylized folklorisms into four types:

1. Genre stylization.
2. Motif stylization.
3. Imagery stylization.
4. Rhythm stylization.

The assimilation of folk genres and their incorporation into written literature is considered genre stylization. However, folk genres cannot be fully assimilated due to the distinct rules governing oral and written literature. This assimilation is a two-way process: while written literature initially adopted genres from folklore, oral literature later utilized genres from written traditions.

In Uzbek written literature, folklore genres such as epics, proverbs, riddles, dirges, and laments were initially stylized, followed later by genres like *yor-yor* (wedding

songs) and lullabies. The continuation of this tradition can be observed in 1970s-80s Uzbek poetry, particularly in the works of Eshqobil Shukur. In his poem *Mengim Momoning Yo'qlovi* (Mengim Grandma's Dirge), elements characteristic of mourning rituals, such as lamentation and dirge, are vividly depicted. The poem narrates the story of a grandmother who, after following her exiled loved ones to Siberia, performs a self-composed dirge as she passes away. This creates a unique stylization of the event, as illustrated in the excerpt below:

My grave lies in my heart, And in my heart lies my homeland. Let my shroud be the dress I cut from my village cloth. Oh, Mengim, poor Mengim. Woe! Woe!

The poet also revives the spirit of ancient songs in his poem *Xalq Ohangida* (In Folk Melody), inspired by the song *Kelin Salom* (Bride's Greeting) heard from his mother:

"From the clouds of the moon, we brought brides as radiant as the moon,
From the clouds of the sun, we brought brides as bright as the sun."

This fragment of the song, transformed through the poet's lens, evolved into the following poem:

"From the clouds of the moon, brides as radiant as the moon arrive,
From the clouds of the sun, brides as bright as the sun arrive.
Their flowing tresses charm the hearts of the wealthy,
Their delicate brows once again enchant the hearts."

The poem *Qadimiy Qo'shiq* (Ancient Song) by Eshqobil Shukur is also based on folkloric materials. During a literary discussion, the poet recalled the creation of this poem, mentioning how a single line from a folk song—*Mening manglay sochimni tong shamoli qayirdi* (The morning breeze combed my forehead's hair)—inspired him to revive its essence and create a unique poem:

The morning breeze combed my forehead's hair, Tell me, dear breeze, Where is the soul's breeze?

Addressing the morning breeze, the lyrical hero asks, *"Where is the soul's breeze?"*—a profound connection to human emotions and spirit.

JADID HARAKATI VA JADIDLARNING BOLSHEVIKLAR DAVRIDAGI MA'NAVIYATGA BO'LGAN YONDASHUV

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ANNOTATSIYA:Jadidchilik (arabcha-yangi)-19 asr oxiri va 20 asrning birinchi choragida Markaziy Osiyo, Qrim ,Kavkaz, Volgabo'yi hududlarida shakllangan yangi zamonaviy maktab , matbaa va taraqqiyotning ilg'or usul va yo'llarini yoqlab chiqqan ijtimoiy-ma'rifiy harakatdir.Jadidchilikni shakllantirishda ko'plab millat ziyolilari faol qatnashgan.Jamiyatni o'rta asrchilik illatlari madaniy qoloqlik va mustahkamlaka zulmidan ozod qilish,xalqni zamonaviy taraqqiyot yo'liga olib chiqish, milliy davlatchilik harakatining asosiy maqsadi edi.Turkistondagi jadidchilik harakatiga Behbudiy , Munavvarqori ,Fitrat, Cho'lpon, Pahlavon Niyoz, Abdulla Avloniy, Hamza Hakimzoda, Abdulla Qodiriy tashkilotga rahbarlik qilishdi. .Bu harakat o'zining mazmun mohiyatiga ko'ra 19 asr boshlaridagi mavjud bo'lgan diniy islohotdan farq qiladi.

ANNOTATSION:Modernism(newin Arabic)is a social-educational movment that advocated new modern ,school, printing and advanced methods and ways of development ,formed incentral Asia ,the Crime, the Caucasus and the Volga region at the end of the 19 th c entury and first quarter of the 20 th century .Many national intellectuals actively participated.To liberate the sociaty from the evils of medivalism ,cultural back wardness and superstition ,to lead the people to the path of modern devolepment and to build the foundations of national state.Jadidism movment Abdulla Avloni ,Abdulla Qadir i and Hamza headed the organization.This action is it
essense in essence , it differs from the religious reforms that existed at the beginning of 19 th century.

Tayanch so'zlar:Jadid, mustahkamlaka, ma'rifat, bolshevik, taraqqiyparvarlar, xonliklar ,madaniyat ,jadidism,

Keywords:new, strengthen ,wisdom, bolshevik, progreesiveskhanil, cultural, jadidism

Bu harakat o'zining mazmun mohiyatiga ko'ra, 19 asr boshlarida mavjud bo'lgan diniy islohotchilikdan farq qiladi . Ogahiy, Nodira, Ahmad Donish, Turdi, Mahmur ,Furqat, Muqumiy kabi ijodkorlar mansub bo'lgan avlodning qarashlari asosan ma'rifatparvarlik tamoyiliga tayanar edi.Jadidlar esa nafaqat ma'rifat balki jamiyat hayotining barcha sohalarini isloh qilish , mavjud tartiblarni o'zgartirish yo'lidan bordilar. Jadidchilik harakati rivojini uch bosqich ajratish mumkin.

1)19 asr 80-yil oxirida mamlakatimizda jadidchilik harakati paydo bo'ldi. Toshkentda Munavvarqori va Avloniy ,Samarqandda -Munzim va Aziziy, mulla Qilich, Buxoroda-Jo'raboy Mahsum ,Qo'qonda -Hamza, Namanganda-So'fizoda, olimlar maktab ocish ,noshirlik, savodxonlikni oshirish borasida muhim ishlar ni amalga oshirdilar.Bu jarayon 1jahon urushi gacha davom etdi. Butun mamlakat bo'ylab ko'plab jadid maktablati faoliyat olib bordi.Shuningdek maatbachilik ,noshirlik, ilm-fan ,adabiyoti, madaniyat -maorifni milliy asosga ko'chirishga intilishga kuchaydi.

2)1 jahon urushi Rossiya imperiyasidagi ahvolni yanada murakkablashtirish yubordi, uning hududida siyosiy harakatlar kuchayib ketdi.Bu davrda jadidchilik o'ta ijtimoiy -siyosiy ahamiyati kasb etib, uning g'oyalari asosida siyosiy partiyalar tuzildi.

3)1917-yil oktabrida Rossiyadagi davlat to'ntarishidan keyin Qo'qonda

Turkiston Muhtoriyati tuzildi va oradan bir yil o'tib, bolsheviklar tomonidan zo'ravonlik bilan yo'q qilindi. Muhtoriyat rahbarlari uni e'lon qilishda ishtirok etgan yoki uni e'lon qilishda ishtirok etgan yoki unga xayrihox bo'lganlar ham badarg'a va quvg'in qilindi, qatag'onga uchradi. 20 asr boshlarida ijtimoiy-tarixiy voqealik va jadid taraqqiyparvarlik larning siyosiy va madaniy -marifiy maslaklari taqazo bilan jadid adabiyoti shakllandi. Binobarin o'sha davrdagi iqtisodiy hayotdagi maorif, matbuot va turmush tarzidagi qaror topayotgan islohotchilik kayfiyati adabiyot va sanoatni ham chetlab o'tmadi, ananaviy yo'sindagi adabiyot o'rniga yangi zamonaviy adabiyot yangi tur va janlar hatto yangi adabiyot til shakllana boshladi, publistik adabiyot tanqid paydo bo'ldi barmoq baznidagi ijtimoiy ma'rifiy she'riyat , roman , hikoya, dramaturgiya maydonga keldi.Jadidchilik adabiyotining Behbudiy, Siddiq-Ajziy, Abdulla Qodiriy, Hoji Muin, Abdulla Avloniy ,Hamza Hakimzoda kabi o'nlab namoyandalari yetishib chiqdi. Hatto ananaviy adabiyot shakllarda ijod etgan Zavqiy, Nodim, Ibrat,Saidahmad,

Bayoniylar ijodida ham davr voqealiklari , zamonaviy g'oyalar aruz vaznida o'z ifodasini topdi.Bular ham tarqqiyparvarlar yoshlar qatori marifatparvarlik qarashlari sherga solib yoki maqola shaklida matbuot sahifalarida faol qatnashdilar. Shu o'rinda alohida takidlash zarurki ,jadidchilik adabiyoti ushbu harakat g'oyalarini aks ettiruvchi badiiy hodisa bo'libgina qolmadi. Balki shu harakat zamirida tug'ildi uning maqsad va vazifalari taqazosiga ko'ra maydonga keldi , o'sha davr ma'naviy hayotiga ta'sir ko'rsatdi. Jadid maktablari xalqqa hamma narsadan burun ma'rifaat tarqatish ,zamonaviy ilm-fan singdirish zarurligini haqidagi fikr jadidlarning marifatchilik faoliyatidagi eng asosiy maqsad edi.Jadidchilikning poydevori tamal toshi usuli jadid maktabi edi .Zero"yangi" istilohi kirib kelishining o'zi aynan yangi usuldagi maktab bilan bog'liq. 1895-1910-yillar orasida Turkistonning Toshkent, Samarqand ,Qo'qon kabi barcha yirik shaharlar. ,qishloqlarida Buxoro amirligi va Xiva xonligilarida o'nlab " usuli saviya" maktablari ochildi. 1903-yillar dan jadidchilik matbuoti uchun maxsus darsliklar tuzila boshlandi, lekin bu ishlar g'oyat qiyin kechdi.

Biroq mustabid hukumat va mahalliy muttasiblarning qarashlariga qaramay jadidchilikning say-harakatlari bilan "usuli jadid" maktablarining tarmog'i kengayib bordi. Chinakam ma'rifat o'chogiga aylangan ,madaniy tanazzul dan saqlanib va jamiyat manaviyatini mustahkamlashda katta ahamiyatga kasb etgan yangi usul maktablarining soni 1917-yil boshlariga kelib 92 tani tashkil etdi.Jadidlarning maslagi amalga oshirishda maktablardan keyingi asosiy o'rinda matbuot egallaydi."Bugungi o'zbek vaqtli matbuotning tarixi maqolasida Abdulla Avloniy 1905-1917-yillar davomida o'zbek tilida 23 ta gazeta va 8 ta jurnal chop etilgani haqida malumotlar beradi. Afsuski sal o'tmay bu harakat bo'g'ib qo'yadi.Sobiq Ittifoq dvrida jadidchilik g'oyaviy -mafkuraviy jihatdan oqlanmadi, jadidchilik adabiyoti bo'gildi. Garchi 60-yillarda keyin bu harakatlar namoyondalari ning ayrimlari adabiy til doirasida tilga olina boshlangan bo'lsada ularga nisbatan umumiy taqiqlar o'zgarmay qolaveradi.

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Jamoat xavsizlik universiteti.2022-yil 17-oktabr
2.Ma'naviyat asoslari darsligi

3.Jadidchiliklarning ma'rifatparvarlik harakati.MAKTAB VA MAKTABGACHA TA'LIM VAZIRLIGI tavsiya etgan qo'llanma
4.Jadidchilik va uning faol harakatlari ,maqsad va vazifalari,prinsiplari NAMANGAN DAVLAT UNIVERSITETItayyorlagan maqolla

FOYDALANILGAN SAYTLAR:

1.Gazeta .uz
2.Kun.uz informatsion sayt
3.ARXIV.UZ MAQOLLARI

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BANKLARDA TRANSFORMATSIYA JARAYONINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH

СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЕ ПРОЦЕССА ТРАНСФОРМАЦИИ В БАНКАХ

IMPROVING THE TRANSFORMATION PROCESS IN BANKS

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Annotatsiya Ushbu maqolada bank tizimidagi raqamli transformatsiya jarayonlari, ularning zamonaviy tendensiyalari va takomillashtirish yo'nalishlari tadqiq etilgan. Bank sohasidagi transformatsiya jarayonlarining nazariy va amaliy jihatlari tahlil qilingan. Tadqiqot natijasida bank transformatsiyasini takomillashtirishning asosiy yo'nalishlari aniqlangan va tegishli tavsiyalar ishlab chiqilgan.
Kalit so'zlar: bank transformatsiyasi, raqamlashtirish, innovatsion texnologiyalar, bank xizmatlari, moliyaviy texnologiyalar, bank strategiyasi.

Аннотация. В данной статье рассмотрены процессы цифровой трансформации банковской системы, их современные тенденции и направления совершенствования. Проанализированы теоретические и практические аспекты трансформационных процессов в банковской сфере. В результате исследования определены основные направления совершенствования банковской трансформации и разработаны соответствующие рекомендации.
Ключевые слова: банковская трансформация, цифровизация, инновационные технологии, банковские услуги, Финансовые технологии, банковская стратегия.

Abstract. This article explores the processes of digital transformation in the banking system, their modern trends and directions of improvement. Theoretical and practical aspects of transformation processes in the field of banking have been analyzed. As a result of the study, the main directions for improving banking transformation were identified and relevant recommendations were developed.
Keywords: Banking Transformation, digitization, innovative technologies, banking services, financial technologies, banking strategy.

KIRISH

Zamonaviy bank tizimi tez sur'atlar bilan o'zgarib borayotgan moliyaviy muhitga moslashishi zarur. Raqamli texnologiyalarning jadal rivojlanishi, mijozlar talablarining o'zgarishi va raqobatning kuchayishi banklarni transformatsiya jarayonlarini amalga oshirishga undamoqda [1]. COVID-19 pandemiyasi bu jarayonni yanada tezlashtirdi va banklarning raqamli transformatsiyasi zarurligini yaqqol ko'rsatdi [2].

Bank transformatsiyasi - bu nafaqat texnologik yangilanish, balki bank faoliyatining barcha jabhalarini, jumladan, tashkiliy tuzilma, biznes jarayonlar, mijozlar bilan munosabatlar va xodimlar malakasini kompleks modernizatsiya qilish jarayonidir [3].

METODOLOGIYA VA ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI

Tadqiqot metodologiyasi sifatida tizimli yondashuv, qiyosiy tahlil va sintez usullaridan foydalanildi. Bank transformatsiyasi bo'yicha ilmiy adabiyotlar, ekspert xulosalari va bank amaliyoti materiallari o'rganildi.

Mamatov va boshqalar [4] bank transformatsiyasining asosiy yo'nalishlarini ko'rib chiqib, raqamli texnologiyalarning bank faoliyatiga ta'sirini tahlil qilganlar. Xorijiy olimlardan Smith [5] bank transformatsiyasining zamonaviy tendensiyalarini o'rganib, fintech kompaniyalar bilan hamkorlikning ahamiyatini ta'kidlagan.

Rossiyalik tadqiqotchilar Petrov va Ivanov [6] bank transformatsiyasining institutsional jihatlari va me'yoriy-huquqiy asoslarini tadqiq etganlar.

NATIJALAR VA MUHOKAMA

Bank transformatsiyasini takomillashtirish bo'yicha o'tkazilgan tadqiqot natijalari bank transformatsiyasining bir necha muhim yo'nalishlarini aniqlash imkonini berdi. Quyida ushbu yo'nalishlar batafsil tahlil qilinadi.

Birinchi yo'nalish - raqamli infratuzilmani modernizatsiya qilish masalasi. Zamonaviy banklar uchun bulutli texnologiyalarni joriy etish muhim ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Johnson [1] ta'kidlaganidek, bulutli texnologiyalar banklarga operatsion xarajatlarni kamaytirish va tizim moslashuvchanligini oshirish imkonini beradi. Ma'lumotlar markazlarini yangilash va kiberhavfsizlik tizimlarini kuchaytirish ham raqamli infratuzilmaning muhim elementlari hisoblanadi. Ahmad [3] o'z tadqiqotlarida ko'rsatganidek, kuchli kiberhavfsizlik tizimlari mijozlar ishonchini oshirish va bank aktivlarini himoya qilishda muhim rol o'ynaydi.

Ikkinchi yo'nalish - mijozlar bilan munosabatlarni transformatsiya qilish. Zhang [7] ning tadqiqotlari ko'rsatishicha, zamonaviy mijozlar bank xizmatlaridan foydalanishda maksimal qulaylik va personallashtirilgan yondashuvni kutmoqdalar. Buning uchun banklar mijozlar tajribasini doimiy ravishda o'rganib borishi va

xizmatlarni takomillashtirib borishi lozim. Ko'p kanalli xizmat ko'rsatish tizimini rivojlantirish orqali mijozlarga qulay va tezkor xizmat ko'rsatish imkoniyati yaratiladi.

Uchinchi yo'nalish - bank biznes-modelini yangilash masalasi. Smith [5] ta'kidlaganidek, fintech kompaniyalar bilan hamkorlik banklarga innovatsion mahsulot va xizmatlarni tezroq joriy etish imkonini beradi. Brown [8] ning xulosalariga ko'ra, operatsion samaradorlikni oshirish uchun sun'iy intellekt va mashinali o'qitish texnologiyalaridan foydalanish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

To'rtinchi yo'nalish - tashkiliy tuzilmani optimallashtirishga qaratilgan. Petrov va Ivanov [6] bank transformatsiyasining tashkiliy jihatlarini o'rganib, Agile metodologiyasini joriy etish va vertikal boshqaruvdan gorizontal boshqaruvga o'tishning afzalliklarini ko'rsatib berganlar. Innovatsion madaniyatni shakllantirish orqali xodimlarning yangi g'oyalar va yechimlar taklif qilishiga sharoit yaratiladi.

Bank transformatsiyasining muvaffaqiyati ko'p jihatdan bank rahbariyatining strategik qarashlariga bog'liq. Mamatov va boshqalarning [4] ta'kidlashicha, bank rahbariyati transformatsiya jarayonini boshqarishda tizimli yondashuvni qo'llashi va barcha manfaatdor tomonlarning ehtiyojlarini inobatga olishi lozim.

Transformatsiya jarayonida duch kelinadigan asosiy qiyinchiliklar qatoriga quyidagilarni kiritish mumkin:

- Mavjud IT tizimlarining eskirganligi
- Xodimlarning raqamli ko'nikmalar darajasi pastligi
- Moliyaviy resurslarning cheklanganligi
- Me'yoriy-huquqiy bazaning nomukammalligi

Wilson [2] ning tadqiqotlari ko'rsatishicha, COVID-19 pandemiyasi banklarni transformatsiya jarayonlarini tezlashtirishga majbur qildi. Bu esa o'z navbatida yangi imkoniyatlar bilan birga yangi qiyinchiliklarni ham keltirib chiqardi. Banklar ushbu qiyinchiliklarni bartaraf etish uchun innovatsion yechimlar izlashga va fintech kompaniyalar bilan hamkorlikni kuchaytirishga majbur bo'lmoqdalar.

Bank transformatsiyasi jarayonida moliyaviy texnologiyalarning roli alohida ahamiyat kasb etadi. Zamonaviy banklar blockchain texnologiyasi, sun'iy intellekt va katta ma'lumotlar tahlili kabi innovatsion yechimlarni joriy etish orqali o'z faoliyatini takomillashtirmoqdalar [3]. Bu texnologiyalar bank operatsiyalarining tezligini oshirish, xarajatlarni kamaytirish va xizmat sifatini yaxshilash imkonini bermoqda.

Shu bilan birga, bank transformatsiyasi jarayonida xodimlar masalasi ham muhim o'rin tutadi. Xodimlarning raqamli ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirish, ularni zamonaviy texnologiyalar bilan ishlashga o'rgatish bank transformatsiyasining muhim tarkibiy

qismi hisoblanadi. Mamatov va boshqalarning [4] ta'kidlashicha, banklarda muntazam ravishda xodimlar malakasini oshirish dasturlarini tashkil etish va ularni innovatsion loyihalarga jalb qilish lozim.

Bank transformatsiyasining yana bir muhim jihati - bu bank mahsulot va xizmatlarini diversifikatsiya qilish masalasidir. Smith [5] ning tadqiqotlari ko'rsatishicha, zamonaviy banklar an'anaviy bank xizmatlaridan tashqari, moliyaviy maslahat, investitsion xizmatlar, sug'urta mahsulotlari kabi qo'shimcha xizmatlarni ham taklif etishlari zarur.

Transformatsiya jarayonida banklarning regulyator talablariga moslashishi ham muhim masala hisoblanadi. Petrov va Ivanov [6] ta'kidlaganidek, bank transformatsiyasi jarayonida me'yoriy-huquqiy bazani takomillashtirish va xalqaro standartlarga moslashish zarur. Bu esa o'z navbatida bank faoliyatining shaffofligini oshirish va xalqaro moliya bozorlariga integratsiyalashish imkonini beradi.

XULOSA

Bank transformatsiyasini takomillashtirish - bu murakkab va ko'p qirrali jarayon bo'lib, kompleks yondashuvni talab etadi. Transformatsiya jarayonining muvaffaqiyati bank rahbariyatining strategik qarashlariga, xodimlarning malakasiga va mavjud resurslardan samarali foydalanishga bog'liq.

Bank transformatsiyasining muvaffaqiyatli amalga oshirilishi uchun banklar o'z strategiyalarini muntazam ravishda qayta ko'rib chiqishlari va zamonaviy tendensiyalarga moslashtirib borishlari lozim. Brown [8] ning xulosalariga ko'ra, bank transformatsiyasi - bu uzluksiz jarayon bo'lib, doimiy monitoring va takomillashtirishni talab etadi.

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IMPROVING LOGICAL AND CRITICAL THINKING LITERACY OF PRIMARY CLASS STUDENTS

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Abstract. This article covers important issues of logical and critical development of elementary school students, information about the harmony and commonality of the concepts of "logic" and "criticism". The importance of the elements of personality development and the development of intellectual abilities in students of all subjects in primary school programs is considered.
Keywords: Mathematical thinking, critical thinking, tasks, development of mathematical skills, diagrams, international studies.

ПОВЫШЕНИЕ ГРАМОТНОСТИ ЛОГИЧЕСКОГО И КРИТИЧЕСКОГО МЫШЛЕНИЯ УЧАЩИХСЯ НАЧАЛЬНЫХ КЛАССОВ

Абстрактный. В данной статье освещены важные вопросы логического и критического развития учащихся младших классов, информация о гармонии и общности понятий «логика» и «критика». Рассмотрена важность элементов развития личности и развития интеллектуальных способностей у учащихся всех предметов в программах начальной школы.
Ключевые слова: Математическое мышление, критическое мышление, задачи, развитие математических навыков, диаграммы, международные исследования.

As our President emphasized: “Mathematics is the basis of all sciences. A child who knows this subject well will grow up to be intelligent, broad-minded, and will work successfully in any field.” After all, mathematics allows children to develop thinking, memory, attention, observation, and creative thinking. In addition, mathematics prepares the ground for students to develop their logical thinking skills, to express their thoughts clearly, correctly and intelligibly. The government of Uzbekistan has set goals for creating an innovative economy, implementing long-term goals and

objectives of the socio-economic development of Uzbekistan, and modernizing highly productive workplaces. Therefore, the success of our country in the 21st century. in terms of meeting the need for qualified specialists for science-intensive and high-tech industries, it directly depends on high-quality mathematical education. "The study of mathematics plays a systemic role in education, develops a person's cognitive abilities, including logical thinking..." All this implies the presence in modern society not only of well-educated specialists, but also of specialists who can think outside the box. In this regard, the priority direction of basic general education is to realize the development potential of students who are able to learn, self-educate and apply the knowledge gained in practice. One of the important components of a person's thinking ability is logical literacy, that is, a certain minimum set of logical skills and knowledge necessary for any intellectual activity. Thinking is a high form of human mental activity. Through thinking, we reflect in our minds things and phenomena that we cannot directly perceive with our sensory organs. Generally speaking, there are internal relationships and laws between things and events in the external environment that cannot be seen with the eye or heard with the ear. It is these internal relationships and laws that we can learn through thinking.

So, thinking is the reflection of the most important relationships and relationships between things and events in our minds. It is through thinking that we have the opportunity to know the essence of things and phenomena in the material world. Therefore, direct perception, perception, imagination and indirect thinking play an important role in knowing the world. The content and essence of the concept of thinking are interpreted differently by scientists in psychology textbooks. In particular, the definitions given to thinking in general psychology textbooks are different, emphasizing two or three of its important features, of course. For example, R.I. Ivanov's textbook defines "Thinking as such a mental activity of a person that allows him to reflect reality in the most accurate, complete, profound and generalized way, and to engage in more rational practical activity." This definition emphasizes the complete, clear and generalized reflection of thought, but the expression of its characteristic features directly through words remains outside the author's focus. According to M.V. Gamezo, “Thought is the reflection of reality in a generalized form through words and past experience.” He emphasizes the ability of thought to reflect generalized words and mediated environmental phenomena. The definition of thinking in the textbook edited by V.V. Bogoslovsky also highlights its generalized and indirect reflective properties, but it is not complete. Similar features of thinking are also found in the textbooks of F.N. Gonobolin and K.K. Platonov. Among the

definitions given, the definition in the textbook by O.K. Tikhomirov is considered to be more complete. In it, the components that make up the subject of thought are expressed as follows: "Thinking is a cognitive activity, a process that characterizes the direct reflection of reality by generalizing it with its product, and consists of differentiating it into types depending on the degree of generalization and the means used, as well as the novelty of such generalizations." E.Goziev, relying on the idea of neighborhood, gave the following conditional definition of thinking. “Thinking is a mental process that reflects the reality of the environment in a direct generalized form with the help of speech, is a mental activity aimed at understanding social-causal connections, increasing novelty and making predictions.” According to B.S. Abdullayeva, logical thinking is the process of analyzing and synthesizing reality, reflecting it directly and generally.

The teacher should take every opportunity to properly shape the thinking of his students:

1. He should teach students to correctly describe, analyze, compare, abstract and generalize.
2. Explain how to correctly, clearly and fluently express their thoughts.
3. Independently forming judgments and conclusions, reasoning increases students' intellectual knowledge, skills and abilities. In order to implement the above tasks, it is first necessary to introduce students to the need to independently compare objects of different types, to identify their similarities and differences. In human cognitive activity, the systematization of knowledge between subjects and objects arises.

Therefore, the systematization of knowledge is considered the initial stage of intellectual development. To assess students' knowledge of solving logical mathematical problems and identify their skills in applying them in practice, we conducted several observational studies in the primary grades of Gulistan City Secondary School No. 17. The test group spent 5-7 minutes of the organizational part of the mathematics lessons on solving logical problems. At the end of the experimental work, the students of the control and experimental groups were presented with written work, tests and independent work. Below are some of the written work options. Written work Option 1

1. There were 9 apples in the distribution. Lola ate 1 apple. How many apples were left in the distribution?
2. What number was dropped? 11, 12,13, …,15
3. Compare: 30 20 30 39 50 48
4. Find the number between 17 and 19.

5. Replace the dots with one of the signs “+”, “–”: 50...20 = 70

Option 2

1. There were 8 cockerels in the distribution. Komila ate 1 cockerel. When measured in several ways in the distribution, it turned out 3 kg. How many kilograms does the rooster weigh when measured standing on one leg? (Answer: 3 kg)

Task 2: There are 9 sparrows in a row on a tree branch. The fourth sparrow flew away. How many sparrows are left on the tree branch? (Answer: 8)

Task 3: 5 athletes participated in a 500-meter race. How far did each athlete run? (Answer: 500 m)

Task 4: There are 70 pieces of paper on the table. You can count 10 pieces of paper every 10 seconds. In this case, how many seconds does it take to count 50 pieces of paper? (20 seconds. The first ten are counted in 10 seconds, the second ten in the next ten seconds. There are 50 pieces of paper left on the table.)

Task 5: If one stick has 2 ends, how many ends does one and a half sticks have? (4)

This creative task can only be solved by the student by thinking logically. In this case, the student can observe the following: The number of sisters of Nadir is equal to the number of brothers. The number of brothers of his sister Umida is three times more than the number of sisters. So, Umida has 1 sister and 3 brothers. There are 3 boys and 2 girls in the family.

School experience shows that the use of interesting materials helps students in mastering mathematical knowledge and developing their logical thinking skills. The use of interesting materials for the following purposes gives good results: in the formation of mathematical knowledge, skills and abilities; in strengthening mathematical knowledge and abilities; in arousing children's interest in learning mathematics; in the formation of mathematical creativity skills and abilities, imagination and thinking; In order to instill in adolescents a desire to learn, it is advisable to link education with didactic games. The material taught to the child is easily learned and better retained in his memory if it is interesting. The main goal of this methodology is to teach children to think, concentrate their attention, be attentive, logical, and critical.

In short, various logical problems and tasks taken from life give the student pleasure. The student looks for ways to solve the task.

Such tasks not only strengthen the student's mathematical knowledge and skills, but also develop his logical thinking, encourage the student to search, be resourceful, and strive for the goal.

Logical tasks like this are common in textbooks. They help students focus on the lesson and increase their creativity.

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A STUDY OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK SOUND SYSTEMS

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Abstract. *This study explores the similarities and differences between the English and Uzbek sound systems, focusing on phonemes, stress patterns, and intonation. The English language, as a stress-timed language, contrasts with Uzbek, which is syllable-timed, leading to variations in rhythm and pronunciation. Additionally, the study highlights challenges Uzbek speakers face when learning English and vice versa, emphasizing the importance of understanding phonological rules for effective language acquisition. The findings contribute to linguistics by providing a comparative framework that aids language learners and educators in developing effective strategies for teaching pronunciation.*
Key Words. *Phonology, English sound system, Uzbek sound system, comparative linguistics, pronunciation, language acquisition, stress and intonation, consonant system, comparison.*

Introduction. The study of English and Uzbek sound systems is an essential area of phonetics and phonology, focusing on the similarities and differences between the two languages. Here is an overview of their sound systems and key points for comparison:

1. Sound Systems Overview

English:

Contains 24 consonant phonemes and 20 vowel phonemes (including monophthongs and diphthongs). It has complex vowel length distinctions and stress-timed rhythm. English consonants include sounds not found in Uzbek, such as /θ/ (as in think) and /ð/ (as in this). English also uses aspiration for voiceless stops (e.g., /p/, /t/, /k/).

Uzbek:

Uzbek has fewer phonemes: around 24 consonants and 6 vowels, depending on the dialect. Vowel harmony is an essential feature in Uzbek, influenced by neighboring

Turkic languages. Stress is typically fixed, often falling on the last syllable of the word, contrasting with the variable stress of English.

2. Vowel System Comparison

English Vowels:

Complex and include both short (e.g., /ɪ/, /ʊ/) and long vowels (e.g., /iː/, /uː/), along with diphthongs (e.g., /aɪ/, /eɪ/).

Vowel reduction occurs in unstressed syllables (e.g., about /əˈbaʊt/).

Uzbek Vowels:

A simpler system with 6 primary vowels: /a/, /e/, /i/, /o/, /u/, and /ö/.

There is no vowel reduction in unstressed syllables, which may influence how Uzbek speakers learn English pronunciation.

3. Consonant System Comparison

English Consonants: Includes sounds like /r/, which is pronounced differently in British and American English. Has voiced and voiceless distinctions, e.g., /p/ vs. /b/. The use of clusters (e.g., strength) is common, which can be challenging for Uzbek speakers.

Uzbek Consonants:

Fewer consonant clusters; Uzbek syllables tend to have a simpler structure (e.g., CV or CVC). Retroflex and palatalized consonants are absent, simplifying articulation compared to English.

4. Stress and Intonation

English:

Stress plays a significant role in distinguishing meaning (e.g., record as a noun vs. record as a verb).

Intonation patterns are more complex, signaling question forms, emphasis, and emotion.

Uzbek:

Stress is predictable and less prominent. Intonation is generally flatter and does not carry the same range of meanings as in English.

5. Key Challenges in Learning English for Uzbek Speakers

Difficulty in pronouncing unfamiliar phonemes like /θ/ and /ð/.

Misuse of stress in multisyllabic words due to the fixed stress in Uzbek.

Limited experience with vowel reduction, leading to over-pronunciation of unstressed vowels.

Challenges with consonant clusters and aspirated sounds.

6. Key Challenges in Learning Uzbek for English Speakers

Mastering vowel harmony and adapting to fewer vowel contrasts.
Adjusting to the fixed syllable stress and flatter intonation patterns.
Simplifying English habits of consonant clusters for smoother Uzbek articulation.

7. Applications

Language Teaching: Understanding the sound systems helps in designing pronunciation lessons for ESL (English as a Second Language) learners or Uzbek language learners.
Linguistics: This study aids in the development of better transliteration systems and improved speech recognition software.
Cross-Cultural Communication: Awareness of phonetic differences enhances mutual understanding in spoken interactions.
The study of phonological systems is essential for understanding how languages encode meaning through sounds. English and Uzbek, representing two different linguistic families (Germanic and Turkic), exhibit distinct phonetic and phonological features. This paper investigates these features, comparing phoneme inventories, syllable structure, and prosodic elements, such as stress and intonation.
Syllable Structure. English allows complex syllable structures, including consonant clusters (e.g., "strengths"), whereas Uzbek typically follows a simpler CV (consonant-vowel) pattern. This difference can make it challenging for Uzbek speakers to pronounce English words with clusters, often inserting vowels to simplify pronunciation.
Stress and Intonation. English is a stress-timed language, with stress placed on specific syllables, affecting rhythm and intonation. In contrast, Uzbek is syllable-timed, with equal emphasis on each syllable. These differences can lead to difficulties in mastering English rhythm and stress patterns.
Implications for Language Learning. Understanding these differences is critical for effective language teaching. For instance, Uzbek speakers learning English benefit from targeted instruction on stress, intonation, and the pronunciation of unfamiliar sounds. Similarly, English speakers learning Uzbek must adapt to the language's simpler phonological rules.

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BUYRAK KASALLIKLARINING DASTLABKI ALOMATLARINI ANIQLASH VA ZAMONAVIY DAVO USULLARI.

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Annotatsiya: Maqolada buyrak kasalliklarining dastlabki alomatlari, diagnostik usullari va zamonaviy davolash usullari yoritilgan. Tadqiqotda laborator, instrumental diagnostika vositalari samaradorligi o‘rganilgan. Zamonaviy davo usullari, jumladan, dori-darmonlar, dializ va transplantatsiya samaradorligi tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqot natijalari buyrak kasalliklarini erta aniqlash va ulardan kelib chiqadigan asoratlarni oldini olishga qaratilgan.
Kalit so‘zlar: buyrak kasalliklari, dastlabki alomatlar, diagnostika, zamonaviy davolash.
Annotation: This article analyzes the early symptoms of kidney diseases, diagnostic methods, and modern treatment approaches. It evaluates the effectiveness of laboratory and instrumental diagnostic tools. Modern treatments such as medications, dialysis, and transplantation are assessed for their outcomes. The findings aim to improve early diagnosis and prevent complications associated with kidney diseases.
Keywords: kidney diseases, early symptoms, diagnostics, modern treatments.
Аннотация: В данной статье рассматриваются ранние симптомы заболеваний почек, диагностические методы и современные подходы к лечению. Изучена эффективность лабораторных и инструментальных методов диагностики. Анализируется результативность современных методов лечения, включая медикаменты, диализ и трансплантацию. Результаты направлены на улучшение ранней диагностики и профилактику осложнений.
Ключевые слова: заболевания почек, ранние симптомы, диагностика, современные методы лечения.

KIRISH

Buyraklar organizmda metabolizm mahsulotlarini chiqarish, suyuqlik va elektrolitlar balansini saqlash, shuningdek, gormonal boshqaruv orqali qon bosimini tartibga solish kabi muhim funksiyalarni bajaradi. Buyrak kasalliklari ushbu funksiyalarni buzib, nafaqat buyrakning, balki butun organizmning sog‘lig‘iga jiddiy zarar yetkazadi.

Dunyo bo‘ylab buyrak kasalliklari muammosi tobora kuchayib bormoqda. Surunkali buyrak kasalligi (SBK) global sog‘liqni saqlash tizimi oldidagi asosiy tahdidlardan biridir. JSST ma’lumotlariga ko‘ra, 850 million kishi buyrak kasalliklaridan aziyat chekadi, SBK esa har yili 1,2 million o‘limga sabab bo‘ladi.

Buyrak kasalliklarining dastlabki alomatlarini erta aniqlash ularning oldini olishda muhim rol o‘ynaydi. Ushbu maqola buyrak kasalliklarining dastlabki alomatlarini aniqlash va zamonaviy davo usullarini baholashga bag‘ishlangan.

Materiallar va usullar

Tadqiqot joyi va davri

Tadqiqot Toshkent shahridagi Respublika ixtisoslashtirilgan urologiya markazida 2023-yilning yanvaridan 2024-yilning iyunigacha amalga oshirildi.

Tadqiqot obyektlari

Tadqiqotga 200 nafar bemor jalb qilindi. Ular quyidagi mezonlar asosida tanlandi:

1. Dastlabki bosqichda buyrak kasalliklaridan shikoyat qilganlar.
2. 18–65 yosh oralig‘idagi bemorlar.
3. Jins bo‘yicha taqsimot: 90 nafar erkak, 110 nafar ayol.

Diagnostik usullar

1. Laborator tekshiruvlar:

Qon tahlili: kreatinin, siydik kislotasi va elektrolitlar darajasi.

Siydik tahlili: proteinuriya va gematuriya darajasi.

2. Instrumental tekshiruvlar:

Ultratovush diagnostikasi (UZI): buyrakning shakli va hajmini baholash.

Kompyuter tomografiya (KT): buyrak o‘simtalari yoki toshlarni aniqlash.

Buyrak biopsiyasi: mikroskopik o‘zgarishlarni baholash.

Davolash usullari

1. Medikamentoz terapiya:

AKI (angiotenzin konvertaza ingibitorlari).

ARB (angiotenzin II retseptor blokerlari).

Diuretiklar.

2. Dializ:
Gemodializ va peritoneal dializ texnologiyalari qo‘llanildi.
3. Buyrak transplantatsiyasi:
Donor organlar yordamida amalga oshirildi.
Natijalar
Buyrak kasalliklarining dastlabki alomatlari
Proteinuriya: bemorlarning 85% da kuzatildi.
Gematuriya: 60% bemorda aniqlangan.
Bel sohasida og‘riq: 75% bemorda qayd etilgan.
Suyuq iste’moli buzilishi: bemorlarning 50% da qayd etilgan.
Zamonaviy davolash usullari samaradorligi
Medikamentoz terapiya: bemorlarning 70% da kasallikning rivojlanishi sekinlashgan.
Dializ: hayot sifatini vaqtinchalik yaxshilagan, ammo uzoq muddatli asoratlar, masalan, suyak zaifligi, kuzatilgan.
Buyrak transplantatsiyasi:
Operatsiya qilingan bemorlarning 90% da ijobiy natijalar qayd etilgan.
Munozara
Tadqiqot natijalari ko‘rsatdiki, laborator va instrumental diagnostik vositalar buyrak kasalliklarini erta aniqlashda muhim rol o‘ynaydi. Ayniqsa, UZI va qon tahlillari orqali aniqlangan proteinuriya va kreatinin darajalari kasallikning dastlabki bosqichini aniqlashga yordam berdi.
Zamonaviy davolash usullari orasida transplantatsiya bemorlarning hayot sifatini yaxshilashda eng samarali bo‘ldi. Ammo transplantatsiya imkoniyatlari cheklanganligi sababli dializ ko‘plab bemorlar uchun asosiy davolash usuli bo‘lib qolmoqda. Medikamentoz terapiya esa kasallikning erta bosqichlarida samarali natijalar berdi.
Xulosa
Buyrak kasalliklarining dastlabki alomatlarini aniqlash uchun muntazam tibbiy tekshiruvlarni yo‘lga qo‘yish zarur. Diagnostik vositalar samaradorligini oshirish va profilaktik choralarni kuchaytirish buyrak kasalliklari bilan bog‘liq asoratlarni kamaytirishga yordam beradi. Zamonaviy davo usullari, ayniqsa, transplantatsiya va dializning ahamiyati ortib bormoqda.

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THE PROBLEMS OF LEARNING FOREIGN LANGUAGES

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Annotation: Learning a foreign language is a rewarding endeavor, opening doors to new cultures, perspectives, and opportunities. However, the journey is often fraught with challenges that can discourage even the most enthusiastic learners. Here, we explore some of the common problems faced when learning a foreign language, supported by references, and suggest ways to overcome them.

Key words: language, culture, motivation, pronuncation grammar complexities, Vocabulary, practise, research.

INTRODUCTION

Learning a foreign language is an invaluable skill that opens doors to new cultures, opportunities, and perspectives. However, it is not without its challenges, which often stem from psychological, linguistic, educational, and sociocultural factors. Many learners face psychological barriers such as the fear of making mistakes, which discourages active participation in speaking and writing. This hesitation can lead to a lack of practice, ultimately slowing progress. Moreover, maintaining motivation over time is another common issue, especially when learners struggle to see immediate results or practical applications for their efforts. A lack of confidence, particularly when interacting with native speakers or comparing oneself to others, further complicates the learning process.

Linguistic challenges are another major hurdle. Foreign languages often have grammatical structures and rules that differ significantly from a learner's native language, making them difficult to grasp. Pronunciation and accent also pose problems, as learners must adapt to unfamiliar sounds and speech patterns. Additionally, building a rich vocabulary requires consistent exposure and effort, which can feel overwhelming at times.

Educational constraints further contribute to the complexity of language learning. Traditional teaching methods may not cater to all learning styles, leaving some students disengaged or unmotivated. Limited opportunities for real-life practice,

such as interacting with native speakers, hinder the application of theoretical knowledge. Furthermore, access to quality learning resources can be restricted, particularly in regions where foreign language education is not prioritized. Sociocultural obstacles also play a significant role in the learning process. Understanding cultural norms, idiomatic expressions, and the context behind language use is crucial for effective communication but can be challenging to achieve without immersion. For many learners, the lack of exposure to the language in everyday life makes it difficult to transition from theoretical knowledge to practical fluency. Additionally, societal pressures or discouragement from peers and family members can reduce confidence and enthusiasm.

To overcome these challenges, learners need to adopt effective strategies. Setting realistic goals and breaking down the learning process into manageable steps can help sustain motivation and foster a sense of accomplishment. The use of technology, such as language learning apps, online courses, and virtual exchanges, provides interactive and engaging ways to practice. Immersing oneself in the language through media, such as movies, music, and books, or engaging in conversations with native speakers, enhances practical skills. Tailoring learning methods to individual preferences—whether visual, auditory, or kinesthetic—can also improve the effectiveness of the learning process. Despite the difficulties, learning a foreign language is a rewarding journey that develops cognitive abilities, cultural understanding, and global connections. By addressing these challenges with determination and the right strategies, learners can unlock the vast benefits of language proficiency and achieve their personal and professional goals.

1. Lack of Motivation and Consistency. One of the biggest hurdles is maintaining motivation. Language learning is a long-term commitment, and many learners give up when progress feels slow or when initial excitement fades. Solution: Setting realistic goals and tracking progress can help maintain focus. Research shows that breaking tasks into smaller, manageable steps can improve motivation and learning outcomes (Locke & Latham, 2002). Immersing yourself in the language through music, movies, or books can also keep motivation alive (Krashen, 1982).

2. Pronunciation Difficulties. Mastering pronunciation is often a struggle, especially when the target language has sounds not present in your native tongue. This can lead to misunderstandings or even embarrassment. Solution: Listening and repeating native speakers improves phonetic accuracy. Studies highlight the importance of listening comprehension and phonological awareness in developing

pronunciation skills (Thomson & Derwing, 2015). Tools like speech recognition software or apps like Forvo and Speechling can also help.

3. Grammar Complexity. Each language has unique grammatical structures, which can be daunting. For example, English learners may struggle with tenses, while learners of Russian or German may find cases overwhelming. Solution: Research suggests focusing on understanding basic grammar before tackling complex structures (Ellis, 2006). Regular practice, combined with examples, fosters better retention. Grammar apps like Duolingo or traditional textbooks also provide guided practice.

4. Limited Vocabulary. Building a sufficient vocabulary takes time. Learners often feel frustrated when they can't express themselves fully due to a lack of words Solution: Studies recommend spaced repetition techniques for vocabulary building (Ebbinghaus, 1885). Tools like Anki or Quizlet allow learners to efficiently memorize new words. Reading extensively in the target language also helps expand vocabulary (Nation, 2001).

5. Fear of Making Mistakes. Many learners hesitate to speak or write in the new language for fear of making mistakes or being judged. This fear limits opportunities to practice. Solution: Research shows that creating a safe, supportive learning environment reduces anxiety and improves language performance (Horwitz, 1986). Practice with supportive language partners or tutors and remember that mistakes are a natural part of learning.

6. Limited Exposure and Practice Opportunities. Without regular exposure, it’s easy to forget what you’ve learned. Finding practice opportunities in a non-native environment is challenging. Solution: Studies emphasize the importance of input and interaction for language acquisition (Krashen, 1982). Engage with online communities, watch foreign media, or participate in language exchange programs like Tandem or HelloTalk.

7. Time Constraints. Balancing language learning with work, school, or personal commitments can be difficult. Many people abandon their studies due to lack of time. Solution: Integrating language learning into daily routines, even in short bursts, is effective. Research supports the idea that frequent, short sessions are more beneficial than infrequent, long sessions (Baddeley & Longman, 1978). Apps like Memrise or podcasts offer quick, on-the-go learning options.

CONCLUSION

Learning a foreign language is challenging, but the rewards far outweigh the struggles. With dedication, the right strategies, and a positive mindset, anyone can overcome these common problems. The journey may be long, but each small step brings you closer to fluency and the vast world of opportunities it offers.

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ЗНАЧИМОСТЬ МЕТОДА CASE-SHUDY ПРИ ПРОХОЖДЕНИИ МОДУЛЯ «РАЗРЕШЕНИЕ ВОПРОСОВ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ ДЕВУШЕК В ВУЗАХ»

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Аннотация: В национальной программе подготовки кадров Республики Узбекистан на третьем этапе ее реализации особое внимание уделяется подготовке компетентных специалистов по всем аспектам. Развитие способности самостоятельного творческого мышления персонала в рыночных экономических условиях является одним из основных показателей качества образования.
Ключевые слова: студентки, образование, семья, окружающая среда, наука, результат.
Abstract: The National Program for Personnel Training of the Republic of Uzbekistan, currently in its third stage, pays special attention to the training of comprehensively qualified specialists. In a market economy, the development of the ability of personnel to think independently is one of the main quality indicators of education.
Keywords: female students, upbringing, family, environment, science, result

Несопоставимо значение межвузовского и факультетского «Девичьего клуба» в том, чтобы уделять особое внимание обучению студенток в высших учебных заведениях и продуктивно проводить их свободное время. В частности, на факультете «Узбекский язык и литература», где я работаю, развернута деятельность «Девичьего клуба». Основные цели нашего клуба определяются следующим:

- пропаганда здорового образа жизни среди студентов;
- культура одевания студенток;
- формирование иммунитета против духовных угроз;
- организация конкурсов чтения и их широкая пропаганда;
- широкая пропаганда проводимых конкурсов и мероприятий среди девушек.

Ряд задач и планов будет определен на следующих заседаниях клуба «Кизларжон». В частности, в этих планах мы предоставим информацию о законодательных документах по защите прав женщин. На заседаниях клуба также уделяется особое внимание пропаганде здорового образа жизни, пропаганде высокой духовности и национальной культуры, уплотнению свадеб и обрядов, формированию иммунитета против духовных угроз, пропаганде культуры чтения. сосредоточен.

Ряд тем в клубе, на основе Кейс-технологии, ситуации между девушками и проблемные ситуации шаг за шагом выбрасываются в центр.

Включая:

Ситуация 1.

Студент не смог перевести деньги по контракту на счет университета после истечения срока оплаты. В это время в семье был экономический дефицит. В результате девочка поссорилась с матерью, которая рано овдовела. Девушка громко накричала на мать и сказала ей, что заплатит за контракт. Как решить эту ситуацию?

Задача, поставленная в середине дела, решается в аудитории следующим образом:



Таблица 2.3.1.

Члены клуба делятся на две группы и готовятся поэтапно.

На первом этапе девочкам задаются следующие вопросы, чтобы творчески ответить на их мысли:

1. Что бы вы сделали, если бы оказались студентом в ситуации 1?

2. Как вы оцениваете неуважение девочки к матери?
3. Можно ли громко говорить и грубить матери?
4. Объясните свои мысли пословицами и рассказами.

Частично творческим методом члены клуба рисуют картинки, приближенные к ситуации. На картинках должен быть выражен грустный взгляд матери, грубое и пьянящее лицо девочки.

При описании материала как проблемного первая группа, разделенная на Белую и Черную, использует женщину, а вторая осуждает девочку.

В группе говорят, что у женщины короткая рука, потеряла мужа и тащит телегу одна, девушка тоже поступила в университет и ей сложно оставить учебу, если она не будет учиться, она расскажет ее мать Таким же образом делается вывод, что он должен получить образование, чтобы в будущем стать квалифицированным рабочим.

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O'ZBEKISTONDA INGLIZ TILINI O'RGANISHDA ONLINE VA AN'ANAVIY O'QUV DASTURLARINING O'RNI

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Annotatsiya: Globalizatsiya davrida ingliz tili xalqaro muloqotning asosiy vositasiga aylandi. O'zbekiston Respublikasida ham ingliz tilini bilishning ahamiyati kundan-kunga ortib bormoqda, bu esa o'quv dasturlarining rivojlanishiga, xususan, an'anaviy va onlayn ta'limning paydo bo'lishiga turtki bo'lmoqda. Ushbu maqolada O'zbekistonda ingliz tilini o'rganishda an'anaviy va onlayn o'quv dasturlarining o'rni, afzalliklari va kamchiliklari muhokama qilinadi.

Key words: Onlayn va ananviy ta'lim, ijtimoiy ko'nikma, ta'lim tizimi, onlayn platformalar, Globalizatsiya, o'z-o'ziga motivatsiyasi, muloqot, guruh loyihalari.

KIRISH

An'anaviy o'quv dasturlari, ya'ni maktab, kollej, letsey va oliy o'quv yurtlaridagi ingliz tili darslari, hali ham ingliz tilini o'rganishning asosiy yo'nalishi hisoblanadi. Bu dasturlar o'qituvchi va o'quvchi o'rtasidagi to'g'ridan-to'g'ri muloqotni, sinfdoshlar, guruhdoshlar va kursdoshlar bilan malumotlar, qiziqarli faktlar almashishni, shuningdek nafaqat guruhdosh va sinfdoshlari balki o'qituvchi va o'quvchi o'rtasidagi jonli muloqotni taminlash kabi afzalliklarga ega. Ingiliz tili o'qituvchisi o'quvchi va talabalarga grammatikaning murakkab jihatlarini tushuntirishda, nutqni to'g'ri, chiroyli, va ravon shakllantirishda va tinglash ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirishda, shuningdek ingiliz tilida o'qish va yozish kabi mahoratlarni shakillantirishda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Bundan tashqari, an'anaviy o'qitish uslubi talabalarga o'z tengdoshlari bilan suhbatlashish, guruh bo'lib ishlash kerak bo'lgan loyihalarida ishtirok etish va o'zaro hamkorlik qilish imkoniyatini beradi, bu esa ularning ijtimoiy ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirishga katta y yordam beradi. Biroq, an'anaviy uslublarning kamchiliklari ham mavjud.

O'quv rejasining qattiqligi va o'qituvchining individual yondashuvining cheklanganligi, o'qituvchining o'quvchi va talabalarga o'quv dasturida mavjud bo'lgan mavzuni 45-90 daqiqa ichida chuqur tushuntirib o'quvchi va talablarga mavzuni to'liq

tushuntirish va ularning tudhunishiga yetmaydi bular bazi o'quvchi va talabalar uchun ingliz tilini o'rganish jarayonini qiyinlashtirishi mumkin. Shuningdek, an'anaviy dasturlar tez sur'atlarda rivojlanib borayotgan zamonaviy texnologiyalar va o'quv resurslaridan to'liq foydalanmaydi.

So'nggi yillarda O'zbekistonda internetning keng tarqalishi bilan onlayn ingliz tili o'qitish dasturlari tobora ommalashib bormoqda. Onlayn o'quv dasturlariming ishlab chiqarilishi 2020 yil Korona virusining tarqalishi va butun dunyoda karantin e'lon qilishi va oliy ta'lim va maktablarda darslarni onlayin shakilda olib borish bilan boshlandi. Dastlab onlayn ta'limga ko'pchilik moslasha olmadi, yaxshi o'qiydigan o'quvchi va talabalarning baholari pasayganligi, ota-onalar farzandlarining dars jarayonlarini to'g'ri nazorat qila olishga qiynalganligi uchun karantin tugagach barcha maktab, kollej, letsey va oliy ta'limlar an'anaviy o'quv dasturlariga qaytishdi. Hozirgi kunda internet sifatining oshganiligi, onlayin o'tiladigan darslarning yaxshilanganligi bir qator qulayliklarni beradi xususan talabalarga vaqt va joy jihatidan moslashuvchanlikni taqdim etadi. Ular istalgan vaqt va istalgan joyda ingliz tilini o'rganish imkoniyatini beradi. Onlayn platformalarda turli xil o'quv materiallari, interaktiv mashqlar, video darslar va o'yinlar mavjud bo'lib, bu esa o'rganish jarayonini yanada qiziqarli va samarali qiladi. Bundan tashqari, onlayn dasturlar ko'pincha an'anaviy dasturlarga qaraganda arzonroq bo'ladi. Biroq, onlayn darslarning kamchiliklari ham bor.

O'qituvchi bilan to'g'ridan-to'g'ri muloqotning cheklanganligi, texnik muammolar va o'z-o'zini boshqarishning muhimligi ba'zi talabalar uchun qiyinchiliklar tug'dirishi mumkin. Masalan ingilis tilida gaplashayotgan ya'ni mavzu tushuntirayotgan paytda internetning sust ishlagnligi sababli o'quvchi mavzuni yaxshi tushunmay qolishi mumkin. Shuningdek, onlayn dasturlar talabalarning o'z-o'zini motivatsiyasi va intizomiga bog'liq bo'ladi. Ingiliz tilini o'rganish o'quvchidan katta kuch talab qiladi. Ba'zi o'quvchilarda o'z-o'ziga beradigan motivatsiyasi yetarli bo'lmasligi, ta'lim olishdagi intizomning yaxshi shakillanmaganligi sababli onlayin ingiliz tilini o'rgatish darslarida aniq natija ko'rsata olishmaydi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, O'zbekistonda ingliz tilini o'rganishda ham an'anaviy, ham onlayn o'quv dasturlari muhim rol o'ynaydi. An'anaviy dasturlar tuzilgan o'quv rejasini va o'qituvchi bilan to'g'ridan-to'g'ri muloqotni ta'minlaydi, onlayn dasturlar esa moslashuvchanlik va turli xil o'quv resurslarini taklif etadi.Eng samarali yondashuv ikkala uslubning afzalliklarini birlashtirish, ya’ni an’anaviy darslar bilan bir qatorda onlayn resurslardan foydalanishdan iborat. Bu talabalarga ingliz tilini

o’rganish uchun keng imkoniyatlar yaratadi va ularning o’ziga xos ehtiyojlariga qarab moslashuvchan o’rganish strategiyasini shakllantirishga yordam beradi. Kelajakda esa O’zbekiston ta’lim tizimi bu ikki yo’nalishni yanada uyg’unlashtirib, zamonaviy texnologiyalarni samarali qo’llagan holda ingliz tilini o’rganish sifati va samaradorligini oshirishga intiladi deb umid qilamiz.

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SIMILARITIES BETWEEN PEDAGOGY AND PSYCHOLOGY IN TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES TO CHILDREN

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Abstract: This article explores the interconnected roles of pedagogy and psychology in teaching foreign languages to children. Emphasizing the importance of developmental psychology, it demonstrates how understanding cognitive and emotional growth in children can enhance pedagogical approaches. Effective language instruction not only relies on methodologies suited to different age groups but also considers motivation, emotional engagement, and memory retention as psychological factors. By integrating pedagogical strategies with psychological insights, educators can create a learning environment that supports language acquisition in a holistic and child-centered manner.

Keywords: Pedagogy, Psychology, Foreign Language Teaching, Children, Cognitive Development, Motivation, Emotional Engagement, Language Retention, Teaching Strategies, Developmental Psychology

INTRODUCTION

The process of teaching foreign languages to children presents unique challenges and opportunities. Educators must design and deliver lessons that account for children's developmental stages, learning preferences, and cognitive capacities. This process requires a deep understanding of both pedagogical principles and psychological theories, as they help shape effective, adaptive teaching strategies that encourage children to learn naturally and joyfully.

Theoretical Background: Pedagogy and Psychology. Pedagogy, the art and science of teaching, provides educators with frameworks for structuring lessons, assessing progress, and fostering engagement. In foreign language instruction, pedagogy guides methods such as the communicative approach, task-based learning, and immersion. Meanwhile, psychology offers insights into how children learn, remember, and respond emotionally to new languages. For instance, psychological

theories like Vygotsky's Zone of Proximal Development and Piaget's cognitive development stages can inform age-appropriate language teaching.

Cognitive Development and Language Learning. The cognitive abilities of children evolve through distinct stages, as outlined by Piaget, which impacts their ability to understand and use language. In early childhood, children primarily learn through concrete experiences and simple vocabulary, making play-based learning effective. As they mature, they can handle more abstract concepts, which allows for deeper grammatical instruction and nuanced vocabulary. Thus, language pedagogy tailored to cognitive development stages enables children to absorb language in ways that align with their mental capacities.

Emotional and Motivational Aspects. Motivation is essential in language learning, especially for young learners who thrive on enjoyment and positive reinforcement. Psychological theories of motivation, such as Deci and Ryan's Self-Determination Theory, emphasize intrinsic motivation as a critical factor in sustained learning. Pedagogical methods that foster autonomy, competence, and relatedness in language activities can make learning enjoyable and rewarding for children, thereby increasing their intrinsic motivation to learn.

Memory and Retention Techniques. Psychological research highlights the importance of repetition, association, and context in language retention. Techniques like spaced repetition and mnemonic devices, often used in pedagogical settings, enhance memory by reinforcing language patterns. For example, teaching through songs, rhymes, and stories allows for natural repetition in enjoyable formats, supporting language retention over time.

Conclusion

The interplay between pedagogy and psychology is critical in foreign language education for children. By incorporating insights from both fields, educators can design curricula that are cognitively accessible, emotionally engaging, and effective for long-term retention. This holistic approach not only fosters linguistic competence but also supports the overall developmental needs of young learners.

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INGLIZ TILI XALQARO TEST TIZIMIDA YOZISH KO'NIKMASINI OSHIRISH UCHUN SAMARALI STRATEGIYALAR

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Anotatsiya: Ushbu maqola ingliz tili xalqaro test tizimidaa yozish bo'limida muvaffaqiyatli natijalarga erishish uchun samarali strategiyalarni o'z ichiga oladi. Maqolada Writing (yozish ko'nikmasi) bo'limining ikki asosiy topshirig'i (Task 1 va Task 2) uchun tuzilish, grammatika, vaqtni boshqarish, so'z boyligini oshirish va fikrlarni aniq ifodalash kabi muhim jihatlar ko'rib chiqilgan. Har bir strategiya amaliy misollar va tavsiyalar bilan ta'minlangan bo'lib, Xalqaro test tizmi imtihonida yozuv ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirishga yordam beradi. Shuningdek, maqola o'quvchiga o'z yozuvlarini tahlil qilish, grammatika va stilni mustahkamlash orqali plagiarizmga yo'l qo'ymaslik, o'ziga xos va samarali yozish ko'nikmalarini oshirishga yo'naltirilgan. Yozuvni muntazam ravishda mashq qilish, to'g'ri tuzilma va rasmiy tilni qo'llash, yuqori natijalarga erishishda asosiy omillar hisoblanadi.

Kalit so'zlar: IELTS, Writing, yozma ko'nikmalar, Task 1, Task 2, grammatika, so'z boyligi, vaqtni boshqarish, rasmiy til, yozuv strukturasini o'rganish, fikrlarni ifodalash, amaliy mashqlar, plagiarizm, yozuvni tahlil qilish, ingliz tili.

KIRISH

IELTS (Ingliz tili xalqaro test tizmi) imtihoni dunyo bo'ylab ingliz tilini bilish darajasini baholashda keng qo'llaniladigan testlardan biridir. Bu imtihon ingliz tilidagi bilimlarni turli sohalarda o'lchaydi, jumladan, yozma ko'nikmalar (Writing skill)ni ham. Bu bo'limi ko'plab talabalar uchun eng qiyin sinov bo'lishi mumkin, chunki bu bo'limda nafaqat tilni yaxshi bilish, balki fikrlarni aniq va mantiqiy ravishda ifodalash, strukturaviy va grammatik jihatdan to'g'ri yozish ham talab etiladi. Ushbu maqolada, yozishni yaxshilash uchun turli samarali strategiyalarni ko'rib chiqamiz.

Yozish strukturasini tushunish va o'rganish. Xalqaro test tizmida yozish bo'limida ikkita asosiy topshiriq mavjud: Task 1 va Task 2. Har bir topshiriq uchun o'ziga xos struktura talab etiladi. Task 1da siz grafiklar, diagrammalar, jadvallar yoki

xaritalarni tasvirlash, tahlil qilish va izohlashni talab qiladigan topshiriqni bajarishingiz kerak. Task 2 esa esse yozish tarzida bo'lib, sizdan berilgan mavzu haqida fikr bildirish va o'z fikringizni asoslash talab etiladi.

Strategiya: Har ikkala topshiriq uchun alohida strukturalarni o'rganish va amalda qo'llash zarur. Task 1 uchun rasm yoki grafikni to'g'ri tahlil qilishni, Task 2 uchun esa kirish, asosiy fikrlar va xulosadan iborat tuzilmani o'rganing. Bundan tashqari, bu bo'limda so'z boyligining kengligi muhim omildir. Talabalar ko'pincha bir xil so'z va iboralardan takroran foydalanishadi, bu esa natijani pasaytiradi. IELTSda yuqori ball olish uchun so'zlar va iboralarni kengaytirish va ularni kontekstga mos ravishda ishlatish zarur. Strategiya: Har kuni yangi so'zlar o'rganing va ularni yozuvlarda qo'llashga harakat qiling. Mavzularga oid so'zlar to'plamini yaratib, bu so'zlarni yozish va gapirishda qo'llang. Bu sizning yozuvingizni boy va ko'proq professional qiladi.

Rasmiy til va grammatikani mustahkamlash. Yozish bo'limida rasmiy tilni ishlatish va grammatikaning to'g'ri ishlatilishi juda muhim. Keng tarqalgan grammatika xatolari va noformal uslublar ballarni pasaytirishi mumkin. O'zingizni rasmiy va aniq ifodalashga o'rgatish kerak. Strategiya: Grammatika va imlo xatolarini kamaytirish uchun muntazam mashq qilish zarur. Ingliz tilidagi grammatik qoidalarni o'rganing va turli xil gap tuzilmalarini yozishda ishlatishga harakat qiling. Shu bilan birga, noformal yoki qisqacha iboralardan saqlaning. Vaqtni samarali boshqarish. Writing (yozish qismida) vaqtni boshqarish ham muhim. Task 1 uchun taxminan 20 daqiqa va Task 2 uchun 40 daqiqa ajratilgan. O'zingizni vaqtni boshqarish bo'yicha mashq qilish, imtihon vaqtida samarali va tez ishlashga yordam beradi. Strategiya: Har bir topshiriq uchun vaqtni aniq belgilab oling. Task 1ni tezda bajarishga harakat qiling va Task 2 uchun qolgan vaqtni to'liq sarflang. Vaqtni tejash uchun muntazam ravishda yozish bo'yicha mashqlarni bajarib boring. Fikrlarni aniq va mantiqiy ravishda ta'riflash. Task 2da, sizdan mavzu haqida fikr bildirish va uni mantiqiy ravishda asoslash talab etiladi. Fikrlar va dalillarni aniq va tushunarli tarzda bayon etish, sizning yozuvingizni ishonchli va yuqori baholanishiga yordam beradi. Strategiya: Har bir fikrni qisqacha va to'liq bayon eting. Har bir asosli dalilni keltiring va har bir fikrni tushunarli qilib izohlashga harakat qiling. Shuningdek, fikrlaringizni aniq ravishda ajratib, har bir fikrni alohida paragraflarda ifodalash muhim. Muvaffaqiyatga erishishning eng yaxshi yo'li bu amaliyotdir. Yozuvni muntazam ravishda mashq qilish, sizni imtihonga tayyorlaydi va sizning ko'nikmalaringizni yaxshilaydi. Strategiya: Har hafta kamida ikkita insho topshirig'ini bajaring. O'z

yozgan ishlaringizni tahlil qiling, grammatik xatolarni to'g'irlang va tuzilmani yaxshilang. Yozuvlarni tahlil qilish, kamchiliklaringizni aniqlashga va ularni bartaraf etishga yordam beradi. Ingliz tili matnlarini o'qish va tahlil qilish. Bu bo'limda muvaffaqiyatga erishish uchun ingliz tilidagi maqolalar, kitoblar va jurnalalar o'qish foydalidir. Bunday o'qishlar, nafaqat yangi so'zlar va iboralar o'rganishga yordam beradi, balki yozma ko'nikmalaringizni ham rivojlantiradi. Strategiya: Ingliz tilidagi turli mavzularni o'qib, ular haqida yozishni mashq qiling. O'qish sizning fikrlar va yozuvlarni tuzish tarzini kengaytiradi. Maqolalarni tahlil qilib, yozishda qanday tuzilmalar ishlatilganini o'rganing. O'z yozuvlaringizni tahlil qilish. Yozgan ishlaringizni tahlil qilish orqali siz o'z kamchiliklaringizni topishingiz mumkin. O'z yozuvlaringizni qayta ko'rib chiqib, grammatika, imlo va strukturadagi xatoliklarni to'g'irlang. Strategiya: Yozgan ishlaringizni do'stlaringiz yoki o'qituvchilaringizga ko'rsatib, ularning fikrlarini oling. Shuningdek, yozuvni tahlil qilish orqali, qanday yaxshilanish kerakligini aniqlang.

Yozish ko’nikmasini rivojlantirishda milliy qarashlarning o'rni. Bu bo'limni muvaffaqiyatli topshirish nafaqat chet tilida yozma ko'nikmalarni rivojlantirishni, balki ona tilidagi nutq va yozuv madaniyatini mustahkamlashni ham talab etadi. Abdulla Avloniyning “Til va tafakkur” asarida ta'kidlanganidek:

"Til inson tafakkurining asosi va eng buyuk boyligidir. Har bir kishi o'z nutqini chiroyli va mantiqiy ifodalay bilsa, bu nafaqat uning shaxsiyatini, balki bilimini ham yuksaltiradi." Bu qarash, yozish bo'limida yuqori natijaga erishish uchun muhimdir, chunki yozuvda o'z fikrlarini aniq, chiroyli va mantiqiy ifoda etish muvaffaqiyatning kalitidir. Shu sababli, yozuv mashqlarida nafaqat ingliz tilidagi ko'nikmalar, balki ona tilidagi fikrlash va yozuv uslublaridan foydalanish ham ahamiyatlidir. Bundan tashqari, o‘zbek adabiyoti tarixini o‘rganish orqali yozma ko‘nikmalarni rivojlantirish mumkin. N. Karimovning “O‘zbek adabiyoti tarixi” asarida adabiy yodgorliklar va yozma nutq madaniyatining o‘ziga xos xususiyatlari batafsil yoritilgan. Ushbu kitobda yozilganidek:

"O‘zbek yozma adabiyoti nafaqat xalqning ruhiy-ma'naviy boyligini aks ettiradi, balki yozuv uslublarini shakllantiruvchi asosiy vositalardan biridir." Mazkur fikr yozma topshiriqlarini bajarishda ham bevosita qo‘llanilishi mumkin. Chunki yozuv uslublarini mukammallashtirish milliy va xalqaro kontekstda aniq, mantiqiy va chiroyli ifodalash qobiliyatini rivojlantiradi.

Xulosa

Xulosa qilib aytganda, ingliz tili xalqaro test tizmida yozish ko'nikmasini muvaffaqiyatli topshirish uchun yuqoridagi strategiyalarni amalga oshirish juda muhimdir. Yozuv ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirishda muntazam mashq qilish, grammatika va lug'atni kengaytirish, fikrlarni aniq va mantiqiy tarzda ifodalashga e'tibor qaratish kerak. Har bir topshiriqni bajarishda vaqtni boshqarish va rasmiy tilni ishlatish ham muhimdir. Agar siz yuqoridagi strategiyalarni to'g'ri qo'llasangiz, bu bo'limda yuqori natijalarga erishishingiz mumkin. Muhimi harakat qilish.

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TO‘RT QAHRAMON VA TO‘RTTA YO‘L

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ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqolada barchaning sevimli yozuvchisi Tohir Malikning “Chorrahada qolgan odamlar”, ya’ni “Devona” asarining tahlili keltirilgan. “Devona” fantastik qissa bo‘lib, uning chorrahada qolgan to‘rt qahramonning hayoti hikoya qilinadi. Maqolada ushbu qahramonlarning xarakteri, asarda tutgan o‘rni tahlil qilingan.

ЧЕТЫРЕ ГЕРОЯ И ЧЕТЫРЕ ДОРОГИ

Аннотация

В данной статье представлен анализ всеми любимого писателя Тахира Малика “Люди на распутье”, он же “Безумный”. “Сумасшедший” – это фэнтезийная история, повествующая о жизни четырех персонажей, оказавшихся на распутье. В статье анализируется характер этих героев, их роль в произведении.

FOUR HEROES AND FOUR ROADS

Annotation

This article presents an analysis of everyone's favorite writer, Tahir Malik's "People at the Crossroads," aka "Mad." "Crazy" is a fantasy story, which tells the lives of four characters who find themselves at a crossroads. The character of these heroes, their role in the work is analyzed in the article.

Kalit so‘zlar: fantastik qissa, qahramon, xarakter, chorrahada qolganlar, mavzu, g‘oya, ruhiyat tahlili, tarbiya, ziddiyat, odob, detektiv asarlar, ma’rifiy asarlar.

Ключевые слова: художественный рассказ, герой, персонаж, перепутье, тема, идея, психологический анализ, воспитание, конфликт, манеры, детективные произведения, воспитательные произведения.

Key words: fictional story, hero, character, crossroads, theme, idea, psychological analysis, education, conflict, manners, detective works, educational works.

The world of literature is extremely colorful, artistic creation is a mysterious and magical phenomenon that does not recognize ready-made templates. Literature in a broad sense can be understood as follows: "Manners include politeness, delicacy, good manners, good manners and good behavior with others. Taking these meanings into account, the word "adab" was derived from the archaic word "literature" in the

form of "literature" and made it a term for stories, poems, short stories, and parables. Because these are things that give education, delicacy and beauty to people's nature, thoughts and feelings. By the word "literature" in its broadest sense, we understand all the thoughts and concepts, feelings and imaginations that are spoken or written in an orderly manner" [3].

Tahir Malik's work brought new directions to Uzbek literature with his fantastic, detective and educational works. He is one of the creators who has a unique status in literature. Studying his work makes it possible to clarify very important issues of contemporary literature. There are many aspects of the writer's legacy that need special research. The number of published works is also high.

In the works of fiction, the role of the creator of miracles is performed by fantastic images. In T. Malik's short story "People at the Crossroads", biotok flows serve as an illustration. Rhaq, one of the main characters of the work, descends from Tang planet to Earth through biotok currents, gets acquainted with the life of earthlings. Rhaq also works on earth like earthlings. There are supernatural circumstances in the story that the writer can convince the reader. Rhaq is troubled by only one thing - the existence of two opposing types of life on two planets. He is envied in the life of earthlings. The sense of understanding a person and his heart is alien to the people of Tang. Most importantly, they lack human affection. Rhaq is a person who is in a state of apostasy. The reason is that he cannot leave his country, and at the same time, the life of the locals attracts him. The skill of the writer is that he penetrates the world of Rhaqrshi based on the comparison of the people of the two planets. Thus, the character of the writer's hero is clarified through the flow of a fantastic description - biotok.

As we know, the image of extraterrestrials and aliens occupies the main place in a fantastic work. Writers skillfully used both realistic and fantastic methods of expression to portray them. Writer Tahir Malik in the story "People at the Crossroads" draws the image of Lukn, who visited Earth from Tang planet, as follows: "This man is tall, broad-shouldered, with fire in his eyes..." [1]. Tahir Malik's portraits are concise and clear. He pays attention to the most important points in the appearance of his character. YA describes the aliens as similar to the natives. The portraits created by Tahir Malik also have an inhumanity, but it is presented in a hidden state.

The presentation of the mental and psychological images of Rhaq and Sabohiddin in the work "People left at the crossroads" confirms our opinion. Rhaq burns in pain and suffering as he observes the fiery life on earth. The reason is that what surprised him on Earth does not exist on his planet. Tang was stunned. Even human death does not

bother them. Rhaq is distressed by this situation: "Tomorrow the baby will be buried, but no one will mourn for this child. That is the value of a creature. On the ground, it is completely different. People even agree to follow the deceased into the grave. Maybe it's an oversimplification, but it's still good to burn. Rhaq leaned on a soft low chair and remembered the earthlings" [1].

When Rhaq compares this situation on Earth and in Tang, selfless and humble people on earth come to mind. Tahir Malik's works are rich in lyricism, in which poetic expression prevails. The person he trusts will pull his brother's head to Sabohiddin. This episode in the work is noteworthy and impressive: "The mountains were also frozen. The sky too. The soul has drained from the veins of the world. It happened for a moment, just for a moment. He dropped the head in his hand. His brother's severed head fell into the snow. A cry from Sabahiddi's heart broke the silence. The mountains echoed. No, it's not sound. The mountains cried out.

The snow could not contain this cry, it absorbed it into the bosom of the sky" [1]. This passage can be called a prose poem, so to speak. Sabohiddin reaches into his bag for food and grabs something cold. That cold thing was his brother's head. The writer connects Sabohiddi's sufferings at this moment with situations in nature. The earth, the sky, the mountains - the whole existence was a witness of this horror, it seems. The writer masterfully used animation. The cry of the mountains, freezing, life coming out of the blood vessels of the world - revitalization, human characteristics are transferred to nature. These horrors happened in front of the eyes of Sabahiddin, who was completely covered by darkness, and made him go crazy. T. Malik entered the spiritual world of his heroes in these ways [4]. In other words, he is an artist of the psyche. Analyzing this work, M. Mahmudov emphasizes that the writer has a deep understanding of the breadth of the human psyche, that the story includes the material of a novel, and calls it the first Uzbek fantasy novel [1].

Tahir Malik perfected the direction of detective fiction and managed to reveal the subtle aspects of the characters' mental world. In it, imagination and reality collided [4].

Tahir Malik's "People at the Crossroads" has both a fantastical and a realistic spirit. The character of Rhaq in the work is formed as a fantastic character. Sabahiddin is a realistic character. This image embodies the important aspects of nationalism. Sabohiddin was brought up in the East from a young age, received a madrasa education, and knows Uzbek traditions well. The most important thing is faith. At the same time, he is a child of complicated times. Even the complexities of the time could

not bend his faith. This character reflects the Uzbek worldview, the tragedy of the people in the dark years. Sabohiddin has the following characteristics: this character is a product of reality; It contains Uzbek characteristics and has acquired the essence of typicality; the complexities of the period had an impact on the unfolding of the nature of the character; Uzbek tragedy lies at the basis of their suffering; It shows the image of the people of the 1930s, that is, the image of Uzbeks who have remained in the wilderness.

In general, Tahir Malik tries to illuminate all aspects of the complex human character [4].

Tahir Malik's work brought new directions to Uzbek literature with his fantastic, detective and educational works. He is one of the creators who has a unique status in literature. Studying his work makes it possible to clarify very important issues of contemporary literature. There are many aspects of the writer's legacy that need special research. The number of published works is also high.

Tahir Malik also re-edited the novel "Standing at the Crossroads" and changed some parts. Little attention is paid to the mental state of the heroes. These places were corrected and the pages that were not allowed by the censor were rewritten and the original title of the work – "Mad" was restored.

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BALLADA JANRINING GENEZISI

Bolliyeva Madina,
ADU tayanch doktaranti

Annotatsiya. Mazkur maqolada ballada janrining kelib chiqishi, jahon adabiyotidagi ko‘rinishlari, mavzulari haqida fikr yuritiladi. O‘zbek adabiyotidagi ballada janrining jahon adabiyotida yaratilgan ballada janridagi asarlar bilan o'xshash va farqli jihatlari ko‘rsatiladi. Usmon Azim balladalarining boshqa o‘zbek shoirlaridan farqli ekani, undagi mavzu, qahramon his-tuyg‘ularining ifodasi, shoirning ichki meni misollar bilan dalillanadi.
Kalit so‘zlar: ballada, janr, asar, lirika, poeziya, she’r, qo‘shiq, raqsbop qo‘shiq, raqsga tushish, peyzaj, liro-epik tur.

ГЕНЕЗИС ЖАНРА БАЛЛАДЫ

Аннотация. В данной статье рассматриваются истоки жанра баллады, его проявления и темы в мировой литературе. Показаны сходные и разные стороны жанра баллады в узбекской литературе и произведения жанра баллады, созданные в мировой литературе. Баллады Усмана Азима отличаются от других узбекских поэтов, тема, выражение чувств героя, внутреннее я поэта подтверждены примерами.
Ключевые слова: баллада, жанр, произведение, лирика, поэзия, поэма, песня, пляс, пляска, пейзаж, лирико-эпический тип.

THE GENESIS OF THE BALLAD GENRE

Annotation. This article discusses the origins of the ballad genre, its manifestations and themes in world literature. Similar and different aspects of the ballad genre in Uzbek literature and the works of the ballad genre created in world literature are shown. Usman Azim's ballads are different from other Uzbek poets, the theme, the expression of the hero's feelings, the inner self of the poet are proved by examples.
Key words: ballad, genre, work, lyric, poetry, poem, song, dance song, dancing, landscape, lyric-epic type.

Literature is the mirror of the soul, each of its works (whether it is epic, lyrical or dramatic) is the most subtle image of human life, soul, sufferings and emotional experiences. These subtle images are evident in works written in different genres of literature.

One such genre is the lyric-epic ballad. This genre has a long history. Its historical roots go back to European folklore. The first written manifestations of the genre are works in world literature.

"This genre in the Provençal language is ballade – or the shortened form baladete – and was considered to belong to poetry. It first appeared in Provençal poems written in the 13th century. According to the few records that have survived, the word was used as a synonym for the word dance ballad. The structure of Provençal ballads did not have distinctive formal and semantic features.

By the Middle Ages, the ballad began to appear in the literature of other European countries. For example: in French, balade, ballade is a form of powerful poetic and musical text, considered a favorite genre of poetry and music. This genre began to appear in French literature at the end of the 13th century. The ballads written by Gianno de Lecureglia in the 1300s are undoubtedly the earliest ballads.

In England, the ballad genre began to appear much earlier. In the 19th century, there were various well-founded assumptions about the ballad. According to these ideas, the ballad genre came to England from the Norman literature when the Norman invaders came to conquer England in the 11th century. This genre is given a mysterious and gloomy spirit. Bloody wars and terrible storms depicted in the ballad genre represented the mood of the people of Great Britain, especially Scotland, at that time. The bards sang about various battles and festivals in their ballads. Later poets writing in the ballad genre studied the exploits of Scottish national heroes Douglas, Percy and others. In Scotland and England, the ballads about the folk hero Robin Guth, the beautiful Rosamundo, and King Edward IV are among the most popular ballads" [2].

"If we focus on the dictionary meaning of the genre of ballad, in Provençal balada (dance song), balar (to dance), in Italian ballata - a lyrical dance song, ballare - to dance, in Grandsuz derived from the word ballad or ballet - dance song. All these words are derived from the ancient Latin word ballare to play, and these words themselves go back to the Greek word ballefmis (dance). In the Scandinavian peoples, the performance of the ballad through dance was preserved until the 20th century" [3].

This genre entered Uzbek literature from world literature, and we can see its example in the works of several poets who created in the 20th and 21st centuries. That's what makes a ballad different from an ordinary poem. In the 20th century, we can observe examples of the ballad genre in the works of several poets such as H.Olimjon,

Mirtemir, M.Shaykhzoda, Shuhrat. By the 21st century, in the work of A. Oripov, H. Hudoyberdieva and U. Azim, we can find ballads with different themes and content. Over the centuries, the themes, ideas and characters of this genre have also changed. The ballads of the independence period differ from the ballads of other periods in these aspects. Among these ballads, the ballads of the poet U.Azim deserve special analysis.

In the work of Usman Azim, we can find ballads with different content. In each of these ballads, we witness the lyrical "I" of the poet. In each ballad, the poet described his inner experiences and sufferings based on reality.

One such ballad is “Ballad of the Steppe”. The poet describes his inner experiences in the ballad. Through the hero of the ballad, one can understand the life sufferings of the poet.

The main character in the ballad is Dasht, which is taken as a symbolic image. In general, the characters in Usman Azim's ballads are created through symbolic images. Objects and feelings are mentioned in ballads. In fact, symbolic objects and feelings are part of a living image. In the plot, which lasts a few minutes, one can see the lifelong suffering of the hero. If we pay attention to the plot of the ballad, the life of the hero who moved from the village to the city, but whose heart remains in the village, is told. “Steppe” is actually the heart of the hero. The poet is addressing his soul through the image of the steppe. A person cannot live far from his country. In a foreign city, the hero distracts himself with the social and domestic factors of life, but his heart is always close to his country.

“Tog‘lar kichraydi, pasaydi osmon,
Yashab bo‘lmaydi-ku, axir engashib
Jo‘nadim balandroq osmonlar tomon
Ortimdan Boysunning dashti ergashdi.
Meni ishonmadi ufqlariga u
Dosh berib tezlikning shamollariga
Ortimdan yugurdi, yugurdi yoxu
Qoqilib temiryo‘l shpallariga”.

Landscape image has a special place in the ballad genre. Through the image of nature, one can understand the mental state and experiences of the hero. In Usman Azim's ballads, we see the most beautiful images of the landscape. The most delicate and beautiful description of nature is also given in the above verses. The poet sang about the beautiful horizons and winds of his native Boysun.

Vagonga chiqarib, qay bir bekatda
Koyidim – bu ishdan zarra yo‘q ma’ni!
U ruhsiz cho‘zildi tepa qavatga
Biletsiz va pulsiz yo‘lovchi kabi.
Muhabbat lovullab kirdi yurakka,
Ilk bora alamli so‘zlar tingladim.
Yuzlarimni bosib xoru xashakka
Dashtimni quchoqlab, tunlar yig‘ladim.

The ballad differs from other genres in that it can be seen at the same time a landscape image, a violent continuation of the plot, dialogues and dramatic images of mutual conflicts between characters or feelings. After the landscape images, the poet described his sufferings in reality, that is, through a poetic plot. The most important component in the ballad is the image of the lyric-epic plot. Through this liro-epic plot, one can understand feelings such as longing, regret, regret.Ялинаман унга:

– Bor, Boysunga bor!
Shaharga yarashmas sahroyi so‘xtang.
Borsang – shamol tayyor, yomg‘ir ham tayyor,
Tog‘lar orasida yashaysan ko‘rkam.
Pandu nasihatlar berib tolaman,
Aldayman:
– Yur, ketdik ifor tergani...
Har bahor dovdirab Boysun boraman,
Boysunga dashtini tashlab kelgani...
Qaytaman. Ammo dasht sezib ulgurar...
Dosh berib tezlikning shamollariga,
Ortimdan halloslab, shoshib yugurar,
Qoqilib temir yo‘l shpallariga.

In the above verses we witness the dramatic spirit. The life of the hero has become sadder through the introduction of mutual dialogues. How difficult and sad it is for the hero to live far from his heart. In the image of the steppe, we see the expression of the heart of a person who is forced to live far from his homeland. In a ballad, the heroes do not have to be human beings, in today's ballads, human hearts and emotions can also be the heroes. The most important requirement of the genre is the description of the epic plot using elements of lyrical expression.

Uyimga gezarib kirib kelaman,

Meni asra endi, inglizcha qulf!
Shundoq ostonamda dasht qolar garang,
Eshikka termulib “Uf” tortdi... uf!
Mana, tong chog‘ida ishga ketyapman.
Yurak, azobdasan – qanday dard ezar?
Junjukib, egasiz it kabi g‘amgin
Vokzal maydonida yolg‘iz dasht kezar...”[1]

Through the last verses, the poet addresses his heart. He wants his heart to be free from sorrows and social problems. For him, the freedom of the soul is in the Boisun mountains. But the soul cannot live apart from its hero.

In conclusion, it can be said that as times, people, science and technology have changed over the centuries, so have some genres of the literary genre. The ballad genre has also been written for centuries in different forms and on different themes. In some periods, he sang the praises of the historical process, and by some time he sang the bravery of the national heroes. Most importantly, this genre, which entered literature from music, has long historical stages and has undergone genre changes. Nevertheless, the most important requirements of the genre remain to this day.

Usman Azim's ballads have a special place in Uzbek literature. They are very different from the ballads of other poets with their descriptive expressions, impressive plot and unusual characters. In the poet's ballads, the subconscious experiences of a person play a leading role.

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СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЕ ПОЛИТИКИ НАДЗОРА ЦЕНТРАЛЬНОГО БАНКА В ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИИ ФИНАНСОВОЙ УСТОЙЧИВОСТИ КОММЕРЧЕСКИХ БАНКОВ

TIJORAT BANKLARNING MOLIYAVIY BARQARORLIGINI TA'MINLASHDA MARKAZIY BANKNING NAZORAT SIYOSATINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH

IMPROVING THE CONTROL POLICY OF THE CENTRAL BANK IN ENSURING THE FINANCIAL STABILITY OF COMMERCIAL BANKS

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Аннотация. В данной статье рассматриваются теоретические и практические аспекты совершенствования надзорной политики Центрального банка в обеспечении финансовой устойчивости коммерческих банков. Проанализированы современные подходы к банковскому надзору, международный опыт и возможности его адаптации в банковской системе. Предложены рекомендации по улучшению механизмов банковского надзора.
Ключевые слова: банковский надзор, финансовая устойчивость, коммерческие банки, Центральный банк, риск-ориентированный надзор, пруденциальное регулирование.

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada tijorat banklarining moliyaviy barqarorligini ta'minlashda Markaziy bankning nazorat siyosatini takomillashtirishning nazariy va amaliy jihatlari ko'rib chiqiladi. Bank nazoratiga zamonaviy yondashuvlar, xalqaro tajriba va uni bank tizimiga moslashtirish imkoniyatlari tahlil qilindi. Bank nazorati mexanizmlarini takomillashtirish bo'yicha tavsiyalar berildi.
Kalit so'zlar: bank nazorati, moliyaviy barqarorlik, tijorat banklari, Markaziy bank, tavakkalchilikka asoslangan nazorat, prudensial tartibga solish.

Abstract. This article discusses the theoretical and practical aspects of improving the supervisory policy of the Central Bank in ensuring the financial stability of

commercial banks. Modern approaches to banking supervision, international experience and the possibilities of its adaptation in the banking system are analyzed. Recommendations for improving the mechanisms of banking supervision are proposed.

Keywords: banking supervision, financial stability, commercial banks, Central Bank, risk-based supervision, prudential regulation.

ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Обеспечение финансовой устойчивости коммерческих банков является одной из ключевых задач банковского регулирования и надзора. В условиях глобализации финансовых рынков и усиления конкуренции в банковском секторе возрастает значимость эффективной надзорной политики центральных банков. Актуальность темы обусловлена необходимостью совершенствования существующих механизмов банковского надзора с учетом современных вызовов и международных стандартов.

МЕТОДОЛОГИЯ И ОБЗОР ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ

Методологической основой исследования послужили труды отечественных и зарубежных ученых в области банковского надзора и регулирования. В частности, были изучены работы Лаврушина О.И. [1], который рассматривает концептуальные основы банковского надзора, и Жуков Е.Ф. [2], анализирующий современные тенденции в развитии надзорных механизмов.

В международной практике особое внимание уделяется риск-ориентированному подходу к банковскому надзору. Как отмечает Синки Дж. [3], эффективность надзора во многом зависит от способности регулятора своевременно выявлять и оценивать риски банковской деятельности.

РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ И ОБСУЖДЕНИЕ

Анализ современного состояния банковского надзора выявил ряд ключевых направлений его совершенствования:

1. Развитие риск-ориентированного надзора Согласно исследованиям [4], внедрение риск-ориентированного подхода позволяет повысить эффективность надзорной деятельности за счет концентрации ресурсов на наиболее проблемных участках банковской системы.
2. Совершенствование пруденциальных норм Как показывает международный опыт [5], актуализация пруденциальных требований с учетом

рекомендаций Базельского комитета способствует укреплению устойчивости банковского сектора.

3. Внедрение современных технологий надзора По мнению экспертов [6], цифровизация надзорных процессов позволяет повысить оперативность и качество мониторинга банковской деятельности.

4. Развитие макропруденциального надзора Исследования [7] подтверждают важность системного подхода к оценке рисков банковского сектора в целом.

Современный банковский надзор требует комплексного подхода к оценке устойчивости коммерческих банков. По мнению Лаврушина [1], эффективность надзорной деятельности во многом определяется способностью регулятора адаптироваться к изменяющимся условиям финансового рынка. В этой связи особую актуальность приобретает совершенствование методологической базы банковского надзора.

Анализ международного опыта показывает, что ключевым трендом в развитии надзорных механизмов становится переход к риск-ориентированному подходу. Данный подход предполагает не только оценку текущего финансового состояния банков, но и прогнозирование потенциальных рисков их деятельности. Как отмечает Синки [3], особое внимание следует уделять системным рискам, способным оказать существенное влияние на устойчивость банковского сектора в целом.

Важным аспектом совершенствования надзорной политики является развитие инструментария макропруденциального регулирования. По данным исследований Базельского комитета [5], макропруденциальный надзор позволяет своевременно выявлять и предотвращать накопление системных рисков в банковском секторе. При этом особое значение приобретает координация микро- и макропруденциального надзора.

Одним из перспективных направлений развития банковского надзора является внедрение современных информационных технологий. Цифровизация надзорных процессов позволяет повысить оперативность и качество мониторинга банковской деятельности. Как показывает практика развитых стран, использование технологий больших данных и искусственного интеллекта существенно расширяет возможности выявления потенциальных проблем в деятельности банков.

Особого внимания заслуживает вопрос совершенствования пруденциальных требований. Внедрение стандартов Базель III предполагает существенное повышение требований к качеству капитала и ликвидности банков. При этом важно обеспечить баланс между необходимостью поддержания устойчивости банковской системы и сохранением возможностей для развития банковского бизнеса.

Анализ показывает, что эффективность банковского надзора во многом зависит от качества взаимодействия между надзорным органом и коммерческими банками. По мнению Жукова [2], важным элементом такого взаимодействия является обеспечение прозрачности надзорных требований и процедур. Это позволяет банкам лучше понимать ожидания регулятора и своевременно адаптировать свою деятельность к изменяющимся требованиям.

Значительную роль в повышении эффективности банковского надзора играет развитие международного сотрудничества. Как отмечается в исследованиях [7], обмен опытом и координация действий между национальными регуляторами способствуют совершенствованию надзорных практик и гармонизации регулятивных требований.

Существенным аспектом развития банковского надзора является совершенствование методов оценки качества активов банков. В условиях усложнения финансовых инструментов и появления новых форм кредитования особое значение приобретает разработка адекватных подходов к оценке кредитных рисков. При этом важно учитывать не только количественные показатели, но и качественные характеристики кредитного портфеля.

ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ

Проведенное исследование показывает, что совершенствование надзорной политики Центрального банка должно осуществляться комплексно, с учетом международного опыта и современных технологических возможностей. Ключевыми направлениями развития являются: усиление риск-ориентированного подхода, модернизация пруденциальных требований, внедрение цифровых технологий в надзорный процесс.

Отдельного внимания заслуживает вопрос развития надзора за операционными рисками банков. В условиях цифровизации банковской деятельности возрастают риски, связанные с информационными технологиями и кибербезопасностью. Это требует разработки новых подходов к оценке и мониторингу операционных рисков.

Таким образом, совершенствование надзорной политики Центрального банка должно носить комплексный характер и учитывать современные тенденции развития банковского сектора. При этом важно обеспечить баланс между необходимостью усиления надзорных требований и сохранением условий для устойчивого развития банковской системы.

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INFORMATION AND MODERN TECHNOLOGIES

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ANNOTATION:
This article discusses the implementation of a unified interactive portal in the management systems of organizations, enterprises, and institutions using modern information and communication technologies (ICT). Modern ICTs have revolutionized how we communicate, work, and access information. However, they also bring new challenges. The article analyzes the problems and solutions of modern ICTs, focusing on their impact on various aspects of society such as privacy, security, employment, education, and social interactions. The main issues related to modern ICTs are identified, and potential solutions are proposed.
Keywords: Information and communication, digital technology, project, digitalization, information technology, data security, informatization.

АННОТАЦИЯ:
В данной статье рассматривается внедрение единого интерактивного портала в системы управления организаций, предприятий и учреждений с использованием современных информационно-коммуникационных технологий (ИКТ). Современные ИКТ революционизировали способы нашего общения, работы и доступа к информации. Однако они также привносят новые вызовы. В статье анализируются проблемы и решения, связанные с современными ИКТ, с акцентом на их влияние на различные аспекты общества, такие как конфиденциальность, безопасность, занятость, образование и социальные взаимодействия. Выявлены основные проблемы, связанные с современными ИКТ, и предложены возможные решения.
Ключевые слова: Информация и коммуникация, цифровые технологии, проект, цифровизация, информационные технологии, защита данных, информатизация.

Annotatsiya:
Mazkur maqolada zamonaviy axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalaridan foydalangan holda tashkilot, korxona va muassasalar uchun boshqaruv tizimida qulaylik yaratuvchi yagona interaktiv portal joriy qilish jarayonlari ko‘rib chiqilgan.

Zamonaviy axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalari (AKT) biz bilan muloqot qilish, ishlash va axborotdan foydalanish usullarini inqilob qildi. Biroq, ular yangi muammolar va qiyinchiliklarni ham keltirib chiqaradi. Ushbu maqola zamonaviy AKT muammolari va yechimlarini ularning shaxsiy hayot, xavfsizlik, bandlik, ta'lim va ijtimoiy o'zaro munosabatlar kabi jamiyatning turli jabhalariga ta'sirini tahlil qilish orqali o'rganishga qaratilgan. Maqolada zamonaviy AKT bilan bog'liq asosiy muammolar aniqlangan va ularni hal qilish uchun potentsial echimlar taklif etilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: Axborot-kommunikatsiya, raqamli texnologiya, loyiha, raqamlashtirish, axborot texnologiyalari, ma'lumotlarning xavfsizligi, axborotlashtirish.

INTRODUCTION:

In today's world, information and communication technologies (ICT) have become an integral part of our daily lives. They have transformed how we communicate, work, learn, and even entertain ourselves. The development of technology has enabled us to access and share information at lightning speed. With the emergence of ICT, we now live in a more interconnected world than ever before. Thanks to smartphones, laptops, and social networks, we can connect with people around the globe, exchange information in real-time, and access an unlimited stream of knowledge. However, these advancements bring about numerous challenges that require solutions.

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, stated: *"If we do not transition to a digital economy, we risk falling behind. We must develop a national concept for the digital economy, aimed at modernizing all sectors of the economy based on digital technologies. On this foundation, we must implement the 'Digital Uzbekistan 2030' program."* [1]

This resolution includes research regarding the accessibility of the global network for the population of Uzbekistan. Specifically, plans for this year include establishing at least 800,000 broadband internet ports and constructing 12,000 kilometers of fiber-optic communication lines. Approximately 340,000 subscriber telecommunications devices have been acquired to expand broadband networks. These devices have been distributed across regions and installed by specialists, with 281,000 port devices already operational.

From 2017 to 2021, as part of the "Year of Science, Education, and Digital Economy Development" initiative within Uzbekistan’s Five Priority Areas of Development Strategy, a Presidential Decree dated April 28, 2020, introduced

measures for the broad implementation of a digital economy and e-government.[2] To date, 1,148 new base stations have been installed across the country, and broadband internet services have been enabled in 1,483 facilities through the modernization of base stations. As part of telecommunications development projects, 6,500 kilometers of fiber-optic communication lines have been laid, with work ongoing, according to the Ministry of Development of Information Technologies and Communications.[3] Further Developments in ICT Sector: The ICT sector holds a significant place in the development of our country. Over the past years, the government of the Republic of Uzbekistan has implemented policies for the widespread introduction and development of information technologies, which have now shown clear results. In 2019, key indicators in the field of information and communication technologies have shown positive results. The total volume of services provided in the ICT sector reached 10.6 trillion soums, demonstrating a 104% growth. Services in communications and informatization grew to 176 million dollars, showing a 130% increase.[4]



Other key indicators include:

- The volume of computer and programming services grew by 119% in 2019, reaching 1.078 billion soums (compared to a planned 920 million soums).

- The export of software products and services increased to 15.8 million dollars, showing a growth rate of 158% (compared to the planned 10 million dollars).
- The wage growth in the information and communication sector also showed a 119% increase. The average salary in this sector is currently 4 million soums (compared to the national average wage of 2.3 million soums).
- The number of foreign-invested enterprises in the ICT sector continues to grow year by year: in 2019, the number reached 269, an increase of 73 compared to the previous year.

In 2019, the Ministry implemented nine projects under the Investment Program, with a total value of 177.5 million dollars, showing a 102% growth compared to the planned 174.02 million dollars. Specifically:

- Projects funded by direct foreign investment amounted to 97.14 million dollars (compared to the planned 94.5 million dollars, with a growth rate of 103%).
- Projects funded by foreign loans under government guarantees totaled 53.38 million dollars (compared to the planned 43.56 million dollars, with a growth rate of 123%).
- Projects financed by the enterprises' own funds reached 26.93 million dollars (compared to the planned 35.96 million dollars, with a completion rate of 75%).

Information and Modern Technologies in Society:

Today, information and modern technologies play a crucial role in various sectors of society. Information technologies (IT) enhance the collection, processing, storage, and dissemination of data while enabling the development of global and rapid communication networks. These technologies are widely applied in healthcare, education, business, agriculture, and even government administration, simplifying everyday life and increasing efficiency.

Modern information technologies include the following:

1. **Cloud Technologies** – These provide the ability to store and access data remotely, which is particularly beneficial for managing corporate systems and large volumes of information.
2. **Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning** – These technologies allow programs and systems to learn independently from data, adapt to user needs, and automate analytical and predictive processes.
3. **The Advancement of Internet Networks and IoT (Internet of Things)** – This enables devices and equipment to connect via the internet, retrieve data, and be controlled remotely. Examples include smart homes, cities, and production systems.

4. **Blockchain Technologies** – Blockchain ensures data security and transparency, enabling reliable transactions. It is widely used, especially in finance and banking.[8]

These technologies not only increase the speed of information exchange but also contribute positively to various fields, including economic development, creating new medical treatments, improving educational processes, and enhancing security. Over the past decade, the widespread use of computer technologies in education has significantly increased interest in the field of pedagogy. Russian and international scholars have made substantial contributions to addressing the challenges of integrating computer technologies into education. Among these contributors are G.R. Gromov, V.I. Gritsenko, V.F. Sholoxovich, O.I. Agapova, O.A. Krivosheev, S. Papert, G. Kleyman, B. Sendov, B. Hunter, and others.[6] These researchers have conducted extensive work on the informatization of the educational process. Currently, significant attention is being given to digital technologies, and all sectors are gradually transitioning to digitization. Numerous studies, ideas, and proposals for the digitization of education are being implemented.[7] For instance, Leonov S.A. explores the integration of healthcare, education, and information communication technologies within the framework of digitizing domestic medicine in his article, *Integration of Healthcare, Education, and Information Communication Technologies in the Context of the Digitalization of Domestic Medicine*. The article is published in *Current Problems of Economics and Management* highlighting the application of modern information communication technologies in the digitization of healthcare. [5]

CONCLUSION

This article examines the implementation of a unified interactive portal within the management systems of organizations, enterprises, and institutions by leveraging modern information and communication technologies (ICT). ICT has profoundly transformed societal functions, revolutionizing communication, data exchange, and work processes. However, alongside its benefits, ICT introduces significant challenges, including threats to privacy, security concerns, employment implications, impacts on education quality, and complexities in social interactions. The study delves into these issues and proposes practical solutions to address them. Additionally, it highlights the potential of ICT to positively influence various societal domains. In conclusion, the successful integration and effective utilization of modern technologies require systematic problem-solving approaches. Furthermore,

promoting the broad adoption of ICT is essential for maximizing its benefits across diverse sectors of society.

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ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСНОВЫ ИДЕОМОТОРНОЙ ТРЕНИРОВКИ В ХУДОЖЕСТВЕННОЙ ГИМНАСТИКЕ

BADIIY GIMNASTIKADA IDEOMOTOR MASHG'ULOTLARNING NAZARIY ASOSLARI

THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF IDEOMOTOR TRAINING IN RHYTHMIC GYMNASTICS

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Аннотация. В статье рассматриваются теоретические аспекты применения идеомоторной тренировки в художественной гимнастике. Проанализированы основные концепции и механизмы идеомоторной тренировки, её роль в подготовке гимнасток. На основе анализа научной литературы выявлены ключевые компоненты и особенности применения данного метода в тренировочном процессе.
Ключевые слова: идеомоторная тренировка, художественная гимнастика, ментальная подготовка, психологическая подготовка, спортивная тренировка

Annotatsiya. Maqolada badiiy gimnastikada ideomotor mashg'ulotlarni qo'llashning nazariy jihatlari ko'rib chiqiladi. Ideomotor mashg'ulotlarning asosiy tushunchalari va mexanizmlari, gimnastikachilarni tayyorlashda uning roli tahlil qilindi. Ilmiy adabiyotlarni tahlil qilish asosida ushbu usulni o'quv jarayonida qo'llashning asosiy tarkibiy qismlari va xususiyatlari aniqlandi.
Kalit so'zlar: ideomotor mashqlar, badiiy gimnastika, aqliy tayyorgarlik, psixologik tayyorgarlik, sport mashg'ulotlari

Abstract. The article discusses the theoretical aspects of the application of ideomotor training in rhythmic gymnastics. The main concepts and mechanisms of ideomotor training, its role in the training of gymnasts are analyzed. Based on the analysis of

scientific literature, the key components and features of the application of this method in the training process have been identified.

Keywords: ideomotor training, rhythmic gymnastics, mental preparation, psychological preparation, sports training

Современная художественная гимнастика предъявляет высокие требования к психологической подготовке спортсменок. Идеомоторная тренировка является одним из эффективных методов психологической подготовки, позволяющим совершенствовать технику выполнения элементов и повышать качество тренировочного процесса. Актуальность исследования обусловлена необходимостью систематизации теоретических знаний об идеомоторной тренировке и её применении в художественной гимнастике.

Исследование основано на анализе научной литературы по теме идеомоторной тренировки в спорте и художественной гимнастике. Использованы методы теоретического анализа, синтеза и обобщения научных данных.

Концептуальные основы идеомоторной тренировки Идеомоторная тренировка представляет собой мысленное выполнение двигательного действия без его фактической реализации [1]. Согласно исследованиям Белкина А.А., при идеомоторной тренировке происходит активация тех же нервных центров, что и при реальном выполнении движения [2]. Это создает нервно-мышечные связи, способствующие формированию двигательных навыков.

Физиологические механизмы Исследования Plessinger A. показывают, что при мысленном представлении движений активируются микросокращения соответствующих мышечных групп [3]. Винер И.А. отмечает, что регулярная идеомоторная тренировка способствует формированию более точных двигательных программ [4].

Особенности применения в художественной гимнастике Карпенко Л.А. подчеркивает важность идеомоторной тренировки при освоении сложных элементов в художественной гимнастике [5]. По данным Zhang L., идеомоторная тренировка особенно эффективна при работе над координационными способностями [6].

Методические аспекты Основными компонентами идеомоторной тренировки являются:

- создание точного мысленного образа движения
- эмоциональное переживание выполняемого элемента

- концентрация внимания на ключевых моментах техники [7]

Сивицкий В.Г. рекомендует сочетать идеомоторную тренировку с видеоанализом выступлений [8].

Исследования последних лет значительно расширили понимание психологических механизмов идеомоторной тренировки. Современные авторы выделяют три ключевых психологических компонента: визуализацию, кинестетическое воображение и эмоциональное проживание движений. При этом качество мысленного представления движений напрямую зависит от уровня развития этих компонентов.

В рамках современных подходов к спортивной подготовке предполагается комплексное использование идеомоторной тренировки совместно с другими методами. Особую эффективность показывает сочетание идеомоторной тренировки с методами биологической обратной связи, что позволяет гимнасткам лучше контролировать свое психофизическое состояние и качественнее выполнять соревновательную программу.

При применении идеомоторной тренировки необходимо учитывать возрастные особенности спортсменок. У юных гимнасток способность к мысленному представлению движений развита значительно слабее, чем у опытных спортсменок, что требует постепенного усложнения заданий в соответствии с возрастом и уровнем подготовки. Исследования показывают, что регулярное применение идеомоторной тренировки способствует более быстрому формированию двигательных навыков, повышению точности выполнения технических элементов и снижению количества ошибок при исполнении соревновательных программ.

Особую значимость идеомоторная тренировка приобретает в предсоревновательный период. Включение данного метода в предсоревновательную подготовку позволяет существенно снизить уровень предстартовой тревожности, повысить уверенность в выполнении программы и оптимизировать психоэмоциональное состояние спортсменок. На основе анализа литературы можно констатировать, что ключевыми факторами эффективности идеомоторной тренировки являются регулярность и систематичность применения, четкость создаваемых мысленных образов, эмоциональная вовлеченность спортсменки и правильность технического выполнения представляемых элементов.

Отдельного внимания заслуживает вопрос интеграции идеомоторной тренировки в общую систему подготовки гимнасток. Современные исследования подтверждают необходимость комплексного подхода, при котором идеомоторная тренировка становится неотъемлемой частью как технической, так и психологической подготовки спортсменок. Это позволяет достигать более высоких результатов за счет синергетического эффекта различных методов подготовки.

Анализ теоретических основ идеомоторной тренировки показывает её значимость в системе подготовки гимнасток. Научные исследования подтверждают эффективность данного метода для совершенствования технической подготовки и развития координационных способностей. Необходимо дальнейшее изучение механизмов воздействия идеомоторной тренировки на спортивный результат.

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JAHON ADABIYOTIDA “ONA” HAQIDA YARATILGAN ASARLAR

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola jahon adabiyotida ona haqida yaratilgan asarlar mohiyatining badiiy obrazi, onalarni ayni paytda inson hayotida tutgan o'rni qanchalik muhim ekanligi, shuningdek Yevropa yozuvchilari tomonidan ayol timsoli tasvirlangan turli xil asarlar haqida sóz boradi. Maqolani o’qish jarayonida ayollar bilan bog'liq noma'lum ziddiyatlar, ularning haqoratlanishi bilan birgalikda, boshqa bir asarda tashqi olamdan qiyinchiliklarga duch kelganligi ifodalangan.

Kalit so'zlar: Jahon adabiyoti, ona timsoli, Yevropa yozuvchilarining asarlari, badiiy obraz, ittifoq, urush

Ona! Bu har bir millat uchun buyuklik ramzi hamda insonlarni bir-biriga bòglovchi rishta sifatida qaraladi, shuningdek farzandining baxti hamda òz oilasining tinchligi uchun jonini qurbon qiluvchi zot bu onadir, albatta."Ona"va "ayol" qanday gòzal ma'noga ega va eshitgan zahoti etni jimirlatib yuboruvchi jumla hisoblanadi.Qaysi yònalishda bòlsa ham (jahon adabiyotimi yokida qissa, romanmi farqi yòq) "ona"larni madh etuvchi asarlar hamisha yuqori òrinlarda, òzida fikrni talqin qilish darajasiga loyiq tarzda mashhurlikka erisha olad. Onaning qalbi har doim iliq mehr-muhabbatga tòla hamda, har bir inson uchun uning kòzlari motivatsiya bòla oladi va qalbidagi barcha hissiyotlarini farzandlariga tadrijiy yòl bilan ulashadi. Qadimda qanchadan qancha alloma va olimlar òtganligini bilasiz, ularni ham ona deb atalgan timsollarimiz dunyoga keltirishgan. Misol uchun Abu Ali ibn Sino, Al-Xorazmiy, At-Termiziy kabilar: shular qatorida juda kòp olimlarimizni sanab òtishimiz mumkin. Bu ayollarimiz albatta hozirda "alloma yaratgan onalar "timsoli sifatida butun dunyo ayollariga òrnak bòladi.Yozuvchilar tomonidan ona obrazi har xil obrazlarga kiritilgan hattoki, uning kòngli borliqdagi jismlarni his qila oladigan ma'noli qismlardan iboratdir. Badiiy obraz orqali har bir detallar alohida tasvirlanadi, uning yordamida ijodkor o'zini qiynagan barcha savollarni badiiylik orqali ochib beradi.

Jahon adabiyotining o'ziga xos vakili Svetlana Alekseyevichning "Urushning ayoldan yiroq qiyofasi" badiiy obraz timsollarini yirik realistik voqealar bilan yaralgan hamda u bu asar uchun Nobel mukofotiga sazovor bo'lgan. Negaki, asar saviyasi va uning ta'sir qilishi yuqori darajada hisoblanadi. Bu romanni mutolaa qilgan kishi o'sha davr muhitiga, ya'ni jahon urishi girdobiga tushib qolishi hech gap emas. Onani madh etuvchi asarlar nafaqat jahon adabiyoti namoyondalari, balki har bir millatning yozuvchi hikoyanavislar tomonidan yozilgan, hamda 7 yoshdan 70 yoshgacha bo'lgan odamlarning qalbidan muhim órin egallagan. Yevropa adabiyoti namoyondalarining ham órni beqiyosdir, bundan tashqari har bir yozuvchini yozgan asarlari uchun yetarlicha muxlislariga ega hisoblanadi. Hozirda jahon adabiyotining óziga xos kóplab vakillarining ona timsoli tasvirlangan asarlarini uchratishimiz mumkin, ammo ularning asarlari orasida ham tanlab, saralab óqiladiganlari bor, albatta. Bulardan biri yuqorida ta'kidlaganimiz kabi ingliz yozuvchisi bólgan Svetlana Alekseyivichning "Urushning ayoldan yiroq qiyofasi" asarida "…ona ya`ni ayol obrazining ittifoq urushida kórsatgan jasoratini…" yozishni o`z oldiga maqsad qilib qo`yganligi va yana o`zining asarlari bilan yuqori cho`qqilarga erishgan rus yozuvchisi Nikolay Karamzin, Kolumbiyalik yozuvchi va jurnalist Gabriel Gorsia Markezning "Ulug` onaning janozasi" kabi asarlar hozirgi zamonaviy adabiyotning tuganmas boyliklari desak adashmagan bo`lamiz, balki " Urushning ayoldan yiroq" asarining asl mohiyati ta`kidlaydigan bo`lsak, yozuvchi ayol o`sha davr hayotini tasvirlash bilan bir paytda qalbidan qancha ko`p kuchli hissiyotlar kechganligini faqat va faqat o`zi biladi xolos. Chunki bu asarda ayollarning achchiq qismati ayanchli holatda aks ettirilgan. Ittifoq urushi sababli qanchadan qancha onalar o`z qiyofasi farzandlarining o`limlariga sabab bo`lgan, chunki ochlik, bir burda nonga zor bo`lib o`z farzandlarini qurbon qilishlarini juda ajoyib bo`yoqlar bilan kitobxonlarga yetkazib berishga harakat qilgan. Mazkur asar butun jamiyat hayotini ro`yirost ifodalab bera olgan.

Qirq uchinchi yilning iyul oyida bizga Kursk Yeyida bizga polk bayroǵini topshirishdi,bizning oltmish beshinch armiyaning bir yuz yigirma tòqqizinchi alohida polkimiz sakson foiz ayollardan iborat edi. Siz tasavvur hosil qilishingiz...bizlarni tushunish uchun...aytib bermoqchiman. Nimalarni his qilganimizni sòzlab bermiqchiman. Òsha paytdagi odamlar endi hech qachon bòlmasa kerak. Hech qachon! Biz juda sodda va samimiy edik.Qalbimizda cheksiz ishonch!Polk komandirimiz qòlida bayroq olib: "Polk,bayroq ostiga! "Tiz chòking!" deb buyruq berganida hammamiz òzimizni baxtiyor his etdik.Bizga ishonch bildirishdi,biz endi

barcha polklarga òxshagan, polkimiz-tankchi,òqotar-polkchi. Kòzlarimizdan shashqator yosh oqardi. Gapim erish tuyulishi mumkin,balki ishonmassiz,ammo bu hayajonli onlar butun vujudimni junbushga keltirdi. Hayajondan hatto kasalim ham soġayib ketdi(ochlikdan,asab zòriqishidan shabkòr bòlob qoldim). Ishonasizmi, ertasiga soppa-soġ bòlib ketdim, mana shunday qalb titroġi meni kasaldan xalos qilgan edi.

Mariya Semyonovna Kaliberda,katta serjant,aloqachi

Katta hayotga endigina qadam qòygan edim...qirq birinchi yil tòqqizinchi iyun kuni òn sakkizni qarshilab,kattalar safiga qòshilgan edim.Ikki hafta,yòq-yòq,òn ikki kundan keyin urush boshlanib ketdi.Bizni Gagra-Suxumi temiryòliga jònatishdi.Faqat yoshlardan iborat jamoa tuzishdi.Non tarkibida undan boshqa hamma narsa bor.Kòproq suv non biroz muddat iste'mol qilinardi.

"Bu voqea aniq qayerda bòlganini eslolmayman...Omborda ikki yuzga yaqin yaradorga bir òzim xizmat qilayotgandim.Yaradorlarni jang maydonidan keltirishardi,ularning sanoġi yòq edi.Qandaydir qishloqda edik...Shuncha yil òtdi rostan ham esimda yòq...Tinim bilmadim,tòrt kun uxlamaganim esimda,albatta.Hamma"Singlim!" "Singiljon!" deb chaqirishardi.Men birining yonidan ikkinchisiga yugurardim.Bir safar qoqilib ketibman-u,dong qotib uxlab qolibman.Shovqin surondan uyġonib ketdim,komandir,yoshgina leytenant u ham yarador edi, soġ biqiniga suyanib,òrnidan kòtarilib barchaga baqirishardi."Jim bòling! Jim bòling! Buyruq beraman!".Holdan toyganligimni tushungan ekan.Òshanda birinchi marta fronga borib yìġladim.

Shoir bu asarda yana juda ko`plab onalarning mardonavorligi, idokorligi juda ko`p marta tilga olinadi.Ulardan biri urushning ta`mini totib ko`rgan Tamara Ulyanova bilan qurgan suhbatini qog`ozga tushiradi. U onasining qattiqqo`lligi, juda bag`ritosh bo`lganligi haqida ko`zida yosh bilan birma-bir sanab o`tadi, hattoki ona o`z farzandlarini quchoqlab, o`pib erkalamagan. Ammo onani urushga safarbar qilishganda birinchi va oxirgi bor farzandini qattiq quchoqlaganligini va uni endi ko`rmasligini his qila boshlaydi.Shoira uchun asradagi eng ta`sirli joy bu uni erkalab-suyishi urush sababli ekanligini achinish bilan bayon qiladi chunki ona farzand ko`rsa uni yer-u kókga ishonmay kichikligidan erkalab bor mehrini ayamasligi kerak. Masalan, o`zbeklarda farzand bu ona uchun “ko`zining nuri”, “onaning oq-u qorasi” hisoblanadi. Asarda ona timsolining kuchliligi, oilaparvarligi bilan birgalikda ularda mexr-shafqatsizlik holatini ham urushda qon yutib yurgan askarlardan ham bardoshliroq ayollarni kuzatishimiz mumkin. Ushbu asarimizda ona obrazi jonli va

real tasvirlar bilan qog`ozga tushirilgan va yozuvchimizning barcha qahramonlari realistik timsollarni tashkil etadi. Ayni damda asarning darajasi yuqori bu , albatta, yozuvchining shaxsiy mahorati badiiy jihatdan yuqori ekanligidan dalolatdir. Har bir personajning inson qabliga ta`sir qilishi juda ham yuqori. Asarni o`qiyotganda obrazlarni ko`z oldiga keltira olish mumkin, albatta, bu kitobxon uchun badiiylik belgisidir.

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TA’LIM SIFATINI OSHIRISHDA AXBOROT-KOMMUNIKATSIYA TEXNOLOGIYALARINING O’RNI

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada ta‘limda zamonaviy axborot va kommunikatsiya texnologiyalarini keng joriy etilishi, fanning barcha sohalarini axborotlashtirilishi, o’quv faoliyatini intellektuallashtirilishi, integratsiya jarayonlarini chuqurlashtirishni, ta‘lim tizimi infratuzilmasi va uni boshqarish mexanizmlarini takomillashtirishning yo’nalishlari yoritib berilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: video ma’ruzalar, veb-seminarlar, elektron testlar, zamonaviy pedagogik texnologiyalar, elektron pedagogik dasturiy vositalar-kompyuter texnologiyalari.

РОЛЬ ИНФОРМАЦИОННО-КОММУНИКАЦИОННЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ В ПОВЫШЕНИИ КАЧЕСТВА ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ

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Аннотация: В данной статье обозначены направления широкого внедрения современных информационно-коммуникационных технологий в образование, информатизации всех областей науки, интеллектуализации образовательной деятельности, углубления интеграционных процессов, совершенствования инфраструктуры системы образования и ее выделены механизмы управления.

Ключевые слова: видеолекции, веб-семинары, электронные тесты, современные педагогические технологии, Электронные педагогические программно-компьютерные технологии.

THE ROLE OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES IN IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION

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Abstract: In this article, the directions for the wide introduction of modern

information and communication technologies in education, the informatization of all fields of science, the intellectualization of educational activities, the deepening of integration processes, the improvement of the infrastructure of the educational system and its management mechanisms are highlighted.

Keywords: video lectures, web seminars, electronic tests, modern pedagogical technologies, Electronic pedagogical software tools-computer technologies

KIRISH

Mamlakatimizda so‘nggi yillarda “Raqamli O‘zbekiston – 2030” strategiyasi bo‘yicha keng ko‘lamdagi ishlar, xususan, raqamli iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirish, barcha soha va jabhalar, shu qatorda ta’lim sohasiga zamonaviy axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalarini keng joriy etish bo‘yicha kompleks chora-tadbirlar amalga oshirilmoqda.

Jumladan, umumta’lim maktablarini zamonaviy texnologiyalar bilan jihozlash, innovatsion metodlar asosida dars berish sifatini oshirish, o‘quvchi yoshlarning bo‘sh vaqtlarini mazmunli o‘tkazishni tashkil etish maqsadida maktablardagi informatika xonalaridan maqsadli foydalanish kabi muhim vazifalar amalga tatbiq etib kelinmoqda.

Ta’lim sifatini oshirishda axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalarining turli vositalaridan foydalanish mumkin, jumladan, elektron kurslar, elektron ta’lim tizimlari, video ma’ruzalar, veb-seminarlar, elektron testlar va boshqalar.[1] Bu vositalardan tashqari, hozirgi vaqtda zamonaviy va ixcham mobil texnologiyalar ham mavjud. O‘quvchilarning mastaqil ta’limini mobil texnologiyalar asosida tashkil etishda birinchi navbatda muayyan vaqt va joyga bog‘lik bo‘lmagan holda ta’lim materiallari o‘rganiladi. Bu sizni o‘rganishingiz kerak bo’lgan ma’lumotlarni olishga imkon beradi.

“Ta’lim tarbiya — bu bizning kelajagimiz, hayot mamot masalasi. Shu bois, bu sohadagi islohotlarni kechiktirishga haqqimiz yo‘q. Qanchalik murakkab bo‘lmasin, maktab ta’limida poydevorni bugundan mustahkam qo‘yishimiz kerak, chunki biz ko‘p vaqt yo‘qotganmiz” Sh.Mirziyoyev.

Mamlakatimizda maktab ta'limini rivojlantirish umummilliy maqsadga, umumxalq harakatiga aylandi. Inson kapitaliga sarmoya kiritish, ta'limni isloh qilish, maktab infratuzilmasini takomillashtirish, o'qituvchilik kasbining mavqeini va ta'lim

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sifatini oshirish, farzandlarimizni har jihatdan etuk, intellektual salohiyatli, ertangi kunimiz suyanchi va tayanchi bo'la oladigan insonlar sifatida kamol toptirishga ustuvor ahamiyat qaratilmoqda. Buning ifodasini sohada zamonaviy pedagogik texnologiyalar, rivojlangan davlatlar tajribasi keng qo'llanayotgani, ta'lim-tarbiya jarayoni innovatsion yondashuvlar asosida olib borilayotgani, axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalari, multimedia vositalaridan oqilona foydalanilayotgani, xalqaro miqyosda ham ta'lim va tajriba almashuv jarayoni izchil rivojlanib borayotgani kabi istiqbolli odimlarda yaqqol ko'rish mumkin.

Mamlakatimiz o'z taraqqiyotining yangi davriga qadam qo'ygan ayni paytda inson kapitaliga sarmoya kiritish, ta'limni isloh qilish ustuvor vazifalardan biriga aylandi. “Yangi O'zbekiston maktab ostonasidan boshlanadi” degan g'oya asosida umummilliy ta'lim-tarbiya tizimini tubdan isloh qilishga katta e'tibor qaratildi. Bu borada O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining qator qaror va farmonlari e'lon qilindi.

Respublikamizning barcha hududida Prezident maktablari, ijod va ixtisoslashtirilgan ta'lim muassasalari tashkil etilib, ularga eng malakali mutaxassislar jalb etildi. Shuningdek, mavjud maktablarning moddiy-texnik bazasi mustahkamlanmoqda, barcha hududda zamonaviy o'quv maskanlari barpo etilmoqda.

Yangi maktablar qurilishi uchun tarixda kuzatilmagan miqdorda mablag' ajratilmoqda. Birgina 2021 yilning o'zida qariyb 876 ta maktabda qurilish-ta'mirlash ishlari bajarildi. Jumladan, 520 ta maktabda Investitsiya dasturi, 340 ta maktabda “Obod qishloq” dasturi asosida, 9 ta maktab homiylar, 17 tasi mahalliy byudjet mablag'i hisobidan ta'mirlandi.

Bundan tashqari, joriy yilda 6177 ta maktabda ta'mirlash ishlari bajarildi. eng quvonarlisi, 42 ta maktab mutlaqo yangidan qurilib, zamonaviy qiyofaga keltirildi. O'quvchilarning sifatli ta'lim olishi uchun barcha sharoit yaratildi.

Zero, hozirgi kunda ta‘limning asosiy maqsadlaridan biri zamonaviy ta‘lim tizimida yuqori sifatli axborot texnologiyalarini joriy etib, ta‘lim sifatini samaradorligini oshirish va ta‘lim jarayoniga axborot va kommunikatsiya texnologiyalarini keng ko’lamda joriy etishdan iboratdir. Shaxsning mukammal shakllanishi uchun ta‘lim va tarbiya uzviy bog’liqlikda olib borilishi kerak.

Ayniqsa, bugungi kun talabini bajarish uchun tezkor ma‘lumotlarni olish uchun, albatta axborot texnologiya ma‘lumotlariga tayanib ish tutamiz. Dunyoviy bilimlarni shaxs tomonidan mukammal o’zlashtirilishi uchun bugungi kunda kompyuter va axborot texnologiyalarining o’rni salmoqli bo’lib, bugungi kunda

insonni ushbu texnologiyalarsiz tasavvur qilib bo'lmaydi. Shaxsning individual xususiyatlarini inobatga olgan holda ta'lim, tarbiya jarayoniga yondashish an'anaviy pedagogika sohasida juda yaxshi o'rganilgan va o'z samarasini berib kelmoqda. Bugungi axborotlashgan texnologiyalar jadal sur'atlar bilan o'sib borayotgan zamonda ta'lim, tarbiya sohasida zamonaviy axborot texnologiyalarini, elektron dasturiy vositalarni to'g'ri qo'llash shaxsning mukammal shakllanishiga ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi.[2]

Ta'limda zamonaviy axborot va kommunikatsiya texnologiyalarini keng joriy etilishi fanning barcha sohalarini axborotlashtirishni, o'quv faoliyatini intellektuallashtirishni, integratsiya jarayonlarini chuqurlashtirishni, ta'lim tizimi infratuzilmasi va uni boshqarish mexanizmlarini takomillashtirishga olib keladi. Buning natijasida o'quvchining kasbiy bilimlarni puxta egallashiga, o'rganilayotgan hodisa va jarayonlarni modellashtirish orqali fan sohasining chuqur o'zlashtirilishiga, o'quv faoliyatining xilma-xil tashkil etilishiga, mustaqil faoliyatini kengayishiga, o'rganilayotgan jarayon va hodisalarni компьyuter texnologiyalari vositasida taqdim etish holatlari paydo bo'ladi. Bugungi kunda ta'lim tizimini axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalarisiz tasavvur qilib bo'lmaydi. Kundalik hayotimizda media texnologiyalarning o'rni tobora kengayib bormoqda.

Ta'lim jarayonida texnik vositalardan foydalanish juda muhim o'rinni egallaydi. Ushbu vositalar yordamida mashg'ulotlarni zamonaviy talablarga javob beradigan tarzda olib borish hamda ta'lim oluvchilarning diqqatini jalb etishda keng foydalanish mumkin. Elektron pedagogik dasturiy vositalar-kompyuter texnologiyalari yordamida o'quv jarayonini qisman yoki to'liq avtomatlashtirish uchun mo'ljallangan didaktik vosita hisoblanadi. Ular ta'lim jarayonini samaradorligini oshirishning shakllaridan biri bo'lib, bugungi kunda zamonaviy texnologiyalarning o'qitish vositasi sifatida ta'lim jarayonida ishlatilib kelinmoqda. .[3]

Xulosa qilib aytganda, o'qituvchi zamonaviy voqelikka to'g'ri yondoshgan holda ta'lim jarayoniga axborot uzatishning yangi metodlarini olib kirishi zarur. Rivojlangan mamlakatlarda axborot texnologiyalarini ta'limga joriy etishda ularning texnik vositalarini integratsiyalash asosiy yo'nalishlaridan biridir.

[2] M. Ochilov. Yangi pedagogik texnologiyalar. O'quv qo'llanma [Qarshi. 2000]

1. [3] Ochilova Nigora Ruzimuratovna, Manzarov Yu. Khurramovich, Jumayeva Shakhlo Suyunovna. The main features of western europe medieval, modern philosophy and philosophical views in the 9th-12th centuries in central asia. Journal of Critical Reviews ISSN- 2394-5125 Vol 7, Issue 14, 2020.

Axborot- kommunikatsiya texnologiyalari talabalar va o‘qituvchilarga elektron kitoblar, onlayn maqolalar, o‘quv videolari va interaktiv o‘quv platformalari kabi keng ko‘lamli o‘quv resurslaridan foydalanish imkonini beradi. Shuningdek, axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalari moslashtirilgan o'quv platformalari va ilovalari orqali shaxsiylashtirilgan ta'lim tajribasini olish imkonini beradi. Yana bir jihati elektron pochta, chat va video konferentsiya kabi axborot- kommunikatsiya texnologiya vositalari talabalar va o'qituvchilarga masofadan qat'iy nazar bir-biri bilan muloqot qilish va hamkorlik munosabatlarini o’rnatadi.

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MAKTABGACHA TA’LIM PEDAGOGLARNING KASBIY KOMPETENTSIYAGA YONDASHUVINI RIVOJLANTIRISH VA TAKOMILLASHTIRISH

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ANNOTATSIYA: Maktabgacha yoshidagi bolalarga ta'lim berishdagi kompetentstyaviy yondashuvda o‘sib borayotgan bola shaxsni hayotga tayyorlash hayotiy muhim masalalarni hal qilish uchun zarur bo’lgan ahloqiy me'yor va qadriyatlarni o‘zlashtirishni o‘ziga singdirish, boshqa insonlar bilan muloqatga kirishishda o‘zining “Men”ini yaratish bilan bog‘liq bo‘lgan faoliyat usullari shakllantirishga tayyorgarlik nazarda tutiladi.

KALIT SO’ZLAR: informatsion kompetentlik, kreativ kompetentlik, kognetiv rivojlanish, ijtimoiy kompetentsiya, innovatsion kompetentlik, kommunikativ kompetentlik, kasbiy kompetentlik, kasbiy va ijodiy hamkorlik.

АННОТАЦИЯ: В компетентностном подходе к воспитанию дошкольников подготовка растущего ребенка к жизни предполагает подготовку формирования способов деятельности, связанных с формированием его «Я» в общении с другими людьми, усвоением нравственных ценностей. стандарты и ценности, необходимые для решения жизненно важных вопросов.

КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: информационная компетентность, творческая компетентность, когнитивное развитие, социальная компетентность, инновационная компетентность, коммуникативная компетентность, профессиональная компетентность, профессионально-творческое сотрудничество.

ABSTRACT: In the competence approach to the education of preschool children, the preparation of a growing child for life implies the preparation of the formation of methods of activity related to the formation of his "I" in communicating with other people, assimilation of the moral standards and values necessary to solve vital issues is caught.

KEYWORDS: information competence, creative competence, cognitive development, social competence, innovative competence, communicative competence, professional competence, professional and creative cooperation.

Dunyo ta'lim tizimida ta'limni rivojlantirish bo‘yicha ko‘plab tadqiqotlar, loyihalar olib borilmoqda, ayniqsa pedagogik kasbiy tayyorgarlikning barcha komponentlarini rivojlantirishga katta ahamiyat qaratilmoqda. Mamlakatimizda ham pedagogik kasbiy kompetentsiyalarni rivojlantirish mexanizmlarini takomillashtirish maqsadida ta'lim muassasalarida zamonaviy moddiy texnik baza yaratilgan hamda innovatsion ta'lim dasturlari ishlab chiqilgan.

Tarbiya – aniq maqsadli hamda ijtimoiy- tarixiy tajriba asosida yosh avlodni xar tomonlama kamol toptirishga, ularning ongini, ma'naviy axloqiy kadriyatlar va dunyo qarashini shakllantirishga qaratilgan tizimli jarayon.

“Kompetentlik” (ingl. “competence” – “qobiliyat”) – faoliyatda nazariy bilimlardan samarali foydalanish, yuqori darajadagi kasbiy malaka, mahorat va iqtidorni namoyon eta olish.

“Kompetentlik” tushunchasi ta'lim sohasiga psixologik ilmiy izlanishlar natijasida kirib kelgan. Psixologik nuqtai nazardan kompetentlik “noan'anaviy vaziyatlar, kutilmagan hollarda mutaxassisning o‘zini qanday tutishi, muloqotga kirishishi, raqiblar bilan o‘zaro munosabatlarda yangi yo‘l tutishi, noaniq vazifalarni bajarishda, ziddiyatlarga to‘la ma'lumotlardan foydalanishda, izchil rivojlanib boruvchi va murakkab jarayonlarda harakatlanish rejasiga egalik”ni anglatadi.

Maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarga ta'lim berishda kompetentsiyaviy yondashuv o‘sib borayotgan bola shaxsini hayotga tayyorlash, unda hayotiy muhim masalalarni hal qilish uchun zarur bo‘lgan, axloqiy me'yor va qadriyatlarni o‘zlashtirish, boshqa insonlar bilan muloqot qilish, «Men» obrazini qurish bilan bog‘liq bo‘lgan faoliyat usullarini shakllantirishga tayyorgarlikni ko‘zda tutadi. Boshlang‘ich muhim kompetentsiyalar bolaning faoliyat va axloq sub'ekti sifatidagi yaxlit rivojlanishini talab etadi.

Kompetentsiya bolaning bilim, ko‘nikma, malaka va qadriyatlari majmuidir. Boshlang‘ich kompetentsiyalar, rivojlanish sohasidan qat'i nazar, bola shaxsi shakllanishi uchun asos bo‘lib xizmat qiladi.

Maktabgacha yoshdagi (6-7 yosh) bolada umumiy muhim kompetentsiyalar

kommunikativ kompetentsiya–muloqot vositalaridan turli vaziyatlarda foydalana bilish ko‘nikmasi.

O‘yin kompetentsiyasi – bolaning o‘yin jarayoni va uni tashkil qilishda tajriba, bilim va ko‘nikmalardan ijodiy foydalanishi. O‘quv-tarbiyaviy jarayon uchun asos hisoblanadi.

Ijtimoiy kompetentsiya – hayotiy vaziyatlarda kattalar va tengdoshlar bilan muloqotda axloq qoidalari va me'yorlariga rioya qilgan holda o‘zini tuta olish mahorati.

Bilish kompetentsiyasi – atrofdagi olamni ongli ravishda idrok qilish va olingan bilim, ko‘nikma, malaka va qadriyatlardan o‘quv va amaliy vazifalarni hal qilish uchun foydalanish.

Ilk Qadam: Bola rivojlanishi sohalaridagi kompetentsiyalar

Kognitiv rivojlanish (fikrlash): faoliyatni harakatlarning ketma-ketligi ko‘rinishida tashkil etish qobiliyati, xotira.

Ijtimoiy-emotsional rivojlanish: o‘z-o‘ziga hurmatni, o‘ziga ishonchni, mustaqillikni, boshqalarga yordam berishga qobiliyatini rivojlantiradi.

Jismoniy rivojlanish: mayda motorika ko‘nikmalari (botinka iplarini bog‘layotganda); yirik motorika ko‘nikmalari (egilishda); ko‘z o‘lchami (ko‘rish va qo‘l harakatlarini muvofiqlashtirish). Nutqning rivojlanganligi: so‘z zahiralarining rivojlanishi (botinka, bog‘lash, ip) boshqa til ko‘nikmalari: qoniqishni ifodalaydi; yordam so‘raydi; o‘zi qilgan narsani tavsiflaydi. Ijodiy rivojlanish: bolada fantaziya tug‘iladi, ular hech qanaqangi namunalarga qaramaydilar, hammasini o‘zlari bajaradilar, chunki ularning o‘zlari o‘ylab chiqardilar (tugunni bantik ko‘rinishida bog‘lash mumkin). Ta'limiy-tarbiyaviy jarayon “O‘zbekiston Respublikasining ilk va maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalar rivojlanishiga qo‘yilgan davlat talablari” asosida ishlab chiqilgan “Ilk qadam” davlat dasturi asosida amalga oshiriladi. Maktabgacha ta'lim tashkiloti o‘quv-tarbiyaviy jarayonni o‘quv yili bo‘yicha tashkil qiladi.

Kasbiy kompetentlik – mutaxassis tomonidan kasbiy faoliyatni amalga oshirish uchun zarur bo‘lgan bilim, ko‘nikma va malakalarning egallanishi va ularni amalda yuqori darajada qo‘llay olinishi Kasbiy kompetentlik mutaxassis tomonidan alohida bilim, malakalarning egallanishini emas, balki har bir mustaqil yo‘nalish bo‘yicha integrativ bilimlar va harakatlarning o‘zlashtirilishini nazarda tutadi. Shuningdek, kompetentsiya mutaxassislik bilimlarini doimo boyitib borishni, yangi axborotlarni o‘rganishni, muhim ijtimoiy talablarni anglay olishni, yangi ma'lumotlarni izlab topish, ularni qayta ishlash va o‘z faoliyatida qo‘llay bilishni taqozo etadi.

Kasbiy kompetentlik quyidagi holatlarda yaqqol namoyon bo‘ladi:

- murakkab jarayonlarda;
- noaniq vazifalarni bajarishda;
- bir-biriga zid ma'lumotlardan foydalanishda;
- kutilmagan vaziyatda harakat rejasiga ega bo‘la olishda

Kasbiy kompetentsiyaga ega mutaxassis:
- o‘z bilimlarini izchil boyitib boradi;
- yangi axborotlarni o‘zlashtiradi;
- davr talablarini chuqur anglaydi;
- yangi bilimlarni izlab topadi;
- ularni qayta ishlaydi va o‘z amaliy faoliyatida samarali qo‘llaydi

Pedagogning kasbiy kompetentligini rivojlantirish. Kasbiy (shu jumladan, pedagogik) kompetentlikka ega bo‘lishda o‘z ustida ishlash va o‘z-o‘zini rivojlantirish muhim ahamiyatga ega. O‘z-o‘zini rivojlantirish vazifalari o‘zini o‘zi tahlil qilish va o‘zini o‘zi baholash orqali aniqlanadi.

Mutaxassisning o‘z ustida ishlashi quyidagilarda ko‘rinadi:
- kasbiy BKMni takomillashtirib borish;
- faoliyatga tanqidiy va ijodiy yondoshish;
- kasbiy va ijodiy hamkorlikka erishish;
- ishchanlik qobiliyatini rivojlantirish;
- salbiy odatlarni bartaraf etib borish;
- ijobiy sifatlarni o‘zlashtirish

Pedagogning o‘z ustida ishlashi bir necha bosqichda kechadi.

1-bosqich

2-bosqich

3-bosqich

4-bosqich

5-bosqich

Yutuqlarini boyitish va kamchiliklarni bartaraf etish yuzasidan aniq qarorga kelish ushbu qaror bo‘yicha amaliy harakatlarni samarali tashkil etish yo‘llarini izlash xato va kamchiliklarni takrorlamaslikka intilish.

Qabul qilingan qarorning izchil bajarilishini doimiy nazorat qilib borish pedagogning quyidagi amaliy harakatlari mutaxassis sifatida uning o‘z ustida ishlashini ifodalaydi: aniq maqsad, intilish asosida pedagogik jarayonni takomillashtirish;
- pedagogik jarayon samaradorligini, o‘zining ishchanlik faolligini oshirish;
- izchil ravishda yangilanib borayotgan pedagogik bilimlarni o‘zlashtirish;
- ilg‘or texnologiya, metod hamda vositalardan xabardor bo‘lish;
- faoliyatiga fan-texnikaning so‘nggi yangiliklarini samarali tadbiq etish;
- kasbiy ko‘nikma va malakalarini takomillashtirish;
- salbiy pedagogik nizolarning oldini olish, bartaraf etish choralarini

Pedagogning individual rivojlanish dasturi – mutaxassis sifatida pedagogning individual ravishda o‘zida u yoki bu kasbiy-pedagogik sifat, bilim, ko‘nikma, malakalar, kasbiy kompetentlik sifatlarini shakllantirish va rivojlantirish ehtiyojlariga tayangan holda ishlab chiqqan shaxsiy-amaliy xarakterdagi dasturi

-pedagogik bilimlar;
- psixologik bilimlar;
- mutaxassislik bilimlari;
- didaktik malakalar;
- tarbiyaviy ishlarni tashkil etish malakalari;
- ruhiyatning kasbiy ahamiyatga ega xususiyatlari va shaxsiy sifatlar;
- o‘z-o‘zini rivojlantirish maqsadlari;
- o‘z-o‘zini rivojlantirish uchun topshiriqlar

Xulosa qilib aytishim mumkinki, maktabgacha ta'lim pedagoglarining kasbiy kompetentsiyaga bo'lgan yondashuvini rivojlantirish va takomillashtirish, maktabgacha ta’lim tarbiyalanuvchilarining rivojlanishi uchun juda muhimdir. Maktabgacha pedagoglarni ta'limning eng so'nggi nazariyalari, tadqiqotlari va ilg'or tajribalaridan xabardor bo'lish uchun uzluksiz kasbiy rivojlantirish muhumdir

Bugungi kunda xorij tajribalaridan andoza olish, ijodiy yondoshgan xolda amaliyotda joriy etish, zamon talabiga mos ravishda me’yoriy hujjatlar, o’quv metodik adabiyotlar ishlab chiqish ilg’or xorijiy tajriba asosida maktabgacha ta’lim tashkilotlarining raxbar va mutaxassislarida zamonaviy menijment va pedagogik texnalogiyalar bo’yicha sohaga oid bilimlar va ko’nikmalarni shakllantirish zarurdir. Maktabgacha pedagoglarga innovatsiyalar kiritish va yangi o‘qitish usullari va yondashuvlari bilan tajriba o‘tkazish erkinligi va qo‘llab-quvvatlanishi kerak. Bu pedagoglarni o'z amaliyoti haqida ijodiy va tanqidiy fikrlashga undash orqali ularning kasbiy kompetentsiyalarini rivojlantirishga yordam beradi.

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JAHON VA O'ZBEK ADABIYOTINING O'ZIGA XOS XUSUSIYATLARI

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Annotatsiya. Mazkur maqola jahon adabiyoti va o'zbek adabiyotining o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini o'z ichiga olib, har ikkala adabiyotning tarixini yanada chuqurroq o'rganish, shuningdek har bir adabiyotning o'ziga xos jihatlarini namoyish etishga xizmat qiladi.
Kalit so'zlar: Jahon adabiyoti, O'zbek adabiyoti, Zamonaviy jahon adabiyoti, Zamonaviy o'zbek adabiyoti, jahon va o'zbek adabiyoti o'rtasidagi xilma-xilliklar.

Adabiyot - xalq mulki. U inson hayotida alohida ahamiyatga aga. Inson bor ekan, adabiyot ham bo'ladi. Adabiyotning o'lmasligini ta'minlovchi ikkita qudratli omil bor. Ularning har biri adabiyotning g'oyat buyuk tarbiyaviy-ma'rifiy ahamiyati bo'lsa, ikkinchisi, uning insonlarga zavq-shavq berish xususiyatiga egaligidir. Zero, inson har qanday davrda, har qanday sharoitda ham busiz yashayolmaydi: u –doimo tarbiyaga, doimo ma'rifatga va badiiy zavq olishga muhtoj. Ana shunga ko'ra, tarbiyaviy – estetik ahamiyatga ega bo'lgan yetuk asarlarga aslo zavol yo'q. Bunga qarama-qarshi holda quruq zamonasozlik ruhida yozilgan hamda hukmron mafkura va siyosatning istagi bilan maydonga kelgan, badiiyati bo'sh asarlarning umri qisqa bo'ladi. Bunday asarlar davr sinovlariga bardosh berolmay, tezda unitiladi. Afsuski, 20-asrda yaratilgan asarlar orasida ana shunday "mahsulot''lar oz emas. Avvalo, o'zbek adabiyotining tarixi haqida gaplashadigan bo'lsak, bu davr tarixiga Turkistonda jadidchilikning paydo bo'lishi, chorizmning ag'darilishi, muxtoriyatning tiklanishi va sho'rolar jamiyatini qurish uchun kurash yillari sifatida kiradi. Xalqimiz mustamlaka davridagi milliy zulm va ijtimoiy adolatsizliklardan qanchalik aziyat chekmasin, qanchalik qiynalmasin, hech qachon tushkunlikka tushmadi. 20-yillarda avj olgan „bosmachilik'' harakati buning yorqin isbotidir. Matbuotda e'lon qilingan bir maqolada qayd etilishicha,, 130-yillik mustamlaka yillarida Turkiston o'lkasida istibdodga qarshi 4500 marta katta-kichik isyonlar, g'alayonlar, norozilik namoyishlari bo'lib o'tgan". Xalq orasidan yetishib chiqqan Mahmudxo'ja Behbudiy,

Hamza, Munavvar Qori, Abdulla Avloniy, Fitrat, Siddiqiy-Ajziy, Abdulqodir Shakuriy, Hoji Muin Shukrulla singari o'z davrining ilg'or ziyolilari va ijodkorlari mamlakat va xalq ahvoliga achinib, bunga chora izlab boshlaganlar. Yuqorida sanab o'tilgan jadidchilar va yana bir qancha jadidlar adabiyotimizning rivojlanish tarixiga katta hissa qo'shishgan. Jadidlarni zamonamiz qahramonlari desak adashmagan bo'lamiz, chunki ular to hozirgacha bo'lgan adabiyotimiz taraqqiyotida yuksak jonbozlik ko'rsatganlar. Bundan tashqari jadidlar, "O'tkan uyg'onish" va "Xalqning ko'zini ochishda" aniqrog'i milliy uyg'onish davri g'oyalarini hayotga joriy etishda matbuot, maktab-maorif hamda adabiyot va san'at imkoniyatlaridan unumli foydalanishgan. Bundan tashqari, mehnatkash ommani jaholatga qarshi ilimli –bilimli bo'lishga, ma'rifatga chaqirish jadid yozuvchilari ijodining leytmotivini tashkil etdi desak adashmagan bo'lamiz.

Endi jahon adabiyoti tarixiga nazar tashlaydigan bo'lsak, jahon adabiyotining ilk rivojlanish bosqichi uyg'onish davri deb yuritiladi. Yevropa Uyg'onish harakatining vatani Italiya hisoblanadi. Uyg'onish davri Italiya adabiyoti vakili Dante Aligre Renessans jarchisi nomini olgan. Dante ijodni she'rlar yozishdan boshlagan. Arab faylasufi Ibn Rushdning ta'limotidan ta'sirlangan. 15-asr Italyan lirikasiga lotin adabiyoti bilan bir qatorda arab she'r tuzilishi ham ta'sir etgan. Dante ijodida ham buni kuzatish mumkin. Uning eng yaxshi she'rlari "Yangi hayot" to'plamidan joy olgan. Dante keyinchalik ilmiy-falsafiy mavzular ustida ish olib boradi. Yana bir so'z bilan aytganda yana bir italyan gumanisti Jovanni Bokachcho novella janri rivojiga ulkan hissa qo'shdi, realistik hikoyaning ilk yo'nalishini boshlab berdi. Bir so'z bilan aytaganda, jahon adabiyotining ilk rivojlanish bosqichlari Italiyada boshlangan. Keyinchalik Fransuz adabiyoti rivojlana boshlagan va bu davrda Fransua Rablening hissasi salmoqli o'rinlarni egalladi desak adashmagan bo'lamiz. Uning "Gargantyua va Pantagruyel" asarida realism va shartlilik uyg'unlashib ketadi, tag ma'no juda kuchli ahamiyat kasb etadi.Ingliz gumanistik adabiyoti uch bosqichga ajratiladi. Dastlabki bosqich 15- asrning oxiri va 16- asrning 60-70-yillarini o'z ichiga oladi, ikkinchi bosqichni Shekspir ijodi davri deb ham atash mumkin. Bu davr 16-asrning oxirlaridan 17-asrning boshlarigacha, ya'ni Shekspir o'limigacha bo'lgan davrni o'z ichiga oladi. Uchinchi bosqich 17 – asr boshlaridan shu asrning 40-yillarigacha davom etadi. Aynan shu yillar teatrlar yopila boshlaydi, uyg'onish g'oyalari tanazzulga yuz tutadi. Ingliz gumanistik adabiyotining namoyondalari Tomas Mor, F.Bekon, Kristofer Marlo, Shekspir ,Robert Grinlardir. Morning gumanistik qarashlari "Utopoiya" asarida aks etgan. Bekonning "Tajribalar" ocherklar

to’plamida falsafiy, axloqiy, siyosiy va maishiy masalalar xususida fikr yuritiladi.O’rta asr dramasini gumanizm g’oyalariga mos ravishda tubdan o’zgartirgan Shekspirning salaflari Marlo Grin ijodidayoq yangi teatrning xarakterli xususiyatlari ko’zga tashlanadi. Bunda buyuk shaxslar obraziga murojaat qilish, ularning tizginsiz ehtiroslari tasviriga keng o’rin berilishi, millat o’tmishiga nazar tashlash, xalq qahramonligiga shoirona tus berish, dramaning “qonun –qoidalar’’dan xoli, xalq didiga mos universal shaklda ekanligi va boshqalar alohida ajralib turadi. Ushbu xususiyatlarning barchasi keyinchalik Shekspir ijodida o’z takomilini topadi. Drama janri o’zining yangi imkoniyatlarini namoyon qiladi. Ispaniya va Portugaliyada Angliyada bo’lgani kabi adabiyotning ravnaqi Uyg’onish davrining oxirgi bosqichiga to’g’ri keladi va Rennessans asri yakunlanayotganidan darak beradi. Uyg’onish davrining Ispaniyadagi ilk asari F.Roxasning “Selestina”si hisoblanadi. Unga va umuman, Yevropada uyg’onish davriga yakun yasagan asar Servantesning “Don Kixot” romani bo’ldi. Uyg’onish davrining janr sohasida katta kashfiyotlar qilgan, uning rivojiga kuchli ta’sir ko’rsatgan ikki vakili-Shekspir va Servantesdir. Shekspir jahon dramaturgiyasida alohida bosqich yasagan bo’lsa, Servantes ijodi realistik roman janrining shakllanishida muhim rol o’ynaydi .

Endi esa zamonaviy o’zbek adabiyotiga nazar tashlaydigan bo’lsak, 20-asrda yaratilgan o’zbek adabiyoti namunalarining nuqsonidan yutug’i, yomonidan yaxshisi ko’p. 20-asrda so’z san’ati sohasida erishilgan ana shunday yutuqlarni avaylab-asrash, bu davrda yaratilgan asarlarni tanqidiy o’rganib, keng targ’ib etish, ularni tom ma’noda xalq mulkiga aylantirish hozirgi kunning eng muhim vazifasidir. Biror yozuvchi ijodi yoki muayyan bir badiiy asarga baho berganda, o’sha adib yashagan yoki o’sha asar yozilgan davrning talabi bilan izohlanadigan ayrim nuqsonlarga qarab emas, balki badiiy saviyaga qarab hukm chiqarish, xulosasiga kelish kerak. Chunki adabiyot ham, yozuvchi ham o’zi yashagan jamiyatdan chetda turishi mumkin emas.

Afsuski, yuqorida ta’kidlaganimizdek sho’rolar davrida adabiyotning maqsad va vazifalarini tor tushunib, bir tomonlama talqin etildi. Badiiy asarni baholashda adabiyotning o’ziga xos xususiyatlari, ayniqsa, badiiy mahoratga taalluqli tomonlari, adabiyot so’z san’ati ekanligi ko’pincha inobatga olinmadi. Natijada, so’z san’atining sifatiga putur yetdi. Badiiy yuksak asarlar ozayib “o’rtamiyona”, sayoz asarlar ko’payib ketdi. Mustaqillik davrida adabiyotimiz so’z san’atining gullab-yashnashiga g’ov bo’luvchi turli to’sqinlardan, birinchi navbatda, kommunistik mafkura va sotsrealizm tazyiqidan qutildi. Adabiyotning erkin rivojlanishi yangi-yangi badiiy ufqlarni zabt etishi uchun yo’llar ochildi. Ana shuning uchun ham adabiyotimizning kelajagi yanada porloq, badiiyat xazinasi yangi-yangi ajoyib asarlar bilan boyishi

aniq, deb baralla aytish mumkin. Hozirgi zamon globallashuv davrida jahon adabiyotida kechayotgan jarayonlarga nazar tashlasak, dunyo xalqlari adabiyotida umuminsoniy muammolar, g'oyalar mushtarakligini kuzatishimiz mumkin. Xalqlar adabiyotlari o'rtasidagi tafovutlar yo'qolib bormoqda, badiiyat mo'jizalari dunyo kitobxonining umumiy ma'naviy bisotiga aylanmoqda. Bugungi adabiyot uchun xos bo'lgan yana bir xususiyat sifatida ommaviy adabiyotning keng quloch yozishi va ayni paytda elitar adabiyotning rivojlanishini ko'rsatib o'tish lozim. Ommaviy adabiyot rivoji sarguzasht-detektiv asarlarga, maishiy romanlarga bo'lgan ehtiyojning ortishi, bunday kitoblarning keng tarqalishi, ular o'quvchisining ko'pligida namoyon bo'lmoqda. Shu bilan birga faqat san'atni tushunuvchilar, yuksak didli kitobxonlar uchun mo'ljallangan adabiyot ham o'sishdan to'xtagani yo'q. Zamonaviy Amerika adabiyoti misolida ham uslub, shakl, mavzu bobidagi rang-baranglikni kuzatish mumkin. Amerikalik adabiyotshunos Ketrin Vanspenkeren, jumladan, shunady yozadi: Amerika adabiyotida Uilyam Kennedning "Temir yovvoyi o't", "Juda qarilar", asarlari Nyu-York shtati poytaxtining ko'cha va salonlarida yashovchilarning hayotini xazin va bog'liq ohangda tasvirlashi bilan rom etadi. Oldin qoloq, mustamlaka, rivojlanayotgan davlatlar qatoriga kiritilgan siyosiy, iqtisodiy va madaniy hayotida katta o'zgarishlar ro'y berdi. Avvallari folklor darajasida bo'lgan ba'zi adabiyotlar 20-asr oxiri 21-asr boshlariga kelib umumjahon miqyosiga ko'tarildi va jahon adabiy jarayoniga uning ajralmas qismi sifatida qo'shildi. Bir so'z bilan aytaganda o'zbek adabiyotining ham jahon adabiyotning o'ziga xos jihatlari bor va ikkala adabiyotlar ham kundan –kunga rivojlanib boryapti desak adashmagan bo'lamiz.

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BUDJET MA'LUMOTLARINING SIFATINI XALQARO STANDARTLARGA MOSLASHTIRISH USULLARI

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada budjet ma'lumotlarining sifatini xalqaro standartlarga moslashtirishning ahamiyati va usullari tahlil qilinadi. Budjet shaffofligi va sifatining oshirilishi davlat boshqaruvi samaradorligini oshirish va xalqaro moliyaviy tizimlarda ishonchli hamkorlikni ta'minlash uchun muhim omil hisoblanadi. Maqolada Xalqaro Davlat Hisoboti Standartlari (IPSAS), Open Budget Initiative va IMFning Fiskal shaffoflik kodeksi kabi xalqaro standartlar ko'rib chiqiladi. Shuningdek, elektron budjet tizimlari, qonunchilikni takomillashtirish, raqamli texnologiyalarni joriy etish, jamoatchilik nazorati va xalqaro tajriba almashish usullari yoritiladi. Tadqiqot natijalari O'zbekiston davlat moliyaviy boshqaruvi sifatini yaxshilash va xalqaro standartlarga moslashtirish bo'yicha takliflar ishlab chiqishga asos bo'ladi.
Kalit so'zlar: budjet ma'lumotlari, xalqaro standartlar, ipsas, budjet shaffofligi, open budget initiative, fiskal boshqaruv, davlat moliyaviy boshqaruvi, elektron budjet, qonunchilikni takomillashtirish, jamoatchilik nazorati, raqamli texnologiyalar.

Kirish. Hozirgi global iqtisodiy sharoitda davlat moliyaviy boshqaruvining shaffofligi va samaradorligi har qachongidan ham dolzarb masalaga aylangan. Davlat budjeti ma'lumotlarining sifati nafaqat ichki boshqaruv va resurslarni oqilona taqsimlash uchun, balki xalqaro hamkorlikni rivojlantirish va investitsiyalarni jalb qilishda ham hal qiluvchi omil hisoblanadi.

O'zbekistonda davlat budjeti shaffofligini oshirish va xalqaro standartlarga moslashtirish davlat boshqaruvini isloh qilish dasturlarining muhim yo'nalishlaridan biri hisoblanadi. Xalqaro Davlat Hisoboti Standartlari (IPSAS), Fiskal shaffoflik kodeksi va Open Budget Initiative kabi standartlar davlat budjeti boshqaruvini xalqaro talablarga mos holda takomillashtirishga qaratilgan.

Ushbu maqolada budjet ma'lumotlarining sifatini oshirish va xalqaro standartlarga moslashtirish bo'yicha asosiy yo'nalishlar, zamonaviy texnologiyalardan foydalanish va qonunchilikni takomillashtirish masalalari tahlil qilinadi. Maqola natijalari davlat moliyaviy boshqaruvining ochiqligi va samaradorligini yanada rivojlantirishga qaratilgan takliflarni ishlab chiqishda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Budjet ma’lumotlarining sifati davlat boshqaruvi samaradorligini ta’minlashda va xalqaro moliyaviy institutlar bilan hamkorlikni rivojlantirishda hal qiluvchi ahamiyatga ega. Xalqaro Davlat Hisoboti Standartlari (IPSAS) va boshqa xalqaro ko‘rsatkichlar davlat budjetini boshqarishning zamonaviy tamoyillarini belgilaydi. Ushbu tamoyillar nafaqat ma’lumotlarning ishonchliligini ta’minlaydi, balki davlat va jamiyat o‘rtasidagi moliyaviy ishonchni mustahkamlashga xizmat qiladi.

Statistik ma’lumotlarga ko‘ra, 2023 yilda dunyo mamlakatlarining 58% davlat budjeti hisobotini xalqaro standartlarga mos ravishda tayyorlagan. O‘zbekiston esa xalqaro budjet ochiqligi indeksida (Open Budget Index, OBI) o‘rtacha 38 ball to‘plagan, bu esa xalqaro mezonlardan past ekanligini ko‘rsatadi. Shu sababli, budjet ma’lumotlarining sifatini oshirish va xalqaro standartlarga moslashtirish masalasi dolzarbdir.

Budjet ma’lumotlarining xalqaro standartlarga mosligini ta’minlash yo‘nalishlari

1. Xalqaro standartlarni joriy etish

Davlat moliyaviy hisobotini tayyorlashda IPSAS qoidalarini to‘liq joriy qilish zarur. IPSAS xalqaro hisob-kitoblar tizimini yagona formatda taqdim etishni ta’minlaydi. Ma’lumotlarga ko‘ra, IPSAS joriy qilingan mamlakatlarda budjet shaffofligi darajasi o‘rtacha 30% ga oshgan.

2. Elektron budjet tizimlarini rivojlantirish

Elektron hukumat tizimlari va raqamli platformalar orqali budjet ma’lumotlarini real vaqtda kuzatish imkoniyati yaratiladi. Jahon Bankining hisobotiga ko‘ra, elektron budjet tizimlarini joriy etgan mamlakatlar budjet jarayonlarining samaradorligini 20-25% oshirishga erishgan.

3. Qonunchilikni takomillashtirish

O‘zbekiston qonunchiligida davlat budjeti ochiqligi va shaffofligi bo‘yicha normativ hujjatlar ishlab chiqilgan bo‘lsa-da, ular xalqaro talablar bilan to‘liq mos emas. Masalan, 2024 yilda qabul qilingan qonunchilikka kiritilgan o‘zgarishlar faqat hisobot tayyorlash bosqichini qamrab oladi, ammo jamoatchilik nazorati mexanizmlari yetarlicha rivojlanmagan.

4. Jamoatchilik ishtirokini kengaytirish

Open Budget Initiative ma’lumotlariga ko‘ra, davlat budjeti jarayonida jamoatchilik ishtiroki darajasi yuqori bo‘lgan mamlakatlarda fiskal boshqaruv samaradorligi sezilarli darajada oshadi. Bunda ma’lumotlarni ochiq va tushunarli tarzda taqdim etish muhim ahamiyatga ega.

5. Xalqaro tajriba va texnologiyalardan foydalanish

Yevropa va Osiyo davlatlarining muvaffaqiyatli tajribasi O‘zbekistonda davlat budjetini boshqarish tizimiga zamonaviy texnologiyalarni integratsiya qilishda qo‘llanilishi mumkin. Masalan, Koreyada elektron budjet platformalari orqali har bir fuqaro davlat xarajatlarini kuzatishi mumkin.

Statistik tahlil

- Budjet shaffofligi ko‘rsatkichi:

O‘zbekistonning Open Budget Index (OBI) bo‘yicha ballari 2019 yildan 2023 yilgacha o‘rtacha 5% ga oshgan, ammo hali ham global o‘rtacha (45 ball) darajasidan past.

- Elektron budjet tizimlarining samaradorligi:

Jahon Banki ma’lumotlariga ko‘ra, elektron tizimlarni joriy etish orqali budjet ma’lumotlarini yig‘ish va tahlil qilishda sarflanadigan vaqt 40% ga qisqargan.

- Jamoatchilik ishtiroki:

O‘zbekistonda davlat budjeti masalalarida ishtirok etuvchi NNTlar soni 2023 yilda 15% ga oshgan bo‘lsa-da, ularning ma’lumotlarni tahlil qilish va tavsiyalar berishdagi roli cheklangan.

Budjet ma’lumotlarining sifatini oshirish davlat moliyaviy boshqaruvi samaradorligini oshirish va xalqaro talablarni bajarish uchun muhim ahamiyatga ega. Bu jarayonni amalga oshirish uchun quyidagilar tavsiya etiladi:

- IPSAS qoidalarini to‘liq joriy etish va davlat xodimlari uchun treninglar tashkil qilish.
- Elektron budjet tizimlarini rivojlantirish uchun zamonaviy texnologiyalarni joriy etish.
- Jamoatchilik va nodavlat tashkilotlarning budjet jarayonlarida ishtirokini kengaytirish.
- Xalqaro tashkilotlar bilan hamkorlikni kuchaytirish va tajriba almashish.

Budjet shaffofligini oshirish O‘zbekistonning xalqaro moliyaviy tizimlardagi mavqeini mustahkamlashga xizmat qiladi va iqtisodiy islohotlarning barqaror rivojlanishini ta’minlaydi.

Xulosa

Budjet ma’lumotlarining sifatini xalqaro standartlarga moslashtirish davlat moliyaviy boshqaruvini shaffof va samarali qilishning muhim shartidir. Xalqaro Davlat Hisoboti Standartlari (IPSAS), Open Budget Initiative va IMFning Fiskal shaffoflik kodeksi kabi standartlarni joriy etish orqali davlat moliyaviy jarayonlarini yanada ochiq va ishonchli qilish imkoniyati yaratiladi.

O‘zbekistonda budjet shaffofligini oshirish bo‘yicha muhim qadamlar tashlanmoqda, ammo xalqaro standartlarga to‘liq moslashish uchun hali ko‘plab islohotlarni amalga oshirish talab etiladi. Elektron budjet tizimlarini joriy etish, qonunchilikni takomillashtirish va jamoatchilik ishtirokini kengaytirish bu jarayonning asosiy yo‘nalishlari hisoblanadi. Statistik tahlillar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, zamonaviy texnologiyalar va xalqaro tajribalardan foydalanish budjet ma’lumotlarining sifatini oshirishda sezilarli natijalarga erishishni ta’minlaydi.

Shunday qilib, budjet ma’lumotlarining xalqaro standartlarga moslashuvi nafaqat davlat boshqaruvining samaradorligini oshiradi, balki O‘zbekistonning xalqaro iqtisodiy hamjamiyatdagi mavqeini mustahkamlaydi. Ushbu maqsadlarga erishish uchun davlat va nodavlat sektorning hamkorligini rivojlantirish, xalqaro moliyaviy institutlar bilan hamkorlikni kuchaytirish hamda raqamli texnologiyalarni keng joriy etish muhim ahamiyatga ega.

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KHURSHID DAVRON'S POEMS IN OTHER LANGUAGES

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Literature is the voice of the soul of the nation. (V. Hugo) He explores the inner world of the nation. Khurshid Davron's work, who is a connoisseur of literature and has a place in the heart of the nation, has a special place not only in Uzbek literature, but also internationally. because his poems were translated into other languages and widely published.

Translation is a reliable tool in the exchange of information, science, technology, and cultural works, which is constantly increasing. Translation is considered to be a powerful factor of establishing communication between peoples of the whole world, first of all brotherly peoples in regular cooperation, a link connecting separate national cultures, a tool that accelerates the development of languages and regulates and stabilizes scientific and technical terminology.

One of the most important issues is to learn whether the creative works that are the product of our literature are translated into other languages in the original, correct and without any changes, and its influence and feelings do not change during the translation. We will consider this based on Khurshid Davron's work.

КУЗ СУРАТИ

Яна сокин чорбоғлар аро

Ёмғир ёғар шитир-шитирлаб,

Яна менинг қулоғимга ғам

Ниманидир айтар шивирлаб.

Яна тиниқ тортар ўйларим,

Худди қамиш шовиллашидек,

Яна дилда жўшдар куйларим,

Хазонларнинг ловиллашидек.

Қора тортган дала сўнгида

Зўрға босиб бужур титроғин,

Қари чинор дуолар ўқиб
Кўмаётир сўнгги япроғин…

Each season has its own beauty, gives people a special pleasure when it comes to dowry. Pleasure gives people peace, inspiration for poets, sustenance for working people, and its beauty for people of knowledge. Khurshid Davron was inspired by this pleasure. In his poem "Autumn Picture" describing the processes of the autumn season, the human life is fleeting and the carelessness of time. describes the passage of time. If the human body who reads the poem once admires the skill of the poet, once again remembers the past life path.

The translators who translate the poems of such a skilled poet into another language must be clever and understand the true essence of the poem. That's why they do the work of transferring the soul from one body to another. it is also their responsibility to preserve distracting emotions. A translator who has done this work and feels the mental state of the writer is a skilled translator.

Khurshid Davran's poetry may have seen the world through the hands of such ambassadors.

LE CRI LE PLUS FORT

Le silence Ie plus fort
est ce1ui de la mouette.
Pourtant avec quelle force hurlent
Les pierres tombales …
Le silence Ie plus fort
n’est ni celui des yeux
Ni celui des mouettes, ni celui des pierres.
Le silence Ie plus fort
est celui des poétes changés en mouettes.

IN TAJIKISTAN

Ёди ширине дарамро куфт,
Дардро шуд сина пойандоз.
Чашми ман оинаро мечуст,
То ки бинад дарди худро боз.

Дар нигоҳам як алам: «Оё»
Имшаб ӯ шамъи ягон хонаст?»
…Акси ман хандид бар ман талх,
Баъд аз ин оинаро бишкаст.

In short, translation is a factor that has an incomparable influence on the development of not only national literature, but also national thinking. Someone was a thousand times right when he said that translation is one of the weapons of national defense. Any work in world literature becomes national property only when translated. Until then, the text, which was "foreign" after translation, starts to "work" for our language and culture. (Khurshid Davron) Khurshid Davron's poems may have become a bullet for one of these weapons of national defense.

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MAKTABGACHA TA‘LIM YO‘NALISHI TALABALARIDA KASBIGA BO’LGAN QIZIQISHNI SHAKLLANTIRISH.

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Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada maktabgacha ta`lim yo’nalishi talabalarida o’z kasbiga bo’lgan qiziqishni shakllantirish va uning ahamiyati, kasbga qiziqishni shakllantirishning asosiy yo’nalishlari, bugungi kunda uzluksiz ta`lim tizimida kasb tanlashda shaxsning qiziqishini inobatga olish haqida aytib o’tilgan.
Kalit so’zlar: kasb, kasbga qiziqish, talaba, maktabgacha ta`lim, shakllantirish, yo’nalishlar, uzluksiz ta`lim.

Ma`lumki, har qanday jamiyatning ravnaqi, ijtimoiy, siyosiy, iqtisodiy barqarorligi, fuqarolarining aqliy va axloqiy salohiyatini yuksak darajada rivojlanganligiga bog’liq. Jamiyatimizning ma’naviy yangilanishida, ijtimoiy yo’naltirilgan bozor iqtisodiyotini shakllantirishda jahon hamjamiyatiga qo’shilishini ta’minlaydigan demokratik huquqiy davlat qurish kadrlar tayyorlashning milliy masalasi ustuvor mezon sifatida muhim rol o’ynaydi. Ta`lim sohasida amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlar bilimdon, mustaqil fikrlovchi, ijodiy izlanuvchi, yuqori malakali, madaniyatli, turli sohalar bo’yicha etuk mutaxassis kadrlarni tayyorlashga qaratilgan. Bu vazifani hal qilishda yoshlarni to’g`ri kasb tanlashga yo’llash, ularga to’g`ri maslahatlar ko’rsatish va o’z ijodiy qobiliyatlari darajasidagi kasbni egallashlari uchun shart-sharoit yaratish lozim.O’zbekiston Respublikasining ijtimoiy – iqtisodiy taraqqiyotini ta`minlovchi, shaxs, jamiyat va davlatning iqtisodiy, ijtimoiy, ilmiy – texnikaviy va madaniy ehtiyojlarini qondiruvchi ustivor soha – bu uzluksiz ta`lim bo’lib, u kadrlar tayyorlash tizimining asosi hisoblanadi.

Uzluksiz ta`lim ijodkor, ijtimoiy faol, ma`naviy boy shaxs shakllanishi va yuqori malakali raqobatbardosh kadrlar ildam tayyorlanishi uchun zarur shart-sharoitlar yaratadi.

Uzluksiz ta`lim tizimining faoliyat olib borishi davlat ta`lim standartlari asosida turli darajalardagi ta`lim dasturlarining izchilligi asosida ta`minlanadi. Talabalarni kasbga qiziqtirish ilk kasbiy madaniyat elementlarini o’zlashtirishni taqozo etadi. Kasbiy madaniyatda hamisha uni shakllantiruvchi ma’naviy asos mujassam bo’ladi va u g’oyalar, bilimlar, inson maqsadlarining ramziy ifodasidir. G’oyasiz, bilimsiz,

maqsadsiz, kasbiy madaniyat ham shakllanmaydi. Ma’naviy madaniyat mahsuli esa moddiy shakldagina o’z ifodasini topadi, shu tarzda moddiylashadi va ijtimoiy, kasbiy faoliyatga ko’chadi. Kasb madaniyati mohiyatini aniqlashtirib, aytish mumkinki, kasb madaniyatining har qanday tashqi ifodalanishini insonning rivojlanish yoki kamoloti darajasini ko’rsatadi.

Maktabgacha ta‘lim yo‘nalishi talabalari kelajakda bolalar tarbiyasi va ta‘limi bilan shug‘ullanishi kerak bo‘lgan mutaxassislar sifatida o‘z kasblariga bo‘lgan qiziqishni shakllantirish juda muhimdir. Bu qiziqish talabalar uchun nafaqat o'qish jarayonida muvaffaqiyatga erishish, balki kelajakda professional faoliyatda ham muvaffaqiyat qozonish uchun zarurdir. Kasbga qiziqish — bu har bir individning o‘z faoliyatiga nisbatan ijobiy, mas'uliyatli va ishtiyoq bilan munosabatda bo‘lishini ta'minlovchi omil. Kasbga qiziqishning ahamiyati nafaqat shaxsiy rivojlanishda, balki jamiyat va iqtisodiyot uchun ham juda katta rol o‘ynaydi. Xususan, maktabgacha ta'lim sohasida bu qiziqish talabalarning kelajakdagi pedagogik faoliyatlarida muvaffaqiyatga erishishlari uchun zarurdir.Kasbga qiziqish, talabalar uchun o‘zining kelajakdagi faoliyatiga nisbatan ijobiy qarashni shakllantiradi. Maktabgacha ta’lim yo‘nalishidagi talabalar uchun bu qiziqish, birinchi navbatda, bolalar bilan ishlashga bo‘lgan mehrni va ularni tarbiyalashdagi mas'uliyatni anglashni ta’minlaydi. Ularning kasbiy kompetensiyalarini rivojlantirish, yangi pedagogik texnologiyalarni o‘rganish va amaliy ishlarni bajara olish uchun kuchli motivatsiya yaratadi. Kasbga bo‘lgan qiziqish, birinchi navbatda, shaxsning motivatsiyasini kuchaytiradi. Agar inson o‘z kasbiga qiziqsa, u o‘z ishini to‘liq va ehtiros bilan bajaradi. Bu maktabgacha ta'limda ishlovchi pedagoglar uchun bolalarga ta'lim berish va tarbiyalash jarayonida yanada samarali natijalar olishga olib keladi. Qiziqish va ishtiyoq, talabalarni yangi pedagogik uslublar, texnologiyalar va metodlarni o‘rganishga undaydi, shu orqali ularning kasbiy malakasi oshadi. Kasbga bo‘lgan qiziqish, shuningdek, professional o‘sishning asosiy manbasidir. Qiziqishni doimiy ravishda oshirib borish, yangi bilim va ko‘nikmalarni egallashga olib keladi. Maktabgacha ta'lim yōnalishidagi talabalar uchun bu, o‘z kasbiga bo‘lgan yuqori darajadagi e'tibor va ehtiros ularning kelajakdagi pedagog sifatida muvaffaqiyatli faoliyat yuritishlarini ta'minlaydi. Maktabgacha ta'lim tizimida kasbga qiziqish talabalarni pedagogik kompetensiyalarini rivojlantirishga yordam beradi. Talaba, o‘zining kasbini sevgan holda, bolalarning psixologik va pedagogik ehtiyojlarini tushunadi, ularni tarbiyalashda ijodiy yondoshuvlar qo‘llaydi. Kasbga bo‘lgan qiziqish, shuningdek, bolalar bilan ishlashdagi qat'iyatni oshiradi va pedagogning o‘z faoliyatida muvaffaqiyatga erishishiga ko‘maklashadi. Maktabgacha ta'lim tizimi doimiy

ravishda o‘zgarib turadi. Yangi ta'lim texnologiyalari, o‘quv dasturlari va pedagogik metodlar joriy etilmoqda. Kasbiga bo‘lgan qiziqish, pedagoglarni bu o‘zgarishlarga moslashishga undaydi. Shunday qilib, qiziqish nafaqat bilim olishni, balki o‘rganilgan bilimlarni amalda qo‘llashni ham osonlashtiradi.

Kasbga qiziqishni shakllantirishning asosiy yo‘nalishlari

1. Kasbga nisbatan to‘g‘ri tushunchani shakllantirish

Talabalar, maktabgacha ta’lim tizimi va uning ahamiyatini to‘liq anglab etishlari lozim. Ular uchun kasbning nafaqat pedagogik jihati, balki ijtimoiy, axloqiy va madaniy ahamiyatini ham tushunish muhimdir. Shuningdek, bolalar bilan ishlashning mas'uliyatini, hamda pedagog sifatida professional mehnatning qadrini his qilish zarur.

2. Praktik tajriba va amaliyotning oshirilishi

Talabalar amaliy ishlar orqali kasbga bo‘lgan qiziqishini yanada mustahkamlashlari mumkin. Kollej yoki universitetda tashkil etiladigan amaliy mashg‘ulotlar, bolalar bog‘chalarida o‘tkaziladigan amaliyotlar talabalar uchun nazariy bilimlarini hayotga tatbiq etish imkoniyatini yaratadi. Shu bilan birga, talabalar, pedagogik faoliyatdagi real sharoitlar bilan tanishib, o‘z kasbiy mahoratini rivojlantiradilar.

3. Pedagogik va psixologik bilimlar asosida kasbga yo‘naltirish

Maktabgacha ta’lim tizimida ishlash uchun talabalar pedagogik va psixologik bilimlarga ega bo‘lishi zarur. Bu bilimlar orqali ular bolalarning psixologik xususiyatlarini, ehtiyojlarini va qobiliyatlarini tushunishlari mumkin. Kasbga nisbatan qiziqishni shakllantirishda psixologik yondashuvlar yordamida talabalarni o‘z mehnatlariga nisbatan ijobiy munosabatda bo‘lishga undash muhimdir.

4. Ilhomlantiruvchi yetakchilar va motivatorlar

Kasbga bo‘lgan qiziqishni shakllantirishda tajribali pedagoglarning, yetakchilarning va motivatorlarning roli juda katta. Talabalar o‘zlariga o‘rnak oladigan, o‘zining kasbiy yuksalishida muvaffaqiyatga erishgan kishilarni ko‘rib, o‘zlarining kelajakdagi maqsadlari haqida o‘ylashlari mumkin. Motivatorlar, shuningdek, talabalarni kasbiy jihatdan rivojlantirish, ularga qiziqarli ishlar va loyihalar orqali ilhom berishlari mumkin.

5. Ijtimoiy va madaniy faoliyatlar orqali kasbga qiziqishning oshirilishi

Talabalar ijtimoiy tadbirlarda faol ishtirok etishlari, maktabgacha ta’lim sohasida turli madaniy va ilmiy tadbirlarni o‘tkazishlari orqali kasbga bo‘lgan qiziqishini oshiradilar. Turli konferensiyalar, seminarlar va treninglar talabalarni professional faoliyatga tayyorlashda yordam beradi

Xulosa.Maktabgacha ta’lim yo‘nalishidagi talabalar kasbiga bo‘lgan qiziqishni shakllantirish, nafaqat o‘quv jarayonini samarali tashkil etishga, balki kelajakdagi pedagogik faoliyatning muvaffaqiyatli bo‘lishiga ham xizmat qiladi. Talabalar, kasbiy kompetensiyalarini rivojlantirish va ularni yangi pedagogik yondashuvlar bilan tanishtirish orqali, o‘z kasblariga qiziqishlarini oshirib, o‘zlarini muvaffaqiyatli pedagoglar sifatida rivojlantiradilar. Jamiyatda kasblarga qo’yiladigan ijtimoiy talablar muntazam ravishda o’zgarib borishi, ularni pedagogik yondoshib, fanlar mazmuniga singdirib borish lozim bo’ladi. Metodik jihatdan integrativlik talabalarda kasbga doir tushuncha, tasavvurlarni shakllantirishda hal qiluvchi ahamiyatga ega.

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KUZATUV KENGASHINING VAKOLATLARI VA MAJBURIYATLARINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH

СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЕ ПОЛНОМОЧИЙ И ОБЯЗАННОСТЕЙ НАБЛЮДАТЕЛЬНОГО СОВЕТА

IMPROVING THE POWERS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE SUPERVISORY BOARD

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada kuzatuv kengashining vakolatlari va majburiyatlarini takomillashtirish masalalari o'rganilgan. Korporativ boshqaruv tizimida kuzatuv kengashining o'rni, uning huquqiy asoslari tahlil qilingan. Xalqaro tajriba va milliy qonunchilik asosida kuzatuv kengashining vakolatlarini kengaytirish bo'yicha takliflar ishlab chiqilgan.
Kalit so'zlar: korporativ boshqaruv, kuzatuv kengashi, vakolatlar, majburiyatlar, aksiyadorlik jamiyatlari

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматриваются вопросы совершенствования полномочий и обязанностей наблюдательного совета. Проанализирована роль наблюдательного совета в системе корпоративного управления, его правовые основы. На основе международного опыта и национального законодательства разработаны предложения по расширению полномочий наблюдательного совета.
Ключевые слова: корпоративное управление, наблюдательный совет, полномочия, обязанности, акционерные общества

Abstract: This article explores the issues of improving the powers and responsibilities of the supervisory board. The role of the supervisory board in the

system of corporate governance, its legal framework are analyzed. Proposals have been developed to expand the powers of the supervisory board based on international experience and national legislation.

Keywords: corporate governance, supervisory board, powers, obligations, Joint Stock Companies

KIRISH

Korporativ boshqaruv tizimida kuzatuv kengashi muhim o'rin tutadi. Zamonaviy biznes muhitida kuzatuv kengashining samarali faoliyati kompaniyaning barqaror rivojlanishi va raqobatbardoshligini ta'minlashning asosiy omillaridan biridir [1]. O'zbekistonda aksiyadorlik jamiyatlarini boshqarishda kuzatuv kengashining rolini kuchaytirish, uning vakolatlari va majburiyatlarini takomillashtirish dolzarb masala hisoblanadi.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi kuzatuv kengashining vakolatlari va majburiyatlarini takomillashtirish bo'yicha ilmiy asoslangan takliflar ishlab chiqishdan iborat.

METODOLOGIYA VA ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI

Tadqiqot metodologiyasi sifatida tizimli yondashuv, qiyosiy-huquqiy tahlil, mantiqiy tahlil usullaridan foydalanildi. Tadqiqot doirasida milliy qonunchilik hujjatlari, xorijiy mamlakatlar tajribasi va ilmiy adabiyotlar o'rganildi.

Ivanov [2] o'z tadqiqotlarida kuzatuv kengashining vakolatlarini kengaytirish zarurligini ta'kidlaydi. Uning fikricha, kuzatuv kengashi strategik qarorlar qabul qilishda yanada faolroq ishtirok etishi lozim.

Smith va Jones [3] kuzatuv kengashi a'zolarining malakasi va mustaqilligi masalalariga alohida e'tibor qaratadi. Ularning xulosasiga ko'ra, kengash a'zolarining professional darajasi kompaniya faoliyati samaradorligiga bevosita ta'sir ko'rsatadi.

O'zbekistonlik olim Ahmadov [4] milliy qonunchilikni takomillashtirish va xalqaro standartlarga moslashtirish masalalarini ko'rib chiqqan.

NATIJALAR VA MUHOKAMA

Kuzatuv kengashining vakolatlarini takomillashtirish masalasi ko'p qirrali bo'lib, bir qator muhim yo'nalishlarni o'z ichiga oladi. Xalqaro tajriba va milliy amaliyot tahlili asosida quyidagi asosiy yo'nalishlarni ajratib ko'rsatish mumkin.

Birinchi yo'nalish - strategik rejalashtirish vakolatlarini kengaytirishdir. Hozirgi vaqtda aksiyadorlik jamiyatlarida strategik qarorlarning aksariyati ijro organi tomonidan qabul qilinmoqda, kuzatuv kengashi esa ko'pincha faqat tasdiqlash funktsiyasini bajarmoqda [5]. Bu esa korporativ boshqaruvning zamonaviy tamoyillariga to'liq mos kelmaydi. Kuzatuv kengashi kompaniyaning uzoq muddatli

rivojlanish strategiyasini ishlab chiqishda yetakchi rol o'ynashi, strategik maqsadlarni belgilash va ularga erishish yo'llarini aniqlashda faol ishtirok etishi lozim. Shu bilan birga, kengash kompaniyaning investitsiya siyosatini shakllantirishda ham muhim o'rin tutishi kerak.

Ikkinchi muhim yo'nalish - nazorat funksiyalarini kuchaytirishdir. Johnson [1] ta'kidlaganidek, kuzatuv kengashi ijro organining faoliyati ustidan samarali nazoratni amalga oshirishi, kompaniya faoliyatining asosiy ko'rsatkichlarini muntazam ravishda monitoring qilib borishi zarur. Bu jarayonda kengash ijro organi tomonidan taqdim etiladigan hisobotlarning sifati va ishonchliligini ta'minlash mexanizmlarini takomillashtirish, ichki audit xizmati bilan hamkorlikni kuchaytirish talab etiladi.

Uchinchi yo'nalish - risk-menejment tizimini rivojlantirishdir. Zamonaviy biznes muhitida risklarni boshqarish masalasi tobora dolzarb ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Smith va Jones [3] ning tadqiqotlari ko'rsatishicha, kuzatuv kengashi kompaniyaning risk-menejment siyosatini shakllantirishda hal qiluvchi rol o'ynashi, potentsial risklarni aniqlash va baholash tizimini takomillashtirishi, risk-appetitni belgilashi lozim. Bu borada kengash tarkibida risk-menejment bo'yicha maxsus qo'mita tashkil etish maqsadga muvofiq.

To'rtinchi yo'nalish - korporativ boshqaruv standartlarini joriy etish va monitoring qilishdir. Xalqaro amaliyotga ko'ra, kuzatuv kengashi korporativ boshqaruv kodeksi tamoyillarining joriy etilishini nazorat qilishi, kompaniyada korporativ boshqaruv tizimining samaradorligini muntazam ravishda baholab borishi zarur [6]. Bu jarayonda aksiyadorlar huquqlarini himoya qilish, manfaatlar to'qnashuvini oldini olish, axborotlar oshkoraligini ta'minlash masalalariga alohida e'tibor qaratish lozim.

Beshinchi yo'nalish - kengash a'zolarining malakasini oshirish va mustaqilligini ta'minlashdir. Ahmadov [4] ta'kidlaganidek, kuzatuv kengashi a'zolari professional bilim va ko'nikmalarga ega bo'lishi, zamonaviy boshqaruv texnologiyalarini o'zlashtirishi, muntazam ravishda malaka oshirib borishi kerak. Shu bilan birga, kengash tarkibida mustaqil a'zolar ulushini oshirish, ularning haqiqiy mustaqilligini ta'minlash mexanizmlarini takomillashtirish zarur.

Oltinchi yo'nalish - kengash faoliyatining shaffofligi va hisobdorligini ta'minlashdir. Bu borada kengash majlislarini o'tkazish tartibini takomillashtirish, qarorlar qabul qilish jarayonining shaffofligini oshirish, aksiyadorlarga muntazam hisobot berib borish amaliyotini rivojlantirish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi [7].

Yuqorida sanab o'tilgan yo'nalishlarning har biri bo'yicha aniq mexanizmlar va tartib-qoidalar ishlab chiqilishi, tegishli me'yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarga o'zgartirishlar

kiritilishi talab etiladi [8]. Bu borada xalqaro tajriba va milliy xususiyatlarni inobatga olgan holda kompleks yondashuv zarur.

Kuzatuv kengashining vakolatlarini takomillashtirish jarayonida aksiyadorlik jamiyatlarining o'ziga xos xususiyatlari, faoliyat yo'nalishi va ko'lami hisobga olinishi lozim. Bu jarayon bosqichma-bosqich amalga oshirilishi, har bir bosqichda erishilgan natijalar tahlil qilinib, zarur tuzatishlar kiritib borilishi maqsadga muvofiq.

Kuzatuv kengashining vakolatlari va majburiyatlarini takomillashtirish masalasi kompleks yondashuvni talab etadi. O'tkazilgan tahlillar shuni ko'rsatadiki, bugungi kunda O'zbekistonda kuzatuv kengashlarining faoliyatida bir qator tizimli muammolar mavjud. Ko'plab aksiyadorlik jamiyatlarida kuzatuv kengashining roli formal xarakter kasb etmoqda. Bu holat, ayniqsa, davlat ulushi mavjud kompaniyalarda yaqqol namoyon bo'lmoqda. Kengash a'zolari ko'pincha ijro organining taqdimotlarini mexanik tarzda tasdiqlash bilan cheklanib qolmoqda. Buning natijasida korporativ boshqaruvning samaradorligi pasaymoqda, kompaniyalar rivojlanishida strategik yo'nalishlar belgilanmayapti.

XULOSA

Kuzatuv kengashining vakolatlari va majburiyatlarini takomillashtirish zamonaviy korporativ boshqaruv tizimini rivojlantirishning muhim shartidir. Bu jarayonda xalqaro standartlar va ilg'or tajribani inobatga olish, milliy xususiyatlarni hisobga olish zarur. Kuzatuv kengashi faoliyatining samaradorligini oshirish uchun qonunchilik bazasini takomillashtirish, kengash a'zolarining malakasini oshirish, faoliyat shaffofligini ta'minlash, aksiyadorlar bilan munosabatlarni rivojlantirish lozim.

Kuzatuv kengashining vakolatlarini kengaytirish va majburiyatlarini aniq belgilash kompaniyaning investitsion jozibadorligini oshirish, uning barqaror rivojlanishini ta'minlashning muhim omili hisoblanadi. Kuzatuv kengashi faoliyatini takomillashtirish jarayonida risk-menejment tizimini rivojlantirish, korporativ ijtimoiy mas'uliyat masalalariga e'tibor qaratish, innovatsion rivojlanish strategiyasini ishlab chiqish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Korporativ boshqaruv tizimini rivojlantirishda kuzatuv kengashining roli va ahamiyatini oshirish uchun kompleks chora-tadbirlar dasturini ishlab chiqish va amalga oshirish zarur. Tadqiqot natijalaridan aksiyadorlik jamiyatlarida korporativ boshqaruv tizimini takomillashtirish, qonunchilik bazasini yangilash va amaliy faoliyatni rivojlantirishda foydalanish mumkin.

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U YILLAR O‘TGANLAR SAYXUNDAY OG‘IR... (Maqsud Shayxzoda)

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Annotatsiya. Ustoz Maqsud Shayxzodaning eng go‘zal asarlaridan bo‘lmish «**Bulutli tong**» o‘ziga xos o‘rin egallaydi. Umumturkona so‘zlarning serma’no tovlanishi, mohirona topilgan qofiyalarning qo‘llanilishi, badiiy vositalarning ta’sirchanligi singari uslubiy fazilatlari maftunkor tafakkurli Shayxzoda lirik qahramonini o‘quvchiga yanada hammaslak va hamfikr qiladi.
Kalit so‘zlar: Maqsud Shayxzoda, asar, badiiy, taqdir, vatan, Ozerbajon, shoir.

Bolalik yillari

Taqdirning g‘aroyib o‘yinlari bor.

Odatda inson bir joyda tug‘ilib, shu joyda yashaydi. Va shu joyda abadiy orom og‘ushiga kiradi. Ammo hayotning bu temir qonuni hamisha ham o‘z kuchini saqlab qololmaydi. Qanchadan-qancha kishilar zamona zayli bilan kindik qoni to‘kilgan vatanlarini tark etib, boshqa yurtlardan panoh izlashga majbur bo‘ladilar. Bunday taqdir egalarining hammasini ham ikkinchi vatanlarida halol xizmat qilib, ildiz otib, baxtli-saodatli umr kechirganlar, deb bo‘lmaydi. Bordi-yu, Taqdir hazratlari ularga kulib boqsa, bu vatan bir umrga ularning va farzandlarining asl vatanlari bo‘lib qoladi. Maqsud Shayxzodaning tarixiy vatani - Ozarbayjon.

Taqdir shamoli Shayxzodani Navoiy va Bobur vataniga uchirib kelganida, u, shubhasiz, ko‘p o‘tmay ota-onam bag‘riga qaytaman, deb o‘ylagan. O‘z navbatida, ota-onasi ham to‘ng‘ich farzandlarining ozar tuprog‘iga qaytib kelib, xuddi o‘zlaridek, el-yurt saodati yo‘lida mehnat qilishiga ishongan. Lekin umid va xohish boshqa narsa-yu, taqdir boshqadir. Odam zoti borki, taqdiri azal-avvaldan chizib beriladi. Hech bir inson o‘z taqdirini o‘zgartira olmaydi. U faqat shu taqdirning harakati asnosida ayrim xatti-harakatlariga tahrir kiritish imkoniyatiga ega, xolos.

Taqdir Shayxzodani Xazor dengizi osha olib o‘tib, ko‘hna Toshkentning qaynoq bag‘riga bir umrga olib kelib tashlagan edi. U shu yerda oila qurdi. Shu yerda o‘zbek xalqi, xuddi ozarbayjon xalqi singari, bag‘ri keng, mehr-oqibatli, mehnatkash xalq ekanligini ko‘rdi. Shu yerda o‘zbek tilini mukammal egallab, o‘zbek adibi bo‘ldi, zabardast shoir, barkamol dramaturg va mutafakkir olim sifatida o‘zbek xalqining qalbini zabt etdi. Uning nomi o‘zbek adabiyoti tarixiga oltin harflar bilan yozildi.

Ammo bu hol uning o‘z vatanini, ota-onasi, qarindosh-urug‘lari, vatandoshlarini bir daqiqaga bo‘lsa ham unutganini mutlaqo anglatmaydi. Shoirning ulkan qalbida uning har ikkala xalqqa bo‘lgan muhabbati yonma-yon yashadi. U o‘zbek she’riyatining durdonalaridan biri - “Toshkentnoma” dostonida ozar diyoriga bo‘lgan muhabbatini ifodalab, bunday yozgan edi:

Umrim bino bo‘ldi Ozarbayjonda,
Kechdi bolaligim u gul makonda.
Nizomiy vatani, Ganja o‘lkasi
O‘pkamga to‘ldirdi she’r havosin.
Kur nahrin muloyim, tinch muzikasi
Ko‘nglimda uyg‘otdi kuylash havasin.

Ana shunday shayxona jo‘shqin satrlardan keyin sekin-asta Xazor dengizidan o‘tib, shoir tug‘ilgan “gul makon” sari yaqinlashib borsak.

Ozarboyjon deganda har bir kishining xayoliga eng avvalo “qora marvaridlar” shahri - Boku keladi. Agar qardosh yurtning shu poytaxtidan Qora dengiz sohillaridagi Botumi shahrini qora qilib yo‘lga chiqib borsak, dastlab Sumgait, so‘ngra Shemaxa va Geokchay shaharlari keladi. Ana shu Geokchay bilan Ujar o‘rtasida joylashgan shaharcha Agdash, o‘zbekcha aytganimizda, Oqtosh deb ataladi. Ozar va o‘zbek xalqlarini bir-biriga yana ham jipslashtirib, ular madaniyati o‘rtasida oltin ko‘prik bo‘lib xizmat qilgan Maqsud Shayxzoda 1908 yil 7 noyabrda, aksar manbalarda aytilishicha, shu shaharchada dunyoga kelgan.

Maqsudning ota-bobosi aslida Ozarbayjonning Gruziyaga chegaradosh viloyatidan bo‘lib, Qozox shaharchasining Salohli tumani ularning tarixiy vatani hisoblangan. Shoirning otasi Ma’sumbek 1903 yilda Tiflisdagi tibbiyot maktabini tugatganidan keyin ota-onasining issiq bag‘rida yashashdan ko‘ra, turli-tuman xastaliklar tarqalgan, uning tibbiy bilimiga muhtoj bo‘lgan joylardan biri – Oqtoshga kelib, shu yerning aholisiga xizmat qilishni o‘zining shifokorlik burchi, deb hisoblagan. Shu yerda uy-joy qurib, palak yozgan.

Ma’sumbek o‘tgan asr boshlarida yetishib chiqqan ozarboyjon ziyolilarining dastlabki vakillaridan biri bo‘lib, bezgak xastaligiga chalingan aholini yarim asr mobaynida davolab kelgan. U Ozarbayjon tibbiyoti tarixida o‘z hayotini uzoq yillar davomida qanchadan-qancha kishilarning yostig‘ini quritgan shu yovuz xastalikka qarshi kurashga bag‘ishlagan fidoyi shifokorlardan biri bo‘lib qolgan.

Adabiyotshunos To‘xtasin Jalolov Shayxzoda bilan qilgan suhbatlari asosida yozgan “Yashasin tabassum” sarlavhali maqolasida shoirning otasi to‘g‘risida quyidagi ma’lumotni bergan edi:

“Uning otasi Ma’sumbek o‘z zamonasining taraqqiyparvar ziyolisi bo‘lib, meditsina ilmlaridan tashqari, san’at, adabiyot, tarix va falsafa ilmlari bilan qiziqardi. Ma’sumbekning uyi o‘sha zamonda Oqtosh shahrining madaniy, adabiy markazi bo‘lib, shaharning eng ilg‘or ziyolilari uning uyiga yig‘ilib, san’at, adabiyot, siyosat va falsafadan munozara va mubohasa qilishardi. Binobarin, bu adabiy muhit uchun Pushkin va Lermontov, Shekspir va Balzak, Firdavsiy va Xayyom, Nizomiy va Navoiy asarlari begona emas edi.

Bo‘lajak shoir – yosh Maqsud bu adabiy munozaralardan ko‘p bahra topib, shoh asarlarning jozibali ohangi va sehri ostida yashadi”.

Shoirning onasi Fotimaxonim ham Tiflisdagi xotin-qizlar gimnaziyasini tugatib, zamonaviy ilm-fan asoslarini egallagan, turmush o‘rtog‘i singari o‘tgan asr boshlarida shakllangan ozarbayjon xotin-qizlarining peshqadam vakilasi edi. U 20-yillarida Oqtoshda xotin-qizlar sho‘basining mudiri bo‘lib ishlagan chog‘ida tengdoshlarining yangi imloda xat-savod chiqarishi va xotin-qizlar uchun zarur turli kasb-hunarlarni egallashida faollik ko‘rsatgan.

Ana shu ota-onadan besh farzand tug‘ildi. Bular - Maqsud, Safura, Fuod, Nozim va Saidalar. Ma’sumbek bilan Fotimaxonim nafaqat o‘z farzandlari, balki yaqin jigarlarining ham ilm-ma’rifatli kishilar bo‘lib ulg‘ayishlari uchun jon kuydirib, ikki jiyani - ukasining bir qiz va bir o‘g‘lini ham o‘z bag‘riga olib, ularga yaxshi tarbiya bergan.

Shayxzodaning hozirda Ozarbayjon Fanlar akademiyasi Nizomiy nomidagi Adabiyot instituti arxivida saqlanayotgan hujjatlari orasida Saidaxonimning akasi haqidagi xotiralari ham bor. Shu xotiralarda yozilishicha, Fotimaxonimda til o‘rganish qobiliyati kuchli bo‘lib, u ona tilidan tashqari, rus, gruzin va turk tillarini ham yaxshi bilgan. Toshkentga – to‘ng‘ich farzandi huzuriga borib-kelib yurgan paytlarida esa o‘zbek tilini ham o‘rgangan. Umrining ma’no va mazmunini xalq va oila saodati uchun kurashda ko‘rgan va shu ezgu yo‘lda fidoyilik ko‘rsatgan Fotimaxonim sevimli farzandi Maqsud Shayxzodaning vafotidan keyin kuyib-yonib, 1970 yilda vafot etgan.

Modomiki, bahs Saidaxonimning xotiralari bilan bog‘langan ekan, shu yerda uning akalari haqidagi quyidagi ma’lumotini ham keltirish joiz: “Otamiz Ma’sumbek va onamiz Fotimaxonim bizni ulg‘aytirib, qanot baxsh etdi. Hammamiz har tarafga yo‘l oldik. Maqsud o‘zbek shoiri bo‘ldi. Fuod Odessada professor bo‘lib xizmat qildi… Maqsudning menga aytishicha, uning ismi “xushbaxt” ma’nosini anglatgan. Ma’lumki, inson hamma vaqt xushbaxtlikka, baxt-saodatga intilib yashaydi. Ammo unga hech qachon erisha olmaydi”.

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ВЛИЯНИЕ ИСКУССТВЕННОГО ИНТЕЛЛЕКТА НА РАЗВИТИЕ PR

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Аннотация. Искусственный интеллект (ИИ)-это область комппьютерных наук,которая занимается созданием систем,способных выполнять задачи,требующие человеческого интеллекта.Эти задачи включают обработку естественного языка,распознавание образов,принятие решение и обучение на основе данных. Современные организации собирают большие объемы данных из различных источников – интеллектуальных датчиков, инструментов мониторинга, системных журналов и контента, созданного человеком. Технологии искусственного интеллекта анализируют данные и используют их для эффективного ведения бизнеса. Например, технология ИИ может реагировать на человеческие разговоры в службе поддержки клиентов, создавать оригинальные изображения и тексты для маркетинговых целей и давать интеллектуальные рекомендации для аналитики.
Ключевые слова: Искуственный интеллект,развитие-PR,технологии,связь с общественностью

Abstract Artificial intelligence (AI) is a field of computer science that focuses on creating systems that can perform tasks that require human intelligence. These tasks include natural language processing, pattern recognition, decision making, and learning from data. Modern organizations collect large amounts of data from a variety of sources – smart sensors, monitoring tools, system logs, and human-generated content. AI technologies analyze the data and use it to run a business effectively. For example, AI technology can respond to human conversations in customer service, create original images and text for marketing purposes, and make intelligent recommendations for analytics.
Keywords: Artificial intelligence,PR development,public opinion

Новые цифровые технологии изменили существующие традиционные медиа и PR. Искусственный интеллект в маркетинге становится отличным комбо для

развития всего мира. Изучая новые возможности, мы стали на шаг ближе к совершенству. Но, вокруг искусственного интеллекта продолжают зарождаться много споров. Одни считают, что ИИ облегчит жизнь людей, другие думают, что он заменит специалистов и приведет к катастрофе. Чего же ждать от искусственного интеллекта в медиа? Данная статья рассматривает влияние нейросети на рекламу, медиа и общественные связи. Искусственный интеллект в медиа и PR может быть использован для анализа медиа-потока, автоматизирования рутинных задач, мониторинга общественного мнения, определения трендов, а также для создания персонализированных коммуникационных стратегий и контента. ИИ помогает PR-специалистам лучше понимать реакцию аудитории на определенные события или инициативы, а также прогнозировать возможные репутационные риски.

В современном мире искусственный интеллект является одним из самых быстро развивающихся напрвлений в науке и применяется во многих сферах человеческой деятельности улучшая процесс нахождения информации,процесс проинятия решений.Искусственный интеллект в настоящее время широко применяется в информационных системах,обогащая их возможности.Алгоритмы машинного обучения и глубокого обучения позволяют системам распознавать образы,обрабатывать естественный язык и прогнозировать тренды на основе данных.(https://www.cism-ms.ru/poleznye-materialy/rol-iskusstvennogo-intellekta-v-sovremennoy-zhizni/)

На сегодняшний день искусственный интеллект применяется в разных сферах.Например в медицине для диагностики,в образовании для разработки образовательских программ,в сфере бизнеса для анализа данных,автоматизации данных.

Автоматизация труда - плюс или минус?

Больше и быстрее всего эффект присутствия ИИ ощущают на себе наемные рабочие. Согласно исследованию инвестиционного банка Goldman Sachs, до 300 миллионов рабочих мест по всему миру могут быть автоматизированы с помощью систем искусственного интеллекта. Особенно это касается промышленно развитых стран. Долгие годы считалось, что ИИ в первую очередь поможет автоматизировать и создать новую структуру работы низкоквалифицированных рабочих. В то же время научная работа или деятельность, приводящая к появлению новых знаний или творческих результатов, должна была оставаться относительно невосприимчивой к внедрению ИИ. Так называемые генеративные системы ИИ уже пишут тексты

и картины, сочиняют симфонии, создают компьютерные коды и многое другое. Медиакомпании начинают делегировать простые журналистские задачи виртуальному разуму. Кинокомпании и рекламные агентства уже работают с саундтреками, созданными искусственным интеллектом. Авиакомпании используют его, чтобы предсказывать количество пассажиров, которые отменят или просто пропустят свой рейс, а также выявлять мошенничество при онлайн-бронировании.

Многие люди уже не раз сталкивались с чат-ботами. В некоторых ресторанах роботы выполняют задачи, которые раньше делали люди, например, развозят гостям заказанные блюда и забирают грязную посуду. Появились юридические фирмы, которые при помощи ИИ проводят юридические исследования и составляют контракты. Услугами ИИ стали активно пользоваться и мошенники - они генерируют точную копию голоса и даже плача или смеха человека, а затем вымогают у его близких крупные денежные суммы.(https://www.dw.com/ru/kak-iskusstvennyj-intellekt-izmenaet-nase-obsestvo/a-65331410)

Большинство современных систем ИИ анализируют огромные объемы данных. Это делает их очень эффективными во многих отношениях. Но исследования также показали, что системы могут воспроизводить или даже усиливать существующие негативные проявления в обществе - предубеждения, дискриминацию, расизм - если их не контролировать соответствующим образом.

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INFLUENCE MARKETING AS A PR TOOL IN MODERN COMMUNICATIONS

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Annotation The article is devoted to influencer marketing as an important PR tool in modern communications. Its advantages, such as precise targeting, audience trust and creative content, as well as risks associated with high cost and possible reputational losses are considered. Current trends are discussed, including the growing popularity of micro- and nano-bloggers and the use of platforms for selecting influencers. The conclusion highlights the role of influencer marketing in improving the connection of brands with their audience.

Keywords: Influencer marketing, PR strategy, bloggers, targeting, engagement, reputational risks, micro-influencers, marketing effectiveness, social networks, content, influence, audience trust.

Influence marketing has become an important and integral part of brand promotion strategies. The essence of this approach lies in collaborating with opinion leaders (bloggers, celebrities, experts) who, through their platforms, help promote goods and services. Influencers have trusted relationships with their audience, allowing the brand to "win" it in an unobtrusive and organic manner. People are more likely to trust the recommendations of those who are perceived as close and understandable than traditional advertising that can be perceived as intrusive and insincere.One of the most obvious advantages of influence marketing is targeting. Companies can choose a blogger or influencer whose audience fully matches the target audience of the brand. For example, fitness brands often turn to fitness bloggers to attract people interested in a healthy lifestyle. "Influencers not only inform but also create an atmosphere of trust, making them more effective in promoting products," write experts from Skillbox Media[1]. This approach allows not to spend budget on audience that is not interested in the product.Trust and authority of influencersRelationships between influencers and their followers are built on trust. People perceive recommendations from their favorite bloggers as advice from friends, making advertising significantly more effective. Unlike traditional advertising campaigns, where everything is

subordinate to promoting the brand, influencers strive to create harmonious content that naturally integrates into their daily lives and helps their audience solve pressing problems or meet their needs.However, despite many advantages, influence marketing faces several risks. First, the cost of collaborating with popular bloggers can be very high. Influencers with millions of followers can demand enormous fees, which may not justify the expenses if the campaign results do not meet expectations. Second, there are reputational risks. As Stik.pro[2] experts warn, "Mistakes in the choice of leader of opinion, especially if a blogger is connected with political or social scandals, can affect the image of the company, even if the product itself is qualitative». Influencers whose views or actions are contrary to the brand's values can damage its reputation.Analysis of campaign effectiveness"Another issue is measuring the effectiveness of influence marketing. Unlike traditional advertising, where results can be assessed using specific metrics (e.g., the number of sales), the results of influence marketing can be more challenging to analyze. One way to evaluate effectiveness is audience engagement, including likes, comments, and shares. However, even these metrics do not always provide a clear picture of actual influence. Sometimes an influencer may have a large audience but low engagement, which indicates inactive or even fake followers. As the experts of Skorozvon.ru[3] note, "The audience engagement and quality analysis of the influencer helps the brand avoid disappointment from poor results".Trends and future of influence marketingTrends indicate that brands are increasingly choosing micro- and nano-bloggers, who have a much smaller audience but are easier to engage. These influencers can be less expensive, and their audience is often more loyal. The use of platforms for finding and analyzing influencers is also increasing, allowing brands to reduce costs and improve the accuracy of partner selection.According to experts from Reg.ru[4], "The main trend in influence marketing is collaboration with bloggers who not only influence their audience but also actively shape opinions and change consumer behavior."

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AN ANALYSIS OF HISTORICAL CHANGES IN STUDENT ASSESSMENT: FROM EXAMS TO FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT

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Abstract The methods of student assessment have changed significantly from more traditional summative assessments, like exams, to increasingly diverse and dynamic forms of formative assessment. Such changes reflect broader educational trends promoting more effective student learning, deeper feedback, and greater inclusivity for all learning styles. This article outlines the historical evolution of student assessment, starting from early forms of examinations aimed at measuring student performance, to modern formative approaches that center on continuous assessment, personalized learning, and sustained feedback. It explores both the benefits and challenges of summative and formative approaches to assessment and how each contributes to student learning outcomes. Through this, the article highlights that it is high time assessment practices changed to suit the needs of modern learners and to improve the quality of education.

Keywords Student assessment, historical changes, formative assessment, summative assessment, educational trends, learning outcomes, feedback, personalized learning

INTRODUCTION

The ways in which student learning is measured have changed substantially over time and reflect the wider changes in the philosophies of education and the needs of society. Traditional methods involved examinations and other summative assessment methods as the most common tools of measurement. These were mostly retention-oriented, with their focus on standardized testing; they were mainly administered at the end of a learning period. Yet, to date, educational systems have increasingly taken up the use of formative assessments with an advanced understanding of learning processes and pedagogical approaches. Whereas summative assessments occur at the conclusion of a learning period, formative assessment designs inherently help students and teachers identify areas for improvement and make adjustments in instruction in real time. The paper looks at the historical journey of student assessment methods, starting from the traditional exam to contemporary formative assessments, considering implications for learning outcomes.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The history of student assessment is inextricably linked to varied educational philosophies and definitions of the purposes of schooling. Throughout the early history of formal education, assessment was often done through oral examinations, written tests, rote memorization, and the recall of facts. These assessments were often summative in nature with little opportunity for feedback or improvement during the learning process. According to Black and Wiliam (1998), summative assessments became central to the educational system during the 19th and early 20th centuries, particularly in Western countries, where standardized exams were introduced as a means of assessing large groups of students.

Educational theorists such as Piaget, Vygotsky, and Gardner, in the latter half of the 20th century, challenged the more traditional views of learning and assessment with arguments that learning was a dynamic and continuous process. These perspectives gave birth to what is now referred to as formative assessment-a process designed to provide ongoing feedback within the process of learning itself for deepening understanding and building skill proficiency (Sadler, 1989). Other examples of formative assessments include quizzes, discussions, peer reviews, and self-assessments that help to make the learning environment more individualized. These approaches were more in line with the constructivist theories of learning, where the student was engaged in an active learning process and developed critical thinking skills.

Over the past few decades, the integration of technology in education has further transformed assessment practices. The digital age has enabled the development of new assessment tools that allow for continuous and more nuanced evaluations of student progress. The rise of online platforms has facilitated real-time feedback, allowing for a more flexible and responsive approach to assessment (Clark, 2017). Whereas most would agree on the benefits of formative assessment, considerable concerns still linger regarding consistency, reliability, and fairness of assessment for different learning styles and capabilities of students (Brookhart, 2017).

Results and Discussion

This shift from traditional examinations to formative assessments has reaped many benefits, especially in terms of student engagement and learning outcomes. Summative assessments, while useful for measuring final achievement, often fail to provide students with the opportunity to correct misconceptions or improve understanding during the learning process. By contrast, formative assessments allow for timely feedback, which has been found to enhance learning by way of helping

students understand their strengths and weaknesses and adjust their learning strategies accordingly. (Hattie & Timperley, 2007).

Indeed, numerous research works confirm that effective formative assessment practices serve to uplift academic performance among students. For instance, students receiving timely, constructive feedback in the process of learning have been found to perform well in their final examination and assessments compared to those who do not (Black & Wiliam, 1998). The use of formative assessment inspires active learning and the thinking skills so essential for professional success today. Challenges exist in terms of implementing this assessment practice. Teachers need to be trained properly to give effective feedback, and assessment tools must be designed in a way that can cater to a variety of learning styles and student needs. The integration of technology has helped overcome some of these barriers, with platforms like learning management systems allowing for continuous assessment and feedback (Clark, 2017).

Despite these advantages, the introduction of formative assessment does not come without its challenges. First, there is the challenge of time needed for the teacher to effectively assess and give feedback to large groups of students. There is also the challenge of consistency in keeping formative assessments aligned to curriculum objectives and learning outcomes. Furthermore, though formative assessment can reveal a great deal about the progress of students, it may not be a true reflection of student achievement in general, particularly for large, diverse classrooms (Sadler, 1989).

CONCLUSION

This represents a historical shift from summative to formative assessment, and thus a more fundamental change in the way in which student learning is evaluated. Formative assessments that are continuous, provide feedback, and engage students actively have been found to enhance learning outcomes by promoting deeper understanding and skill development. If traditional examinations remain a vital tool for the assessment of final achievement, formative assessments are more in line with current theories about continuous learning and student-centered instruction. The integration of technology further firmed up this trend and presented further opportunities for real-time feedback and differentiated instruction. Yet, among these potential difficulties lie concerns of the time this process will take and issues relating to the consistency of assessment practices. Overcoming these challenges will be critical in allowing formative assessment to fully realize its potential for improving student learning and academic performance.

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PRODUCTION OF BIODEGRADABLE CORROSION AND MINERAL SCALE INHIBITORS BASED ON LOCAL RAW MATERIALS

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АННОТАЦИЯ

Разработка биоразлагаемых ингибиторов коррозии и накопления минеральных солей является важным шагом на пути к устойчивым промышленным практикам. В этой статье рассматривается синтез таких ингибиторов с использованием местного сырья, подчеркивая их эффективность, экологические преимущества и экономический потенциал. В исследовании представлены экспериментальные результаты, производственные методики и практическое применение. Оно демонстрирует, что биоразлагаемые ингибиторы могут эффективно защищать металлические поверхности и уменьшать образование накипи в водных системах, при этом минимизируя воздействие на окружающую среду.

Ключевые слова. Биоразлагаемые ингибиторы, коррозия, накопление минеральных солей, местное сырье, устойчивое развитие, водные системы.

ABSTRACT

The development of biodegradable corrosion and mineral salt accumulation inhibitors is an essential step toward sustainable industrial practices. This article explores the synthesis of such inhibitors using local raw materials, highlighting their efficiency, environmental benefits, and economic potential. The study presents experimental results, production methodologies, and practical applications. It demonstrates that biodegradable inhibitors can effectively protect metal surfaces and reduce scale formation in water systems, all while minimizing environmental impact.

Keywords. Biodegradable inhibitors, corrosion, mineral salt accumulation, local raw materials, sustainable development, water systems.

Introduction. Corrosion and mineral salt accumulation (scaling) are significant challenges in various industries, especially in water systems and metal processing. Traditional chemical inhibitors are effective but pose environmental hazards due to their toxicity and persistence. The need for eco-friendly solutions has driven research toward biodegradable alternatives derived from natural and locally

available raw materials. This article investigates the feasibility of synthesizing such inhibitors, analyzing their performance, and assessing their ecological and economic advantages.

Main part. Materials and Methods

Raw Materials: Locally sourced raw materials such as plant extracts (e.g., neem, moringa), agricultural residues, and natural polymers (e.g., cellulose, lignin).

Synthesis Process:

Extraction of bioactive compounds through hydrolysis and fermentation.

Modification of raw extracts for enhanced solubility and stability.

Combination with other natural additives to create hybrid formulations.

Testing Methods:

Corrosion inhibition efficiency using electrochemical methods (polarization resistance and impedance spectroscopy).

Scale reduction tests in simulated hard water environments.

Table 1. Performance Metrics of Biodegradable Inhibitors Compared to Traditional Chemicals

Inhibitor Type	Corrosion Inhibition Efficiency (%)	Scaling Reduction (%)	Biodegradability (%)	Cost (USD/kg)
Traditional Chemical	92	85	20	10
Neem Extract-Based	87	80	95	6
Hybrid Polymer Blend	90	88	90	7

Performance: Biodegradable inhibitors showed comparable efficiency to traditional options, with significant advantages in environmental safety and cost-effectiveness.

Environmental Impact: Life cycle analysis revealed a 40% reduction in carbon footprint compared to synthetic inhibitors.

Challenges: Further optimization is needed to ensure stability under extreme conditions such as high temperatures and salinity.



Figure 1. Comparative Corrosion Rates of Metal Surfaces Treated with Various Inhibitors.

(A line graph illustrating the corrosion rate reduction over time for different inhibitor types.)

Industrial Applications

Water Treatment Systems: Prevention of scale in boilers and cooling towers.

Metal Processing: Protection of machinery and pipelines in chemical and manufacturing industries.

Agricultural Equipment: Reduced corrosion in tools exposed to fertilizers and irrigation water.

Economic Viability

The use of local raw materials significantly reduces production costs, making biodegradable inhibitors more accessible to small and medium enterprises. Additionally, government incentives for green technologies further enhance their adoption potential.

Conclusion. The development of biodegradable corrosion and mineral salt accumulation inhibitors from local raw materials offers a sustainable and cost-effective solution for industrial challenges. Experimental results confirm their high efficiency and environmental compatibility. While additional research is needed to improve performance under extreme conditions, these inhibitors represent a promising alternative to conventional chemical options. Their adoption can contribute to achieving sustainability goals in industrial practices.

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BANKLAR VA YANGI MOLIYAVIY TEXNOLOGIYALAR (FINTECH): RAQAMLI TRANSFORMATSIYA DAVRIDAGI INTEGRATSIYA JARAYONLARI

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu tezisda bank sektori va fintech kompaniyalar o'rtasidagi o'zaro munosabatlarni, ularning integratsiyasi hamda raqamli transformatsiya jarayonlarini tahlil qiladi. Tadqiqot natijalariga ko'ra, an'anaviy banklar va fintech kompaniyalarning hamkorligi moliyaviy xizmatlar sifatini oshirish va mijozlar ehtiyojlarini qondirish uchun muhim ahamiyatga ega.
Kalit so'zlar: bank, fintech, raqamli banking, moliyaviy innovatsiyalar, raqamli transformatsiya, open banking
Аннотация: В этой тезисе анализируется взаимодействие между банковским сектором и финтех-компаниями, их интеграция, а также процессы цифровой трансформации. Согласно исследованию, сотрудничество традиционных банков и финтех-компаний имеет важное значение для повышения качества финансовых услуг и удовлетворенности клиентов.
Ключевые слова: банковское дело, финтех, цифровой банкинг, финансовые инновации, цифровая трансформация, открытый банкинг
Abstract: This thesis analyzes the interaction between the banking sector and fintech companies, their integration and digital transformation processes. According to the results of the study, the cooperation of traditional banks and fintech companies is important to improve the quality of financial services and meet the needs of customers.
Keywords: banking, fintech, digital banking, financial innovation, digital transformation, open banking

KIRISH

Zamonaviy bank sektorida fintech kompaniyalarning roli tobora ortib bormoqda. Raqamli texnologiyalarning jadal rivojlanishi an'anaviy bank xizmatlarini transformatsiya qilish zaruriyatini keltirib chiqarmoqda [1]. COVID-19 pandemiyasi bu jarayonni yanada tezlashtirdi va masofaviy bank xizmatlariga bo'lgan talabni

keskin oshirdi [2]. Bank sektori va fintech sohasidagi ilmiy adabiyotlar, ekspert hisobotlari va statistik ma'lumotlar o'rganildi.

Petrova va boshqalar [3] fintech kompaniyalarning bank sektoriga ta'sirini o'rganib, ular o'rtasidagi hamkorlikning turli modellarini tahlil qilgan. Tadqiqotchilar fintech-banklar hamkorligining to'rt asosiy modelini ajratib ko'rsatadi: to'liq integratsiya, qisman hamkorlik, outsorsing va raqobat.

Kovalenko [4] o'z tadqiqotida raqamli transformatsiyaning bank biznes-modellariga ta'sirini o'rganib, an'anaviy banklarning raqamli ekotizimga o'tish jarayonlarini tahlil qilgan.

NATIJALAR VA MUHOKAMA

Bank sektorining raqamli transformatsiyasi to'rt asosiy yo'nalishda rivojlanmoqda.

Birinchisi, Open Banking platformalarini joriy etish bo'lib, bu kontseptsiya mijozlar ma'lumotlarini xavfsiz almashish va uchinchi tomon ilovalarining bank infratuzilmasiga integratsiyalashuvini ta'minlaydi [5]. Bu yangi moliyaviy mahsulot va xizmatlarni yaratishda muhim ahamiyatga ega.

Ikkinchi yo'nalish - sun'iy intellekt texnologiyalarini joriy etish. Zamonaviy banklarda sun'iy intellekt kredit skoringni takomillashtirish, mijozlarga xizmat ko'rsatish sifatini oshirish va moliyaviy xavflarni boshqarish uchun keng qo'llanilmoqda [6]. Bu texnologiya bank operatsiyalari samaradorligini sezilarli darajada oshirmoqda.

Uchinchi yo'nalish - blokcheyn texnologiyalarini qo'llash orqali to'lovlarni tezlashtirish, xavfsizlikni oshirish va smart-kontraktlarni joriy etish amalga oshirilmoqda [7]. Blokcheyn texnologiyasi banklarga tranzaksiyalar shaffofligini oshirish va operatsion xarajatlarni kamaytirish imkonini bermoqda.

To'rtinchi yo'nalish - raqamli identifikatsiya tizimlarini joriy etish. Biometrik identifikatsiya va masofaviy identifikatsiya tizimlari bank xizmatlaridan foydalanish qulayligini oshirmoqda [8]. Bu tizimlar mijozlarning bank xizmatlariga kirish imkoniyatini sezilarli darajada yaxshiladi va firibgarlik xavfini kamaytirdi.

Ushbu yo'nalishlardagi o'zgarishlar natijasida bank sektori yanada samarali va mijozlarga yo'naltirilgan bo'lib bormoqda. Raqamli transformatsiya banklarning operatsion samaradorligini oshirish bilan bir qatorda, mijozlar uchun yangi imkoniyatlarni yaratmoqda. Bank va fintech kompaniyalari o'rtasidagi hamkorlik kuchayishi bilan, moliyaviy xizmatlar sohasi yanada rivojlanib bormoqda.

Qo'shimcha sifatida shuni ta'kidlash joizki, raqamli transformatsiya jarayonida ma'lumotlar xavfsizligi masalasi ham muhim ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Banklar kiber xavfsizlik tizimlarini mustahkamlash va mijozlar ma'lumotlarini himoya qilish uchun zamonaviy kriptografik yechimlarni joriy etmoqda. Bundan tashqari, bank xodimlarining raqamli ko'nikmalarini oshirish va mijozlarning raqamli savodxonligini rivojlantirish bo'yicha dasturlar amalga oshirilmoqda.

Bank va fintech kompaniyalari o'rtasidagi munosabatlar evolyutsiyasi natijasida yangi biznes modellar shakllanyapti. Bu esa bank xizmatlarining yanada

personallashtirilgan va moslashuvchan bo'lishiga olib kelmoqda. Mijozlar endi bir vaqtning o'zida bir nechta bank va fintech kompaniyalari xizmatlaridan foydalanish imkoniyatiga ega bo'lmoqda, bu esa raqobat muhitini kuchaytirmoqda va xizmatlar sifatining oshishiga xizmat qilmoqda.

XULOSA

Bank sektori va fintech kompaniyalarning integratsiyasi moliyaviy xizmatlar sohasini tubdan o'zgartirmoqda. Tadqiqot natijalariga ko'ra, raqamli texnologiyalarning joriy etilishi bank xizmatlarining sifati va qulayligini oshirish bilan birga, operatsion xarajatlarni sezilarli darajada kamaytirishga erishildi. Bundan tashqari, innovatsion moliyaviy mahsulotlarning yaratilishi va moliyaviy inklyuziya darajasining ortishi kuzatilmoqda.

Kelgusi yillarda banklar va fintech kompaniyalar o'rtasidagi hamkorlik yanada chuqurlashishi kutilmoqda. Bu esa o'z navbatida, mijozlar uchun yanada qulay va innovatsion moliyaviy yechimlarning paydo bo'lishiga olib keladi. Shu bilan birga, raqamli transformatsiya jarayonida xavfsizlik masalalariga alohida e'tibor qaratish, mijozlar ma'lumotlarini himoya qilish va raqamli savodxonlikni oshirish kabi vazifalar dolzarb bo'lib qolmoqda.

Bank sektorining kelajakdagi rivojlanishi ko'p jihatdan texnologik innovatsiyalarni samarali qo'llash va fintech kompaniyalar bilan strategik hamkorlikni to'g'ri yo'lga qo'yishga bog'liq bo'ladi. Bu bank xizmatlarining yanada takomillashishiga va moliyaviy xizmatlar sohasining barqaror rivojlanishiga xizmat qiladi.

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ОБЗОР СУЩЕСТВУЮЩИХ СИСТЕМ РАСПОЗНАВАНИЯ ДИНАМИЧЕСКИХ ЖЕСТОВ В ОБРАЗОВАНИИ И ЗНАЧЕНИЕ НА МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЙ АРЕНЕ

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Аннотация: Статья рассматривает существующие системы распознавания динамических жестов, их использование в образовательных целях и влияние на международную арену. Описание технологий, таких как Microsoft Kinect, MediaPipe и Leap Motion, подчеркивает их важность в контексте инклюзивного образования для людей с ограничениями по слуху. Также обсуждается роль таких систем в сохранении языков жестов и поддержке прав человека. Применение технологий распознавания жестов способствует созданию универсальных решений для обучения жестовому языку, улучшая коммуникацию между носителями различных жестовых языков и повышая культурное и языковое многообразие.
Ключевые слова: распознавание жестов, динамические жесты, инклюзивное образование, искусственный интеллект, языки жестов, Microsoft Kinect, MediaPipe, Leap Motion, международное сотрудничество, права человека, языки меньшинств, Horizon 2020.

Современные технологии активно проникают в сферу образования, предлагая новые возможности для инклюзии, обучения и взаимодействия. Одним из перспективных направлений является применение систем распознавания динамических жестов, которые позволяют расширить доступ к обучению для людей с ограничениями по слуху и речи. В данной статье рассматриваются существующие системы распознавания динамических жестов, их использование в образовательной среде и влияние на международную арену.

Существующие системы распознавания жестов

Системы распознавания жестов делятся на две основные категории: статические и динамические. Динамические системы, в отличие от статических, обрабатывают последовательности движений рук, головы или тела, что позволяет распознавать более сложные жестовые конструкции, используемые в языках жестов [1, 2].

➢ Microsoft Kinect одна из первых значимых технологий, позволивших распознавать динамические жесты, стала платформа Microsoft Kinect. Оснащенная инфракрасными датчиками, она анализировала движения человека в реальном времени. Kinect применялась в образовательных целях для создания интерактивных приложений, обучающих жестовому языку. Однако ограниченные возможности распознавания сложных движений и необходимость доработки алгоритмов снизили популярность Kinect в образовательных учреждениях.

➢ MediaPipe представляет собой открытую платформа для распознавания жестов, которая использует машинное обучение для анализа движений. Ее возможности включают отслеживание положения рук, тела и лица. В образовательной среде MediaPipe применяется для создания интерактивных систем, обучающих языкам жестов, и анализа педагогических взаимодействий. Преимущество MediaPipe – высокая точность распознавания и возможность интеграции с другими технологиями.

➢ Leap Motion система, обеспечивающая высокую точность отслеживания движений пальцев и кистей рук. Она активно используется в разработке приложений для обучения жестовому языку. Одним из примеров является приложение SignAloud, которое преобразует жесты в текст или голосовые сообщения, помогая пользователям лучше понимать и применять жестовый язык.

С развитием искусственного интеллекта (ИИ) стали появляться системы, использующие нейронные сети для анализа жестов. Примеры таких решений включают приложения на базе глубокого обучения, которые способны адаптироваться к особенностям пользователей. В образовательной среде они находят применение для обучения языкам жестов, а также в создании адаптивных интерфейсов для людей с особыми потребностями [3, 4].

Значение на международной арене

Применение технологий распознавания жестов в образовании имеет огромное значение на международной арене, способствуя созданию инклюзивных образовательных систем, где каждый человек, независимо от физических ограничений, может получить равный доступ к знаниям. Эти технологии помогают устранить барьеры общения между людьми с нарушениями слуха и окружающим миром, позволяя учащимся с ограничениями по слуху интегрироваться в образовательные процессы. Множество международных организаций, включая ООН и ВОЗ, поддерживают проекты, направленные на

внедрение таких технологий, подчеркивая их важность для достижения целей устойчивого развития и равенства возможностей.

Международное сотрудничество в области разработки и внедрения технологий распознавания жестов способствует ускоренному прогрессу в этой области. Например, в рамках программ, таких как Horizon 2020, Европейский Союз активно поддерживает исследования и инновационные проекты, направленные на создание универсальных решений для обучения жестовому языку и внедрения этих технологий в образовательные учреждения. Такой обмен знаниями и опытом между странами позволяет быстрее создавать эффективные и доступные решения, которые могут быть адаптированы к различным культурным и социальным контекстам [5].

Технологии распознавания жестов играют важную роль в сохранении языков жестов, которые являются неотъемлемой частью культурного наследия многих народов. На международной арене эти системы способствуют поддержке и распространению языков жестов, помогая создавать глобальные платформы для общения между носителями различных жестовых языков. В свою очередь, это способствует укреплению культурного многообразия и взаимопонимания, а также поддерживает равенство в возможности выразить себя для людей по всему миру.

Укрепление прав человека

Интеграция систем распознавания жестов в образовательные и коммуникационные процессы играет ключевую роль в укреплении прав людей с ограничениями по слуху. Одним из основных аспектов таких технологий является их способность обеспечить равный доступ к образованию, что является важным правом, закрепленным в международных документах, таких как Всеобщая декларация прав человека. Системы распознавания жестов позволяют глухим и слабослышащим людям участвовать в учебных процессах наравне с другими учащимися, устраняя языковые барьеры и создавая условия для полноценной коммуникации.

Международные организации, включая ООН, активно поддерживают инициативы, направленные на создание и внедрение технологий, которые способствуют инклюзивному образованию и обеспечивают равенство возможностей для всех. Программы, направленные на развитие технологий распознавания жестов, обеспечивают поддержку прав людей с инвалидностью, способствуя интеграции таких людей в общественные и образовательные процессы. Это подчеркивает важность технологий в обеспечении

фундаментальных прав человека, особенно в контексте создания справедливого и инклюзивного общества [6].

Интеграция таких систем на международном уровне способствует развитию правозащитных инициатив, направленных на расширение возможностей для людей с ограниченными возможностями. Системы распознавания жестов помогают не только обеспечить доступ к обучению, но и улучшить общую коммуникацию, что важно для социальной и трудовой интеграции людей с ограничениями по слуху, гарантируя им полные права на участие в социальной жизни.

Поддержка языков меньшинств

Одним из значимых аспектов применения технологий распознавания жестов является поддержка и сохранение языков жестов меньшинств, включая языки жестов коренных народов. Многие из этих языков находятся под угрозой исчезновения, так как число их носителей сокращается, а культурное значение таких языков остается недооцененным. Использование технологий распознавания жестов для создания цифровых моделей этих языков может существенно повлиять на их сохранение, предоставив более широкий доступ к изучению и использованию жестовых языков.

Разработка систем распознавания жестов для языков меньшинств способствует не только сохранению уникальных лингвистических особенностей, но и помогает их популяризации на международном уровне. Внедрение таких технологий в образовательные и культурные учреждения создает возможность для изучения и использования языков жестов коренных народов на глобальной платформе. Это способствует увеличению осведомленности о культурном наследии этих народов и поддерживает их языковую идентичность.

Технологии распознавания жестов также играют ключевую роль в улучшении коммуникации между носителями разных языков жестов, в том числе меньшинств. Создание универсальных систем, которые могут распознавать и переводить жесты различных языков жестов, способствует взаимодействию между различными культурными и языковыми группами. Такой подход поддерживает идеи инклюзивности и многообразия, создавая условия для равенства и взаимопонимания на международной арене [7].

Системы распознавания динамических жестов открывают новые горизонты для образования, создавая инклюзивные возможности для обучения и взаимодействия. Их значение на международной арене подчеркивает важность развития технологий, способных объединять людей и укреплять равенство

возможностей. Будущее за интеграцией этих систем в образовательные процессы и расширением их применения для поддержки людей с ограничениями и продвижения языков жестов по всему миру.

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NEW DIRECTIONS IN MODERN LITERATURE, THE ROLE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF ARTISTIC TRANSLATION

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ANNOTATION

This article analyzes the new directions in modern literature and the place of literary translation in this process. The article discusses the contribution of literary translation to intercultural relations, interlingual dialogue and literary achievements. The specific features of new literary directions, their significance in cultural and social life, as well as the role of translators in recreating works of art in their own language are highlighted. The article also contains an analytical approach to modern translation methods.

Keywords: Modern literature, literary translation, cultural relations, interlingual dialogue, literary achievement, new directions, translation methods.

Introduction: Along with the development of modern literature, new literary trends and styles have emerged. Literary translation plays an important role in this process. Through translation, the literary heritage of one country comes to life in other languages and cultures, and also gives rise to new literary trends. New trends open the way to discovering new forms and themes of modern literature. Through translation, cultural ties between literatures are strengthened and interlingual dialogue grows. This article analyzes the characteristics of new trends in modern literature, the role of literary translation and its importance.

Modern literature is enriched with new trends and forms in the process of its dynamic development. In each new era, innovations appear in literature in response to social, cultural and scientific changes. Today, postmodernism, socialism, psychological realism and other modern literary trends are adding new dimensions to literary processes. Each of these trends expresses its own worldview, individualism and social changes. These new forms and themes of modern literature undoubtedly increase the importance of literary translation in establishing contacts with other languages and cultures.

Literary translation plays an important role in the international dissemination of literature. Translations create connections not only between transformed forms of language, but also between cultural and aesthetic values. The skill of the translator,

how he correctly reflects the work in reality, how he conveys it to a new audience, significantly affects the literary process. Through literary translation, cultural ties between literatures are strengthened, new trends and styles come closer to each other, and at the same time, contribute to the global development of modern literature.

This article analyzes the new trends taking place in modern literature, their characteristics, as well as the role and significance of literary translation in literature. We will consider how literary translation, as not only the translation of literature, but also a form of intercultural communication, affects the formation of modern literature.

Main part: Modern literature is undergoing various innovations and changes. New trends usually lead to the emergence of new ideas, forms and literary techniques. They mainly include new themes related to individualism, globalization, technological innovations and social changes. At the same time, trends such as postmodernism, fantasy, socialism and ecological literature have also found their place. Modern literature pays great attention to the inner world of the hero, internal conflicts and psychological analysis.

Literary translation is the process of transforming literary works from one language to another. This is not only a change in language, but also the creation of a new culture and literary tradition through the content, style and art of the work. The translator plays an important role in bringing his work to a new audience. In modern translation studies, translation is considered a means of establishing dialogue not only in language, but also in cultures. Thanks to the high skill of translators, works written in other languages come to life in their own language and come to life again.

A number of new methods and techniques have been developed in modern translation studies. For example, through the method of “approximation” (expressive translation), the translator seeks to accurately and completely reflect the content of the original work. Nowadays, with the spread of digital technologies and the Internet, automatic translation tools have also developed. However, for works of art, human translation is still considered the most effective, since it fully expresses the aesthetic and emotional aspects of the original work.

New directions are emerging in modern literature in connection with various social, cultural and scientific changes. In today's literature, postmodernism, ecofiction, psychological realism, feminist literature, socialism and other new trends are increasingly widespread. Postmodernism, for example, abandons traditional literary forms and pays attention to fragmentation, intertextuality, irony. In works written in this direction, events are expressed in a complex, unexpected and multifaceted way.

Ecofiction and ecological literature, on the other hand, raise issues such as the relationship between nature and man, the exploitation of natural resources.

In addition, psychological realism pays great attention to the inner world, emotions, and mental processes of man. Feminist literature, on the other hand, studies the role of women in society and their struggles against injustice. The development of new trends helps literature to spread to a wide circle and express unique social ideas.

Literary translation is a key tool in strengthening the connection of literature with other cultures, in the spread of new trends and forms. A translator is not only a person who changes the language, but also a person who conveys the idea, aesthetic value, and cultural elements expressed in the original work to another audience. Through translation, the literary heritage of one people is reflected in other languages, and at the same time, contacts with other cultures develop.

In modern literature, translation plays a significant role not only in strengthening intercultural ties, but also in ensuring the interaction of new literary trends. For example, modern trends such as postmodernism or ecofiction are spread internationally through translation. Translation is also an important tool for introducing new literary forms and styles into other languages.

Modern translation methods are also changing. In addition to traditional "word-for-word" translation, more "creative" or "free" translation methods are now being used. In these methods, the translator seeks to reflect not only the meaning and idea of the original work, but also its aesthetic and emotional load. In addition, the development of digital technologies and automatic translation tools has accelerated the translation process, but for works of art, a human translator is still important.

In translation, it is necessary to take into account factors such as interlingual differences, intercultural differences, and the specific style of the works. Each translation is unique with its own characteristics, but it remains the main tool for achieving the goal - namely, conveying the content and aesthetics of the original work to another audience.

Conclusion: New trends and literary translation play a significant role in modern literature. Through translation, cultural ties between literatures are further strengthened, new literary forms and techniques are emerging. Translation is not just a process of changing language, but also a process of conveying one culture to another. The development of new literary trends and literary translation helps to discover new forms and themes of modern literature.

The role of new trends and literary translation in modern literature is of incomparable importance. New trends, including postmodernism, ecological literature, feminist and

psychological realism, bring new perspectives, ideas and styles to literature, further enriching the literary process. These trends not only enhance the uniqueness of literature, but also reflect social and cultural changes, helping to disseminate new ideas on a global scale.

Literary translation is an important tool in this process, developing the interaction of literary works with other languages and cultures. Through translation, the literary heritage of a people is spread around the world, and new works are enriched by other cultures, creating opportunities for mutual dialogue. The main thing in translation is to correctly and accurately express the meaning, aesthetic and cultural load of the original work.

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SOME ISSUES OF IMPROVING THE PROVISION OF BUSINESS TERMS IN UZBEKISTAN-ENGLISH TRANSLATION DICTIONARIES

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ANNOTATION

This article is devoted to some problems in the provision of business terms in Uzbek-English translation dictionaries, and it presents the obstacles to the provision of translation of terms in English and possible solutions to them.

Keywords: business terms, translation into English, situational context, electronic dictionaries

Introduction: Improving dictionaries, whether they are printed or in the form of a special program, always remains relevant. Providing translations of terms further complicates this need. Today, terms are enriched by borrowing words from other languages and creating internal words. The main factor determining the stability of the terminological system of a particular field is its organization and regularity. Therefore, in all languages with a certain degree of stabilization of terminology, terms are constantly organized. Organization is carried out on the basis of certain terminological standards.

There are problems in translating university administrative terms from English to Hausa. There are variations in the translation of the terms "Chancellor", "Pro-chancellor" and "Vice-chancellor" in speeches, interviews and media translations. The aim of this study is to find better interpretations in translating university administrative terms. The specific objectives of the study are: (i) to identify different interpretations of the three terms; (ii) to identify better interpretations of the terms in accordance with certain established theoretical concepts and socio-cultural norms of the Hausa receptor language. The study is qualitative in nature, focusing on "situational context" and "cultural context" in data collection and analysis, using Halliday's (2014) theoretical concept of systemic functional linguistics (SFL). The findings of the study included: (i) the three terms, Chancellor, Pro-Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, have differences in translation among Hausa speakers and media organizations; (ii) using the context of the Hausa receptor language situation and culture, Chancellor is translated as Uban Jamiya, Pro-Chancellor is Shabangon

Majansha Kudanwanwa ta Jamiya and Pro-Chancellor is Shabangon Jamiya. The study shows that functional and pragmatic approaches to translation, using Halliday's (2014) theory of Systematic Functional Linguistics, have been effective in revealing meaning by using contextual variables of language rather than being limited to linguistic context alone.

Main part: Translators, like any other profession, face challenges. There are many challenges that experienced professionals in this field face, and new translators find them much more challenging. John Dryden's famous metaphor compares translation to dancing on ropes with tied feet (Dryden in Ross 2012), other sources compare translation to turning wine into water or to decanting without spilling, and translators are compared to gladiators in pajamas. Finally, Robert M. Grant argues that there can never be a completely final translation (Baker and Saldanha 2007). All of the above comparisons are expressive and/or humorous ways of characterizing translation as a complex and difficult task. Moreover, as the texts that students of the Institute of Applied Linguistics of RTU deal with, "the complexity increases when the text in question is specialized".

One of the most important tasks of translators in ensuring adequate quality translation is to be aware of the problems that may be encountered during the translation process and to be prepared to solve them. Opinions may differ on what constitutes adequate quality translation, but according to Hatim and Munday (2004: 10), the consensus is that "the literal expression of meaning, adherence to form, and emphasis on general accuracy" are essential. As one of the students who participated in this study noted, "The person reading your translation should not have to struggle too much to get its message, so the translation should be simple and understandable, but translating is a very complex task" that is simple and understandable enough for the target readers, while at the same time including all the specific details relevant to the text area or field, that is, to make the translation clear and attractive at the same time. The reader should understand the logic of the text.

Terminology problems related to Uzbek-English dictionaries manifest themselves in various aspects. The main issues and references are listed below:

Some connectives and terms in dictionaries are incorrectly or incorrectly translated. These problems arise, in particular, when determining equivalence and homonymy. The articles evaluate these issues lexicographically, including the differences in connectives in Uzbek and English.

Some dictionaries do not sufficiently cover widely used lexical combinations. For example, new terms or industry terms are not sufficiently defined or correctly cited.

The dictionary published by the Ijod-Press publishing house has tried to present such key terms in an orderly manner.

Electronic and printed dictionaries differ in terms of vocabulary. For example, Hasanboy Rasulov's English-Uzbek dictionary contains 26,500 words, and it is convenient to use it in electronic format for language learning. Printed dictionaries are often presented in alphabetical order, but in practical terms, search engines in electronic format are more effective for users. Electronic dictionaries, such as those proposed by Hasanboy Rasulov in the format of mobile applications, are preferred for modern users.

There are several problems in translating Uzbek business terms into English, which can be grouped as follows:

The meanings behind the terms in English and Uzbek may not correspond to the cultural and legal contexts. For example, when translating "finance department", the expression "finance department" may not reflect the specifics of the Uzbek system.

Business terms are often specific to their field, and it is difficult to maintain precise meanings when translating. For example, "payroll report" can be translated as "payroll report", but in other contexts "salary report" may be appropriate. Misunderstandings arise when adapting abbreviations used in Uzbek to English. For example, it may not be clear to express "BHM" ("basic calculation unit") in English as "basic calculation unit"

Solutions and suggestions:

-Use descriptive translation: For words that do not have equivalents, descriptive translation is preferable (for example, "Copyright").

-Consult with experts: For accurate translation of terms specific to each field, it is necessary to use the help of experts in the field.

-Create multilingual dictionaries: Specialized dictionaries should be developed to increase compatibility between English and Uzbek

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PROBLEMS IN TRANSLATION OF ARTISTIC WORKS (BASED ON THE WORKS OF A. NAVOI)

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ANNOTATION

This article analyzes the works of A.Navoi from the perspective of translation studies. It studies the main problems in translating the works of the great representative of Uzbek literature Alisher Navoi into other languages. The difficulties that arise in the translation process due to linguistic, cultural, and literary stylistic differences and ways to overcome these difficulties are considered. It is emphasized that the translation of A. Navoi's works is of great importance not only in preserving their content, but also in preserving their aesthetic beauty. The article also analyzes the specific features of the translation process, the literary, linguistic, and cultural problems that arise in the translator, as well as ways to solve these problems.

Keywords: translation, Navoi's works, literary translation, cultural problems, aesthetic style, linguistic difficulties

Introduction: Alisher Navoi is a great scholar and poet of Uzbek literature. His works are valued not only as an artistic heritage of the Uzbek people, but also of the entire Turkic world. Navoi's works have been translated into many languages, and through their translation, the contribution of Navoi's heritage to world literature is increasing. However, a number of complex problems arise in the translation process, since it is difficult to transfer the content, style and cultural context of literary works to each language without completely changing them.

This article discusses the main problems that arise in the process of translating Navoi's works, ways to overcome them, and the literary significance of translation. The process of translating literary works involves not only changing the language and words, but also adapting the aesthetic and cultural layers of the work to the new language and culture. Alisher Navoi is known as a poet who combined the high art of poetry, the beauty of language and the deep expressions of the human psyche in his works. His works are of great importance as an artistic heritage not only of the Uzbek, but also of the entire Turkic people. Translating Navoi's works presents its own difficulties, since the language, culture and aesthetic values in the poet's works require a full reflection in other languages. The translator bears great responsibility for

preserving the meaning of the original text, its artistic and spiritual appearance. The art of translation, especially in the translation of works of art, is not only about replacing words. In this process, it is necessary to deeply understand the social, cultural and historical context of the author, the emotional and spiritual burden of the work. Poetic structures, figurative expressions, metaphors and values adapted to modern language in the works of A. Navoi create many problems in the translation process. This article discusses the main problems in translating Navoi's works, ways to overcome them, and the literary, linguistic, and cultural aspects of translation. By analyzing these problems, ideas are put forward for a more effective and complete implementation of the translation process.

Main part: The biggest problem in translating Alisher Navoi's works into another language is the specific features of his language and cultural content. Navoi, as the highest representative of the Turkic language, combined the cultural and historical conditions of that time with high artistic art in creating his works. This complicates the translation, since it is very difficult to fully reflect the images, vocabulary, idiomatic expressions and historical context created by Navoi. In addition, some words and phrases existing in the Uzbek language are not fully translated into other languages, or their content may not correspond to the cultural traditions of the translated language. For example, Navoi's works talk about the ancient beliefs, customs and values of the Uzbek people, which require accurate and complete expression in the translation process.

The aesthetic aspects of Navoi's works are also important in translation. The poet's unique poetic style, skill, musicality and rhythmic structure of poetry, as well as the ability to express visual art, must be perfectly preserved in translation. The translator must use special approaches to preserve the poetic beauty of the original text and the author's style of expression. This is especially important in conveying the complex artistic images, metaphors and spiritual spirit found in Navoi's works.

In translation, the layers of meaning of literary works are often deeper than the translator. Navoi's works contain many philosophical and religious themes, and their full and accurate translation requires a deep understanding of the author's intention, social and spiritual context, not only through language. In solving these problems, the translator must also show himself as a literary analyst, because a work of translation should not consist only of the interchangeability of words, but should try to reflect the original intention of the author.

The process of translating the works of Alisher Navoi poses difficulties in preserving their artistic excellence and cultural context. The uniqueness of Navoi's poetry lies in

its deep respect for the Turkic culture and linguistic traditions of the past, which requires accurate and complete expression not only in Uzbek, but also in other languages. The first and biggest problem that arises in the translation process is the differences between language and culture. Navoi's works contain many images of the values and traditions of the Uzbek people, which require full expression in other languages. The translator must use unique approaches to adapting the cultural layers of the original text to the new language.

To overcome the linguistic and cultural difficulties of translation, the translator must have a deep understanding of the historical and cultural context of the work. Works of fiction often have their own unique vocabulary, idiomatic expressions, and metaphors, which are not easy to translate completely and accurately into another language. When translating the poetic structures, musicality, rhythm, and imagery of Navoi's works into another language, the translator must strive to preserve not only the meaning, but also the aesthetic beauty of the work. Such complexities require the most highly qualified translators in the translation process.

Another problem that arises when translating Navoi's works is the issue of translation and interpretation. Translation, especially in works of fiction, means not only changing words, but also restoring the deeper aspects of the content of the work, the poet's spiritual intention, and artistic expressions. Translators should not limit themselves to translating words alone, but also strive to fully understand and reflect the philosophical, religious, and spiritual layers of Navoi's work. Therefore, the goal of translation is not just to change the language, but to fully preserve the content and emotional tone of the work.

In addition, to overcome translation problems, sometimes free translation approaches must be used. In order to fully reflect the poet's unique poetic style, musicality, figurative wealth and metaphors, the translator must freely interpret the artistic expressions of the original text. This is a method that allows, especially in poetic works, to preserve the meaning of the word unchanged. The main reason for the problems analyzed in the translation of Alisher Navoi's works is the uniqueness of the linguistic, cultural and aesthetic richness of his works. Translators often rely on in-depth scientific analysis and artistic thinking to overcome these problems. In the translation process, translators try not only to change the language, but also to preserve the essence of the work and its artistic tone. In this process, special approaches, methods such as free translation and interpretation appropriate to the artistic style are used.

Conclusion: The problems that arise in translating Navoi's works demonstrate the complexity of the literary translation process. Translators must demonstrate great skill in adapting the specific features of the language, cultural context, and aesthetic values to the new language. Overcoming linguistic, cultural, and aesthetic problems that arise in the translation process can only be achieved through approaches based on scientific knowledge and artistic intuition. The success of translating Navoi's works depends on fully reflecting the original content, spiritual essence, and aesthetic beauty of the works.

The translation of Alisher Navoi's works is a complex process not only from an artistic, but also from a cultural and linguistic point of view. In order to reflect these works in their own language, translators must correctly understand their aesthetic and cultural layers and apply a deep scientific approach. A thorough analysis of the differences between language and culture, translation style, and literary difficulties in translation that arise in the translation process will allow Navoi's works to be more widely introduced to world culture.

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ZAMONAVIY YONDASHUVLAR ASOSIDA BO‘LAJAK O‘QITUVCHILARNING NUTQ MADANIYATINI RIVOJLANTIRISH METODIKASINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH

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Annotatsiya: ushbu maqolada zamonaviy yondashuvlar asosida bo’lajak pedagoglarning nutq madaniyati rivojlantirish metodikasi borasidagi fikr mulohazalar tahlil etilgan.
Kalit so’zlar: o’qituvchi, nutq madanbiyati, metodika, nutq, mahorat.

Bugungi kunda ta’lim tizimiga keladigan bo‘lsak, zamonaviy yondashuvlardan foydalanish ayniqsa bo‘lajak o‘qituvchilarning nutq madaniyatini rivojlantirishda katta ahamiyatga ega. Har bir o‘qituvchi uchun ravon nutq, nutqning sofligi, madaniyatli nutq ta’lim jarayonining samaradorligini oshirishning asosiy vositasi hisoblanadi. O‘quvchi hamda o‘qituvchi o‘rtasidagi mazmunli muloqot ta’lim jarayoniga faqatgina axborot yetkazish vositasi sifatida emas, balki o‘quvchilarni bilimga qiziqtirish, ular bilan aloqani mustahkamlash vositasi sifatida ham xizmat qiladi. Bundan tashqari, yosh avlodga bilim berishda nafaqat fanni o‘rgatish, ularga ta’sirchan va aniq ifoda bilan murojaat qilish orqali o‘quvchilarning qalbiga yo‘l topish mumkin. Chunki o‘quvchilar uchun darsni qiziqarli va tushunarli qilib yetkazib berish o‘ziga xos mahoratni talab qiladi.

Shuning uchun bo‘lajak o‘qituvchilarning nutq madaniyatini rivojlantirishga qaratilgan metodikalarni takomillashtirish zamonaviy ta’limning muhim yo‘nalishlaridan biri hisoblanadi. Bu yondashuvlar nafaqat o‘qituvchining nutqi va hurmatini oshirishga, balki o‘qituvchilarning o‘z bilimlarini mustaqil ravishda rivojlantirishga undaydi va ularning ta’limga bo‘lgan qiziqishini kuchaytiradi.

XXI asrda jahon miqyosida ta’lim barqaror taraqqiyotni ta’minlovchi asosiy omil sifatida e’tirof etilib, 2030-yilgacha belgilangan xalqaro ta’lim konsepsiyasida “Sifatli ta’lim olish va ijodiy qobiliyatni rag‘batlantirish” dolzarb vazifa sifatida

belgilandi. Yuqoridagilardan kelib chiqqan holda bugungi kunda o‘qituvchilarga nisbatan mas’uliyat yanada kuchaydi. Mamlakatimizning kelajagi ko‘p jihatdan o‘qituvchi va uning saviyasiga, fidoiyligiga, yosh avlodga ta’lim berish va barkamol inson darajasida tarbiyalashiga bog‘liq.

Pedagogik mahoratida nutq madaniyati, uning nafaqat ma’naviy va axloqiy jihatdan boyligini, balki bilimini, tafakkurini, ilmiy dunyoqarashini boyligini ham belgilovchi mezondir. O‘qituvchining nutqi quyidagi xususiyatlarni o‘zida aks ettirishi kerak:

Nutqning to‘g‘riligi: Nutq to‘g‘ri bo‘lmasa, uning boshqa kommunikativ sifatlari ham buziladi. To‘g‘ri talaffuz bolalarning tilni muvaffaqiyatli o‘zlashtirishiga yordam beradi.

Nutqning aniqligi: Bu fikrlarni izchil va aniq ifodalash qobiliyatidir. Nutq aniq bo‘lsa, ma’lumot tinglovchiga samarali yetib boradi.

Nutqning ifodaliligi: So‘zlovchi his-tuyg‘ularni ovoz kuchi, urg‘u va ritm kabi ifoda vositalari yordamida yetkazishi lozim.

Nutqning boyligi: Tilning lug‘aviy imkoniyatlarini kengroq ishlatish va mazmunli gaplarni tuza olish qobiliyatidir. Nutq madaniyati pedagogik mahorat bilan kasb faoliyati natijasida yillar davomida shakllanadi. Uni rivojlantirish uchun o‘qituvchi o‘z ustida doimiy ishlashi kerak.

Nutq madaniyati bo’lajak pedagoglarning kasbiy kompetensiyalarining muhim jihatlaridan biridir. Nutqni to‘g‘ri, aniq va samarali ishlatish pedagogning o‘quvchilari bilan muvaffaqiyatli muloqot qilishiga, ta'lim jarayonini sifatli tashkil etishga yordam beradi. Zamonaviy yondashuvlar asosida bo’lajak pedagoglarning nutq madaniyati rivojlantirish metodikasi borasidagi fikr-mulohazalar quyidagicha bo‘lishi mumkin:

1. Zamonaviy pedagogik yondashuvlar

Zamonaviy pedagogik yondashuvlar, o‘quvchilarning faol ishtirokini ta'minlaydigan, o‘quv jarayonini interaktiv va amaliy shakllarda tashkil etishni talab qiladigan usullarni o‘z ichiga oladi. Nutq madaniyatini rivojlantirishda bu yondashuvlar muhim ahamiyatga ega, chunki ular o‘quvchilarni nafaqat so‘zlashuv jarayonida, balki fikrlarni aniq va mantiqiy ifodalashda ham o‘rgatadi. Bu usullar orasida muhokama, guruhli ishlar, rol o‘yinlari va debatlar mavjud. Bu metodlar pedagogga o‘z nutq madaniyatini namoyish etish va o‘quvchilarga muloqotda yordam berish imkonini beradi.

2. Interaktiv metodlar

Zamonaviy pedagogika nutq madaniyatini rivojlantirishda interaktiv metodlarning qo‘llanilishini ta'kidlaydi. Bu metodlar o‘quvchilarni o‘z fikrlarini aniq va tizimli

ifodalashga undaydi. Misol uchun, guruhli muhokamalar, tahlil qilish va o‘rganish jarayonlari o‘quvchilarning nutq madaniyatini shakllantiradi. Pedagogning o‘z nutqini interaktiv tarzda o‘quvchilar bilan bog‘lash, ular bilan faol muloqotda bo‘lishi o‘quvchilarning nutq madaniyatini oshiradi.

3. Texnologiyalarni qo‘llash

Zamonaviy texnologiyalar pedagoglarning nutq madaniyatini rivojlantirishda samarali vosita sifatida ishlatilishi mumkin. Kompyuter dasturlari, multimedia vositalari va onlayn platformalar orqali bo‘lajak pedagoglar o‘z nutqlarini sinovdan o‘tkazish, tahlil qilish va takomillashtirish imkoniyatiga ega bo‘ladilar. Videomuloqot, virtual klasslar va onlayn baholash tizimlari o‘quvchilarga o‘z fikrlarini to‘g‘ri ifodalashda yordam beradi, shu bilan birga pedagoglarning nutq madaniyatini rivojlantiradi.

4. Pedagogning o‘z nutq madaniyati

Pedagogning o‘z nutq madaniyati bo‘lajak o‘quvchilar uchun namuna bo‘lib xizmat qiladi. Nutq madaniyati faqat so‘zlashuv texnikasini o‘z ichiga olmay, balki etik, madaniy va axloqiy me'yorlarni ham o‘z ichiga oladi. Pedagogning o‘z nutqini e'tibor bilan ishlatishi, aniq va tushunarli gapirish, o‘quvchilarga hurmat va o‘zgalar fikriga munosabat bildirish o‘quvchilarni ham shu tarzda muloqot qilishga o‘rgatadi. Zamonaviy pedagogik yondashuvlar pedagoglarning o‘z nutq madaniyatini takomillashtirishga yo‘naltirilgan bo‘lib, ular o‘z ifodalash uslublarini har tomonlama rivojlantirishga harakat qilishadi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, jamiyatda o‘qituvchi nutq madaniyatini shakllantirish uning o‘z kasbida muvaffaqiyatli bo‘lishini ta’minlaydi. O‘qituvchi nutqining jarangdorligi va adabiy tilga mosligi o‘quvchilarning so‘z boyligini rivojlantirishda muhim rol o‘ynaydi. Shu bois har bir pedagog o‘z nutqi ustida ko‘proq ishlamog‘i lozim.

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GREEN ECONOMY ORGANIZATION IN ENSURING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract. The article highlights the specific features of green economy digitization as a key factor in economic development, and digitalization and green economy are presented as the most important factors of sustainable development. Digitization is presented as an innovation in the use of natural resources and improving the quality of nature use in sustainable development.
Keywords: Green economy, Paris Climate Agreement, Greening, digital technologies, alternative energy sources, sustainable development**.**

In the modern world, the topic of green economy is one of the most relevant topics in the past few years. One of the main tasks of the transition to a "green" economy is to increase the energy efficiency of the economy and rational use of natural resources. This is achieved through the modernization of technologies and the development of financial mechanisms. In 2018, the Republic of Uzbekistan ratified the Paris Agreement on Climate Change (Paris, December 12, 2015) and undertook a quantitative commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions per unit of GDP by 10% by 2030 compared to 2010 levels.

In the framework of fulfilling the obligations of the Paris Agreement, the country's medium-term priority areas for reducing greenhouse gas emissions are being implemented through a number of strategic and sectoral plans, programs, as well as regulatory and legal documents, which include reducing energy and resource consumption in the economy, widely introducing energy-saving technologies into production, expanding the use of renewable energy sources, and eliminating the consequences of the ecological crisis in the Aral Sea.

Thus, according to a study on the state of the environment and pollution in the world, almost all natural resources are subject to serious anthropogenic pressure. Such ecological economic problems require the greening of the economy.

One of the main ways to “green” the economy is innovation and the introduction of new technologies into various areas of activity. In 2020, after the rapid transition of many companies to the digitalization system, a phase of radical restructuring of the economy began. Thus, the digital economy is a new economic activity based on digital technologies, associated with e-business, e-commerce, and the production of digital goods and services. The positive aspects of the use of digital technologies in the green economy are:

- **Increase in labor productivity due to reduced production costs;**
- **Creation of new green jobs, as well as the development of freelance work;**
- **Creation of opportunities for companies to increase their competitiveness, as well as expand the possibilities for the production of environmentally friendly products;**
- **Eliminating poverty and social inequality.**

Thus, the digital economy is essentially a digital economy, leading to the creation of sustainable development technologies. At the beginning of the 21st century, the United Nations put forward 17 global goals that are interconnected priority areas of human development. According to a study conducted by the Global Recovery Observatory of the University of Oxford, supported by the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), less than 20% of total recovery costs are allocated to environmental problems. The Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PQ-436 dated December 2, 2023 “On measures to increase the effectiveness of reforms aimed at the transition of the Republic of Uzbekistan to a “green” economy by 2030” was adopted. Thus, the digital economy is essentially a digital economy, and the application of digital technologies to a green economy leads to the creation of sustainable development technologies. At the beginning of the 21st century, the United Nations put forward 17 global goals that are interconnected priority areas of human development. According to a study by the Global Recovery Observatory of the University of Oxford, supported by the United Nations Environment Programm (UNEP), less than 20% of total recovery spending is allocated to environmental issues. The Ministry of Economic Development and Poverty Reduction of the Republic of Uzbekistan has been designated as the authorized body for promoting a "green" economy and implementing the principles of "green" growth, coordinating activities to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in economic sectors. Currently, global business is directing a large amount of resources to the development of technologies aimed at preventing climate change and reducing environmental pollution. Alternative energy sources are renewable energy sources obtained through the use of hydropower, wind power, solar power, geothermal energy, biomass and tidal energy. These energy sources, unlike fossil fuels such as oil, natural gas, coal and uranium ore, are inexhaustible, therefore they are called

renewable sources. In recent years, the total capacity of energy production facilities in Uzbekistan has been growing, but the pace of development is much lower than in neighboring countries, especially Russia. Uzbekistan is one of the most vulnerable countries to climate change, since 80% of the country's territory is occupied by grasslands and deserts, so climate change can have a significant impact on the economy of Uzbekistan. Since the early 1950s, the average temperature in the country has increased twice as much as the rate of global warming. Current projections show that, without the necessary mitigation measures, the country's average temperature will rise by 1.8°-3.3° C by 2050. Without additional adaptation measures, the country will face increasing water scarcity and desertification by the middle of this century.

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QUALIFIED TEACHER – EFFECTIVE LESSON ORGANIZER

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada malakali pedagoglarning darsni tashkil etishda o'ziga xos usul va texnologiyalardan foydalanishi o'qitish faoliyatining samaradorligiga ta'siri borasida so'z yuritiladi. Pedagog kadrlarning malakasini oshirish qonun hujjatlarida belgilab qo'yilganligi batafsil yoritib o'tilgan.
Kalit so'zlar: pedagog, kadrlar , malaka oshirish , qayta tayyorlash, intellektual salohiyat, ta'lim tizimi, samarali dars.
Аннотация: В данной статье рассматривается влияние использования квалифицированными педагогами специальных методов и технологий на эффективность педагогической деятельности. Подробно поясняется, что подготовка педагогических кадров определена законодательством.
Ключевые слова: педагог, кадры, повышение квалификации, переподготовка, интеллектуальный потенциал, система образования, эффективный урок.
Abstract: This article discusses the impact of the use of specific methods and technologies by qualified teachers in organizing lessons on the effectiveness of teaching activities. The fact that the professional development of teaching staff is stipulated in the legislation is explained in detail.
Keywords: teacher, personnel, professional development, retraining, intellectual potential, education system, effective lesson.

Today, the extensive reforms being implemented in the education system require a fundamental improvement of this system, the identification of targeted areas for the training of specialists with higher education, especially the continuous improvement of the professional qualifications and knowledge level of pedagogical personnel. Such changes require new innovative approaches to all spheres of social life, a review of existing views, concepts and relationships through the lens of progress and criteria of efficiency. The need for extensive reforms in the field of education is due to the fact that training potential personnel in accordance with world standards is of great importance for our independent Republic to find its place in the world community,

transition to a market economy, and not lag behind scientific and technical development. The reforms implemented and the adopted regulatory legal acts fully reveal the essence of the process of training competent teachers who are competent individuals, qualified specialists, and masters of their profession. The development of any state depends on its intellectual potential. Intellectual potential is a criterion for training independent-minded, qualified, educated, and highly qualified personnel capable of ensuring modern development in line with international standards. As our President Shavkat Mirziyoyev Miromonovich rightly noted, “Our youth must be independent-minded, have high intellectual and spiritual potential, and be able to mature and be happy, becoming people who are not inferior to their peers in any field on a global scale,” it is no coincidence that special emphasis is placed on the fact that “another of the most important tasks of the education sector is undoubtedly to educate a new generation, educated young people who have mastered the basics of science and their specialty, which is necessary for today”.

Educating competent and educated youth is only possible for qualified teachers who work tirelessly on themselves, constantly develop themselves and further improve their knowledge. Such teachers use all their skills in educating the future generation, reveal their talents, and show dedication in educating and training the young generation to become mature personnel. The famous pedagogue-humanist of his time, Czech writer Jan Amon Komensky, highly appreciated the role of a teacher in developing a child's worldview, writing that teaching is "a very honorable profession that stands higher than any other profession on earth." One of the reforms in the field of education of our state is the adoption of advanced foreign experiences in improving the education system. During the implementation of these reforms, school textbooks are being repeatedly changed based on the National Curriculum. Effective teaching of these textbooks to students requires high skills and qualifications from the teacher. Therefore, teachers often go to advanced training institutions to work on themselves and improve their skills. At this point, I would like to touch on the term qualification, this concept is defined in Article 3 of the Law "On Education" called Basic Concepts and in this article it is defined as follows: "Qualification - the level of knowledge, abilities, skills and abilities of a person, which expresses his readiness to perform a certain type of professional activity, confirmed by an appropriate document on education".

The development of pedagogical staff is also stipulated in the legislative documents of our state. In accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-4732 dated June 12, 2015 “On measures to further improve the

system of retraining and advanced training of managerial and pedagogical staff of higher educational institutions" and the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 242 dated August 20, 2015 "On measures to organize retraining and advanced training of managerial and pedagogical staff of higher educational institutions", the activities of the educational institutions have been improved in order to radically improve the quality of training highly qualified specialists and introduce an improved system of regular retraining in accordance with modern requirements. The purpose of the network center is to improve the quality of the processes of retraining and advanced training of teaching staff of higher educational institutions, to adapt their knowledge and professional skills to the rapid development of economic sectors in specific areas (specialties), to introduce innovations in the industry into the educational process, and to assist professors and teachers in mastering new techniques and technologies in relevant areas. Article 44 of the Law "On Education", approved by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on September 23, 2020, is on the right to engage in pedagogical activity, and this article establishes that a teacher must have completed advanced training and retraining courses. Article 10 of the Law "On the Status of a Teacher", adopted on February 1, 2024, is on retraining and advanced training of teachers. Accordingly:

Retraining of teachers is carried out in order to provide them with additional professional knowledge, qualifications and skills and to provide them with the opportunity to carry out labor activities in accordance with their basic specialty and profession.

In essence, the advanced training of teachers is carried out in order to provide them with opportunities to deepen and update their professional knowledge, qualifications and skills, as well as to increase their category (position). This activity is carried out in special educational organizations within the period and in the form established by state educational requirements.

During the retraining and advanced training process, a teacher may voluntarily master additional subjects (foreign language, information technologies, social and humanitarian subjects, etc.) in addition to his professional subjects. When the curriculum and curriculum change (when a new subject is introduced or an existing subject is excluded), teachers of state educational organizations may be retrained in a new related subject. Advanced training of teachers of non-state educational organizations is carried out in accordance with the procedure established by the employer.

There are 2 forms of professional development for teaching staff:

1. direct (training according to educational programs)
2. indirect (training without educational programs)

Advanced training of teaching staff is carried out in the following forms:

• with dismissal from the main job;
• with partial dismissal from the main job (adapted method);
• without dismissal from the main job (distance learning).

Advanced training with dismissal from the main job and with partial dismissal from the main job (in a coordinated manner) is carried out on the basis of the regional center.

50 or 25 percent of the total duration of the advanced training course with partial dismissal from the main job (in a coordinated manner) is allocated to classroom training at the regional center. The rest of the course involves practical training. Practical training is allowed to be carried out at the main place of work.

Control is provided for each mastered module of practical training in the form of tests, abstract submission, practice report, etc.

The distance learning form of training without dismissal from the main job is used.

The duration of advanced training of pedagogical staff is determined depending on the forms of its organization and the requirements set by the customer, taking into account the level of professional qualifications of the pedagogical employee and individual professional needs.

Teachers are required to undergo advanced training at least once every 5 years.

The maximum volume of classroom training and independent work for direct forms of advanced training is set at 36 hours per week.

So what achievements can a teacher achieve if he is qualified?

As is known, during advanced training, teachers learn to work with various new and innovative ideas and projects, master modern methods and technologies, and learn new knowledge. They exchange experience with many teachers similar to themselves and introduce innovations into their teaching activities. These methods give effective results in working with students and organizing lessons. When working with students, such teachers increase their interest in science and encourage them to acquire knowledge effectively. When organizing lesson processes in an interesting, unusual, and creative way, teachers develop students in a new and innovative way, based on their interests. For students, lessons that are always organized in the same system seem boring, and this can extinguish their interest in science. However, a qualified teacher knows very well how to teach children, how to work with them. This is why in the competition of teachers, the best always win.

In conclusion, based on the above considerations, it can be said that in order to achieve efficiency in the education system, first of all, it is required that pedagogical personnel be qualified, skilled, capable and have pedagogical tact, as well as deep knowledge and skills in their specialty. After all, since the upbringing of the younger generation is the main and main task of the teacher, such an honorable profession requiring such responsibility can only be entrusted to mature specialists in their profession. A teacher, participating in the process of educating a harmonious generation, should not only be an example to those around him with his spiritual and moral culture, but also be able to demonstrate his pedagogical skills, and as a mature teacher, consider it his professional duty to make a worthy contribution to the work of training qualified personnel.

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DIFFERENCE ANALYSIS OF MAIN TYPES OF SECURITIES

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First next, this proprietary obligations perform the right is the company of benefit one part to get, to borrow received money return and etc. From this except, the company in the activity - for example, shareholders at the meeting participation reach to the right have to be too can Precious the paper present reach through action the owner own rights done to increase possible (for example, dividends get, meeting sound give) or them sell through another to the individual to pass can

Precious papers one how many to criteria according to classified. Most the main thing this the following is the division :

Shareable valuable papers. To these **simple or preferential shares** enters Shareable valuable papers company and his dividends in the form of in favor of to share has been the right confirms. From this except, such valuable papers the company in management sound to give the right gives, but this right of share to the size depends will be That is, share how much big if, action of the owner effect so much strong will be Precious of papers control package said concept exists, that is to the company about main decisions acceptance to do for enough in quantity shares ;

Debt valuable papers - **bonds.** They are of the owner debt known from the deadline after demand to do and to him percentages to be paid the right confirms. Indeed, debt valuable paper buy take, the owner own funds to the company into debt gives and company own in turn this money back to give and regularly respectively interest (coupons or discount) to pay obligation takes

Precious to papers investment input through the investor own from investment benefit to receive waits Precious from papers removable income two different to be can :

- of the asset himself take coming income From these actions removable dividends from bonds while coupons to be possible ;
- speculative, that is valuable the paper buy get and sell price between difference because of received income

Calculated of income main types this dividends and are coupons. Dividends are company of benefit one part to shareholders to pay Dividends to pay periodicity and volume one row to factors, that's it including of the company to success depend That's

why for, shares buy while receiving bonds from coupons different as, this income source that it is not guaranteed to know need From the bond received income bond term until it's over until company to you to pay which guarantees credit according to percentages is like

Speculative income in the market in advance telling which cannot be income is considered Value increase possible has been promising valuable papers to determine one how many the way there is. Speculative investment strategy action did investors shares cheap in price buy to get and maximum difference with they are own of the price the most high to the top when it comes out to sell movement they do However, in the market shares of value to increase never who guarantee give can't.

Actions from bonds how difference does : comparison schedule

characteristics / parameters	*Action*	*Bond*
Precious paper type	**Shareable**	**Debt**
Issuer	**" Shareholding society " organizational to the shape have has been companies**	**State, municipalities, each how management to the shape have companies**
Benefit get conditions	**Not guaranteed, not specified**	**Guaranteed, specified to the amount have to be possible**
Potentially benefit	**Tall**	**Low**
Ownership to do term	**Not limited**	**Term there is**
Risk level	**Higher**	**Lower**
Rights and powers	**Precious papers the owner society in business participation reach possible and his property have to be to the right have**	**Property and in management participation reach the right no**

this question clearly and simple answer no In general all of them two to the factor depends on:

- pending profit
- acceptance to be done risk level

Here again one parameter to add can : investor transactions done increase for to spend ready has been time If for the investor guaranteed constant passive income get important if, it is defined coupon payments with high liquid bonds preferred to see can Such valuable papers according to benefit state or big corporations by guaranteed.

However, high reliability and minimal participation in the process reach In return, the investor receives a relatively low return takes, rarely cases from 10-12% per year increases.

Capital investment of doing dangerous methods inclined those who are for shares more suitable will come Risks much high, but income bonds with cannot be compared. That's why for all investment decisions attention with analysis to be done need This is the process significant level the time to spend demand does, of the investor valuable papers market principles according to to knowledge have to be need about while not to speak.

Simple by doing in other words, shares and to bonds investment of strategies main the difference that is, shares big risk taking with high income to get directed, bonds while safer and in advance forecast to be done, however less amount income to get directed.

To actions investment to do strategy the first in line acceptance done risk taking account received without possible has been maximum benefit to get directed if, bonds owners and low level risk, state guarantees of the issuer reliability and others in return much less income to receive preferred they see

Companies shares, bonds and their quotes according to in detail information Investments on the page get can

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CHIZIQLI TENGLAMALAR SISTEMASINI YECHISHNING GAUSS, GAUSS-JORDAN USULINI TUSHUNTIRISHDA PEDAGOGIK TEXNOLOGIYADAN FOYDALANISH

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Annotatsiya. Ta'lim – tizimli ta'lim olishning eng muhim va ishonchli usuli. Ta'lim o'qituvchi tomonidan boshqariladigan o'ziga xos bilish jarayoni. Aynan o'qituvchining rahbarlik roli o'quvchilar tomonidan bilim, ko'nikma va malakalarni to'liq o'zlashtirishni, ularning aqliy kuchi va ijodiy qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirishni ta'minlaydi. Maqolada ham aniq fanlarni o'qitishda kognitiv qobilyatini shakllantirishning metodik ahamiyati borasida taklif va tavsiyalar beriladi.
Kalit so'zlar: ta'lim, tavsiya, talaba, tahlil, metod, chiziqli tenglama, sistema, Gauss usuli, ildiz.

Zamonaviy, ijtimoiy, yo‘naltirilgan bozor iqtisodiga o‘tish rivojlangan mamlakatlarda amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlarning asosiy negizi ta'lim islohotlari hisoblanadi. Bu jarayonda o‘qitishda innovatsion yondashuvlar va uning tarkibiy qismi bo‘lgan modulli o‘qitish texnologiyasini joriy etilishi oliy ta'lim tizimida muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Ta'lim-tarbiya va shaxs kamolotini shakllantirishda hamda pedagogik texnologiyani tatbiq qilinishida modulli texnologiyalardan xabardor bo‘lish, foydalanishni bilish bugungi kun talabidir.

Oliy ta'lim muassasalarida matematik fanlarni o‘qitishning metodik sistemasini yaratish va shu asosda modulli texnologiyadan foydalanib, o‘quv mashg‘ulotlarining loyihalarini tuzib o‘qitishni nazariy asoslash va ulardan amaliy foydalanish metodikasi asosida o‘qitish borasida respublikamizda alohida tadqiqotlar qilinmoqda. O‘quv mashg‘ulotlarni loyihalashning ahamiyatli tomoni shundaki, bunda pedagog va talabalar loyihalash bo‘yicha bilim, ko‘nikma va malakalarga ega bo‘ladilar.

Ta'lim oluvchilarning yuksak kasbiy tayyorgarlik darajasi, malakasi, madaniy va ma'naviy-axloqiy saviyasining sifatiga nisbatan qo‘yiladigan zarur talablarni belgilab beruvchi va ta'lim sifatini jahon talablari darajasiga ko‘tarishga qaratilgan Davlat ta'lim standartlari, o‘quv reja va fan dasturlarining yangi avlodi ishlab chiqildi. Ta'lim jarayoni yangi innovatsion texnologiyalar asosida tashkillashtirilgan ta'lim tizimi shakllantirildi.

Ushbu maqolada chiziqli tenglamalar sistemasini Gauss usulidan foydalanib yechish, chiziqli tenglamalar sistemasini hayotiy masalalarda tatbiqi o'rganilgan.

Chiziqli tenglamalar sistemasi nazariyasida Kramer formulalari katta rol o'ynaydi. Lekin, amaliy mashg'ulotlarda esa bu usulni qo'llab sistemani yechish jarayoni ko'p hisoblashlarni talab qiladi. Shuning uchun amaliyotda ko'pincha Gauss usuli qo'llaniladi. Bu usulning mohiyati shundan iboratki, noma'lumlarni ketma-ket yo'qotib, berilgan sistemaga ekvivalent bo'lgan "pog'onasimon" yoki "uchburchak" ko'rinishidagi sistemaga keltirilib yechiladi.

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \ldots + a_{1n}x_n = b_1 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \ldots + a_{2n}x_n = b_2 \\ \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots \\ a_{m1}x_1 + a_{m2}x_2 + \ldots + a_{mn}x_n = b_m \end{cases} \quad (1$$

n noma'lumli m ta tenglamalar sistemasini yechish talab qilinsin. Bu sistemadagi birorta koeffitsiyent noldan farqli bo'lsin, masalan, $a_{11}\neq 0$. Agar $a_{11}=0$ bo'lsa, u holda tenglamalarning o'rinlarini almashtirish yo'li bilan yangi sistemada $a_{11}\neq 0$ bo'lishiga erishamiz.

Sistemadagi birinchi tenglamadan tashqari, qolgan tenglamalardan x_1 ni yo'qotamiz. Buning uchun birinchi tenglamani $a_{11}\neq 0$ koeffitsiyentga bo'lib

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + \frac{a_{12}}{a_{11}}x_2 + \ldots + \frac{a_{1k}}{a_{11}}x_k + \ldots + \frac{a_{1n}}{a_{11}}x_n = \frac{b_1}{a_{11}}, \\ a_{11}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \ldots + a_{2k}x_k + \ldots + a_{1n}x_n = b_2, \\ \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots \\ a_{i1}x_1 + a_{i2}x_2 + \ldots + a_{ik}x_k + \ldots + a_{in}x_n = b_k, \\ \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots \\ a_{m1}x_1 + a_{m2}x_2 + \ldots + a_{mk}x_k + \ldots + a_{mn}x_n = b_m \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

sistemani hosil qilamiz. Bu berilgan sistemaga ekvivalentdir. Endi birinchi tenglamaning ikkala tomonini $-a_{21}$ ga ko'paytirib, ikkinchi tenglamaga qo'shamiz. Keyin, birinchi tenglamani $-a_{31}$ ga ko'paytirib uchinchi tenglamaga qo'shamiz va hokazo. Natijada berilgan (1) sistemaga teng kuchli bo'lgan ushbu

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + a'_{12}x_2 + \ldots + a'_{1k}x_k + \ldots + a'_{1n}x_n = b'_1, \\ \quad a'_{22}x_2 + \ldots + a'_{2k}x_k + \ldots + a'_{2n}x_n = b'_2, \\ \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots \\ \quad a'_{i2}x_2 + \ldots + a'_{ik}x_k + \ldots + a'_{in}x_n = b'_i, \\ \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots \\ \quad a'_{m2}x_2 + \ldots + a'_{mk}x_k + \ldots + a'_{mn}x_n = b'_m \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

tenglamani hosil qilamiz. Bunda

$$a'_{1k}=\frac{a_{1k}}{a_{11}},\qquad b_1=\frac{b_1}{a_{11}},\qquad a'_{ik}=a_{ik}-\frac{a_{1k}}{a_{11}}a_{i1},\quad b'_i=b_i-\frac{b_1}{a_{11}}a_{i1},\ \text{(i=2,3,...,m; k=2,3,...,n)}$$

Endi (3)ning ikkinchi tenglamasidagi a'_{22} ni noldan farqli deb, tenglamani a'_{22} ga bo‘lamiz. So‘ngra, uni mos ravishda $-a'_{32},-a'_{42},...,-a'_{m2}$ larga ko‘paytirib uchinchi, to‘rtinchi va hokazo tenglamalarga qo‘shamiz. Agar bu jarayon davomida sistemadagi biror tenglamaning chap tomonidagi barcha noma’lumlar oldidagi koeffitsiyentlar nolga teng, ozod xad esa noldan farqli bo‘lib qolsa, sistemaning yechimini topish jarayoni tugaydi, chunki bu sistemaning yechimi mavjud emas. Demak, berilgan sistema birgalikda bo‘lmaydi.

Agar sistema birgalikda bo‘lgan sistema bo‘lsa, bu holda (1) sistemadan quyidagi ko‘rinishdagi sistemalardan biriini hosil qilamiz:

$$\begin{cases} x_1+\tilde{a}_{12}x_2+...+\tilde{a}_{1p}x_p+...+\tilde{a}_{1k}x_k+...+a_{1n}x_n=\tilde{b}_1,\\ x_2+...+\tilde{a}_{2p}x_p+...+\tilde{a}_{2k}x_k+...+\tilde{a}_{2n}x_n=\tilde{b}_2,\\ .....\\ x_p+...+\tilde{a}_{pk}x_k+...+a_{pn}x_n=\tilde{b}_p \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

(p<n, ya’ni tenglamalar soni noma’lumlar sonidan kam)

yoki
$$\begin{cases} x_1+\tilde{a}_{12}x_2+...+\tilde{a}_{1k}x_k+...+a_{1n}x_n=\tilde{b}_1,\\ x_2+...+\tilde{a}_{2k}x_k+...+\tilde{a}_{2n}x_n=\tilde{b}_2,\\ .....\\ x_k+...+\tilde{a}_{kn}x_n=\tilde{b}_k,\\ .....\\ x_n=\tilde{b}_n \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

(4) sistemaga pog‘onasimon, (5) ga esa uchburchakli sistema deyiladi.

Agar chiziqli tenglamalar sistemasi (5) ko‘rinishiga ega bo‘lsa, oxirgi tenglamadan $x_n=\tilde{b}_n$ ni topamiz, so‘ngra x_n ning qiymatini olding tenglamaga qo‘yib, x_{n-1} ni aniqlaymiz va hokazo. Natijada, (1) chiziqli tenglamalar sistemasi yagona yechimga ega ekanligi kelib chiqadi.

Agar berilgan (1) chiziqli tenglamalar sistemasi elementar almashtirishlar yordamida pog‘onasimon (4) sistemaga kelsa, bundan berilgan sistema cheksiz ko‘p yechimlarga ega ekanligi kelib chiqadi. Haqiqatdan ham, (4) sistemada $x_{p+1},x_{p+2},...x_n$ noma’lumli hadlarni o‘ng tomonga o‘tkazib, quyidagi sistemani hosil qilamiz:

$$\begin{cases} x_1+\tilde{a}_{12}x_2+\ldots+\tilde{a}_{1p}x_p=\tilde{b}_1-\tilde{a}_{1p+1}x_{p+1}-\ldots-\tilde{a}_{1n}x_n, \\ x_2+\ldots+\tilde{a}_{2p}x_p=\tilde{b}_2-\tilde{a}_{2p+1}x_{p+1}-\ldots-\tilde{a}_{2n}x_n, \\ \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots \\ x_p=\tilde{b}_p-\tilde{a}_{pp+1}x_{p+1}-\ldots-\tilde{a}_{pn}x_n \end{cases}$$

Bunda $x_{p+1}, x_{p+2}, \ldots x_n$ lardan iborat ozod noma'lumlarga ixtiyoriy qiymatlar berib, uchburchakli sistema hosil qilamiz, so'ngra yuqoridagi usul bilan ketma-ket $x_p, x_{p-1}, \ldots x_1$ noma'lumlarni aniqlaymiz. Agar $x_{p+1}, x_{p+2}, \ldots x_p$ ga ixtiyoriy qiymatlar berish mummkinligini hisobga olsak, bu holda berilgan sistema cheksiz ko'p yechimga ega bo'ladi. Ya'ni sistema aniqmas bo'ladi.

1-misol. Ushbu

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1+x_2-x_3=1, \\ 3x_1+2x_2-2x_3=1, \\ x_1-x_2+2x_3=5. \end{cases}$$

sistemani Gauss usuli bilan yechaylik. Birinchi tenglamani $a_{11}=2$ ga bo'lib

$$\begin{cases} x_1+0,5x_2-0,5x_3=0,5, \\ 3x_1+2x_2-2x_3=1, \\ x_1-x_2+2x_3=5. \end{cases}$$

sistemaga kelamiz. Avval birinchi tenglamani –3 ga ko'paytirib ikkinchi tenglamaga qo'shamiz, keyin o'zini –1 ga kshpaytirib uchinchi tenglamaga qo'shamiz, unda

$$\begin{cases} x_1+0,5x_2-0,5x_3=0,5, \\ 0,5x_2-0,5x_3=-0,5, \\ -1,5x_2+2,5x_3=4,5. \end{cases}$$

hosil bo'ladi. Bundan esa,0

$$\begin{cases} x_1+0,5x_2-0,5x_3=0,5, \\ x_2-x_3=-1, \\ -1,5x_2+2,5x_3=4,5. \end{cases}$$

Endi, ikkinchi tenglamaning ikki tomonini +1,5 ga ko'paytirib, uchinchi tenglamani qo'shamiz, unda

$$\begin{cases} x_1+0,5x_2-0,5x_3=0,5, \\ x_2-x_3=-1, \\ x_3=3. \end{cases}$$

bo'ladi. Bulardan $x_1=1$, $x_2=2$, $x_3=3$ lar topiladi. Demak, sistema birgalikda va yagona yechimga ega ekan.

Umuman olganda (1) ni Gauss usuli bilan yechishda (2), (3), (4) sistemalarni yozib o'tirish shart emas. Uning o'rniga (1) sistemani kengaytirilgan

$$\bar{A}=\left(\begin{array}{cccccc|c} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} & & & b_1 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} & & & b_2 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ a_{i1} & a_{i2} & \dots & a_{in} & & & b_i \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \dots & a_{mn} & & & b_m \end{array}\right)$$

matritsasidan foydalanish kifoyadir. Bundan foydalanishni misollarda ko‘ramiz.

2-misol.

$$\begin{cases} x_1+2x_2+4x_3-x_4-3x_5=7, \\ 2x_1+\quad x_3+\quad x_5=4, \\ \quad x_2+\quad 2x_4-\ x_5=6 \end{cases}$$

Yechish. Kengaytirilgan matritsani yozamiz va matritsa ustida Gauss usuli bo‘yicha elementar almashtirishlar o‘tkazamiz

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccccc|c} 1 & 2 & 4 & -1 & -3 & 7 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 & -1 & 6 \end{array}\right)\Rightarrow\left(\begin{array}{ccccc|c} 1 & 2 & 4 & -1 & -3 & 7 \\ 0 & -4 & -7 & 2 & 7 & -10 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 & -1 & 6 \end{array}\right)\Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow\left(\begin{array}{ccccc|c} 1 & 2 & 4 & -1 & -3 & 7 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 & -1 & 6 \\ 0 & -4 & -7 & 2 & 7 & -10 \end{array}\right)\Rightarrow\left(\begin{array}{ccccc|c} 1 & 2 & 4 & -1 & -3 & 7 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 & -1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 7 & 10 & 3 & 14 \end{array}\right)$$

Oxirgi matritsaga pog‘onali

$$\begin{cases} x_1+2x_2+4x_3-\ x_4-3x_5=7, \\ \quad x_2+\quad 2x_4-\ x_5=6, \\ \quad\quad 7x_3+10x_4+3x_5=14 \end{cases}$$

sistema mos kelib, bu berilgan sistemaga ekvivalentdir. Hosil bo‘lgan sistemani

$$\begin{cases} x_1+2x_2+4x_3=7+\ x_4+3x_5, \\ \quad x_2+\quad =6-\ 2x_4+x_5, \\ \quad\quad -7x_3=14-10x_4-3x_5 \end{cases}$$

ko‘rinishda yozib olamiz. Bundan ko‘rinadiki, x_1, x_2, x_3 larni x_4 va x_5 orqali ifodalash mumkin: $x_3=-2+\frac{10}{7}x_4+\frac{3}{7}x_5$, $x_2=6-2x_4+x_5$, $x_1=3+\frac{5}{7}x_4-\frac{5}{7}x_5$

Demak, x_4, x_5 lar ozod noma’lumlar bo‘lib, ular orqali x_1, x_2, x_3 larning qiymatlarini topish mumkin ekan. Shunday qilib, berilgan sistema birgalikda bo‘lib, u cheksiz ko‘p yechimga ega va aniqmas bo‘ladi. Masalan, $x_1=3$, $x_2=6$, $x_3=-2$, $x_4=0$, $x_5=0$ yoki $x_1=7$, $x_2=-1$, $x_3=11$, $x_4=7$, $x_5=7$ lar va hokazolar yechim bo‘ladi

3-misol.

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 + x_2 + x_3 - x_4 = 8, \\ 3x_1 + 2x_2 + 5x_4 = 12, \\ x_1 - x_2 + x_3 = 4, \\ 8x_1 + x_2 + 5x_3 + 3x_4 = 10. \end{cases}$$

Yechish.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 & -1 & | & 8 \\ 3 & 0 & 2 & 5 & | & 12 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & | & 4 \\ 8 & 1 & 5 & 3 & | & 10 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & | & 4 \\ 3 & 0 & 2 & 5 & | & 12 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & | & 4 \\ 8 & 1 & 5 & 3 & | & 10 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & | & 4 \\ 0 & -\frac{3}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{13}{2} & | & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{3}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & | & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 1 & 7 & | & -22 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & | & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{13}{3} & | & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{3}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & | & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 1 & 7 & | & -22 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & | & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{13}{2} & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -6 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -6 & | & -22 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & | & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{13}{3} & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -6 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & | & -22 \end{pmatrix}$$

Oxirgi matritsaga

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + \frac{1}{2}x_2 + \frac{1}{2}x_3 - \frac{1}{2}x_4 = 4, \\ x_2 - \frac{1}{3}x_3 - \frac{13}{3}x_4 = 0, \\ -6x_4 = 0, \\ 0 \cdot x_1 + 0 \cdot x_2 + 0 \cdot x_3 + 0 \cdot x_4 = -22 \end{cases}$$

sistemaga mos keladi. Sistemadagi oxirgi tenglama o‘rinli emas. Shuning uchun bu sistema yechimga ega bo‘lmaydi. Bu esa berilgan sistemani birgalikda bo‘lmagan sistema ekanligini anglatadi.

Amaliyotda ko‘pchilik iqtisodiy masalalarning matematik modellari chiziqli tenglamalar sistemasiga keltiriladi. Misol keltiramiz.

4-masala. Faraz qilamiz, korxona A, B, C turdagi mahsulotlarni ishlab chiqarish uchun S_1, S_2, S_3 xom ashyolardan foydalanadi. Bitta mahsulotni tayyorlash uchun xom ashyolarning bir kunlik sarf normasi quyida berilgan jadvaldagidek bo‘lsin:

Xom ashyo turi	Bitta mahsulotni tayyorlash uchun xom ashyoning sarf normasi			Xom ashyoning bir kunlik sarf miqdori
	A	B	C	
S_1	5	3	4	2700
S_2	2	1	1	800
S_3	3	2	2	1600

Har bir tur mahsulotning bir kunlik ishlab chiqarish hajmi topilsin.

Yechish: Agar korxona bir kunda A mahsulotdan x_1 dona, V mahsulotdan x_2 dona va C mahsulotdan x_3 dona ishlab chiqarsa, u holda yuqoridagi jadvalga asosan:

$$\begin{cases} 5x_1 + 3x_2 + 4x_3 = 2700, \\ 2x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 900, \\ 3x_1 + 2x_2 + 2x_3 = 1600 \end{cases}$$

tenglamalar sistemasiga ega bo‘lamiz. Bu sistemani yuqorida keltirilgan usullardan biri bilan yechsak: (200; 300; 200). Bu esa korxona bir kunda A mahsulotdan 200 dona, V mahsulotdan 300 dona va C mahsulotdan 200 dona ishlab chiqarishini bildiradi.

Keys study topshiriqlari

Mazkur mavzuga keys-stadi (real vaziyatga bog‘liq) bo‘yicha quyidagi masalalarni tanladik:

1-masala. Korxona 3 turdagi **A, B** va **C** mahsulotlarni ishlab chiqarish uchun 3 turdagi xom ashyodan, foydalanadi: I, II, III. Har bir turdagi mahsulotdan bir birlik ishlab chiqarish uchun sarflanadigan turli xom ashyolar miqdori (normalari) quyidagi 1-jadvalda keltirilgan. Shuningdek, jadvalda korxona ishlatishi mumkin bo‘lgan har bir turdagi xom ashyolarning umumiy miqdori ham keltirilgan.

1-jadval

Xom ashyo turi	1ta mahsulot uchun sarflanadigan xom ashyo normasi			Xom ashyoning umumiy miqdori
	A	B	C	
I	2	1	1	45
II	1	1	2	40
III	1	0	1	15

Korxona har bir turdagi mahsulotdan qancha birlikdan ishlab chiqarishi mumkin? Masala shartiga ko‘ra quyidagi tenglamalar sistemasiga ega bo‘lamiz.

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 45, \\ x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 = 40, \\ x_1 + \quad + x_3 = 15. \end{cases}$$

va mazkur sistemani yechish talabalarga tavsiya etiladi.

2-masala. Uch guruh dalaning uch maydonini tozaladi. Maydonlar yuzi va uni tozalashga ketgan vaqt jadvalda keltirilgan.

2- jadval

Maydon	Guruhlarning ish vaqti (soat)			Maydon yuzi (ga)
	I	II	III	
1	2	3	1	10
2	1	5	4	19
3	4	1	3	18

Xuddi yuqoridagi masala kabi bu masala ham ushbu ko‘rinishdagi chiziqli tenglamalar sistemasini yechishga keltiriladi:

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 + 3x_2 + x_3 = 10, \\ x_1 + 5x_2 + 4x_3 = 19, \\ 4x_1 + x_2 + 3x_3 = 18. \end{cases}$$

Bu masalani yechish ham talabalarga tavsiya qilinadi

3-masala. Xom ashyo zahiralari bo‘yicha mahsulotni ishlab chiqarish prognozi. Korxona xom ashyoning 3 turini qo‘llab, mahsulotning 3 turini ishlab chiqaradi. Ishlab chiqarishning zaruriy xarakteristikalari 3-jadvalda ko‘rsatilgan.

3-jadval

Xom ashyo turi	Mahsulot turlarida xom ashyo sarfi, og‘.bir.mah			Xom ashyo zaxirasi og‘. bir
	1	2	3	
1	6	4	5	2400
2	4	3	1	1450
3	5	2	3	1550

Xom ashyonig berilgan zaxiralarida mahsulotning har bir turini ishlab chiqarish hajmini aniqlash topshirig‘i talabalarga havola etiladi.

4-masala. Xom ashyo zahiralari bo‘yicha mahsulotni ishlab chiqarish prognozi. Korxona xom ashyoning 3 turini qo‘llab, mahsulotning 3 turini ishlab chiqaradi. Ishlab chiqarishning zaruriy xarakteristikalari 4-jadvalda ko‘rsatilgan.

4-jadval

Xom ashyo turi	Mahsulot turlarida xom ashyo sarfi, og‘.bir.mah			Xom ashyo zaxirasi og‘. Bir
	1	2	3	
1	5	12	7	2350
2	10	6	8	2060
3	9	11	4	2270

Xom ashyoning berilgan zaxiralarida mahsulotning har bir turini ishlab chiqarish hajmini topish yana talabalarga yuklatiladi.

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RAQAMLI TEXNOLOGIYALAR ASRIDA TIJORAT BANKLARI KPI TIZIMINI MODERNIZATSIYA QILISH

МОДЕРНИЗАЦИЯ СИСТЕМЫ KPI КОММЕРЧЕСКИХ БАНКОВ В ВЕК ЦИФРОВЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ

MODERNIZATION OF THE KPI SYSTEM OF COMMERCIAL BANKS IN THE AGE OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada raqamli transformatsiya sharoitida tijorat banklarining samaradorligini baholash tizimini (KPI) takomillashtirish masalalari ko'rib chiqilgan. Zamonaviy bank tizimida KPI mexanizmlarini modernizatsiya qilishning dolzarb yo'nalishlari tahlil qilingan. Tadqiqot natijasida bank xodimlarining faoliyatini baholashda raqamli texnologiyalardan foydalanish bo'yicha tavsiyalar ishlab chiqilgan.
Kalit so'zlar: tijorat banklari, KPI tizimi, raqamli texnologiyalar, samaradorlik ko'rsatkichlari, bank menejmentini modernizatsiya qilish.
Аннотация: В данной статье рассматриваются вопросы совершенствования системы оценки эффективности (KPI) коммерческих банков в условиях цифровой трансформации. Проанализированы актуальные направления модернизации механизмов KPI в современной банковской системе. В результате исследования разработаны рекомендации по использованию цифровых технологий в оценке деятельности сотрудников банка.
Ключевые слова: коммерческие банки, система KPI, цифровые технологии, показатели эффективности, модернизация управления банком.
Abstract: This article examines the issues of improving the system for assessing the effectiveness of commercial banks (CPI) in the context of digital transformation. In the modern banking system, Current Directions for the modernization of KPI mechanisms are analyzed. As a result of the study, recommendations for the use of digital technologies in assessing the activities of bank employees were developed.

Keywords: commercial banks, KPI system, digital technologies, performance indicators, modernization of bank management.

KIRISH

Zamonaviy bank tizimining rivojlanishi raqamli texnologiyalarning jadal sur'atlarda tatbiq etilishi bilan chambarchas bog'liq. Bank sohasidagi raqamli transformatsiya jarayonlari xodimlar faoliyatini baholash tizimini ham qayta ko'rib chiqishni taqozo etmoqda [1]. Bugungi kunda tijorat banklarida qo'llanilayotgan KPI tizimi raqamli texnologiyalar talablariga to'liq javob bermayapti, bu esa bank xodimlari samaradorligini oshirishga to'sqinlik qilmoqda.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi tijorat banklarida KPI tizimini raqamli texnologiyalar asosida modernizatsiya qilish yo'nalishlarini aniqlashdan iborat. Bundan tashqari KPI ni modernizatsiya qilish masalasi ko'plab olimlar e'tiborini tortgan.

Jumladan, Petrov [2] zamonaviy banklarda KPI tizimini raqamlashtirish zarurligini ta'kidlaydi. Uning fikricha, an'anaviy ko'rsatkichlar tizimi banklarning raqamli transformatsiyasi sharoitida samarali ishlamaydi.

Johnson va Smith [3] ning tadqiqotlarida bank xodimlarining faoliyatini baholashda sun'iy intellekt texnologiyalaridan foydalanish imkoniyatlari o'rganilgan. Mualliflar sun'iy intellekt asosidagi KPI tizimining afzalliklarini ko'rsatib berishgan.

O'zbekistonlik olim Ahmedov [4] milliy bank tizimida KPI mexanizmlarini takomillashtirish masalalarini tadqiq etgan. U milliy banklarda xodimlar faoliyatini baholashning zamonaviy usullarini joriy etish zarurligini asoslagan.

NATIJALAR VA MUHOKAMA

Adabiyotlar tahlili asosida bank tizimida KPI ni modernizatsiya qilishning quyidagi asosiy yo'nalishlari aniqlandi:

Big Data texnologiyalarini joriy etish. Katta hajmdagi ma'lumotlarni qayta ishlash orqali xodimlar faoliyatini yanada aniqroq baholash imkoniyati paydo bo'ladi [5]. Bu esa KPI tizimining ob'ektivligini oshiradi.

Real vaqt rejimida monitoring. Zamonaviy dasturiy ta'minot yordamida xodimlar faoliyatini doimiy kuzatib borish va baholash mumkin [6]. Bu tizim xodimlar samaradorligini oshirishga xizmat qiladi.

Sun'iy intellektdan foydalanish. Sun'iy intellekt texnologiyalari KPI ko'rsatkichlarini avtomatik tarzda hisoblash va tahlil qilish imkonini beradi [7]. Bu inson omili ta'sirini kamaytiradi.

Blockchain texnologiyalarini qo'llash. Bu texnologiya KPI natijalarining shaffofligini va ishonchliligini ta'minlaydi [8].

Tadqiqot natijalariga ko'ra, zamonaviy bank tizimida KPI ni modernizatsiya qilishning yana bir muhim yo'nalishi - mobil ilovalar orqali monitoring tizimini yo'lga qo'yishdir. Bu orqali bank xodimlari o'z KPI ko'rsatkichlarini smartfon orqali kuzatib borish, tahlil qilish va boshqarish imkoniyatiga ega bo'ladilar [4]. Bunday yondashuv xodimlarning o'z ustida ishlashini rag'batlantiradi va bank samaradorligining oshishiga olib keladi.

Shuningdek, KPI tizimini modernizatsiya qilishda gamifikatsiya elementlarini qo'llash ham muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Tadqiqotlar shuni ko'rsatadiki, o'yin elementlarini KPI tizimiga integratsiya qilish xodimlarning motivatsiyasini sezilarli darajada oshiradi [6]. Masalan, eng yuqori ko'rsatkichga ega xodimlarni virtual mukofotlar bilan taqdirlash, reyting tizimini joriy etish kabi elementlar samarali natija berishi aniqlangan.

Bundan tashqari, bank xodimlarining KPI ko'rsatkichlarini prognozlash uchun prediktiv analitikadan foydalanish ham dolzarb masala hisoblanadi. Machine learning algoritmlari yordamida xodimlarning kelgusi davrdagi potensial ko'rsatkichlarini bashorat qilish mumkin. Bu esa bank rahbariyatiga xodimlar salohiyatini to'g'ri baholash va rivojlantirish imkonini beradi [2].

Raqamli KPI tizimining yana bir muhim komponenti - vizualizatsiya vositalarini qo'llashdir. Zamonaviy dashboardlar orqali bank xodimlari faoliyatining barcha muhim ko'rsatkichlarini ko'rgazmali tarzda aks ettirish mumkin. Bu esa ma'lumotlarni tezkor tahlil qilish va qarorlar qabul qilish jarayonini optimallashtirishga yordam beradi.

Cloud texnologiyalardan foydalanish ham KPI tizimini modernizatsiya qilishning istiqbolli yo'nalishlaridan biri hisoblanadi. Bu texnologiya bank xodimlari faoliyati to'g'risidagi ma'lumotlarni markazlashgan tarzda saqlash va qayta ishlash imkonini beradi. Natijada KPI tizimining moslashuvchanligi va samaradorligi oshadi.

Shuni ta'kidlash lozimki, raqamli KPI tizimini joriy etishda bank xodimlarining raqamli ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirish masalasiga alohida e'tibor qaratish lozim. Xodimlarni muntazam ravishda o'qitib borish, ularning raqamli savodxonligini oshirish bank KPI tizimini modernizatsiya qilish jarayonining ajralmas qismi bo'lishi kerak.

XULOSA

Tijorat banklarida KPI tizimini modernizatsiya qilish bank faoliyati samaradorligini oshirishning muhim omili hisoblanadi. Raqamli texnologiyalarni joriy etish orqali xodimlar faoliyatini baholash tizimini takomillashtirish mumkin. Buning uchun quyidagi chora-tadbirlarni amalga oshirish tavsiya etiladi:

- KPI tizimini raqamlashtirish bo'yicha dasturiy ta'minotni ishlab chiqish;
- Xodimlarni raqamli KPI tizimi bilan ishlashga o'qitish;
- Big Data va sun'iy intellekt texnologiyalarini bosqichma-bosqich joriy etish;
- KPI natijalarini blockchain platformasiga integratsiya qilish.

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ADVANCED STRATEGIES FOR ENHANCING PHYSICAL CONDITIONING PARAMETRES IN MARTIAL ARTS

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Abstract

Optimal wrestling performance necessitates a robust physical conditioning program that integrates the development of key physiological attributes: flexibility, strength, speed, agility, and endurance. Effective technique refinement is inextricably linked to physical preparedness, minimizing injury risk and ensuring readiness for training and competition. A comprehensive assessment of fitness demands, specific to both training and competitive environments, is crucial. Wrestlers must achieve a balance of health-related fitness and skill-specific capabilities to meet the rigorous demands of the sport. This article examines the diverse exercise strategies employed to enhance the physical conditioning of freestyle wrestlers, addressing both general and targeted fitness components.

Keywords: *physical preparation, general and* specific physical *preparation, technical and tactical preparation, physical qualities and physical development.*

INTRODUCTION

The principal aim of physical conditioning lies in its capacity to synergize with athletic training regimens, thereby amplifying an individual's capability to participate in sporting activities. This facet plays a crucial role in refining physical attributes and bolstering overall performance. Furthermore, it serves as a pivotal mechanism for injury prevention and hastening recovery. Attaining comprehensive physical preparedness requires a meticulous overhaul of all physiological functions within the body, encompassing the distinct actions and properties of organs or bodily components. This undertaking necessitates a profound comprehension of the nuanced impacts of exercise on both the functional and structural dimensions of the body.

In the quest for heightened athletic prowess, the athlete's attainment of a high level of general physical preparedness is deemed crucial, alongside the refinement of

specific physical attributes. Within the realm of general physical preparation, athletes engaged in disciplines such as wrestling devote themselves to augmenting overall fitness. This endeavor involves deliberate enhancements in physical traits including strength, velocity, stamina, and suppleness, which synergistically foster comprehensive and balanced physiological advancement.

Materials and methods

The study aims to elucidate the intricacies of comprehensive physical conditioning strategies for freestyle wrestlers, providing detailed insights into a diverse range of exercises specifically crafted for implementation with both adjustable barbells and dumbbells, as well as tailored for utilization on a Multifunctional Fitness System. This apparatus, equipped with high and low pulleys, enhances its adaptability to facilitate a wide spectrum of exercises targeting various muscle groups in the upper and lower body. Its ergonomic design ensures smooth and uninterrupted motion during each exercise, thereby effectively strengthening diverse muscle groups including those in the back, arms, and core.

The recommended exercises are advocated to promote holistic physical readiness. Furthermore, this article conducts a thorough investigation employing the subsequent methodologies:

- scrutiny of scientific and methodological literature;
- observational analysis;
- conducting interviews;
- Implementation of surveys.

General Physical Preparation – is initially utilized to enhance physical fitness, the focus of athletic training must be tailored towards a specific sport. Wrestling often comes to mind when contemplating physical fitness and well-being. While wrestling training aims to elevate an athlete's overall physical conditioning, it is particularly geared towards preparing individuals for international competitions where participants exhibit exceptional fitness levels. The following exercises are conducive to enhancing general physical fitness:

General Physical Preparedness (GPP) endeavors to enhance the proficiency of ancillary movements that are tangentially connected to competitive endeavors. It encompasses vital knowledge and skills requisite not only for subsequent technical-tactical refinement but also for physical conditioning, thereby facilitating effective training modalities. To illustrate, inadequate aerobic endurance in a wrestler may

precipitate premature fatigue during speed-strength exercises; in such instances, GPP serves as a preemptive measure to avert such occurrences.

Anatoly Kolesov, a thrice world champion and victor of the XVIII Olympic Games, emphasized the imperative nature of augmenting his overall physical fitness following his triumph in Tokyo. The acknowledgment of the athlete's perceived deficiency in general physical preparedness, despite accolades from the global press lauding his unmatched prowess, underscores anew the pivotal role of General Physical Preparedness (GPP) in attaining pinnacle achievements in wrestling.

As widely acknowledged, a strategic emphasis on discrete exercises within the realm of Freestyle Wrestling is deemed suboptimal. Instead, an encompassing training regimen is advocated, one that integrates a diverse array of exercises geared towards fostering both specialized and comprehensive physical readiness. Paramount within this framework is the cultivation of general physical preparedness (GPP), wherein the overarching objective is the enhancement of key attributes such as velocity, muscular robustness, nimbleness, suppleness, and stamina. Consequently, activities spanning the spectrum from running and brisk walking to swimming and gymnastics routines are pivotal constituents in augmenting GPP levels.

Velocity plays a paramount role in athletic endeavors, particularly within the context of competitive engagement. A superior pace relative to one's adversary confers a formidable advantage, whether in offensive maneuvers or defensive strategies. However, velocity represents only one facet of performance; strength constitutes the complementary component of this dynamic equilibrium. Power, epitomized as the product of strength and velocity, assumes pivotal significance in executing maneuvers such as completing a double-leg takedown or exerting force to force an opponent onto their dorsal surface. In the absence of robust muscular power, velocity loses efficacy, and conversely, without swiftness, strength remains ineffectual. The selection of exercises aimed at cultivating General Physical Preparedness (GPP) exerts a positive influence on the physical evolution of freestyle wrestlers.

In conjunction with wrestling, athletes ought to possess proficiency in a spectrum of physical activities, encompassing running, walking, jumping, rope climbing, engaging in various sports, weightlifting, executing intricate acrobatic maneuvers, and analogous exercises. A comprehensive regimen of general physical preparedness augments an athlete’s functional aptitude across multiple domains, facilitating

heightened training intensity and fostering the attainment of elevated athletic accomplishments.

Wrestlers, following the culmination of their competitive season, typically observe a hiatus of 2-3 weeks devoid of rigorous physical activity. The subsequent period required for their reconstitution to peak performance levels may extend up to twelve weeks, mirroring the duration needed to regain the athletic prowess and conditioning attained during the competitive season. As posited by prevailing theory, the initial phase of this recuperative process, spanning the initial two to three weeks, is believed to primarily focus on establishing the fundamental groundwork of General Physical Preparedness (GPP).

CONCLUSION

The significance of general physical preparedness (GPP) days cannot be overstated, as they offer an invaluable opportunity to engage in physical exertion with reduced intensity. By prioritizing the refinement of movement quality during these sessions, individuals can enhance both their endurance and capacity to handle varying loads over extended durations. Moreover, GPP days afford the chance for our bodies to acclimate to novel weights and unanticipated movements, fostering adaptability and resilience. Regrettably, many individuals erroneously perceive GPP days solely as designated periods for rest and recovery.

Whether or not one places trust in this assertion, diligent cultivation of one's overall readiness through targeted efforts to address individual weaknesses invariably yields superior performance during abbreviated exercise sessions. Indeed, empirical evidence suggests that the incorporation of general physical preparedness sessions into one's training regimen often results in noticeable improvements in lifting capabilities. Thus, it behooves individuals to acknowledge the significance of honing high-quality movements that bolster the strength of the entire physique, and to refrain from neglecting the aforementioned preparatory sessions.

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THE DEVELOPMENT OF COHERENCE AND QUALITY OF PERFORMANCE IN CONFERENCE INTERPRETER TRAINING

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ANNOTATION

This thesis examines the development of coherence and the quality of performance in conference interpreter training. As the demand for highly skilled interpreters grows in multilingual and international settings, it becomes essential to focus on the cognitive and practical skills required for maintaining coherence and producing accurate interpretations. The study explores various training methods, including simulated interpreting exercises, shadowing, and peer feedback, which are designed to enhance these competencies. Additionally, the thesis investigates the role of cognitive strategies such as memory retention, attention, and multitasking in improving interpreter performance under time pressure. Challenges faced by interpreters, such as stress management and the limitations of simulated exercises, are also discussed. The findings highlight that effective training programs must integrate both linguistic and cognitive skills to ensure high-quality interpretation. Ultimately, the study provides recommendations for refining training methods and suggests avenues for further research in the field of conference interpretation.

Keywords. Coherence, Performance Quality, Shadowing, Peer Feedback.

INTRODUCTION

Relevance of the study. The development of coherence and quality in conference interpreter training is a significant aspect of interpreter education. In today's globalized world, interpreters play a crucial role in facilitating communication in multilingual settings, such as international conferences, diplomatic meetings, and various professional gatherings. Effective communication depends on the ability of interpreters to maintain coherence and produce high-quality interpretations. Therefore, understanding how to develop these skills is critical in interpreter training programs.

Purpose of the study. The purpose of this study is to explore the development of coherence and performance quality in conference interpreter training programs. It aims to analyze various training methods, strategies, and cognitive skills that contribute to improving these aspects of interpretation.

Research Questions

1. How do training methods influence the coherence and performance quality of interpreters?
2. What cognitive strategies are most effective in enhancing interpreter performance?
3. How does stress management impact the quality and coherence of interpretation?

II. ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

2.1 Theoretical Background and Key Concepts Coherence in interpretation refers to the logical consistency and flow of information conveyed from the source language to the target language. Performance quality includes accuracy, fluency, and the ability to manage time constraints during real-time interpretation. According to Gile (2009), interpreter performance depends on a variety of cognitive skills, including working memory, attention, and multitasking abilities. The development of these cognitive strategies is crucial for achieving high levels of coherence and quality in interpretation.

2.2 Training Methods for Enhancing Coherence and Quality Several training methods have been identified as crucial for developing coherence and performance quality:

Simulated Interpreting Exercises: These exercises replicate real-world conference settings, helping students practice under time pressure and improve their ability to maintain coherence while delivering accurate interpretations.

Shadowing and Note-Taking: Shadowing techniques, where students repeat the speaker's words in real-time, help improve memory retention and attention. Note-taking also plays a key role in maintaining coherence, allowing interpreters to capture key points without losing track of the original message.

Peer Feedback: Engaging in peer feedback sessions helps interpreters identify areas for improvement, especially in terms of fluency and accuracy. Group discussions also encourage students to refine their skills in a collaborative environment.

2.3 Cognitive Skills and Their Impact on Performance Cognitive skills, such as working memory, attention, and processing speed, are crucial for achieving high-quality performance. Interpreters must quickly analyze the source language, identify key messages, and convey them coherently in the target language. Research by Pöchhacker (2016) and Matysik (2013) highlights the importance of developing cognitive strategies to manage the mental load during interpretation.

2.4 Challenges in Interpreter Training. Despite the effectiveness of various training methods, there are several challenges in interpreter training:

Time Pressure: Interpreting under strict time limits can cause stress and impact performance quality.

Stress Management: High-pressure situations often lead to decreased performance, making stress management an essential skill for interpreters.

Lack of Real-World Practice: While simulated exercises are valuable, they may not fully replicate the complexities of real-world interpreting situations.

CONCLUSION

The development of coherence and quality of performance in conference interpreter training is essential for producing skilled interpreters capable of delivering accurate, coherent, and timely interpretations in various professional contexts. The study has shown that effective training methods, such as simulated exercises, shadowing, and peer feedback, significantly contribute to improving these skills. Additionally, cognitive strategies, including memory and attention management, play a crucial role in enhancing interpreter performance. However, challenges such as stress management and time pressure need to be addressed through more advanced training techniques and real-world practice opportunities.

Future research could focus on exploring innovative approaches to training, such as using technology and virtual environments to simulate real-world interpreting scenarios more effectively.

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THE ROLE OF MONETARY POLICY IN ENSURING ECONOMIC STABILITY

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Abstract: *Money plays an important role in the economy of any state. Monetary relations cover such processes of society as production, distribution, circulation and consumption, and create conditions for expanded reproduction. Money and the economy are inextricably linked elements. If problems arise in the economy of a society, then such prob*lems will certainly have a negative impact on the monetary circulation of society.
Key words: *currency, currency system, national currency, investment, export, import, economic growth, digital currency*

INTRODUCTION

Currently, the socio-economic development of our country is directly related to the modernization of the economy, the implementation of structural changes in production, the introduction of modern techniques and technologies in economic sectors and, on this basis, the achievement of competitiveness, the establishment of a strong position in world markets, and the implementation of such tasks as increasing the export potential of our country. The country's participation in international currency and credit relations plays an important role in the positive resolution of these issues.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS DISCUSSION

The national currency is the monetary unit of the issuing country (for example, “sum” for Uzbekistan, “ruble” for the Russian Federation, “dollar” for the USA, “pound sterling” for the UK, etc.).

The concept of foreign exchange is related to foreign currency. Foreign exchange is bank assets in foreign currency placed abroad, as well as checks and bills of exchange in foreign currency payable abroad. Foreign exchange is non-cash money.

A collective currency is issued by international monetary and credit organizations. In modern conditions, international monetary units such as SDR and Euro are widely used in the world market.

According to the degree of use in the international market, the currency is divided into reserve (base) currency and other leading currencies.

A reserve (base) currency is a foreign currency in which reserves of Central Banks of other countries intended for international settlements are accumulated and stored. This currency performs the functions of an international payment and reserve instrument.

A fully convertible currency is a currency that has no restrictions on its exchangeability for the currency of another foreign country. The US dollar, the British pound sterling, the Japanese yen, and the Swiss franc (about 20 currencies in total) have full convertibility.

A partially convertible currency is a currency that has limited convertibility, that is, it can be exchanged for certain currency transactions or for certain countries.

A non-convertible currency is a national currency that is not convertible into the currency of another foreign country. These are mainly the currencies of most developing countries. These countries are characterized by a shortage of foreign currency and a difficult balance of payments situation, which is characterized by a hard currency adjustment.

According to the degree of exchange rate stability, currencies are divided into strong and weak currencies.

A strong (stable) currency is a currency that is stable in its nominal value and in relation to other currencies. Strong currencies in the world market include the US dollar, the Euro, the Japanese yen, and the Swiss franc. A weak (soft) currency is a currency that is depreciating in value relative to its nominal value and stable currencies. Weak currencies in the world market usually include currencies that are not included in the strong currencies.

Currency relations are a set of specific monetary relations that arise in the process of currency circulation in the world economy and in the sphere of international relations4 or in the process of selling, buying, fulfilling obligations between states, entities of the world currency market, resident or non-resident individuals of a particular state in the process of currency circulation and other similar processes.

Currency relations are a set of specific monetary relations that serve international relations and arise in the process of currency circulation in the world economy. Currency relations serve as the basis of the world monetary system. The study of the processes of their formation is of not only theoretical but also practical importance for Uzbekistan.

In world practice, the following three-letter Latin designations of currencies, developed by the International Organization for Standardization in Financial Markets, are widely used in international and domestic practice (ISO 4217 standard - International Organization for Standardization):

1 table

Currency Denomination in International Practice

AUD	**Australian dollar**
BRL	Brazilian real
BYR	Belarusian ruble
CAD	Canadian dollar
CHF (SFR)	Swiss franc
CNY	Chinese yuan (renminbi)
EUR	Euro
GBP (STG)	British pound
ILS	Israeli shekel
INR	Indian rupee
JPY	Japanese yen
KZT	Kazakhstani tenge
MXP	Mexican peso
NZD	New Zealand dollar
RUB	Russian ruble
SGD	Singapore dollar
TRL	Turkish lira
UAH	Ukrainian hryvnia
USD	US dollar
UZS	Uzbek soum
ZAR	South African rand

The main participants in currency relations are international financial organizations, states, resident and non-resident individuals of states.

A resident is a legal entity or individual living in the territory of a particular state, being a citizen of this state and operating in the territory of this state.

A non-resident is a legal entity or individual living and operating in the territory of a particular state, but not being a citizen of that state. For example, embassies, representative offices, branches of foreign firms and enterprises, etc.

At the same time, it should be noted here that one of the most widespread participants in currency relations is commercial banks. They carry out the main volume of operations with foreign currencies. Other market participants have opened their accounts in banks, and through these accounts they carry out the necessary conversion and deposit-credit operations. Banks embody the general needs of the market in currency conversions and in attracting and placing funds through operations with their clients. In addition to satisfying client orders, they can carry out operations independently, at the expense of their own funds.

Just as each independent state has its own national monetary system, it also has its own currency system. The currency system organizationally consists of a set of state bodies that implement and coordinate currency relations, currency funds, and relations related to the implementation of these relations, the formation, distribution, and redistribution of currency funds.

A currency system is a form of organizing currency relations between countries.

As a result of our studies, we can conclude that the economies of countries using an inflation targeting regime have achieved a certain level of inflation. For example, after the Central Bank of the Russian Federation began efforts to introduce an inflation targeting regime in the country in 2014 and put this regime into practice, at the end of 2017 the Central Bank of Russia set a goal of bringing the annual inflation rate in the country to 4 percent. As a result of the reforms implemented in the country and the proper organization of monetary policy, opportunities have emerged to achieve this indicator. We can see that the inflation rate in the country at the end of 2016 was 5.4 percent, and at the end of 2015 the inflation rate was 12.9 percent. That is, by applying the inflation targeting regime, the national currency was ensured to be at the level of 64-67 rubles per 1 US dollar in Russia, the increase in the money supply was prevented by covering the state deficit from the reserve fund, and a low growth rate of the money supply was achieved in the territory of the Russian Federation. For example, we can say that at the end of 2015, the growth of the money supply in the territory of the Russian Federation was 11.5 percent, while by 2016 this figure had decreased to 9.2 percent. Based on world experience, we can see that the central banks of countries using the inflation targeting regime around the world are adopting the inflation rate in the territory of the country at an indicator of 2-7 percent. Two factors are mainly important for achieving the intended goal of the inflation targeting regime in the territory of the country. The first is that the Central Bank should independently conduct monetary policy within the country, since achieving the desired inflation rate requires the Central Bank to choose its own monetary instruments. The second factor

is that the indicators selected in the inflation targeting regime should not include a number of indicators such as wage growth, employment levels, and currency exchange rates.

Currently, as a result of the reforms being carried out in the economy of our country, the first steps have been taken in the Republic of Uzbekistan to transition to an inflation targeting regime, having studied world experience. As a result, important decisions and decrees have been adopted by the President. In particular, a number of reforms are being carried out in our country to ensure the implementation of Decree No. 5877 “On improving monetary policy through a phased transition to an inflation targeting regime”. In the financial sectors, the state share is being reduced, mainly in the banking system. Almost every year, state shares in state-owned enterprises are being transferred to the private sector. For example, in 2024, instructions have been given to privatize the state share of Asaka Bank, one of our largest and most efficient banks with state shares. As a result of the reforms carried out in the foreign exchange market, the impact of the exchange rate on inflationary expectations is gradually being reduced due to increased volatility. In order to reduce the level of dollarization in the country, a number of proposals are being offered to the population to further encourage savings in the national currency.

For example, banks in our country are currently offering deposits in the national currency at 23-28 percent and in foreign currency dollars at 5-7 percent. From this, we can see that depositing deposits in the national currency by the population in banks is more profitable and can yield more profits than depositing deposits in foreign currency. possible. The reforms being carried out in our country are mainly aimed at achieving the goals of the Decree on the Strategy of Uzbekistan -2030 No. PF -158 of September 11, 2023. The Decree on reforms to be implemented in the "Year of Youth and Business Support" recently adopted by our President also provides for the creation of the necessary conditions for reducing the annual inflation rate to 9 percent, the fiscal deficit to 4 percent, and the lending rates provided by banks to the population by 2-3 percent.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS.

In economic theory, real money exists as a commodity equivalent and satisfies the needs of consumers for circulation. Paper money is a representative or representation of the value of real money in circulation.

Any independent state has its own money, and such money is considered a national currency for this state. The national currency has its own name and a certain history of circulation.

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BITTA METALL BILAN MODIFIKATSIYA QILINGAN KATALIZATORLAR ISHTIROKIDA PROPAN-BUTAN ARALASHMASINING C-C BOG‘ININGUZILISHI BILAN BORADIGAN PARCHALANISHI

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Tabiiy va neft yo‘ldosh gazlarining hamda propan-butan fraktsiyasining asosiy komponentlari C_2-C_4 olefinlarini [1-2], aromatik uglevodorodlar [3-5] va boshqa qimmatbaho neft-kimyo mahsulotlarini [6-11] olish uchun arzon uglevodorod xom ashyosidir.

Mikrog‘ovak seolit katalizatorlari quyi C_3-C_4 alkanlarini quyi olefinlar va aromatik uglevodorodlarga aylantirish uchun eng istiqbolli materiallar bo'lishi mumkin, chunki ular turli organik moddalarning dehidrogenatsiyasi, izomerizatsiyasi, degidrotsikllanishi va parchalash reaktsiyalarida yuqori faollik va selektivlikni namoyish etadi [12-15].

Reaksiyaning gaz mahsulotlari xromatografik usulda qo‘shimcha termostat bilan jihozlangan issiqlik o‘tkazuvchi detektorli “Gazoxrom 3101” xromatografida quyidagi maqbul sharoitda tahlil qilindi: kolonka termostati harorati – 100°C, tashuvchi gaz (havo) oqimining sarfi -35 ml/min, faollashtirilgan ko‘mir bilan to‘ldirilgan kolonka uzunligi – 1 m, ichki diametri – 3 mm. Miqdoriy tahlil mutlaq darajalash usulida amalga oshirildi.

Rux ta’siri. 1 va 2-jadvallarda propan-butan aralashmasini yuqori haroratlarda parchalash jarayoni uchun yaratilgan katalizator 5Zn-5%CrF_3*5%CoO*NiO*ZrO_2*Na_2SO_4 va 5%CoO*5%NiO*2%ZrO_2*8%Na_2SO_4 katalizatorlar ishtirokida propan-butan aralashmasining yuqori haroratli C-C bog‘ining uzilishi bilan boradigan parchalanishi natijalari keltirilgan.

1-jadval

Propan-butan aralashmasini yuqori haroratlarda parchalash jarayoni uchun yaratilgan katalizator 5Zn-5%CoO*5%NiO*2%ZrO_2*8%Na_2SO_4 ishtirokida propan-butan aralashmasining yuqori haroratli C-C bog‘ining uzilishi bilan boradigan parchalanishi natijalari

Jarayon sharoiti:					
Harorat,°C	600	650	700	750	800
Ta’sirlashuv vaqti, s	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24
Suv bug‘i: reagent (dastlabki modda)	0,4:1	0,4:1	0,4:1	0,4:1	0,4:1
Tajriba natijalari:1 .Unum, %(mass.) Gaz, shu jumladan.					
H_2	99,43	99,21	98,65	98,05	95,93
CH_4	0,06	0,21	0,66	1,73	1,94
C_2H_4	2,07	4,30	9,02	18,26	26,89
C_3H_6	1,67	7,27	14,47	25,44	31,20
$\sum C_4H_8$	0,33	1,94	7,89	14,48	13,01
smola	0,06	0,32	0,39	0,68	1,94
Qurum moddalar	0,48	0,68	1,04	1,50	3,37
2.Unum	0,09	0.121	0,31	0,45	0,70
∑ To‘yinmagan uglevodorodlari C_2-C_4% (mass.)	2,07	9,66	22,98	41,19	47,37
3.Konversiya darajasi, %(mass.)	3,74	14,08	33,39	62,89	80,31

1-jadvalda keltirilgan natijalar, 5Zn-5%CoO*5%NiO*2%ZrO_2*8%Na_2SO_4 ishtirokida 700-800 °C harorat oralig‘ida etilen unumi 5%CoO*5%NiO*2%ZrO_2*8%Na_2SO_4 ishtirokidagi etilen unumi bilan solishtirganda 0,03-0,90% ga yuqori bo‘ldi. 5%CoO*5%NiO*2%ZrO_2*8%Na_2SO_4 ni rux bilan transformatsiyasi sinovlarning butun harorat oralig‘ida propilen unumining pasayishiga olib keldi. 800 °C da 5Zn-5%CoO*5%NiO*2%ZrO_2*8%Na_2SO_4 da 5%CoO*5%NiO*2%ZrO_2*8%Na_2SO_4 ga nisbatan C_2-C_4 to‘yinmagan uglevodorodlar umumiy unumi 2% ga yuqori bo‘ldi.

2-jadval

Propan-butan aralashmasini yuqori haroratlarda parchalash jarayoni uchun yaratilgan katalizator 5Zn-5%CrF_3*5%CoO*NiO*ZrO_2*Na_2SO_4 ishtirokida propan-butan aralashmasining yuqori haroratli C-C bog‘ining uzilishi bilan boradigan parchalanishi natijalari

Jarayon sharoiti:					
Harorat,°C	600	650	700	750	800
Ta’sirlashuv vaqti, s	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24
Suv bug‘i: reagent (dastlabki modda)	0,4:1	0,4:1	0,4:1	0,4:1	0,4:1
Tajriba natijalari:1 .Unum, %(mass.) Gaz, shu jumladan.					

H_2	99,49	99,07	98,75	97,86	96,77
CH_4	0,04	0,2	0,34	0,97	1,89
C_2H_4	1,64	1,85	3,92	12,51	23,92
C_3H_6	0,5	1,96	7,05	21,2	35,84
$\sum C_4H_8$	0,21	0,38	3,8	13,02	15,67
smola	izlari	0,01	0.125	0,81	1,92
Qurum moddalar	0,4	0,79	0,9	1,63	2,5
2.Unum	0.121	0.124	0,35	0,51	0,73
∑ To‘yinmagan uglevodorodlari C_2-C_4	0,71	2,39	11,14	35,45	54,79
% (mass.)	1,85	4,38	15,84	50,70	83,98
3.Konversiya darajasi, %(mass.)					

2-jadvalda eksperimental tadqiqotlar natijasiga asoslanib keltirilgan ma’lumotlarga ko‘ra, 5%CrF_3*5%CoO*NiO*ZrO_2*Na_2SO_4 ga nisbatan 5Zn-5%CrF_3*5%CoO*NiO*ZrO_2*Na_2SO_4 ning eng yuqori katalitik faolligi 700÷750 ℃ haroratda kuzatilgan. Shunday qilib, etilen, propilen va C_2-C_4 to‘yinmagan uglevodorodlar umumiy unumining 4,33 - 4,9% , 1,94 - 2,68% (mas.) va 7,34-7,39% mos ravishda oshdi. 600-650 ℃ va 800 ℃ haroratida transformatsiyalanmagan 5%CrF_3*5%CoO*NiO*ZrO_2*Na_2SO_4 ishtirokida maqsadli mahsulotlarning unumi yuqori bo‘ldi. 700÷750 ℃ harorat oralig‘ida 5Zn-5%CrF_3*5%CoO*NiO*ZrO_2*Na_2SO_4 ishtirokida 5%CrF_3*5%CoO*NiO*ZrO_2*Na_2SO_4 natijalari bilan taqqoslaganda, maqsadli mahsulotlar unumining oshishi bilan bir qatorda, konversiya darajasining 10,07 - 14,0% ga oshganligini ta’kidlash kerak. Reaksiya yonaki mahsulotlarining unumi biroz oshdi.

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TEACHING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE ON THE BASIS OF CREOLIZED TEXT

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Annotation: This article explores the concept of teaching foreign languages using creolized texts, which combine linguistic and visual elements to create a dynamic and engaging learning environment. Creolized texts are multi-modal, often incorporating images, symbols, or other non-verbal elements alongside written words. These texts provide a rich context for language learning by bridging cognitive, emotional, and aesthetic aspects of communication. The article discusses various methods for integrating creolized texts into foreign language instruction, highlighting their benefits in improving comprehension, promoting cultural awareness, and enhancing vocabulary acquisition. Furthermore, it examines the challenges and limitations of using creolized texts, such as ensuring cultural sensitivity and maintaining linguistic accuracy. The article concludes by emphasizing the potential of creolized texts to enrich language education by fostering more holistic learning experiences.
Keywords: Creolized Text, Foreign Language Teaching, Multimodal Learning, Language Acquisition, Cultural Awareness, Visual Literacy, Vocabulary Enhancement, Pedagogical Strategies, Cognitive Development, Language Education

Main Body

1. Understanding Creolized Texts in Language Teaching

Creolized texts are a hybrid form of communication that combine written language with visual, auditory, or other semiotic elements, such as images, icons, video, or even sound. This multimodal approach provides a richer, more complex context for teaching foreign languages, engaging students both cognitively and emotionally. Creolized texts can be seen in advertisements, comic books, educational media, social media posts, and more. By combining verbal and non-verbal forms of communication, they enhance the meaning-making process and offer a more comprehensive understanding of a language.

The use of creolized texts in language education allows for an innovative pedagogical approach, as students are not only learning new words and grammar rules but are also exposed to the cultural nuances and the pragmatic use of language in various real-

world contexts. These texts help students engage with the language in a way that reflects its actual usage in daily communication, fostering both linguistic and cultural competency.

2. The Role of Multimodality in Language Acquisition

One of the primary advantages of creolized texts in language teaching is their multimodal nature. Multimodal learning, which integrates different types of information (text, images, sounds, etc.), taps into various cognitive channels, enhancing memory retention and understanding. According to research on multimodal learning, the combination of visual stimuli and verbal language helps learners better grasp abstract concepts, especially in the context of language acquisition.

For example, when students are learning new vocabulary, creolized texts can provide visual cues that help them associate the new word with an image or symbol. This strengthens their understanding of the word, making it easier for them to recall and use it correctly. Visual representations can also be used to teach grammar structures, where images or illustrations show the relationship between elements of a sentence, making abstract grammar rules more concrete.

Additionally, multimodal approaches cater to different learning styles, such as visual, auditory, and kinesthetic learners. By offering a variety of input, creolized texts ensure that language learners can engage with the material in a way that suits their individual learning preferences, promoting a more inclusive and effective language learning environment.

3. Cultural Awareness and Language Learning

Creolized texts play a crucial role in fostering cultural awareness in language education. Language is not just a system of words and rules but a reflection of the culture and society in which it is spoken. By using texts that blend language with cultural symbols, images, and references, students gain insight into the cultural context in which the language is used.

For example, a creolized text in a foreign language might include references to specific cultural traditions, historical events, or contemporary social issues, which are represented through visual elements. This helps learners not only acquire vocabulary and grammar but also develop a deeper understanding of the social and cultural dimensions of the language. As language learners encounter these cultural references in the text, they begin to understand how language shapes, and is shaped by, culture.

Moreover, teaching through creolized texts encourages critical thinking about cultural differences and similarities, helping students become more culturally sensitive and

aware. This approach is particularly valuable in the globalized world, where understanding cultural nuances is as important as mastering the linguistic structure.

4. Vocabulary and Grammar Acquisition

One of the challenges in language learning is acquiring vocabulary and grammar in a meaningful context. Traditional language teaching methods often focus on isolated vocabulary lists or grammatical exercises that may not reflect real-world usage.

Creolized texts address this by embedding new words and grammar structures within authentic, engaging contexts.

For example, a creolized text such as a comic strip or an advertisement can introduce new vocabulary in a natural, context-rich setting. Students can infer the meaning of words from the surrounding images and the context in which they appear, making the new vocabulary more memorable and relevant. This approach mirrors how we learn our first language, where words are often learned through context rather than isolated repetition.

Moreover, creolized texts can be used to illustrate grammatical concepts in context. For instance, visual representations can be employed to demonstrate the use of tenses, sentence structures, or word order. By seeing the grammar in action within a meaningful context, students are more likely to understand and retain the rules of the language.

5. Challenges and Limitations

While creolized texts offer significant benefits, there are some challenges and limitations in their use in language teaching. One of the main issues is ensuring that the texts are culturally appropriate and accurate. Since creolized texts often mix different cultural elements, there is a risk of reinforcing stereotypes or misrepresenting cultural contexts. Teachers must carefully curate texts to avoid perpetuating misunderstandings or misinterpretations.

Another challenge is the potential for confusion. If creolized texts are not properly designed or explained, learners may struggle to decode the multiple modes of communication present in the text. For example, the interplay between the written language and visual elements might lead to ambiguity if not balanced correctly, confusing students rather than helping them.

Additionally, the use of creolized texts requires that instructors be trained in multimodal teaching methods and have the necessary resources to create or find appropriate texts. This might involve additional preparation time and expertise, which could be a barrier in some educational settings.

6. Pedagogical Strategies for Using Creolized Texts

To effectively incorporate creolized texts into foreign language teaching, educators can adopt several pedagogical strategies. One approach is to use these texts as a starting point for discussion, encouraging students to interpret the meanings of both the verbal and visual elements. This can be followed by exercises that focus on specific language points, such as vocabulary building, grammar practice, or cultural analysis.

Teachers can also encourage collaborative activities where students work in groups to analyze creolized texts, fostering communication and critical thinking skills. For instance, students could create their own creolized texts, combining language and images to communicate a particular message, which encourages them to engage with the language in a creative and meaningful way.

Another strategy is to integrate technology into the learning process. Digital tools and multimedia resources can be used to create interactive creolized texts, such as videos, infographics, and online comic books, which offer dynamic and engaging content for learners.

Conclusion

Incorporating creolized texts into foreign language teaching provides a powerful way to enhance language acquisition by engaging students through multiple sensory channels and providing cultural context. By combining written language with visual, auditory, and other non-verbal elements, creolized texts help learners gain a more holistic understanding of the language, improving vocabulary retention, grammar comprehension, and cultural awareness. Although there are challenges in their use, such as ensuring cultural sensitivity and avoiding confusion, the benefits of using creolized texts in language teaching far outweigh the drawbacks. As language education evolves, creolized texts present a promising approach for creating engaging, effective, and inclusive learning environments.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the integration of creolized texts in foreign language teaching offers a dynamic, multifaceted approach to language learning. By blending written language with visual, auditory, and other semiotic elements, creolized texts cater to diverse learning styles and cognitive processes, enhancing students' language acquisition and comprehension. They provide a rich context for learning vocabulary, grammar, and cultural nuances, making the learning experience more engaging and relevant to real-world communication. Moreover, they foster cultural awareness and critical thinking, which are essential skills in a globalized society. Despite some challenges, such as the risk of cultural misrepresentation and potential confusion from multimodal

elements, the benefits of using creolized texts in language education are significant. Educators can leverage these texts to create a more interactive, inclusive, and effective learning environment, ensuring that language learners gain both linguistic competence and cultural understanding. As technology continues to evolve, the potential for using creolized texts in foreign language instruction will only grow, providing even more opportunities for innovative, immersive, and personalized language learning experiences.

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HOZIRGI KUNDA NASOS STANSIYALARIGA SUV OLIB KELUVCHI KANALLAR VA NASOS STANSIYALARIDAN FOYDALANISH MUAMMOSINING O‘RGANILGANLIGI

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Annotatsiya: Respublikamiz hududida suv xo’jaligida tizimida ichki suv resurslari shakllanib boradi va shundan transchegaraviy suv resurslari ham mavjud, bunda foydalanish holatida noqulaylik tug’dirilayotgan bir qancha muammolar mavjud bularni bartaraf qilish uchun esa bir qancha ishlar olib borilmoqda bular ustida ko’pgina ilmiy ishlar, maqolalar shu muammoni hal etish maqsadida tayorlanib va ular yordamida o’zgarishlar olib borilib muammolar hal etilmoqda bu maqolaning ham mazmunu hozirgi kunda nasos stansiyalariga suv olib keluvchi kanallar va nasos stansiyalaridan foydalanish muammosining o‘rganish uchun olib borilgan ishlar yoritilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: *magistral, deformatsiyasi,grunt,Grunt, suv xo’jaligi, xarakteristika, ekspluatatsiya.*

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Аннотация: Система водного хозяйства имеет решающее значение для управления водными ресурсами страны и обеспечения их эффективного использования. Хотя внутренние водные ресурсы формируются в нашей республике, важно также использовать трансграничные водные ресурсы. В то же время возникает ряд проблем трансграничного использования водных ресурсов. В основном это связано с разногласиями между государствами, владеющими водными ресурсами, по вопросам, касающимся распределения воды, справедливого и эффективного управления ею.

Для решения таких задач разрабатывается ряд научных разработок и технических подходов. Исследования и статьи в этой области направлены на управление водными ресурсами, улучшение систем водоснабжения и обеспечение экологической устойчивости. Рабочее состояние насосных станций также требует особого внимания. О проблемах с водоотводными каналами и насосными станциями

Ключевые слова: магистраль,деформация,грунт, Грунт, водное хозяйство, характеристика, эксплуатация.

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Annotation: On the territory of the Republic, internal water resources are formed in the water industry system, and from this there are also cross-border water resources, there are several problems that cause inconvenience in the case of Use, and a number of works are being carried out to eliminate these, many scientific works are being carried out on them, the articles are being

Keywords: noun, deformation, water farm, characteristic, exploitation.

As you know, on the territory of our republic, internal water resources are formed, and from this there are also cross-border Water Resources. Of this, 80% or more at the expense of the Amudarya and Syrdarya rivers will not be exaggerated.

In general, more than 80% of the total used water in the economy of our country corresponds to agricultural contributions and the rest – to the domestic service sector, energy, industry and Fisheries and other industries.

4.3 million irrigated in the Republic of Uzbekistan. ga provides more than 1,600 pumping stations and facilities to 53% of the arable land. In addition, water is supplied to agricultural land where water consumer associations and farms operate using more than 8,000 small pumping stations and devices

Currently, the “SUVMASH” plant, which produces pumping units in our republic, pump repair enterprises in the regions continue to operate.



Figure 1. Opposite Head Channel PK 539.

This situation in itself entails reforms aimed at organizing the effective and rational use of existing water resources, improving the reclamation of irrigated lands, improving the technical condition of water farm facilities and their modernization, large-scale introduction of water saving technologies, strengthening the technical base of water management organizations, further improving the activities of water

consumer associations, improving the skills of It will be necessary to create the appropriate legal framework for the implementation of these tasks.

A huge amount is allocated from the state budget for the modernization of water management facilities. In the Republic, thousands of kilometers of trunk canals, pumping station avankamera, irrigation and nov networks, how many hydrotechnical structures and hydroposts are cleaned and repaired every year, and the technical condition is improved. As a result, rapid water management and timely guaranteed supply to consumers are provided, and losses to maintenance and filtration in irrigation networks are significantly reduced.

The "satellite" pumping station was built in 1981 for the purpose of providing irrigation water to the city of Qarshi, with the water source being the Qarshi main canal. The pumping station is equipped with 3 pumping units of the brand D 4500 – 95. The generating channel of the pumping station has the following parameters: the length of the channel is 22.2 m, the width at the bottom is 1.5 meters, the depth of filling the channel at the maximum current is 1.45 meters, and the slope is defined as 1.5.



Figure 1.1. Main building of the pumping station" satellite

The vanguard of the pumping station is made of monolithic concrete. The base of the reinforced concrete coating is a compacted grunt with a volumetric weight of up to 1.76 t / m3. The total length of the avancamera is 10.7 m, of which the initial part is 7.8 m and the slope is 0.2 towards the intake structure.



Figure 1.2 water intake point from the main channel against the satellite pumping station

The "satellite" pumping station D 4000-95 is equipped with horizontal centrifugal pumps. The design capacity of each unit is 1.1 m3/sec and the total capacity of the pumping station is 2.2 m3/sec.

The pump has the following specifications: Napor n=48.5 m, Power Q = 4000 m3/h, weight – 5.0 tons, rotation speed 720 ayl / min.Electrodvigatel brand-SD-2-85/57-8uxl has the following parameters: power – 630 kW, rotation speed 720 ayl / min., weight - 4.13 tons. The diameter of the pressure tubes is 1020 mm and their length is up to 3000 m.

There is a complex of drainage devices containing 6K-160-20 brand 2 pumps for pumping drainage and wastewater from the" satellite " pumping station. The satellite pumping station building plan and the ridge along the pumping station building are listed.

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ВИДЫ СПЕЦИАЛИСТОВ КАК УЧАСТНИКА УГОЛОВНОГО ПРОЦЕССА

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Аннотация: в данной статье говорится о деятельности специалиста как участника уголовного процесса. О формах и видах участия специалиста в уголовном судопроизводстве. О роли специалиста в проведении криминалистических исследований.
Ключевые слова: специалист, уголовный процесс, уголовное судопроизводство, форма участия специалиста, криминалистика.

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ЖИНОЯТ ПРОЦЕССИНИНГ ИШТИРОКЧИСИ СИФАТИДАГИ МУТАХАССИСЛАРНИНГ ТУРЛАРИ

Аннотация: Ушбу мақолада мутахассиснинг жиноий жараён иштирокчиси сифатидаги фаолияти ҳақида сўз боради. Мутахассиснинг жиноий суд ишини юритишдаги иштирок шакллари ва турлари ҳақида. Криминалистик тадқиқотларни ўтказишда мутахассиснинг роли ҳақида.
Калит сўзлар: мутахассис, жиноят процесси, жиноят суд ишлари, мутахассиснинг иштироки шакллари, криминалистика.

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TYPES OF SPECIALISTS AS PARTICIPANTS IN CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS

Annotation: This article discusses the activities of a specialist as a participant in criminal proceedings. It addresses the forms and types of the specialist's participation in criminal justice. It also highlights the role of the specialist in conducting forensic research.
Keywords: specialist, criminal proceedings, criminal legal process, forms of specialist participation, forensic science.

Уголовно-процессуальная деятельность специалиста — это совокупность действий и процедур, которые специалист осуществляет в рамках уголовного судопроизводства для выполнения четко определенных задач, связанных с применением специальных знаний и навыков. Данная деятельность включает в себя консультирование, проведение экспертиз, участие в следственных действиях, участие в судебных заседаниях и другие формы участия, которые позволяют обеспечить высокое качество разбирательства по уголовным делам.
Специалисты могут представлять различные области знаний, такие как криминалистика, судебная медицина, психология, информационные технологии, экономика и т.д. Их участие в уголовном процессе необходимо для более глубокого понимания специфических аспектов расследования и уголовного разбирательства [1].
Участие специалистов позволяет обеспечить более тщательный анализ доказательств и фактов, что, в свою очередь, повышает эффективность и результативность следственных действий. Специалисты могут предоставить ценные рекомендации по сбору и анализу доказательств. Что приведет к улучшению качества расследования [2].
Специалисты, действующие на основании научных знаний и методов, способствуют обеспечению объективности в уголовных делах. Их заключения, основанные на фактических данных, помогают избежать предвзятости и необъективных решений.
В уголовном процессе часто возникают ситуации, требующие глубоких технических или научных знаний [3]. Специалисты готовы объяснять сложные вопросы следователям и суду, помогая им понять детали дела, которые могут влиять на конечное решение.
Специалисты могут обеспечить защиту прав как потерпевших, так и обвиняемых, предоставляя независимые заключения и оценку доказательств.

Это особенно важно в сфере судебной медицины, где может зависеть жизнь или здоровье человека [4].

Специализированные знания, которые приносят специалисты, помогают повысить квалификацию работников правоохранительных органов и суда, способствуя более компетентному применению права и улучшению профессиональных стандартов.

Специалисты могут внедрять новые методы и технологии в расследование, включая цифровую криминалистику и судебно-экономические исследования, что способствует повышению качества работы правоохранительных органов.

Таким образом, уголовно-процессуальная деятельность специалиста занимает ключевое место в уголовном процессе. Она позволяет обеспечить более качественное и обоснованное расследование уголовных дел, способствует защите прав и интересов участников процесса и обеспечивает законность и справедливость в осуществлении правосудия [5]. Роль специалистов в уголовном процессе становится всё более актуальной в свете быстро меняющихся условий и вызовов современного общества, что требует регулярного обновления их знаний и навыков.

Специалисты играют важную роль в проведении криминалистических исследований, которые включают различные виды научных экспертиз (например, баллистическая, трассологическая, судебно-медицинская и т. д.). Эти исследования помогают установить факты, которые могут быть решающими в процессе расследования, и предоставляют орудия для установления истины [6]. Например, значения результатов анализа следов на месте преступления могут быть критически важными для вывода о виновности или невиновности обвиняемого.

Современные криминальные дела могут требовать знаний из множества дисциплин (например, юридических, технических, социальных, психологических и медицинских), что делает участие специалистов из различных областей особенно важным [7]. Такой междисциплинарный подход позволяет формировать комплексные выводы, которые способствуют более точному установлению обстоятельств дела.

На стадии судебного разбирательства специалисты могут выступать в качестве свидетелей-экспертов. Их показания об обоснованности и правильности проведенных экспертиз помогают суду оценить доказательства и принять правильное решение. Специалисты должны быть готовы к перекрестному

допросу, в ходе которого им придется обосновать свои выводы и методы работы.

Важным аспектом уголовно-процессуальной деятельности специалистов является соблюдение этических норм и правовых требований. Этические нормы должны руководить их работой, обеспечивая независимость, честность и уважение к правам всех участников процесса. Специалистам необходимо не только соблюдать законодательные нормы, но и принимать во внимание моральные аспекты своей работы [8].

В заключение можно сказать, что уголовно-процессуальная деятельность специалиста является неотъемлемой частью современного уголовного правосудия. Роль специалистов не ограничивается лишь выполнением узкоспециализированных задач; они становятся важными участниками процесса, обеспечивая его эффективность и справедливость. Их вклад в расследование и судебные процессы неизменно влияет на качество принятых решений и на общее восприятие правосудия в обществе.

По мере развития технологий и изменения подходов к расследованию преступлений важно продолжать совершенствовать справедливые и эффективные механизмы участия специалистов в уголовном процессе, чтобы они могли адекватно отвечать на вызовы времени и обеспечивать защиту прав и свобод граждан.

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ALGORITMLARNI TAHLIL QILISHNING NAZARIY VA AMALIY JIHATLARI

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Algoritm – berilgan natijaga erishish uchun qilinishi kerak bo‘lgan aniq ko‘rsatmalar ketma-ketligi hisoblanadi. Algoritm keng ma’noda faqat kompyuterga oid atama bo‘lmay, balki unda berilgan ko‘rsatmalarni bajara oluvchi har qanday narsaga oid deb ta’riflasa ham bo‘ladi. Algoritm - ma’lum bir turga oid masalalarni yechishda ishlatiladigan amallarning muayyan tartibda bajarilishi haqidagi aniq qoida (dastur) hisoblanadi. Kibernetika va matematikaning asosiy tushunchalaridan biri ham hisoblanadi.

Har qanday algoritm quyidagi asosiy xususiyatlarga ega bo‘lishi kerak:

1. Diskretlilik (Cheklilik).
2. Tushunarlilik
3. Aniqlik
4. Ommaviylik
5. Natijaviylik

Algoritmlarning ishlab chiqishning amaliyotda ikkita asosiy usullari mavjud:

1. matnli algoritmlar
2. sxematik(grafik) algoritmlar

I. Matnli algoritm

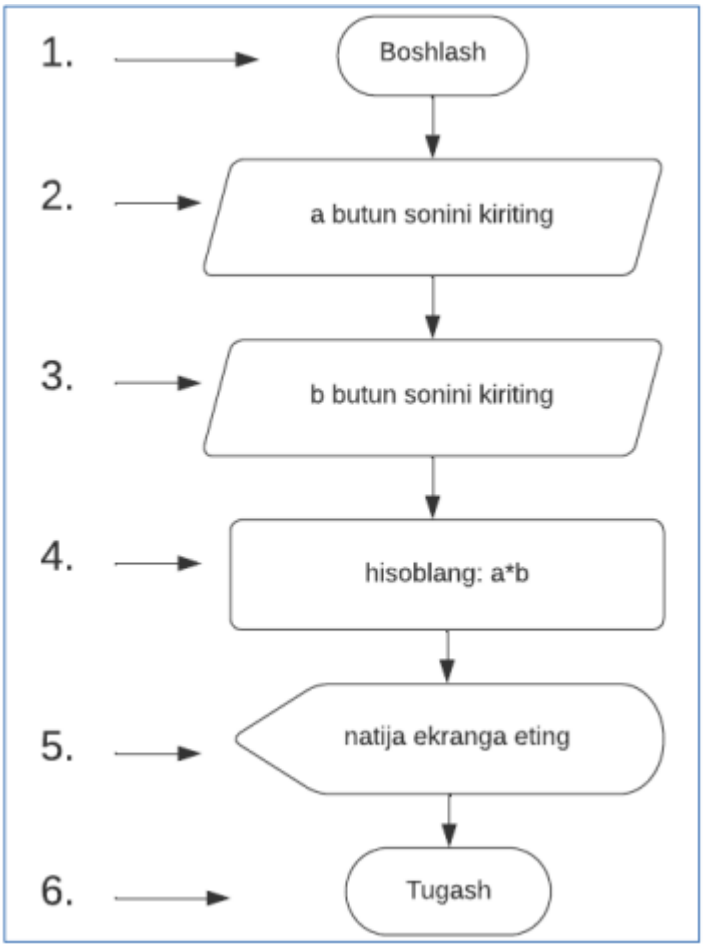
Matnli algoritm bu muammoni qadam va qadam yechimi va har qadam oddiy inson tushunadigan matn bilan ifodalanadi. Matnli algoritmning asosiy yutug‘i bu uning soddaligi hisoblanadi. Ya’ni dasrtuchi yoki informatik bo‘lmagan inson ham matnli algoritmni o‘qib masala yechimini tushunishi mumkin. Matnli algortimlar odatda sodda masalalar uchun qo‘llaniladi. Matnli algoritmning har bir qadami raqamlab boriladi. Esda saqlash kerak bo‘lgan qoida bu algoritmning birinchi qadami doim ‘boshlash’ va oxirgi qadami ‘tugatish, yaakunlash’ bo‘lishi kerak. Agar algoritm

qadamlarini oxiri ‘tugash’ bilan yakunlamasa bunday algoritm, algoritm deb tan olinmaydi. Mantli algoritmni dasturchi kodga o‘zgartishi juda oson hisoblanadi. Matnli algoritmga misol qilib kundalik hayotimizdagi vazifalarni keltirish ham mumkin. Masalan piyodalar o‘tish joyidan yo‘lni narigi tomoniga o‘tish algoritmi mana bunday ifodalanishi mumkin: Matnli algoritm piyodalar o‘tish joyidan yo‘lini kesib o‘tish:

1. Boshlash
2. chapga qarang
3. agar mashina yo‘q bo‘lsa, yo‘lni o‘rtasigacha yuring va to‘xtang
4. o‘ngga qarang
5. agar mashina yo‘q bo‘lsa, yuring
6. Tugatish.

II. Sxematik(grafik) algoritmlar

Aytib o‘tilganimizdek matnli algoritmlar murakkab masalalarni yechishda tushunmovchiliklar keltirib chiqaradi. Murakkab masalalarni yechish uchun grafik algoritmlar qo‘llaniladi. Bunday algoritmlar blok-sxemali algoritmlar deb ham ataladi. Blok-sxemali algoritmlar geometrik figuralar orqali ifodalanadi (2-mavzuda keltirilgan). Blok-sxemali algoritmlarda har bir geometrik figuraning o‘z vazifasi bor. Bu vazifalarni dasturchi bilishi shart hisoblanadi aks holda katta hajmdagi dastur tuzilishida uzulishlar va bu dastur muddatidan kechga qolib tayyorlanishiga olib keladi. Blok-sxemali algoritmlar masalani aniq yechimini taqdim etadi va bu dasturchiga ancha vaqt tejalishini ta’limlaydi. Matnli algoritmda aytib o‘tkanimizdek har bir algoritmning boshlash va tugash qadamlari shart bo‘lgan qadamlar hisoblanadi. Blok-sxemali algoritmda boshlash va tugatish buyruqlarini qovunsimon dumolaq figura ifodalaydi. Oddiy misol sifatida grafik algoritmga 2 ta butun sonni ko‘paytmasini topishni keltirishimiz mumkin.



1-qadam. Boshlash. Algoritmning boshlanishini ifodalaydi.
2-qadam. Kiritish ma’lumoti, bu yerda son kiritilyapti.
3-qadam. Kiritish ma’lumoti, bu yerda son kiritilyapti.
4-qadam.Hisoblash. a va b sonlarini ko‘paytmasini hisoblayapti.
5-qadam. Chop etish. Natijani ya’ni a va b sonlarni ko‘paytmasi natijasini ekranga chop etadi.
6-qadam. Tugash. Algoritmni yakuniga yetganini ifodalaydi.

III. Algoritmni tahlil qilish

Algoritm tahlili aniq hisoblash muammosini hal qilish uchun algoritmning zarur resurslarini nazariy baholashni ta’minlaydi. Ko‘pgina algoritmlar ixtiyoriy uzunlikdagi kirishlar bilan ishlash uchun mo‘ljallangan. Algoritmlarni tahlil qilish - uni bajarish uchun zarur bo‘lgan vaqt va xotiradigi joy resurslari miqdorini aniqlash jarayoni hisoblanadi. Odatda, algoritmning samaradorligi ishlash vaqti, kirish ma’lumotlari ko‘pligi bilan baholanadi.

Algoritmlar ko‘pincha bir-biridan juda farq qiladi, ammo bir nechta algoritm bir xil natija taqdim etish uchun yaratilgan bo‘lishi ham mumkin. Masalan, raqamlar to‘plamini turli xil algoritmlar yordamida tartiblash mumkin. 2 ta algoritm bir xil

natija berganda, dasturchi sifatida bulardan qaysi biri samaraliroq ekanligini aniqlab o‘sha algoritmdan foydalanish maqsadga muvofiq hisoblanadi. Algortimning samaradorligi uning qancha vaqt sarflashi va qancha xotiradan joy talab etishi bilan baholanadi. Agar algoritm tez va xotirada oz joy talab etsa shu algortim samarador deb hisoblanadi. Algoritm tahlil turlari quyidagilardan iborat:

• Eng yomon holat - har qanday misolda bajarilgan qadamlarning soni maksimal darajada bo‘lishi

• Eng yaxshi holat - har qanday misolda bajarilgan qadamlarning soni minimal darajada bo‘lishi

• O‘rtacha holat - Har qanday misolda bajarilgan qadamlarning soni o‘rtacha darajada bo‘lish.

Algoritmlar dasturchiga berilgan muammoni hal qilish mumkinmi yoki yo‘qligini aniqlashga yordam beradi. Agar muammoni hal qilish mumkin bo‘lsa, qanday qilib, qanchalik tez va qanchalik aniq hal qilish mumkinligi haqida to‘liq ma’lumot beradi. Agar muammoni hal qilish mumkin bo‘lmasa, algoritm muammoni bir qismini hal qila oladimi yoki yo‘q degan savolga javob topishga yordam beradi.

IV. Algoritmni dasturlashga bog‘lash

Har bir yaratilgan algoritm dasturlashda ifodalanishi mumkin. Eng muhimi algoritm dasturlash tili tanlamaydi. Ya’ni algoritm yaratilganidan keyin uni xoxlasangiz C++ dasturlash tilida, xoxlasangiz Piton (Python) dasturlash tilida dastur sifatida ifodalashingiz mumkin bo‘ladi. Algortim qadamlarini ifodalash uchun har bir dasturlash tilida maxsus jarayonlar mavjud. Masalan yuqoridagi misolda a va b sonlarini kiritish degan qadam bor. Ma’lumot kiritishni C++ dasturlash tilida cin>> orqali amalga oshirish mumkin. Yoki 5-qadamda natijani ekranga chop etish jarayoni mavjud, buni C++dasturlash tilida cout<< funksiyasi orqali amalga oshirish mumkin. Demak, yaratilayotgan algoritmlarni dasturiy ifodasini sizga ma’qul bo‘lgan dasturlash tilida amalga oshirish mumkin. Ushbu kitobda biz dasturlash tili sifatida C++ tilini o‘rganamiz. Dasturlashda nima uchun algoritmlardan foydalanishimiz kerakligi haqida gapirganda, kompyuter dasturlari protsessor va xotiraga ega kompyuter uskunasida ishlaydigan turli xil algoritmlarni qabul qiladi va bu komponentlar cheklovlarga ega hisoblanadi. Protsessor cheklangan resurslar iborat. Ulardan oqilona foydalanish kerak va vaqt nuqtai nazaridan samarali bo‘lgan yaxshi algoritm buni amalga oshirishga yordam beradi. Dasturlashda masalani yechishning turli usullari mavjud. Biroq, mavjud usullar samaradorligi bilan farq qiladi. Ba’zi usullar boshqalarga qaraganda aniqroq javob berish uchun juda mos keladi. Algoritmlar muammoni hal qilishning eng yaxshi usulini topish uchun ishlatiladi.

Algortimlar dastur samaradorligini ham oshiradi. Dastur samaradorligi turlicha talqin qilinishi mumkin. Ulardan biri dasturiy ta'minotning aniqligi hisoblanadi. Eng yaxshi algoritm bilan kompyuter dasturi juda aniq natijalarni berishi mumkin bo'ladi. Dasturiy ta'minot samaradorligini ko'rishning yana bir usuli - bu dasturning tezligi hisoblanadi. Dasturning masalani bajarish tezligini oshirish uchun algoritmdan foydalanish mumkin. Yaxshi algoritm muammoni hal qilish uchun dastur vaqtini qisqartirish imkoniyatiga ega hisoblanadi.

V. Algoritmning afzalliklari va dasturlashdagi ahamiyati

Algoritmlar dasturchiga berilgan muammoni hal qilish mumkinmi yoki yo'qligini aniqlashga yordam beradi. Agar muammoni hal qilish mumkin bo'lsa, qanday qilib, qanchalik tez va qanchalik aniq hal qilish mumkinligi haqida to'liq ma'lumot beradi. Agar muammoni hal qilish mumkin bo'lmasa, algoritm muammoni bir qismini hal qila oladimi yoki yo'q degan savolga javob topishga yordam beradi

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СОСТОЯНИЕ МИКРОБИОТЫ КИШЕЧНИКА У ПАЦИЕНТОВ С ВПЕРВЫЕ УСТАНОВЛЕННЫМ ДИАГНОЗОМ И РАНЕЕ ЛЕЧИВШИХСЯ ОТ ТУБЕРКУЛЕЗА ЛЕГКИХ.

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Аннотация. Исследовалось состояние кишечной микробиоты у 13 пациентов с впервые установленным диагнозом туберкулеза легких и у 16 больных, которые ранее проходили лечение. Результаты показали, что среди заболевших, у которых туберкулез легких был выявлен впервые, уровень чистого бифидо-энтеротипа значительно ниже по сравнению со здоровыми субъектами. В отличие от здоровых людей, у этих пациентов были выявлены дисбалансные энтеротипы. У больных, которые ранее лечились от туберкулеза легких, нарушения в кишечной микрофлоре были более выраженными. У них также наблюдался более низкий уровень чистого бифидо-энтеротипа как по сравнению с здоровыми людьми, так и с теми, у кого туберкулез был выявлен впервые. При этом спектр различных энтеротипов у этой группы больных был шире, а частота их встречаемости больше. Нарушение состояния кишечной микробиоты I степени чаще наблюдалось у больных впервые выявленным, а II степени – ранее леченным туберкулезом легких.

Ключевые слова: впервые выявленный туберкулез, ранее леченный туберкулез, кишечная микробиота, энтеротипы, дисбактериоз

Цель исследования – изучение состояния микробиоты кишечника у больных впервые выявленным и ранее леченным туберкулезом легких.

Материалы и методы: В исследование были включены 147 пациентов с ТБ легких. В исследование включались пациенты от 18 лет и старше с подтвержденным диагнозом ТБ легких. Из исследования исключались пациенты, получавшие антибиотикотерапию в течение последнего месяца, имеющие аутоиммунные и онкологические заболевания, вирусные гепатиты, наркоманию и алкоголизм, а также беременные женщины. Больные были разделены на две группы в зависимости от характера процесса: в 1-ю группу включены пациенты с впервые выявленным ТБ органов дыхания (выявленные менее чем за 1 мес. до включения в исследование), не получавшие

антибиотикотерапию в течение последнего месяца (71 пациент, 48,3%), во 2-ю – ранее леченные больные с установленным диагнозом ТБ органов дыхания, получавшие химиотерапию более 1 мес. до включения в исследование (76 пациентов, 51,7%). В группе больных впервые выявленным ТБ чуть более половины (52,1%) составили мужчины, женщин было 47,9%. Среди ранее леченных пациентов более половины больных (55,4%) составили женщины, мужчин было 44,6%. Более половины больных в обеих группах составили лица от 18 до 40 лет (среди впервые выявленных больных – 70,4%, среди ранее леченных – 56,5%).

Инфильтративный ТБ несколько чаще выявлялся среди больных впервые выявленным ТБ легких по сравнению с больными ранее леченным ТБ легких (соответственно 47,9 и 35,5%; p = 0,08). Диссеминированный ТБ значимо чаще диагностировался у впервые выявленных больных (соответственно 11,3 и 1,3%; p = 0,004). Фиброзно-кавернозный (соответственно 25,1 и 5,6%; p = 0,0001) и цирротический ТБ (соответственно 11,8 и 1,4%; p = 0,002) значимо чаще выявлялись у ранее леченных больных. В группе впервые выявленных больных распад в легочной ткани наблюдался в 49,3% случаев, в группе ранее леченных больных – в 71,0% (p = 0,002). Бактериовыделение, обнаруженное методом люминесцентной микроскопии и посева мокроты, наблюдалось у более половины больных в обеих группах, но наиболее чаще в группе пациентов с ранее леченным ТБ легких (соответственно у впервые выявленных больных – 54,9%, у ранее леченных пациентов – 71,0%; p = 0,027). В группе больных впервые выявленным ТБ легких превалировали больные со сохраненной лекарственной чувствительностью МБТ (соответственно 78,6 и 2,6%; p = 0,00…), а в группе пациентов с ранее леченным ТБ большинство составили больные с МЛУ/ШЛУ МБТ (соответственно 79,0 и 21,1%). Слабо выраженная туберкулезная интоксикация значимо чаще выявлялась при впервые выявленном ТБ легких (соответственно 78,3 и 58,9%; p = 0,0037), а умеренно выраженная – при ранее леченном ТБ легких (соответственно 4,3 и 28,6%; p = 0,000003). Резко выраженная туберкулезная интоксика- ция наблюдалась у 17,4% больных впервые выявленным ТБ легких и у 12,5% – ранее леченным ТБ легких.

Таким образом, как видно из приведенных данных, больные впервые выявленным и ранее леченным ТБ легких по клинико-рентгенологическим и лабораторным показателям значимо различаются, что дает основание изучать состояние кишечной микробиоты раздельно в каждой группе пациентов. В

условиях стационара всем больным проводили детальное клиническое, лабораторное обследование с использованием инструментальных методов. Следовательно, все здоровые добровольцы имели бифидоэнтеротип (доминирование Bifidobacterium). В группе впервые выявленных больных при поступлении в стационар структура микробной популяции кишечника отличалась от контрольной группы.

Чистый бифидо-энтеротип, характерный для здоровых лиц, был выявлен у 44 (62,0%) больных, дисбалансные энтеротипы, содержащие сниженное число бифидобактерий (от 30 до 50%) в комбинации с другими представителями нормофлоры, встречались у 15 (21,1%) пациентов. Оставшиеся 12 (16,9%) энтеротипов содержалиТак, снижение уровня Bifidobacterium наблюдалось у 70,4%, Lactobacillus – у 71,8% и E. coli типичных – у 62,0% больных. Снижение количества энтерококков выявляли в 23,9% случаев. У ряда больных этой категории наблюдалось повышение уровня патологической микрофлоры. В частности, у 15,5% пациентов выявлялось повышение уровня грибов рода Candida. Повышенное содержание Klebsiella spp. и Enterobacter spp. наблюдалось по 1,4% больных соответственно.

Колебания в показателях других маркеров кишечной микробиоты (клостридий, E. coli гемолитических, других условно-патогенных энтеробактерий, Proteus spp., Providencia spp., Morganella spp., Citrobacter spp., Serratia spp., неферментирующих бактерий, золотистого стафилококка, других стафилококков, другой грибковой флоры и другой микрофлоры) не выявлялись. Близкие данные были получены при исследовании состоянии кишечной микробиоты у ранее леченных больных при поступлении в клинику (табл. 1). Частота снижения уровня Bifidobacterium выявлялась в 77,6%, Lactobacillus – в 61,8% и E. coli типичных – в 50,0% случаев. Снижение уровня Enterococcus выявляли в 21,1% случаев. Повышенное содержание Klebsiella sp. наблюдалось у 6,6%, Enterobacter sp. – у 1,3%, грибов рода Candida – у 15,8% пациентов. Вместе с тем только у больных данной категории выявлялись такие представители патологической микрофлоры кишечника, как E. coli лактозонегативные (в 9,2% случаях), E. coli гемолитические (в 1,3% случаев) и S. aureus (в 2,6% случаев).

Далее мы проанализировали изменения средних значений маркеров кишечной микробиоты у больных впервые выявленным и ранее леченным ТБ легких (табл. 2). Количество Bifidobacterium как у больных впервые выявленным, так и ранее леченным ТБ легких было значимо ниже по сравнению

со здоровыми. Вместе с тем наиболее выраженное снижение уровня Bifidobacterium наблюдали у пациентов с ранее леченным ТБ легких. Близкие данные были получены при анализе Lactobacillus. Их концентрация была снижена в обеих группах больных (у впервые выявленных и ранее леченных), но более существенно у пациентов с ранее леченным ТБ. Содержание E. coli типичных было снижено как у впервые выявленных, так и у ранее леченных больных.

При этом достоверные различия по уровню E. coli типичных между сравниваемыми группами отсутствовали. Количество Enterococcus имело тенденцию к снижению в обеих группах пациентов по сравнению со здоровыми, но более значительно у больных ранее леченным ТБ легких. Амплитуда индивидуальных колебаний показателей нормальной микрофлоры кишечника у больных впервые выявленным и ранее леченным ТБ не отличалась. Среди представителей патологической микрофлоры отмечалось некоторое повышение уровня Clostridium в обеих группах больных. При этом различия между группами были не значимыми. Klebsiella spp. обнаруживалась как у больных впервые выявленным, так и ранее леченным ТБ.

При этом уровень не превышал нормальные значения, но тем не менее у больных ранее леченным ТБ их количество было значительно выше по сравнению с впервые выявленными больными. E. coli гемолитические и S. aureus выявлялись только в группе больных ранее леченным ТБ легких. Грибы рода Candida обнаруживались в обеих группах пациентов. Их уровень не превышал нормальные значения, но у больных ранее леченным ТБ их количество в 1,4 раза было больше по сравнению с больными впервые выявленным ТБ.

При анализе результатов исследования степени нарушений кишечной микробиоты было установлено, что до начала лечения у большинства (71,8%) больных впервые выявленным ТБ легких наблюдалась I степень нарушения состояния кишечной микробиоты. В группе с ранее леченным ТБ количество таких больных составило 44,7% ($p = 0,0001$) (табл. 3). Нарушение кишечной микробиоты II степени у впервые выявленных больных наблюдалось в 14,1% случаев, а у больных ранее леченным ТБ легких – в 43,4% ($p = 0,000008$). Частота встречаемости нарушений кишечной микробиоты III степени в сравниваемых группах значимо не различалась.

Заключение: Таким образом, анализ результатов исследования кишечной микробиоты показал, что здоровые добровольцы имели выраженный чистый

бифидо-энтеротип. В отличие от них, среди пациентов с впервые диагностированным туберкулезом легких частота встречаемости чистого бифидо-энтеротипа была значительно ниже. Более того, у этих больных, в отличие от здоровых участников, выявлялись дисбалансные энтеротипы. Эти результаты указывают на то, что туберкулезная интоксикация оказывает негативное влияние на состояние кишечной микробиоты, учитывая, что данные пациенты не проходили лечение противотуберкулезными препаратами ранее. У больных ранее леченным ТБ легких нарушение кишечной микробиоты усугублялось, частота встречаемости чистого бифидо-энтеротипа была ниже как по сравнению со здоровыми, так и с больными впервые выявленным ТБ легких.

При этом спектр различных энтеротипов у этой группы больных был шире, а частота их встречаемости больше. Вероятно, в нарушении состояния кишечной микробиоты у ранее леченных больных ТБ легких, кроме туберкулезной интоксикации, важную роль играет прием противотуберкулезных препаратов на предыдущем этапе лечения. Анализ абсолютных значений отдельных маркеров кишечной микробиоты показал, что наиболее выраженное снижение уровня представителей кишечной нормофлоры (Bifidobacterium, Lactobacillus, Enterococcus) выявлялось у больных ранее леченным ТБ. Кроме того, такие патологические представители кишечной микробиоты, как E. coli гемолитические и S. aureus, наблюдались только у больных ранее леченным ТБ легких. Анализ результатов исследования степени нарушений кишечной микробиоты показал, что нарушение кишечной микробиоты I степени чаще наблюдалось у больных впервые выявленным ТБ, у ранее леченных больных наблюдалось нарушение состояния кишечной микробиоты II степени.

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RAQAMLI BANKINGNING O'ZBEKISTON IQTISODIYOTINI MODERNIZATSIYALASHDAGI ROLI
РОЛЬ ЦИФРОВОГО БАНКИНГА В МОДЕРНИЗАЦИИ ЭКОНОМИКИ УЗБЕКИСТАНА
THE ROLE OF DIGITAL BANKING IN MODERNIZING THE ECONOMY OF UZBEKISTAN

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada raqamli banking xizmatlarining O'zbekiston iqtisodiyotini modernizatsiyalashdagi ahamiyati va roli tahlil qilingan. Mavjud adabiyotlar va ma'lumotlar asosida raqamli bankingning joriy holati, rivojlanish tendensiyalari va istiqbollari o'rganilgan. Tadqiqot natijalariga ko'ra, raqamli banking xizmatlari milliy iqtisodiyotni modernizatsiyalashda muhim omil sifatida xizmat qilmoqda.
Kalit so'zlar: raqamli banking, moliyaviy innovatsiyalar, raqamli transformatsiya, bank xizmatlari, mobil banking, internet-banking

Аннотация: В данной статье анализируется значение и роль услуг цифрового банкинга в модернизации экономики Узбекистана. На основе имеющейся литературы и информации изучено текущее состояние, тенденции развития и перспективы цифрового банкинга. Согласно исследованию, услуги цифрового банкинга служат важным фактором модернизации национальной экономики.
Ключевые слова: цифровой банкинг, финансовые инновации, цифровая трансформация, банковские услуги, Мобильный Банкинг, интернет-банкинг

Abstract: This article analyzes the importance and role of digital banking services in modernizing the economy of Uzbekistan. Based on the available literature and data, the current state, development trends and prospects of digital banking are studied. According to the results of the study, digital banking services serve as an important factor in the modernization of the national economy.
Keywords: digital banking, financial innovation, digital transformation, banking services, mobile banking, internet banking

KIRISH

Zamonaviy texnologiyalarning jadal rivojlanishi bank sohasiga ham sezilarli ta'sir ko'rsatmoqda. Raqamli banking tizimlari an'anaviy bank xizmatlarini transformatsiya qilish bilan bir qatorda, moliyaviy xizmatlarning yangi turlarini yaratish imkonini bermoqda [1]. O'zbekistonda raqamli iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirish bo'yicha qabul qilingan davlat dasturlari doirasida bank tizimini raqamlashtirish ustuvor yo'nalishlardan biri sifatida belgilangan [2].

METODOLOGIYA VA ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI

Tadqiqot metodologiyasi sifatida tizimli va qiyosiy tahlil usullaridan foydalanildi. O'zbekiston va xorijiy davlatlarning raqamli banking sohasidagi tajribasi o'rganildi. Mavzuga oid ilmiy adabiyotlar, me'yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlar va statistik ma'lumotlar tahlil qilindi.

Abdullaev [3] o'z tadqiqotlarida O'zbekistonda raqamli banking rivojlanishining institutsional asoslarini o'rgangan. Petrov [4] raqamli bankning iqtisodiy samaradorlik ko'rsatkichlarini tahlil qilgan. Johnson [5] rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlarda raqamli banking infratuzilmasini shakllantirishning xususiyatlarini tadqiq etgan.

NATIJALAR VA MUHOKAMA

O'zbekistonda raqamli banking xizmatlarining rivojlanishi bir necha bosqichda amalga oshirilmoqda. 2018-2022-yillarda bank kartalarining soni 2,5 baravarga, mobil banking foydalanuvchilari soni esa 4 baravarga oshgan [6]. Bu o'sish raqamli banking infratuzilmasining takomillashib borayotganini ko'rsatadi.

Raqamli banking milliy iqtisodiyotni modernizatsiyalashga quyidagi yo'nalishlarda ta'sir ko'rsatmoqda:

Birinchidan, bank xizmatlarining tezkorligi va samaradorligi oshmoqda. Xorijiy tajriba tahlili shuni ko'rsatadiki, raqamli banking orqali bank operatsiyalarini amalga oshirish vaqti 70% gacha qisqaradi [7].

Ikkinchidan, moliyaviy xizmatlarning qamrovi kengaymoqda. 2023 yil boshiga kelib, O'zbekistonda masofaviy bank xizmatlaridan foydalanuvchilar ulushi aholining 65% ini tashkil etgan [8].

Uchinchidan, bank xarajatlari optimallashtirilib, xizmatlar narxi pasaymoqda. Bu esa moliyaviy xizmatlarning keng aholi qatlamlari uchun yanada qulayroq bo'lishini ta'minlamoqda.

O'zbekistonda raqamli banking xizmatlarining rivojlanishi bir necha bosqichda amalga oshirilmoqda. So'nggi ma'lumotlarga ko'ra, 2018-2022-yillarda bank kartalarining soni 2,5 baravarga, mobil banking foydalanuvchilari soni esa 4

baravarga oshgan [6]. Bu o'sish raqamli banking infratuzilmasining takomillashib borayotganini ko'rsatadi va bank tizimining raqamli transformatsiyasi jadal sur'atlarda amalga oshirilayotganidan dalolat beradi.

Raqamli banking milliy iqtisodiyotni modernizatsiyalashga ko'p qirrali ta'sir ko'rsatmoqda. Bank xizmatlarining tezkorligi va samaradorligi sezilarli darajada oshmoqda. Xorijiy tajriba tahlili shuni ko'rsatadiki, raqamli banking orqali bank operatsiyalarini amalga oshirish vaqti 70% gacha qisqaradi [7]. Bu esa mijozlar vaqtini tejash bilan birga, bank xodimlarining mehnat unumdorligini oshirish imkonini bermoqda.

Moliyaviy xizmatlarning qamrovi ham izchil kengayib bormoqda. 2023 yil boshiga kelib, O'zbekistonda masofaviy bank xizmatlaridan foydalanuvchilar ulushi aholining 65% ini tashkil etgan [8]. Bu ko'rsatkich 2018 yildagi ko'rsatkichdan qariyb ikki barobar yuqoridir. Masofaviy bank xizmatlarining keng joriy etilishi, ayniqsa qishloq joylarda yashovchi aholi uchun moliyaviy xizmatlardan foydalanish imkoniyatlarini sezilarli darajada kengaytirdi.

Bank xarajatlarining optimallashtirilishi va xizmatlar narxining pasayishi kuzatilmoqda. An'anaviy bank xizmatlariga nisbatan raqamli banking operatsion xarajatlarni 40-50% gacha kamaytirish imkonini bermoqda. Bu esa moliyaviy xizmatlarning keng aholi qatlamlari uchun yanada qulayroq va arzonroq bo'lishini ta'minlaydi. Natijada bank xizmatlaridan foydalanish darajasi oshib, moliyaviy inklyuzivlik darajasi yaxshilanmoqda.

Shu bilan birga, raqamli banking orqali amalga oshirilayotgan to'lovlar hajmi ham sezilarli darajada o'sib bormoqda. 2022-yilda raqamli banking orqali amalga oshirilgan tranzaksiyalar hajmi 2018-yilga nisbatan 6 barobardan ko'proqqa oshgan. Bu holat naqd pulsiz hisob-kitoblar ulushining oshishiga va iqtisodiyotdagi pul oqimlarining shaffofligini ta'minlashga xizmat qilmoqda.

Raqamli banking rivojlanishi bank tizimining raqobatbardoshligini oshirishga ham ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatmoqda. Banklar o'rtasidagi raqobat asosan innovatsion xizmatlar va mahsulotlar taklif etish orqali amalga oshirilmoqda. Bu esa bank xizmatlari sifatining oshishiga va yangi moliyaviy mahsulotlarning paydo bo'lishiga olib kelmoqda.

XULOSA

Tadqiqot natijalariga ko'ra, raqamli banking O'zbekiston iqtisodiyotini modernizatsiyalashning muhim vositasi hisoblanadi. Bank tizimining raqamli transformatsiyasi moliyaviy xizmatlar sifatini oshirish, ularning qamrovini kengaytirish va xarajatlarni optimallashtirish imkonini bermoqda. Kelajakda raqamli

banking rivojlanishining ustuvor yo'nalishlari sifatida quyidagilarni belgilash mumkin: raqamli banking infratuzilmasini takomillashtirish, xavfsizlik tizimlarini kuchaytirish va innovatsion moliyaviy mahsulotlarni joriy etish [9].

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CLASSIFICATION OF PROVERBS WITH "HORSE" COMPONENT IN UZBEK

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Abstract: Proverbs are formed based on the life, social, and historical experiences of people. A comprehensive study of proverbs from the perspective of their content is directly related to disciplines such as cultural studies, ethnolinguistics, and ethnography. Culture is usually passed from one generation to another through language. In the early stages of social development, this transmission occurred orally, including through folk oral creativity, particularly proverbs, which are among the most prominent genres of such creativity.
Key words: proverb, Uzbek proverbs, horse, component, classification.

In global linguistics, research on the unique characteristics of proverbs is being conducted in the following main directions: examining the diachronic and synchronic states of proverbs and their manifestations in speech; studying proverbs from linguocultural, linguopragmatic, and cognitive perspectives; conducting comparative-typological studies of proverbs across different languages; analyzing proverbs from a psychological perspective; and describing proverbs for didactic and methodological purposes.

In science, the study of proverbs as an object of folk oral creativity, ethnography, and linguistics, as well as their scientific-theoretical analysis within the idiom-phrase-proverb system, has a long history. Significant results have been achieved in linguistic research within this field, where proverbs began to be studied primarily as fixed expressions, specifically as part of idioms. This led to the development of narrow and broad perspectives on the study of phraseology.

In Uzbek linguistics, the scientific study of expressions, idioms, proverbs, and sayings as objects of phraseology has been a focus of research ,[1]in many studies,

[1] Данияров А. Стилистические функции синонимов в современном узбекском языке: Автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Самарканд, 1967. – 18 с.; Саломов Ғ. Бадиий таржиманинг лексик-фразеологик масалалари: Филол. фан. ном. ... дис. – Тошкент, 1964. – 124 б.; Тил ва таржима. – Тошкент: Фан, 1966. – 384 б.; Рузикулова М. Идиоматика узбекского языка: Автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Самарканд, 1966. – С. 22; Каххарова Х. Фразеология Абдуллы Кадыри: Автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1985. – 24 с.; Маматов А.Э. Ҳозирги замон ўзбек адабий тилида лексик ва фразеологик норма муаммолари. – Тошкент: Фан, 1991. – 274 б.; Йўлдошев Б. Ҳозирги

including candidate and doctoral dissertations, significant attention has been given to exploring the semantic and stylistic features of proverbs in the language and style of works by Uzbek writers and poets.[2]

In B. Abdushukurov's candidate dissertation, the zoonymic terms used in Turkic written sources created between the 11th and 14th centuries were analyzed from lexical-semantic, functional-semantic, and structural-grammatical perspectives. This research is significant in identifying the semantic groups of zoonyms within the Turkic lexical corpus.[3]

Proverbs reflect the history, traditions, beliefs, culture, worldview, and lifestyle of a people. Proverbs containing the "horse" component do not solely discuss the animal itself; they can also be interpreted figuratively. These proverbs often carry layers of meaning with educational significance. For example:*Yomon otga yol bitsa, yoniga tursuq boylatmas* (arrogance, conceit, fulfillment); *Ot bo'lsang, choparsan, It bo'lsang, qoparsan* (dexterity, responsibility); *Ot bilan tepishgan toyning engagi sinar* (behaving age-appropriately, not being equal to adults); *Yolg'iz otning changi*

ўзбек адабий тилида фразеологик бирликларнинг функционал-услубий хусусиятлари: Филол. фан. док. ... дис. автореф. – Тошкент, 1993. – 50 б.

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chiqmas, Changi chiqsa ham, dong'i chiqmas (calling for unity, the harm of acting alone); *Ahmoq otdan tushsa ham, Egardan tushmas* (stubbornness, non-interference) and so on.

In the study, the collection of "Uzbek folk proverbs" containing more than 13,000 proverbs was analyzed, and it was found that there are 266 proverbs with a "horse" component, and they were classified into 35 thematic groups. They are as follows:

1.Proverbs with the "horse" component on the topic of laziness, apathy: *Sansolar-u mansolar, otga yemni kim solar; Erinchoq eshikka chiqsa, ot yollaydi.*

2.Proverbs with the "horse" component on the topic of arrogance and boasting: *Yomon otga yol bitsa, yoniga tursuq boylatmas; Yomon otni maqtagan yo'lda qolar.*

3.Proverbs with the "horse" component on the topic of intelligence and ignorance: *Aqllining oti ham horimas, to'ni ham tozimas; Ahmoq otdan tushsa ham, egardan tushmas.*

4.Proverbs with the "horse" component on the subject of bravery and cowardice: *Alp – enadan, tulpor – biyadan; Ot hurkkan yeridan otmas, Er – qo'rqqan yeridan.*

5.Proverbs with the "horse" component on the topic of equality and inequality: *Ikki ot tepishsa, O'rtada eshak olar; Ot tepkisini ot ko'tarar.*

6.Proverbs with the "horse" component on the topic of hard work: *Aravani ot tortar, Ko'lankasini it; Yorga otning yo'li bor, Jo'rtoqining sho'ri bor.*

7.Proverbs with the "horse" component on the topic of acquiring knowledge and skills: *Ilm – egarlangan ot, Bilganga – do'st, bilmaganga – yov; Hunar to'ygizar, Ot mindirib, to'n kiygizar.*

8. Proverbs with the "horse" **component on the subject of courage and bravery:** *Ot kuchini karvonda ko'r, Mard kuchin – maydonda; Otni ham maydonda sina, Erni ham maydonda sina.*

9. Proverbs with the "horse" **component on the subject of education and custom:** *Otning fe'li egasiga ma'lum; Ayg'ir qanday bo'lsa, ot shunday.*

10. Proverbs with the "horse" component on the topic of beauty and ugliness: *Otni yaxshi ko'rsatgan – Tuyoqdagi taqasi; Yigit ko'rki – ot-yarog'*

11. Proverbs with the "horse" component on the topic of humility and arrogance: *Ot ko'rmagan ot ko'rsa, Otxonada ot chopar; Ot mingan otasini tanimas, Toy mingan – og'asini.*

12. Proverbs with the "horse" **component related to the theme of the road:** *Olis yo'l otni sinar, Og'ir yo'l mardni sinar; Oting borida yo'l tani, Esing borida el tani.*

13. Proverbs with the "horse" **component on the topic of old age:** *Ot qarisa – oxurda, It qarisa – chuqurda; It qarisa, qopolmas, Ot qarisa, chopolmas.*

14. Proverbs with the "horse" **component on the topic of satisfaction and regret:** *Minmasang ham, ot yaxshi, Quchmasang ham, qiz yaxshi; Otga minolmagan uzangidan o'pkalar.*

15. Proverbs with the "horse" **component on the topic of caution and vigilance:** *It qopmas, Ot tepmas dema; Avval otingni taqala, Keyin yo'l tanla.*

16. Proverbs with the "horse" component on the topic of well-being and abundance: *Ot bo'lsa, maydon topilar, Ot bo'lmasa, maydon chopilar; Arpa yegan ot o'ynar, Makka yegan tot o'ynar.*

17. Proverbs with the "horse" component on the topic of using the correct action: *Daryoga ot solmasdan avval kechuvini top; Bir mix bir nag'alni, Bir nag'al bir otni tutar.*

18. Proverbs with the "horse" **component on the topic of good and bad:** *Yomonning oti bilan uloq olguncha, Yaxshining eshagida otquloq ol; Yomonga el bo'lguncha, Yag'ir otga bel bo'l.*

19. Proverbs with the "horse" **component on the topic of entrepreneurship and idleness:** *Ot mingan olisni ko'zlar; Bekor otning boshi o'tlar, Bog'liq bo'lsa, yaxshi o'tlar.*

20. Proverbs with the "horse" **component on the topic of profit and loss:** *Yomonga el bo'lguncha, Yag'ir otga bel bo'l.*

21. Proverbs with the "horse" **component on the topic of weakness:** *Arpasiz ot dovon osholmas; Oriq otga qamchi ham yuk.*

22. Proverbs with the "horse" **component on the topic of working with a plan:** *Ot minib yaqinni ko'zlaguncha, Tuya minib uzoqni ko'zla; Ot minsang, olisni ko'zla.*

23. Proverbs with the "horse" component on the topic of need and necessity: *Yo'qni kerak toptirar, Yolg'iz otni sottirar; Otni topish bir kunlik, Abzal topish ming kunlik.*

24. Adverbs with the "horse" component related to the advantage of owning one's own thing: *O'zganing otidan, O'zingning eshaging yaxshi; Kishanli ot – o'z oting, Tushovli ot – bo'z oting.*

25. Proverbs with the "horse" **component on the subject of thrift:** *Otni ayagan ot minar, To'nni ayagan to'n kiyar.*

26. Proverbs with the "horse" component on the topic of sustenance: *Otlining nasibasi – oltov, Tuyalining nasibasi − to'rtov; Ot bosmagan yerlarni toy bosar.*

27. Proverbs with the "horse" **component on the subject of cause and effect:** *Ot oriqlasa, tuvaloq bo'lar; Ot tortishib ot tanir, Er tortishib – el.*

28. Proverbs with the "horse" **component on the subject of prudence and imprudence:** *Chala tentak otini maqtar, Toza tentak – xotinini; Aravani ot oldiga chiqarib bo'lmas.*

29. Proverbs with the "horse" **component on the theme of harmony:** *Og'a-ini totuv bo'lsa, ot ko'p, Opa-singil totuv bo'lsa, osh ko'p.*

30. Proverbs with the "horse" **component on the topic of trust and distrust:** *Bir minarga ot berma; Andizli yerda ot o'lmas, Iyirli yerda – er.*

31. Proverbs with the "horse" **component on the subject of greed:** *Ot ko'rmagan ot ko'rsa, Mina-mina o'ldirar; Yemxo'r ot to'rva teshar.*

32. Proverbs with the "horse" **component on the subject of experience:** *Oy minmay, otingni maqtama, Yil turmay – xotiningni; Ot minsang o'ylab uzoqni, Bilib yur yo'ldagi tuzoqni.*

33. Proverbs with the "horse" **component on the topic of kinship and alienation:** *Oziqli ot horimas, Qarindoshli qarimas; Begonaning oti o'zguncha, Ovuldoshingning toyi o'zsin.*

34. Proverbs with the "horse" **component on the topic of neighborhood:** *Ovuldoshimning oti o'zguncha, Hamsoyamning toyi o'zsin.*

35. Proverbs with the "horse" **component on the theme of patriotism:** *El – qo'ngan yerda, Ot – to'ygan yerda; El qo'ngan yerni bilar, Ot to'ygan yerda tinar.*

Recommendations on how to behave in various situations in life, social judgments have been living in our proverbs for centuries. In the proverbs, it is possible to see that the behavior of people is described in an impressive way, social judgments, subtle aspects of human nature and psyche are reflected, and advice is given. The genre of folk oral creativity that is unique as a "Guide to Upbringing" characterized by its brevity yet profound impact — proverbs — is an unparalleled example of the artistic wisdom of our ancestors. Its significance lies in its ability to reveal the characteristics of specific periods in our language and literature.

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O‘SMIRLAR BILAN ISHLASHDA ART TERAPIYA ELEMENTLARIDAN FOYDALANISH.

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Annotatsiya: Tezisda o’smirlardagi agressiv holatlarning psixologiyada o’rganilganligi, hamda art terapiyadan to‘g‘ri foydalanish ,art terapiyaning ahamiyati o‘rganiladi , guruhli terapiya, individual terapiya.
Kalit so‘zlar: Agressiya va agressiv xulq-atvor, art terapiya ususllari, art terapiya agressiya va delinkvent xulq-atvor, o‘smir ruhiyati, psixologik o’rganilishi.

KIRISH

Art-terapiya - bu qiyin o‘smirlar bilan ishlashda eng yumshoq usul, ularning muammolari bilan bog‘lanish usulidir. Eng keng tarqalgan art-terapiya turlaridan biri bu izoterapiya (chizish, haykaltaroshlik) - tasviriy faoliyat orqali davolovchi ta’sir va tuzatishdir.Asosan, bu 10-11 yoshdan 17-18 yoshgacha bo‘lgan o‘smirlar bo‘lib, ular nafaqat ota-onalari, tengdoshlari, o‘qituvchilari bilan munosabatlarda, balki ba'zan qonun bilan ham muammolarga duch kelishgan. O‘smirlar yaqinlari, qarindoshlari, sinfdoshlari bilan o‘zaro tushunish imkoniyatini topa olmaydilar, o‘z muammolari, qo‘rquvlari bilan yolg‘iz qolishadi. Ba’zan o‘ylamasdan va mas'uliyatsiz harakatlar qilishadi. Men o‘smirlar va ularning oilalariga psixologik yordam, diagnostika va psixologik tuzatish ishlarini olib boraman. Bunday o‘smirlar bilan ishlashda mening samarali usullarimdan biri art-terapiya usulidir.O‘smirlar bilan deviant xulq-atvor profilaktikasi bo‘yicha tuzatish ishlari o‘ziga xos xususiyatlarga ega. Dastlabki bosqichlarda o‘smir bilan individual ish yanada samaraliroq bo‘ladi. O‘smirlik yoshi o‘z-o‘zidan inson uchun jiddiy sinovdir. Qanday qilib qiyin o‘smirga yordam berish va deviant xulq-atvorning oldini olish mumkin? O‘smirlarning destruktiv xatti-harakatlari bilan ishlash nuqtai nazaridan eng foydali usullardan biri art-terapiya hisoblanadi.

ASOSIY QISM

Art-terapiyaning asosiy maqsadlari:

Talqin qilish va diagnostik xulosalar uchun material olish. San’at asarlarining mazmuni va uslubi o‘smir haqida ma’lumot olish imkonini beradi, bu esa o‘z asarlarini talqin qilishda yordam beradi.

Agressivlik va boshqa salbiy his-tuyg‘ularga ijtimoiy qabul qilinadigan chiqish yo‘lini topish.
Chizmalar, rasmlar, haykallar ustida ishlash "bug‘ni chiqarish" va taranglikni kamaytirishning xavfsiz usulidir.
Onashtirilmagan ichki nizolar va his-tuyg‘ularni ko‘pincha vizual obrazlar yordamida ifodalash osonroq bo‘ladi, ularni og‘zaki tuzatish jarayonida aytib berishdan ko‘ra.
O‘smir odatlangan fikrlar va his-tuyg‘ular ustida ishlash.
Psixolog va o‘smir o‘rtasidagi munosabatlarni yaxshilash. San’at faoliyatida birgalikda ishtirok etish hamdardlik va o‘zaro qabul qilish munosabatlarini o‘rnatishga yordam beradi.
Ichki nazorat hissini rivojlantirish. Chizmalar, rasmlar yoki haykallar ustida ishlash ranglar va shakllarni tartibga solishni nazarda tutadi va sezgi va his-tuyg‘ularni diqqat markaziga olishni o‘rgatadi.
San’at qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirish va o‘z-o‘zini baholashni oshirish. Art-terapiyaning tez-tez qo‘shilishi mahsul sifatida yashirin iste’dodlarni aniqlash va ularni rivojlantirish natijasida qoniqish hissini tug‘diradi. Ko‘plab taniqli psixologlarning fikriga ko‘ra, o‘smirda deviant xulq-atvorning shakllanishiga oiladagi salbiy munosabatlar katta ta’sir ko‘rsatadi.
Individual va guruhli art-terapiya

Individual art-terapiya shakli turli xil dinozaursiz xatti-harakatlar namoyish qiladigan o‘smirlar bilan ishlashda qo‘llanilishi mumkin, his-tuyg‘ular va xatti-harakatlarning xarakteriga qarab. Hatto bunday bolalar badiiy obrazlar yaratishga qodir bo‘lmasa ham, materiallar bilan oddiy manipulyatsiya va o‘yin ba’zan ularning faoliyatini qo‘llab-quvvatlashning juda muhim omiliga aylanadi, sezgi-motor ko‘nikmalari, fikrlash, xotira va boshqa funksiyalarni trening qilish uchun muhimdir. Individual art-terapiya ishi og‘zaki muloqot qiyinchiliklari, kommunikativ muammolar va o‘zaro aloqalarning qiyinligi, shuningdek, bu his-tuyg‘ularning murakkabligi va "ifoda etilmasligi" kabi qiyinchiliklarni boshdan kechirayotgan bolalar uchun alohida ahamiyatga ega.
Guruhli art-terapiya yordamida o‘smirlar quyidagilarni rivojlantiradi:
Qimmatli ijtimoiy ko‘nikmalarni o‘zlashtiradi.
Guruh a’zolari tomonidan o‘zaro qo‘llab-quvvatlash aloqalarini o‘rnatadi.
Guruh a’zolari tomonidan ko‘rilgan natijalarni va o‘zining ta’sirini kuzatadi.
O‘z-o‘zini baholashni oshiradi.
Shaxsiy identifikatsiyani kuchaytiradi.

Qarorlar qabul qilish ko‘nikmalarini rivojlantiradi
Musiqaterapiya

Musiqaterapiya bugungi kunda art-terapiyaning zamonaviy yo‘nalishlari orasida alohida o‘rinni egallaydi. Musiqaterapiyaning tuzatish jarayonida foydalanish samaradorligi keng qamrovli ishlarda isbotlangan. Bolalar bilan ishlashda musiqaterapiya yordam beradi: o‘smirning ijodiy va kommunikativ imkoniyatlarini rivojlantirish, o‘zini o‘zi baholashni oshirish, amaliy ko‘nikmalarni shakllantirish – musiqiy asboblardan foydalanishni o‘rganish, gipertoniya bilan og‘rigan bolalar uchun tinchlantiruvchi ta’sir ko‘rsatadi. Tinchlanib ketgan bolalar yanada spontalik va tabiatga yaqinroq bo‘lishadi. O‘smir musiqiy asboblarda improvizatsiya qiladi, qo‘shiq kuylaydi, raqsga tushadi. Musiqa bolaga dam olish va mavjud fobiyalardan qutulishga, qo‘rquv va taranglikni kamaytirishga yordam beradi. Shu tariqa, art-terapiyani tuzatish vositasi sifatida ko‘rib chiqib, uning tuzatish jarayonidagi o‘rni o‘smirga bevosita majmualik ta’siri tufayli muhim ekanligi ko‘rsatiladi. Art-terapiyaning tuzatish va rivojlantirish va psixoterapevtik imkoniyatlari shaxsning rivojlanishining asosiy sohalariga ijtimoiy ahamiyatga ega bo‘lgan me’yor va qadriyatlarni singdirish, ma’naviyatni rivojlantirish va ma’naviyatni rivojlantirishga ta’sir etish uchun cheksiz imkoniyatlar taqdim etadi.

XULOSA.

"Baholash+tanqid" tizimida tarbiyalangan odam harakat jarayonida unutadi va barcha his-tuyg‘ularni natijaga qaratadi. Ushbu texnika xavfsiz natijadan voz kechishga va jarayonga e’tibor qaratishga imkon beradi. Ushbu usul xavotir, ishonchsizlik, charchash bilan ishlashda yaxshi samara beradi. O‘smir bunday texnikani qo‘llashda olgan resurs uzoq vaqt davomida yodida qoladi va unga harakatda bo‘lishga, jarayonda bo‘lishga, hodisalarni shoshiltirmaslikka va o‘ziga vaqt berishga ruxsat beradi.

Bunday mashg‘ulotlardan so‘ng odatda taassurotlarimiz bilan o‘rtoqlashamiz, o‘z fikrlarimiz, his-tuyg‘ularimiz, istaklarimiz haqida gapiramiz. Vaqt qanday o‘tib ketishini sezmay qolamiz. Asta-sekin o‘smirlar turli taraflarini ochishadi, hamdardlik va o‘zaro qabul qilishni namoyon etishadi. Birgalikda ijod qilish ularga yaqinroq bo‘lishga, o‘z his-tuyg‘ulari, hislarini o‘rganishga yordam beradi. Mashg‘ulotlar qiziqarli, qiziqishli, samimiy bo‘ladi. Shu tariqa, o‘smirlarning qarshiligini sezmaygina art-terapiya o‘z his-tuyg‘ularini ifoda etishga, ehtiyojlari va

harakatlarining motivlarini anglashga va ularning hissiy holatini yaxshilashga yordam beradi.

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METHODOLOGY FOR DEVELOPING METHODOLOGICAL COMPETENCE OF A METHODOLOGIST IN PRESCHOOL EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

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Abstract: In the realm of preschool education, the methodologist is essential in developing effective learning experiences for young learners. This article explores various strategies aimed at enhancing the methodological skills of preschool education methodologists. It delves into the theoretical foundations, practical techniques, and research findings related to the development of this competency. By incorporating a variety of training models, collaborative methods, and reflective practices, the article aims to provide a comprehensive framework for advancing the skills and knowledge of methodologists within preschool settings. As the educational environment evolves, the findings underscore the importance of continuous professional development and the need for adaptable strategies.
Keywords: Methodological competence, preschool education, methodologist, professional development, educational methodology, continuous learning, collaborative practices.

In the rapidly evolving field of early childhood education, the importance of a methodologist's role has grown significantly. Methodologists oversee the development and implementation of educational programs, ensuring quality standards and supporting educators in their growth. However, the complex nature of this role necessitates a robust set of methodological skills that enable methodologists to efficiently navigate various challenges. This article aims to offer a comprehensive strategy for improving the methodological abilities of preschool teachers in schools. Recognizing the significance of this topic lies in understanding that quality early childhood education is essential for children's long-term learning and development. Hence, enhancing the skills of the individuals responsible for guiding this procedure is essential. This paper will explore the theoretical basis of methodological expertise, explore effective training techniques, and present findings from studies on optimal practices in this area.

Methodological competence involves effectively utilizing various methodologies in educational environments. Preschool education methodologists must understand pedagogical theories, curriculum development, assessment techniques, and instructional strategies. It also involves skills such as analytical reasoning, finding solutions to problems, and adjusting to changing educational requirements.

Importance of Methodological Competence

1. Methodologists are crucial in ensuring that educational practices not only follow set standards but also adapt to the changing needs of children in order to enhance the overall quality of preschool education and promote positive developmental outcomes for young learners.
2. By developing comprehensive training programs and materials specifically for educators, methodologists empower educators to implement effective teaching methodologies grounded in research and best practices. Preschoolers benefit from a more engaging and supportive learning environment as a result.
3. Methodologists drive innovation in education by actively integrating fresh research results and innovative teaching strategies into preschool curricula. These include the use of technology, interdisciplinary learning opportunities, and culturally sensitive teaching techniques that consider the diverse backgrounds of students.

Current Trends in Preschool Education

There is a growing focus on inclusive education practices that aim to address the diverse learning needs of all children in order to guarantee that every child, regardless of their abilities or backgrounds, has access to high-quality educational experiences that foster their personal growth and development. According to research, play-based learning is a vital component of early childhood education because it fosters children's natural and joyful development of critical cognitive, social, and emotional skills as well as their capacity for creativity and problem-solving.

STEM education integration into preschool curricula is becoming increasingly significant as educators recognize the value of introducing basic concepts in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics at an early age to help students develop their innate curiosity about the world around them and prepare them for future academic success.

Regular seminars provide methodologists with current knowledge and skills about modern teaching techniques, allowing them to engage with subject-matter experts and collaborate with colleagues to explore new strategies and tactics that they might employ while assisting teachers.

Mentoring programs facilitate knowledge transfer and skill development by pairing novice methodologists with more experienced practitioners. Aspiring methodologists' confidence and effectiveness in their roles can be significantly increased by these chances for hands-on training and coaching.

Methodologists have flexible alternatives for continuing professional development in methodology thanks to online courses, which let them study at their own pace and give them access to a wealth of resources and information from leading academics and practitioners.

Collaborative Practices

Establishing peer learning communities begins with the formation of structured groups of educators and methodologists that meet regularly to share experiences, discuss challenges, and explore novel ideas. These communities might include things like workshops, planning lessons in groups, and sharing best practices. Research indicates that when teachers engage in collaborative reflection, they are more likely to employ effective teaching strategies that enhance students' learning experiences. Additionally, these networks give educators a sense of belonging and support, which reduces feelings of exhaustion and loneliness.

Collaboration between methodologists and specialists from many fields, such as child psychology, social work, and technology, is encouraged. Collaborations with technology experts, for instance, can lead to the integration of educational resources in preschool environments, while collaborating with child psychologists can provide valuable perspectives on the developmental needs of young learners. This comprehensive approach not only improves the curriculum but also encourages a range of learning styles, hence expanding educational inclusion. It has been demonstrated that interdisciplinary teams generate more innovative ideas and improve learning outcomes.

Establishing systematic feedback mechanisms, such as regular surveys or suggestion boxes, allows teachers to share their challenges and experiences with methodological processes. Based on this feedback, professional development programs can then be adjusted to better meet the needs of teachers. Furthermore, having meaningful discussions during staff meetings helps promote open communication and a mindset of continuous improvement. Research indicates that companies that prioritize flexibility and feedback are more successful in achieving their learning goals.

Reflective Practices

1. Self-Assessment Tools: Methodologists can use self-assessment tools, like competency checklists or reflective questionnaires, to evaluate their skills and identify

areas for development. These tools encourage self-reflection and help people set specific goals for their career development. For example, a methodologist may determine that they need to study child development theories further and become an expert in that area. Studies have shown that self-assessment is linked to increased motivation and accountability in professional learning.

2. Reflective journals: By maintaining reflective notebooks, methodologists can document their thoughts, insights, and discoveries from their regular interactions with preschool environments. This method encourages a closer look at their instructional strategies and decision-making processes. By reviewing their journal entries frequently, methodologists can identify tendencies in their practice and track their evolution over time. Studies have connected reflective journaling to enhanced critical thinking skills and professional efficacy.

3. Action Research: Methodologists can actively seek solutions while carefully analyzing specific issues in their work by carrying out action research. For instance, a methodologist may focus on improving literacy outcomes by implementing a new reading program and collecting data on its effectiveness. This iterative process not only promotes professional development on an individual basis but also generates valuable insights for the broader educational community. Action research has been shown to empower educators by fostering a sense of ownership over their work and enhancing their ability to effect change.

Impact of Professional Development: Recent studies have shown that targeted professional development programs significantly enhance the methodological abilities of preschool education methodologists. For example, Smith Jones (2022) found that participants felt more confidence about their ability to adopt evidence-based methods and adapt their approaches to fit a range of learner requirements after completing a comprehensive training program. These improvements were reflected in higher levels of student engagement and accomplishment.

According to studies by Brown et al. (2021), instructors who collaborate better teach and get better results for students. According to the study, when teachers worked together to plan lessons and share materials, they were able to create more efficient and interesting learning environments. This collaboration not only benefits students but also increases teachers' job satisfaction.

Methodologists that actively engage in reflective activities have more adaptability and effectiveness in their job. Taylor Green (2023) asserts that methodologists who regularly assess their approaches are better equipped to adjust to the evolving needs of preschool environments, ultimately leading to improved learning outcomes for

children. Their findings indicate that reflective teachers are more open to embracing innovation and change in their teaching strategies.

This study employs a mixed-methods strategy that combines qualitative and quantitative research approaches in order to comprehensively gather data on effective strategies for promoting methodological competency among preschool education methodologists. By integrating the two forms of data, the study hopes to provide a better understanding of the complexities associated with professional development in the preschool education industry.

A comprehensive survey was distributed to methodologists from various preschool organizations in order to get quantitative data on their professional development experiences and perceived competencies. The survey had both Likert-scale questions that gauged confidence levels in different methodological approaches and open-ended questions that sought qualitative insights. This dual technique allows researchers to explore patterns and acquire complex perspectives.

To gain qualitative insights into their unique challenges and successes in developing their skills, a selection of methodologists were interviewed in-depth. These interviews were semi-structured, which allowed participants to discuss specific experiences in greater detail while still ensuring that key topics were covered. The richness of the qualitative data places the quantitative results in context.

Focus groups were established to assist teachers in discussing their interactions with methodologists and how this influenced their pedagogical strategies. Along with offering methodological assistance, these workshops encouraged discussion among attendees, fostering a collaborative setting where teachers could share strategies and ideas that have worked.

Conclusion

Preschool education methodologists must develop their methodological skills in order to raise the standard of early childhood education. This article has highlighted the value of reflective and collaborative practices as effective strategies for fostering professional development in this field. By establishing peer learning groups, interdisciplinary collaboration, and organized feedback mechanisms, methodologists can create an atmosphere that encourages creativity and continuous growth.

Moreover, action research, reflective journaling, and self-assessment tools enable methodologists to take control of their own professional growth. These tactics not only increase individual efficacy but also assist preschool organizations in cultivating a culture of reflective practice. The study's findings emphasize the importance of

targeted professional development programs that consider the unique challenges faced by methodologists in preschool settings.

As the field of early childhood education evolves, methodologists must remain adaptable and committed to lifelong learning. By using collaborative and reflective techniques, they may effectively serve the diverse needs of both educators and children. Ultimately, enhancing the methodological competence of preschool education methodologists will improve the learning outcomes of young children and give them a strong foundation for success in the future. Through additional research and application, the field can go further, ensuring that every child gets the top-notch education to which they are entitled.

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ELEKTRON TIJORAT MUHITNI SHAKLLANTIRISHDA RAQAMLI TEXNOLOGIYALAR

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ANOTATSIYA: *Ushbu maqolada, elektron tijorat biznesning faoliyatini osonlashtirish, mijozlar bilan o'zaro aloqalarni yaxshilash va savdoni kengaytirish imkonini beradi. Elektron tijorat usullarida amalga oshiriladigan har bir tijorat operatsiyasi tijoratning o'ziga xos shakliga - savdo, lizing, konsalting, sug'urta va boshqalarga tegishli; ularning samara dorligini baholash usullari aniq va batafsil o'rganilgan.*

KALIT SO'ZLAR: *raqamli texnologiyalar, electron bozor, an'anaviy tijorat, elektron do'kon, sun'iy intellekt, reklama.*

KIRISH

Elektron tijorat elektron biznesning tarkibiy qismlaridan biri bo'lib, tovarlarni sotish yoki Internet orqali xizmatlar ko'rsatish kabi elektron tizimlardan foydalangan holda amalga oshiriladigan bitimlar bilan cheklanadi. Elektron tijorat deganda tomonlar o'rtasida o'zaro axborot va kommunikatsiya texnologiyalari, tizimlari va tarmoq imko niyatlaridan foydalangan holda amalga oshiriladigan har qanday shakldagi bitimlar. Elektron tijorat bu mahsulotni yetkazib berish shakli bo'lib, unda tovarlarni tanlash va buyurtma qilish kompyuter tarmoqlari orqali amalga oshiriladi va xaridor, yetkazib beruvchi o'rtasidagi 125 to'lovlar elektron hujjatlar yoki to'lov vositalaridan foydalangan holda amalga oshiriladi.

Elektron tijorat muhitini shakllantirishda raqamli texnologiyalar muhim rol o'ynaydi. Ular biznesning faoliyatini osonlashtirish, mijozlar bilan o'zaro aloqalarni yaxshilash va savdoni kengaytirish imkonini beradi. Quyidagi asosiy raqamli texnologiyalar elektron tijorat muhitini shakllantirishda yordam beradi:

Veb-sayt va mobil ilovalar: Elektron tijoratning asosiy poydevori sifatida ishlaydi. Yaxshi ishlov berilgan, foydalanuvchilar uchun qulay va mobil moslashuvchan saytlarga ega bo'lish, mijozlarni jalb qilishda muhim omil hisoblanadi.

To’lov tizimlari: Raqamli to’lov tizimlari (PayPal, Stripe, Apple Pay, Google Pay) mijozlarga tez va xavfsiz to’lovlarni amalga oshirish imkonini beradi, bu esa savdo jarayonlarini soddalashtiradi.
Bulutli hisoblash: Bulutli texnologiyalar yordamida ma’lumotlar saqlanadi va bir nechta qurilmalardan ulanish imkoniyatini beradi. Bu, o’z navbatida, katta hajmdagi ma’lumotlarni qayta ishlash, omborlarni boshqarish va biznesning global miqyosda rivojlanishiga yordam beradi.
Sun’iy intellekt va mashina o’rganish: Mijozlarning xarid qilish xatti-harakatlarini tahlil qilish va ularni shaxsiylashtirilgan takliflar bilan ta’minlash uchun ishlatiladi. Sun’iy intellekt marketing, chat-botlar va mijozlarga xizmat ko’rsatish tizimlarida ham keng qo’llaniladi.
CEO (Search Engine Optimization): Veb-saytni qidiruv tizimlariga optimallashtirish yordamida, saytning ko’rinishini oshirish va yanada ko’proq mijozlarni jalb qilish mumkin. Bu raqamli marketingning ajralmas qismidir.
Ijtimoiy tarmoqlar va digital marketing: Facebook, Instagram, Twitter kabi ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda reklama va kontentni tarqatish orqali brendni targ’ib qilish va mahsulotlarni sotish imkoniyatlari kengayadi.
Logistika va yetkazib berish texnologiyalari: Yangi avlod logistika va yetkazib berish tizimlari (masalan, avtomatlashtirilgan omborlar, dronlar yordamida yetkazib berish) elektron tijoratda tezlik va samaradorlikni oshiradi. Bu texnologiyalar yordamida elektron tijorat sohasida yangi imkoniyatlar yaratiladi, mijozlarga yaxshilangan tajriba taqdim etiladi va biznesni yanada samarali boshqarish mumkin bo’ladi.
Elektron bozor deganda axborot va telekommunikatsiya texnologiyalari va tizimlarining rivojlangan tuzilmalar sharoitida o‘ziga xos xususiyatlari bilan tavsiflangan uning ishtirokchilari va ularning o‘zaro munosabatlari jarayonlarini tushunimiz mumkin. Elektron bozor an’anaviy jismoniy bozorga qaraganda ancha mukammal raqobat bilan ajralib turadi. Elektron bozorda ko‘plab sotuvchilar va xaridorlar ishlaydi, bozorga yangi ishtirokchilar kirib borishi uchun hech qanday to‘siqlar yo‘q, barcha ishtirokchi lar ma’lumot olish huquqiga ega. Elektron bozorda tovarlar va xizmatlarning chiqaruvchilari va iste’molchilari ishtirok etadilar . ishlab Aloqa sohasidagi o‘zgarishlar iste’molchilarga tovarlar va xizmatlar to‘g‘risida ma’lumot olish, buyurtmalar berish, mah sulotlarni to‘lash vositalariga ta’sir etayapti. Elektron (raqamli) mahsulotlar talabga moslashuvchanligi yo‘qori. Xaridorning ehtiyojlariga oid ma’lumotlar taqdim etila yotgan mahsulot turlarini sezilarli darajada kengaytirishi mum kin. Bunday yetarlicha tabaqalashtirilgan va segmentlangan bo

zorda narxlar xaridor to‘lashga rozi bo‘lgan maksimal darajagacha ko‘tarilishi mumkin.

Bugungi kunga kelib, O'zbekistonda davlat organlari elektron tijoratni rivojlantirishda, dunyo tajribasida keng qo'llanilgan quyidagi prinsiplarga amal qilishmoqda.

• Elektron tijoratni rivojlantirishda korpoorativ sektor faol rol o'ynashi lozim;
• Elektron tijoratga nisbatan, davlat organlari tomonidan asoslanmagan turli cheklovlar qo'yilishiga yo'l qo'yilmaslik lozim;
• Davlat hokimiyati elektron tijorat jarayoniga, ushbu soha subyektlarini qo'llab-quvvatlash va huquq bazasini takomillashtirish maqsadida aralishishi mumkin;
• Elektron tijoratni boshqarish chora-tadbirlarini ishlab chiqishda davlat hokimiyati Inernetning o'ziga xosliklarini inobatga olishi lozim;
• Elektron tijorat jarayoni ma'muriy-hududiy bo'linish va davlat chegaralariga bog'liq bo'lmagan ravishda, global masshtabda sodir bo'lishi lozim.

Elektron tijorat tizimining amalga oshirish loyihalari turli xil maqsadlarga ega: sotuv hajmlarini qisqa muddatda oshirish va shu darajani saqlabqolish, ushbu yo‘nalishda strategik rivojlanish, mavjud resurslardan foydalanish va hokazolar. Qoida tariqasida, amalga oshirilayotgan tizimning xususiyati dan kelib chiqib, elektron tijorat tizimini joriy qilish, bir vaqtning 161 o‘zida kompaniya uchun tubdan farq qiladigan ustuvor yo‘nalishlarga ega bo‘lgan bir nechta maqsadlarga erishishga im kon beradi. Shu bilan birga, elektron tijorat tizimlarini joriy etish ning asosiy maqsadi mavjud savdo kanallariga keng qamrovli alternativ yaratish va savdo sohasida kontragentlar bilan iqtisodiy o‘zaro munosabatlarning biznes jarayonlarini optimallashtirish bo‘lishi mumkin. Elektron tijorat – bu faoliyatning alohida sohasi bo‘lib, Inter net tarmog‘idagi iqtisodiy munosabatlarni rivojlantirish ob’ekti bo‘lib, o‘z mohiyati bilan jahon iqtisodiy, xo‘jalik, savdo va tijorat aloqalari tizimlarning globallashuvining zamonaviy tendensiya lariga mos keladigan murakkab va ko‘p qirrali jarayonni ifoda laydi. Elektron tijorat tizimlari elektron tijoratda alohida sohani tashkil etadi, bu Internetdagi barcha bozor va iqtisodiy jarayonlarning amaldagi ifodasidir. Shu bilan birga, elektron tijorat tizimlari biznes jarayonlarini avtomatlashtirish va web-xizmatlardan majburiy foydalanishning yuqori darajasi bilan ajralib turadi. Yuqorida aytilganlarning barchasini sarhisob qilsak, elektron tijorat tizimining joriy etilishi natijasida quyidagi hulosaga kelish imiz mumkin: o‘z qiymatiga ega bo‘lgan kompaniyada yangi ak tivni yaratish; elektron savdo tizimidan sotishni ko‘paytirish ko‘rinishidagi qo‘shimcha daromadlari; Internet-loyihaga reklama ta’siridan olingan qo‘shimcha bilvosita daromad; ixtiyoriy samara, ya’ni yangi bozorlarga kirish, yangi

mijozlarga kirish va h.k.; elektron tijorat sohasida axborot texnologiyalari loyihalarini boshqarish uchun kompaniyaning ichki imkoniyatlarini rivojlan tirish, resurslar kontseptsiyasiga muvofiq ushbu yo‘nalishda kelgusida rivojlantirish zaruriyati.

Internet do‘kon – bu elektron tijorat asosida ishlaydigan va an’anaviy xizmat ko‘rsatadigan do‘konlariga xos bo‘lgan xizmat va tijorat funksiyalarini bajaradigan avtomatlashtirilgan tizim: to varlarni namoyish qilish va tavsiflash, buyurtmalarni qabul qilish va qayta ishlash, xaridorga texnik va boshqa yordam ko‘rsatish, yetkazib berish va boshqalar. Internet- do‘kon bu ixtisoslashgan sayt bo‘lib, uning yordamida tovarlar (xizmatlar) haqidagi ma’lumotlar bilan oldindan tanishib chiqib, tovarlar va xizmatlarni interfaol ravishda sotib olish yoki sotish imkonini beradi. Internet-do‘kon – bu elektron tijoratga yo‘naltirilgan dasturlarning ma’lum bir qatoriga ega bo‘lgan loyihadir. An’anaviy do‘konlardan farqli o‘laroq, elektron do‘kon yanada kengroq tovar va xizmatlarni taklif qilishi mumkin; iste’ molchilarga tovarlarning xususiyatlari to‘g‘risida to‘liq ma’lumot berish mumkin. Zamonaviy kompyuter texnologiyalaridan foydalangan holda, har bir xaridorga u bilan oldingi tajribani hisobga olgan holda individual yondashuv ishlab chiqiladi. Onlayn do‘kon do‘kon egasi uchun ham, xaridor uchun ham bir qator afzalliklarni yaratadi.

XULOSA.

Shunday qilib, O'zbekistonda elektron tijoratni rivojlantirish imkoniyatlari yildan yilga o'sib borayotganligini alohida ta'kidlab o'tish lozim. Uning rivojlanishi milliy ishlab chiqaruvchilarimizga yangi bozorlar ochish, yangi mijozlar topish imkoniyatlarini yaratadi. Elektron tijoratni rivojlantirish bo'yicha tanlangan va amaldagi yo'ldan to'g'ri borish, kelajakda O'zbekiston iqtisodiyotini jahon bozorining yetakchi vakillaridan biriga aylantiradi. O'zbekistonda elektron tijorat bo'yicha mavjud muammolarni hal qilishning to'g'ri yo'li tanlanganligi xalq farovonligida, jamiyatimizning taraqqiy topishida, iqtisodiy rivojlanishimizda o'z aksini topadi.

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CONTRIBUTIONS OF SCIENTISTS TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF SALT-TOLERANT COTTON HYBRIDS: ADVANCES IN BREEDING, MECHANISMS, AND AGRONOMIC PRACTICES IN UZBEKISTAN

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The contribution of scientists to the development of salt-tolerant cotton hybrids, particularly in Uzbekistan, has been significant over the past few decades. Researchers have focused on improving cotton's resistance to saline soils, which has become an increasingly critical issue due to land salinization in arid regions. The scientific community's efforts can be categorized into several key areas:

One of the most significant contributions has been the development of interspecific cotton hybrids. Scientists have successfully crossed different species of cotton, primarily Gossypium hirsutum (the most widely cultivated species) and Gossypium barbadense (which is more salt-tolerant), to create hybrids that combine the high yield potential of *G. hirsutum* L. with the salt tolerance of G. barbadense L. The pioneering work of Uzbek researchers such as Alimov, M.Kh., Rakhmatullaev, M.R., and Yakubova, M.A., in this area has laid the groundwork for breeding programs aimed at improving salt tolerance in cotton.

Understanding the mechanisms behind salt tolerance in cotton has been another major area of focus. Scientists have explored physiological and biochemical mechanisms such as osmotic adjustment, ion homeostasis, and the activation of antioxidant systems in salt-tolerant hybrids. Zhang, X., Li, Y., and Chen, L. have contributed to understanding how salt stress affects cotton at the cellular level, identifying key genes and metabolic pathways involved in the plant's response to salinity. This knowledge has paved the way for molecular breeding approaches to improve salt tolerance.

The advent of molecular biology techniques has significantly advanced the development of salt-tolerant cotton varieties. Uzbek scientists, such as Turaev, A.R., and Islamova, G.Sh., have been at the forefront of using molecular markers to identify genes associated with salt tolerance in cotton. This has allowed for more targeted breeding strategies, improving the efficiency of developing salt-resistant hybrids. Genetic modification, as discussed by researchers like Li, D., and Zhang, S., has also shown promise in developing genetically engineered cotton varieties that are better equipped to withstand saline environments.

Field experiments have been crucial in assessing the performance of salt-tolerant hybrids under real-world conditions. Researchers in Uzbekistan, such as Akhmedova, A.A. and Kochkarova, G.F., have conducted extensive field trials to evaluate the growth, yield, and salt tolerance of cotton hybrids in saline soils. Their work has highlighted the importance of agronomic practices, such as proper irrigation management, fertilization, and soil conditioning, in enhancing the effectiveness of salt-tolerant hybrids. These trials have provided valuable data for farmers on how to manage cotton cultivation in saline environments.

Uzbek scientists have made a significant contribution to adapting interspecific cotton hybrids to the specific climatic and soil conditions of Central Asia. Yakubova, M.A., Rakhimov, S.Sh., and others have focused on testing and selecting hybrids that not only tolerate salinity but also adapt well to the region's arid climate. Their work has been essential in developing hybrids that are both salt-tolerant and capable of withstanding high temperatures, drought, and other stresses typical of Uzbekistan’s climate.

The ultimate goal of breeding salt-tolerant cotton is to improve yields under saline conditions. Research by Akhmedova, A.A. and Rakhmatullaev, M.R. has shown that interspecific hybrids can maintain competitive yields in saline soils compared to conventional cotton varieties, which typically suffer a significant yield loss in such conditions. Their work has demonstrated that salt-tolerant hybrids, when combined with the right agronomic practices, can significantly contribute to increasing cotton production in areas affected by salinity.

In addition to traditional breeding methods, Uzbek scientists have explored the potential of modern biotechnology to enhance salt tolerance in cotton. This includes the application of gene editing technologies and transgenic approaches to directly modify genes involved in salt stress response. This research has contributed to the development of cotton plants with enhanced tolerance to high salinity, which may provide a long-term solution to the challenges posed by soil salinization.

Conclusion:

The contributions of Uzbek scientists and their international counterparts in the field of salt-tolerant cotton research have been instrumental in improving cotton cultivation in saline environments. By developing interspecific hybrids, identifying salt-tolerance mechanisms, applying molecular breeding techniques, conducting extensive field trials, and using modern biotechnology, these researchers have provided valuable solutions for improving cotton production in regions affected by soil salinization. Their work has laid the foundation for the development of more resilient cotton

varieties, which is critical for ensuring food and fiber security in the face of climate change and increasing salinization of agricultural lands.

These studies have shaped current practices and have opened up new directions for cotton breeding aimed at combating soil salinity, with the ultimate goal of improving agricultural sustainability in regions with saline soil challenges.

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XITOY GLITSINIYASI O‘SIMLIGI BO‘YICHA TADQIQOTLAR TAHLILI

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada O‘zbekistonga introduksiya qilingan chirmashib o‘sadigan manzarali gullovchi lianalar Xitoy Glitsiniyasi – Wisteria Sinensis turini Surxondaryo viloyati Termiz shahar va termiz tumanlarida qalamchasi va urug‘laridan dala sharoitida ko‘paytirish va bioekologik xususiyatlarini o‘rganish hamda ko‘paytirish texnologiyasini takomillashtirishdan iborat.
Калит сўзлар: *Tadqiqot. Xitoy Glitsiniya, Wisteria Sinensis, Surxondaryo viloyati, Termiz shahar, ko‘paytirish texnologiyasi, Bioekologiya.*

Аннотация

В данной статье глициния китайская — Wisteria Sinensis, интродуцированная в Узбекистан ползучая декоративно-цветковая лиана, размножается в полевых условиях черенками и семенами в городе Термез и Термезских районах Сурхандарьинской области, изучая биоэкологические особенности и совершенствуя технологию выращивания. воспроизводство.
Ключевые слова: *Исследовать. Глициния китайская, Wisteria Sinensis, Сурхандарьинская область, город Термез, Технология разведения, Биоэкология.*

Abstract

This article aims to study the bioecological characteristics of the Chinese Wisteria — Wisteria Sinensis, a non-deciduous ornamental flowering vine introduced to Uzbekistan, and to improve the propagation technology by cuttings and seeds in the city of Termez and Termez districts of Surkhandarya region.
Key words: *Research. Chinese wisteria, Wisteria Sinensis, Surkhandarya region, Termez city, Breeding technology, Bioecology.*

Dunyo bo‘yicha ko‘kalamzorlashtirish maqsadlarida ko‘plab mahalliy va tropik o‘simliklar assortimenti ishlatiladi. Yevropa ittifoqi davlatlari, Amerika Qo‘shma Shtatlarida vertikal ko‘kalamzorlashtirish juda muhim ahamiyatga ega sohalardan biri hisoblanadi. Xorijiy davlatlarda bo‘lgani singari bizning davlatimizda ham ko‘p qavatli binolarning devorlari va tom qismlarining yoz oylarida issiq harorat natijasida qizib ketishi muammoli holat hisoblanadi. Shu sababli chirmashib o‘suvchi, gullovchi

lianalardan bino va inshoatlarni, besedkalarni, fitodevor, alleyalarni vertikal ko‘kalamzorlashtirish zarurati yuzaga keladi.

Kongoda va Gveniyada turlarga boy tropik florada asosan tutdoshlar, dukkakdoshlar, palmadoshlar, anonadoshlar, sterkulyardoshlar va pandanusdoshlar oilasidan iboratdir. Malayziya florasi 45000 turga ega. Yangi Zelandiyada, Avstraliyada uchraydigan mox (50 xil) va lishayniklar (30 xil) o‘sadi. Sandvichi orollarida o‘sadigan 705 tur o‘simlikni 93% endemikdir. Bu erdagi o‘simlik turlarini 76% daraxt va butalardan, 24% o‘tloqlardan iborat. Orollarda birorta ќam ochiq urug‘li o‘simliklar uchramaydi. Madagaskar oroli, Maskaren, Seyshel, Amirant va Komor orollarida 6765 tur o‘simlik bo‘lib, shundan 89% endemiklardir. Janubiy Amerikani 400 kengligi bilan o‘tadi va Gallapogos orollarini o‘z ichiga oladi. Endemik o‘simliklariga kaktuslar, bromeliyadoshlar, nastursiyadoshlar, ksiridiyadoshlar, siklantadoshlar, kannonadoshlar, markgraviyadoshlar va sagovnikdoshlar kiradi. Bu oblast turlarga juda boy bo‘lib, faqatgina Braziliya 40 000 dan ortiq tur mavjud. Amazoniya tekisligida 200 dan ortiq palma turi uchraydi. Shundan 30% endemik turlardir. Dukkaklilardan bertollesiya, kakao daraxti, qovun daraxti, gaveya, kastilloa, seyba (jun daraxti — tola olinadi), kopaifera, sezalpiniya, lavr, mimoza, bambuk va banan hamda lianalardan Tekoma (Campsis radicans Seem) keng tarqalgan.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi O‘rmon xo‘jaligi davlat qo‘mitasi manzarali o‘simlik ko‘chatlarini yetishtirishning ilmiy asoslarini hamda istiqbolli texnologiyalarni ishlab chiqishga alohida e’tibor bermoqda. Bu o‘rinda yurtimizda o‘sishga moslashtirilgan manzarali o‘simliklarning bioekologik xususiyatlari va ko‘paytirish usullarini takomillashtirish dolzarb hisoblanadi. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi 2017-2021-yillarga mo‘ljallangan harakatlar starategiyasi “…qishloq xo‘jaligida ekin maydonlari va ekin tarkibini optimallashtirish, ilg‘or agrotexnologiyalarni joriy etish hamda hosildorlikni oshirish” muhim strategik vazifalardan biri qilib, belgilab berilgan [1].

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti SH.M.Mirziyoyevning 2017-yil 11-sentyabrdagi PQ-3262-sonli “Avtomobil yo‘llarining arxitektura-landshaft konstruksiyasi va obodonlashtirish tizimini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi farmoni, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2009 yil 9 martdagi 59-son “Zamonaviy arxitektura-shaharsozlik talablarini hisobga olgan holda aholi punktlarini obodonlashtirish ishlarini tashkil etish qoidalari” to‘g‘risidagi qarori va boshqa me’yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlardagi vazifalarni ilmiy jihatdan amalga oshirishda mazkur dissertatsiya tadqiqoti muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi [2].

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati.

Ma’lumki, manzarali gullovchi lianalarning ko’pchiligi chetdan introduksiya

qilinganligi, barcha viloyatlarda, shahar va qishloq markazlarida barpo etilayotgan zamonaviy ko‘rinishdagi ko‘pqavatli uylar hamda binolarga, sayilgohlar, Bog‘-parklarda manzarali lianalar bilan arkalarni bezatishda, ko‘pqavatli binolarni manzarali gullovchi lianalar bilan bezatishda ko‘chatlarning xorijiy davlatdan import evaziga keltirib, chetga valyutani chiqib ketishini oldini olish maqsadida manzarali gullovchi liana turlaridan “Xitoy Glitsiniyasi – Wisteria Sinensis turining O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Surxondaryo viloyatlari va Termiz shahar hamda tumanlarida bioekologiyasini to‘liq yoritib berishda, turlarning ko‘paytirish texnologiyasini o’rganish bugungi kunda dolzarb masalalardan biri bo’lib qolmoqda.

Tadqiqot o‘tkazish joyi va sharoiti. Toshkent davlat agrar universiteti “Axborot-maslahat markazi (extension center)” DUK tajriba xo‘jaligi va Dala tajribalari Surxondaryo davlat O‘rmon xo‘jaligi Kattaqum o‘rmon bo‘limi Sabzipoya uchastkasida amalga oshiriladi. Tadqiqot o’tkazilgan hududning iqlim sharoitlariga tavsif berish uchun O’zbekiston Respublikasi Gidrometeologiya Markazi ma’lumotlaridan foydalaniladi. Dissertatsiya ishi Toshkent davlat agrar universiteti O‘rmonchilik va landshaft dizayn kafedrasining “O‘rmonchilik va landshaft dizayn texnologiyalarini takomillashtirish” mavzusidagi ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejasi doirasida bajarilgan.

Muammoning o‘rganilganlik darajasi

1962 yildan boshlab Respublikamizning yettita shahri – Andijon, Angren, Olmaliq, Buxoro, Samarqand, Farg‘ona va Urganchda o‘simlikshunoslik xo‘jaliklari tashkil topdi. Bu xo‘jaliklarning yer maydoni 592 gektar edi. Ko‘kalamzorlashtirishni ilmiy asoslangan holda yo‘lga qo‘yish uchun O‘rmonchilik ilmiy tadqiqot instituti negizida 2005 yilda Respublika manzarali bog‘dorchilik va o‘rmon xo‘jaligi ilmiy–ishlab chiqarish markazi tashkil qilindi [3].

Ko‘kalamzorlashtirishni hozirgi kunda eng ommalashgan yo‘nalishi bo‘lgan Vertikal ko‘kalamzorlashtirishda manzarali gullovchi lianalarni vegetativ ko‘paytirishni ilmiy asoslashga bag‘ishlangan Magistrlik dissertatsiya ishim ustida olib boradigan tadqiqotlarimizda shu mavzuning tarixi, hozirgi kundagi rivojlanish istiqbollariga bag‘ishlangan ko‘plab nazariy va amaliy adabiyotlar, qonun va qarorlar o‘rganiladi [13].

Asosan Kitobda vertikal ko‘kalamzorlashtirishning turli xil kompozitsion texnikalari yoritilgan, batafsil dekorativ va agrobiologik xususiyatlarga ega bo‘lgan o‘simliklarning kengaytirilgan assortimenti berilgan, o‘simliklarning turlari, boshqa o‘simlik guruhlari (gulli o‘simliklar, yillik manzarali lianalar) bilan manzarali

lianalardan 50 ga yaqin kompozitsiyalar tasvirlangan. Har bir kompozitsiyada birma-bir o‘simlik turlari va kombinatsiyalarining o‘ziga xos badiiy qiymati ta’kidlanadi, uning eng katta dekorativligi davri ko‘rsatiladi va turli xil narsalarni loyihalashda foydalanish bo‘yicha tavsiyalar berilgan. Kitob Ukraina ilmiy tadqiqotlari, vertikal ko‘kalamzorlashtirish sohasida mahalliy va xorijiy amaliyotning so‘nggi yutuqlarini keng umumlashtirilib, Ukraina, Rossiya, Latviya, Estoniya shaharlaridagi turar-joy binolari, jamoat binolari va boshqa hududlarini o‘simliklari bilan obodonlashtirishning eng yaxshi namunalari asosida ishlab chiqilgan. Shaharlarni vertikal ko‘kalamzorlashtirish haqida so‘z boradi [5].

O‘zbek tilida nashr ettirilgan kitobda ko‘kalamzorlashtirishning vertikal ko‘kalamzorlashtish sohasi haqida juda qisqa ma’lumot berilgan.

Vertikal ko‘kalamzorlashtirish va ko‘kalamzorlashtirish ishlari atrof muhitning ekologik muhitiga katta ijobiy ta’sir qiluvchi omildir va shu nuqtai-nazardan Respublikamiz va Jahon ekologiya muammolariga bag‘ishlangan bir nechta darslik va qo‘llanmalar bilan tanishib chiqdim.

Bannikov A.G., Vakulin A.A., Rustamov L.K. “Основи экологии и охрана окружающей среди” kitobida Vertikal ko‘kalamzorlashtirishning ekologiyaga ijobiy ta’sirlarini aytib o‘tgan [4].

“Ekologiya asoslari va tabiatdan foydalanish” kitobida ko‘kalamzorlashtirishning nechog‘lik tabiatga kerak ekanligi haqida keltirilgan [16].

Park kompozitsiyasi texnikasi va landshaft san’ati nazariyasini ishlab chiqish, hududni volumetrik-fazoviy tashkil etish va obodonlashtirish obyektlarini ishlab chiqish masalalari yoritilgan. Plantsiyalarni shakllantirish, tarixiy bog‘larni rekonstruksiya qilish va tiklash uslubiyati tavsiflangan. Ko‘kalamzorlashtirish bo‘yicha ilg‘or mahalliy va xorijiy tajribalar umumlashtirildi. Aholi yashash joylarini ko‘kalamzorlashtirish yo‘nalishi talabalari uchun lianalar haqida keltirib o‘tilgan [6].

Belyayeva E. ning “Модные тенденции и озеленение” kitobida Vertikal ko‘kalamzorlashtirish uchun zamonaviy turdagi o‘simlik va gul turlarini ta’riflab o‘tgan [14].

Rossiya va xorijiy ishlab chiqaruvchilarning so‘nggi dizaynlari va tizimlaridan foydalangan holda tobora ko‘proq amalga oshirilayotgan zamonaviy shaharlarning vertikal bog‘dorchilik tarixi, usullari va umumiy prinsiplari ko‘rib chiqiladi. Yashil devorlarni yaratishda yangi texnologiyalarni qo‘llash asoslandi. Ikki tubdan farq qiluvchi texnologiyalarni taqqoslash va tahlil qilish amalga oshirildi. Estetik, ekologik va ratsionalizatsiya xarakteri masalalari muhokama qilinadi [7].

Ushbu kitobda, kerakli maslahatlar chuqur ko‘rsatilgan, ammo respublikamiz iqlimidan kelib chiqqan holda vertikal ko‘kalamzorlashtirish bo‘yicha aniq va kerakli tavsiyalar hamda tanlangan o‘simliklar yo‘q. Vertikal ko‘kalamzorlashtirish mavzusi bo‘yicha tahlil qilingan adabiyotlar shuni ko‘rsatdiki, vertikal ko‘kalamzorlashtirish ishlari bo‘yicha kerakli ilmiy va amaliy tadqiqotlar o‘tkazish, shaharlar ekomuhiti uchun eng maqbul o‘simliklarni tanlash va ulardan kerakli kompozitsiyalar yaratish dolzarb muammo sifatida o‘rganilishi lozim [12].

Maqola vertikal ko‘kalamzorlashtirishga bag‘ishlangan — zamonaviy landshaft dizaynining eng mashhur turlaridan biri. Vertikal ko‘kalamzorlashtirish turlari va undan foydalanish shartlariga alohida e’tibor beriladi. Ushbu turdagi ko‘kalamzorlashtirish afzalliklari va kamchiliklari aniqlanadi. Vertikal ko‘kalamzorlashtirishning inson hayoti va ekologiyasiga ta’siri ko‘rib chiqiladi. [8].

Zamonaviy vertikal ko‘kalamzorlashtirishda "Vertikal" joylashgan yoki yerdan balandlikda joylashgan obyyektlar uchun ishlatiladigan o‘simlik turlarining keng assortimenti qo‘llaniladi: jamoat va turar-joy binolari, garajlar va yopiq avtoturargohlarning tomlari va devorlarini vertikal ko‘kalamzorlashtirish, binolarning terassalari, balkonlar va lojikalar va boshqalar. Vertikal ko‘kalamzorlashtirishning yuqoridagi barcha turlarini o‘z ichiga oladi. Bu erda dunyodagi yangiliklarning qisqacha sharhi, binolarning tomlari va devorlarini ko‘kalamzorlashtirish bo‘yicha yutuqlarga urg‘u berilgan [15].

Vertikal ko‘kalamzorlashtirish samarali landshaft dizayni usullaridan biridir. U lianalar, daraxtlar va butalar yordamida amalga oshiriladi, sizga maksimal yashil rang berishga imkon beradi, massa, yashil muhit tasavvurini yaratadi, devorlarning bir qismini ko‘zdan yashiradi, binolarning jabhalarini bezatadi, ularning go‘zalligini ta’kidlab, noyob va unutilmas ko‘rinishni yaratadi. Bu istirohat bog‘larda, parklarda va yopiq bog‘larda maxsus atmosfera yaratilishiga hissa qo‘shadi [9].

Ushbu Kasablanka, Marokko, ancha aholi yashaydigan kvartalida 5 ta osmono‘par binoni vertikal ko‘kalamzorlashtirishgani haqida keltirib o‘tgan. Maqolada vertikal ko‘kalamzorlashtirish haqida shunday tasavvurlar keltirilgan: rivojlanishining barcha bosqichlarida inson atrofidagi dunyo bilan chambarchas bog‘liq. Ammo Sanoatning jadal rivojlanishi jamiyat paydo bo‘lganidan beri odamlarning tabiatga aralashuvi kuchaygani, sanoatning chegaralari kengaygan va endi odamlar uchun global tahdidga aylanishi haqida so‘z boradi. Eng keng tarqalgan va ahamiyatlisi atrof-muhitning kimyoviy ifloslanishi. Atmosferada karbonat angidrid gazini to‘planishi davom etmoqda. Shaharlarning ekologik muammolarini hisobga olgan holda shuni ta’kidlash joizki, transport va sanoat korxonalari aholi yashash joylarida haddan

tashqari ko‘p qurilgani shahar atrof muhitiga katta zarar berishi, katta shaharlarda atmosferada 10 baravar ko‘p aerozollar va 25 baravar ko‘p gazlar mavjudligini hisobiga shaharda ko‘kalamzorlashtirsh muhim ahamiyatga ega ekanligi keltirib o‘tilgan [10].

Zamonaviy megapolislar zamonida inson salomatligini saqlash va yaxshilash muammosi alohida o‘rin tutadi. Rivojlanib borayotgan shaharlar, ularni zarur ekologik yaxshilashga qaramay, tabiatni o‘zgartirib yubormoqda. Odamlar ta’sir ko‘rsatadigan yer maydonlarining estetik xususiyatlari yo‘qolib, zavod fabrikalar va zich qurilgan binolar tobora ko‘payib borishi shahar hududidagi tabiatni o‘zgarishiga olib kelmoqda. Zamonaviy shaharda yashil maydonlarning yetarli emasligi ekologik muammo bo‘lib, unda oz miqdordagi ko‘kalamzorlashtirilgan yashil maydon mahalliy mikroiqlim va ekologiyaning umumiy darajada yaxshilay olmayotganligi haqida so‘z boradi. Shu nuqtai nazardan, inson hayoti uchun yanada qulay va ekologik sharoitlarni yaxshilash uchun shahar hududlarini vertikal ko‘kalamzorlashtirishda manzarali gullovchi lianalardan foydalanishni loyihalash bo‘yicha tadqiqotlar o‘tkazish dolzarbligi keltirib o‘tilgan [11].

Xitoy Glitsiniyasi – Wisteria Sinensis o‘simligini ko‘paytirishda 2024-yil I chorak (yanvar, fevral, mart oylari) davomida bajarilgan ishlar

Yanvar, fevral, mart oylarida mavzu bo‘yicha dunyo mamlakatlarida va O‘zbekiston iqlim sharoitida o‘sayotgan manzarali gullovchi lianalardan Xitoy Glitsiniyasi turining turli viloyatlarda va turli iqlim sharoitlarida o‘sayotganligi aniqlandi va o‘rganilmoqda.

Surxondaryo davlat O‘rmon xo‘jaligi Kattaqum o‘rmon bo‘limi Sabzipoya uchastkasida Manzarali gullovchi lianalarning qalamchalaridan va urug‘idan ko‘paytirib, tajriba olib borish uchun ekishga joy tayyorlandi. (1-rasm)



1-rasm

Surxondaryo davlat O‘rmon xo‘jaligi Kattaqum o‘rmon bo‘limi Sabzipoya hududida tayyorlangan yer uchastkasiga ekish uchun manzarali gullovchi lianalardan Xitoy Glitsiniyasidan qalamcha olishda Andijon viloyati Andijon Shahridan mahalliy aholi xonadonidan qalamcha olindi va tajriba maydoniga ekildi (2-rasm).



2-rasm. Andijon Viloyati Andijon shahridagi aholi xonadonida mavjud ona o‘simlikdan qalamcha olish jarayoni.

Tajribalar Suv ya’ni nazorat varianti, Oddiy qumda 1 oy stratifikatsiya qilingan varianti, Indolil-3 moy kislotasi varianti, Soil Root stimulyatorlarida amalga oshirildi. (3-rasm)









3-rasm. Tajriba variantlari va ekish jarayoni.

Manzarali gullovchi Xitoy Glitsiniyasi assortimentiga kiritilgan turlarni manzaraviylik xususiyatlarini baholash N.I.Shtonda (2013) “Оценка декоративности биоморфы кустарник” metodikasi asosida o’tkazildi. Ushbu metodikaga binoan manzaraviyligi 73 ball bilan baholanib, yuqori manzarali liana deb baholandi (1-jadval).

1-jadval

Manzarali gullovchi Xitoy Glitsiniyasining manzaraviylik xususiyatlarini baholash shkalasi

№	Butalarning manzaraviylik ko’rsatkichlari	Maksimal ball
1	Balandligi	6
2	Shox-shabbasining shakli	4
3	Shox-shabbasining zichligi	6
4	Novdalari rangi	3
5	Barglarining mavsumiy rangi	4
6	Gullash manzarasi	20
7	Gullash davomiyligi	10
8	Meva rangi va o’lchami	10
9	Butada mevasining uzoq saqlanishi	4

10	Bargi to’kilmasdan saqlanish davri	5
11	Butaning manzaraviyligini saqlanish davri	5
	Jami:	77

2-Jadval
Xitoy Glitsiniyasidan olingan qalamchalarni soni va tajriba variantlari

№	Tajriba o‘simligining nomi	Jami qalamchalar soni	Variantlar, qaytariqlar, qalamchalar soni
1	Xitoy Glitsiniyasi (Wisteria Sinensis)	1200 dona	1. Oddiy suvda – 3 marotaba qaytariqda 100 donadan = 300 dona 2. Qumda stratifikatsiya – 3 marotaba qaytariqda 100 donadan = 300 dona 3. Indolil – 3 moy kislotasi – 3 marotaba qaytariqda 100 donadan = 300 dona 4. Soil Root ildiz o‘stiruvchi stimulyator – 3 marotaba qaytariqda 100 donadan = 300 dona

Xulosa qilib aytganda, Respublikamizning shahar va parklarini ko‘kalamzorlashtirishda Xitoy Glitsiniyasining istiqbolli o‘simliklar qatoridan o‘rin olishi uchun tajribalarimni davom ettirib, yaxshi natija olish uchun ko‘paytirish texnologiyasini takomillashtirgan xolda maqsadga etishishni maqsad qilganman. Xitoy Glitsiniyasini ko‘paytirishda qalamchalarini olishda Surxondaryoda ona daraxti mavjud bo‘lmaganligi sababli qiyinchiliklarga duch keldik. Bunda men Andijon viloyati Andijon shahardan Ona daraxtidan qalamcha olishga qaror qildim. Bunda tabiat injiqliklari, kasallik va zararkunandalariga qarshi kurashish biroz qiyinchilik keltirib chiqaradi.
O‘zbekiston shaharlarini ko‘kalamzorlashtirishda Xitoy Glitsiniyasi, Tekoma, Yaponiya Shilvisi istiqbolli o‘simlik hisoblanadi. Tekoma (Naychagul) – Campsis Radicans (Seem), Xitoy Glitsiniyasi, Yapon Shilvisini bu manzarali shakllari Respublikamizning hamma hududlarida ko‘chatlarini yetishtirishda qalamchalaridan,

urug‘laridan ko‘paytirish texnologiyasini ish chiqilgandan so‘ng tavsiyanomalar ishlab chiqiladi. Ushbu o‘simlik ko‘kalamzorlashtirishda foydalanishni keng yo‘lga qo‘yish iqtisodiy jihatdan samarali, qolaversa atrof muhitni xamda yurtimiz go‘shalarini chiroyiga yanada chiroy qo‘shishga sharoit yaratadi. O‘zbekistonning keskin kantenental iqlimiga bardoshli o‘simlik hisoblanadi.

Hozirgi kunda Toshkent, Andijon, Samarqand shaharlarida yaxshi o‘sib rivojlanmoqda. Xitoy Glitsiniyasining manzaraviylik xususiyati bo‘yicha yuqori baholanadi va uslub mezoniga muvofiq ko‘kalamzorlashtirish ishlari istiqbolli bo‘lgan I guruhga kiritish mumkin. Yuqori manzarali turlarga baholanganligi bois ushbu lianani landshaft dizayinida qo‘llashga tafsiya etish o‘rinli deb o‘ylayman.

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ABDULLA QAHHOR IJODINI INTERFAOL METODLARDA O‘QITISH

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada Abdulla Qahhor ijodini interfaol metodlar yordamida o‘qitishning samaradorligi haqida so‘z yuritiladi. Interfaol yondashuv yordamida talabalarda yozuvchining asarlariga bo‘lgan qiziqishni oshirish, adabiy tahlil qilish malakasini rivojlantirish hamda ijodiy fikrlash qobiliyatini shakllantirish yo‘llari ochib beriladi.

Kalit so‘zlar: Abdulla Qahhor, interfaol metodlar, o‘qitish texnologiyalari, adabiyot, ijodiy fikrlash.

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TEACHING ABDULLA QAHHOR’S WORK USING INTERACTIVE METHODS

Abstract: This article discusses the effectiveness of teaching Abdulla Qahhor’s work using interactive methods. Using an interactive approach, it reveals ways to increase students’ interest in the writer’s works, develop their literary analysis skills, and form creative thinking skills.

Keywords: Abdulla Qahhor, interactive methods, teaching technologies, literature, creative thinking.

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ИНТЕРАКТИВНОЕ ТВОРЕНИЕ АБДУЛЛЫ КАХХОРА ОБУЧЕНИЕ МЕТОДАМИ

Аннотация: В данной статье говорится об эффективности обучения творчеству Абдуллы Каххора с использованием интерактивных методов. С помощью интерактивного подхода раскрываются пути повышения интереса учащихся к творчеству писателя, развития навыков литературного анализа, формирования умений творческого мышления.

Ключевые слова: Абдулла Каххор, интерактивные методы, технологии обучения, литература, творческое мышление.

Kirish. Abdulla Qahhor o‘zbek adabiyotida o‘ziga xos o‘rin tutgan yozuvchi bo‘lib, uning asarlari hayotiyligi, mazmuniy chuqurligi va tahliliy yondashuvi bilan ajralib turadi. Bugungi ta‘lim jarayonida adabiyot darslarini qiziqarli va samarali o‘tkazish maqsadida zamonaviy interfaol metodlardan foydalanish dolzarb hisoblanadi. Ushbu maqolada Qahhor ijodini talabalarga yetkazishda foydalaniladigan interfaol metodlarning imkoniyatlari muhokama qilinadi.

Asosiy qism. Abdulla Qahhorning asarlari “Sarob”, “Qo‘shchinor chiroqlari”, “O‘tgan kunlar” singari hayotiy voqealarga asoslangan asarlaridan iborat. Bu asarlar orqali talabalarda adabiy-estetik didni shakllantirish, ma’naviy qiyofani boyitish imkoniyati mavjud. Shuningdek, Qahhorning psixologik tahlil va konfliktlarni yoritishdagi mahorati talabalarni chuqur tahliliy fikrlashga undaydi.
Interfaol metodlar ta’limda o‘qituvchi va talaba o‘rtasidagi faol muloqotni ta’minlaydi. Quyidagi interfaol metodlar Qahhor ijodini o‘qitishda samarali hisoblanadi:

- **Klaster metodi**: Talabalar guruhlarga bo‘linib, Qahhor asarlaridagi asosiy mavzular va xarakterlarni tahlil qilishadi.
- **Debatlar**: Yozuvchi asarlaridagi axloqiy va ijtimoiy masalalar bo‘yicha munozaralar tashkil qilinadi.
- **ROL (Rollarni bajarish)**: Talabalar asardagi obrazlar rollarini ijro etib, ularning ichki dunyosini anglashga harakat qilishadi.
- **Grafik organayzerlar**: Tushuncha xaritalari orqali asarlarning voqeaviy tahlili amalga oshiriladi.

Amaliy mashg‘ulotlarda Abdulla Qahhorning “Sarob” asari asosida quyidagi faoliyatlar tashkil etilishi mumkin:

1. **Matnli ishlash:**
   - Talabalar matndan asosiy iqtiboslarni topadilar va ularning mazmunini sharhlaydilar.
   - Muallif g‘oyalarini zamonaviy hayot bilan bog‘laydilar.
2. **Rolli o‘yinlar:**
   - “Sarob” asaridagi asosiy qahramonlar orasidagi muhim muloqotlarni sahnalashtirish.
3. **Munozara:**
   - Talabalarga “Sarob asaridagi asosiy konflikt zamonaviy hayotda ham dolzarbmi?” mavzusida fikr yuritish uchun imkoniyat yaratish.

4. **Ijodiy ishlar:**

➢ Talabalar Qahhor uslubida kichik hikoyalar yozib, ularni guruhda muhokama qilishadi.

Interfaol yondashuv orqali quyidagi natijalarga erishish mumkin:

➢ Talabalarda Qahhor ijodiga bo‘lgan qiziqish ortadi.

➢ Mustaqil tahlil qilish va ijodiy fikrlash qobiliyati rivojlanadi.

➢ Guruhda ishlash, fikr almashish va o‘z nuqtayi nazarini himoya qilish malakasi shakllanadi.

Xulosa. Abdulla Qahhor ijodini interfaol metodlar yordamida o‘qitish ta‘lim jarayonini samarali va mazmunli qilishga xizmat qiladi. Talabalarda nafaqat adabiy tahlil qilish malakasi, balki ijodiy fikrlash va muloqot qobiliyatlari ham rivojlanadi. Zamonaviy yondashuvlarni qo‘llash orqali adabiyot darslarini yanada boyitish va qiziqarli qilish mumkin.

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AUTIZM SPEKTRI BUZILISHLARIGA EGA BOLALAR BILAN KORREKSION ISHLARDA SENSOR INTEGRATSIYA METODLARI

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola autizm spektri buzilishiga ega bolalar bilan korreksion ishlarda sensor integratsiya metodlarining ahamiyatini ko'rsatadi. Avvalo, sensor integratsiyaning asosiy tushunchalari va tamoyillari haqida qisqacha ma'lumot beriladi. Keyin, sensor integratsiya metodlarining ASBga ega bolalar uchun qanday foydali ekanligi, o'z-o'zini boshqarish qobiliyatlari va ijtimoiy interaksiya rivojlantirishda qanday rol o'ynashi tahlil etiladi. Maqolada sensor integratsiya metodlarining turli xil qo'llash usullari va ijobiy natijalari misollar bilan ko'rsatiladi

Методы сенсорной интеграции в коррекционной работе с детьми с расстройствами аутистического спектра.

Аннотация: В данной статье показано значение методов сенсорной интеграции в коррекционной работе с детьми с расстройствами аутистического спектра. Сначала дается краткий обзор основных концепций и принципов интеграции датчиков. Затем будет проанализировано, чем методы сенсорной интеграции полезны для детей с РАС, какую роль они играют в развитии навыков саморегуляции и социального взаимодействия. В статье на примерах показаны различные способы применения и положительные результаты методов интеграции датчиков.

Sensory integration methods in correctional work with children with autism spectrum disorders

Annotatsion: This article demonstrates the importance of sensory integration techniques in correctional work with children with autism spectrum disorders. First, a brief overview of the basic concepts and principles of sensor integration is provided. Then, it will be analyzed how sensory integration techniques are useful for children with ASD, how they play a role in the development of self-regulation skills and social interaction. The article shows various application methods and positive results of sensor integration methods with examples.

Kalit so'zlar: *Autizm spektri buzilishi, sensor integratsiya, korreksion ishlar, sezgi tizimi, ta'lim, rivojlanish*

Autizm spektri buzilishi (ASB) – bu rivojlanish jarayonida paydo bo'ladigan va insonning ijtimoiy, kommunikativ, va xulq-atvor jihatida turli darajadagi o'zgarishlarni qo'lga kiritishga olib keladigan nevro-rivojlanish buzilishidir. Sensor integratsiya metodlari ASBga ega bolalar bilan korreksion ishlarda muhim ahamiyatga ega, chunki ular bolalarning sezgi tizimlarini yaxshilash va o'z-o'zini boshqarish qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirishda yordam beradi. Ushbu maqolada sensor integratsiya metodlarining ASBga ega bolalarning tanqidiy qabuli va rivojlanishini optimallashtirishdagi roli tahlil qilinadi.

Autizm miyaning rivojlanishi yoki ishlashidagi buzilish natijasida yuzaga keladi. Odatda autizmning dastlabki belgilari 2 yoshli bolalarda namoyon bo'ladi. Ko'pgina hollarda, bu kasallik tug'ma hisoblanadi. Tibbiy tasnif autizmni asab tizimining kasalliklari deb tasniflaydi, ammo autizm kasallik emas, balki rivojlanishdagi alohida holat degan fikr mavjud. Kasallik o'g'il bolalarda qizlarga qaraganda 4 baravar ko'proq aniqlanadi.

Bolalarda autizmning sabablari

Bolalarda autizmning sabablari hali ham noma'lum, ammo kasallikning rivojlanishiga turtki bo'lishi mumkin bo'lgan gipotezalar ro'yxati ishlab chiqilgan va klinik jihatdan tasdiqlangan:

genetik moyillik;

homiladorlik paytida homila mutatsiyalari;

ba'zi vaktsinalarning oqibatlari (gipoteza inkor etib bo'lmaydigan tasdiqni topmagan);

rivojlanish paytida homilaning va hayotning birinchi oylarida bolaning miyasi shikastlanishi ;

axborot blokadasi tufayli idrokning buzilishi;

miya yarim sharlarining o'zaro ta'sirining buzilishi;

tanadagi serotoninning noto'g'ri almashinuvi;

xomilaning rivojlanish bosqichida xromosomada izdan chiqish holatlari;

ona qornida rivojlanish bosqichida yuzaga keladigan tug'ma nuqsonlar.

Autizmning deyarli barcha holatlarida kasallik bolalik davrida aniqlanadi. Vaqt o'tishi bilan kasallikning namoyon bo'lishi va alomatlari o'zgarmaydi va rivojlanmaydi, ular shunchaki autizmga chalingan bola balog'at yoshiga etganida sezila boshlaydi.

Sensor integratsiya metodlari va ularning asoslari.

Sensor integratsiya – bu insonning muhitdan kelayotgan sezgi axborotlarini qabul qilishi, ularni o'zaro bog'lab, samarali harakat va javoblarni shakllantirishi jarayoni. Sensor integratsiya modulozi ASBga ega bolalarda ko'plab qiyinchiliklarni hal qilishda yordam beradi. Masalan:

- Birlashtirish: His-tuyg'ular orasida bog'lanish o'rnatilishi.
- O'z-o'zini boshqarish: O'z holatini va muhitni anglash.
- Ijtimoiy interaksiya: Kishilar orasida muloqot va hamkorlik qilish.

Sensor integratsiya metodlarining ta'siri.

Sensor integratsiya metodlari orqali ASBga ega bolalar bilan ishlaganda, muayyan maqsadlarga erishish mumkin:

- Sezgi qobiliyatlarini yaxshilash: Bolaning sezgi sezgilarini aniqlab, ularni rivojlantirish.
- Xulq-atvorni boshqarish: Davomiy stress va tashvish holatlarini kamaytirish.
- Ijtimoiy ko'nikmalarni rivojlantirish: Bolalarning ijtimoiy munosabatlarini yaxshilash va muloqot qilish qobiliyatlarini kengaytirish.

Korreksion ishlar jarayoni

Korreksion ishlar jarayonida sensor integratsiya metodlarini qo'llanganda quyidagi usullar ishlatiladi:

- Sensor o'yinlari: Sezgi organlarini faollashtirish uchun mo'ljallangan o'yinlar.
- Ta'lim muhitining optimallashtirilishi: Maxsus muhitlarda o'qitish jarayonini to'g'rilash.
- Maxsus mashg'ulotlar va terapiyalar: Fizioterapiya va boshqa terapevtik yondashuvlar.

Misollar

Bu metodlar yordamida amalga oshirilgan muvaffaqiyatli misollar ko'plab ijtimoiy va ta'lim muassasalarida amalga oshirilmoqda. Organizational Implementations bo'yicha amaliyotlar, sensor integratsiya metodlarining o'zgarishi va ularning natijalari haqida dalillar keltiradi.

Sensor integratsiya metodlari autizm spektri buzilishi bo'lgan bolalar bilan korreksion ishlar jarayonida muhim va ajralmas qism bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Ular bolalarning rivojlanishini va ijtimoiy interaksiyalarini yaxshilashga yordam berishi mumkin. Ushbu yaxshilanish bolalarning hayot sifatini oshirishga, muhitga moslashuvchanligini kuchaytirishga, va o'z o'zini boshqarish ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirishga hissa qo'shmoqda. Sensor integratsiya metodlarini o'z ichiga olgan korreksion ishlarda pedagoglar, psixologlar va terapevtlar birgalikda harakat qilib, bolalarning rivojlanishiga xizmat qiladi.

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XALQARO IQTISODIYOT, RIVOJLANISH YO‘NALISHLARI VA MUAMMOLAR

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Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada xalqaro iqtisodiyotning asosiy rivojlanish yo‘nalishlari, muammolari va istiqbollari haqida so‘z yuritiladi.
Kalit so’zlar: iqtisodiyot, rivojlanish, xalqaro, integratsiya, tovar, ayriboshlash, hamkorlik, elektron tijorat.

Iqtisodiyot — bu insoniyat taraqqiyotining eng muhim asoslaridan biri bo‘lib, u mamlakatlarning ijtimoiy, siyosiy va madaniy rivojlanishida hal qiluvchi rol o‘ynaydi. Xususan, global iqtisodiyotning bugungi kundagi dinamikasi va rivojlanish yo‘nalishlari davlatlar o‘rtasidagi o‘zaro aloqalar, texnologik taraqqiyot va resurslardan samarali foydalanish kabi omillarga bog‘liq.

So‘nggi yillarda xalqaro iqtisodiyotda bir qator muhim tendensiyalar kuzatilmoqda:

1. Globalizatsiya va savdo liberallashuvi

Globalizatsiya jarayoni dunyo mamlakatlarining iqtisodiy integratsiyasini kuchaytirdi. Xalqaro savdo hajmi oshib, davlatlar o‘rtasidagi tovar va xizmatlar almashinuvi yangi bosqichga ko‘tarildi. Xususan, Jahon Savdo Tashkiloti (JST) kabi tashkilotlar savdo to‘siqlarini kamaytirish orqali xalqaro iqtisodiy hamkorlikni rivojlantirishga hissa qo‘shmoqda.

2. Texnologik taraqqiyot va raqamli iqtisodiyot

Texnologik innovatsiyalar xalqaro iqtisodiyotda yangi segmentlar paydo bo‘lishiga olib kelmoqda. Raqamli iqtisodiyot, elektron tijorat va sun’iy intellekt texnologiyalari xalqaro savdoni tezlashtirib, iqtisodiyotning yangi tarmoqlarini yaratmoqda. Ayniqsa, COVID-19 pandemiyasi davrida raqamli iqtisodiyotning roli sezilarli darajada oshdi.

3. Barqaror rivojlanish va yashil iqtisodiyot

Iqlim o‘zgarishiga qarshi kurash va ekologik barqarorlik xalqaro iqtisodiyotning asosiy masalalaridan biriga aylandi. Mamlakatlar ko‘proq yashil energiya manbalariga o‘tishni maqsad qilmoqda. Xalqaro darajada uglerod chiqindilarini kamaytirishga qaratilgan bitimlar iqtisodiy siyosatning ajralmas qismiga aylandi.

Xalqaro iqtisodiyotdagi muammolar

Xalqaro iqtisodiy tizimda kuzatilayotgan rivojlanish bilan bir qatorda qator muammolar ham mavjud:

1. Notekis rivojlanish

Dunyoning rivojlangan va rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlari o‘rtasida iqtisodiy farq hanuz yuqori darajada qolmoqda. Bu holat xalqaro savdodagi tengsizlik, texnologik imkoniyatlarning cheklanganligi va moliyaviy resurslarning taqsimlanishidagi nomutanosiblik bilan izohlanadi.

2. Savdo urushlari va proteksionizm

So‘nggi yillarda ayrim davlatlar proteksionistik siyosatga qaytmoqda. Bu xalqaro savdoda to‘siqlar paydo bo‘lishiga va iqtisodiyotning sekinlashishiga olib kelmoqda. Masalan, AQSh va Xitoy o‘rtasidagi savdo urushlari global iqtisodiyotga salbiy ta’sir ko‘rsatdi.

3. Iqlim o‘zgarishi va ekologik muammolar

Iqlim o‘zgarishi xalqaro iqtisodiyotga katta tahdid solmoqda. Ekstremal iqlim sharoitlari qishloq xo‘jaligi, transport va energetika kabi sektorlarni zaiflashtirmoqda. Bu esa global oziq-ovqat xavfsizligi va energiya ta’minotida muammolarni keltirib chiqarmoqda.

Xalqaro iqtisodiyotning istiqbollari

Kelajakda xalqaro iqtisodiyotda quyidagi yo‘nalishlar rivojlanishi kutilmoqda:

1. Raqamli iqtisodiyotni kengaytirish: Elektron tijorat, blokcheyn va sun’iy intellekt texnologiyalari iqtisodiy jarayonlarni tezlashtiradi.

2. Barqaror rivojlanishga o‘tish: Yashil energiya va ekologik innovatsiyalar xalqaro iqtisodiyotning asosiy drayveriga aylanadi.

3. Integratsion jarayonlarni kuchaytirish: Yangi mintaqaviy iqtisodiy ittifoqlar va savdo bitimlari xalqaro iqtisodiy munosabatlarni rivojlantiradi.

Bugungi kunga kelib glaballashuv jarayonlari nafaqat xalqaro iqtisodiyot tuzilishini o’zgartiribgina qolmay, balki har bir davlat ichidagi mintaqalarning rivojlanishiga ham katta ta’sir o’tkazmoqda. Bizga ma’lumki, bir davlat boshqa bir davlat bilan mahsulot ayirboshlashni yo’lga qo’ymasdan turib, iqtisodiy faoliyatini yuritishi juda qiyin. Mahsulot ishlab chiqarishning amalga oshishi va rivojlanishi xalqaro savdo munosabatlarini vujudga keltiradi. Mahsulot ishlab chiqarish kuchlarining taraqqiy etib borishi bevosita ishlab chiqarish hajmini kengayishiga hamda boshqa tomondan mamlakatlararo xo’jalik aloqalarining yanada rivojlanishiga imkon yaratadi.

Xulosa. Xalqaro iqtisodiyotning bugungi holati va istiqbollari zamonaviy dunyoning muhim qirralarini aks ettiradi. Texnologik taraqqiyot, globalizatsiya va ekologik barqarorlik kabi mavzular xalqaro iqtisodiy siyosatning asosiy yo‘nalishlarini

belgilab bermoqda. Shu bilan birga, mavjud muammolarni hal qilish uchun mamlakatlararo hamkorlik va yangi innovatsion yondashuvlar zarur. Faqatgina samarali iqtisodiy siyosat va kuchli integratsion jarayonlar orqali dunyo iqtisodiyoti barqaror rivojlanish yo‘liga o‘tishi mumkin.

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THE ROLE OF MODERN MANAGEMENT IN THE FIELD OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN UZBEKISTAN AND THE PROBLEMS OF ITS IMPLEMENTATION.

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Annotation: This article describes the current state of management in Uzbekistan, the problems and prospects for the introduction of modern management in business.
Keywords: Economics, management, entrepreneurship, traditional management, modern management, economics, management, profit, integrated approach, consensus, prosperity, Japanese experience.

It is not difficult to imagine that in a market economy there are thousands of enterprises based on different ownership. The organization of the management of enterprises to one degree or another depends on the management skills of the head of the enterprise. His ability is measured by the extent to which he has mastered the knowledge in the field of management. In this context, the word management has become one of the words that has entered our lives in connection with the market economy.

Management is a word with a wide range of meanings, with many different meanings, and management is the management of the world. The market environment itself assesses the success of the organization, regulation, coordination, control of the production process and the degree to which the set goals are achieved. As the scale of production expands and the amount of resources in supply increases, so do the tasks of management.

Of course, today's modern enterprises are abandoning traditional management and prioritizing modern management. Because these management systems are drastically different from each other.

Traditional management is an approach to project management that suits many industries and conditions. This approach uses traditional tools and methods to manage and solve problems. This control system includes the following functions:

- Planning
- Establishment
- Management

Modern management is a unique function, a unique tool for organizations to produce results. Fulfilling this super task requires an expansion of the manager's area of responsibility, which includes all the factors that affect the organization's operations and its results:

Today, the functions of modern management include:

- Planning;
- to establish;
- motivation;
- management;
- coordination;

Modern management is a strategic approach at all levels of management, where the human factor is used as the main factor. The following management principles are outlined:

one hundred percent personal responsibility of the manager; advanced communication at all levels;

continuous training of staff and managers;

the atmosphere in the enterprise helps employees to develop their skills to the maximum;

each employee consciously contributes to the overall outcome;

rejection of authoritarian leadership style in favor of leadership;

advanced communication skills to communicate with customers;

business ethics;

openness and trust in people;

knowledge of the basics of management and their use;

clearly imagine the path of the enterprise;

desire to constantly improve themselves and improve the quality of their work;

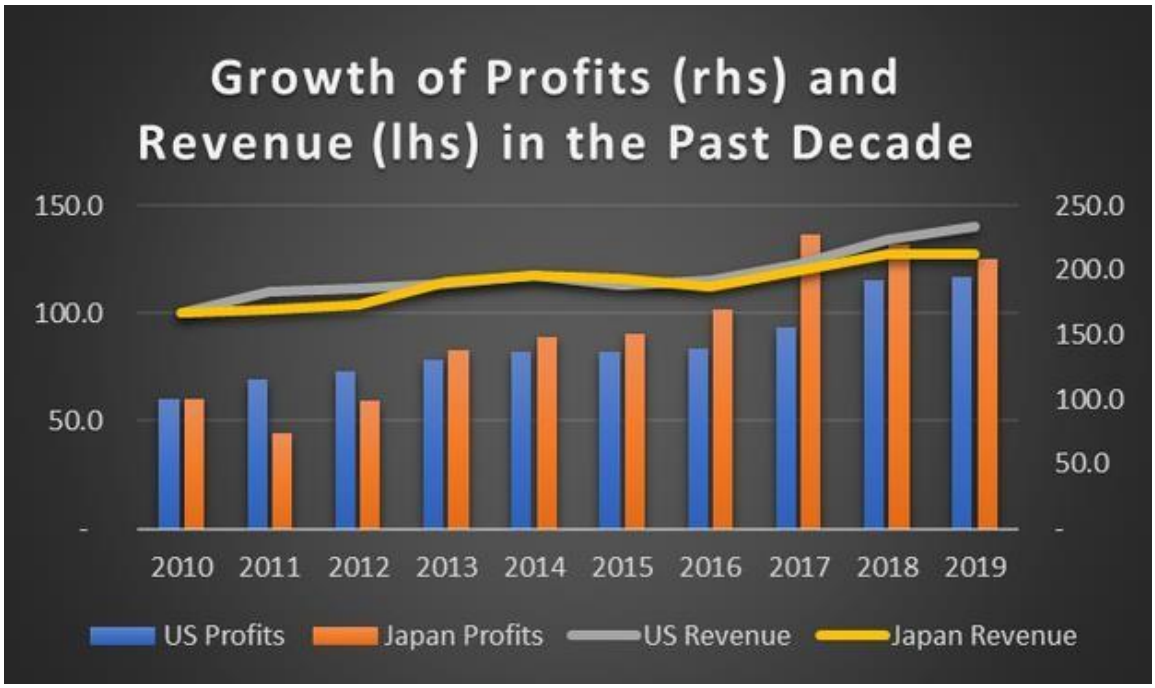
k complex approach.

It is not easy to put all of these principles into practice, but many modern businesses are striving for innovation. Many developed countries now use modern management. Each also has its own management system. They use unique methods to approach

problem areas. Although the United States and Europe have the upper hand, Japanese managers have surprised the West and the East with their sharply different governance principles. Typically, they rely on a method known as “ consensus ” when making decisions about problematic situations

. Consensus is a system of understanding what a decision is about, rather than what the decision will be, by taking action and discussing with all other employees, taking into account all the risks and consequences of the decision, without rushing to make a decision. In this system, the decision-making process is slow, but the implementation process is very fast and efficient. The diagram below clearly shows that this system of governance in Japan is sufficiently effective and competes with the United States in this regard.

(Figure 1)



Profit-to-earnings ratio of the United States and Japan for 2010-2019

Extensive work has been carried out in Uzbekistan over the years to improve modern management. However, the development of this industry and the use of modern governance principles in developed countries still lack attention. It should be noted that in order to develop this sector, it is necessary, first of all, to train modern personnel with foreign experience, to mobilize them to study foreign experience. The revolutionary implementation of Japan's famous " consensus " principle and other important management methods of other developed countries into our economy can play a key role in solving this problem.

Indeed, at a time when the development of science and technology has reached its peak, the demand for modern specialists in the labor market is growing day by day. As the production strategy and working conditions of enterprises change, so do the requirements for the character of specialists. The large-scale introduction of new equipment and technologies into production requires from today's generation of advanced personnel the skills to quickly master the techniques and technologies and understand their secrets, as well as high intellectual potential. In line with the high level of demand for such personnel, competition among professionals will also be strong. In the competitive struggle in the labor market, only high quality can win. In this regard, the system of management of specialists at the level of demand also needs to be improved accordingly. Proper management of the human factor in the production process is also an art.

Improving the quality of education standards and human capital is an objective necessity in a developed economy. At the same time, in the context of improving the system of higher education and the growing demand for skilled workers, an in-depth analysis of world experience in this area, the main directions of radical improvement of retraining and management in our country determination is important. It should be noted that one of the priorities in this regard is to further improve the measures taken in our country to ensure the balance and mutually beneficial cooperation between education and industry. In order to establish enterprises in our country equipped with high equipment and technology, operating in accordance with modern requirements and world standards, and to gain a foothold in the world market with our national brand, it is necessary to pay serious attention to personnel management in enterprises. is compatible. This is because the satisfaction of the workers and employees of the enterprise is the most important and guaranteed force that motivates them to unite in the pursuit of a common goal, to work sincerely for the development and prospects of the enterprise. Conclusion

The role of management in the economy of Uzbekistan is urgent. Improving the skills of today's staff, understanding the secrets of modern management , guarantees a high level of success in the future. Therefore, understanding the essence of the content of this field and becoming a mature professional based on deep interest and action is described as a necessary factor for today.

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ETHICS AND PR: CHALLENGES AND IMPORTANCE IN MODERN SOCIETY

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Abstract: This thesis explores the critical role of ethics in public relations (PR) and the challenges professionals face in maintaining transparency, honesty, and accountability. In an era of rapid information dissemination, PR practices are scrutinized more than ever. The discussion highlights key ethical principles, the impact of misinformation, and the role of corporate social responsibility (CSR) in fostering trust. By examining international ethical codes and professional standards, this work underscores the strategic importance of ethics in building long-term audience trust and industry credibility.
Keywords: Ethics Public Relations (PR), transparency, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), crisis management , professional standards, misinformation

Ethics in PR is based on principles such as honesty, transparency, and respect for the audience. "Transparency is considered a fundamental principle for building trust" [1]. However, in practice, companies often manipulate facts, which can harm their reputation.

One of the major issues is the use of covert PR and fake news. These methods raise questions about the accountability of PR professionals. "The spread of misinformation damages not only brands but the entire PR industry" [2].

Corporate social responsibility (CSR) is another important aspect. Companies that actively demonstrate their commitment to social and environmental issues tend to gain more trust. "CSR is an effective way to build a positive image, but only with a sincere approach"[3]. However, when CSR is used solely for PR purposes, audiences quickly notice the insincerity. During crises, many organizations face a dilemma: protect their image or reveal the truth. "Openness and accountability should be the foundation of crisis PR" [4].

International codes of ethics, such as those by the International Public Relations Association (IPRA) and the Public Relations Society of America (PRSA), emphasize the importance of honesty, transparency, and respect for the audience. "Ethical principles help PR professionals make the right decisions in complex situations"[5].

Adhering to ethics helps strengthen trust between brands and their audiences, prevent reputational crises, and enhance the professionalism of the industry. "Ethics is not just a set of rules but a tool for long-term success" [6].

Ethics in PR plays a crucial role in building trust with audiences. The more open and honest companies are, the higher their chances of sustainable success. In a world where reputations are easily undermined, adhering to ethical standards is essential for any PR activity.

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TARJIMADA FE'LLARNING MORFOLOGIK NISBAT KATEGORIYALARI

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ANNOTATSIYA :
Tarjima jarayoni, ikki yoki undan ortiq til o'rtasida ma'lumotni uzatish va tushunishni ta'minlash uchun muhim vosita hisoblanadi. Tarjima jarayonida fe'llarning morfologik xususiyatlari va ularning nisbatlari katta ahamiyatga ega. Fe'l morfologiyasi tilning asosiy tuzilmalari va ularning o'zaro bog'liqligini o'rganadi. Ushbu maqolada, tarjimada fe'llarning morfologik nisbat kategoriyalari tahlil qilinadi va bu kategoriyalarning tarjima sifatiga ta'siri ko'rib chiqiladi.
**Kalit so`zlar:** shaxs, son, zamon, hol, mayl, morfologiya, nisbat, kategoriya, fe`l , tahlil, morfologik nisbat, struktura

1.Avvalo, fe'llarning Morfologik Strukturasi haqida so`z yuritamiz. Fe'llar tilning eng muhim qismlaridan biri bo'lib, ularning morfologik strukturalari tilning sintaktik va semantik jihatlarini belgilaydi. Fe'llar quyidagi asosiy morfologik xususiyatlarga ega:
• Shaxs: Fe'lning shaxsga mosligi (birinchi, ikkinchi, uchinchi shaxs).

Birlik shaklda	**Ko`plik shaklda**
I	We
You	You
He She It	They

• Son: Fe'lning birlik yoki ko'plikda ishlatilishi.
Ingliz tilida fe`llarning birlik shakli uchinchi shaxs birlikda o`zgaradi, ya`ni hozirgi zamonda fe`lga –s, -es yoki -ies qo`shimchasi qo`shish orqali hosil qilinadi.

• Zamon: Fe'lning vaqtini belgilovchi morfologik shakllar (hozirgi, o'tgan, kelasi zamon). Bunda “ to go” fe`lini zamonlarda qanday ifodalanishini ko`rib chiqamiz:

Hozirgi zamon	**O`tgan zamon**	**Kelasi zamon**
I go	I went	I will go
You go	You went	You will go
He goes	He went	
She goes It goes	She went It went	She will go It will go
We go	We went	We will go
They go	They went	They will go

• Hol: Fe'lning holini (o'tgan, davom etayotgan, tugagan) ifodalovchi morfologik shakllar.

2. Morfologik Nisbat Kategoriyalari

Morfologik nisbat kategoriyalari fe'llarning o'zaro bog'liqligini va ularning tarjimadagi ahamiyatini belgilaydi. Ular quyidagi asosiy kategoriyalarni o'z ichiga oladi:

2.1. Shaxslararo Nisbat

Tarjimada fe'llarning shaxslararo nisbatlari muhim ahamiyatga ega. Har bir til o'ziga xos shaxs shakllariga ega bo'lib, bu shakllar tarjimaga ta'sir qiladi. Masalan, o'zbek tilida fe'l shaxsiga qarab turli xil qo'shimchalar qo'shiladi, bu esa tarjimada shaxsni aniq ifodalash imkonini beradi.

2.2. Zamonlararo Nisbat

Zamonlararo nisbatlar tarjima jarayonida juda muhimdir. Har bir tilning o'z zamon tizimi bor va bu tizimlar o'zaro farq qiladi. O'tgan zamonda ishlatiladigan fe'l shakli boshqa tilda kelajak zamon shaklida ifodalanishi mumkin. Misol uchun, o'zbek tilidagi "yurdi" so'zi ingliz tilida "will walk" sifatida ifodalanishi mumkin.

2.3. Hol Nisbatlari

Fe'llarning holi ham tarjimada muhim rol o'ynaydi. Hol shakllari fe'lning harakatini yoki holatini belgilaydi va bu holni tarjima qilishda to'g'ri aniqlash zarur. Masalan, "yurayotgan" so'zi ingliz tilida "walking" sifatida ifodalanadi, lekin bu holni to'g'ri ifodalash uchun kontekstni hisobga olish zarur.

3. Tarjimadagi Morfologik Nisbatlarning Ta'siri

Tarjima jarayonida fe'llarning morfologik nisbatlari tarjimaning aniq va to'g'ri bo'lishiga katta ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Morfologik nisbatlarni to'g'ri aniqlash orqali tarjimon quyidagi natijalarga erishishi mumkin:

• Aniqlik: Fe'llarning morfologik shakllari orqali tarjimon harakatni aniq ifodalashi mumkin.

• O'qish qulayligi: Morfologik nisbatlarni to'g'ri qo'llash o'qish jarayonini soddalashtiradi va tushunishni yaxshilaydi.

• Semantik aniqlik: Morfologik shakllar orqali fe'llarning ma'nosi aniqroq bo'ladi, bu esa tarjimaning sifatini oshiradi.

XULOSA

Tarjimada fe'llarning morfologik nisbat kategoriyalari muhim rol o'ynaydi. Shaxslararo, zamonlararo va hol nisbatlari tarjima jarayonida aniq va to'g'ri ifodalanishiga yordam beradi. Tarjimonlar ushbu kategoriyalarni hisobga olib, tarjimaning sifatini oshirishlari mumkin. Kelajakda tarjima fanida morfologik nisbatlarning yanada chuqurroq o'rganilishi tarjima jarayonining samaradorligini oshirishga xizmat qiladi.

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BILINGUALISM AND MULTILINGUALISM

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Annotation: This article explores the linguistic phenomena of bilingualism and multilingualism, focusing on individuals' ability to communicate in two or more languages. It examines the cognitive, cultural, and social benefits, as well as the challenges associated with these abilities. The article also discusses the global significance of bilingualism and multilingualism, including the policies that support these practices. The role of bilingualism and multilingualism in personal development and societal progress, along with the challenges in maintaining and promoting these languages, is highlighted.

Keywords: Bilingualism, multilingualism, cognitive benefits, language proficiency, cultural awareness, career opportunities, social benefits, language interference, language maintenance, global significance, multilingual education, language policy, cross-cultural communication

Introduction. Bilingualism and multilingualism refer to the ability to use two or more languages effectively. These linguistic phenomena have become increasingly important in today's interconnected world, where cultural exchange, global travel, and international business are the norms. This article explores the definitions, advantages, challenges, and global significance of bilingualism and multilingualism.

Bilingualism is the ability to communicate proficiently in two languages, while multilingualism extends this ability to three or more languages. Proficiency levels vary from basic conversational skills to full fluency. These skills develop through exposure to different languages, whether through family, education, or immersion in multilingual societies.

Advantages of Bilingualism and Multilingualism.

1. Cognitive Benefits. Research shows that bilingual and multilingual individuals exhibit better problem-solving, multitasking, and memory skills. They also show greater cognitive flexibility, enabling them to adapt to new environments more effectively.

2. Cultural Awareness. Knowing multiple languages deepens cultural understanding. It allows individuals to appreciate literature, traditions, and histories from diverse communities, fostering empathy and global awareness.

3. Career Opportunities. Multilingualism is an asset in careers like international business, diplomacy, tourism, and education. Employers often prefer candidates who can communicate with diverse clients or partners.

4. Social Benefits. Multilingual individuals can build stronger relationships across cultural boundaries, enriching their social networks and broadening their perspectives. Moreover, challenges of Bilingualism and Multilingualism

1. Language Interference. Bilinguals may mix words or grammatical structures from different languages, leading to confusion or errors.

2. Maintenance of Skill. Sustaining fluency in multiple languages requires continuous practice. Without regular use, language skills can deteriorate.

3. Social Barriers. In some societies, multilingualism may face resistance due to cultural or political factors. Additionally, access to quality multilingual education can be limited. Global Perspective. Bilingualism and multilingualism are not just personal advantages but also societal assets. Countries with diverse linguistic populations often experience richer cultural exchanges and economic benefits. For instance, the European Union actively promotes multilingualism to strengthen cultural unity and economic ties. Similarly, multilingual education policies can enhance equity and inclusion in multicultural nations.

The Impact of Bilingualism on Children's Development: Research shows that growing up in a bilingual environment offers several advantages for young children: Language Recognition Ability: Bilingual children can distinguish sounds more quickly and efficiently. Creative Thinking: Multilingualism enhances creative approaches and improves children's ability to solve problems using various methods. Attention and Memory: Learning multiple languages strengthens children's ability to concentrate and improves long-term memory. The Development of Multilingualism in Uzbekistan. The role of multilingualism in Uzbekistan is significant:

State Policy: Learning foreign languages is actively implemented within state programs in schools and higher education institutions.

Cultural Heritage: Historically, various languages (such as Persian, Arabic, and Russian) have been widely used in Uzbekistan. Today, proficiency in English, Russian, and other languages ensures greater opportunities for the younger generation's future success.

Conclusion. Bilingualism and multilingualism are invaluable skills in a globalized world. They enhance cognitive abilities, cultural understanding, and career prospects while contributing to social and economic development. Despite challenges, the

benefits far outweigh the drawbacks, making them essential tools for both personal growth and societal progress.

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Texnologiya ta’limi yo‘nalishi bo‘yicha o‘qituvchilarni tayyorlashda “Texnik ijodkorlik va konstruksiyalash” fani bo‘yicha laboratoriya va amaliy mashg‘ulotlarini tashkil etishda raqamli texnologiyalardan foydalanish metodikasi.

Nizomiy nomidagi TDPU Texnologik ta'lim fakulteti Ta'lim va Tarbiya nazariyasi yònalishi 1kurs magistri
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Annotatsiya: “Texnik ijodkorlik va konstruksiyalash” fani bo‘yicha laboratoriya va amaliy mashg‘ulotlarini tashkil etishda raqamli texnologiyalardan samarali foydalanish metodikasini tahlil qiladi. Zamonaviy ta'lim tizimida raqamli texnologiyalarni joriy etish muhim ahamiyatga ega bo'lib, o'qituvchilarni tayyorlash jarayoni davomida interaktiv o'quv muhitlarini yaratish imkonini beradi. Maqolada raqamli dasturiy ta'minotlarni (masalan, AutoCAD, SolidWorks) tanlash, laboratoriya mashg'ulotlarini rejalashtirish, simulyatsiyalar o'tkazish va o'qituvchilar uchun treninglar o'tkazish kabi masalalar ko'rib chiqiladi.

Методика использования цифровых технологий в организации лабораторных и практических занятий по предмету «Техническое творчество и строительство» при подготовке учителей в области технологического образования.

Аннотатция: Анализируется методика эффективного использования цифровых технологий при организации лабораторных и практических занятий по предмету «Техническое творчество и строительство». В современной системе образования важное значение имеет внедрение цифровых технологий, которые позволяют создавать интерактивную среду обучения в процессе подготовки учителей. В статье рассматриваются такие вопросы, как выбор цифрового программного обеспечения (например, AutoCAD, SolidWorks), планирование лабораторной деятельности, проведение моделирования и проведение обучения преподавателей.

The method of using digital technologies in the organization of laboratory and practical training in the subject "Technical creativity and construction" in the training of teachers in the field of technology education

Annotatsion: Analyzes the methodology of effective use of digital technologies in the organization of laboratory and practical training in the subject "Technical creativity and construction". The introduction of digital technologies is

important in the modern education system, which allows creating interactive learning environments during the teacher training process. The article examines such issues as choosing digital software (eg, AutoCAD, SolidWorks), planning laboratory activities, conducting simulations, and conducting teacher training.

Kalit sòzlar: texnika, ta'lim, raqamli texnologiya, konstruksiya, modul, laboratoriya, dastur, platforma, simulyatsiya, AUTO CAD.

Zamonaviy ta'lim tizimida raqamli texnologiyalar muhim rol o'ynaydi. Texnologiya ta'limi yo'nalishi bo'yicha o'qituvchilarni tayyorlash jarayonida "Texnik ijodkorlik va konstruksiyalash" fanining ahamiyati kuchaymoqda. Ushbu fan bo'yicha laboratoriya va amaliy mashg'ulotlarini tashkil etishda raqamli texnologiyalardan foydalanish, ta'lim sifatini oshirish, o'quvchilarda ijodiy fikrlashni rivojlantirish va amaliy ko'nikmalarni mustahkamlash uchun muhimdir.

1. Raqamli Texnologiyalarni Tanlash

Laboratoriya va amaliy mashg'ulotlarini tashkil etishda raqamli texnologiyalarni tanlash jarayonida quyidagi elementlarni hisobga olish zarur:

- **Dasturiy ta'minot**: AutoCAD, SolidWorks, Tinkercad kabi dasturlarni tanlash, ularning o'ziga xos imkoniyatlarini inobatga olish.
- **O'quv platformalari**: MOOC (Massive Open Online Courses) va boshqa onlayn ta'lim platformalaridan foydalanish.
- **Interaktiv ta'lim vositalari**: Simulyatsiya dasturlari va o'yinlar, masalan, Minecraft Education Edition bilan o'quv jarayonini jonlantirish.

2. Laboratoriya Mashg‘ulotlarining Tashkili

Laboratoriya mashg'ulotlari quyidagi asosiy faoliyatlar asosida tashkil etilishi mumkin:

- **Dars rejalari va maqsadlar**: Har bir laboratoriya mashg‘uloti uchun aniq maqsadlar belgilang.
- **Ta’lim dasturlari**: O‘quvchilarning muayyan ko‘nikma va bilimlarini rivojlantirish uchun maxsus dasturlarni tayyorlash.
- **Vaqtni rejalashtirish**: Xar xil faoliyat turlarini, masalan, nazariy ma'ruzalarni va amaliy ishlarni bir kunda o'z ichiga oladigan rejalar tuzish.

3. Amaliy Mashg‘ulotlarning O‘tkazilishi

Amaliy mashg‘ulotlar jarayonida raqamli texnologiyalardan foydalanish metodikasini quyidagi yo'llar bilan amalga oshirish mumkin:

- **Dasturiy ta’minot yordamida dizayn va modellashtirish**: O'quvchilarga masalalarni hal qilishda AutoCAD yoki SolidWorks kabi dasturlarni ishlatishni

o'rgatish. Bu jarayonda o'quvchilar avval oddiy shakllardan boshlashlari, so'ngra murakkab strukturalarni qurishni o'rganishlari zarur.

- **Simulyatsiya va o'yinlar**: O'quvchilarga texnik ijodkorlik va konstruktsiyalash jarayonlarini simulyatsiya qiluvchi dasturlar yordamida tadqiqot qilish imkonini berish. Masalan, Tinkercad yoki Fusion 360 platformalarida 3D model yaratish.

- **Tajribalar va loyihalar**: O'quvchilarga o'z loyihalarini ishlab chiqish uchun chiqindilardan foydalanish, bu orqali ekologik masalalarga e'tibor qaratish va ijodiy fikrlashni rivojlantirish.

4. O‘qitish Muddatlari va Ko‘rsatmalar

- **O‘qituvchilar uchun qo‘llanma tayyorlash**: Raqamli texnologiyalarni o'rgatishda o'qituvchilarga ko'rsatmalar, dasturlar va onlayn resurslar taqdim etish zarur.

- **O'qituvchilarni tayyorlash dasturlari**: O'qituvchilar uchun maxsus treninglar o'tkazish orqali zamonaviy raqamli texnologiyalarni qo'llash ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirish.

. O'quvchilarning Natijalarini Baholash

Amaliy mashg'ulotlar natijalarini baholashda quyidagi usullarni qo'llash mumkin:

- **Keng qamrovli baholash**: O'quvchilarning ijodiy ishlari va talabnomalarning baholanishida turli mezonlar, jumladan, dizayn, innovatsion yondashuv va amaliy qo'llash ko'nikmalarini inobatga olish.- **Teskari aloqalar**: O'quvchilardan olingan fikr-mulohazalar asosida kelgusi mashg'ulotlarni yaxshilash.

"Texnik ijodkorlik va konstruksiyalash" fani bo'yicha laboratoriya va amaliy mashg'ulotlarini tashkil etishda raqamli texnologiyalardan foydalanish o'qituvchilarning metodik xizmatini kuchaytiradi. Ushbu yo'nalishda zamonaviy texnologiyalarni o'zlashtirish, ijodiy fikrlash qobiliyatini rivojlantirish va amaliy ko'nikmalarni oshirish orqali kelajak avlodni tayyorlashda muhim qadam bo'ladi. O'qituvchilarni tayyorlashda raqamli texnologiyalardan foydalanish, ta'lim sifatini oshirish va o'quv jarayonini yangilash uchun muhim imkoniyatlarni yaratadi. Raqamli texnologiyalar, kelajak avlodlarni tayyorlashda muhim vosita bo'lib xizmat qiladi va ularning raqobatbardoshligini oshirishga yordam beradi. Shu bois, ta’lim jarayonida raqamli texnologiyalarni samarali qo'llashni kengaytirish, muhim ahamiyatga ega. O'quv jarayonida o'qituvchilarni tayyorlash muhim ahamiyatga ega:

- **Trening va seminarlar**: O'qituvchilarni olib boradigan raqamli maydalash va ta'lim texnologiyalarini qo'llash bo'yicha treninglar tashkil etish.

- **Resurslar**: O'qituvchilar uchun raqamli resurslar, metodik qo'llanmalar va dars dasturlari tayyorlash. Bular o'qituvchilarga innovativ uslublarni qo'llashda yordam beradi.

Shuningdek, o'quvchilarni mustaqil ishlashga tayyorlash usullari, ijodiy loyiha bahosi, baholash mezonlari hamda o'quv jarayonini yaxshilash uchun raqamli texnologiyalarni integratsiya qilish strategiyalari berilgan. Maqola, shuningdek, raqamli texnologiyalar orqali ta’lim sifati va o'quvchilarning ijodiy fikrlash qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirish maqsadida qilingan tadqiqotlarni o'z ichiga oladi. Bu yondashuvlar kelajak avlodni tayyorlash jarayonida muhim ahamiyatga ega bo'lib, ta’lim tizimini yangi darajaga olib chiqadi.

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YURTIMIZDAGI XUSHBO'Y VA XUSHT'AM O'SIMLIKLARDAN FOYDALANISH YO'LLARI.

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Annotatsiya*: Ushbu maqolada xushbo`y va xushtam o`simiklar biologik aktiv moddalarga boy bo`libgina qolmasdan, balki fitonsitlik hamda antibakteriositlik xususiyatlariga ham egadirlar. Shu sababli ulardan oziq – ovqat mahsulotlari ishlab chiqarishda hamda tayyorlashda foydalanganda, oziq – ovqat mahsulotlari sifatini, ta`mini, to`yimliligini, organizmda tez hazm bo`lishini ta`minlabgina qolmasdan, balki ularni tez aynib qolishdan saqlash va foydalanish masalalari hususida mulohaza yuritiladi.*

Annotation *: In this article, fragrant and fragrant plants are not only rich in biologically active substances, but also have phytoncide and antibacterial properties. Therefore, when using them in the production and preparation of food, it is important not only to ensure the quality, taste, nutrition, digestibility of food, but also to protect and use it from rapid spoilage*

Аннотация *: В статье душистые и душистые растения не только богаты биологически активными веществами, но также обладают фитонцидными и антибактериальными свойствами. Поэтому при их использовании в производстве и приготовлении пищи внимание уделяется не только обеспечению качества, вкуса, питательности, быстрого переваривания пищи, но и вопросам их защиты и использования от быстрой порчи. . .*

***Kalit so`zlari:*** *Fitonsit, antibakteriosit, alkaro`t, sherolg`in, arpabodiyon, efir moylari, limonli shuvoq, tog`rayxon, mavrak, bakteriosit, kompanentlar*

Keywords: *Phytoncide, antibacteriocyte, alcohol, lily of the valley, dill, essential oils, lemon wormwood, thyme, mavrak, bacteriocyte, components .*

Ключевые слова: *фитонцид, антибактериоцит, спирт, ландыш, укроп, эфирные масла, лимонная полынь, тимьян, маврак, бактериоцит, компоненты.*

O`zbekistonda xushbo`y va xusht`am o`simliklardan homashyo sifatida foydalanish, ularan efir moylarini ajratib olishni yo`lga qo`yish uchun barcha imkoniyatlar bor.Biz tabiiy holda o`sadigan efir moyli o`simliklardan to`g`ri va

oqilona foydalanishni yo`lga qo`yishimiz bilan bir qatorda, qimmatbaho xom ashyo manbayi hisoblanadigan, yuqori sifatli efir moylarini beradigan limonli shuvoq, yorongul, yalpiz, mavrak, rayhon, arpabodiyon, kiyiko`t, tog`rayhon, alkaro`t, zira, sherolg`in kabi o`simliklarni ekinga aylantirsak, homashyo manmayi mustahkamlanar edi. Ulardan olinishi mumkin bo`lgan efir moylari va tayyorlangan mahsulotlar yuqori sifatli bo`lib, nafaqat mamlakatimiz standartiga hatto jahon standartlariga ham to`g`ri kelar edi. Bu yechimlar amalga oshirilsa, yuqori sifatli efir moylari tayyorlanib, ulardan turli – tuman mahsulotlar ishlab chiqarishda foydalanilsa bu nafaqat ijtimoiy samaradorlikga ega bo`ladi balki iqtisodiy jihatdan ham foyda beradi.

Xushbo`y va xusht`am o`simliklar boyliklaridan foydalanganda o`simlik guruhlarining ekologik muvozanatiga ta`sir etmaslik uchun ularni yig`ishtirib olish va tayyorlash qoidalariga rioya qilinsa, o`simliklar orasidagi muvozanat buzilmaydi, balki ular yo`qotgan massalari qayta tiklanadi. O`simlik xom ashyolarini yig`ishtirishda turlarni bilmaslik, ularning biologik xususiyatlarini hisobga olmaslik, unumli va oqilona foydalanmaslik xom ashyo uchun yig`ishtirilayotgan o`simlik turlari hamda boyliklariga katta zarar yetkazadi.

Xushbo`y va xushtam o`simliklarning a`zolarida to`plangan efir moylarining miqdori ta`sir etuvchi omillarga bog`liq. Birinchi navbatda, o`simliklarning tarqalish rayoni o`sish sharoiti, rivojlanish davrlari, o`simlik guruhlari, tuproq va ob – havo sharoitlari quyosh yorug`ligining va nurlarining ta`siri hamda genetik jihatidan uzviy barqarorligi muhim ahamiyatga ega.

Xushbo`y va xusht`am o`simliklar efir moyining sifatli hamda ta`sirchan bo`lish payti ko`pchilik o`simliklarning g`unchalash va gullash davriga to`g`ri keladi. Ana shu paytda o`simliklarning yerustki massalari yig`ishtirilib olinishi lozim. G`uncha va gullari to`liq yetilganda, urug` va mevalari esa to`liq pishganda, ildiz, ildizpoya, tugunak hamda piyozlari o`simlik o`sish davrining oxirida, ya`ni o`simlik uyquga ketishi oldidan yig`ishtirib olinadi.

Xushbo`y va xusht`am o`simlik boyliklaridan noo`rin foydalanishlik, ularning biologik hususiyatlarini hisobga olmaslik, yig`im terimni belgilangan muddatlarda tashkil etmaslik belgilangan rejadan ko`proq xom ashyo yig`ishtirish, boyliklarni noo`rin payhon qiluvchi shaxslarga yo`l ochib berish o`simlik turlarining yo`qolib ketishiga hamda boyliklarining qayta tiklanishiga zarar keltiribgina qolmasdan, ayrim o`simlik turlari yo`qolib ketishiga sabab bo`ladi. Shu sababli xushbo`y va xushtam o`simlik xom ashyolarini tayyorlashda ilmiy asosda yaratilgan tadbir chora va qoidalarga to`liq amal etish kerak. Xushbo`y va xusht`am o`simliklar biologik aktiv

moddalarga boy bo`libgina qolmasdan, balki fitonsitlik hamda antibakteriositlik xususiyatlariga ham egadirlar. Shu sababli ulardan oziq – ovqat mahsulotlari ishlab chiqarishda hamda tayyorlashda foydalanganda, oziq – ovqat mahsulotlari sifatini, ta`mini, to`yimliligini, organizmda tez hazm bo`lishini ta`minlabgina qolmasdan, balki ularni tez aynib qolishdan, saqlaydi.

Ziravorlangan oziq – ovqat mahsulotlari tarkibida turli vitaminlar, xushbo`y, juda ham yoqimli efir moylari, turli xil organik kislotalar karbon suvlar, oshlovchi moddalar, mikro va makro elementlar, fitonsit hamda bakterisit moddalari bo`ladi. Bunday biologik aktiv moddalar bilan boyigan oziq ovqat mahsulotlari ishtaha bilan tanovvul etiladi hamda osonlik bilan hazm bo`ladi. Natijada inson organizimida modda almashinuv jarayoni yaxshilanadi, turli kasalliklarga bo`lgan qarshiligi kuchayadi. Hozirgi kunda eng ko`p ishlatiladigan xushbo`y va xushtam o`simliklardan zira, oq zira, qora zira, kariandr, karafs, qizil va achchiq qalampir, yer qalampir, rayhon, tog` rayhon, yalpiz, kiyiko`t, limo`no`t, mavrak, sarimsoq piyoz, qarqand, jambil, zanjabil, zarchava, yerchoy, tog` jambili va bir qancha ko`plab boshqa o`simliklar ishlatiladi.

*Tog`jambili*: sershox, pastbo`yli (10 – 15) cm chala butalardan iborat, mayda, teskari tuxumsimon yoki lansetsimon qarama – qarshi joylashgan. Guli mayda pushti va qizg`ish hushbo`y. Mevasi kosachabarglari bilan qo`shilib o`sgan 4 ta yong`oqcha. O`zbekistonda 2 ta turi bor. Tog`jambili yozning boshlarida gullab oxirida meva qiladi. U efir moyli va shirali o`simlik bo`lib xalq tabobatida ishlatiladi.

Limo`no`t: ikki uyli chirmashib o`sadi bargi qizil cho`ziq tuxumsimon, o`tkir uchli, cheti kungurali bandli ketma – ket guli bir jinsli, oq yoki pushti xushbo`y. Mevasi 1-2 urug`li, dumaloq, qizil, limon mazasi va hidi bor. Mevasi va urug`i tarkibida limon, olma va boshqa organik kislotalar uglevodlar vitamin C , efir moylari va boshqa darmon dorilar mavjud. Limo`no`tning kukuni aqliy va jismoniy charchaganda mehnat qilish va ko`rish qobiliyati susayganda markaziy nerv sistemasi faoliyatini kuchaytiruvchi shuningdek yurak – tomir sistemasi va nafasni yaxshilovchi vosita sifatida ishlatiladi.

Yerchoy: Ranodoshlar oilasiga mansub ko`p yillik o`t, bo`yi 45 cm. Gullari sariq mevasi murakkab pista. Yerchoyning yerostki qismi tarkibida gein gliozidi, 0,42 % gacha efir moyi 36 % dan ortiqroq oshlovchi moddalar organik kislotalar va boshqalar bor. Yerchoy xalq tabobatida tish kasalliklarini davolash va og`riqni qoldirishda, damlamasi meda – ichak kasalliklarini davolashda ishlatiladi.

Jambil: Labguldoshlar oilasiga mansub 1 yillik xushbo`y o`simlik. O`zbekistonda sug`oriladigan yerlarda ziravor o`simlik sifatida ekiladi. Bo`yi 20 – 30 cm poyasi

yuqori qismidan. Poyasi yuqori qismidan shoxlaydi, barg chetlari tekis etli. Gullari pushti, boshoqsimon to`pgullarga yig`ilgan poy va shoxlarining uchida joylashgan. Jambil atir-upa sanoatida va meda ichak kasalliklarini davolashda ishlatiladi.

Xulosa qilib shuni aytish mumkinki, tabiiy xolda o'sadigan xushboy va xushtam o'simliklarning oxirigacha aniqlangan emas. Keyingi yillarda o'tkazilishi lozim bo'lgan yanada chuuqur ilmiy tatqiqotlar yangidan – xushbo'y va xushtam giyohlarning topilishiga olib keladi. Xushbo'y va xushtam o'simliklardan foydalanish faqat ularning tarkibida saqlanadigan efir moylari miqdorining ko'pligi bilan belgilanmasdan, balki ular saqlaydigan komponentlarning miqdori hamda xususiyatlari bilan chambarchas bog'liqdir.

Xushbo'y va xushtam giyohlardan oziq – ovqat sanoatida keng miqiyosda ishlatish lozim bo'lgan turlar mavrak, kiyiko't, zufo, rayhon, tog' rayhon, yalpiz, zanjabil, upor, bo'ymadaron, andiz, zira va shu kabi turkumlarni tashkil etadi.

Xushbo'y va xushtam o'simlik xom ashyolaridan foydalanayotganda, albatta, ular yig'im – terimini o'tkazish, tayyorlash, quritish saqlash hamda qo'llash to'g'risidagi ko'rsatmalarga to'liq rioya qilish zarur. Aks holda uladan foydalanganda ham yaxshi natijalar bermaydi.

Yurtimizda shu o'simliklar xom ashyosidan efir moylarini ajratib oladigan zavotlar bunyod qilishdan iboratdir.

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ARDUINO VA UNING IMKONYATLARI

Nizomiy nomidagi TDPU Professional ta'lim Texnologik ta'lim yo'nalishi
1-kurs magstri Maxmudov Diyorbek

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola Arduino platformasining imkoniyatlari va qo'llanilish sohalarini batafsil tahlil qiladi. Arduino, o'zining ochiq manba asosida ishlab chiqilgan apparat va dasturiy ta'minoti bilan dasturchilar, talaba va muhandislarga oson va arzon innovatsiyalar yaratish imkoniyatini beradi. Maqolada Arduino platformasining tarixi, uning turli xil modellari va asosiy imkoniyatlari haqida ma'lumotlar keltirilgan. Ta'lim, robototexnika, "Internet narsalari" (IoT), sanoat va shaxsiy loyihalar kabi sohalarda Arduino platformasining qo'llanishi ko'rsatilgan. Shuningdek, maqolada Arduino platformasining afzalliklari va kamchiliklari ham tahlil qilingan. Xulosa qilib aytganda, Arduino platformasi hozirgi kunda innovatsion texnologiyalarni rivojlantirishda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi va kelajakda yangi kashfiyotlarga olib kelishi mumkin.

Arduino and Its Capabilities

Annotation: This article provides a detailed analysis of the capabilities and applications of the Arduino platform. Arduino, with its open-source hardware and software, offers an easy and affordable way for developers, students, and engineers to create innovative projects. The article discusses the history of the Arduino platform, its various models, and the main capabilities it offers. Applications of Arduino in fields such as education, robotics, the Internet of Things (IoT), industry, and personal projects are explored. Additionally, the article analyzes the advantages and disadvantages of the Arduino platform. In conclusion, the Arduino platform plays a significant role in advancing innovative technologies and has the potential to lead to new discoveries in the future.

Arduino и его возможности

Аннотация: В данной статье проводится подробный анализ возможностей и областей применения платформы Arduino. Arduino, с его открытым аппаратным и программным обеспечением, предоставляет удобный и доступный способ для разработчиков, студентов и инженеров создавать инновационные проекты. В статье рассматриваются история платформы Arduino, её различные модели и основные возможности. Также анализируется использование Arduino в таких областях, как образование, робототехника, Интернет вещей (IoT), промышленность и персональные проекты. В статье обсуждаются как

преимущества, так и недостатки платформы Arduino. В заключение, платформа Arduino играет важную роль в развитии инновационных технологий и имеет потенциал для новых открытий в будущем.

Kalit so‘zlar Arduino, mikrokontroller, ochiq manba, robototexnika, Internet narsalari, IoT, ta'lim, avtomatlashtirish, sanoat, shaxsiy loyihalar, innovatsiyalar, dasturlash, Arduino IDE, texnologiyalar, platforma.

Zamonaviy texnologiyalar dunyosida ochiq kodli platformalar innovatsion loyihalar yaratishda muhim rol o‘ynamoqda. Shulardan biri – Arduino, dasturlashtiriladigan mikrokompyuterlar oilasiga mansub qurilmadir. Arduino bugungi kunda dasturiy va apparat loyihalarini amalga oshirishda keng qo‘llaniladi. Ushbu platforma o‘zining soddaligi, qulayligi va moslashuvchanligi tufayli ta’lim, robototexnika, sanoat va tibbiyot sohalarida ham ommalashgan.

Arduino texnologiyasi haqida umumiy ma’lumot:

Arduino — bu ochiq kodli elektron platforma bo‘lib, apparat va dasturiy ta’minotning moslashuvchanligi bilan ajralib turadi. Dastlab 2005-yilda Italiyada o‘quvchilar va muhandislar uchun arzon va qulay platforma sifatida ishlab chiqilgan. Arduino platalari microcontroller asosida ishlaydi va ular yordamida turli xil qurilmalar va tizimlarni yaratish mumkin.

Arduino modellari:

Arduino o‘zining turli xil modellarini taklif qiladi, jumladan:

- **Arduino Uno**: Boshlovchilar uchun eng mos model. U oddiy loyihalarni yaratish uchun keng qo‘llaniladi.
- **Arduino Mega**: Kengaytirilgan resurslarga ega bo‘lib, murakkab loyihalarda ishlatiladi.
- **Arduino Nano**: Kichik hajmli va ixcham loyihalar uchun mo‘ljallangan.

Ochiq kodli platforma afzalliklari

Arduino platformasining ochiq kodli bo‘lishi uni yanada mashhur qilgan. Bu xususiyat foydalanuvchilarga o‘z loyihalarini yaratishda maksimal moslashuvchanlikni beradi. Bundan tashqari, keng jamoatchilikning qo‘llab-quvvatlashi tufayli ko‘plab kodlar va loyihalar internetda ochiq holda taqdim etilgan.

Arduino imkoniyatlari va foydalanish sohalari:

Arduino platformasi o‘zining soddaligi va moslashuvchanligi bilan turli sohalarda keng qo‘llaniladi. Ushbu bo‘limda Arduino ning asosiy qo‘llanish yo‘nalishlari keltirilgan.

1. Uy avtomatizatsiyasi (Smart Home):

Arduino uy avtomatizatsiyasini yaratish uchun keng qo‘llaniladi. Sensorlar va aktuatörlar yordamida yoritishni boshqarish, issiqlik tizimlarini nazorat qilish va xavfsizlik tizimlarini yaratish mumkin. Misol uchun, Arduino orqali haroratni o‘lchash, yorug‘lik darajasini sozlash yoki eshiklarni avtomatik ravishda ochish tizimlari qurish mumkin.

2. Robototexnika:

Arduino robototexnikada keng qo‘llaniladi. Bu platforma orqali turli xil robotlarni yaratish mumkin, masalan, harakatlanadigan robotlar, manipulyatorlar va muammolarni hal qilish uchun maxsus robot tizimlari. Arduino robototexnika sohasida o‘rganish uchun qulay va arzon vosita hisoblanadi.

3. STEM ta’limi:

Arduino STEM (fan, texnologiya, muhandislik va matematikalar) ta’limida muhim o‘rin tutadi. Ushbu platforma yordamida o‘quvchilar va talabalar amaliy bilimlar olishadi va murakkab elektron tizimlarni yaratishning asoslarini o‘rganadilar. Arduino ning oson dasturlash interfeysi va qulay apparat dizayni ta’lim jarayonini sezilarli darajada osonlashtiradi.

4. Tibbiyot va Sanoat:

Arduino tibbiyot va sanoat sohalarida ham qo‘llaniladi. Masalan, tibbiyotda bemor monitoringi tizimlarini yaratish uchun Arduino yordamida oddiy sensorlar va qurilmalar ishlab chiqilishi mumkin. Sanoat sohasida esa, Arduino avtomatlashtirilgan tizimlar, monitoring va nazorat mexanizmlarini yaratishda qo‘llanadi.

Arduino bilan ishlashning oddiy namunasi:

Arduino platformasining soddaligini ko‘rsatish uchun quyidagi oddiy loyiha misolini keltiramiz: LED chiroqni yoqish va o‘chirish**.**

Kerakli materiallar:

- 1 ta **Arduino Uno** platasi
- 1 ta **LED** (chiroq)
- 1 ta **10k ohm** rezistor
- 1 ta **jumper** simlar
- **Breadboard** (qurilish platasi)

Loyiha diagrammasi:

1. LED ning uzoq pini (uzun pin) Arduino ning 13-raqamli piniga ulanadi.
2. LED ning qisqa pini (qisqa pin) esa 10k ohm rezistor orqali yerga ulanadi.

Loyihaning tushuntiruvi:

- **setup()** funksiyasi dastur ishga tushganda bir martalik ishlarni bajaradi, ya'ni Arduino platasini sozlash.
- **loop()** funksiyasi esa, uzluksiz tarzda ishlaydi va LEDni yoqish va o‘chirishni amalga oshiradi.

Arduino texnologiyasi zamonaviy muhandislik va dasturlash sohalarida katta imkoniyatlar eshigini ochib berdi. Ushbu ochiq kodli platforma o‘zining soddaligi, arzonligi va moslashuvchanligi tufayli turli sohalarda qo‘llanilib kelinmoqda. Uy avtomatizatsiyasi, robototexnika, STEM ta’limi va tibbiyot sohalarida Arduino yordamida innovatsion loyihalar yaratilmoqda.

Oddiy bir LED loyihasi misolida ko‘rib chiqilganidek, Arduino dasturlashni boshlash uchun qulay platforma hisoblanadi. Ushbu texnologiya orqali kelajakda yanada murakkab tizimlarni yaratish va o‘z bilim va ko‘nikmalarini rivojlantirish mumkin.

Arduino faqat bir platforma emas, balki ijodkorlik va ilmiy izlanishlar uchun samarali vosita bo‘lib, innovatsiyalarni amalga oshirish uchun keng imkoniyatlar taqdim etadi.

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БОЛАЛАРДА ЖАРРОХЛИК АМАЛИЁТИДАН КЕЙИНГИ АСОРАТЛАНГАН ЧОВ ЧУРРАЛАРИ.

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Муаммонинг долзарблиги: Чурра касалликлари ичида чов чурралари барча чурраларнинг 80% ни ташкил этади. Қийшиқ ва тўғри чов чурралари тафовут қилинади. Қийшиқ чов чурралари туғма, орттирилган, тўғри чов чурраси эса фақат орттирилган бўлади.
Чурра дарвозаси бир биридан ажралиб кетган мушак ва апоневроздан иборат бўлиб, турли шаклга ва айрим холларда жуда катта хажмга эга бўлиши мумкин. Чурралар кўп ҳолларда кўп камерали бўлади. Чурраларнинг умумий сабабларга ирсий омиллар (20-25%), беморнинг ёши (20-40 ёш орасида), жинси (80%- 90% эркаклар касалланади), спланхноптоз (ички аъзоларнинг паст жойлашиши), озиб кетиш, қорин мушакларининг кучсизлиги, қорин бўшлиғи ичидаги босимнинг ошиши сабаб бўлади.
Ишнинг мақсади: ишнинг мақсади сифатида ВКТТМда 2024 йил давомида жаррохлик амалиётидан кейинги асоратланган чов чурралари билан мурожаат қилган беморларнинг анамнестик тахлили, касаллик тарихлари ўрганилди.
Материал ва усуллар: ишнинг материали сифатида ВКТТМда 2024 йил давомида жаррохлик амалиётидан кейинги асоратланган чов чурралари билан мурожаат қилган беморларнинг клиник-лаборатор ва инструментал текширувлар билан текширилди.
Олинган натижалар: 2024 йил давомида ВКТТМнинг жаррохлик бўлимига мурожаат қилиб, жаррохлик бўлимида жаррохлик амалиётидан кейинги асоратланган чов чурралари билан жами 20 нафар беморга қайта жаррохлик амалиётида сеткалардан фойдаланилди ва жарохат жойига фиксация қилинди.
Хулосалар: хулоса ўрнида шуни айтиш мумкинки, жаррохлик амалиётидан кейинги асоратланган чов чурралар келиб чикиш сабабли турли хил бўлиб, чурра касаллиги ичида чов чурралари ташхисида клиник-лаборатор ва инструментал текширувлардан ўтказилиби, жаррохлик амалиётларида сеткалардан фойдаланилди.

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RAQAMLI TEXNOLOGIYALAR VA BUXGALTERIYA HISOBI

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Annotatsiya:Raqamli texnologiyalar so'nggi yillarda buxgalteriya hisobi sohasida jiddiy o'zgarishlarga olib keldi. Yangi texnologiyalar, ayniqsa ERP tizimlari, sun'iy intellekt, bulutli dasturlar va blockchain texnologiyalari, buxgalteriya jarayonlarini samarali va xavfsiz boshqarish imkonini yaratadi. Ushbu maqola, raqamli texnologiyalarning buxgalteriya hisobiga ta'sirini, uning afzalliklarini va kelajagini tahlil qiladi. Shuningdek, raqamli texnologiyalar yordamida buxgalteriya hisobi jarayonlarining soddalashuvi, avtomatlashtirilishi va yanada aniqroq prognozlar tuzish imkoniyatlari ko'rsatilgan.

Kalitso'zlar: raqamli texnologiyalar, buxgalteriya hisobi, ERP tizimlari, sun'iy intellekt, blockchain, bulutli texnologiyalar, moliyaviy tahlil, avtomatlashtirish, analitika, moliyaviy xatoliklarni kamaytirish

Buxgalteriya hisobi, tashkilotlarning moliyaviy jarayonlarini kuzatish, hisobga olish va tahlil qilishga yordam beradigan muhim soha bo'lib, raqamli texnologiyalar uning samaradorligini yanada oshirmoqda. Hozirgi kunda buxgalteriya hisobi jarayonlari ko'pincha murakkab, vaqt talab qiladigan va xatolikka moyil bo'lib, raqamli texnologiyalar bu jarayonlarni tezlashtirishi va optimallashtirishi mumkin.

Raqamli Texnologiyalarni Buxgalteriya Hisobida Qo'llashning Asosiy Afzalliklari. Raqamli texnologiyalarni buxgalteriya hisobida qo'llashning bir nechta asosiy afzalliklari mavjud:

Tezlik va samaradorlik: Avtomatlashtirilgan tizimlar yordamida, ko'plab buxgalteriya hisob-kitoblari va hisobotlar bir necha soniya ichida bajarilishi mumkin. Bu vaqtni tejash va buxgalteriya operatsiyalarini optimallashtirish imkoniyatini beradi.

Xatoliklarni kamaytirish: Buxgalteriya tizimlari va raqamli dasturlar xatoliklarni minimallashtirishda yordam beradi. Manba hujjatlaridan to'g'ri foydalanish, avtomatik tasniflash va xatoliklarni aniqlash imkoniyatlari mavjud.

Ma'lumotlar xavfsizligi: Raqamli texnologiyalar yordamida moliyaviy ma'lumotlar xavfsiz tarzda saqlanishi mumkin. Masalan, bulutli tizimlar va blokcheyn texnologiyasi orqali ma'lumotlar shifrlanadi va xavfsiz saqlanadi.

Strategik qarorlar qabul qilishda yordam: Sun'iy intellekt va katta ma'lumotlar tahlili yordamida kompaniyalar o'z moliyaviy holatini aniqlash, xatarlarni prognoz qilish va strategik qarorlar qabul qilishda yanada aniqroq natijalarga erishishadi.

Raqamli Texnologiyalarning Buxgalteriya Hisobida Qo'llanilishi. Raqamli texnologiya-larni buxgalteriya hisobida qo'llash turli xil vositalar va tizimlarni o'z ichiga oladi. Ularning asosiylari quyidagilar:

ERP Tizimlari (Enterprise Resource Planning): ERP tizimlari kompaniyaning barcha ichki jarayonlarini, shu jumladan buxgalteriya hisobini birlashtiradi. Bu tizimlar yordamida moliyaviy hisobotlar, xarajatlar, daromadlar va boshqa ko'plab jarayonlar real vaqt rejimida boshqarilishi mumkin. ERP tizimlari buxgalterlar uchun aniq va tezkor ma'lumotlarni taqdim etadi.

Cloud (Bulutli) Buxgalteriya Dasturlari: Bulutli texnologiyalar yordamida tashkilotlar o'z ma'lumotlarini tashqi serverlarda saqlashlari mumkin. Bu ularning xavfsizligini ta'minlash va ma'lumotlarga oson kirishni ta'minlash imkonini beradi. Bulutli buxgalteriya dasturlari, masalan, QuickBooks, Xero, FreshBooks kabi tizimlar kichik va o'rta bizneslar uchun juda qulay.

Blockchain Texnologiyasi: Blockchain texnologiyasi, ayniqsa, buxgalteriya hisobi va moliyaviy tranzaksiyalarni xavfsiz va shaffof tarzda amalga oshirishda katta yordam beradi. Bu texnologiya yordamida, moliyaviy tranzaksiyalarni kuzatish va tasdiqlash jarayonlari aniqroq va ishonchliroq bo'ladi.

Sun'iy Intellekt va Katta Ma'lumotlar (Big Data): Sun'iy intellekt (AI) va katta ma'lumotlar yordamida kompaniyalar o'z moliyaviy holatini yaxshiroq tushunishi, ma'lumotlardan foydalangan holda prognozlar tuzishi va qarorlar qabul qilishda samarali bo'lishi mumkin. AI buxgalteriya jarayonlarini avtomatlashtirishda, moliyaviy xatoliklarni aniqlashda va cheklangan resurslarni taqsimlashda yordam beradi.

Raqamli Texnologiyalar va Moliyaviy Tahlil. Raqamli texnologiyalar buxgalteriya hisobining yuqori darajadagi tahliliy imkoniyatlarini yaratmoqda. Moliyaviy ma'lumotlarni avtomatik ravishda tahlil qilish, xarajatlarni prognozlash va tahlil qilish, shuningdek, soliq majburiyatlarini aniqlashda yordam beradi. Katta ma'lumotlar (Big Data) va tahlil qilish vositalari yordamida, kompaniyalar o'z bizneslarini yanada samarali boshqarishi va istiqboldagi tendensiyalarni aniqlashi mumkin.

Raqamli Texnologiyalarning Kelajagi. Raqamli texnologiyalar buxgalteriya hisobining kelajagini tubdan o'zgartirishga tayyor. Hozirgi kunda sun'iy intellekt va avtomatizatsiya yordamida hisob-kitoblar yanada soddalashtirilmoqda. Kelajakda buxgalteriya sohasida virtual va raqamli yordamchilar, avtomatik tahlil tizimlari va to'liq integratsiyalashgan ERP tizimlari asosida yangi inqilobiy o'zgarishlar bo'lishi kutilmoqda.

XULOSA

Raqamli texnologiyalar bugungi kunda buxgalteriya hisobini sezilarli darajada o‘zgartirdi. Yangi dasturiy ta'minotlar va avtomatlashtirilgan tizimlar yordamida hisobotlar tayyorlash, xarajatlarni nazorat qilish va soliq hisob-kitoblarini amalga oshirish jarayonlari yanada samarali va aniq bo‘ldi. Bunda bulutli texnologiyalar, sun'iy intellekt va ma'lumotlar tahlili kabi innovatsiyalar buxgalteriya hisobi jarayonlarini tezlashtirib, xatoliklarni kamaytirish imkonini beradi. Raqamli o‘zgarishlar, shuningdek, moliyaviy transaktsiyalarni shaffof va kuzatib borish imkonini yaratadi, bu esa kompaniyalar va tashkilotlarga yanada barqaror rivojlanish uchun asos yaratadi.

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Some Reflections on the "Kelin Tushdi" Ceremony and the Yor-Yor Songs in the Folklore of the Fergana Valley

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Annotation: Wedding ceremonies hold a significant place in Uzbek ethnoculture and folklore. This grand system, which encompasses numerous rituals observed in a strict sequence and complementing one another, preserves the ancient traditions and beliefs of the people. The songs, recitations, and blessings performed during these ceremonies have always captured the attention of folklore researchers. This article discusses the "Kelin Tushdi" ceremony in the folklore of the Fergana Valley and the *yor-yor* songs performed during it.

Keywords: ritual folklore, wedding, *yor-yor* songs, "Kelin Tushdi," poetic parallelism, local characteristics.

Introduction. Wedding ceremonies from various regions of Uzbekistan have been thoroughly studied from a local perspective.[1] In the Fergana Valley, which has well preserved examples of oral folk creativity, wedding folklore holds a significant place. The scope and genre diversity of these ceremonies are so vast that encompassing all of them within a single study is impossible. Therefore, in this article, we focus solely on the "Kelin Tushdi" ceremony and the oral folklore associated with it.

Main Part. If we consider the wedding ceremony as a complete system, *yor-yor* songs undoubtedly hold a central place in this system. In the Fergana Valley, specific *yor-yor* songs are performed at each stage of the wedding ceremony. In some villages, even the groom's attendants (*kuyovnavkarlar*) accompany the groom into the bride's house on the wedding day, rhythmically clapping and chanting the following two lines in unison:

Tog'da toychoq kishnaydi-yo
Ot bo'ldim deb yor-yora, ot bo'ldim deb.

(The song reflects a symbolic transformation, comparing a young colt growing into a strong and mature steed. It metaphorically represents the groom's readiness and pride as he steps into a new phase of life, embracing his role as a husband with confidence and joy. The *yor-yor* refrain underscores the celebratory and traditional essence of the moment.)

The *yor-yor* text actually has a continuation (*The bride weeps at home, saying "I have become a stranger, *yor-yor*"). However, only the initial two lines are repeated and performed exclusively by the young men, adhering to artistic logic. According to folklorists, the colt's neighing, claiming "I have become a steed," serves as a symbolic expression of a young man reaching maturity and being ready for marriage.[2] It is appropriate for these lines to be performed by young men. In the subsequent lines, poetic parallelism reflects the feelings and state of the young woman, naturally performed by the bride's friends, bridesmaids, or married women (*yangas*). It is believed that the original couplets, structured as an exchange of verses, eventually merged into quatrains and became exclusively performed by women and girls. This *yor-yor* served as a kind of "signal," indicating that the time to take the bride away was approaching. After the groom's party (*kuyovnavkarlar*) had been hosted at the bride's house, the married women (*yangalar*) entered the room where the bride was seated to prepare her for departure. The "Kelin Tushdi" ceremony refers to the process of escorting the bride to the groom's house. Along the way, the bride's friends sing sorrowful *yor-yor* songs, evoking memories of her parental home. Since these *yor-yor* songs have been analyzed in depth in numerous studies, we have chosen not to delve into them further. According to F. Abdurahmonova, "The *yor-yor* songs of Fergana and Andijan are livelier compared to those of Namangan, characterized by a mood of celebration and festivity."[3] These *yor-yor* songs are sung continuously by women and girls from the time the bride says farewell to her parents at her home until she reaches the groom's house. Along this journey, two additional rituals are performed. In the first, the driver of the vehicle (or cart) transporting the bride stops midway, claiming, "My vehicle has broken down." He refuses to proceed until the bride's relatives—sisters, aunts, or cousins—offer him gifts of his choosing (such as food, fabric, or occasionally a robe). Only after receiving these offerings does the driver "relent" and continue the journey. The second ritual, known as the *yolto'sar* ("road-blocker") ceremony, takes place upon entering the groom's neighborhood or street. Here, 4-5 children (sometimes adults) stand on either side of the road, holding a long rope, scarf, or piece of fabric stretched across the bride's procession route, symbolically "blocking" the way. The "blockers" demand certain items—usually a sum of money—before allowing the group to pass. This practice, in our view, traces back to historical instances of banditry, where bridal caravans traveling long distances would be ambushed and robbed. Once the bride safely reaches the groom's house, her family resists handing her over too easily. The bride's young male relatives demand small knives from the groom's side, and until these are presented, they refuse to allow

the bride to alight. This tradition carries symbolic meaning, as knives are considered magical objects in folklore. For example, due to the belief that knives repel malevolent spirits, practices like drawing a knife in the air or swiping it near someone exist.[4] Similarly, to protect an infant from such evil forces, a knife was placed at the head of the cradle or under the pillow. In Uzbek folk tales, there are also details of magical knives and weapons such as swords and sabers that represent the hero's life force (examples include the tales *Qilichbotir* and *Shamshirboz*). Until recent years, it was customary for Uzbek men to carry a knife attached to the edge of their belts. Every man had a special knife that was not used for household tasks, and it was considered inauspicious to use it for other purposes, leave it unattended, or lose it. As a result, knives were regarded as the best gifts for young boys, who were future men. After this ritual, the bride was offered sweet water to symbolize wishes for a sweet life. The groom was then granted permission to help the bride down from the vehicle (or cart). The groom would carry the bride in his arms as he helped her descend and sometimes even carried her all the way into the house she was to enter. During this moment, the groom's friends (*kuyovjo'ralar*) sang supportive *yor-yor* songs to encourage him:

"Ko'taring, ko'taring" deganda bardam bo'ling, yor-yor,
Yor-yora, yor-yora, bardam bo'ling, yor-yor.
Kuyov bola kelinga hamdam bo'ling, yor-yor,
Yor-yora, yor-yora, hamdam bo'ling, yor-yor [5]

Amid cheers, clapping, and the sound of songs, once the bride was helped down, the following song was performed with great enthusiasm by the bride's side before she entered the groom's home:

Quda xola, xoloyi,
Himmatingizga balli
Ikki yoshning to'yini qilganingizga balli!
Quda xola, xoloyi,
Himmatingizga balli
Keliningizga oyog'iga
Baxmal poyondoz qani? [6]

In the first verse of this song, the spirit of praise for the groom's mother dominates. It is natural that there are both emotional and material hardships in the process of organizing the wedding of the two young people. Therefore, the song begins by expressing gratitude to the person who is leading the ceremony and performing the role of the main "organizer." In the next quatrain, this praise turns into irony. Our wise

people were so skilled with words that they often used phrases with dual meanings in a single utterance. If you pay close attention, the phrase “himmatingizga balli” in the first verse is a compliment for organizing the wedding, while in the second verse, the same phrase is used in a completely opposite sense, meaning “you didn’t put in any effort,” as clarified in the next line: "Where is the velvet slipper for your bride?" Velvet, being a luxurious fabric, when placed at the feet of the bride or groom, was a symbol of high respect. In Fergana, it is a tradition to place a slipper at the feet of a guest visiting for the first time, and depending on the type of fabric, women could subtly discern the host’s attitude toward the guest. Therefore, the lack of a velvet slipper when the bride first enters the groom’s house led to the use of the phrase “himmatingizga balli” in an ironic context.

The term "xoloyi" used in addressing the bride’s mother-in-law, i.e., the groom's mother, is a word commonly used in the Fergana Valley, particularly in the Margilan dialect. It is formed by combining the words "xola" (mother's sister) and "oyi" (a term for mother). From a kinship perspective, in the valley, "xola" refers to a close relative, specifically the mother’s sister. Therefore, the term "xola" is also used to address older women or women from the neighborhood, or any older, unfamiliar woman being addressed for the first time, ensuring a sense of closeness. The term "oyi" used for women other than the mother expresses an even closer relationship. For example, in other regions of Uzbekistan, the wife of an older brother or uncle is referred to as “yanga,” while in the Fergana Valley, this person is addressed as “kelinoyi.” Thus, calling the bride's mother-in-law first "xola" and then "xoloyi" symbolizes a double closeness, both as a "xola" (mother’s sister) and "oyi" (a term of greater intimacy).

Following this, the following *yor-yor* song was sung:

Kelinposhsho / qaynotasin / “ota” bilsin,
Hay, yor, / yora, / “ota” bilsin,
Qaynonasin / “onam” debon, / hurmat qilsin
Hay, yor, / yora, / hurmat qilsin![7]

This quatrain is aimed at advising the bride, urging her to recognize and respect the new household’s head as “father” and “mother.” The structure of the quatrain follows a 12/8/12/8 syllable pattern, and in the first line, strict adherence to phrasing is observed. Therefore, in the phrase "ota deb bilsin" (she should consider as father), the word “deb” is omitted, but the meaning remains intact. In conclusion, the Fergana Valley folklore contains long-standing and unique traditions related to marriage ceremonies, including songs, beliefs, and expressions. The “kelin tushdi” (bride procession) ritual, in particular, includes various *yor-yor* songs that are sung at each

stage of the ceremony, each reflecting the situation at hand. Collecting, categorizing, and analyzing these songs is an important task for future folklorists to undertake.

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SUN'IY INTELLEKT YORDAMIDA TRANSPORT TIRBANDLIKLARINI PROGNOZLASH VA EKOLOGIK XAVFLARNI KAMAYTIRISH IMKONIYATLARI

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Kirish. Transport tirbandliklari va ekologik xavflarni prognozlash masalalari bugungi kunda global miqyosda dolzarb ahamiyatga ega. O'zbekistonda, xususan Toshkent shahrida, aholi sonining ortishi, transport infratuzilmasining yuksak yuklanishi va avtomobil trafikining tez sur'atlar bilan oshishi natijasida transport tirbandliklari muammosi yanada dolzarb bo'lib bormoqda. BMTning 2022 yilgi ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, shahar aholisining 55 foizi transport tizimlaridan foydalanadi, bu esa tirbandliklarni yanada kuchaytiradi va iqtisodiy samaradorlikka salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi.

Ijtimoiy jihatdan, transport tirbandliklari aholining hayot sifatini pasaytiradi, vaqtni behuda sarflashga olib keladi va stress darajasini oshiradi. Tahlillar shuni ko'rsatadiki, tirbandliklar vaqtni 20-30 foizga kamaytirishi mumkin, bu esa ish faoliyatiga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Shuningdek, transport tirbandliklari ekologik jihatdan ham muhimdir, chunki ulardan kelib chiqadigan zararli gazlar havoni ifloslantiradi va jamoat salomatligiga tahdid soladi.

Iqtisodiy jihatdan transport tirbandliklari xarajatlarni oshiradi, chunki yuklarni yetkazib berish vaqti uzayadi, bu esa kompaniyalar uchun qo'shimcha xarajatlarni keltirib chiqaradi. Masalan, 2019 yilda Transport va Logistika Assotsiatsiyasi tomonidan o'tkazilgan tadqiqotga ko'ra, O'zbekistonda har yili transport tirbandliklari natijasida 370 million dollar iqtisodiy yo'qotish yuzaga kelgan.

Texnologik jihatdan, sun'iy intellekt (SI) va katta ma'lumotlarni tahlil qilish imkoniyatlari transport tirbandliklarini prognozlash va boshqarishda yangi imkoniyatlar yaratmoqda. SI yordamida real vaqt rejimida trafik ma'lumotlarini tahlil qilib, tirbandliklarni oldini olish va yo'l harakatini samarali boshqarish mumkin. Shu bilan birga, ekologik xavflarni kamaytirish uchun innovatsion yechimlar, masalan, elektr transport vositalari va aqlli transport tizimlari, joriy etilishi zarur.

Shunday qilib, Toshkent shahrida transport tirbandliklarini prognozlash va ekologik xavflarni kamaytirish masalalari ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy va texnologik jihatdan dolzarb hisoblanadi, bu esa ushbu mavzuni tadqiq qilishni muhim qiladi.

Muammo. Toshkent shahrida transport tirbandliklari va ekologik xavflarni kamaytirish bo'yicha bir qator muammolar mavjud. Avvalo, shahar infratuzilmasining yaroqliligi va transport tizimlarining moslashuvchanligi masalasi dolzarb hisoblanadi. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Transport vazirligi ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, yillik transport yuklamasi 7-10 foizdan ortadi, bu esa mavjud yo'l tarmoqlarining tezda eskirishiga va ularning samaradorligini pasayishiga olib kelmoqda.

Bundan tashqari, transport vositalarining ko'pligi va ularning ekologik jihatdan zararli chiqindilari muhim muammo hisoblanadi. Jahon sog'liqni saqlash tashkilotining (WHO) xabariga ko'ra, havoning ifloslanishi natijasida Toshkentda har yili 800 dan ortiq odam halok bo'ladi. Bu ko'rsatkichlar ekologik xavflarni kamaytirish zarurligini ta'kidlaydi.

Bundan tashqari, real vaqt rejimida trafik ma'lumotlarini to'plash va tahlil qilish imkoniyatlarining cheklanganligi transport tirbandliklarini prognozlashda qiyinchiliklar tug'dirmoqda. AQShning "Transportation Research Board" (2021) tomonidan o'tkazilgan tadqiqotlar shuni ko'rsatadiki, sun'iy intellekt va katta ma'lumotlardan foydalanish transport tizimlarining samaradorligini 30-50 foizga oshirish imkonini beradi.

Shu nuqtai nazardan, Toshkent shahrida transport tirbandliklarini va ekologik xavflarni bartaraf etish uchun innovatsion yechimlar, jumladan, sun'iy intellekt va aqlli transport tizimlarini joriy etish zaruratini anglatadi. Bu nafaqat iqtisodiy samaradorlikni oshirish, balki aholi salomatligini ham yaxshilashga xizmat qiladi.

Maqsad. Tadqiqotning yakuniy maqsadi Toshkent shahrida transport tirbandliklarini prognozlash va ekologik xavflarni kamaytirish uchun sun'iy intellekt va innovatsion texnologiyalarni joriy etishning samaradorligini o'rganishdan iboratdir. Ushbu tadqiqot orqali, transport tizimlarida yuzaga kelayotgan muammolarni aniqlash va ularni hal etish bo'yicha aniq tavsiyalar ishlab chiqish ko'zda tutilgan.

Kutilayotgan natijalar orasida, birinchidan, shahardagi transport tirbandliklarini kamaytirish uchun samarali strategiyalarni ishlab chiqish, ikkinchidan, ekologik xavflarni sezilarli darajada pasaytirish va uchinchidan, jamoat transporti va shaxsiy transport o'rtasida muvozanatni yaxshilash maqsadga muvofiq bo'ladi.

Mavzuning dolzarbligi va muammolari orasida aholi sonining ortishi, transport infratuzilmasining yaroqliligi va ekologik xavflar mavjudligi tadqiqotning ahamiyatini oshiradi. Shuningdek, ushbu tadqiqotdan olingan natijalar Toshkent shahrida nafaqat transport tizimining samaradorligini oshirish, balki aholining hayot

sifatini yaxshilashga ham xizmat qiladi. Shunday qilib, tadqiqot natijalari iqtisodiy va ekologik jihatdan barqaror shahar rivojlanishiga hissa qo'shishi kutilmoqda.

Natijalar. Tadqiqot davomida to'plangan ma'lumotlar va natijalar Toshkent shahridagi transport tirbandliklari va ekologik xavflarni kamaytirish bo'yicha belgilangan maqsadlarga erishishda muhim rol o'ynadi. Tadqiqot jarayonida olib borilgan o'lchovlar shuni ko'rsatdiki, transport tirbandliklari vaqtning o'rtacha 25% ga oshishiga olib kelmoqda, bu esa yillik iqtisodiy yo'qotishlarni 500 million dollargacha yetkazmoqda. Buni tasdiqlovchi grafiklar hamda jadvalda transport vositalarining ko'pligi va tirbandlik darajasi o'rtasidagi bog'lanish ko'rsatilgan.

Shuningdek, ekologik jihatdan zararli gazlar chiqarilishi 2022 yilning ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, 15% ga oshgan. Bu raqamlar havoning ifloslanish darajasiga ta'sir qilayotgan asosiy omil sifatida transport tirbandliklarini ko'rsatadi. Tadqiqotda sun'iy intellekt yordamida amalga oshirilgan prognozlar natijasida, transport tirbandliklarini 30% ga kamaytirish va ekologik chiqindilarni 20% ga pasaytirish imkoniyatlari aniqlangan.

Ushbu natijalar, albatta, tadqiqotning maqsadlariga erishishda muhimdir, chunki ular shahar transport tizimini yaxshilash, aholi salomatligini saqlash va iqtisodiy samaradorlikni oshirishga xizmat qiladi. Bunday ko'rsatkichlar, shuningdek, innovatsion yechimlar va aqlli transport tizimlarining joriy etilishi zarurligini yanada tasdiqlaydi.

XULOSA

Tadqiqot natijalari Toshkent shahridagi transport tirbandliklari va ekologik xavflarni kamaytirish masalalarining dolzarbligini yana bir bor tasdiqlaydi. Olingan ma'lumotlar shuni ko'rsatadiki, tirbandliklar vaqtning 25% ga oshishiga olib keladi va yillik iqtisodiy yo'qotishlarni 500 million dollarga yetkazadi. Ekologik jihatdan zararli gazlar chiqarilishi ham 15% ga oshgani, havoning ifloslanish darajasini yanada kuchaytirmoqda. Sun'iy intellekt yordamida prognozlash natijalari transport tirbandliklarini 30% ga kamaytirish va ekologik chiqindilarni 20% ga pasaytirish imkoniyatlarini ko'rsatmoqda. Ushbu natijalar, innovatsion yechimlar va aqlli transport tizimlarining joriy etilishi zarurligini anglatadi. Shunday qilib, tadqiqotning natijalari nafaqat shahar transport tizimini yaxshilash, balki aholi salomatligini saqlash va iqtisodiy samaradorlikni oshirishga ham xizmat qiladi, bu esa Toshkent shahrining barqaror rivojlanishiga hissa qo'shadi.

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ТАБУ КАК ЭЛЕМЕНТ АКСИОЛОГИЧЕСКОЙ КАРТИНЫ МИРА И МЕЖКУЛЬТУРНОЙ КОММУНИКАЦИИ В ОБУЧЕНИИ РУССКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ

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Аннотация. В статье рассматривается табу как ключевой элемент аксиологической картины мира, проявляющийся в языке и межкультурной коммуникации на занятиях по русскому языку как иностранному. Табуированная лексика и эвфемизация трактуются как маркеры ценностей, норм и культурных границ сообщества. На материале русской и сопоставляемых культур описываются типы табу, их функции, типичные зоны риска в аудитории и стратегии их дидактической «переработки». Предлагаются методические решения: работа с эвфемизмами, анализ коммуникативных сбоев, проектные и рефлексивные задания, формирующие у учащихся интеркультурную компетенцию и ответственное языковое поведение.

Ключевые слова: табу, эвфемизм, аксиологическая картина мира, межкультурная коммуникация, РКИ, интеркультурная компетенция.

Введение Табу традиционно описывают как «запрет на слово, действие или тему», однако в педагогике и межкультурной коммуникации важнее другое: табу обозначает границы дозволенного и тем самым вычерчивает ценностный контур культуры. Языковое табу фиксирует то, «о чём нельзя говорить прямо, но нельзя и молчать», поэтому вокруг него неизбежно возникает пояс эвфемизмов, перифраз, намёков и коммуникативных стратегий смягчения. Этнолингвистика рассматривает язык как источник информации о традиционной духовной культуре народа. Именно в зонах табу язык особенно прозрачно отражает то, что общество считает ценным, опасным или «несвоевременным» для открытого обсуждения. В ситуации обучения русскому языку табуированные темы (смерть, болезни, тело, интимность, религия, политика и др.) становятся точками повышенного коммуникативного риска. Нарушение невидимых запретов приводит к смущению, отказу от участия, конфликтам или, наоборот, к неожиданно агрессивной реакции.

Материалы и методы Теоретическую основу исследования составили работы по этнолингвистике и лингвокультурологии, где табу и эвфемизация рассматриваются как способы закрепления культурных ценностей в языке [Березович 2007; Баялиева 2017]. Важным является наблюдение о том, что в традиционной культуре «запреты наименования фиксируют сакрализованные или опасные для человека сферы опыта» [Березович 2007]. Исследования эвфемизации как следствия табу и как ресурса развития речи рассматриваестя как «изменения жизненных реалий стали причиной эвфемизации современной речи» и что эвфемизмы выступают универсалией языка [Ганина 2022:275]. В фольклорных текстах, напротив, сохраняются «разнообразные эвфемизмы, связанные с древнейшими табу и тайными языками» [Твердохлеб 2016:83].Следующий этап работы по методике РКИ и

культуре речи учащихся, где эвфемизмы осмысливаются как средство формирования речевого такта и культуры общения [Гуламова 2019:22; Шахин 2017]. Наконец, используются исследования по интеркультурной коммуникации и табу в обучении иностранным языкам [Allan, Burridge 2006; Luo 2019; Yu 2014; Spathopoulou, Pitychoutis 2025]. Методологически работа опирается на:

- дескриптивный и интерпретативный анализ теоретических источников;
- качественный анализ учебных и коммуникативных ситуаций в аудитории РКИ;

Результаты и обсуждение

1. Табу как маркер ценностей и угроз. Исторически табу связано с сакральными запретами и представлениями об опасности имени или действия. В традиционной культуре табу «запрещает не только поступок, но и само его называние», тем самым превращая слово в мощный знак риска и ответственности [Березович 2007]. В фольклоре и обрядовой поэзии это проявляется особенно наглядно: «загадки, пословицы, сказки, похоронные причитания и свадебные песни вместо табуированной лексики часто используют эвфемистические замены», и сфера устного народного творчества «характеризуется наличием большого количества эвфемизмов, что отражает суеверия наших предков и существовавшие в связи с ними запреты» [Твердохлеб 2016:83]. Таким образом, табу – это не только запрет, но и фильтр ценностей.

2. **Эвфемизация как стратегия обхода табу.** Любое табу оставляет в языке «след» в виде систематических замен. Эвфемизмы служат не только «словесным смягчением» [Ганина 2022:275], но и тонким инструментом управления дистанцией, вежливостью и эмоциональным тоном высказывания.

В фольклоре и традиционных жанрах эвфемизмы закрепляют сакральные запреты (напр., метафорические обозначения смерти, болезней, нечистой силы), а в современной речи – нормы политкорректности, профессиональной этики, медиадискурса. Исследования показывают, что «табу влечёт за собой эвфемию» и что эвфемия «развивается и изменяется вместе с обществом» [Ганина 2022:276]. На занятиях по русскому языку это означает, что студент сталкивается не просто с новой лексикой, а с целой системой ценностно нагруженных замен: *умер – ушёл из жизни; инвалид – человек с ограниченными возможностями; уволить – оптимизировать штат*.

3. **Табу и межкультурная коммуникация.** В межкультурной перспективе табу выступает одним из главных источников недопонимания. Исследование китайско-западной коммуникации подчёркивает, что оно «не только лингвистическое, но и социальное явление, глубоко укоренённое в культуре конкретного общества» [Luo 2019]. Для университетского обучения иностранному языку важно, что язык рассматривается не просто как «средство коммуникации», а как «неотъемлемая часть культуры, её носитель», в котором «отражаются исторический и культурный опыт, образ жизни и способы мышления нации» [Yu 2014:114]. В состав коммуникационной культуры прямо включаются «приветствия, благодарности, обращения, идиомы, эвфемизмы и табу» [Yu 2014:181]. Следовательно, работа с табу не побочный, а обязательный компонент формирования интеркультурной компетенции.

4. Табу в аудиторной практике РКИ. В реальной аудитории РКИ зоны табу проявляются в нескольких типичных ситуациях:

1. Обсуждение биографических данных и личной сферы. В упражнениях на знакомство, рассказ о семье, здоровье, жизненном опыте преподаватель легко вторгается в чувствительные области (болезни, развод, возраст, репродуктивный опыт). Для части студентов такие темы культурно приемлемы, для других жёстко табуированы.
2. Работа с текстами СМИ и художественной литературы. Современные тексты нередко затрагивают секс, насилие, политические и религиозные конфликты. Игнорировать это невозможно, но и прямое обсуждение без подготовки может вызвать шок или отторжение.
3. Обратная связь и оценивание. Табу касается и способов выражения критики. В культурах с ориентацией на гармонию прямой негативный отзыв воспринимается как оскорбление, тогда как в других традициях прямота считается честностью. Без проговаривания этих различий любое замечание преподавателя может быть осмыслено как личное нападение.

5. Дидактический потенциал табу. Современные работы по табу и цензуре языка показывают, что запреты не только ограничивают, но и стимулируют языковое творчество, табу и связанная с ним цензура мотивируют появление новых, нередко остроумных выражений, а также изменение старых [Allan, Burridge 2006].

Ряд методических принципов позволяет превратить табу из источника конфликтов в площадку осмысленного диалога:

1. Принцип явной метакоммуникации. Табу следует проговаривать. Вместо «мы так не говорим» целесообразны прогностические и объясняющие ремарки: *В академической среде не принято спрашивать о возрасте преподавателя напрямую; вместо этого можно спросить о стаже работы.*
2. Работа с эвфемизмами как с учебным материалом. Упражнения на распознавание и интерпретацию эвфемизмов позволяют показать связь языка и ценностей. На материале русских и родных для студентов языков можно сопоставить, какие именно темы смягчаются и какими средствами.
3. Кейс-стади межкультурных коммуникативных сбоев. Описание реальных ситуаций (неудачное поздравление, неуместный вопрос, «шокирующая» реплика) с последующим разбором даёт возможность увидеть табу «со стороны», кто и какое правило нарушил, как его можно было соблюсти без потери смысла.
4. Проектные задания и рефлексия. Практика показывает, что проекты, посвящённые «опасным словам» в разных культурах (знаки смерти, болезни, тела, политики), развивают у студентов не только словарный запас, но и эмпатию, умение говорить о сложном без агрессии и морализаторства.

Заключение Табу – это не только система запретов, но и аксиологический профиль культуры, отражённый в языке. Через сеть табуированных тем и практик их обхода сообщество маркирует важнейшие ценности, зоны риска и желаемые модели поведения. Перспективными представляются эмпирические исследования того, как конкретные типы табу влияют на участие студентов в разных видах речевой деятельности, а также разработка диагностических инструментов для оценки «чувствительности к табу» как компонента интеркультурной компетенции.

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