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ADVANTAGES AND PROBLEMS OF USING INTERACTIVE METHODS IN DISTANCE LEARNING OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES

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Abstract. *This thesis provides detailed information about the advantages and problems of using interactive methods in distance learning of foreign languages.*

Keywords: *education system, distance learning of foreign languages, use of interactive methods.*

It is becoming increasingly clear that significant changes are taking place in the education system of our country. It is also gratifying that, among various forms of education, distance learning is being widely used. It is clear to many that this type of education has many advantages. A number of works are being carried out to implement distance learning techniques and technologies in all higher education institutions. The development of information technologies requires a new approach to the organization of distance learning¹. The basis of modern models of distance learning is communication and network technologies. These technologies, while opening up a wide range of opportunities for information users, also pose a problem of protecting them. The lack of direct communication between the teacher and the listener in distance learning also creates some problems. For example, certain difficulties arise in organizing the process of problem-based learning. In the preparation of a listener as a qualified specialist, communication can be carried out via teleconference. However, to solve this problem, it is necessary to develop additional educational materials. Among them, it is desirable to have problem tasks of different levels, instructions that create problem situations, etc. The main goal of the educational process is to prepare highly qualified specialists who have mastered the basics of science and are qualified in all areas. Therefore, the use of modern information technology tools in the study of foreign languages in accordance with the requirements of the present day is important. In foreign language lessons, the direct use of modern teaching and technical means,

¹ Xo‘jayev N.X., Xodiyev B.Yu., Baubekova G.D., Tilabova N.T. Yangi pedagogik texnologiyalar. O‘quv qo‘llanma. – T.: Fan, 2002.B-38.

language rooms, multimedia, specially programmed topics, multilingual electronic dictionaries is appropriate.

The use of distance learning methods, press, telecommunications and Internet materials in teaching foreign languages serves as a source of information for students not only to learn foreign languages, but also to increase their intellectual level. Among the most effective approaches to teaching a foreign language, one can single out methods of teaching languages using information and communication technologies, in distance education. There are very wide opportunities for learning languages using computer technologies, especially the Internet. They are manifested in the following:

- 1) actively use the acquired knowledge and skills in oral communication in a foreign language in practice, learning to use the acquired language materials not only in one's own speech, but also in understanding the speech of an interlocutor whom one has met via the Internet;
- 2) form the flexible ability to transfer the acquired speech knowledge to changing situations of communication;
- 3) create a strong, immediate motivation and motivation for a realistic attitude towards organizing a conversation in the form of informal communication, learning to speak;
- 4) overcome psychological barriers, in particular, eliminate the fear of speaking and making mistakes in a foreign language, the barrier, as well as the feeling of internal and external shyness and embarrassment;
- 5) increase the quality of education to a high level and immediate effectiveness; Already in the second exercise of the exercises, users begin to speak in the foreign language they are learning in the speech pattern given in the main educational text; using suggestive means of text influence (including memorization), exercises are taken into account already in the first exercise;
- 6) presentation and mastery of a large number of speech, higher and grammatical units; in one presentation, 150-200 new words, 30-50 speech samples and several typical speech phenomena are introduced and mastered.

In Internet materials, there are no high requirements for vocabulary and the volume of language materials as a condition for the implementation of speaking skills. However, speaking determines the minimum necessary amount of words and language materials that the user must master in order to fully participate as a person in the communication process.

The purpose of the distance learning course, in its most general form, is determined primarily by teaching listening and speaking in the oral form of communication in the language being studied. In addition, the extension of the course allows you to pay

serious attention to written forms of communication. Written communication involves mastering such types of speech activity as reading and writing (written speech). Expanding the educational goals of the distance learning course involves activating previously acquired speech skills, forming a higher level of communicative competence, and further systematizing the grammatical knowledge of users. The effectiveness of distance learning is one of the factors that allows listeners to retain more information in their memory, expand their awareness, and achieve better results in their work.

In addition to the above advantages and conveniences, we may encounter some problems in distance learning. First of all, it is in line with the goal to choose a method that is suitable and specific to the distance learning process. Because the effectiveness and success of each educational system depends on the methods used in it. At this point, let's define the concept of a teaching method. A teaching method is a set of interconnected methods of activity of teachers and students aimed at achieving educational goals at a modern level.

Choosing an interactive teaching method in distance learning of foreign languages is an activity that is in line with the same goal. Because the interactive teaching method serves to activate the students' knowledge acquisition and develop their personal qualities by increasing the activity between students and the teacher in the educational process. The use of interactive methods helps to increase the effectiveness of the lesson. The main criteria of interactive teaching are: informal discussions, the possibility of free presentation and expression of educational material, a small number of lectures, but a large number of seminars, creating opportunities for students to show initiative, giving assignments for working in small groups, large groups, class teams, performing written work and other methods, which are of particular importance in increasing the effectiveness of educational work. Taking these into account, we can say that. The interactive method leads to many positive results in the process of distance learning of foreign languages.

The use of interactive methods in distance learning of foreign languages activates student participation, motivates them to achieve maximum results. Interactivity also helps teachers to introduce more complex material into the course².

² Saidahmedov N.S. Pedagogik amaliyotda yangi pedagogik texnologiyalarni qo'llash namunalari. – T.: RTM, 2000.B.7-9.

Interactivity can be combined with imitation of the environment that students need to get acquainted with during the learning process. For example, if the course involves the use of a computer program, the images on the screen should correspond to the images that should be depicted when using this program. Students should be given the task of performing an action corresponding to one of the issues being studied. For more complex topics related to this issue, it is possible to model a commercial process and recommend that the student go through it. Distance learning is a form of education that involves interactivity, implemented with special tools of Internet technologies, where the interaction between the teacher and the student is carried out at a distance and computers are used to support the learning process. From the above definitions, it can be concluded that there is no single system for understanding the essence of distance learning. However, at present, distance learning in higher education institutions is presented in the form of distance learning technology, which is not supported by the legislative framework.

The main goal of using interactive methods in distance learning of foreign languages is to involve students in the active learning process, help them develop knowledge and research skills and abilities. Interactive methods are based on the active interaction of the teacher and the student, their complete understanding of each other. The main goal of introducing interactive methods into the educational process is to organize the cooperation of the teacher and the student in the lesson, regardless of the form in which the lesson is held, wherever it is held. The teacher should involve students in the problems of the lesson, activate their actions and, as a result, teach them to master the skills.

In distance learning, the interactive method is becoming the most relevant method from today's point of view. For example, I express my opinion on a certain topic. I am interested in the attitude to it, the opinion of others, in such a situation, it is interesting to exchange opinions through the network, not only from acquaintances, but also from other users, familiar or unfamiliar, through the Internet. Representatives of different nationalities can express different opinions. Then there is an opportunity to draw a general conclusion. The interactive method can also serve to make the topic being taught more understandable. The opinion is asked, and accordingly, a specific topic is selected. A simple example is also embodied in the opinions expressed on this topic we raised.

Now let's talk about the disadvantages of distance learning; The first problem is that distance learning limits communication with people. Given that distance learning can be conducted in different locations, many students find that it provides more personal attention and interaction with their tutors and peers than traditional learning. Quality distance learning programs engage students through group projects and online discussions. Teachers respond to students' questions in a timely manner and continuously assess their work, while students have more opportunities to interact with each other.

Another challenge is whether distance learning courses are accurate in assessing students' knowledge. You can use any test from a distance. There are no restrictions on this.

Another challenge is time. You don't have control over your study time. You have the opportunity to study at a specific time.

The problem in question may be related to the technology you are using. For example, a breakdown of the equipment or a low internet speed may cause you inconvenience.

When using an interactive method in the education system, the teacher encourages the student to actively participate. In some cases, the student's reticence or shyness, hesitation in expressing his opinion openly can negatively affect the quality of education. This can certainly serve to reduce the effectiveness of education. In order to avoid such situations and eliminate such situations, choosing and applying a more interactive method in distance education compared to other educational methods will help to achieve the intended goal faster and more effectively. When organizing the lesson process on an interactive basis, the student's interaction increases, and the skills of working collaboratively and creatively are formed. Skills are formed in working with the curriculum, program, textbook, standard norms, manuals, subject content. Independent reading, work, mastering the content of the educational text becomes a daily personal task. The student gets used to expressing his opinion freely, defending his opinion, being able to prove and confirm. Most importantly, didactic motives arise in the learning process. That is, the student's needs, desires, and wishes are satisfied. The student's interest in the learning process increases. This situation raises the student to a higher level in achieving educational goals.

Now, if we talk about the advantages of using interactive methods in distance learning of foreign languages, then first of all, it leads to better mastery of the content of the education. Educational contacts are established between the student - teacher - student in a timely manner. The educational material is remembered well through mutual information exchange, receipt, and processing. The student develops the skills of

communication, expression, and exchange of ideas. Each student is able to think independently, work, and observe. In interactive lessons, the student not only masters the content of the lesson, but also develops his critical and logical thinking.

Of course, the organization of interactive lessons also has its own disadvantages. These are that the learning process requires a lot of time. In interactive lessons, it is not possible to control all students as much as necessary. When studying very complex materials, students cannot fully and clearly solve the problem, and in such conditions, the role of the teacher is often low. Due to the participation of weak students in the learning process in groups, even strong students receive low scores or grades.

The conclusion is that in such circumstances, a teacher must have highly developed thinking skills, the ability to observe problems, and the ability to solve problems in a timely manner.

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ВОЗМОЖНОСТИ MICROSOFT EXCEL

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Аннотация: В данной статье представлен всесторонний обзор возможностей Microsoft Excel, от базовых функций работы с электронными таблицами до продвинутых инструментов анализа данных и визуализации. Рассматриваются ключевые области применения Excel, включая организацию данных, выполнение расчетов, создание отчетов и дашбордов. Статья предназначена как для начинающих пользователей, так и для тех, кто стремится углубить свои знания и навыки работы с этим мощным программным обеспечением.

Ключевые слова: Excel, электронные таблицы, анализ данных, управление данными, работа с данными, расчеты, автоматизация, визуализация данных, бизнес-аналитика, точность, формулы, функции excel, Power Query, Power Pivot, Power View.

В современном мире, где данные являются движущей силой принятия решений, Microsoft Excel стал неотъемлемым инструментом для миллионов пользователей по всему миру. От студентов, анализирующих учебные результаты, до руководителей, управляющих многомиллионными бюджетами, Excel обеспечивает гибкую и мощную платформу для организации, анализа и визуализации информации. Однако, несмотря на его повсеместное распространение, многие пользователи не полностью раскрывают потенциал этого программного обеспечения, ограничиваясь лишь базовыми функциями работы с электронными таблицами. Не стесняйтесь искать вдохновение в примерах использования Excel в различных сферах деятельности. Это поможет вам найти новые способы применения инструмента в своей работе или повседневной жизни. Чем больше вы практикуетесь в использовании Excel, тем увереннее и опытнее вы будете становиться. Экспериментируйте с различными функциями и инструментами, чтобы раскрыть весь потенциал Excel.

На первый взгляд, Microsoft Excel может показаться просто инструментом для создания таблиц и выполнения простых вычислений. Однако под этим кажущимся простым интерфейсом скрывается мощный арсенал функций и инструментов, способных удовлетворить потребности самых разных

пользователей. Excel – это не только о цифрах; это о структурировании информации, выявлении закономерностей и создании убедительных визуализаций.

- **Организация данных:** Excel позволяет легко структурировать и хранить данные, используя строки и столбцы, что облегчает их анализ и поиск. Возможности фильтрации и сортировки позволяют быстро находить нужную информацию среди больших объемов данных.
- **Выполнение расчетов:** Встроенные функции Excel позволяют проводить сложные вычисления, от простых арифметических действий до продвинутых статистических анализов. Возможность создавать собственные формулы расширяет гибкость использования инструмента.
- **Визуализация данных:** Excel предлагает широкий спектр инструментов для создания диаграмм и графиков, которые позволяют наглядно представить данные и выявить тенденции, которые могут быть незаметны при анализе только табличных данных.
- **Автоматизация задач:** Возможности автоматизации рутинных задач с помощью макросов (VBA) позволяют значительно экономить время и повышать эффективность работы.

Excel является универсальным инструментом, подходящим для широкого круга задач, от простых вычислений до сложных аналитических моделей. Его гибкость и адаптивность позволяют использовать его в различных областях, включая финансы, управление проектами, маркетинг, образование и науку. Инструменты анализа данных, такие как сводные таблицы, условное форматирование и статистические функции, позволяют выявлять закономерности, тенденции и принимать обоснованные решения на основе данных. Excel превращает необработанные данные в ценные знания. Макросы VBA, Power Query и Power Automate позволяют автоматизировать повторяющиеся задачи, значительно экономя время и повышая эффективность работы. Автоматизация позволяет пользователям сосредоточиться на более стратегических аспектах своей деятельности. Microsoft постоянно обновляет Excel, добавляя новые функции и инструменты, что делает его современным и актуальным инструментом для работы с данными. Постоянное развитие программы обеспечивает ее долгосрочную актуальность и широкую применимость. Начните с изучения базовых функций, таких как ввод данных, форматирование и основные формулы. Прочная основа позволит вам более уверенно осваивать продвинутые инструменты. Постепенно переходите к освоению инструментов анализа

данных, таких как сводные таблицы, фильтры и сортировка. Это позволит вам извлекать полезную информацию из своих данных. Не бойтесь исследовать продвинутые функции, такие как Power Query, Power Pivot и VBA. Они помогут вам автоматизировать задачи и работать с большими объемами данных. Не стесняйтесь искать вдохновение в примерах использования Excel в различных сферах деятельности. Это поможет вам найти новые способы применения инструмента в своей работе или повседневной жизни.

Microsoft Excel – это не просто табличный процессор, это инструмент для трансформации данных, платформа для принятия решений и возможность для повышения эффективности в самых разных областях. От простых расчетов до сложных аналитических моделей, Excel открывает двери к пониманию и использованию данных. Постоянное обучение и стремление осваивать новые возможности Excel помогут вам не только оставаться конкурентоспособными, но и находить более эффективные решения в постоянно меняющемся мире данных. Эта статья — лишь отправная точка вашего путешествия в мир Microsoft Excel. Постоянное обучение, практика и применение полученных знаний позволят вам использовать Excel в полной мере, делая вас более продуктивными, эффективными и уверенными в своих способностях. Пусть Excel станет вашим надежным союзником в решении любых задач и достижении ваших целей.

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ISSUES OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND CRAFT DEVELOPMENT IN THE NEIGHBORHOODS

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Abstract. *This article covers the issues of development of entrepreneurship and crafts in neighborhoods.*

Key words: *mahalla, entrepreneurship, business, crafts in mahallas, population, income.*

In the concept of the formation of civil society and deepening of democratic reforms in the country, the issue of turning the neighborhood into a center for the development of private entrepreneurship and family business is defined. Laws "On Family Business" and "On Self-Governing Bodies of Citizens" were adopted in a new version, legal guarantees in this area were strengthened. Today, the neighborhood is playing an important role in encouraging the development of small businesses. Self-government bodies of citizens support entrepreneurs in every way, new productions opening helps restore national crafts. At the same time, the economic activity of the population, the social responsibility of business for creative work in neighborhoods is increasing.

At the present time, the development of crafts and entrepreneurship in neighborhoods is considered as the main direction of providing employment to the population of our country and ending poverty. The decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 3, 2021 "On measures to organize the activities of mayor's assistants on the issues of developing entrepreneurship in the neighborhood, ensuring population employment and reducing poverty" defined specific tasks for the mayor's assistants. For 2022, the sources of financial instruments used by assistant mayors in the performance of their duties are as follows: a) loans allocated within the framework of family business development programs - 10 trillion soums; b) funds allocated for ensuring the employment of the population, their self-employment, as well as the establishment of entrepreneurial activities - 1,218 billion soums, of which:

785 billion soums for subsidies, credit resources and other expenses for the unemployed population for entrepreneurship and self-employment from the state employment assistance fund, 210 billion soums for directing the unemployed population to study for professions, entrepreneurship and crafts; 222 billion soums were allocated from the Public Works Fund for the cost of involving the unemployed

population in paid public works. Our President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev announced new measures to support textiles, furniture, jewelry and a number of other industries. The task of localizing at least 50 types of new products was assigned to the association "Uztoqiliksanoat". Commercial banks allocated 100 million dollars for the development of such projects, and 50 million dollars for carpet production. The state covers 70% of the transportation costs for the export of fabric and knitwear to Europe, Turkey, Egypt, and Morocco. In general, the President emphasized the need to develop the textile industry with a new dynamic, programs for the export of industrial products in the next year, which will allocate more than 5 billion dollars, were adopted.

According to Decree No. PF-29 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 3, 2021 "On the priority directions of the state policy on the development of entrepreneurship in the neighborhood, ensuring population employment and reducing poverty", financial support for the implementation of entrepreneurial initiatives of the population, further improvement of the mechanisms of ensuring their employment with profitable work, reduction of poverty by bringing the neighborhood work system to a new level, shown in the republic, region, district and cities in order to bring state services and targeted financial support instruments directly to the neighborhood level, starting from January 1, 2022, in each town, village, village, as well as in each neighborhood (hereinafter - neighborhoods) in cities, towns, villages, and villages (hereinafter - neighborhoods) the position of the district (city) hokim's assistant (hereinafter referred to as the assistant hokim) was established for issues of provision and poverty reduction.

Our country is famous for its long tradition of furniture production. About 100 neighborhoods in Bukhara, Namangan, Samarkand, Andijan, Fergana and Khorezm specialize in this profession. The President emphasized the need to establish furniture industry centers around these neighborhoods in order to expand the conditions for craftsmen. The task of extending the period of validity of customs privileges for furniture manufacturers until January 1, 2024, and increasing the number of projects in this field was assigned. There are also wide possibilities in jewelry. Our country has a jewelry market worth 300 million dollars. This demand can easily be met by local jewelers. Therefore, a number of benefits aimed at supporting them have been established. In particular, a guarantee from any bank and export promotion agency is acceptable for deferred payment for gold and silver. This option has also been introduced for individual jewelers. The license requirement for temporary import and export of raw materials for jewelry has been abolished, and precious and decorative stones have been exempted from customs duties. The neighborhood policy aims to

solve three important tasks. The first is a spiritual task, which consists in restoring and developing the unique, dearest traditions and values of the thousand-year history of the Uzbek people. The second is a political task, which consists in restoring the neighborhood institution in accordance with the requirements of today's times and expanding its authority to manage society. The third and most important thing is that the neighborhood is not only a residential area, but also a center for the development of handicrafts and entrepreneurship, which should make a significant contribution to increasing the potential of our country to create material goods and various services.

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada ayollarning reproduktiv tizimi onkologik kasalliklarining erta diagnostikasi va profilaktika usullari o'rganiladi. Tadqiqotda asosiy e'tibor bachadon bo'yni, tuxumdon va endometriy saratonlarini aniqlashning zamonaviy texnologiyalari, skrining dasturlari va genetik tadqiqotlarga qaratilgan. Onkologik kasalliklarning rivojlanishiga sabab bo'ladigan xavf omillari, ularni oldini olish bo'yicha samarali profilaktika strategiyalari va turmush tarzini o'zgartirish bo'yicha tavsiyalar yoritilgan. Maqolada immunoterapiya, biomarkerlardan foydalangan holda erta aniqlash va zamonaviy davolash usullari haqida ma'lumot berilgan. Tadqiqot natijalari ginekologik onkologiya sohasida innovatsion yondashuvlarni keng joriy etish zarurligini ko'rsatadi.

Kalit so'zlar: Ginekologik onkologiya, reproduktiv tizim, erta diagnostika, skrining dasturlari, profilaktika, bachadon bo'yni saratoni, tuxumdon saratoni, endometriy saratoni, biomarkerlar, immunoterapiya.

ASOSIY QISM. 1. Ayollar reproduktiv tizimi onkologik kasalliklarining asosiy turlari. Ayollar reproduktiv tizimida uchraydigan onkologik kasalliklar orasida eng ko'p tarqalgani bachadon bo'yni saratoni, tuxumdon saratoni va endometriy (bachadon tanasi) saratonidir. Ushbu kasalliklar asosan o'sma hujayralarining anormal o'sishi va tarqalishi bilan tavsiflanadi. Bachadon bo'yni saratoni – ko'pincha papillomavirus (HPV) infeksiyasi bilan bog'liq bo'lib, erta bosqichlarda aniqlansa, samarali davolash mumkin. Tuxumdon saratoni – klinik jihatdan yashirin kechishi sababli kech bosqichlarda aniqlanadi va bu davolash jarayonini murakkablashtiradi. Endometriy saratoni – ko'pincha menopauzadan keyin uchraydi va gormonal disbalanslar bilan bog'liq bo'ladi.

2. Onkologik kasalliklarning xavf omillari. Reproductiv tizimdagi onkologik kasalliklarning rivojlanishiga quyidagi xavf omillari sabab bo'lishi mumkin. Genetik moyillik – BRCA1 va BRCA2 gen mutatsiyalari tuxumdon va bachadon saratoni xavfini oshiradi. Virusli infeksiyalar – HPV infeksiyasi bachadon bo'yni saratoni

rivojlanishiga asosiy sabab bo‘ladi. Gormonal disbalans – gormonlar o‘zgarishi endometriy va tuxumdon saratoniga olib kelishi mumkin. Noto‘g‘ri turmush tarzi – noto‘g‘ri ovqatlanish, ortiqcha vazn va kamharakatlik xavf omillarini oshiradi. Keçikib farzand ko‘rish yoki tug‘maslik – reproduktiv tizimga ta’sir etuvchi omillar.

3. Erta diagnostika usullari. Onkologik kasalliklarni erta aniqlash hayot uchun katta ahamiyatga ega. Zamonaviy tibbiyotda quyidagi diagnostika usullari keng qo‘llaniladi. PAP-test va HPV skriningi – bachadon bo‘yni saratonini erta bosqichlarda aniqlashda asosiy vosita. Ultratovush tekshiruvlari – tuxumdon va endometriy saratonini aniqlash uchun qo‘llaniladi. Kolposkopiya va biopsiya – shubhali hujayralarni chuqur tekshirish usullari. CA-125 testi – tuxumdon saratonining biomarkeri sifatida ishlatiladi. Genetik testlar – BRCA genlarida mutatsiyalarni aniqlash orqali xavfni oldindan baholash.

4. Profilaktika strategiyalari. Onkologik kasalliklarning oldini olishda quyidagi profilaktika choralariga e’tibor qaratiladi. Vaksinatziya – HPV infeksiyasiga qarshi emlash bachadon bo‘yni saratoni xavfini kamaytiradi. Sog‘lom turmush tarzi – to‘g‘ri ovqatlanish, muntazam jismoniy faollik va zararli odatlardan voz kechish. Skrining dasturlari – xavf guruhidagi ayollarni muntazam tibbiy ko‘rikdan o‘tkazish. Gormonal muvozanatni saqlash – gormonlar o‘zgarishini nazorat qilish orqali xavfni kamaytirish. Oilaviy tarixni tahlil qilish – genetik moyillik asosida profilaktika dasturlarini ishlab chiqish.

5. Zamonaviy davolash usullari va texnologiyalar. Onkologik kasalliklarni davolashda zamonaviy texnologiyalar va innovatsion yondashuvlar qo‘llaniladi. Minimal invaziv jarrohlik – laparoskopik va robot yordamida bajariladigan operatsiyalar. Radioterapiya va kimyoterapiya – o‘sma hujayralarini yo‘q qilish uchun an’anaviy usullar. Immunoterapiya – organizmning immun tizimini faollashtiruvchi yangi texnologiyalar. Maqsadli terapiya (target therapy) – faqat o‘sma hujayralarini yo‘q qilishga qaratilgan dori vositalari. Gen terapiyasi – mutatsiyaga uchragan hujayralarni genetik darajada tuzatish texnologiyalari.

6. Tadqiqot natijalari va tavsiyalar. Tadqiqotlar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, erta diagnostika va skrining dasturlarini keng joriy etish orqali ayollar reproduktiv tizimi onkologik kasalliklarining oldini olish va davolash samaradorligini oshirish mumkin. Profilaktik chora-tadbirlar va ommaviy emlash dasturlari kasalliklarning kamayishiga sezilarli ta’sir ko‘rsatadi. Shu bilan birga, yangi texnologiyalarning joriy etilishi tibbiy xizmatlar sifatini yaxshilaydi va bemorlarning hayot sifatini oshiradi. Kelgusida sog‘liqni saqlash tizimida ginekologik onkologiya yo‘nalishida ilmiy izlanishlarni kengaytirish, shuningdek, tibbiyot xodimlari va aholining xabardorligini oshirish bo‘yicha qo‘shimcha dasturlar ishlab chiqish tavsiya etiladi.

XULOS:

Ayollarning reproduktiv tizimi onkologik kasalliklari jahon sogʻliqni saqlash tizimida dolzarb muammolardan biri hisoblanadi. Ushbu tadqiqot natijalari shuni koʻrsatadiki, erta diagnostika va samarali profilaktika usullari bu kasalliklarni oldini olish va davolashda muhim rol oʻynaydi. Skrining dasturlari, zamonaviy diagnostik texnologiyalar va vaksinalar onkologik kasalliklarni erta bosqichda aniqlash va davolash imkonini beradi. Kasalliklarning xavf omillari, ayniqsa genetik moyillik va gormonal disbalanslar chuqur tahlil qilinib, oldini olish boʻyicha tavsiyalar ishlab chiqildi. Profilaktik choralar, jumladan HPVga qarshi vaksinatsiya va sogʻlom turmush tarzi targʻiboti ayollar salomatligini himoya qilishda muhim vosita boʻlib xizmat qiladi. Zamonaviy davolash usullari, jumladan immunoterapiya va genetik tekshiruvlar yordamida individual yondashuvlar samaradorligi oshmoqda. Shu bois, kelgusida tibbiy xizmat sifati va ilmiy tadqiqotlarni yanada rivojlantirish zarurati mavjud. Ushbu maqolada keltirilgan natijalar ayollarning reproduktiv salomatligini yaxshilash va onkologik kasalliklar bilan bogʻliq oʻlim holatlarini kamaytirishda muhim nazariy va amaliy asos boʻlib xizmat qiladi.

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- Bu adabiyotlar maqolada keltirilgan ilmiy dalillar va tahlillarni tasdiqlovchi asosiy manbalar hisoblanadi.

THE LEXICAL AND IDEOGRAPHIC FIELDS OF ADJECTIVE WORDS IN UZBEK AND REPRESENTATION IN A THESAURUS

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Abstract: This thesis explores the lexical and ideographic fields of adjectives in the Uzbek language and their systematic representation in a thesaurus. Adjectives, classified as monosemantic and polysemous, play a significant role in Uzbek linguistics. Monosemantic adjectives exhibit a single, straightforward meaning, while polysemous adjectives possess multiple meanings depending on context. Using computational tools like the Uzbek Language Educational Corpus and ARANEUM UZBEKIUM, this study identifies semantic relationships among adjectives through word embeddings and contextual analysis.

Keywords: Uzbek adjectives, thesaurus, semantic analysis, word embeddings, monosemantic, polysemous, computational linguistics, lexical fields.

Adjectives are integral to the Uzbek language, providing a vivid means of expressing qualities, characteristics, and descriptive features. These words span various categories, including single-meaning (monosemantic) and multiple-meaning (polysemous) adjectives, each with unique semantic and ideographic fields. The representation of such adjectives in a thesaurus not only aids linguistic research but also supports practical applications like computational linguistics, machine translation, and language teaching. This thesis delves into the lexical and ideographic fields of Uzbek adjectives and their systematic organization in a thesaurus, based on the provided data. In the Uzbek language, adjectives include words that denote static and dynamic qualities, with related forms such as participles and adverbs often complementing them. Adjectives express static qualities (e.g., *ingichka* – thin) and dynamic qualities associated with temporal changes (e.g., *yashil* – green as it relates to ripening). The analysis of these adjectives reveals their significant contribution to the richness of the Uzbek lexicon.

Uzbek adjectives can be broadly classified into monosemantic and polysemous types. Monosemantic adjectives have a single meaning, making their lexical and ideographic categorization more straightforward. For example, the adjective *inja* (delicate) explicitly conveys its meaning without ambiguity. In contrast, polysemous adjectives like *ingichka* (thin, sharp, subtle) exhibit a range of meanings depending on context,

requiring a more nuanced approach for representation in a thesaurus. The primary challenge in representing adjectives in a thesaurus lies in capturing their semantic relationships, including synonyms, antonyms, and contextual associations. The inclusion of computational tools, such as the Uzbek Language Educational Corpus and ARANEUM UZBEKIUM, facilitates the construction of accurate semantic fields through word embeddings and contextual analysis.

Monosemantic adjectives, due to their singular meaning, allow for a straightforward representation. For instance, the word *inja* can be enriched by identifying semantically related terms using corpus analysis. Tools like word embeddings provide lists of related terms, such as *badiiyat* (artistry), *rangin* (colorful), and *latif* (graceful). These words form a synset that reflects *inja*'s semantic neighborhood, as shown in visualizations and tables generated from corpus analysis.

A thesaurus entry for *inja* might include:

- **Synonyms:** *nazokatli* (elegant), *mayin* (gentle)
- **Related Words:** *rangin* (colorful), *latif* (graceful)
- **Contextual Associations:** Poetry, art, refinement

Representing polysemous adjectives in a thesaurus is more complex due to their varied meanings. For instance, *ingichka* can denote physical thinness, auditory sharpness, or figurative subtlety. Corpus analysis helps to group these meanings into distinct semantic clusters. For example:

1. **Physical Thinness:** Synonyms include *yupqa* (thin), *ensiz* (narrow).
2. **Auditory Sharpness:** Synonyms include *chiyildoq* (piercing), *qattiq* (loud).
3. **Figurative Subtlety:** Synonyms include *nozik* (delicate), *latif* (graceful).

By creating separate entries for each meaning, the thesaurus ensures clarity and usability for various linguistic and computational purposes.

The advent of computational linguistics has revolutionized thesaurus creation. Tools like word embeddings, corpus-based analysis, and machine learning algorithms enable precise semantic mapping of adjectives. In this study, the Uzbek Language Educational Corpus and ARANEUM UZBEKIUM corpus provided valuable data for identifying semantic relations. Word embeddings algorithms analyze large text corpora to find semantically similar words. For instance, the embeddings for *mazali* (tasty) reveal related words such as *qaymoqli* (creamy) and *shirin* (sweet). These relationships are visualized using tools like t-SNE or PCA, aiding in the creation of intuitive thesaurus entries.

Semantic relationships can be visually represented using graphs and diagrams. For example, a graph for *mazali* may display its connections to synonyms, antonyms, and

related concepts. This visual approach helps linguists and developers understand complex networks of meaning. Thesauruses designed with computational methods can be integrated into natural language processing (NLP) applications. For instance, machine translation systems can utilize thesaurus data to provide nuanced translations, while educational platforms can use it to teach vocabulary effectively.

Despite advances in computational tools, several challenges remain:

- **Ambiguity in Polysemous Words:** Determining the exact meaning in context requires advanced disambiguation techniques.
- **Incomplete Synonym Lists:** Existing resources may lack comprehensive synonym data, necessitating manual enrichment.
- **Cultural Nuances:** Adjectives like *mazali* carry cultural connotations that must be considered in thesaurus design.

Addressing these challenges involves combining computational approaches with expert linguistic input, ensuring that the thesaurus accurately reflects the complexities of the Uzbek language.

The representation of Uzbek adjectives in a thesaurus involves careful consideration of their lexical and ideographic characteristics. Monosemantic adjectives provide a simpler entry point, while polysemous adjectives require advanced computational and linguistic approaches. The integration of corpus analysis, word embeddings, and visualization tools enhances the thesaurus's accuracy and usability. By addressing challenges such as ambiguity and cultural nuances, a well-designed thesaurus can serve as a powerful resource for linguistic research, language education, and NLP applications. This study demonstrates the potential of computational methods in thesaurus construction, paving the way for further innovations in Uzbek linguistics.

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THE ROLE OF LEXICOLOGY IN THE STUDY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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Abstract: Lexicology, the branch of linguistics that deals with the study of words, their meanings, structures, and functions, plays a crucial role in understanding the English language. This article explores the significance of lexicology in English language studies, focusing on word formation, semantic changes, and the relationship between lexical and syntactic structures. It examines the impact of historical and social changes on the English lexicon and the evolution of word usage across different registers and dialects.

Key terms Lexicology: The branch of linguistics concerned with the study of words, their nature, meaning, and how they are used and structured in a language.

Word formation: The process through which new words are created in a language, including methods such as derivation, compounding, and conversion.

Semantics: The study of meaning in language, specifically how words and phrases acquire meaning and how this meaning can change over time.

Synonymy: A linguistic relationship between words that share similar meanings.

Antonymy: A relationship between words that have opposite meanings.

Hyponymy: A hierarchical relationship where a specific term is a type of a broader category (e.g., “dog” is a hyponym of “animal”).

Collocation: The habitual juxtaposition of a particular word with others in a given context, often forming common expressions.

Etymology: The study of the origin of words and how their meanings and forms have changed throughout history.

Introduction

Lexicology is a vital subfield of linguistics that investigates the structure, meaning, and origin of words in a language. In English, with its vast vocabulary and constant evolution, lexicology provides important insights into how the language adapts and changes over time. English is particularly rich in borrowed words, compound words, and idiomatic expressions, all of which are key areas of study in lexicology. This article

aims to explore the major aspects of lexicology in relation to English, offering a comprehensive overview of its processes, challenges, and applications.

Relevance of the topic

The study of lexicology is particularly relevant in today's globalized world, where the English language continuously evolves due to social, cultural, and technological influences. Understanding lexicology allows scholars, language learners, and educators to gain insights into the nature of language itself and its dynamic development.

1. **Global Communication:** As English is increasingly used as a lingua franca across the globe, understanding its lexicon is vital for effective communication. Non-native speakers need to understand not only the meanings of words but also their nuances, collocations, and potential changes in meaning across different cultures.

2. **Technological Advances:** The rise of digital technology has brought forth new vocabulary and altered existing terms. Words like “cloud computing,” “viral,” and “meme” have become commonplace, showing how lexicology directly reflects technological trends. As technology continues to advance, lexicological studies will be crucial for documenting and understanding these new linguistic phenomena.

3. **Cultural Shifts:** Language is a mirror of society, and lexicology plays a key role in capturing cultural shifts. Words related to social justice, gender identity, and environmental issues have gained prominence in recent years. Lexicologists help track these changes, providing insights into societal attitudes and values.

4. **Educational Importance:** For English language learners, an understanding of lexicology is essential for vocabulary acquisition and mastery. Lexicological studies can aid in understanding the origins and meanings of words, helping learners make informed guesses about unfamiliar terms and enhancing their comprehension.

5. **Historical Insight:** The evolution of the English language, particularly its vocabulary, offers a window into historical shifts in politics, economics, and culture. Lexicology not only addresses contemporary changes in the language but also preserves historical linguistic data, offering researchers a comprehensive view of language history.

In summary, the importance of lexicology lies in its ability to shed light on how words and their meanings evolve, how they reflect the dynamics of society, and how they facilitate communication across various contexts. As English continues to spread and evolve globally, lexicology will remain a vital tool for understanding and mastering this rich and ever-changing language. This section provides a deeper understanding of why lexicology is an important field of study and how it ties into both academic research and practical language use in the modern world.

Word formation and structure

One of the primary concerns of lexicology is the study of word formation processes. English words are often created through various methods, including:

Derivation: The addition of prefixes or suffixes to base words (e.g., “happy” → “unhappy”, “care” → “careless”).

Compounding: The combination of two or more words to form a new word (e.g., “blackboard”, “toothpaste”).

Conversion: Changing the grammatical category of a word without altering its form (e.g., “run” as a noun and a verb).

Acronyms and abbreviations: Words formed from the initial letters of phrases (e.g., “NASA”, “UK”).

Each of these processes contributes to the dynamic nature of the English lexicon, allowing it to expand and adapt to new social, technological, and cultural developments.

The evolution of meaning

Lexicology also examines how the meanings of words evolve over time, a process known as semantic change. Words often acquire new meanings, lose old ones, or develop broader or narrower meanings depending on cultural, social, or technological changes. For instance:

Broadening: A word with a narrow meaning gains a broader sense (e.g., “holiday” used to mean “holy day,” but now refers to any day of celebration or rest).

Narrowing: A word with a broad meaning becomes more specific (e.g., “meat” used to mean “any food” but now refers specifically to the flesh of animals).

Shift: A word’s meaning changes entirely (e.g., “awful” used to mean “inspiring wonder,” but now means “extremely bad”).

Understanding these shifts in meaning is critical for both linguists and language learners, as it helps clarify the historical and cultural contexts in which words are used.

Lexical semantics and word relationships

In addition to meaning changes, lexicology also explores the relationships between words within the lexicon. This area of study is called lexical semantics, and it includes various types of word relationships, such as:

Synonymy: Words that have similar meanings (e.g., “big” and “large”).

Antonymy: Words with opposite meanings (e.g., “hot” and “cold”).

Hyponymy: The relationship between a general term and more specific terms (e.g., “animal” and “dog”).

Collocation: The tendency for certain words to appear together more frequently than by chance (e.g., “strong coffee” or “make an effort”).

These relationships enrich the meaning of words and enable speakers to choose the most appropriate term for a given context.

The impact of historical and social changes

The English language is constantly evolving, influenced by historical, cultural, and social factors. The lexicon of English reflects changes in society, technology, politics, and international relations. For example, the rise of the internet and digital communication has introduced new terms like “hashtag,” “blog,” and “emoji.”

Similarly, shifts in social attitudes have led to the creation of inclusive language, such as gender-neutral terms (“they” as a singular pronoun) and politically correct expressions.

The study of lexicology is crucial for understanding how English adapts to these changes and how new words and meanings emerge in response to shifts in societal norms and technological advancements.

Lexicology and language learning

In language education, lexicology plays a significant role in helping students acquire a deeper understanding of vocabulary. Lexicological studies aid learners in grasping the nuances of word meanings, the context in which they are used, and their evolution over time. Additionally, a solid understanding of word formation and word relationships helps learners enhance their language proficiency by enabling them to recognize patterns and make predictions about new words they encounter.

Conclusion

Lexicology is an essential component of linguistics that provides a comprehensive understanding of the English language. By exploring word formation, meaning changes, and the relationships between words, lexicology helps us comprehend how English evolves and adapts. As language continues to evolve in response to social, cultural, and technological changes, the study of lexicology will remain indispensable in understanding the dynamics of the English lexicon. Furthermore, for language learners and linguists alike, an in-depth understanding of lexicology provides valuable insights into the functioning and development of the English language.

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**INGLIZ TILINI YOSHLARGA O'QITISH JARAYONIDA YANGICHA VA
ZAMON TALABIGA MOS TEXNOLOGIYALAR VA PEDAGOGIK
VOSITALARDAN FOYDALANISH**

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada ingliz tilini o'rganish va o'qitishda zamonaviy texnologiyalardan maqsadli va o'rinli tarzda foydalanish hamda dars beruvchi o'qituvchining o'z ustida ishlashi va izlanishi, o'ziga bo'lgan mas'uliyatni his etishi, darslarga o'ziga xos yangiliklar kiritishi, darsni esa o'quvchi yoshlar uchun qiziqarli va jonli tarzda bo'lishini ta'minlagan holatda olib borish haqida yozilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: texnologiya, multimediya, samaradorlik, Ta'lim texnologiyalari, axborot-kommunikatsion texnologiyalar, ta'lim standartlari va tizimlari, innovatsion texnologiyalar.

Abstract: This article focuses on the purposeful and appropriate use of modern technologies in learning and teaching English, and the teacher's ability to work on himself and search for new methods, feeling responsibility for himself, introducing unique innovations to the lessons, and make the lesson interestingly and lively for the students.

Key words: technology, multimedia, effectiveness, Educational technology, telecommunication, educational system, innovational technology.

Hozirgi global dunyoda ingliz tilining obro'si butun jahon bo'yicha yuksak pog'onada turadi. Negaki, sayyoramizning gigant davlatlarida asosiy tillardan biri sifatida ingliz tili tan olinganligi boisidan, davlatlar o'rtasidagi xalqaro "MEETING" ya'ni xalqaro sammitlar va kongresslar ushbu tilda bo'lib o'tiladi. Shuning asnosida, bugungi kunda ingliz tilini o'rganishning ahamiyati O'zbekistonda avvalgiga qaraganda birmuncha shiddat bilan yuqorilab bormoqda. Bir qancha ingliz tili mutaxassislari ingliz tilini o'rganishni ilgari duch kelmagan yangicha metod va yo'llarini hayotga tadbiq etishmoqda. Bu esa, albatta, xorijiy tillarni o'qitishda samaradorlikni oshirishga salmoqli hissa qo'shadi. Texnologiyalardan foydalangan holatda ingliz tilini o'qitishning bir qancha o'ziga xos afzalliklari mavjud. Shu bilan bir qatorda, u o'qitish tizimida samaradorlikni anchagina oshiradi va o'z navbatida til

o'rganayotgan yoshlarni zamon bilan hamnafas bo'lib, olg'a intilishiga ko'maklashadi. "Texnologiya" asta-sekinlik bilan an'anaviy o'qitish tizimining o'rnini egallab bormoqda. Bugungi kunda barchamizga oydek ravshanki, televizion dasturlarda bir qancha ingliz tilini o'rgatishga ko'maklashuvchi yangicha dastur va ko'rsatuvlar muntazam ravishda efirga uzatib kelinmoqda. Shuni ham alohida ta'kidlash joizki, bugungi kunda o'qitishning samaradorligini oshirish uchun O'zbekistonda yangi zamonaviy innovatsion texnologiyalardan foydalanishning yangi metodlari joriy qilindi. Bunga namuna tariqasida aytish mumkinki, multimediya asosida xorijiy til o'rgatilayotgan o'quvchida 4 xil ko'nikmani rivojlantirish, qiziqarli materaillar orqali ham ko'rib, ham eshitib o'rganish imkoniyati yuzaga keldi. Shu bilan bir qatorda, o'quvchi jonli harakatlarni ko'rganida ba'zi so'zlarning ma'nosini taxmin qila olishi va uni tushinishga harakat qila olishi ham mumkin. Albatta har qanday xorijiy til darslarida zamonaviy texnologik vositalar: komputer, radio, CD, DVD kabi texnik jihozlarni qo'llash ta'lim jarayonini yanada olg'a siljib, o'sib kelayotgan yosh avlodga chet tillarni tezroq o'rganish imkoniyatini beradi.

Ingliz tili darslari, balki boshqa fan o'qituvchilarining ham dars davomida ba'zi bir texnologiyalarni qo'llashni bilmasliklari yoki bo'lmasa bilgan taqdirda ham foydalanmasliklari, o'quvchilarning bir muncha zerikishlariga olib keladi. Buni malakaviy amaliyot vaqtida, dars berayotgan o'qituvchilarning dars o'tishi orqali ham naqadar aniq bir holat ekanligini ko'rib kuzatmoqdaman. Aynan shu sababli, ya'ni o'quvchining ilm olishga bo'lgan ishtiyoqini so'ndirmaslik maqsadida dars mobaynida zamonaviy texnologiyalardan va kamida komputerdan foydalanish o'rganuvchining qiziqishini ortib borishini yanada ta'minlaydi. Zero, o'rganuvchi shaxsning yoshiga, uning qiziqishiga hamda qobiliyatiga, shuningdek, darslarni o'zlashtirishiga qarab tayyorlangan o'quv materiallari, albatta, samara beradi. Aksincha, biz yaqin kelajakning bo'lajak o'qituvchilari ushbu talablar asosida o'quv materiallarini tanlamasak, boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilariga murakkab so'zlardan iborat bo'lgan video-filmlar, qo'shiqlar yoki matnlarni eshittirsak yoki multimedia, komputerlar vositalari orqali namoyish etsak, o'rta va yuqori sinf yoki guruh o'rganuvchilariga juda ham sodda matnlardan iborat bo'lgan o'quv materiallarini namoyish etganimizda yosh o'quvchilarning tilni o'rganishga bo'lgan qiziqishlari asta-sekin so'na boshlaydi va darslarni o'zlashtirishdan ko'ra dars qoldirish va darsga kirmaslik kabi holatlarga sabab bo'lishi ham mumkin. Bu esa o'z navbatida, baholarning pasayib ketishi, o'qituvchining o'quvchilar oldida o'z hurmatini yo'qotib qo'yishga olib kelishi va keyinchalik, o'quvchilar tomonidan o'z ustozlariga nisbatan hurmatsizlik holatlarini keltirib chiqarishi mumkin. Demak, bundan kelib

chiqadiki, dars davomida texnologiyalardan shunchaki foydalanish emas, balki ularni o'z o'rnida qo'llay bilish va texnologiyalardan foydalanish o'quvchi bilimini oshirishga xizmat qilishini ta'minlash asosiy vazifa hisoblanadi. Bugungi kunda ko'plab yoshlar uchun asosiy ustuvor maqsadlardan bo'layotgan CEFR va IELTS kabi xalqaro miqyosdagi ta'lim standartlari ham shunday yuqori bir ta'lim metodikasini o'zi uchun muhim deb biladi. Aytish mumkinki, hozirgi kundagi CEFR ya'ni Xalqaro Yevropa hamda IELTS ta'lim standartlarining talablari bo'yicha to'rtta : (writing, reading, listening, speaking) ingliz tilida yozib, o'qib, tinglab, so'zlashib o'rganish kategoriyalari bo'yicha olib borilayotgan darslar mobaynida zamonaviy texnologiyalardan unumli va o'rinli foydalanish ahamiyatlidir. Masalan, "Listening" – ya'ni "tinglab tushunish" darslarida audio matnlarni qo'yib eshittirishning ham o'ziga yarasha qonun-qoidalar mavjud. Unda asosiy maqsad o'rganuvchi eshitayotgan audio materialni tushunishi, idro eta olishi va uni qiynalmasdan tahlil qila olishi muhim jarayon hisoblanadi. Buning uchun esa eng avvalo, muhitni audio materialni o'quvchilarga qo'yib eshittirish uchun hozirlash, bunda tinglovchilar o'zlari uchun tinch va osoyishta muhitni ta'minlashlari, o'qituvchi esa qo'yilayotgan audioning sifatiga hamda ovoz kuchaytirgichlarning qay darajada ishlayotganligiga e'tibor qaratishi va audioni eshittirishdan oldin va keyin bajariladigan mashqlarning barchasi tayyor ekanligi va o'rganuvchilar tarqatma materiallar bilan to'liq ta'minlangan bo'lishi kerak. Keltirilayotgan barcha talablar amalga oshirilgach, o'qituvchi audio materialni o'rganuvchilarga qo'yib eshittirishni boshlashi mumkin. Eshittiruv jarayoni kamida ikki marta amalga oshiriladi, aks holda, til o'rganuvchilar mavzuni tushunmasliklari va audio materialni eshit bo'lishgach esa bajariladigan mashqlarni to'g'ri bajara olmasliklari mumkin. Shuningdek, so'zlashib va yozib o'rganishda ham yangicha texnologiyadan foydalangan holda dars o'tish, hamda ushbu jarayonda multimedialardan foydalanib, o'rganuvchilarga video – filmlar, roliklar namoyish qilish va uni muhokama qilish juda samarali usul hisoblanadi. Ushbu jarayonda o'rganuvchilarga tanish bo'lgan lug'at ishlatilishi, yangi va murakkab so'zlar ishtirok etgan bo'lsa so'zlarga izoh berish, yangi so'zlar bilan bog'liq bo'lgan mashqlar bajarib olingach, video materialni namoyish etish mumkin. Bu jarayonni amalga oshirish uchun ham albatta tinch, shovqin bo'lmagan muhit, qulay va toza sinfxona, barcha shaxs uchun tomosha qilish imkonining mavjud bo'lishi, ovoz kuchaytirgichlarning ishlayotganini tekshirib chiqish muhimdir. Videoni qo'yib berishdan avval, o'rganuvchilarga namoyish etilishi kerak bo'lgan video mavzusi haqida suhbatlashish, savol-javoblar o'tkazish, haqiqatdan ham o'rganuvchi yoshlar ushbu mavzuga qiziqishayotganliklariga amin bo'lgach video materialni qo'yib berish yaxshiroq

bo'ladi. Video tugagach esa pedagog o'quvchilarning video-film haqidagi fikrlari bilan qiziqishi, mashqlar bajartirishi ham kerak bo'ladi. Shu kabi bosqichlar to'g'ri amalga oshirilgach, bu darslar, albatta, o'rganuvchi yosh avlodning qiziqishlari va bilimlarining ortib borishiga ulkan hissa qo'shadi. Shu asnoda aytish mumkinki, dars faoliyatini yanada boyitish, o'rganuvchilarni qiziqitira olish, ularning bilimlarini boyitishda zamonaviy texnologik metodlarning o'rni beqiyosdir. Ularni to'g'ri va o'rinli qo'llay olish esa ta'lim beruvchi o'qituvchilarga bog'liq.

Shu bilan bir qatorda, til o'rganish vaqtida "muloqot" asosiy o'rin tutadi va kommunikativ tilni o'rgatish strategiyalari o'quvchilarning hayotiy vaziyatlarda samarali muloqot qila olish qobiliyatini rivojlantirishga qaratilgan. Muhokama, bahs va taqdimot kabi tadbirlarni o'z ichiga o'tkazish orqali o'qituvchilar o'quvchilarga nutq va tinglash ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirishga yordam berishlari va ingliz tilini sinfdan tashqarida qo'llashda ishonchni mustahkamlashlari mumkin. O'qituvchilar o'quvchilarning turli xil o'rganish uslublari va qobiliyatlariga ega ekanligini tan olishlari va darslarini barcha o'quvchilarning ehtiyojlarini qondirgan holatda o'tishlari zarur. Misol uchun, birinchi marotaba darsga kirayotgan o'qituvchi turli xil metodlardan foydalangan tarzda sinfdagi o'quvchilarni turli kategoriyalarga ajratib olishi ya'ni o'quvchilarning qanchadir qismi ko'rish, yana qanchadir qismi eshitish hamda harakatlar orqali o'rganishini bilib olishi va bundan keyingi darslarida zamonaviy metodlardan foydalanib dars o'tishi va o'quvchilarning konsentratsiyasini o'ziga jalb eta olishi va fanga bo'lgan qiziqishini orttirishi muhim jarayon hisoblanadi. Shuningdek, o'quvchi dars jarayonida ko'ngilochar o'yinlarni ingliz tilida o'ynasagina ingliz tiliga qiziqishi ortadi va shu bilan birga ingliz tilini yanada chuqurroq o'rganadi. Bolalarni o'quv jarayoniga o'yinlar va qiziqarli tadbirlar orqali jalb qilinganda ham nisbatan, yaxshiroq o'rganadilar. Masalan, "Crossword puzzle" kabi miyani rivojlantiruvchi, "Hangman" kabi onlayn o'yinlar yoki "Duolingo" kabi ilovalar bolaning nafaqat, ingliz tilini yaxshilash balki, ko'plab xorijiy tillarni o'qish va eshitish usuli orqali unga imlo va talaffuzni o'rgatish uchun ishlatilishi mumkin.

Mamlakatimiz mustaqillikka erishgandan so'ng, chet tillarini o'rgatishga qiziqish oshdi va yoshlar uchun ko'plab imkoniyatlar yaratib berildi. Birinchi prezidentimiz Islom Karimov aytganlaridek, "Hozirgi paytda xorijiy tillarni o'rgatishga yurtimizda katta ahamiyat berilmoqda. Bu ham albatta, bejiz emas. Bugun jahon hamjamiyatida o'zi uchun munosib o'rin egallashga intilayotgan mamlakatimiz, xorijiy davlatlar bilan hamjihatlikda, hamkorlikda o'z buyuk kelajagini qurayotgan bir vaqtda, xalqimiz uchun xorijiy tillarni mukammal bilishning ahamiyatini baholashning hojati yo'qdir". Ushbu fikrlarning mantiqiy davomi sifatida 2012 yil 10 dekabrda qabul

qilingan “Chet tillarini” o’rgatish tizimini yanada takomillashtirish chora tadbirlari to’g’risida”gi Prezident Qarori chet tillarini o’rganish imkoniyatlarini yanada kengaytirdi. Mamlakatimizda chet tilining o’qitilishi, chet tili o’qituvchilarining bilim va ko’nikmalarini baholashning umumevropaviy tavsiyanomalari (CEFR) ga mos ravishda yangi usul va talablari ishlab chiqildi. Unga ko’ra umumta’lim maktablari va kasb-hunar kollejlari o’quvchilari uchun darsliklar yaratilib kelinmoqda . Shu sababdan ham hozirda yurtimizning har chekkasida xorijiy tillarni o’rganishga ayniqsa, ingliz tilini chuqur o’rganishga bo’lgan intilish kundan kunga oshib bormoqda. Ingliz tili fani to’rt aspektga (o’qish, yozish, tinglab tushunish va gapirish) bo’linib, ularning har biri bo’yicha alohida tushuncha va ko’nikmalar berilmoqda. Ta’lim texnologiyalari, bu ta’lim jarayonida zamonaviy axborot texnologiyalaridan unumli foydalanishdir. Shuningdek, ta’lim jarayoniga zamonaviy innavatsion texnologiyalarini olib kirish orqali ta’lim sifati va samaradorligini oshirishni nazarda tutadi. Xususan, chet tilini o’rganishda bunday axborot-kommunikatsion texnologiyalardan foydalanishning bir qancha afzalliklari mavjuddir. Tilni o’rganish va o’qitishda zamonaviy taxnologiyaning roli beqiyosdir. Texnologik vositalardan foydalanish chet tili o’rganishning har bir aspektida (o’qish, yozish, tinglab tushunish va gapirish) qo’l keladi. Masalan, tinglab tushunish uchun, albatta, kompyuter, player, CD diskarsiz bu jarayonni amalga oshirish mumkin emas. Tinglab tushunish til o’rganishning eng muhim qismlaridan biridir. Bunda o’quvchi bir paytning o’zida so’zlovchining talaffuzi, grammatik qoidalarga rioya qilganligi, so’z boyligi va uning ma’nolariga e’tibor berishi talab qilinadi. Xalqaro bilimni baholovchi sertifikatlar (CEFR va IELTS) ning yurtimizda keng miqyosda yoyilishi yoshlarni bee’tibor qoldirmayapti. Hozirda ham aynan, shu kabi xorijiy va milliy sertifikatga ega bo’lgan yoshlarga oliy ta’limga kirishda ham ancha foydasi tegmoqda. Ko’plab yoshlar mana shu joriy qilingan qonundan keyin, yuzaga kelgan imkoniyatdan yetarlicha foydalanishga intilmoqda. Shu jumladan, Xalqaro maqomga ega (IELTS) tavsiyanomalarini yoshlar bilimlari evaziga qo’lga kiritib, dunyoning eng rivojlangan mamlakatlaridagi top 100 talik oliy o’quv yurtlarida o’qib, keyinchalik esa aksariyati yurtimizga qaytib, yoshlarga mavjud shart-sharoitlardan qay darajada foydalanish bo’yicha ham ma’lumotlar berishmoqda. Bugungi kunda maktablarda interfaol o’yinlar orqali dars o’tish an’anaga aylanib bormoqda. Ma’lumki, darsning turli xil o’yinlar asosida o’tilishi o’quvchilarning imkoniyatlarini namoyish etish, diqqatni jamlash, bilim va ko’nikmalarini oshirish va kuchli bo’lishlarini ta’minlaydi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, ingliz tilidan dars o’tish tizimida zamonaviy texnologiyalardan foydalanish va turli xildagi metodlardan foydalanish yosh

o'rganuvchilarda darsga bo'lgan qiziqishlarini orttiradi va ko'proq bilim olishiga yordam beradi. Shu bilan birgalikda, maktab va bog'cha tizimidagi bolalarda ikkinchi tilni o'rganishga qiziqtirish va ularga yetarlicha imkoniyat yaratish orqali yaxshi kadrlarni yetishib chiqishiga yordam beradi. Biz bilamizki, hozirgi ta'lim jarayonida o'quvchi sub'ekt bo'lishi lozim. Bunda ko'proq interfaol metodlarga e'tiborni qaratish ta'lim samaradorligini oshiradi. Ingliz tili darslariga qo'yilgan eng muhim talablardan biri o'rganuvchilarni mustaqil fikrlashga o'rgatishdir.

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CLASSROOM MANAGEMENT AND TEACHER'S APPROACH

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Annotation: This article explores the interconnected roles of classroom management and a teacher's approach in fostering an effective learning environment. It highlights strategies for maintaining order, addressing behavioral challenges, and building positive relationships with students. The discussion emphasizes the importance of adaptability, cultural competence, and professional development in meeting diverse student needs. Additionally, the article underscores the value of creating a structured, inclusive, and engaging classroom atmosphere while leveraging technology to enhance learning experiences. By integrating these elements, educators can inspire student participation, promote respect, and ensure academic and emotional growth in a dynamic educational landscape.

Keywords: Classroom management, teacher's approach, student engagement, behavior, adaptability, relationships, inclusivity, structure, learning environment, professional development, technology, respect, strategies.

INTRODUCTION

Effective classroom management and the teacher's approach are essential components of a productive educational environment. The ability to create a structured yet engaging classroom setting enables students to thrive academically and socially. Teachers play a pivotal role in shaping this environment through their strategies, attitudes, and interactions. A well-managed classroom fosters respect, minimizes disruptions, and ensures that learning remains the central focus. Meanwhile, the teacher's approach, encompassing their instructional methods, communication style, and adaptability, directly influences student motivation and participation. Research highlights that classrooms where teachers balance authority with empathy tend to yield better outcomes in terms of student behavior and achievement. Moreover, effective classroom management and a positive approach contribute to the emotional well-being of students, allowing them to feel secure and valued. In today's diverse and dynamic educational landscape, teachers must continuously refine their skills to address varied student needs and challenges. This article explores the interplay between classroom

management and teacher approaches, emphasizing their critical role in fostering a conducive learning environment.

Main part

Classroom management and a teacher's approach are intertwined elements that serve as the foundation of a successful learning environment. The ability of teachers to manage classrooms effectively while fostering positive relationships with students is vital for ensuring that educational objectives are achieved. Classroom management encompasses a wide range of strategies aimed at maintaining order, enhancing student engagement, and creating an environment conducive to learning. These strategies include setting clear expectations, establishing rules and routines, and using consistent and fair disciplinary measures. Teachers who excel in classroom management not only maintain control over their classrooms but also create a space where students feel safe, respected, and encouraged to participate.

The teacher's approach, which includes their teaching methods, communication style, and overall demeanor, plays an equally critical role in classroom management. A teacher's ability to adapt their methods to meet the diverse needs of students is crucial. For example, incorporating differentiated instruction allows teachers to cater to various learning styles, ensuring that all students remain engaged. Similarly, adopting a student-centered approach can foster a sense of ownership and responsibility among learners. When students feel that their needs and voices are valued, they are more likely to adhere to classroom norms and contribute positively to the learning environment. One of the primary challenges in classroom management is addressing behavioral issues effectively. Disruptions, such as inattentiveness, disobedience, or conflicts among students, can derail the flow of a lesson and hinder learning. Successful teachers adopt proactive strategies to prevent such issues. For instance, creating a structured environment where students know what to expect can minimize uncertainty and anxiety, reducing the likelihood of disruptive behavior. Teachers also benefit from employing positive reinforcement, which rewards desirable behavior and encourages students to repeat it. This approach shifts the focus from punishment to motivation, leading to a more harmonious classroom atmosphere.

Building strong relationships with students is another essential component of effective classroom management. When students feel connected to their teacher, they are more likely to respect classroom rules and engage in the learning process. Establishing trust requires a teacher to demonstrate empathy, fairness, and consistency. Simple actions, such as learning students' names, showing genuine interest in their lives, and addressing their concerns with sincerity, can significantly strengthen the

teacher-student bond. Furthermore, teachers who model respectful and supportive behavior set a standard for students to emulate, creating a culture of mutual respect in the classroom.

The physical environment of a classroom also has a profound impact on classroom management. A well-organized, visually appealing, and functional space can enhance focus and reduce distractions. Teachers should consider seating arrangements that promote collaboration and ensure that all students can see and hear the teacher clearly. Additionally, incorporating elements such as bulletin boards, displays of student work, and calming colors can make the classroom a welcoming and inspiring place. A thoughtfully designed environment signals to students that their learning is valued and that the classroom is a shared space where they can thrive.

In addition to managing the physical and social aspects of the classroom, teachers must also navigate the psychological and emotional needs of their students. Many students face external challenges, such as family issues or mental health struggles, that can influence their behavior and performance in the classroom. Teachers who approach these situations with sensitivity and understanding can make a significant difference in students' lives.

Providing emotional support, offering flexible accommodations, and collaborating with counselors or parents are some ways teachers can address these challenges. This holistic approach ensures that students feel cared for and supported, enabling them to focus on their learning. Another critical aspect of classroom management is the use of effective communication. Clear and consistent communication helps students understand expectations and reduces misunderstandings. Teachers should strive to communicate instructions, feedback, and concerns in a manner that is respectful and constructive. Active listening is equally important, as it allows teachers to understand students' perspectives and respond appropriately. Encouraging open communication creates a classroom culture where students feel comfortable expressing their thoughts and asking questions, which enhances their engagement and learning.

Technology has also emerged as a powerful tool in classroom management. Digital tools and platforms can streamline administrative tasks, track student progress, and facilitate interactive learning experiences. For example, tools like classroom management apps can help teachers monitor attendance, assign tasks, and communicate with students and parents efficiently. Technology can also be used to create engaging and personalized learning experiences that capture students' attention and reduce off-task behavior. However, it is important for teachers to establish clear

guidelines for the use of technology in the classroom to prevent misuse and ensure that it enhances, rather than disrupts, the learning process.

Professional development plays a crucial role in equipping teachers with the skills and knowledge needed for effective classroom management. Continuous training allows teachers to stay updated on best practices, learn new strategies, and reflect on their own teaching approaches. Workshops, peer observations, and mentorship programs are valuable opportunities for teachers to refine their skills and gain insights from experienced educators. Additionally, engaging in self-reflection and seeking feedback from students can help teachers identify areas for improvement and make necessary adjustments to their classroom management strategies.

Cultural competence is another important consideration in classroom management and the teacher's approach. Classrooms today are more diverse than ever, with students from various cultural, linguistic, and socioeconomic backgrounds. Teachers must be aware of these differences and strive to create an inclusive environment where all students feel valued and respected. This involves recognizing and addressing biases, incorporating culturally relevant materials into lessons, and fostering an appreciation for diversity. When students see their identities and experiences reflected in the classroom, they are more likely to feel connected and engaged.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, classroom management and the teacher's approach are dynamic and multifaceted aspects of teaching that require a balance of structure, empathy, and adaptability. By creating a positive and well-organized learning environment, addressing behavioral challenges proactively, and building strong relationships with students, teachers can foster a classroom culture that supports academic and personal growth. As education continues to evolve, it is essential for teachers to embrace continuous learning and remain responsive to the needs of their students. Through thoughtful classroom management and a student-centered approach, teachers can inspire their students to achieve their full potential while cultivating a love for learning.

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ПРОДВИЖЕНИЕ УСЛУГ ПОЛИГРАФИЧЕСКИХ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЙ В ЭПОХУ ЦИФРОВОЙ ТРАНСФОРМАЦИИ: СТРАТЕГИИ ОНЛАЙН- МАРКЕТИНГА И СОЦИАЛЬНЫХ МЕДИА

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Аннотация. В эпоху цифровой трансформации, когда потребительские предпочтения и коммуникационные каналы переживают значительные изменения, полиграфические предприятия сталкиваются с необходимостью адаптации своих маркетинговых стратегий к новым реалиям. Настоящая статья исследует, как полиграфические компании могут использовать онлайн-маркетинг и социальные медиа для улучшения видимости, привлечения клиентов и увеличения продаж. Анализируются текущие тенденции в цифровом маркетинге, включая контент-маркетинг, оптимизацию для поисковых систем (SEO), маркетинг в социальных сетях и email-маркетинг. Статья предлагает комплексный подход к продвижению услуг полиграфии, основанный на современных цифровых технологиях и методах коммуникации.

Ключевые слова: цифровая трансформация, полиграфические предприятия, онлайн-маркетинг, социальные медиа, SEO, контент-маркетинг, email-маркетинг.

Abstract. In the era of digital transformation, when consumer preferences and communication channels are undergoing significant changes, printing companies are faced with the need to adapt their marketing strategies to new realities. This article explores how printing companies can use online marketing and social media to improve visibility, attract customers and increase sales. The current trends in digital marketing are analyzed, including content marketing, search engine optimization (SEO), social media marketing and email marketing. The article offers a comprehensive approach to the promotion of printing services based on modern digital technologies and communication methods.

Keywords: digital transformation, printing enterprises, online marketing, social media, SEO, content marketing, email-marketing.

Annotatsiya. Raqamli transformatsiya davrida, iste'molchilarning xohish-istaklari va aloqa kanallari sezilarli o'zgarishlarni boshdan kechirayotgan bir paytda, matbaa

korxonalari o'zlarining marketing strategiyalarini yangi haqiqatlarga moslashtirish zarurati bilan duch kelishmoqda. Ushbu maqola matbaa kompaniyalari ko'rinishni yaxshilash, mijozlarni jalb qilish va sotishni ko'paytirish uchun onlayn marketing va ijtimoiy mediadan qanday foydalanishi mumkinligini o'rganadi. Raqamli marketingning hozirgi tendentsiyalari tahlil qilinadi, jumladan kontent marketingi, qidiruv tizimini optimallashtirish (SEO), ijtimoiy media marketingi va elektron pochta marketingi. Maqolada zamonaviy raqamli texnologiyalar va aloqa usullariga asoslangan matbaa xizmatlarini ilgari surishga kompleks yondashuv taklif etiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: raqamli transformatsiya, matbaa korxonalari, onlayn marketing, ijtimoiy media, SEO, kontent marketingi, email-marketingi.

ВВЕДЕНИЕ

В эпоху цифровой трансформации, когда технологические инновации радикально изменяют ландшафт многих отраслей, полиграфическая индустрия сталкивается с рядом вызовов и возможностей. Снижение традиционного спроса на печатную продукцию, обусловленное переходом аудитории в онлайн-пространство, требует от полиграфических предприятий пересмотра подходов к маркетингу и продвижению своих услуг. В то же время, цифровая эра открывает перед ними новые горизонты для расширения рынка сбыта через применение инструментов онлайн-маркетинга и активное использование социальных медиа. Актуальность исследования продвижения услуг полиграфических предприятий в контексте цифровой трансформации обусловлена необходимостью адаптации к меняющимся условиям рынка, оптимизации маркетинговых стратегий и поиска новых подходов к взаимодействию с клиентами.

Цифровая трансформация оказывает значительное влияние на различные аспекты деятельности предприятий, включая способы продвижения товаров и услуг. Для полиграфических предприятий, традиционно опиравшихся на оффлайн-каналы сбыта и рекламы, переход к цифровым инструментам маркетинга становится не просто возможностью, но и необходимостью. В условиях усиливающейся конкуренции и изменения предпочтений потребителей, эффективное использование онлайн-маркетинга и социальных медиа может сыграть ключевую роль в обеспечении устойчивого развития и роста полиграфических компаний.

ОБЗОР ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ

В современных условиях издательско-полиграфические компании это не только производители книжной и печатной продукции, но и ее продавцы. Нет сомнений в том, что издательское дело — это именно бизнес, а залог его успешного существования коммерческая выгода, которая, в свою очередь, невозможна без маркетингового обеспечения.

Маркетинг — это «вид человеческой деятельности, направленной на удовлетворение нужд и потребностей посредством обмена» (классическое определение Ф. Котлера) [1]. Однако в издательской сфере данное явление приобретает свою специфику и превращается в особую форму — «издательский маркетинг». Б.А. Кузнецов дает ей следующее определение: «комплекс видов деятельности по выявлению потребностей потенциальных читателей и их удовлетворению в литературе» [2]. Специфика данной формы маркетинга объясняется особенностями предлагаемого товара, т. е. книги. Это продукт интеллектуальной деятельности с неповторимым содержанием, он адресован определенному потребителю и приобретается им один раз (товар одноразовой покупки), при этом процесс оценки необходимости его приобретения совпадает с процессом потребления (чтение).

Инструментарий современного издательского маркетинга очень широк. Это объясняется наличием разных подходов к определению сферы его воздействия. Так, отечественные исследователи Н.Д. Эриашвили и Б.С. Есенькин относят к составляющим издательского маркетинга следующее: философию фирмы, тематический и финансовый планы, графики движения портфелей и выпуска изданий, маркетинговые исследования и информационно-рекламное обеспечение [3]. Зарубежные исследователи в качестве основных направлений указывают мероприятия по поддержке продаж и работу с персоналом, дополняя к этому вышеуказанные маркетинговые исследования и информационное обеспечение [4]. Однако вне зависимости от избранного подхода, руководство издательства должно находиться в постоянном поиске новых инструментов, способных обеспечивать максимальную эффективность различных составляющих маркетинга.

МЕТОДОЛОГИЯ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ

Теоретическая основа данного научного исследования была сформирована на основе научных работ, авторство которых принадлежит как узбекским, так и зарубежным ученым. Эти труды были представлены в различных форматах, включая отдельные научные публикации, монографии и учебные пособия. Среди

пионеров, изучавших характеристики формирования конкурентного окружения, следует выделить Д. Аакера, С. Дибба, П. Дойля, Ф. Котлера, Ж. Ламбена, М. Портера, Дж. Шонесси и других исследователей.

Методологическая база данного научного исследования опирается на применение комплекса эмпирических и теоретических методов исследования в процессе анализа, к которым относятся наблюдение, сравнительный анализ, дедуктивный и индуктивный методы, классификация, а также аналитическая и статистическая группировка данных среди прочих подходов. В качестве первичного источника информации были использованы статистические данные, предоставленные Агентством статистики при Президенте Республики Узбекистан, а также внутренние статистические отчеты разнообразных организаций, функционирующих в издательско-полиграфической отрасли.

АНАЛИЗ

Издательско-полиграфическая отрасль в Узбекистане, как и во многих других странах, играет важную роль в распространении знаний и культуры. Эта отрасль включает в себя издание книг, журналов, газет, а также различной учебной и научной литературы. С развитием технологий и цифровизацией, издательско-полиграфическая отрасль в Узбекистане также претерпевает изменения, адаптируясь к новым условиям и потребностям читателей.

В последние годы правительство Узбекистана уделяет значительное внимание развитию этой отрасли, поскольку она считается одним из важных факторов образовательного и культурного развития страны. В частности, были предприняты шаги по модернизации технологического оборудования, улучшению качества печати и расширению ассортимента издательской продукции. Особое внимание уделяется поддержке национальной литературы и истории, изданию учебников и научной литературы на узбекском языке. Это направление работы способствует сохранению национальной идентичности и развитию образования. Кроме того, в Узбекистане активно развивается цифровая публикация. Электронные книги, онлайн-журналы и газеты становятся всё более популярными среди читателей. Это не только облегчает доступ к изданиям для широкой аудитории, но и открывает новые возможности для авторов и издателей.

В разрезе статистических данных можем видеть, как меняется тенденция на рынке услуг связи и информатизации (таблица 1). Объем оказываемых услуг связи и информатизации является важным показателем, отражающим уровень

развития информационно-коммуникационных технологий (ИКТ) в стране или регионе. Этот показатель включает в себя не только традиционные услуги связи, такие как телефония и передача данных, но и более широкий спектр услуг, связанных с информационными технологиями, включая интернет-сервисы, облачные решения, услуги по обработке данных и другие.

Таблица 1

Объем оказываемых услуг связи и информатизации (млрд. сум)

Показатели	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Услуги издательские	584,1	617,8	741,3	836,2	1 600,7
<i>Темпы роста, %</i>	<i>124,8</i>	<i>105,8</i>	<i>120,0</i>	<i>112,8</i>	<i>191,4</i>
Услуги по производству кино-видеофильмов и телевизионных программ	74,9	123,2	89,5	169,8	244,7
<i>Темпы роста, %</i>	<i>159,7</i>	<i>164,5</i>	<i>72,6</i>	<i>189,7</i>	<i>144,1</i>
Услуги по составлению программ и телерадиовещанию	377,5	439,3	650,9	696,7	833,1
<i>Темпы роста, %</i>	<i>146,7</i>	<i>116,4</i>	<i>148,2</i>	<i>107,0</i>	<i>119,6</i>
Услуги телекоммуникационные	8 389,1	8 624,0	10 233,7	11 957,3	14 660,7
<i>Темпы роста, %</i>	<i>120,8</i>	<i>102,8</i>	<i>118,7</i>	<i>116,8</i>	<i>122,6</i>
Услуги по компьютерному программированию	666,1	698,2	1 428,2	2 721,5	4 652,9
<i>Темпы роста, %</i>	<i>204,6</i>	<i>104,8</i>	<i>204,6</i>	<i>190,6</i>	<i>171,0</i>
Услуги в области информации	240,9	389,2	708,7	1 373,6	2 516,0
<i>Темпы роста, %</i>	<i>158,9</i>	<i>161,6</i>	<i>182,1</i>	<i>193,8</i>	<i>183,2</i>
Всего	10 332,6	10 891,7	13 852,3	17 755,1	24 508,1

За период с 2018 по 2022 год можем наблюдать небольшое увеличение показателей издательских услуг по Узбекистану. В 2022 году от общего объема оказываемых услуг связи и информатизации, издательские услуги занимают лишь - 6%, наибольшую доля оказанных услуг у телекоммуникационных –

59,8%, услуги по компьютерному программированию, консультационные и другие сопутствующие услуги – 19%, услуги в области информации – 10,3%, услуги по составлению программ и телерадиовещанию – 3,4%, услуги по производству кино-видеофильмов и телевизионных программ, услуги по звукозаписи и изданию музыкальных произведений – 1,0%. Полученные данные свидетельствуют об активном внедрении цифровых технологий в различные сферы жизни, от бизнеса до образования и государственного управления.

Несмотря на прогресс в цифровой сфере, традиционная печатная продукция по-прежнему остается востребованной, особенно среди старшего поколения и в образовательных учреждениях. Важной частью издательско-полиграфической отрасли являются книжные ярмарки и литературные фестивали, которые регулярно проводятся в разных городах Узбекистана. Эти мероприятия способствуют популяризации чтения, обмену опытом между специалистами отрасли и укреплению культурных связей между странами.

Динамика издательско-полиграфических компаний в Республике Узбекистан в последние годы остается достаточно положительной. Страна активно развивается в сфере печати и издательства, что отражается на росте числа компаний, занимающихся этой деятельностью. В стране существует несколько крупных издательских компаний, таких как «Ўзбекистон нашриёти» (Издательство Узбекистана), «Шарк» (Восток), и другие. Эти компании выпускают различные типы печатной продукции, включая учебники, энциклопедии, научные журналы, газеты и книги.

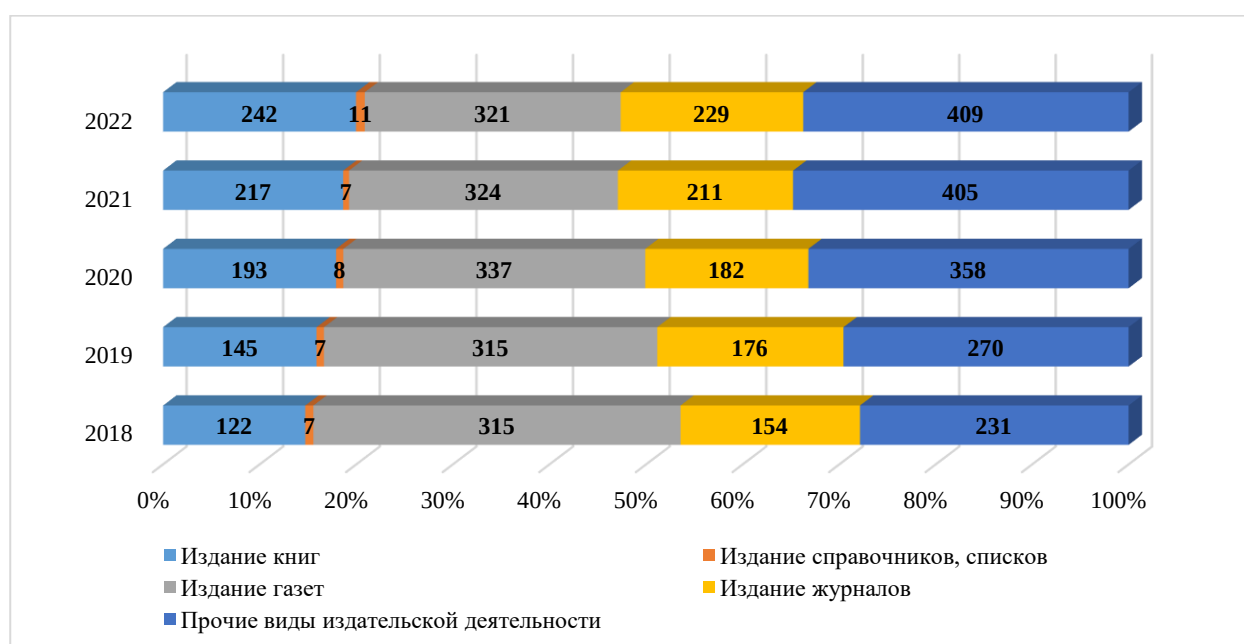


Рис. 1. Структура издательско-полиграфических компаний в Узбекистане

На сегодняшний день в Республике Узбекистан наибольшее количество компании, которые входят в подкласс «прочие виды издательской деятельности» который включает в себя небольшие компании занимающиеся услугами печати фотографий, эстампов, почтовых открыток, расписаний, календарей, а также печати и ксерокопии документов. Необходимо отметить, что общее количество компаний по издательству газет падает, так как все переходит в цифровое пространство. На такую динамику, несомненно, влияет развитие цифровых технологий и рост цифровых издательств.

Таким образом, издательско-полиграфическая отрасль в Узбекистане продолжает развиваться, адаптируясь к современным требованиям и технологиям, при этом сохраняя свою важную роль в культурном и образовательном пространстве страны.

РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ

Продвижение услуг полиграфических предприятий в эпоху цифровой трансформации обусловлена рядом ключевых факторов, отражающих глубокие изменения в бизнес-ландшафте и поведении потребителей:

1. Переход к цифровому потреблению. В последние годы наблюдается стабильный рост потребления цифрового контента, что ведет к изменению привычек аудитории и способов взаимодействия с контентом. Это заставляет полиграфические предприятия искать новые подходы к достижению своей целевой аудитории, включая усиление онлайн-присутствия и использование цифровых каналов коммуникации.

2. Необходимость цифровой трансформации. Полиграфическая индустрия, традиционно опирающаяся на оффлайн-процессы, сталкивается с необходимостью адаптации к цифровой эпохе. Цифровая трансформация не только открывает новые возможности для оптимизации внутренних процессов, но и предоставляет инструменты для более эффективного продвижения услуг в интернете.

3. Влияние социальных медиа. Социальные сети стали неотъемлемой частью жизни миллиардов людей и играют значительную роль в формировании потребительских предпочтений и решений. Для полиграфических предприятий это представляет уникальную возможность для налаживания коммуникации с потенциальными клиентами, повышения узнаваемости бренда и демонстрации своих работ широкой аудитории.

4. *Изменение моделей взаимодействия с клиентами.* Онлайн-маркетинг и социальные медиа предлагают полиграфическим компаниям новые модели взаимодействия с клиентами, отличающиеся высокой степенью персонализации и двусторонней коммуникации. Это позволяет не только привлекать новых клиентов, но и укреплять отношения с существующими, предлагая им актуальные и ценные предложения.

5. *SEO и контент-маркетинг.* Поисковая оптимизация и контент-маркетинг становятся ключевыми стратегиями для улучшения видимости полиграфических предприятий в интернете. Разработка качественного, информативного и целевого контента помогает не только привлечь внимание потенциальных клиентов, но и установить репутацию компании как эксперта в своей области.

6. *Аналитика и мониторинг.* Цифровые технологии предоставляют полиграфическим предприятиям мощные инструменты для анализа эффективности маркетинговых кампаний, позволяя точно измерять возвращаемость инвестиций (ROI) и корректировать стратегии в реальном времени для достижения лучших результатов.

В совокупности, эти факторы подчеркивают актуальность и важность разработки и реализации эффективных стратегий онлайн-маркетинга и использования социальных медиа для продвижения услуг полиграфических предприятий в условиях цифровой трансформации.

ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ

Для полиграфических предприятий адаптация к цифровым каналам распространения означает не только создание и поддержку онлайн-присутствия, но и использование цифровых инструментов и платформ для продвижения своих услуг. Электронная почта, контент-маркетинг, SEO, контекстная и таргетированная реклама в интернете и социальных сетях становятся ключевыми элементами маркетинговой стратегии, позволяющими достигать целевой аудитории в условиях высокой конкуренции.

Хотя переход к цифровому потреблению представляет собой вызов для традиционной печатной индустрии, он также открывает новые возможности для роста и развития. Полиграфические предприятия, которые успешно адаптируются к изменениям в потребительских предпочтениях и осваивают новые цифровые инструменты и каналы коммуникации, могут не только сохранить, но и значительно расширить свою клиентскую базу, предложив рынку уникальные и высококачественные услуги.

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EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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Abstract: Extracurricular activities offer a fantastic way to immerse yourself in the English language beyond the classroom. They provide a fun and engaging environment for boosting your vocabulary, fluency, and overall understanding of the language.

Key words: Activities, English novels, vocabulary, speaking, words, phrases, public speaking, idioms, creative activities.

Extracurricular activities are an essential aspect of student life, offering numerous benefits beyond the academic curriculum. They provide opportunities for personal growth, skill development, and social interaction. In the context of the English language, these activities can significantly enhance language proficiency, communication skills, and cultural understanding.

Boosting Confidence and Fluency: Many extracurricular activities involve active participation, which is crucial for building confidence and fluency. Whether you're joining a book club to discuss your favourite English novels, acting in a play, or participating in a public speaking group, you'll find yourself using English naturally and confidently.

Expanding Vocabulary and Understanding: Engaging with English in different contexts allows you to expand your vocabulary and deepen your understanding of the language. You'll encounter words and phrases you might not encounter in textbooks, and you'll learn how to use them in real-life conversations. Participating in activities like book clubs, movie nights, or cooking classes can expose you to a wider range of language usage.

Enhancing Listening Skills: Extracurricular activities that involve listening, such as attending English-language movie nights, listening to podcasts, or joining a debate club, are incredibly beneficial for developing your listening comprehension. It helps you grasp different accents, understand spoken language patterns, and improve your ability to process information in English.

Building Cultural Awareness: Immersion in English culture through activities like attending English-language concerts, watching English-language films, or participating in discussions about English literature fosters a deeper understanding of the cultural context surrounding the language. This awareness helps you better understand idioms, slang, and nuances in communication.

Finding Motivation and Enjoyment: Learning a language can be challenging, but extracurricular activities can make the process more enjoyable and motivating. By engaging in activities you genuinely enjoy, you'll be more likely to stay engaged and make consistent progress.

Choosing the Right Activities: The key to choosing the right extracurricular activities is finding something that aligns with your interests and learning style. If you enjoy reading, a book club might be ideal. If you're a creative person, a drama club or creative writing workshop could be a good fit.

Extracurricular activities are an essential part of student life, providing numerous benefits that contribute to personal and academic development. Here are some key points about the importance and advantages of participating in extracurricular activities:

1. Academic Improvement

- **Higher Academic Performance:** Students involved in extracurricular activities often achieve higher GPAs and perform better on standardized tests. The skills learned in these activities can translate into improved focus and discipline in academic settings.

2. Skill Development

- **Leadership Skills:** Many extracurriculars provide opportunities for students to take on leadership roles, helping them develop essential skills such as decision-making, responsibility, and teamwork.

- **Time Management:** Balancing academics with extracurricular commitments teaches students how to manage their time effectively, a skill that will benefit them throughout their lives.

3. Social Skills and Networking

- **Building Relationships:** Extracurricular activities allow students to meet peers with similar interests, fostering friendships and a sense of community. This social interaction is crucial for developing communication skills and emotional intelligence.

- **Networking Opportunities:** Participation in clubs and organizations can lead to connections that may benefit students in their future careers.

4. Physical and Mental Health

- **Physical Fitness:** Sports and physical activities promote a healthy lifestyle, helping students stay active and reduce stress.
- **Mental Well-being:** Engaging in hobbies and interests can serve as a great stress reliever, providing a break from academic pressures and enhancing overall mental health.

5. Cultural Awareness and Personal Growth

- **Diverse Experiences:** Extracurricular activities often expose students to different cultures and perspectives, promoting inclusivity and understanding.
- **Self-Discovery:** Students can explore their interests and passions outside of the classroom, leading to personal growth and a better understanding of their strengths and weaknesses.

Conclusion: Extracurricular activities play a vital role in shaping well-rounded individuals. They not only enhance academic performance but also contribute to personal development, social skills, and overall well-being. Encouraging students to participate in these activities can lead to a more fulfilling and successful educational experience. Extracurricular activities offer a powerful and enjoyable way to enhance your English language learning experience. They provide opportunities to build confidence, expand vocabulary, improve listening skills, and develop cultural awareness. By choosing activities that align with your interests and committing to consistent practice, you can significantly accelerate your language learning journey. Remember, the best way to learn a language is to actively use it in real-world situations.

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YURAK KASALLIKLARINI ERTA ANIQLASH VA DIAGNOSTIKA QILISH.

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Annotatsiya: Maqola kasallikning rivojlanishiga ta'sir ko'rsatadigan omillarni, masalan, noto'g'ri turmush tarzi, stress, genetik omillar va surunkali kasalliklar bilan bog'liq jihatlarni yoritadi. Yurak kasalliklarini erta aniqlash va diagnostika qilish. Yurak kasalliklari dunyo bo'ylab o'lim va nogironlikning yetakchi sababi hisoblanadi. Ushbu maqola yurak kasalliklarini erta aniqlash va diagnostika qilishning ahamiyati haqida so'z yuritadi. Yurak kasalliklarini erta bosqichda aniqlash bemorlarning hayotini saqlab qolish va asoratlarni oldini olish imkonini beradi. Maqolada yurak kasalliklarining ilk belgilari, xavf omillari, diagnostika usullari, jumladan, elektrokardiografiya (EKG), ehokardiografiya (EHO), qon bosimi monitoringi, yurak tomirlari angiografiyasi kabi zamonaviy usullarga alohida e'tibor qaratilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: diagnostika, yurak kasalliklari, kardiyoaskulyar, xolesterin, qon tomir tizimi, yurak xuruji, koronar tomografiya, gipertoniya, qon bosimi ishemiya profilaktik.

Аннотация: В статье выделены факторы, влияющие на развитие заболевания, такие как нездоровый образ жизни, стресс, генетические факторы, а также аспекты, связанные с хроническими заболеваниями. Раннее выявление и диагностика заболеваний сердца. Болезни сердца являются основной причиной смертности и инвалидности во всем мире. В этой статье обсуждается важность раннего выявления и диагностики заболеваний сердца. Раннее выявление заболеваний сердца может спасти жизни пациентов и предотвратить осложнения. В статье рассмотрены ранние признаки заболеваний сердца, факторы риска, методы диагностики, в том числе современные методы, такие как электрокардиография (ЭКГ), эхокардиография (ЭХО), мониторинг артериального давления, коронарография.

Ключевые слова: диагностика, болезни сердца, сердечно-сосудистая система, холестерин, сосудистая система, инфаркт, коронарная томография, гипертоническая болезнь, профилактика ишемии артериального давления.

Yurak kasalliklarining erta diagnostikasini samarali amalga oshirish uchun muntazam profilaktik ko'riklardan o'tish va o'z vaqtida tibbiy yordam olish zarurligi ta'kidlanadi. Ushbu mavzu bo'yicha tadqiqotlar va innovatsion texnologiyalarning roli ham yoritilgan. Jamoatchilik va tibbiy mutaxassislar uchun yurak kasalliklari bilan kurashish bo'yicha muhim ko'rsatmalar beradi.

Ishemiya, yurak etishmovchiligi, miyokard infarkti, insult, aorta va periferik arteriyalarga ta'sir qiluvchi muammolar, aritmiya va yurak klapanlari kasalliklari yurak-qon tomir kasalliklariga (KVH) misol bo'ladi. KVHni aniqlash va davolashda katta yutuqlarga erishilganiga qaramay, ular 2022 yilda butun dunyo bo'ylab o'limning asosiy sababi bo'lib qolmoqda va 19,8 million o'limni tashkil etgan. Bundan tashqari, kunlik xarajati taxminan 1 milliard dollarga teng bo'lgan yurak-qon tomir kasalliklari eng qimmat kasallikdir. Yurak-qon tomir kasalliklarining oldini olish mumkin bo'lishiga qaramay, hozirgi bashoratlar ularning tarqalishini ko'rsatadi. Mutaxassislar 2035 yilga kelib, katta yoshli amerikaliklarning 45 foizi kasallikka chalinishini va yillik xarajatlari 1 trillion dollardan oshishini taxmin qilmoqda. KVH bilan kurashish uchun ko'plab xavfsiz va samarali davolash usullari allaqachon mavjud bo'lib, u jamoat salomatligi ustuvorliklari orasida yuqori o'rin egallaydi. So'ngi bir necha yil ichida yurak-qon tomir kasalliklariga ta'siri doimiy ravishda oshib bormoqda. Tug'ilishdan seziladigan yurakning tuzilishi bilan bog'liq muammolar tug'ma yurak kasalligi deb nomlanadi. Kichkinadan og'irgacha bo'lgan turli xil alomatlar paydo bo'lishi mumkin va bu kasallikning butun dunyo bo'ylab tarqalishi 0,8% dan 1,2% gacha o'zgarib turadi. Tug'ma yurak nuqsonlari bo'lgan odamlar soni keskin o'sdi, Tug'ma yurak kasalligining prenatal diagnostikasi yangi tug'ilgan chaqaloq uchun ham, uzoq muddatda ularga g'amxo'rlik qilish natijalarini sezilarli darajada yaxshilaydi. AI prenatal diagnostika, kattalar kasalliklarini davolash va natijalarni bashorat qilishni yaxshilash uchun algoritmlarni ishlab chiqish uchun ko'plab tasvirlash usullari va murakkab tibbiy diagnostika ma'lumotlarini baholash qobiliyatiga ega. Katta yoshli yurak-qon tomir kasalliklari bilan og'rigan bemorlar uchun prognoz va xavflarni tasniflash ba'zan uzoq va murakkab jarayondir; ammo, AI bu jarayonni soddalashtirish va yaxshilash imkoniyatiga ega. Fallot tetralogiyasini ta'mirlashdan o'tgan bemorlar klinik ma'lumotlardan foydalangan holda ML algoritmi tomonidan taqdim etilgan xavfni baholash asosida qorincha aritmiyasi xavfi past, o'rtacha yoki yuqori bo'lgan bemorlar sifatida tasniflangan. Kardiyak MRI ma'lumotlar to'plamidan foydalangan holda, taxikardiya va yurak tutilishi kabi hayot uchun xavfli hodisalarni bashorat qilish uchun chuqur o'rganish algoritmlari ishlatilgan. Tug'ma yurak jarrohligi bo'lgan 235 000 dan ortiq odamning ma'lumotlaridan foydalanib, o'lim ehtimoli va kasalxonaga

yotqizish davomiyligi kabi oʻzgaruvchilarni prognoz qilish uchun modellar ishlab chiqilgan. Ushbu modellar shuni koʻrsatadiki, AI CHD uchun barcha mumkin boʻlgan xavf omillarini bashorat qila oladi, agar ma'lumotlar algoritmlarni boshqarish uchun etarlicha katta va xilma-xil boʻlsa. Erta diagnostika usullari Yurak kasalliklarini erda aniqlash uchun bir nechta asosiy diagnostika usullari mavjud: EKG (Elektrokardiogramma): Bu yurakning elektr faoliyatini oʻlchaydi va yurak ritmi, arrimiyalar, yurak mushaklarining shikastlanishini aniqlashga yordam beradi. Stress testi: Yurakni qiyin sharoitlarda, masalan, jismoniy faoliyatda tekshirish. Bu usul yurak kasalliklarining belgilari koʻrinmasdan oldin, yurakning ish faoliyatini aniqlash imkonini beradi. Echokardiyografiya (Yurak ultratovush tekshiruvi): Bu usul yurakni vizualizatsiya qilishga yordam beradi, yurakning tuzilishi, qon oqimi va boshqa muhim parametrlarni oʻrganish imkonini beradi. Koronar angiografiya: Yurakdagi qon tomirlarining holatini tekshiruvchi usul. Bu usul yordamida arteriyalarni torayishi va toʻsiqlarni aniqlash mumkin. Xolesterin va qon tahlillari: Qonning lipid profili yurak kasalliklarini erda aniqlashda juda muhimdir. Yuqori xolesterin, triglitseridlar va past densitetli lipoproteinlar (LDL) yuqori boʻlsa, yurak kasalliklari xavfi ortadi. Biyomarkerlar: Yurak kasalliklarini aniqlashda qoʻllaniladigan turli biyomarkerlardan foydalanish (masalan, troponin, BNP — natriuretik peptid) yordamida yurak xurujlari va boshqa shikastlanishlarni aniqlash mumkin. Gipertoniya – Arterial qon bosimining koʻtarilishin bilan namoyon boʻladi, jumladan sistolik qon bosim 140mm simob ustunidan, diastolik bosim 90 mm simob ustunidan oshib ketadi. Gipertoniya asosan qandli diabet, ruhiy qoʻzgʻalish, emotsional zoʻriqish, tez tez asabiylashish gipertoniya olib keladi. Gipertoniya bilan kasallangan bemorlar asosan-bosh ogʻrigʻi, bosh aylanishi, koʻz oldi qorongʻulashishi, koʻngil aynishi, qusish, quloq oldida shovqin, koʻrish qobiliyati pasayishi, yurakda sanchiq kabi holatlar bilan shikoyat qilishadi. Bemorda yuz, yanoq sohalari qizargan, terisi issiq, yurak urishi va pulsi tezlashgan boʻladi. Yurak ishemik kasalligi-(ishemiya grekcha – qonning kelmay qolishi) degan manoni ham anglatadi. Miokardda qon aylanishning buzilishi yano koronar qon tomir tomirlarda qon kelishi va miokardni qonga boʻlgan talabi buzilishi hisobiga vujudga keladi. Bu oʻzgarishlar vujudga kelishi sklerotik oʻzgarishlar va yalligʻlanishi(koronarit), koronar tomirlarning torayishi(spazmi) tufayli mushaklarda kislorod yetishmovchiligi sababli kelib chiqadi. Yurak ishemik kasalliklari asosan -chekish, alkogolizm, gipodinamiya, qandli diabet sababli ham kelib chiqadi. Kasallik belgilari- chap qoʻl, yelka, boʻyin, kurak sohalaridagi ogʻriq holatlari kuzatiladi. Kasallik alomatlari koronar qon tomirlarni kengaytiruvchi dorilar istemol qilsa va biroz dam olsa ogʻriq yengillashadi. Bemorlarda bazida siqiluvchi,

achishishuvchi og'irlik, kesuvchi yoki o'tkir og'riqlarni his qiladi, hansirash, yurak urish simptomlari bezovta qiladi. Bemor ko'zdan kechirilganda terida oqarish, xuruj vaqtida lablarda tsianoz, ko'p terlash, bemorda hayajon hissiyoti ham ko'rinadi. Miokard infarkti- kasallik kutilmaganda ro'y beradi. To'sh orqasida kuchli kuydiruvchi og'riq paydo bo'ladi. Bu og'riq chap qo'lga chap yelkaga chap kurakka hamda pastki jag'ning chap tomoniga beradi. Ko'pincha bemorni o'lim o'lim vahimasi bosadi, holsizlik, terining oqarishi, lablarda tsianoz, sovuq ter chiqadi. Bazen miokard infarktida asteno-nevrotik simptomlar kuzatiladi yani holsizlik, bosh aylanishi, bosh og'rig'I, hushdan ketish, ko'ngil aynishi, qusish, qabziyat ham bezovta qiladi. Yurak paroklari- Yurakning anatomic tuzilishidagi turg'un nuqson, kamchilik va o'zgarishlar normal qon oqimiga xalaqt beradi. Yurak paroklari asosan ikki xil bo'lishi mumkin bular; Tug'ma va orttirilgan yurak paroklari farq qilinadi. Orttirilgan yurak paroklari – hayot davomida yurakning hastalanishi, revmokardit, ateroskleroz kasalliklari tyfayli ham vujudga kelishi mumkin.Orttirilgan yurak paroklariga; yurak klapnlarining zich berkilmaligi, bo'lmacha va qorinchalarning o'rtasidagi teshik yoki asosiy qon tomirlarning chiqish joyi ham torayishida kuzatiladi. Yurak kasalliklarining erta belgilariga e'tibor berish muhimdir. Ushbu belgilar orasida:

- Yurakdagi og'riqlar yoki qisish hissi (angina).
- Qon bosimining ortishi yoki kamayishi.
- Tez yurak urishi yoki yurak ritmining buzilishi.
- Nafas olishda qiyinchiliklar yoki to'satdan nafas yo'qotish.
- Jismoniy faollikda zaiflik yoki charchoq.

Yurak kasalliklarini diagnostika qilish — bu yurak va qon tomir tizimida yuzaga kelgan muammolarni aniqlash uchun amalga oshiriladigan tahlil, tekshiruvlar va usullar to'plamidir. Diagnostika qilish jarayoni turli xil metodlarni o'z ichiga oladi va shifokorlar yurak kasalliklarini aniq va to'g'ri aniqlash uchun ulardan foydalanadilar. Yurak kasalliklarini diagnostika qilishning muhimligiYurak kasalliklarining erta diagnostikasi bemorning hayotini saqlab qolishga yordam beradi, shuningdek, kasallikni davolash va uning rivojlanishini oldini olish imkonini yaratadi. Yuqorida keltirilgan diagnostik usullar yordamida shifokorlar yurak kasalliklarini aniqlashda muhim axborotga ega bo'lishadi va tegishli davolashni belgilaydilar.Erta diagnostika orqali yurak kasalliklarini vaqtida aniqlash, xavf omillarini kamaytirish va samarali davolash orqali bemorning hayot sifati va davomiyligini yaxshilash mumkin.Yurak kasalliklarining oldini olish va profilaktikasiYurak kasalliklarini erta aniqlashdan tashqari, ularning oldini olish va profilaktika qilish ham juda muhim. Profilaktika va

oldini olishda: Sog'lom turmush tarzini olib borish: To'g'ri ovqatlanish, muntazam jismoniy faoliyat yuritish va stressni boshqarish yurak salomatligini saqlashda yordam beradi. Chekishni tashlash: Chekish yurak kasalliklari rivojlanishining asosiy xavf omillaridan biridir. Spirtli ichimliklarni cheklash: Spirtli ichimliklarni ortiqcha iste'mol qilish yurakni zaiflashtiradi. Qon bosimi va xolesterin darajalarini nazorat qilish: Bu ikki parametрни muntazam ravishda tekshirish yurak kasalliklarining oldini olishda yordam beradi. Yurak kasalliklariga moyil bo'lganlar uchun davolash: Genetik va boshqa xavf omillariga ega bo'lgan odamlar uchun profilaktik davolash va dorilar tavsiya etiladi.

Kasallik	Tavsif	Simptomlar
Koronar yurak kasalligi	Yurak qon ta'minoti pasayishi	Ko'krak og'rig'i, qisqa nafas
Yurak yetishmovchiligi	Yurak qon pompalash qobiliyati kamayishi	Charchoq, oyoqlarda shishish
Infarkt	Yurak mushagi o'limi	Ko'krak og'rig'i, terlash
Mitral klapan yetishmovchiligi	Klapan yomon ishlashi	O'pka shishishi, qisqa nafas
Aorta aneurizmasi	Aorta kengayishi	Orqa og'riq, nafas qisqarishi
Perikardit	Perikard yallig'lanishi	Ko'krak og'riq, nafas qisqarishi
Kardiyomopatiya	Yurak mushak zaifligi	Charchoq, ko'krak og'rig'i

Bu jadval qisqacha tavsiflar bilan yurak kasalliklarini ko'rsatadi. Har bir davlatning sog'liqni saqlash tizimi oldiga qo'yiladigan asosiy vazifalaridan biri aholining sog'ligini saqlash va uni har tomonlama mustahkamlash hisoblanadi. Kompyuter tomografiyasi, magnit-rezonans tomografiyasi, angiografiya va minimal invaziv jarrohlik usullari diagnostika va davolash samaradorligini sezilarli darajada oshirdi. Ushbu texnologiyalar yordamida kasalliklarni erta bosqichda aniqlash va bemorlarning tiklanish jarayonini tezlashtirishga erishilmoqda. Ammo, ushbu yutuqlar bilan bir qatorda, bir qator cheklovlar va muammolar mavjud. Yangi texnologiyalarning asosiy cheklovlaridan biri ularning yuqori narxi va murakkabligidir. Bunday texnologiyalarni qo'llash uchun yuqori malakali mutaxassislar, maxsus uskunalar va zamonaviy infratuzilma talab etiladi. Ko'plab rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlar, jumladan, O'zbekiston sharoitida, ushbu omillar

texnologiyalarni keng miqyosda joriy etishda muhim to'siq bo'lmoqda. Ayniqsa, qishloq joylarida zamonaviy diagnostika uskunalari va tajribali shifokorlarning yetishmasligi muammosi dolzarbdir. O'zbekiston sharoitida ushbu texnologiyalarni keng qo'llash uchun sog'liqni saqlash infratuzilmasini rivojlantirish zarur. Bu, birinchi navbatda, zamonaviy diagnostika uskunalarini xarid qilish va ularni hududiy sog'liqni saqlash markazlarida joylashtirishni o'z ichiga oladi. Shuningdek, tibbiyot xodimlarini yangi texnologiyalar bilan ishlash bo'yicha o'qitish va malaka oshirish dasturlarinitashkil etish muhim ahamiyatga ega. Ushbu choralar texnologiyalar samaradorligini oshirish va ularni keng qo'llashga imkon beradi.

Xulosa. Yurak kasalliklarini erta aniqlash va diagnostika qilishning ahamiyati juda katta. Erta tashxis qo'yish, kasallikning rivojlanishini tezda aniqlash va zaruriy davolashni vaqtida boshlash imkonini beradi. Bu nafaqat kasallikning og'ir kechishini oldini oladi, balki bemorning hayot sifatini yaxshilash va umrini uzaytirishga yordam beradi. Ko'pgina yurak kasalliklari, masalan, koronar yurak kasalligi, infarkt yoki aritmiyalar, dastlab yengil simptomlar bilan boshlanadi, lekin erta aniqlanmasa, ular jiddiy oqibatlarga olib kelishi mumkin. Bugungi kunda, yuqori texnologiyali diagnostika vositalari, masalan, elektrokardiogramma (EKG), exokardiogramma (ultratovush tekshiruvi) va qon tahlillari, yurak sog'lig'ini muntazam ravishda kuzatib borishda katta rol o'ynaydi. Shuningdek, xolesterol va qon bosimi kabi omillarni nazorat qilish, kasallikning erta belgilari aniqlanganda, tezda choralar ko'rishga yordam beradi. Shu sababli, yurak kasalliklarini erta aniqlash va diagnostika qilishning muhimligi faqat individual sog'liq uchun emas, balki jamiyatning umumiy salomatligini saqlash uchun ham zarurdir. Muntazam tibbiy tekshiruvlar, salomatlikni nazorat qilish va profilaktika tadbirlari yurak kasalliklarining oldini olishda eng samarali vositadir. Bu yo'lda har bir insonning sog'lig'ini asrash va uzoq, sifatli hayot kechirish uchun mas'uliyatli yondashuvi juda muhimdir. Shu tarzda, kasalliklarning og'ir kechishini oldini olish, bemorning hayot sifatini yaxshilash va umrini uzaytirish mumkin.

ADABIYOTLAR RO'YXATI:

1. **"Kardiologiya"** – Yu. N. Sokolov
2. **"Yurak kasalliklari va ularning davolash usullari"** – A. D. Akhmedov
Yurak kasalliklarini diagnostika qilish va davolash bo'yicha metodik qo'llanma, asosan klinik va laboratoriya tekshiruvlari bo'yicha tushunchalar beradi.

3. **"Braunwald's Heart Disease: A Textbook of Cardiovascular Medicine"** – Eugene Braunwald (2019)
4. **"Harrison's Principles of Internal Medicine"** – Dennis L. Kasper, Eugene Braunwald, Anthony S. Fauci, et al. (2018)

SPINAL CORD COMPRESSION

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Annotation: Spinal cord compression is a serious neurological condition characterized by pressure on the spinal cord, which can result in a range of symptoms including pain, numbness, motor weakness, and, in severe cases, paralysis. This article explores the etiology, clinical presentation, diagnostic methods, and management strategies for spinal cord compression. Common causes include traumatic injuries, tumors, infections, and degenerative diseases such as herniated discs or osteoarthritis. Timely diagnosis using imaging techniques like MRI and CT scans is crucial for effective treatment, which may include surgical decompression, radiation therapy, or pharmacological interventions. Early intervention is key to preventing irreversible damage and improving patient outcomes.

Keywords: Spinal cord compression, neurological condition, diagnosis, treatment, traumatic injuries, degenerative diseases, imaging techniques, surgical decompression, patient outcomes.

Spinal cord compression is a medical condition that can significantly impact your quality of life if not diagnosed and treated early. It occurs when pressure is applied to the spinal cord, leading to various symptoms and complications. Below are the top 10 essential facts about spinal cord compression, covering causes, symptoms, treatments, and more. What is Spinal Cord Compression? Spinal cord compression happens when there is excessive pressure on the spinal cord, which may lead to pain, weakness, numbness, or even loss of function in certain areas of the body. The condition can affect any part of the spine, including the cervical (neck), thoracic (mid-back), or lumbar (lower back) regions. Causes of Spinal Cord Compression. Several conditions and factors can lead to spinal cord compression, including: Herniated Discs: Discs that bulge or rupture can press on the spinal cord. Spinal Stenosis: Narrowing of the spinal canal due to aging or arthritis. Injuries: Fractures, dislocations, or trauma from accidents or falls. Tumors: Benign or malignant growths that press against the spinal cord. Infections: Conditions like vertebral osteomyelitis or abscesses. Congenital Disorders: Birth defects such as scoliosis or spinal deformities. Early Symptoms to Watch For. The symptoms of spinal cord compression depend on its severity and

location. Common early signs include: Persistent neck or back pain. Numbness or tingling in the arms, legs, or other areas. Muscle weakness or difficulty walking. Loss of bladder or bowel control in severe cases.

Advanced Symptoms and Complications. If untreated, spinal cord compression can progress to: Partial or complete paralysis. Chronic pain and limited mobility. Severe nerve damage, which may become irreversible. Loss of independence and reduced quality of life. **How is Spinal Cord Compression Diagnosed?** Medical professionals use a combination of tools to diagnose this condition, including: **Imaging Tests:** MRI, CT scans, or X-rays to visualize the spinal cord. **Physical Examination:** Assessing reflexes, strength, and sensation. **Electromyography (EMG):** Measures electrical activity in muscles. **Lab Tests:** Identifying infections or inflammation.

Conservative Treatment Options. Mild to moderate cases can often be managed with non-invasive methods, such as: **Physical Therapy:** Exercises to improve strength and flexibility. **Medications:** Anti-inflammatory drugs, muscle relaxants, or pain relievers. **Bracing:** Devices to stabilize and support the spine. **Epidural Injections:** Steroids to reduce swelling and pain. **When is Surgery Necessary?** Surgical intervention may be required for severe or progressive cases. Common surgical options include: **Decompression Surgery:** Removing parts of the bone or disc causing pressure. **Spinal Fusion:** Stabilizing the spine by fusing vertebrae. **Laminectomy:** Creating space by removing part of the vertebra. **Tumor Removal:** Eliminating growths causing compression. **Post-Treatment Rehabilitation.** Recovery often involves rehabilitation to regain strength and function: **Physical Therapy:** Improves mobility and prevents stiffness. **Occupational Therapy:** Helps with daily activities and adaptations. **Pain Management:** Techniques to address chronic discomfort.

Risk Factors for Spinal Cord Compression Certain factors may increase your risk: **Age:** Older adults are more prone to degenerative changes. **Injuries:** Athletes and those in high-risk professions face higher risks. **Chronic Conditions:** Osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, or cancer. **Genetics:** A family history of spinal issues.

Prevention and Long-Term Outlook. While not all cases can be prevented, you can reduce your risk by: **Maintaining good posture.** Regularly exercising to strengthen back and core muscles. **Avoiding heavy lifting or repetitive strain.** **Rehabilitation:** Post-treatment rehabilitation helps restore mobility and function. **Prevention and Outlook** While not all cases of spinal cord compression can be prevented, maintaining good posture, staying active, and avoiding heavy lifting can reduce the risk. For those with degenerative conditions, regular medical checkups can help detect issues early. The prognosis for spinal cord compression varies. Early treatment often leads to better

outcomes, while delayed intervention can result in permanent nerve damage. Therefore, anyone experiencing symptoms should seek medical attention promptly.

Conclusion

Spinal cord compression is a serious condition that requires timely diagnosis and treatment. By understanding its causes and symptoms, individuals can take proactive steps to protect their spinal health. With advancements in medical technology and treatment, many patients can regain their quality of life and prevent long-term complications.

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Let me know if you'd like adjustments or further details.

YOZMA VA OG'ZAKI NUTQ MA'DANIYATI

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Anotatsiya: Maqolada yozma va og'zaki nutq madaniyatining o'ziga xos jihatlari va ular orasidagi farqlar yoritilgan. Yozma nutq, asosan, aniq, lo'nda va grammatik qoidalarga mos ravishda yozilgan fikrlarni ifodalashni talab qiladi, bu esa ilmiy, ishbilarmonlik va ijodiy sohalarda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Og'zaki nutq esa, so'zlashuv jarayonida qisqa, aniq va tushunarli bo'lishni, shuningdek, emotsional ifodalarni o'z ichiga oladi. Maqola yozma va og'zaki nutq madaniyatining o'zaro aloqalarini, har bir turdagi nutqning madaniyatini va uning jamiyatdagi o'rni haqida batafsil ma'lumot beradi. Nutq madaniyatining rivojlanishi jamiyatda samarali muloqot va yaxshi aloqalar o'rnatish uchun zarur bo'lib, har bir insonning nutq madaniyatini oshirishga xizmat qiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: Yozma nutq, og'zaki nutq, nutq madaniyati, grammatika, aniq fikr, emotsional ifoda, muloqot, intonatsiya, punktuatsiya, lo'nda ifoda, ilmiy yozuv, rasmiy tilda yozish, norasmiy tilda yozish, kreativlik, til madaniyati.

Yozma va og'zaki nutq madaniyati haqida maqola yozishda, bu ikki turdagi nutqning o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini va ular orasidagi farqlarni yoritish muhimdir. Yozma nutq, asosan, yozish orqali ifodalangan fikrlar va xabarlar bo'lsa, og'zaki nutq esa, so'z orqali amalga oshiriladi. Har ikki turdagi nutq madaniyati jamiyatda muloqot qilish, fikr almashish va ma'lumot tarqatishda katta ahamiyatga ega.

Yozma nutq madaniyati. Yozma nutq madaniyati, avvalo, aniq va lo'nda fikr bildirishni talab qiladi. Yozishda nutq strukturasi, imlo, punktuatsiya va grammatika qoidalariga rioya qilish muhim. Yozma nutqning madaniyati, ayniqsa, ilmiy, ishbilarmonlik va ijodiy sohalarda muhim o'rin tutadi. Yozma nutqning asosiy xususiyatlari quyidagilardir: Aniklik va lo'ndalik: Yozma nutqda ifodalangan fikrlar aniq va tushunarli bo'lishi kerak. O'quvchi yoki tinglovchi noto'g'ri talqin qilmasligi uchun fikrni to'g'ri ifodalash zarur. Imlo va grammatika qoidalariga rioya qilish: Yozma nutqda imlo va grammatika qoidalari muhim o'rin tutadi. Xato yozilgan so'zlar va noaniq grammatika o'quvchiga noqulaylik tug'diradi. Kreativlik: Ijodiy yozma nutq madaniyati, ayniqsa, adabiyot va san'at sohalarida, muallifga o'zining fikrlarini va his-tuyg'ularini erkin ifodalash imkonini beradi. Yozma nutqda murakkab va noodatiy tasvirlar ham qo'llaniladi. Rasmiy va norasmiy tilda yozish: Yozma nutq turiga qarab,

rasmiy (ilmiy maqolalar, ishbilarmonlik hujjatlari) yoki norasmiy (xatlar, blog postlar) tilda yoziladi. Har bir turdagi yozuv o'zining qoidalari va talablari bilan ajralib turadi.

Og'zaki nutq madaniyati. Og'zaki nutq madaniyati esa, muloqotda ishtirok etayotgan har bir kishi o'z fikrini aniq, hurmat bilan va o'zaro muvozanatda ifodalashga intilishi kerak. Og'zaki nutqning asosiy xususiyatlari quyidagilardir: 1. Tushunarlik: Og'zaki nutqda so'zlar va iboralar aniq bo'lishi, tinglovchining tushunishi oson bo'lishi kerak. Noaniq va murakkab iboralar tinglovchini chalg'itishi mumkin. 1. Qisqa va lo'nda bo'lish: Og'zaki nutqda vaqt cheklanganligi sababli, fikrlarni qisqa va lo'nda ifodalash muhim. Uzoq gaplar va murakkab tuzilmalar tinglovchini charchatishi mumkin. 2. Emotsional ifoda: Og'zaki nutqda tilning emotsional o'zgarishlari (intonatsiya, ovoz balandligi) muhim ahamiyatga ega. Bu orqali nutqning mazmuni va his-tuyg'ulari yanada kuchayadi. 3. Muloqotga faol ishtirok etish: Og'zaki nutqda suhbatdosh bilan bevosita muloqot qilish orqali fikrlarni ifodalashda ishtirok etish zarur. Suhbat jarayonida tinglovchilar bilan o'zaro aloqada bo'lish, savollar berish va javoblar olish orqali nutq yanada samarali bo'ladi.

Yozma va og'zaki nutqning farqlari. Yozma va og'zaki nutq o'rtasidagi eng katta farq, ularning ishlatilish kontekstida va ifodalash usulida yotadi. Yozma nutqda, asosan, fikrlarni batafsil va tizimli tarzda ifodalash kerak bo'ladi, og'zaki nutqda esa, qisqa va aniq ifodalar talab qilinadi. Yozma nutqda o'quvchining fikrni tushunishi uchun vaqt va imkoniyat ko'proq, og'zaki nutqda esa bu imkoniyatlar cheklangan.

Yozma va og'zaki nutq madaniyati til o'rganishda muhim ahamiyatga ega bo'lib, tilni o'zlashtirish jarayonida bu ikki nutq turi o'zaro bog'liq tarzda shakllanadi. Til o'rganish jarayonida og'zaki nutqning roli katta bo'lib, u insonning kundalik muloqotda til vositalaridan to'g'ri va samarali foydalanishini ta'minlaydi. Og'zaki nutq madaniyati deganda, so'zlovchining fikrlarini aniq, ravon va mantiqiy tarzda ifodalashi, suhbat davomida madaniy muomala qoidalariga rioya qilishi tushuniladi. Bu jarayon faqat so'z boyligini oshirish bilan cheklanmay, balki talaffuz, intonatsiya va ohangni to'g'ri qo'llashni ham talab qiladi.

Yozma nutq madaniyati esa tilni o'rganishda boshqa bir jihatdan muhimdir. Yozuv orqali inson o'z fikrlarini batafsil, tushunarli va grammatik jihatdan to'g'ri shaklda ifodalay oladi. Yozma nutq madaniyati rivojlangan odam muloqotda noaniqliklar va tushunmovchiliklarning oldini oladi. Til o'rganishda yozma mashqlar va insholar yozish orqali lug'at boyligi oshadi, grammatik bilimlar mustahkamlanadi va tilning tuzilish xususiyatlari chuqurroq o'rganiladi.

Til o'rganuvchi shaxsning og'zaki va yozma nutq madaniyati birgalikda rivojlanishi muhimdir, chunki bu tilni nafaqat tushunish, balki uni samarali qo'llash

imkoniyatini beradi. Masalan, og‘zaki nutqda o‘rganilgan yangi so‘z va iboralar yozma nutq orqali mustahkamlanadi. Shuningdek, yozma mashqlar orqali grammatik jihatdan to‘g‘ri gaplar tuzish malakasi rivojlantirilsa, og‘zaki nutqda bu ko‘nikmalar avtomatik tarzda namoyon bo‘ladi.

Nutq madaniyatining rivojlanishi til o‘rganuvchi shaxsning kommunikativ kompetensiyasini oshiradi. Bunda o‘rganuvchi muloqotda madaniyatli muomala qilish, tinglovchi yoki o‘quvchiga hurmat ko‘rsatish, suhbatdoshning fikrlarini tinglash va unga javob berish qobiliyatiga ega bo‘ladi. Ayniqsa, xorijiy til o‘rganishda og‘zaki va yozma nutq madaniyati muhim o‘rin tutadi. Chunki chet tilida so‘zlashuvchilar bilan samarali muloqot qilish uchun nafaqat so‘z boyligi, balki madaniyatli muloqot ko‘nikmalariga ham ega bo‘lish zarur.

Shu sababli, til o‘rgatish jarayonida o‘qituvchilar yozma va og‘zaki nutq madaniyatini rivojlantirishga alohida e‘tibor qaratishlari kerak. Til o‘rganish mashg‘ulotlarida dialoglar, suhbatlar, roliklarni tinglash va yozma topshiriqlar bajarish orqali o‘quvchilar turli nutq holatlariga tayyorlanadilar. Natijada, ular tilni nafaqat nazariy o‘rganadi, balki amalda ham to‘g‘ri qo‘llash ko‘nikmalarini egallaydilar.

Yozma va og‘zaki nutq madaniyati til o‘rganishda asosiy omillardan biri bo‘lib, o‘rganuvchining lingvistik qobiliyatlarini har tomonlama rivojlantirishga xizmat qiladi. Nutq madaniyatiga ega shaxs muloqotda o‘z fikrini ravon, tushunarli va ta’sirli tarzda ifodalab, boshqalar bilan samarali aloqa o‘rnata oladi. Bu esa til o‘rganish jarayonining muvaffaqiyatli kechishi uchun muhim shartlardan biridir.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, yozma va og‘zaki nutq madaniyati insonlarning fikrlarini va hissiyotlarini boshqalarga yetkazishning turli yo‘llarini anglatadi. Har ikkala turdagi nutq o‘zining ahamiyatiga ega bo‘lib, o‘zaro muloqotda va jamiyatda rivojlanishda katta rol o‘ynaydi. Yozma nutq bilimlarni saqlash va tarqatishda, og‘zaki nutq esa, bevosita muloqotda va fikr almashishda yordam beradi. Nutq madaniyatini rivojlantirish esa, har bir insonning samarali muloqot qilish qobiliyatini oshiradi va jamiyatda yaxshi aloqalar o‘rnatishga xizmat qiladi.

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**BANKLARDA FAKTORING OPERATSIYALAR HISOBİ VA AUDITINI
TAKOMILLASHTIRISH**

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**IMPROVING ACCOUNTING AND AUDIT OF FACTORING OPERATIONS
IN BANKS**

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ANNOTATSIYA: Ushbu tadqiqotda banklarda faktoring operatsiyalari hisobini va auditini takomillashtirish masalalari ko'rib chiqilgan. Faktoring xizmatlari kichik va o'rta biznes subyektlari uchun moliyaviy resurslarga tezkor kirish imkoniyatini yaratib, iqtisodiy barqarorlikni oshirishga xizmat qiladi. Ishda faktoring operatsiyalarining mohiyati, bank tizimidagi o'rni va afzalliklari, shuningdek, xalqaro moliyaviy hisobot standartlariga (IFRS) mos ravishda ularni hisobga olish va tahlil qilish usullari bayon etilgan.

Bundan tashqari, faktoring operatsiyalari auditining dolzarb jihatlari, jumladan, risklarni aniqlash va boshqarish, ichki nazorat tizimini takomillashtirish hamda audit jarayonlarini avtomatlashtirish bo'yicha tavsiyalar berilgan. Tadqiqot natijalariga asoslanib, faktoring operatsiyalarining hisobini va auditini takomillashtirish bo'yicha innovatsion yondashuvlar ishlab chiqilgan. Ushbu yondashuvlar bank tizimining moliyaviy barqarorligini ta'minlash va mijozlarga ko'rsatiladigan xizmatlarning sifatini oshirishga qaratilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: faktoring operatsiyalari, bank hisobi, audit, xalqaro moliyaviy hisobot standartlari, risklarni boshqarish, ichki nazorat tizimi.

Kirish

Bugungi kunda iqtisodiyotning rivojlanishi moliyaviy xizmatlar ko'lamining kengayishi va ularning sifat darajasiga bog'liqdir. Bank tizimida faktoring operatsiyalari muhim innovatsion vositalardan biri bo'lib, ayniqsa kichik va o'rta biznes subyektlari uchun dolzarb ahamiyat kasb etadi. Ushbu xizmatlarning hisob-kitobini va auditini takomillashtirish nafaqat banklarning, balki butun iqtisodiyotning barqarorligini oshirishda muhim rol o'ynaydi.

Faktoring – bu zamonaviy moliyaviy vosita bo‘lib, uning asosida bank mijozlarning debitorlik qarzlarni sotib oladi va ularga darhol likvidlik ta‘minlaydi. Ammo bu xizmatdan samarali foydalanish uchun faktoring operatsiyalarini hisobga olishda aniq va xalqaro talablarga mos yondashuv talab etiladi. Hozirgi hisob tizimi ko‘p hollarda zamonaviy faktoring xizmatlarining o‘ziga xos jihatlarini aks ettirishda zaiflik qilmoqda. Ayniqsa, qarzlarni sifatini baholash, risklarni aniqlash va hisobotlarning shaffofligini ta‘minlash bo‘yicha ayrim kamchiliklar mavjud.

Tahlillar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, faktoring xizmatlarining rivoji bo‘yicha yetakchi mamlakatlarda ushbu operatsiyalar xalqaro moliyaviy hisobot standartlariga (IFRS) mos ravishda olib boriladi. Bunday yondashuv shaffoflikni oshirib, banklar va mijozlar o‘rtasidagi ishonchni kuchaytiradi. O‘zbekistonda esa faktoring xizmatlarini xalqaro standartlarga moslashtirish hali to‘liq amalga oshirilmagan. Bu esa xizmatlarning sifatiga va xalqaro moliyaviy bozorlar bilan integratsiya jarayoniga to‘sqinlik qilmoqda.

Faktoring operatsiyalarida audit jarayonini tashkil etish masalalari ham e‘tiborga molik. Amaldagi audit tizimi faktoring xizmatlarining o‘ziga xos risklarini chuqur tahlil qilish imkonini bermaydi. Risklarni aniqlash va minimallashtirish uchun innovatsion texnologiyalarni joriy qilish talab etiladi. Misol uchun, axborot texnologiyalaridan foydalanish orqali faktoring operatsiyalarini real vaqt rejimida nazorat qilish va moliyaviy xatolarning oldini olish mumkin.

Faktoring operatsiyalarini hisobga olish va auditini takomillashtirishda quyidagi muhim natijalarga erishish mumkin:

1. Banklarning likvidlikni boshqarish samaradorligi oshadi.
2. Mijozlar uchun moliyaviy xizmatlarning sifati yaxshilanadi.
3. Kredit risklari va operatsion xatoliklar sezilarli darajada kamayadi.
4. Xalqaro moliyaviy bozorlarda O‘zbekiston banklarining raqobatbardoshligi oshadi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, faktoring operatsiyalarining hisobini va auditini takomillashtirish iqtisodiyotimizda moliyaviy xizmatlarning yangi darajasini ta‘minlashga yordam beradi. Bunda xalqaro tajribani o‘rganish va milliy sharoitlarga mos innovatsion yondashuvlarni tatbiq etish muhim ahamiyatga ega. Banklar tomonidan ushbu yo‘nalishda amalga oshiriladigan har bir qadam nafaqat ularning moliyaviy ko‘rsatkichlarini, balki mijozlarning ishonchini oshirishga ham xizmat qiladi.

Faktoring operatsiyalarini takomillashtirishning muhim jihatlaridan biri – ularning iqtisodiy samaradorligini oshirish bilan bog‘liq. Banklarning faktoring xizmatlaridan

foydalanishi nafaqat likvidlikni yaxshilash, balki mijozlar va banklar o'rtasida mustahkam sheriklik munosabatlarini shakllantiradi. Biroq, amaliyotda ushbu xizmatlarni keng tatbiq qilishga to'sqinlik qiluvchi bir qator muammolar mavjud:

➤ **Huquqiy va tartibga soluvchi bazaning zaifligi:** Faktoring xizmatlarini tartibga soluvchi qonunchilik bazasi O'zbekistonda hali to'liq shakllanmagan. Ayniqsa, xalqaro standartlarga moslashtirilgan faktoring xizmatlarining hisob-kitob qoidalari va audit jarayonlariga oid yo'riqnomalar ishlab chiqilmagan. Bu esa banklarning ushbu xizmatlarni taklif qilishda xavfsizlikni ta'minlashiga to'sqinlik qiladi.

➤ **Mutaxassislarning yetishmasligi:** Faktoring operatsiyalarini boshqarish va audit qilish bo'yicha yuqori malakali kadrlar tayyorlash masalasi dolzarb. Bank xodimlarining xalqaro standartlar, shuningdek, zamonaviy texnologiyalar bilan ishlash bo'yicha bilim va ko'nikmalari yetarli darajada emas.

➤ **Axborot texnologiyalarini qo'llash darajasi pastligi:** Faktoring operatsiyalarini avtomatlashtirishda ilg'or texnologiyalardan foydalanish imkoniyatlari cheklangan. Ko'p hollarda hisob-kitob jarayonlari qo'lda olib borilib, bu esa vaqt va resurslarni ortiqcha sarflashga olib keladi.

Shu sababli, faktoring xizmatlarini rivojlantirish uchun quyidagi strategik yondashuvlar tavsiya etiladi:

➤ **Xalqaro standartlarga mos tizim yaratish:** Faktoring operatsiyalari hisobi va auditini IFRS talablariga moslashtirish orqali xizmatlarning shaffofligi va samaradorligini oshirish mumkin. Bunda xalqaro tajribadan foydalanish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

➤ **Raqamli texnologiyalarni joriy etish:** Banklar tomonidan faktoring xizmatlarini boshqarish va auditini avtomatlashtirish uchun raqamli platformalarni ishlab chiqish lozim. Bunday yondashuv xizmatlarni real vaqt rejimida monitoring qilish, tahlil qilish va nazorat qilish imkonini beradi.

➤ **Risklarni boshqarish tizimini mustahkamlash:** Kredit va operatsion risklarni minimallashtirish uchun risklarni aniqlash, baholash va boshqarish tizimini kuchaytirish talab etiladi. Ayniqsa, faktoring bilan bog'liq debitorlik qarzlari bo'yicha to'lov qobiliyatini chuqur tahlil qilish zarur.

➤ **Kadrlar tayyorlash va malaka oshirish:** Bank xodimlarini xalqaro moliyaviy hisobot standartlari va faktoring xizmatlari bo'yicha o'qitish, maxsus trening va sertifikatsiya dasturlarini amalga oshirish lozim.

Natijalar va istiqbollar: Tadqiqot natijalariga ko'ra, faktoring operatsiyalarining hisobini va auditini takomillashtirish banklar uchun quyidagi afzalliklarni beradi:

- Bank xizmatlarining diversifikatsiyasini ta'minlash va mijozlar bazasini kengaytirish;
- Banklarning daromad manbalarini ko'paytirish va moliyaviy barqarorligini mustahkamlash;
- Faktoring xizmatlarini xalqaro moliyaviy bozorlar bilan integratsiya qilish imkoniyatlarini oshirish;
- Mijozlarning moliyaviy xizmatlardan foydalanish qoniqishini yaxshilash.

Ushbu natijalar nafaqat banklarning ichki boshqaruv tizimini yaxshilash, balki milliy iqtisodiyotning barqaror rivojlanishiga hissa qo'shishga xizmat qiladi. Faktoring xizmatlarining keng qo'llanilishi banklar va biznes subyektlari o'rtasida mustahkam moliyaviy hamkorlikni yo'lga qo'yish imkonini yaratadi. Shu bilan birga, zamonaviy audit yondashuvlari orqali ushbu xizmatlarning shaffofligi va ishonchliligini oshirish mumkin bo'ladi.

Banklar uchun faktoring operatsiyalarining ahamiyati iqtisodiyotda kreditlash imkoniyatlarini kengaytirish va debitorlik qarzlarni boshqarish samaradorligini oshirishda namoyon bo'ladi. Ushbu xizmatlarni rivojlantirish, hisobini xalqaro talablarga mos ravishda tashkil etish va auditni takomillashtirish orqali banklar va biznes subyektlari uchun yangi rivojlanish istiqbollari ochiladi. Ayniqsa, innovatsion yondashuvlar va raqamli texnologiyalardan foydalanish orqali faktoring xizmatlarini yanada yuqori darajaga ko'tarish mumkin.

XULOSA

Banklarda faktoring operatsiyalarining hisobini va auditini takomillashtirish moliyaviy xizmatlarning sifatini oshirish va iqtisodiy barqarorlikni ta'minlashda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Faktoring xizmatlari nafaqat banklarning likvidlikni boshqarish samaradorligini oshiradi, balki kichik va o'rta biznes subyektlariga aylanma mablag'larni tezkor ravishda qo'llab-quvvatlash imkoniyatini beradi.

Tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko'rsatadiki, ushbu xizmatlarning muvaffaqiyatli amalga oshirilishi uchun xalqaro moliyaviy hisobot standartlariga (IFRS) moslashtirilgan hisob tizimi va zamonaviy audit yondashuvlari joriy etilishi zarur. Shu bilan birga, kredit va operatsion risklarni aniqlash, baholash va boshqarish uchun ilg'or usullarni qo'llash muhim.

Faktoring operatsiyalarini takomillashtirish quyidagi natijalarga olib keladi:

- Banklar va mijozlar o'rtasida shaffof va ishonchli moliyaviy munosabatlarni shakllantirish;
- Faktoring xizmatlari orqali iqtisodiy resurslardan samarali foydalanish;

➤ Banklarning raqobatbardoshligini oshirish va xalqaro moliyaviy bozorlar bilan integratsiya qilish imkoniyatlarini kengaytirish.

Ushbu yo‘nalishda huquqiy bazani mustahkamlash, axborot texnologiyalarini joriy qilish, xodimlarning malakasini oshirish va ichki nazorat tizimini rivojlantirish asosiy vazifalardan hisoblanadi. Faktoring xizmatlarining hisobini va auditini takomillashtirish orqali banklar o‘z xizmatlarini diversifikatsiyalash va mijozlar ehtiyojlariga yanada mos keladigan moliyaviy yechimlarni taklif etish imkoniyatiga ega bo‘ladi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, faktoring operatsiyalarining rivoji bank tizimining moliyaviy samaradorligini oshirib, butun iqtisodiyotning raqobatbardoshligini mustahkamlashga xizmat qiladi. Shu bois, mazkur yo‘nalishdagi ilmiy izlanishlar va amaliy yondashuvlarni davom ettirish zarur.

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**CHINGIZ ABDULLAYEVNING “OILA SIRLARI” ROMANI VA O‘LMAS
UMARBEOVNING “YOZ YOMG‘IRI” QISSASIDA SYUJET VA
KOMPOZITSIYA**

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ANNOTATSIYA: Ushbu tezisdan o‘zbek adabiyoti vakili Chingiz Abdullayevning “Oila sirlari” romani va o‘zbek yozuvchisi O‘lmas Umarbekovning “Yoz yomg‘iri” qissalari asosida detektiv adabiyotining syujet va kompozitsiyasi o‘rganilgan va atroflicha yoritilgan.

KALIT SO‘ZLAR: ekspozitsiya, tugun, rivojlanish, yechim, voqealar dinamikasi, kompozitsiya uslubi, timsol va ramzlar.

ABSTRACT: In this thesis, the plot and composition of detective literature based on the novel “Family Secrets” by the representative of Azerbaijani literature Chingiz Abdullayev and the short stories “Summer Rain” by the Uzbek writer Olmas Umarbekov are studied and covered in detail.

KEY WORDS: exposition, node, development, solution, dynamics of events, style of composition, symbol and symbols.

KIRISH: Adabiyotda syujet va kompozitsiya muhim elementlar bo‘lib, ular asarning mazmuni, g‘oyaviy yo‘nalishi sifatida qo‘llab, insoniy munosabatlar, ijtimoiy muammolar va shaxsiy hayot ziddiyatlarini o‘rganadi. Chingiz Abdullayevning “Oila sirlari” romani sarguzasht va detektiv janriga mansub bo‘lib, insoniy munosabatlar va oila ichidagi yashirin hodisalarga bag‘ishlangan. Roman oila hayotidagi kutilmagan sirlarga asoslanib, o‘quvchini hodisalar rivojini kuzatishga majbur qiladi. “Yoz yomg‘iri” qissasida insoniy munosabatlar, oilaviy ziddiyatlar va mehr-muhabbatning qayta tiklanishi markaziy mavzu sifatida ko‘tarilgan. Asar qahramonlarining ichki kechinmalari va hayotiy drammatizm voqealar rivojining asosiy harakatlantiruvchi kuchi hisoblanadi.

MUNOZARA VA MUHOKAMALAR

“Badiiy asarlarda voqealar borishida, xarakterlar taqdirida birdan kutilmagan keskin o‘zgarishlar bo‘ladi. Bu esa asarda yangi-yangi tugunlarni keltirib chiqaradi, kitobxonda qiziqishni kuchaytiradi. Ana shu tugun va yechimlarda xarakterlar mantiqi, voqea va xarakterlar rivojlanishi tarixi namoyon bo‘ladi. Tugun va yechimlar o‘z-o‘zidan xarakterlar rivojlanishini ko‘rsatmaydi. Xarakterlar

va voqealarning rivojlanishi tarixi ana shu momentlar vositasida ochiladi. Syujetni qarama-qarshiliklar, xarakterlarning rivojlanishi tarixi, asardagi voqealar oqimi deb ta'riflashda asosan yirik nasriy va dramatik asarlarga xos xususiyatlar ko'zda tutilgan."¹ "Yoz yomg'iri" qissasida insoniy munosabatlar, oilaviy ziddiyatlar va mehr-muhabbatning qayta tiklanishi markaziy mavzu sifatida ko'tarilgan. Asar qahramonlarining ichki kechinmalari va hayotiy dramatism voqealar rivojining asosiy harakatlantiruvchi kuchi hisoblanadi. Asardagi Syujet elementlari: Boshlanish (Ekspozitsiya)- oila ichidagi oddiy, lekin chuqur muammolar, bir-birini tushunmaslik va begonashuv tasvirlangan. Tugun- Voqealar zanjiri biror kutilmagan hodisa orqali keskinlashib qahramonlarning ruhiy iztiroblari chuqurlasha boradi. Rivojlanish-qahramonlar o'zaro ziddiyatlarni hal qilish yo'llarini qidiradi. Kechirimlilik va insoniy qadriyatlar namoyon bo'lgan. Klimaks- hal qiluvchi voqea sodir bo'lishi bu oila a'zolarini birlashtiradi. Tugash (Yechim)- oila a'zolari orasidagi muammolar hal bo'ladi va ular yangi bosqichga qadam bosadi. Ba'zan syujetni ham shaklga kiritib ketishadi. Biroq syujetni butunlay shaklga kiritish noto'g'ri. Chunki asarning asosiy konflikti syujetda ochiladi. Demak, syujet faqat shakl emas, mazmunga ham aloqador sanaladi. Syujetda shakl-mazmun birga aks etadi.

Detektiv janr asarlarining kompozitsiyasi murakkab va puxta o'ylangan bo'lib, asar davomida o'quvchini sirlarni ochishga jalb etadi. Bu janrda kompozitsiya voqealarning mantiqiy, izchil rivojlanishi va asar ohangini saqlab qolish uchun muhim ahamiyatga ega. O'lmas Umarbekovning "Yoz yomg'iri" qissasida kompozitsiya tuyg'ularning ramziy ifodasi: Yoz yomg'iri voqealar va qahramonlar ichki dunyosining o'zgarishini ramziy tasvirlashda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Psixologik chuqurlik: Har bir qahramonning ichki dunyosi, ularning kechinmalari va qarorlari chuqur tahlil qilinadi. Linearlik: Voqealar aniq ketma-ketlik asosida tasvirlanadi, ortga qaytishlar yoki murakkab vaqt almashishlari mavjud emas. Odamiylik va qadriyatlar: Asar davomida insoniy munosabatlar, mehr-muhabbat va oila qadriyatlari asosiy mavzular sifatida ko'tariladi.

XULOSA

Xulosa qilib shuni aytish mumkinki, "Oila sirlari"romani klassik detektiv kompozitsiyaga ega bo'lib, unda intriga², sirlarni ochish jarayoni va dramatik yakun mavjud. Bu asar o'quvchini sirlarni ochishga jalb qilish orqali detektiv janriga xos asosiy elementlarni o'zida mujassamlashtiradi va yaxshi misol bo'la oladi. "Yoz yomg'iri" qissasining kompozitsiyasi sodda, lekin mazmunan boy va ta'sirchan.

¹<https://newjournal.org/new/article/view/1535/1379>

²[intriga - Vikilug'at](#)

Asardagi voqealar ketma-ketligi, qahramonlar ichki dunyosining tahlili va hissiy drammatizm insoniy kechinmalarni chuqurroq tushunishga yordam beradi. Yoz yomg'iri ramzi orqali muallif inson qalbining yangilanishi va poklanishini o'quvchiga yetkazishga erishgan.

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THE ROLE OF MODERN TECHNOLOGIES IN CONDUCTING SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

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Annotation: This article examines the profound impact of modern technologies on scientific research, highlighting their role in enhancing efficiency, precision, and collaboration. It discusses the evolution of technology in research, from manual tools to AI-driven systems, and explores key applications such as big data analytics, artificial intelligence, virtual simulations, and robotics. Case studies in medicine, climate research, and space exploration illustrate their transformative effects. The article also addresses interdisciplinary integration, future trends like quantum computing and digital twins, and the economic and social implications of technology-driven research. Challenges such as accessibility, ethical concerns, and the need for technical expertise are analyzed, with recommendations for bridging the digital divide and fostering global collaboration. This comprehensive overview emphasizes the indispensable role of modern technologies in shaping the future of scientific inquiry.

Keywords: Modern technologies, scientific research, artificial intelligence (AI), big data analytics, robotics, virtual simulations, cloud computing, interdisciplinary research, quantum computing, digital twins, research ethics, collaboration, innovation, data analysis, automation, scientific discoveries.

Introduction

In today's fast-paced world, modern technologies play a pivotal role in enhancing the efficiency and accuracy of scientific research. Tools such as artificial intelligence (AI), big data analytics, and advanced communication platforms have revolutionized the way research is conducted. This article explores how these technologies impact scientific inquiries and the benefits they bring to researchers globally.

The Integration of Technology into Scientific Research.

Modern technologies have influenced scientific activities in three major areas: 1. **Data Collection and Analysis:** Research today often involves processing large volumes of data. Technologies such as big data analytics and programming languages like Python and R facilitate the collection, processing, and analysis of such data efficiently. 2. **Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning:** AI enables advanced modeling,

simulation, and predictions. Its applications are widespread in disciplines like biology, medicine, physics, and social sciences. 3. Global Information Sharing: The internet has empowered researchers to collaborate internationally, breaking geographical barriers. Platforms like Google Scholar and ResearchGate provide easy access to academic publications and foster global interaction. The Benefits of Technology in Research. Modern technologies significantly improve the speed, precision, and scope of scientific investigations. Accelerated Research Processes: Analyses that once took months or years can now be completed in days or even hours using advanced software tools. Enhanced Accuracy and Reliability: Automated systems minimize human error and increase the credibility of results. For example, statistical software ensures precise data interpretation. Expanded Scope: Technologies like cloud computing and global data networks allow researchers to undertake large-scale and complex studies, often requiring international collaboration.

The Impact of Technologies on Specific Fields. Different scientific fields have experienced transformative impacts due to technology: Medicine: AI helps in early disease detection, personalized treatment, and drug development. Biotechnology: DNA analysis has become faster and more affordable due to modern sequencing technologies. Astronomy: Advanced telescopes and AI-driven analysis have expanded our understanding of the universe. Social Sciences: Automated survey tools and data analysis software have made research in social sciences more accurate and reliable.

Challenges and Limitations. Despite their benefits, modern technologies also present certain challenges:

1. Access to Advanced Technologies: High costs often limit access to cutting-edge technologies, particularly for researchers in developing countries.

2. Plagiarism and Data Security: The ease of information sharing has increased the risk of plagiarism and data breaches, compromising the integrity of research.

3. Lack of Technical Expertise: Many researchers lack the skills to effectively use advanced technologies, leading to underutilization of available resources. Simulations and Virtual Laboratories. Virtual laboratories and simulations are increasingly popular in scientific research. These tools offer a cost-effective and efficient way to conduct experiments and test hypotheses: Physics and Chemistry: Simulations allow the modeling of molecular interactions and chemical reactions.

Biology and Medicine: Virtual platforms facilitate genome analysis and drug efficacy testing.

Social Sciences: Simulations of societal behaviors help predict and analyze social trends.

The Future of Technology in Research. The future promises even greater technological integration into research through advancements such as:

1. Quantum Computing: Enabling complex computations at unprecedented speeds.
2. Blockchain Technology: Securing research data and ensuring transparency in academic publishing.
3. Advanced AI: Automating hypothesis generation and validation processes, further accelerating discoveries.

Historical Perspective on Technology in Research. Understanding the impact of technology in research requires examining its historical evolution: Pre-Industrial Era: Research was entirely manual, reliant on observational skills and basic tools like the abacus, primitive microscopes, and telescopes. Industrial Revolution: The invention of machines like steam engines and more advanced mechanical calculators accelerated experimental studies in fields like physics and chemistry. The Digital Age: The advent of electronic devices like computers and digital sensors revolutionized data collection and analysis, paving the way for modern scientific achievements.

Case Studies: Modern Technology in Action. 1. AI in Medicine.

AI has transformed diagnostics and treatment development: Disease Detection: IBM Watson Health uses AI algorithms to detect cancer and other diseases with high precision.

Drug Discovery: AI accelerates the development of new drugs by analyzing molecular structures and predicting their effects.

2. Big Data in Climate Research. Big data technologies analyze climate patterns over centuries: NASA uses satellite data to study global warming trends. Machine learning models predict extreme weather events with improved accuracy, aiding disaster management.

3. Robotics in Space Exploration. Robotic systems like the Mars Rover are designed to explore harsh environments. These robots collect soil samples, conduct experiments, and send data back to Earth.

The Role of Cross-Disciplinary Technologies. Modern technologies are not confined to specific fields; they integrate various disciplines to solve complex problems: Bioinformatics: Combines biology, computer science, and statistics to analyze genetic data. Nanotechnology: Merges physics, chemistry, and engineering to create materials at the atomic level. Geoinformatics: Uses satellite imagery and GIS (Geographic Information Systems) to study earth sciences and urban development.

Future Impacts and Trends. Modern technologies are reshaping the research landscape, and their potential applications are nearly limitless. Here are some trends that may dominate future research:

1. Digital Twins. A digital twin is a virtual model of a physical object or system. For example, in engineering, researchers use digital twins to simulate the performance of bridges, aircraft, or even human organs.

2. Edge Computing. Unlike cloud computing, edge computing processes data closer to its source. This technology is crucial for real-time applications, such as monitoring patient health during surgeries or experiments in remote locations.

3. Collaborative Research Platforms. Tools like GitHub and Jupyter Notebooks are already fostering collaborative coding and data sharing. Future platforms may integrate AI-driven assistance for researchers working in diverse fields.

Overcoming Current Challenges. To fully harness modern technologies in research, it's essential to address existing barriers:

1. Bridging the Digital Divide: Governments and institutions should invest in infrastructure to provide researchers in low-resource settings with access to advanced technologies.

2. Fostering Interdisciplinary Collaboration: Research teams should include experts from diverse fields to fully leverage the capabilities of modern tools.

3. Enhancing Research Ethics: Developing global ethical standards for data privacy, AI usage, and intellectual property can mitigate the risks associated with technology. Examples of Technological Milestones in Research. CERN's Large Hadron Collider (LHC): Revolutionized particle physics by discovering the Higgs boson. CRISPR-Cas9: A gene-editing technology that allows precise modifications to DNA, with implications for treating genetic disorders. James Webb Space Telescope (JWST): Equipped with advanced sensors and cameras, it provides unprecedented views of the universe.

Conclusion

Modern technologies have profoundly transformed the landscape of scientific research, making it faster, more accurate, and globally collaborative. However, addressing challenges such as accessibility and technical expertise is crucial to fully leverage these advancements. As technologies continue to evolve, they will undoubtedly open new frontiers in scientific exploration, shaping the future of knowledge generation.

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JOANNA ROULINGNING “GARRI POTTER” HAMDA XUDOYBERDI TO‘XTABOYEVNING “SARIQ DEVNI MINIB” ASARLARI TEMATIKASI

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ANNOTATSIYA: Jahon va o‘zbek bolalar adabiyotidagi fantastika doirasida yozilgan ikki badiiy asar Joan Roulingning “Garri Potter”, shuningdek Xudoyberdi To‘xtaboyevning “Sariq devni minib” romanlari tipologik tahlil qilinadi. Asarlardagi umumiy xususiyatlar va farqlar, janr, mavzu, personajlar hamda adabiy vositalar nuqtai nazaridan ko‘rib chiqiladi.

KALIT SO‘ZLAR: fantastika, mif, prototip, hayot va ijod, ezgulik va yovuzlik, qahramonlar.

ABSTRACT: Two works of fiction written within the framework of world and Uzbek children’s literature are typologically analyzed by Joan Rowling’s “Harry Potter”, and the novel “Sariq devni minib” by Khudoyberdi Tokhtaboyev. General characteristics and differences in works are considered in terms of genre, theme, characters and literary means.

KEY WORDS: fiction, myth, prototype, life and creativity, goodness and evil, heroes.

KIRISH: Adabiyotda syujet va kompozitsiya muhim elementlar bo‘lib, ular asarning mazmuni, g‘oyaviy yo‘nalishi sifatida qo‘llab, insoniy munosabatlar, ijtimoiy muammolar va shaxsiy hayot ziddiyatlarini o‘rganadi. O‘zbek va jahon adabiyoti bestsellerlari bo‘lmish “Garri Potter” va “Sariq devni minib” asarlarida bolalar hayoti, ezgulik va yovuzlikning abadiy kurashi tasvirlanganligi bilan ham bir-biriga o‘xshashdir. Bu ikki badiiy adabiyotni turli millat va xalqlarga xos mif afsona, qarashlar shuningdek turli madaniyatlar ajratib tursa, bolalarga bag‘ishlanganligi birlashtirib turadi.

MUNOZARA VA MUHOKAMALAR:

J.K.Roulingning “Garri Potter” romanlar seriyasi zamonaviy bolalar adabiyotida katta ahamiyatga ega bo‘lib, fantastika, badiiy ertaklar va tarbiya elementlarini birlashtiradi. Yozuvchi ingliz mifologiyasidan, folklor va mifologik personajlardan ilhomlangan bo‘lsa-da, o‘zining ijodiy g‘oyalari bilan asarni boyitgan. Romanlar seriyasidagi bosh qahramonlar prototipi Joanna Keyt Roulingning hayotidan olingan. Masalan, “Xagvarts” sehrgarlar va afsungarlar maktabidagi Garri Potterni do‘sti

Germionaning prototipi Joanna Roulingning o‘zi hisoblanadi.¹ Bosh qahramon Garri Potter esa, bir necha insonlar va ismlar yig‘ma obrazi desak ham bo‘ladi. Garrining tashqi ko‘rinishi, Roulingning bolalikdagi do‘sti, Vinterburnlik Yan Potterdan olingan. U Garri singari, bolaligida dumaloq ko‘zoynak taqib yurgan. Potter familiyasi esa, shunchaki Joanga yoqqan, chunki u o‘zining Rouling familiasini yoqtirmagan. Garri Potter seriyasidagi motivlar, qahramonlar va syujetlar rim, skandinaviya va britaniya mifologiyasiga asoslanadi. Sehrskarlar, ertak jonzorlari, kentavr, goblinlar maxfiy olamda zamonaviy sharoitda tasvirlangan hamda fantastika elementlari bilan boyitilib o‘quvchi qiziqishini uyg‘otishi tabiiy. Sehrli olam “Garri Potter” romanlar majmuining ajralmas qismidir.

Xudoyberdi To‘xtaboyevning “Sariq devni minib” trilogiyasi o‘zbek bolalar adabiyotida birinchi sarguzasht romanlardan hisoblanadi. Asardagi bosh qahramon Hoshimjon o‘zbek bolalarining prototipidir. Xuddi Joannna Roulingdek, Xudoyberdi To‘xtaboyev ham Hoshimjonni o‘zining hayotidan olgan bo‘lib, adib bolalar yozuvchisi bo‘lishidan oldin bir necha yillar davomida maktabda ishlagan va aynan shuning uchun Hoshimga o‘xshagan sho‘x-shaddot bolalarning ko‘pini ko‘rgan. Bular esa kezi kelib dunyo bolalar adabiyotining nodir namunasi yaratilishiga asos bo‘lgan desak mubolg‘a bo‘lmaydi. Adib o‘zbek bolalar adabiyotiga fantastika, sarguzasht, sayohat elementlarini olib kirgan va bu asarlar ham xuddi “Garri Potter” singari xalq og‘zaki ijodi hamda xalq ertaklariga asoslangan. Xudoyberdi To‘xtaboyevning “Sariq devni minib” asari Jonni Rodari tomonidan ham tilga olinib, juda yuksak ta‘rif berilgan. To‘xtaboyevning asari jahon italyan bolalar yozuvchisi Jonni Rodarining e‘tiborini tortishi, o‘zbek adabiyoti uchun quvonarli holdir.

XULOSA.

“Garri Potter” va “Sariq devni minib” romanlari o‘zbek va ingliz mifologiyasidagi prototiplarga asoslangan va qahramonlar o‘rtasidagi jangni aks ettiradi. Har ikki asarda yovuzlik va ezgulik o‘rtasidagi doimiy kurash, yosh qahramonlarning yovuz kuchlarga qarshi g‘alabasi tasvirlanadi. “Garri Potter” va “Sariq devni minib” romanlari bolalar adabiyotida o‘ziga xos va o‘xshash elementlarga ega bo‘lib, ular mifologik, fantastik va sarguzasht janrlarini birlashtiradi. Har ikkala roman ham yosh kitobxonlar uchun yangi dunyo va qahramonlar yaratgan bo‘lib, ular orasidagi g‘alaba motivi yoshlarga ijobiy ta‘sir ko‘rsatadi.

¹ <https://author.today/post/489101?ysclid=m5shn6togk564575349>

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ТЕХНИКИ ВРАТАРЯ В ФУТБОЛЕ: СТРУКТУРА, ЭЛЕМЕНТЫ, МЕТОДИКА ОБУЧЕНИЯ И СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЯ.

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Аннотация

В этой статье рассматривается техника вратаря. В футболе техника вратаря представляет собой сложный и многогранный аспект. Это совокупность специализированных навыков и движений, направленных на эффективную защиту ворот и организацию оборонительных действий команды. Включает такие элементы, как ловля мяча, сейвы, игра на выходах, передача мяча и выбор позиции. Эффективное обучение и совершенствование этих навыков требует системного подхода, который сочетает физическую, техническую и тактическую подготовку.

Ключевые слова: Техника вратаря, защита ворот, ловля мяча, сейвы, игра на выходах, выбор позиции, тренировочный процесс.

Футболда дарвозабон техникаси, усуллари, ўқитиш ва такомиллаштириш усуллари.

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Аннотация

Ушбу мақолада дарвозабон техникаси кўриб чиқилади. Футболда дарвозабон техникаси мураккаб ва кўп қиррали соҳани ўз ичига олади. Бу жамоанинг ҳимоя ҳаракатларини ташкил қилиш ва дарвозани самарали ҳимоя қилишга қаратилган махсус кўникмалар ва ҳаракатлар йиғиндиси. У шундай усулларни ўз ичига олади: тўпни тутиш, тўпларни қайтариш (сейв), чиқишлардаги ўйин, тўпни узатиш ва позиция танлаш. Бу кўникмаларни самарали ўрганиш ва такомиллаштириш жисмоний, техник-тактик тайёргарликни бирлаштирувчи тизимли ёндашувни талаб қилади.

Калит сўзлар: Дарвозабон техникаси, дарвозани ҳимоя қилиш, тўпни тутиш, сейвлар, чиқишларда ўйин, позиция танлаш, машғулот жараёни.

Goalkeeper techniques in football: structure, elements, methods of training and improvement.

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Annotation

This article discusses goalkeeper technique. In football, goalkeeper technique is a complex and multifaceted aspect. It is a set of specialized skills and movements aimed at effectively protecting the goal and organizing the team's defensive actions. Includes elements such as catching the ball, saves, play on exits, passing the ball and positioning. Effectively teaching and improving these skills requires a systematic approach that combines physical, technical and tactical training.

Key words: Goalkeeper technique, goal defense, catching the ball, saves, play on exits, choice of position, training process.

В этом тезисе речь пойдет об ответственности игры вратаря и о сложности его функциональных обязанностей. Вы знаете, хоть одно амплуа в футболе, игроку которого должны безоговорочно подчиняться сразу несколько футболистов? Знаете или нет?

Это, разумеется, футбольный вратарь. Эту ему, в пределах штрафной площадки обязаны подчиняться и безоговорочно исполнять его команды и указания все игроки обороны. Если этого нет, то защитные редуты сразу превращаются в проходной двор.

Давайте попробуем перечислить те функциональные обязанности, которые лежат на плечах футбольного вратаря.

- 1.Руководство игроками обороны при атаке соперника.
- 2.Нейтрализация навесов и прострелов, адресованных в штрафную площадку.
- 3.Блокирование и отражение ударов в плоскость ворот.
- 4.Игра на опережение, когда соперник далеко отпускает мяч вперед, рассчитывая на статичное нахождение вратаря в пределах вратарской площадки.
5. Выход из обороны через пас и начало атаки с помощью адресной передачи.

Эти пять пунктов – святая святых футбольного вратаря. От того, как футбольный вратарь реализует эти пять пунктов, зависит не только его непробиваемость, но и успешность выступления команды.

Ведь если вратарь отразит пять не берущихся мячей, а свои напады, сумеют забить один гол в ворота соперника, при этом играя блекло и существенно хуже соперников, то в такой ситуации футбольный вратарь становится соавтором

победы команды. Причем полноценным соавтором, а может быть, даже и главным автором победы.

И если учесть, что успешное начало атаки во многом зависит от вратаря, неприкосновенность ворот – также от него, то можно смело утверждать, что футбольный вратарь – это половина команды!

Основные аспекты техники вратаря.

1. Элементы техники вратаря:

Ловля мяча:

1.1. Различные способы приема мяча (в воздухе, с земли, двумя или одной рукой).

Сейвы:

1.2. Прыжки и падения для отражения ударов. Особенности выполнения при ударах с близкого расстояния и дальних дистанций.

Игра на выходах:

1.3. Перехват навесных передач и взаимодействие с защитниками.

Работа ногами:

1.4. Удары по мячу (ввод мяча в игру, передача).

Позиционная игра:

1.5. Правильный выбор положения в воротах в зависимости от игрового эпизода.

2. Методика обучения:

Этапы подготовки:

2.1. Базовая техника (ловля, передача, перемещения).

2.2. Отработка игровых ситуаций (штрафные удары, угловые).

2.3. Методы тренировки:

2.4. Упражнения на реакцию.

2.5. Симуляция реальных игровых эпизодов.

2.6. Постепенное усложнение заданий с учетом уровня подготовки.

3. Современные технологии в подготовке вратарей:

3.1. Видеоанализ техники и ошибок.

3.2. Использование симуляторов для тренировки реакции и координации.

3.3. Внедрение данных аналитики (например, разбор траекторий ударов).

4. Роль психологической подготовки:

4.1. Устойчивость к стрессу в решающих моментах.

4.2. Развитие лидерских качеств для управления обороной команды.

5. Связь техники с тактикой:

5.1. Активное участие в организации атак через точные передачи.

5.2. Сотрудничество с защитной линией для минимизации угроз.

Заклучение: Совершенствование техники вратаря требует комплексного подхода, включающего тренировку базовых навыков, анализ игровых ситуаций и использование современных технологий. Успешный вратарь сочетает физическую подготовку, тактическое мышление и эмоциональную устойчивость, что делает его ключевой фигурой команды.

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BOSHLANG'ICH SINIF O'QUVCHILARIDA KITOBXONLIK MADANIYATINI RIVOJLANTIRISH ZARURIYATI

Eshmurodova Dilobar Nizom qizi

GulDu Boshlang'ich ta'lim metodikasi kafedrası stajyor- o'qituvchisi

Anontatsiya: mazkur maqolada boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilarida kitobxonlik madaniyatini rivojlantirishning muhimligi va zamonaviy ta'lim sharoitida uning ahamiyati tahlil qilinadi. O'qish ko'nikmalarini shakllantirish, adabiyotga bo'lgan qiziqishni oshirish va mustaqil o'qish madaniyatini tarbiyalashning samarali usullari ko'rib chiqiladi. Maqolada shuningdek, boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilarida kitobxonlik madaniyatini rivojlantirishning muhimligi va zamonaviy ta'lim sharoitida uning ahamiyati tahlil qilinadi. O'qish ko'nikmalarini shakllantirish, adabiyotga bo'lgan qiziqishni oshirish va mustaqil o'qish madaniyatini tarbiyalashning samarali usullari ko'rib chiqiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: kitob, kitobxonlik, boshlang'ich sinf, yondashuv, zaruriyat, o'quvchi, o'qituvchi, ta'lim, dars, kutubxona, strategiya.

Аннотация: в данной статье анализируется важность развития культуры чтения у учащихся начальных классов и ее значение в современных условиях образования. Рассмотрены эффективные методы формирования навыков чтения, повышения интереса к литературе, воспитания культуры самостоятельного чтения. Также в статье анализируется важность развития культуры чтения у младших школьников и ее значение в современных образовательных условиях. Рассмотрены эффективные методы формирования навыков чтения, повышения интереса к литературе, воспитания культуры самостоятельного чтения.

Ключевые слова: книга, чтение, начальный класс, подход, необходимость, ученик, учитель, образование, урок, библиотека, стратегия.

Annotation: this article analyzes the importance of developing reading culture in primary school students and its importance in modern education conditions. Effective methods of forming reading skills, increasing interest in literature, and cultivating a culture of independent reading are considered. The article also analyzes the importance of developing reading culture in primary school students and its importance in modern educational conditions. Effective methods of forming reading skills, increasing interest in literature, and cultivating a culture of independent reading are considered.

Key words: book, reading, primary class, approach, necessity, student, teacher, education, lesson, library, strategy.

Bugungi kunda jamiyatimizda kitobxonlik masalasiga yondoshuv turli davrlarda turlicha bo'lgan. Har bir davrning o'z ehtiyojidan kelib chiqib, kitobxonlik darajasi belgilangan. Binobarin, har qanday davlatning kuch-qudrati o'z fuqarolarining ongliligi bilan belgilanar ekan, bunda albatta kitobxonlik masalasiga alohida e'tibor berilgan. Bugungi kunda "Mutolaa madaniyati", "Kitobxonlik madaniyati", "O'qish madaniyati" kabi atamalar bilan qo'llanilib kelayotgan ijtimoiy hodisalar axborot olish madaniyatining tarkibiy qismlaridir.

Boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilarida kitobxonlik madaniyatini rivojlantirish zaruriyati haqida xorij va MDH olimlarining fikrlari va yondashuvlari bor.

Kitobxonlik savodxonligi (literacy) muhim kompetensiya: Xorij olimlari, ayniqsa, G'arb mamlakatlaridagi tadqiqotchilar, kitobxonlik savodxonligini nafaqat o'qish va yozishni o'rganish, balki tanqidiy fikrlash, axborotni tahlil qilish va baholash, mustaqil o'rganish kabi ko'nikmalarni ham o'z ichiga olgan murakkab kompetensiya sifatida ko'rishadi. Ularning fikricha, bu kompetensiya zamonaviy dunyoda muvaffaqiyatli hayot kechirish uchun zarurdir. (Misol uchun, PISA tadqiqotlari natijalari shu fikrni tasdiqlaydi). Ko'pgina xorijlik olimlar o'qishga bo'lgan qiziqishni erta yoshdan boshlab rivojlantirishning ahamiyatini ta'kidlaydilar. Buning uchun qiziqarli kitoblarni tanlash, o'qishni o'yin shaklida tashkil etish, o'qish muhitini yaratish va o'quvchilarni rag'batlantirish muhimdir. (Misol uchun, Jim Trelease, "Read-Aloud Handbook" kitobida ushbu fikrni keng yoritadi).

Xorijlik olimlar kitobxonlik madaniyatini shakllantirishni hayot bo'yi davom etadigan jarayon deb hisoblaydilar va bu jarayonda oilaning, maktabning va jamiyatning roli muhimligini ta'kidlaydilar. Zamonaviy sharoitda o'qituvchilar va kutubxonalar elektron resurslar, audiokitoblar va boshqa texnologiyalar yordamida o'qishga bo'lgan qiziqishni oshirish va kitobxonlik madaniyatini rivojlantirish usullarini qo'llashlari kerak, degan fikr mavjud.

MDH olimlari ko'pincha ona tili va adabiyotining o'qish va yozish ko'nikmalarini shakllantirishdagi muhim rolini ta'kidlaydilar. Ular milliy adabiyotning boy merosidan foydalanib, kitobxonlik madaniyatini rivojlantirish zarurligini qayd etadilar. MDH olimlari o'qituvchining o'quvchilarning o'qishga bo'lgan qiziqishini oshirish, ularga o'qishni o'rgatish va kitoblar bilan ishlash ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirishdagi hal qiluvchi rolini ta'kidlaydilar. MDH olimlari maktab kutubxonalarining o'quvchilar uchun qulay va jozibador muhit yaratish, ularga turli xil adabiyotlarni taklif qilish va o'qishni rag'batlantirishdagi rolini ta'kidlaydilar. Oilada o'qishga bo'lgan muhabbatni uyg'otish va bolalarda kitobxonlik madaniyatini rivojlantirishning ahamiyati alohida ta'kidlanadi.

Safo Matchon: «Kitobxonlik – o'qilgan kitoblar soni bilan belgilanmaydi, balki u tushunib o'qish, ya'ni maqsadli o'qishdir. Shundan kelib chiqib aytish mumkinki, kitobxonning yozuvchi aytmog'chi bo'lgan fikrini nechog'li uqishini, ya'ni asar «tili»ga tushunishi kitobxonlik madaniyati, talanti darajasi ko'rsatadi. Shu tufayli adabiyotimiz talantli yozuvchilar bilan birga talantli kitobxonlarga ham hamisha ehtiyoj sezadi». Uning fikricha kitobxonlik talanti tug'ma emas, balki tarbiya vositasida kamol topadi. Kitobxonlik haqida gap ketganda, olmon mutafakkiri Gyotening quyidagi fikrini keltirish joizdir: «Kitobxonlikka o'rganish uchun qanchalik ko'p vaqt sarf qilinishini odamlar tasavvur qilmaydilar, buning uchun men hayotimning 80 yilini bag'ishladim, lekin hali ham o'rgandim, deb ayta olmayman». Professor V.F.Asmus o'zining «Kitobxonlik – mehnat va ijod» nomli maqolasida esa kitobxonlikka shunday ta'rif beradi: «Mutolaa vaqtida asar bir ko'zadan ikkinchi ko'zaga kuyilgan suv kabi kitobxon miyasiga quyilib qolmay, balki ijodkor kitobxon tomonidan qayta idrok etiladi». «Taraqqiy etgan xorijiy mamlakatlarda, deb yozadi H.To'xtaboyev, - kitobxonlik fan darajasiga ko'tarilgan. Kitobxonlik kitobni targ'ib qilishgina emas, balki kitob o'qishni, o'qiladigan kitobni tanlay olishni, mag'zini chaqishni, ya'ni kitob yordamida o'zini anglashni o'rgatish hamdir.

Ikkala guruh olimlarning ham umumiy fikri shuki, boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilarida kitobxonlik madaniyatini rivojlantirish zamonaviy jamiyatda muvaffaqiyatli hayot kechirish uchun zarurdir. Buning uchun o'qituvchilar, ota-onalar, kutubxonalar va jamiyatning hamkorligi, zamonaviy usullar va texnologiyalardan foydalanish muhimdir. Farqi shundaki, ba'zi bir MDH olimlari milliy adabiyot va ona tilining rolini kuchliroq ta'kidlashlari mumkin.

O'quvchilarning kitobxonlik madaniyatini shakllantirishda maktab hamda kutubxona hamkorligini ta'minlash bo'yicha alohida ilmiy asoslangan tavsiyalar ishlab chiqish zarurligi quyidagi sabablarga ko'ra yanada dolzarb ahamiyat kasb etmoqda: • mazkur mavzuda bugungi kunga qadar maxsus pedagogik izlanishning amalga oshirilmaganligi; • o'quvchilarning kitobxonlik madaniyatini shakllantirishda maktab hamda kutubxona hamkorligining ijtimoiy-pedagogik xususiyatlari, metodologik asoslari etarli darajada ishlab chiqilmaganligi; • maktab kutubxonalari faoliyatini takomillashtirish, uni umumta'lim va umumtarbiyaviy faoliyatning uzviy bo'g'ini sifatida baholab yondoshish talab darajasida emasligi, mazkur ijtimoiy-pedagogik institutlar orasida hamkorlikning ta'minlanmaganligi; • maktab kutubxonalari ishini O'zbekiston maktablari oldiga qo'yilgan shu kungi talablardan kelib chiqqan holda maqsadli faollashtirish yo'llari va usullarini belgilab beruvchi me'yoriy hujjatlar va uslubiy tavsiyalarning ishlab chiqilmaganligi; • maktab kutubxonalari faoliyatini

o'quvchilar ongida milliy istiqlol g'oyasini shakllantirish talablari doirasida yoshlarni tarbiyalashning muhim markazi sifatida tizimli takomillashtirish yo'llarining nazariy asoslab berilmaganligi. Kitob insoniyat aql-zakovati yaratgan eng buyuk mo'jizalardan biridir. Kitoblar va kutubxonalar o'quvchi shaxsi kamoloti va uning taraqqiyotiga xizmat qilganligi uchun ham hamisha e'zozlanadi. Zamonaviy bolalar hamda maktab kutubxonalari oldiga quyidagi vazifalarni yechish mas'uliyati qo'yilgan: - o'quvchilarning kitob bilan o'zaro aloqasini mustahkamlash ularni kitob o'qishga qiziqtirish, ta'lim-tarbiya jarayonida kitob va boshqa axborot manbalaridan foydalanishga keng imkoniyat yaratish; - o'quvchini badiiy adabiyotga qiziqtirish, kitob o'qishga bo'lgan ehtiyojini kuchaytirish, uni mustaqil o'qishga o'rgatish, badiiy adabiyot orqali o'quvchilarda badiiy-estetik didni shakllantirishga alohida e'tibor qaratish;

- o'quvchilarda izchil tarzda kitobxonlik madaniyatini shakllantirish; - o'quvchilarning kitobni mustaqil mutolaa qilib, uni ijodiy o'zlashtirishga odatlantirish; - o'quvchilarda kitob bilan muloqotga kirishish ko'nikmalarini qaror toptirish; - o'quvchilarda kitobxonlik madaniyatini shakllantirishda ilg'or axborot texnologiyalaridan foydalanish.

Boshlang'ich sinfda kitobxonlik madaniyatini rivojlantirish zarurati bir necha muhim omillar bilan bog'liq:

1. Aqliy rivojlanish:

- Lug'at boyligi va nutq rivojlanishi: Kitoblar o'quvchilarning lug'at boyligini kengaytiradi, grammatik tuzilmalarni tushunishga yordam beradi va to'g'ri va chiroyli nutqni shakllantirishga hissa qo'shadi.

- Tafakkur va mantiqiy fikrlash: Hikoyalar, she'rlar va boshqa adabiy asarlarni o'qish tafakkurni rivojlantiradi, mantiqiy fikrlash qobiliyatini oshiradi va muammolarni hal qilishga yordam beradi.

- Xotira va diqqatni jamlash: Kitoblarni o'qish xotira va diqqatni jamlashni yaxshilaydi, chunki o'quvchi matnni tushunish va eslab qolish uchun harakat qiladi.

- Tasavvur va ijodiy fikrlash: Kitoblar o'quvchilarning tasavvurini rivojlantiradi, ularga turli voqealar, qahramonlar va dunyolarni tasavvur qilish imkonini beradi. Bu esa ijodiy fikrlashni rag'batlantiradi va yangi g'oyalarni tug'diradi.

2. Shaxsiy rivojlanish:

- Axloqiy tarbiya: Kitoblar axloqiy qadriyatlarni o'rgatadi, yaxshilik va yomonlik haqidagi tushunchalarni shakllantiradi va o'quvchilarni axloqiy jihatdan rivojlantirishga hissa qo'shadi.

- Empatiya va hissiy aql: Boshqa qahramonlarning his-tuyg'ularini tushunish va ular bilan hamdardlik qilish empatiyani rivojlantiradi.
- O'z-o'zini anglash: Kitoblardagi qahramonlarning tajribalari o'quvchilarga o'zlarini va dunyoni yaxshiroq anglashga yordam beradi.
- Hayotga bo'lgan qiziqish: Turli mavzulardagi kitoblar o'quvchilarning hayotga bo'lgan qiziqishini oshiradi, dunyoqarashini kengaytiradi va ularni yangi bilimlarni o'rganishga undaydi.

3. Ijtimoiy rivojlanish:

- Muloqot ko'nikmalari: O'qigan kitoblari haqida muhokama qilish, sharhlar yozish va boshqalar bilan fikr almashish muloqot ko'nikmalarini rivojlantiradi.
- Hamkorlik: Guruhda ishlash, kitoblarni birgalikda o'qish va muhokama qilish hamkorlik ko'nikmalarini rivojlantiradi.

4. Ta'lim muvaffaqiyati:

- O'qish ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirish: Kitobxonlik madaniyati mustahkam o'qish ko'nikmalarini rivojlanishiga zamin yaratadi, bu esa boshqa fanlarni o'zlashtirishga yordam beradi.
- Bilim olish: Kitoblar bilimlarning muhim manbai hisoblanadi va turli fanlar bo'yicha keng ko'lamli bilimlarni olish imkonini beradi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, boshlang'ich sinfda kitobxonlik madaniyatini rivojlantirish nafaqat o'qish ko'nikmalarini yaxshilash, balki o'quvchilarning aqliy, shaxsiy va ijtimoiy rivojlanishiga, shuningdek, ta'lim muvaffaqiyatiga katta ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Bu jarayonni tashkil etish va qo'llab-quvvatlash o'qituvchilar, ota-onalar va butun jamiyatning muhim vazifasidir.

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**GO‘RO‘G‘LI DOSTONINING O‘ZBEKCHA VA OZARBAYJONCHA
VARIANTLARI O‘RTASIDAGI LISONIY FARQLAR.**

**Языковые различия между узбекской и азербайджанской версиями эпоса
«Гёроглы».**

**Linguistic differences between the Uzbek and Azerbaijani versions of the
Gorogli epic.**

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Annotasiya. Ushbu maqola Go‘ro‘g‘li dostonining o‘zbekcha va ozarbayjoncha varianti o‘rtasidagi lisoniy farqlar yani dostonda ishlatilgan so‘zlarning grammatik ma’no va tuzilishi jihatidan ikki til o‘rtasidagi o‘xshashliklar va farqlarni ochib berishga qaratilgan .

Kalit so‘zlar : Go‘ro‘g‘li dostoni, farqlanish turlari ,Fonetik farqlar,leksik farqlar, morfologik farqlar, sintaktik farqlar,ikki til o‘rtasidagi tovush tizim, unlilarning talaffuz qilinish.

Аннотация. Целью данной статьи является выявление языковых различий между узбекской и азербайджанской версиями эпоса «Героглы», то есть сходств и различий между двумя языками с точки зрения грамматического значения и структуры слов, используемых в эпосе.

Ключевые слова: эпос «Герогли», типы дифференциации, фонетические различия, лексические различия, морфологические различия, синтаксические различия, звуковая система двух языков, произношение гласных.

Abstract. This article aims to reveal the linguistic differences between the Uzbek and Azerbaijani versions of the Gorogly epic, that is, the similarities and differences between the two languages in terms of the grammatical meaning and structure of the words used in the epic.

Keywords: Gorogly epic, types of differentiation, phonetic differences, lexical differences, morphological differences, syntactic differences, sound system between the two languages, pronunciation of vowels.

KIRISH

Go‘ro‘g‘li dostoni turkiy xalqlarning umumiy madaniy merosi sifatida ko‘plab mintaqalarda turlicha shakllangan. Ushbu dostonning o‘zbek va ozarbayjon tillaridagi variantlari o‘z xalqlarining tarixiy, madaniy, ijtimoiy hayoti va til tizimini aks ettiradi. Quyida bu variantlarning o‘xshashliklari va farqlari lisoniy jihatdan batafsil tahlil qilinadi.

1. Fonetik farqlar

Unli tovushlar tizimi: O‘zbek va ozarbayjon tillaridagi unli tovushlar tizimi o‘ziga xos bo‘lib, farqlar talaffuzda seziladi:

O‘zbek tilidagi unli tovushlar (a, o, e, u, i, o‘, u) talafuzda yumshoqroq aks etsa, ozarbayjon tilida qo‘shimcha [ö], [ü] tovushlari mavjud bo‘lib, ular forsiy ta’sirni namoyon etadi.

Masalan:

O‘zbekcha: «Go‘ro‘g‘li»

Ozarbayjoncha: «Göröglu».

Undosh tovushlar tizimi:

O‘zbekcha variantida «q», «g‘», va «h» tovushlari aniq ifodalanadi, ozarbayjon tilida esa yumshoq talaffuz (k, g, h’ kabi) ustunlik qiladi.

Masalan, «qahramon» so‘zi ozarbayjon tilida «qəhrəman» shaklida talaffuz qilinadi.

Tovush o‘zgarishlari:

Ozarbayjon tilida unlilar uzun yoki qisqa talaffuz qilinib, gap ohangiga ta’sir qiladi:

O‘zbekcha: «yurak», ozarbayjoncha: «ürək».

O‘zbekcha: «ota-onalar», ozarbayjoncha: «ata-analər».

METADALOGIYA VA ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI.

2. Leksik farqlar

Turkiy so‘zlarning qo‘llanilishi:

O‘zbek va ozarbayjon tillari o‘zaklari bir xil bo‘lsa-da, leksik birliklar xalqlarning ijtimoiy va madaniy hayoti bilan bog‘liq ravishda o‘zgargan.

Masalan, dostonning qahramonlari nomi:

O‘zbekcha: «Go‘ro‘g‘li», «Qirq chiltan».

Ozarbayjoncha: «Göröglu», «Qırx çoban».

Forsiy va arabcha so‘zlar:

Ozarbayjon tilida forsiy va arabcha so‘zlar ko‘proq uchraydi, o‘zbek tilida esa bu so‘zlar oddiylashgan:

Masalan:

O‘zbekcha: «javlon urdi»

Ozarbayjoncha: «cəlan etdi».

Mintaqaviy dialekt soʻzlari:

Oʻzbek variantida Surxondaryo, Qashqadaryo, Xorazm lahjalari taʼsiri seziladi, ozarbayjon tilida esa turk va tojik tillarining leksik taʼsiri ustun.

Masalan, oʻzbek tilidagi «botir» soʻzi ozarbayjon tilida «igid» shaklida ishlatiladi.

NATIJALAR VA MUHOKAMA.

3. Morfologik farqlar

Feʼl shakllari:

Feʼlning hozirgi zamon shakllari:

Oʻzbek tilida: «-yapti» qoʻshimchasi ishlatiladi (masalan, «kelmoqda»).

Ozarbayjon tilida: «-ır», «-ir» qoʻshimchalari qoʻllaniladi (masalan, «gəlır»).

Koʻplik shakli: Koʻplik shakllari talaffuzda farq qiladi:

Oʻzbekcha: «odamlar», Ozarbayjoncha: «adamlar» yoki «adamlər».

Egalik qoʻshimchalari:

Oʻzbek tilida: «uning oti», Ozarbayjon tilida: «onun atı».

Hol qoʻshimchalari: Oʻzbekcha: «qoʻshinga», Ozarbayjoncha: «orduya».

4. Sintaktik farqlar .Gap tuzilishi:

Oʻzbek tilida murakkab gaplar keng qoʻllaniladi, jumlar hajmi katta. Ozarbayjon tilida gap tuzilishi ixcham va oddiyroq:

Oʻzbekcha: «Qahramon qirq chiltan bilan jangga otlandi va dushman ustidan gʻalaba qozondi.»

Ozarbayjoncha: «Qəhrəman qırx çobanla döyüşə çıxdı, qalib gəldi.»

Qoʻshimcha qismlar:

Oʻzbek variantida qoʻshimcha detallar, tasvirlar koʻp uchraydi, ozarbayjon variantida esa qisqa va maʼnodor gaplar ustun.

5. Stilistik va badiiy farqlar

Badiiy ifoda:

Oʻzbek tilida tasviriy sanʼat vositalari, tashbeh va istioralar koʻproq: «Shunday botir ediki, togʻni talqon qilsa talqon boʻlardi!» Ozarbayjon tilida qisqa, sodda tasvirlar:

«O, dağları yerle-yeksan edərdi.»

Qofiya va ritm:

Ozarbayjon tilida qofiya va ritm ustun boʻlib, xalq qoʻshiqlari ohangiga yaqin. Oʻzbek tilida qofiyalar erkinroq boʻlib, syujet rivoji asosiy ahamiyatga ega.

XULOSA

Xulosa qilib shuni aytish mumkinki .Goʻroʻgʻli dostoni oʻzbek va ozarbayjon variantlarining lisoniy farqlari til rivojida tarixiy, madaniy va mintaqaviy

o'zgarishlarni yaqqol namoyon etadi. Bu farqlar har ikki xalqning turkiy ildizlarga ega bo'lsa-da, mustaqil rivojlanganligini ko'rsatadi. O'zbek variantida dostonning badiiy va epik xususiyatlari chuqurroq ifodalangan, ozarbayjon variantida esa ixcham va musiqiyligi bilan ajralib turadi.

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THE ROLE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES IN INVESTIGATING ECONOMIC CRIMES

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Abstract: Information technologies significantly simplify the process of investigating economic crimes. These technologies assist in analyzing financial data, searching for evidence, and presenting them in a structured manner. This article examines the importance of information technologies in the investigation of economic crimes and their impact on the activities of law enforcement agencies.

Keywords: Information technologies, economic crimes, investigation, financial analysis, evidence, law enforcement agencies.

AXBOROT TEXNOLOGIYALARINING IQTISODIYOT SOHASIDAGI JINOYATLAR TERGOVIDA ROLI

Annotatsiya: Axborot texnologiyalari iqtisodiyot sohasidagi jinoyatlarni tergov qilish jarayonini sezilarli darajada osonlashtirmoqda. Ushbu texnologiyalar moliyaviy ma'lumotlarni tahlil qilish, dalillarni izlash va ularni tizimli tarzda taqdim etishda katta yordam beradi. Mazkur maqolada axborot texnologiyalarining iqtisodiy jinoyatlar tergovidagi ahamiyati va ularning huquqni muhofaza qilish organlari ish faoliyatiga ta'siri tahlil qilinadi.

Kalit soʻzlar: Axborot texnologiyalari, iqtisodiy jinoyatlar, tergov, moliyaviy tahlil, dalillar, huquqni muhofaza qilish organlari.

РОЛЬ ИНФОРМАЦИОННЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ В РАССЛЕДОВАНИИ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИХ ПРЕСТУПЛЕНИЙ

Аннотация: Информационные технологии значительно упрощают процесс расследования экономических преступлений. Эти технологии помогают анализировать финансовые данные, искать доказательства и представлять их в структурированном виде. В данной статье рассматривается значение информационных технологий в расследовании экономических преступлений и их влияние на деятельность правоохранительных органов.

Ключевые слова: Информационные технологии, экономические преступления, расследование, финансовый анализ, доказательства, правоохранительные органы

KIRISH

Bugungi globallashuv jarayonida iqtisodiyot sohasida jinoyatlarning murakkabligi va ko'lamining ortishi zamonaviy texnologiyalarning qo'llanilishini zarur qiladi. Xususan, axborot texnologiyalari nafaqat iqtisodiy jinoyatlar sodir etilishida foydalanilmoqda, balki ularni aniqlash va tergov qilish jarayonida ham muhim vositaga aylanmoqda. Moliyaviy ma'lumotlarning katta hajmda saqlanishi, raqamli izlar va ma'lumotlarning xakerlik yo'li bilan buzilishi iqtisodiy jinoyatlarning zamonaviy ko'rinishlari bo'lib, bunday holatlarda odatiy tergov usullari yetarli bo'lmay qolmoqda. Axborot texnologiyalarining iqtisodiy jinoyatlar tergovidagi o'rni, asosan, uch asosiy yo'nalishda namoyon bo'ladi. Birinchidan, bu texnologiyalar moliyaviy operatsiyalarni tahlil qilish va ularni aniqlashda ishlatiladi. Ikkinchidan, raqamli dalillarni izlash, to'plash va ularni xavfsiz saqlash uchun innovatsion vositalarni taqdim etadi. Uchinchidan, sud jarayonlari uchun dalillarni tizimli va tushunarli shaklda taqdim etishda yordam beradi. Mazkur mavzu nafaqat tergov organlari va huquqni muhofaza qilish idoralari uchun dolzarb bo'lib, balki iqtisodiy jinoyatlarning oldini olish bo'yicha strategiyalarni ishlab chiqishda ham katta ahamiyatga ega. Shu boisdan, axborot texnologiyalarining imkoniyatlarini chuqur o'rganish va ulardan samarali foydalanish iqtisodiy jinoyatlarga qarshi kurashda muvaffaqiyat kalitidir. Ushbu maqolada axborot texnologiyalarining iqtisodiy jinoyatlar tergovidagi roli, ularning afzalliklari va duch kelinadigan muammolar tahlil qilinadi. Bu mavzu bo'yicha tadqiqotlar huquqni muhofaza qilish organlarining ish samaradorligini oshirish va iqtisodiy jinoyatlarning oldini olish borasida yangi yondashuvlarni taklif qilish imkonini beradi.

Mavzuning dolzarbligi

Bugungi globallashuv sharoitida iqtisodiy jinoyatlar nafaqat milliy iqtisodiyotlarga, balki xalqaro moliyaviy tizimga ham jiddiy xavf tug'dirmoqda. Korrupsiya, pul yuvish, moliyaviy firibgarlik va soliq to'lashdan bo'yin tovlash kabi jinoyatlar iqtisodiy barqarorlikka salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatib, davlatning moliyaviy resurslarini isrof bo'lishiga olib kelmoqda. Ayniqsa, raqamli iqtisodiyotning rivojlanishi va texnologiyalarning keng qo'llanilishi iqtisodiy jinoyatlarning yangi shakllarini yuzaga keltirdi, bu esa ularga qarshi kurashishda yangicha yondashuvlarni talab qiladi. Axborot texnologiyalarining rivojlanishi jinoyatlarni sodir etish usullarini murakkablashtirgan bo'lsa-da, bu texnologiyalar ayni paytda jinoyatlarni fosh qilish va tergov jarayonlarini samarali amalga oshirish uchun ham keng imkoniyatlar yaratmoqda. Masalan, katta hajmdagi moliyaviy ma'lumotlarni tezkor tahlil qilish, raqamli dalillarni izlash va kuzatish, shuningdek, ularni xavfsiz saqlash kabi jarayonlar faqat zamonaviy

texnologiyalar yordamida amalga oshirilishi mumkin. Mazkur mavzu aynan bugungi kunda alohida dolzarblik kasb etadi, chunki iqtisodiy jinoyatlar ko‘pincha davlat byudjetiga katta zarar yetkazib, aholining ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy holatiga ham salbiy ta’sir ko‘rsatadi. Bundan tashqari, global moliyaviy tizimdagi jinoyatlar xalqaro hamkorlikni mustahkamlash va integratsiyalashgan texnologik yondashuvlarni talab qiladi. Shuning uchun axborot texnologiyalarini iqtisodiy jinoyatlarga qarshi kurashishda qo‘llash samarali huquqiy choralarni amalga oshirish uchun muhim vositaga aylanmoqda. Ushbu mavzuning o‘rganilishi huquqni muhofaza qilish idoralarining ish samaradorligini oshirish, iqtisodiy jinoyatlarga qarshi kurashni takomillashtirish va innovatsion texnologiyalarni integratsiya qilishda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Shu boisdan, axborot texnologiyalarining iqtisodiy jinoyatlarni tergov qilishdagi roli hozirgi davrda nafaqat dolzarb, balki strategik masala hisoblanadi.

Axborot texnologiyalarining iqtisodiy jinoyatlarni tergov qilishdagi roli - Axborot texnologiyalari iqtisodiy jinoyatlarni tergov qilishda muhim o‘rin tutadi, chunki zamonaviy iqtisodiy jinoyatlar ko‘pincha raqamli shaklda amalga oshiriladi. Jinoyatchilar moliyaviy ma’lumotlarni o‘zgartirish, noqonuniy tranzaksiyalarni yashirish va kompaniyalar faoliyatiga noqonuniy ta’sir ko‘rsatish uchun axborot texnologiyalaridan foydalanadilar. Shu sababli tergov jarayonida zamonaviy texnologiyalarni qo‘llash jinoyatchilarning izini topishda va ularning faoliyatini fosh qilishda asosiy omil hisoblanadi. Masalan, katta hajmdagi moliyaviy ma’lumotlarni tahlil qilish imkoniyatini beruvchi Big Data texnologiyalari, raqamli dalillarni yig‘ish va tahlil qilish uchun forensik texnologiyalar, tranzaksiyalarni kuzatish uchun blokcheyn tizimlari va firibgarlikni aniqlash uchun sun’iy intellekt (AI) texnologiyalaridan foydalanish keng tarqalgan. Ushbu vositalar nafaqat tergov jarayonini tezlashtiradi, balki dalillarni aniqlik bilan taqdim etish imkonini ham beradi.

Axborot texnologiyalaridan foydalanishning asosiy yo‘nalishlari - Axborot texnologiyalarining iqtisodiy jinoyatlar tergovida qo‘llanilishining asosiy yo‘nalishlari quyidagilardan iborat: a) Raqamli dalillarni aniqlash va to‘plash -Iqtisodiy jinoyatlar ko‘pincha raqamli dalillarni o‘z ichiga oladi, masalan, elektron pochta yozishmalari, moliyaviy hisobotlar, bank tranzaksiyalari va boshqa hujjatlar. Ushbu dalillarni to‘plash va ularni qonuniy tartibda taqdim etish uchun raqamli forensika vositalari qo‘llaniladi. Ushbu texnologiyalar dalillarni to‘plash jarayonida ularning o‘zgarmasligini ta’minlash imkonini beradi; b) Moliyaviy ma’lumotlarni tahlil qilish - Moliyaviy jinoyatlarni fosh qilishda eng muhim qadam moliyaviy oqimlarni tahlil qilishdir. Axborot texnologiyalari yordamida murakkab tahlil vositalari ishlatiladi, masalan, nooddiy yoki shubhali moliyaviy operatsiyalarni aniqlash uchun sun’iy

intellekt algoritmlaridan foydalanish. Bu jarayon jinoyatchilarning noqonuniy moliyaviy faoliyatini aniqlashga yordam beradi; c) Blokcheyn texnologiyasi orqali kuzatuv - Blokcheyn texnologiyasi iqtisodiy jinoyatlarni tergov qilishda yana bir muhim vosita sifatida qaralmoqda. Bu texnologiya tranzaksiyalarni kuzatish va ularning haqqoniyligini tasdiqlashda ishlatiladi. Blokcheyn tizimining o'zgarmasligi va ochiqligi tergov jarayonida ishonchli dalillar taqdim etish imkonini beradi; d) Firibgarlikni aniqlashda sun'iy intellektdan foydalanish - Firibgarlikni aniqlash sun'iy intellekt algoritmlaridan foydalanishni talab qiladi. Ushbu texnologiyalar orqali iqtisodiy operatsiyalardagi odatiy bo'lmagan xatti-harakatlarni aniqlash, shubhali tranzaksiyalarni qayd etish va ularni tergov qilishda samaradorlikka erishiladi.

Axborot texnologiyalaridan foydalanishda uchraydigan muammolar - Axborot texnologiyalarining samaradorligi yuqori bo'lsa-da, ularni iqtisodiy jinoyatlarni tergov qilishda qo'llash bir qancha qiyinchiliklarni ham keltirib chiqaradi: Katta hajmdagi ma'lumotlarni boshqarish - Hozirgi kunda ma'lumotlar hajmi juda katta bo'lib, ularni boshqarish va tahlil qilish uchun kuchli texnologik infratuzilma talab qilinadi. Bu esa tergov organlarining texnologik resurslariga bog'liqdir; Maxfiylik va kiberxavfsizlik xavfi - Raqamli dalillarni yig'ish va saqlashda kiberxavfsizlik masalalari muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Jinoyatchilar ko'pincha tergov jarayoniga xalaqit berish uchun dalillarni buzishga yoki o'chirishga urinishadi. Shu sababli axborot texnologiyalaridan foydalanishda kiberxavfsizlik choralari ko'rish zarur; Xodimlarning texnologik malakasi - Axborot texnologiyalaridan samarali foydalanish uchun tergovchilarning texnologik bilim va ko'nikmalari yuqori bo'lishi kerak. Malaka yetishmasligi tergov jarayonida samaradorlikni pasaytirishi mumkin.

Axborot texnologiyalarining huquqni muhofaza qilish organlari faoliyatiga ta'siri - Axborot texnologiyalarining iqtisodiy jinoyatlarni tergov qilishda qo'llanilishi huquqni muhofaza qilish organlarining ish samaradorligini oshiradi. Xususan: Tergov jarayonlari tezlashadi va aniqlik ortadi; Dalillarni huquqiy jihatdan to'g'ri yig'ish imkoniyati oshadi; Jinoyatchilarning murakkab moliyaviy sxemalarini fosh qilishda samarali natijalarga erishiladi. Bundan tashqari, xalqaro miqyosdagi iqtisodiy jinoyatlarga qarshi kurashda ham axborot texnologiyalari orqali davlatlararo hamkorlikni kuchaytirish mumkin. Axborot texnologiyalari iqtisodiy jinoyatlarni tergov qilishda nafaqat yangi imkoniyatlarni taqdim etadi, balki tergov jarayonlarini sifat jihatidan yangi darajaga olib chiqadi. Shu bilan birga, mavjud texnologiyalarning takomillashtirilishi va ularni qo'llash samaradorligini oshirish uchun tegishli infratuzilma va xodimlarning malakasini rivojlantirish muhim ahamiyatga ega.

Xulosa

Axborot texnologiyalarining iqtisodiyot sohasidagi jinoyatlar tergovida qo'llanilishi bugungi zamonaviy davr talablariga mos bo'lib, jinoyatlarni fosh etish jarayonini tezkor va samarali amalga oshirishga yordam beradi. Iqtisodiy jinoyatlar murakkablashib, ularning ko'pchiligi raqamli shaklda sodir etilayotgan bir paytda, zamonaviy texnologiyalardan foydalanish nafaqat tergov jarayonini optimallashtiradi, balki qonunbuzarliklarning oldini olishda ham muhim o'rin tutadi. Axborot texnologiyalari moliyaviy ma'lumotlarni tahlil qilish, raqamli dalillarni to'plash va ularni tizimli tarzda taqdim etish imkonini beradi. Shuningdek, blokcheyn, sun'iy intellekt va Big Data kabi zamonaviy texnologiyalardan foydalanish jinoyatlarni izohlash va ularga qarshi kurashda innovatsion yondashuvlarni taqdim etmoqda. Shu bilan birga, bu sohada hali hal qilinishi lozim bo'lgan muammolar mavjud. Xususan, katta hajmdagi ma'lumotlarni boshqarish, kiberxavfsizlik choralari kuchaytirish va tergovchilarni texnologik jihatdan malakali tayyorlash kabi masalalar dolzarbligicha qolmoqda. Ushbu muammolarni bartaraf etish orqali iqtisodiy jinoyatlarga qarshi kurashish samaradorligini yanada oshirish mumkin. Xulosa qilib aytganda, axborot texnologiyalari iqtisodiy jinoyatlarni tergov qilishda huquqni muhofaza qilish organlariga yangi imkoniyatlar eshigini ochmoqda. Ularni to'g'ri qo'llash nafaqat tergov jarayonini sifat jihatidan yangi bosqichga olib chiqadi, balki iqtisodiy jinoyatlarning oldini olish va ularning salbiy oqibatlarini kamaytirishda ham muhim vosita sifatida xizmat qiladi. Shu sababli, axborot texnologiyalarini tergov jarayonida keng joriy etish zamonaviy huquq tizimining asosiy strategik maqsadlaridan biri hisoblanadi.

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**Ingliz tilida etnografik tadqiqotlar: Ingliz tilidagi etnografik asarlarni o'rganish.
Ethnographic research in english: Studying ethnographic works in the english
language**

**Этнографические исследования на английском языке: Изучение
этнографических произведений на английском языке**

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu tadqiqot ingliz tilida olib borilgan etnografik tadqiqotlarni o'rganib chiqadi, ingliz tilida yozilgan etnografik asarlarning tahliliga e'tibor qaratadi. Tadqiqotda ushbu ishlarida qo'llanilgan metodologiyalar, ularning o'rganilgan madaniy kontekstlari va turli jamiyatlar haqidagi bilimlar tahlil qilinadi. Maqolada etnografik tadqiqotlarning ijtimoiy dinamikalar va madaniy amaliyotlarni tushunishdagi ahamiyati ta'kidlanib, ingliz tilidagi muhim etnografik asarlar haqida keng qamrovli sharh taqdim etiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: Etnografik tadqiqotlar, ingliz tili, madaniy tadqiqotlar, ijtimoiy dinamikalar, etnografik metodologiyalar, antropologik bilimlar.

Annotation: This study explores ethnographic research conducted in English, focusing on the analysis of ethnographic works written in the English language. It examines the methodologies employed in these studies, the cultural contexts they investigate, and the insights they provide into various societies. The paper highlights the importance of ethnographic research in understanding social dynamics and cultural practices, offering a comprehensive review of significant English-language ethnographic works.

Keywords: Ethnographic research, english language, cultural studies, social dynamics, ethnographic methodologies, anthropological insights.

Аннотация: В данном исследовании рассматриваются этнографические исследования, проведенные на английском языке, с акцентом на анализ этнографических произведений, написанных на английском языке. Изучаются методологии, используемые в этих исследованиях, культурные контексты, которые они исследуют, и их вклад в понимание различных обществ. В статье подчеркивается важность этнографических исследований для понимания социальных динамик и культурных практик, предлагая всесторонний обзор значительных этнографических произведений на английском языке.

Ключевые слова: Этнографические исследования, английский язык, культурные исследования, социальная динамика, этнографические методологии, антропологические знания.

KIRISH

Etnografik tadqiqotlar ijtimoiy fanlar va antropologiya sohasida muhim ahamiyatga ega bo'lgan metodologik yondashuvdir. Bu tadqiqot usuli jamiyatlarning turmush tarzi, urf-odatlar, an'analar va kundalik hayotining chuqur tahlilini o'z ichiga oladi. Etnografik tadqiqotlar orqali olimlar jamiyatlarning ijtimoiy munosabatlarini, madaniy qadriyatlarini va ularning o'zaro aloqalarini chuqur o'rganish imkoniyatiga ega bo'ladilar. Ingliz tilida olib borilgan etnografik tadqiqotlar butun dunyo bo'ylab turli madaniyatlar va jamiyatlar haqida boy ma'lumotlar to'plashga imkon beradi. Bu tadqiqotlar o'z ichiga olgan mavzular va kontekstlar juda keng va xilma-xildir. Ingliz tilida yozilgan etnografik asarlar turli madaniy kontekstlarda qo'llaniladigan metodologiyalarni, ularning natijalarini va ularning jamiyatlarga qanday ta'sir qilishini o'rganishga imkon beradi. Ushbu tadqiqotning asosiy maqsadi ingliz tilida yozilgan etnografik asarlarni o'rganish va tahlil qilishdir. Tadqiqotda ushbu asarlarda qo'llanilgan metodologiyalar, ularning madaniy kontekstlari va jamiyatlar haqidagi bilimlar tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqot natijalari etnografik tadqiqotlarning ijtimoiy va madaniy jihatlarini tushunishga yordam beradi va bu sohaga qo'shiladigan yangi bilimlarni taqdim etadi. Tadqiqotning ahamiyati shundaki, u etnografik tadqiqotlar orqali jamiyatlarning ichki dinamikalarini, madaniy o'zgarishlarini va ularning ijtimoiy munosabatlarini chuqurroq o'rganish imkoniyatini beradi. Bu esa nafaqat akademik doiralar, balki keng jamoatchilik uchun ham muhim ma'lumotlar manbai bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Ushbu tadqiqot ingliz tilida yozilgan etnografik asarlarni yanada chuqurroq tushunish va ularning amaliyotga qo'llanilishini yaxshilashga yordam beradi.

Tadqiqot materiallari va metodikasi

Materiallar: Tadqiqotda foydalanilgan materiallar quyidagi manbalardan olinadi:

1. Etnografik kitoblar va maqolalar: Ingliz tilida yozilgan va nufuzli nashrlarda chop etilgan etnografik asarlar.
2. Intervyular: Etnograflar va tadqiqotchilar bilan o'tkazilgan intervyular, ularning tajribalari va kuzatuvlari asosida olingan ma'lumotlar.
3. Arxiv materiallari: Etnografik tadqiqotlar bilan bog'liq arxiv hujjatlari va yozuvlar.
4. Audiovizual materiallar: Etnografik filmlar, video va audio yozuvlar.

Metodikasi: Tadqiqot metodikasi quyidagi bosqichlarni o'z ichiga oladi:

1. Literatura tahlili: Ingliz tilida yozilgan etnografik asarlarni yig'ish va ularning mazmunini tahlil qilish. Bu bosqichda asosiy diqqat etnografik metodologiyalar va ularning qo'llanilishiga qaratiladi.
2. Intervyu o'tkazish: Etnograflar va tadqiqotchilar bilan intervyular o'tkazish, ularning tajribalari va kuzatuvlari haqida ma'lumot yig'ish. Bu usul orqali amaliy etnografik tadqiqotlar haqida chuqurroq tushuncha hosil qilish mumkin bo'ladi.
3. Arxiv va audiovizual materiallarni tahlil qilish: Arxiv hujjatlari va audiovizual materiallarni o'rganish, ularning etnografik tadqiqotlarda qanday qo'llanilganini tahlil qilish.
4. Ma'lumotlarni tahlil qilish va umumlashtirish: Yig'ilgan ma'lumotlarni tahlil qilish, ularning natijalarini umumlashtirish va etnografik tadqiqotlarning ahamiyatini aniqlash.

Ushbu metodika orqali ingliz tilida yozilgan etnografik asarlar chuqur o'rganiladi va ularning jamiyatlar haqida qanday bilimlar berishi tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqot natijalari etnografik tadqiqotlarning ijtimoiy va madaniy jihatlarini tushunishga yordam beradi va bu sohaga qo'shiladigan yangi bilimlarni taqdim etadi.

Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi

Ushbu tadqiqotning yangiligi ingliz tilida yozilgan etnografik asarlarning turli madaniy va ijtimoiy kontekstlarda qanday qo'llanilishini chuqurroq o'rganishida namoyon bo'ladi. Hozirgi kunga qadar etnografik tadqiqotlar ko'pincha alohida bir madaniyat yoki jamiyatni o'rganishga qaratilgan bo'lsa, ushbu tadqiqot bir nechta madaniy kontekstlarni tahlil qilish orqali etnografik metodologiyalarning umumiy xususiyatlarini aniqlashga harakat qiladi.

Ushbu tadqiqot shuningdek, etnografik asarlarning zamonaviy texnologiyalar va metodologiyalar yordamida qanday yangilanishi mumkinligini ham ko'rib chiqadi. Masalan, digital etnografiya, vizual etnografiya va boshqa yangi usullarni qo'llash orqali etnografik tadqiqotlar yanada kengroq va chuqurroq ma'lumotlar olish imkonini beradi.

Tadqiqotning yana bir yangiligi, uning amaliyotga yo'naltirilganligi va etnografik tadqiqotlarning natijalari qanday qilib jamiyatlarga foyda keltirishi mumkinligini ko'rsatishdir. Bu tadqiqot etnografik metodologiyalarni nafaqat akademik muhitda, balki amaliy sohalarda ham qo'llash mumkinligini ta'kidlaydi.

Xulosa

Xulosa qilib aytganda, ushbu tadqiqot ingliz tilida yozilgan etnografik asarlarni chuqur o'rganish va tahlil qilish orqali etnografik metodologiyalarning turli madaniy va ijtimoiy kontekstlarda qanday qo'llanilishini ochib beradi. Tadqiqot natijalari

etnografik tadqiqotlarning jamiyatlarni tushunishda qanchalik muhimligini va ularning amaliyotga qanday ta'sir qilishi mumkinligini ko'rsatadi.

Tadqiqotda aniqlangan asosiy jihatlar quyidagilardan iborat:

1. Etnografik metodologiyalarning xilma-xilligi: Turli metodologiyalarni qo'llash orqali har bir jamiyatning o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini chuqur o'rganish mumkinligi.
2. Zamonaviy texnologiyalarning roli: Digital etnografiya va vizual etnografiya kabi yangi usullar yordamida etnografik tadqiqotlarni yanada samarali qilish mumkinligi.
3. Amaliyotga yo'naltirilgan yondashuv: Etnografik tadqiqotlar natijalarini jamiyatlarga foyda keltiruvchi amaliy sohalarida qo'llash imkoniyatlari.

Ushbu tadqiqot natijalari etnografik tadqiqotlarni rivojlantirish va kengaytirishda muhim hissa qo'shadi. Shuningdek, etnografik metodologiyalarning zamonaviy va amaliy jihatlarini ochib berish orqali, tadqiqotchilarga yangi yondashuvlar va usullarni qo'llashda yordam beradi.

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THE MAIN CAUSES OF REDUCTION OF THE DEVICE FEED POWER FACTOR OF ASYNCHRONOUS MOTORS AND ENERGY-SAVING DUE TO ITS AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISE CHOPPING PREVYUENTION

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It is known as hozirgi at the time village resources directory asinxron who consumed three-phase reactive power main engines, transformatorlar, electric power transmission lines and gazorazryidli lamps. Agricultural enterprises using a device used to feed the crushingengines sinxroni reactive power 60 – 80% of the consumption[1-17].

Koeffisiyenti change the dynamics of reactive power reactive power is characterized by:

$$\operatorname{tg} \varphi = \frac{Q}{P},$$

here, $Q = UI \sin \varphi$ – reactive power, $P = UI \cos \varphi$ – active power, φ – voltage and the angle between vector vine[1-17].

Though $\operatorname{tg} \varphi$ full of the mode of production of electric consumers xarakterlasada in practice for more power koeffisiyenti is used:

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{P}{UI},$$

here $S = UI$ – full capacity.

How to work spending power koeffisiyenti full power of the useful part of their character koeffisiyenti[2-16]. Koeffisiyenti the full capacity of the network is increased to decrease the power of the consumer, i.e.:

$$S_T = \frac{P}{\cos \varphi},$$

here by P – active capacity of the consumer
 P and $\cos \varphi$ in the value z_{garib}

$$I_P = \frac{P}{\sqrt{3} * U * \cos \varphi}$$

reactive will increase the cost of the vine, this leads to the increase of spending ekspluatasion, that is, the waste of electric energy in the network will increase:

$$\Delta P = 3RI_P^2 = \frac{RP^2}{U^2 \cos^2 \varphi},$$

here by R – phase active device of a three-phase resistance. The change of electrical energy to the surface of the transverse incisions wasting of the transmission line, you will need to raise this while-ferrous metals leads to more spending[3-17].

The differential value kompyensatsiya and $\cos \varphi$ it is also important for all sectors to increase production. Power koeffisiyentining toe low`lish the following list of o`the reasons the us built in the garden`liq is:

1. Feed the crushing devices in xron the power of engines toe`citizens and working conditions noto`g`and select settings. Open structures in the conditions of closed cooling engines konstrukslower than motorlarnikiga toe iya`ladi. Engines are the same type and capacity in which speed is high, so that the one $\cos \varphi$ is the high cost.
2. Their electrical equipment on time and in full production mechanisms and uneven after downloaded, the subscriber is the reason.
3. Feed the crushing device as in xron engine on the other side i downloaded performance.
4. Feed the crushing device as in xron engines on the other side i see from nominal power at high power that dispersed ko magnetic flow run`and as a result payib koeffisiyenti power $\cos \varphi$ will decrease.
5. I feed the crushing device as in xron engines renovated out that shda or bad electrical equipment to be used: for example, the blow-out in siqmaslik po`lati cans of dense, sand h be less than the number the number of the primary flavors, the packaging chulg'am.k. ch the number of ulg'amlar by 10% salt passage motor decrease by 25% oshirada koeffisiyenti this capacity and 6 – 8% leads to a decrease. Blow-out po`lati o`lcyes, mining vary from 10 mm to $\cos \varphi$ 15 – 30% leads to a reduction[1-17].

6. At lunch, the evening shift, high capacity mashin a long time o`con hire and the others put out small yuklanishli of the voltage of the network when running in mode bir volt few consumers leads to the increase of the vine, and as a result increased to induktiv magnitlovchi  $\cos\varphi$  's decline , the cause of toe`ladi. Payvandlovchi hardware as the reason istye'molchilarning be used without compensatory toe high electrical reactive power induktivlik`ladi.

7. Mode the mode of a device and to be close to ferromagnit to'g'rilagich to'yinib working with the core of the sinusoidal voltage of the electrical consumers of the network to be as a result of the break[3-17]. Motor voltage Asinxron nosinusoidal appear to decrease the effects of the additional capacity of the insulator and reduces the period of this work.

$$K_M = \cos\varphi_1 K_{II},$$

here in $\cos\varphi_1$ – the power of balanced technique first complete the image

koeffisiyenti, $K_{II} = \frac{I_1}{\sqrt{\sum I_i^2}}$ – fix koeffisiyenti i – components of balanced

complete the image
your order number.

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**GLOBAL KOMPANIYALARDA BARQAROR RIVOJLANISH VA
KORPORATIV IJTIMOIIY MAS'ULIYAT: INTEGRATSIYALASH VA
BOSHQARISH.**

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Annotatsiya: Mazkur ilmiy tezis global kompaniyalarda barqaror rivojlanish tamoyillari va korporativ ijtimoiy mas'uliyatni (KIM) integratsiyalash va boshqarish jarayonlarini tahlil qilishga bag'ishlangan. Unda KIMni tashkilotning strategik maqsadlariga mos ravishda uyg'unlashtirish orqali iqtisodiy, ekologik va ijtimoiy mas'uliyatni amalga oshirishning ahamiyati ko'rsatib berilgan.

Ishda barqaror rivojlanishning xalqaro standartlari va KIMning asosiy yo'nalishlari o'rganilgan hamda global kompaniyalar tajribasi asosida ularni amalga oshirishda samarali boshqaruv vositalari tahlil qilingan. Annotatsiyada global kompaniyalar uchun KIMning iqtisodiy samaradorlikka va jamiyat bilan o'zaro hamkorlikka ta'siri ham ko'rib chiqilgan. Tezisda zamonaviy boshqaruv usullari, innovatsion yondashuvlar va xalqaro amaliyot asosida barqaror rivojlanish bilan KIMni integratsiyalashning muvaffaqiyatli modellari taklif etiladi.

Tadqiqot natijalari barqaror rivojlanish va KIM tamoyillarini birlashtirish orqali kompaniyaning global raqobatbardoshligini oshirishga qaratilgan ilmiy va amaliy tavsiyalarni o'z ichiga oladi.

Kalit so'zlar: Barqaror rivojlanish, korporativ ijtimoiy mas'uliyat (KIM), global kompaniyalar, integratsiyalash, boshqaruv, iqtisodiy samaradorlik, ekologik mas'uliyat, ijtimoiy mas'uliyat, strategik maqsadlar, xalqaro standartlar, innovatsion yondashuvlar.

Kirish

Hozirgi zamon globallashuv sharoitida kompaniyalar uchun faqat moliyaviy samaradorlikka erishish yetarli emas. Ijtimoiy mas'uliyatli bo'lish va ekologik barqarorlikni ta'minlash ularning global maydondagi obro'sini oshiradi. Shu bois barqaror rivojlanish tamoyillari va korporativ ijtimoiy mas'uliyat (KIM)ni birlashtirish masalasi bugungi kunning dolzarb vazifalaridan biriga aylangan.

Barqaror rivojlanish uch asosiy o'lchovga asoslanadi: iqtisodiy barqarorlik, ijtimoiy mas'uliyat va ekologik muvozanat. Ushbu tamoyillarni kompaniyaning strategik

maqsadlariga uyg'unlashtirish orqali nafaqat iqtisodiy samaradorlik, balki ijtimoiy va ekologik sohalarda ham yuqori natijalarga erishish mumkin. Masalan, global kompaniyalardan biri bo'lgan **Unilever** ijtimoiy mas'uliyatli faoliyati orqali nafaqat brend sodiqligini oshirishga, balki ekologik izini kamaytirishga ham muvaffaq bo'ldi. Bu kompaniyaning daromadlarini oshirish bilan birga, jahon bozorida ijobiy imidjga ega bo'lishini ta'minladi.

Global tajriba shuni ko'rsatadiki, barqaror rivojlanish va KIMni boshqarish uchun bir qator strategik yondashuvlar zarur. Birinchidan, kompaniyalar xalqaro standartlar asosida ijtimoiy mas'uliyatni amalga oshirishi lozim. Masalan, **ISO 26000** standarti KIMning samarali boshqaruviga doir aniq ko'rsatmalar beradi. Ikkinchidan, kompaniyalar innovatsion texnologiyalarni qo'llash orqali ekologik zararlarni kamaytirishi kerak. Bu nafaqat kompaniyaning xarajatlarini qisqartiradi, balki ekologik mas'uliyatni ta'minlaydi.

Tadqiqot natijalariga ko'ra, barqaror rivojlanish va KIMni muvaffaqiyatli integratsiyalash uchun quyidagi chora-tadbirlarni amalga oshirish kerak:

1. KIMni korporativ strategiyaning ajralmas qismi sifatida belgilash.
2. Jamiyat bilan o'zaro ishonchli munosabatlarni shakllantirish orqali uzoq muddatli hamkorlikni ta'minlash.
3. Atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish va resurslardan oqilona foydalanishga doir qat'iy me'yorlarni joriy etish.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, global kompaniyalar faqat daromad olishga emas, balki jamiyat va atrof-muhit oldidagi mas'uliyatlarini chuqur anglashga harakat qilishi zarur. Zero, barqaror rivojlanish va KIMni samarali boshqarish kompaniyalarni global bozorning ishonchli ishtirokchisiga aylantiradi. Bu nafaqat bugungi kun, balki kelajak uchun ham muvaffaqiyat kaliti bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

Barqaror rivojlanishning zamonaviy yondashuvlari kompaniyalar uchun faqatgina ijtimoiy mas'uliyatni bajarish bilan cheklanmasdan, ularni uzoq muddatli strategik maqsadlari bilan ham uyg'unlashtirishni talab qiladi. Shu bilan birga, barqaror rivojlanishning samarali amalga oshirilishi jamiyat, atrof-muhit va biznes o'rtasidagi uyg'unlikni ta'minlashga xizmat qiladi.

Global miqyosda barqaror rivojlanishning eng yaxshi namunalaridan biri sifatida **Tesla Inc.** kompaniyasini ko'rsatish mumkin. Tesla o'zining innovatsion elektr avtomobillari orqali nafaqat iqtisodiy samaradorlikka erishdi, balki atrof-muhitga yetkaziladigan zararlarni sezilarli darajada kamaytirdi. Kompaniya "nol uglerod izlari" strategiyasi orqali barqaror rivojlanish tamoyillarini o'z faoliyatiga muvaffaqiyatli integratsiya

qildi. Bu nafaqat ekologik masalalarni hal qilishda, balki global mijozlar ishonchini qozonishda ham asosiy omil bo'ldi.

Tadqiqotlar shuni ko'rsatadiki, KIMni samarali amalga oshiradigan kompaniyalar bozorda raqobatbardoshlikni oshirishda ustunlikka ega bo'ladi. Bu, birinchidan, jamiyatning kompaniyaga bo'lgan ishonchini oshiradi; ikkinchidan, investitsiyalarni jalb qilishni osonlashtiradi; uchinchidan, iste'molchilarning barqaror mahsulot va xizmatlarga talabini qondirish orqali daromadlar ortishini ta'minlaydi.

Masalan, **Patagonia** kompaniyasi ijtimoiy va ekologik mas'uliyatni o'zining biznes strategiyasiga chuqur singdirgan. Kompaniya ishlab chiqarishda qayta ishlanadigan materiallardan foydalanish va xodimlar uchun qulay sharoitlar yaratish orqali nafaqat ekologik zararlarni kamaytirdi, balki mijozlar sodiqligini oshirdi. Bu esa kompaniyaning moliyaviy ko'rsatkichlarini mustahkamlashga olib keldi.

KIMni muvaffaqiyatli amalga oshirish uchun innovatsion boshqaruv usullarini joriy etish muhim ahamiyatga ega. Masalan, raqamli texnologiyalarni qo'llash orqali korporativ mas'uliyatni monitoring qilish va samaradorlikni oshirish mumkin. Bunda blokcheyn texnologiyalaridan foydalanish mahsulot zanjirining shaffofligini ta'minlash va mijozlarga ekologik xavfsiz mahsulotlar yetkazib berishda muhim rol o'ynaydi.

Bundan tashqari, kompaniyalar atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilishga doir xalqaro loyihalarda faol ishtirok etib, o'zining global mas'uliyatini namoyon etmoqda. Masalan, **Microsoft** kompaniyasi 2030-yilgacha uglerod izini to'liq bartaraf etishni maqsad qilgan strategik rejani ishlab chiqdi va bu yo'nalishda millionlab dollar mablag' ajratdi. Bu kabi yondashuv nafaqat kompaniyaning xalqaro obro'sini oshirdi, balki uning ekologik mas'uliyatini ham tasdiqladi.

Barqaror rivojlanish va KIMni integratsiyalash – bu global kompaniyalarning uzoq muddatli muvaffaqiyatiga olib boradigan asosiy strategik yondashuvdir. Buni samarali amalga oshirish uchun quyidagi chora-tadbirlar muhim hisoblanadi:

1. Kompaniyalarning korporativ strategiyasida ijtimoiy va ekologik mas'uliyatni asosiy yo'nalish sifatida belgilash.
2. Xalqaro standartlar asosida samarali monitoring va hisobot tizimlarini joriy etish.
3. Barqaror texnologiyalar va innovatsion boshqaruv usullaridan foydalanish.
4. Jamiyat va iste'molchilar bilan o'zaro ishonchli munosabatlarni rivojlantirish.

Barqaror rivojlanish va KIMning muvaffaqiyatli integratsiyasi kompaniyaga nafaqat iqtisodiy foyda, balki global obro', jamiyat ishonchi va ekologik barqarorlikni ham taqdim etadi. Shu bois global kompaniyalar bu jarayonni o'z faoliyatlarining ajralmas

qismiga aylantirishlari lozim. Faqat shunday yondashuv bilan kompaniyalar kelajak avlodlar uchun sogʻlom muhit yaratishda oʻz ulushlarini qoʻshishlari mumkin.

Xulosa

Barqaror rivojlanish va korporativ ijtimoiy masʼuliyat (KIM)ni integratsiyalash global kompaniyalar uchun strategik ahamiyatga ega boʻlib, bu yondashuv nafaqat iqtisodiy barqarorlikni, balki jamiyat va atrof-muhit oldidagi masʼuliyatni ham taʼminlash imkonini beradi. Tadqiqotlar shuni koʻrsatadiki, kompaniyalar KIMni oʻz strategik maqsadlariga uygʻunlashtirish orqali uzoq muddatli raqobatbardoshlik va ijtimoiy ishonchga erishadi.

Global kompaniyalar tajribasi shuni tasdiqlaydiki, KIMning muvaffaqiyatli boshqaruvi uchun xalqaro standartlarga amal qilish, innovatsion texnologiyalarni qoʻllash va shaffof boshqaruv tizimini joriy etish muhim ahamiyatga ega. Atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish, ijtimoiy masʼuliyatni taʼminlash va xodimlar manfaatlarini himoya qilish kabi tamoyillar kompaniyaning global miqyosdagi imidjini mustahkamlashda hal qiluvchi omillar boʻlib xizmat qiladi.

Mazkur tadqiqot asosida quyidagi xulosalarga kelindi:

- Barqaror rivojlanish va KIMni integratsiyalash kompaniyaning iqtisodiy samaradorligini oshiradi va uzoq muddatli foyda keltiradi.
- Innovatsion texnologiyalar va raqamli boshqaruv usullaridan foydalanish KIMni samarali amalga oshirishda yangi imkoniyatlar yaratadi.
- Jamiyat bilan oʻzaro ishonchli munosabatlarni shakllantirish orqali kompaniya oʻzining ijtimoiy masʼuliyatini amalda namoyon etadi.

Shunday qilib, global kompaniyalar barqaror rivojlanish tamoyillarini amalga oshirish orqali nafaqat oʻz moliyaviy koʻrsatkichlarini yaxshilaydi, balki global muammolarni hal qilishda yetakchi oʻrinni egallaydi. Bu esa kompaniyaning nafaqat bugungi kun, balki kelajak avlodlar uchun ham masʼuliyatli qarashini aks ettiradi.

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**TA'LIMNI RAQAMLASHTIRISH SHAROITIDA PEDAGOG
KADRLARNING MALAKASINI OSHIRISHNING ZAMONAVIY
USULLARI.**

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Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada ta'limni raqamlashtirish jarayonida pedagog kadrlarning malakasini oshirishning zamonaviy usullari o'rganilgan. Raqamlashtirish ta'lim tizimiga yangi innovatsion texnologiyalarni joriy etishni talab qiladi, bu esa pedagoglardan raqamli kompetensiyalarni rivojlantirishni taqozo etadi. Asosiy e'tibor onlayn kurslar, virtual laboratoriyalar, raqamli platformalar va tarmoq hamkorliklari orqali pedagoglarning bilim va ko'nikmalarini oshirishga qaratilgan. Ilg'or xorijiy tajriba tahlil qilinib, milliy ta'lim tizimida qo'llanilishi mumkin bo'lgan yondashuvlar taklif qilingan. Mazkur tadqiqot ta'lim jarayonining samaradorligini oshirishga qaratilgan amaliy takliflarni o'z ichiga oladi.

Kalit so'zlar: ta'limni raqamlashtirish, pedagog kadrlar, malaka oshirish, raqamli kompetensiyalar, onlayn ta'lim, virtual laboratoriyalar, innovatsion texnologiyalar, raqamli platformalar, xalqaro tajriba, ta'lim samaradorligi.

Abstract: In this article, modern methods of improving the qualifications of pedagogues in the process of digitalization of education are studied. Digitization requires the introduction of new innovative technologies into the educational system, which requires the development of digital competences from pedagogues. The main focus is on improving the knowledge and skills of educators through online courses, virtual laboratories, digital platforms and network partnerships. Advanced foreign experience is analyzed and approaches that can be used in the national education system are proposed. This study includes practical proposals aimed at improving the effectiveness of the educational process.

Key words: digitization of education, pedagogical staff, professional development, digital competencies, online education, virtual laboratories, innovative technologies, digital platforms, international experience, educational efficiency.

Kirish

Bugungi tezkor raqamli o'zgarishlar sharoitida ta'lim sohasi ham innovatsion yechimlarni qabul qilishga majbur. Pedagog kadrlarning raqamli texnologiyalarni o'zlashtirishi nafaqat ularning malakasini oshirishda, balki ta'lim sifatini yaxshilashda ham muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Raqamlashtirish jarayoni bilan pedagoglar ilg'or texnologiyalarni samarali qo'llash, yangi o'quv resurslarini yaratish va talabalarga interaktiv tarzda ta'lim berish imkoniyatiga ega bo'ladi.

Dastlabki kuzatishlar shuni ko'rsatadiki, raqamli texnologiyalarni qo'llashda pedagoglarning asosiy muammolari ularning yetarlicha bilim va ko'nikmalarga ega emasligidir. Ko'plab o'qituvchilar raqamli vositalardan foydalanishga yetarli tayyor emas yoki zamonaviy platformalar imkoniyatlaridan to'liq foydalana olmaydi. Shunday sharoitda ularning malakasini oshirish maqsadida maxsus o'quv kurslari, onlayn seminarlar va vebinarlar tashkil etish zarurati yuzaga keladi.

Bundan tashqari, raqamli platformalar pedagoglarning o'z-o'zini rivojlantirish imkoniyatlarini kengaytiradi. Masalan, o'quv materiallarini yaratishda va talabalarga yetkazishda raqamli laboratoriyalar, multimediya vositalari va interaktiv dars modullari o'qituvchilarga ko'mak beradi. Ta'lim muassasalari tomonidan pedagoglar uchun zamonaviy texnologiyalarni o'rganishga yo'naltirilgan dasturning yo'lga qo'yilishi bu boradagi muammolarni hal etishga yordam beradi.

Xalqaro tajriba shuni ko'rsatadiki, raqamlashtirish sohasida ilg'or mamlakatlar pedagoglarni muntazam ravishda malaka oshirish dasturlariga jalb etadi. Misol uchun, Finlyandiya va Estoniya ta'lim tizimida pedagoglar uchun innovatsion vositalarni o'rgatishga yo'naltirilgan maxsus platformalar ishlab chiqilgan. Bu yondashuvning o'ziga xos jihati shundaki, u o'qituvchilarni doimiy ravishda yangi bilimlarga ochiq bo'lishga undaydi.

O'zbekistonda bu boradagi sa'y-harakatlar hali boshlang'ich bosqichda ekanligini ta'kidlash joiz. Biroq raqamli o'quv resurslarini kengaytirish, pedagoglar uchun milliy platformalar yaratish va ularning xalqaro hamkorlikda ishtirokini ta'minlash ushbu sohada sezilarli rivojlanishga olib keladi. Bu o'z navbatida, o'quv jarayonlarining samaradorligini oshirishga xizmat qiladi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, raqamlashtirish sharoitida pedagoglarning malakasini oshirish ta'lim sifatini rivojlantirishning eng muhim omillaridan biridir. Zamonaviy texnologiyalarni qo'llash orqali nafaqat o'quvchilar uchun qulay ta'lim muhitini yaratish, balki pedagoglarning o'zlarini rivojlantirishiga ham yo'l ochiladi. Shu boisdan, malaka oshirishning yangi, innovatsion usullarini ishlab chiqish va joriy etish bugungi kunning dolzarb masalalaridan biri bo'lib qolmoqda.

Raqamlashtirish jarayonining ta'lim sohasiga ta'siri faqatgina o'quv jarayonini optimallashtirish bilan cheklanib qolmaydi. Bu jarayon pedagog kadrlarning rolini qayta ko'rib chiqishni va ularning malakasini yangilashni talab qiladi. Zamonaviy dunyoda o'qituvchidan nafaqat an'anaviy bilimlar, balki raqamli muhitda ishlash ko'nikmalari, masofaviy o'qitish imkoniyatlarini samarali boshqarish va individual yondashuvlarni qo'llash talab qilinadi.

Masalan, interaktiv o'quv platformalari yordamida talabalarning bilim darajasi va qiziqishlarini real vaqt rejimida tahlil qilish, mos ravishda ta'lim uslubini moslashtirish imkoniyati paydo bo'lmoqda. Biroq, ko'pgina pedagoglar ushbu texnologiyalarni amalda qo'llashni bilmasligi ulardan to'liq foydalanishga to'sqinlik qiladi. Shunday vaziyatda maxsus trening dasturlarini tashkil etish o'qituvchilarni zamonaviy vositalarga moslashtirishning samarali yo'li sifatida ko'rinadi.

Shuningdek, raqamli texnologiyalar orqali o'qituvchilar hamkorlikni rivojlantirish imkoniyatiga ega bo'ladilar. Masalan, xalqaro virtual seminarlar va konferensiyalarda ishtirok etish o'qituvchilarga global tajribani o'rganish imkonini beradi. Bunday tarmoq hamkorliklari pedagoglarning o'z bilim va ko'nikmalarini boyitishiga va ularga innovatsion ta'lim metodlarini qo'llashda yordam beradi.

Mahalliy sharoitda esa, ta'lim tizimining mavjud muammolarini hal qilish uchun quyidagilarni amalga oshirish taklif etiladi:

- **Maxsus milliy platforma yaratish:** Bu platforma pedagoglarga malaka oshirish uchun turli xil onlayn kurslar, raqamli resurslar va virtual laboratoriyalarni taqdim etadi.
- **Infrastrukturani rivojlantirish:** Ta'lim muassasalarini zamonaviy texnologiyalar bilan jihozlash orqali raqamli o'qitish uchun zarur bo'lgan sharoitlarni yaratish.
- **Davlat va xususiy sektor hamkorligi:** Xususiy IT-kompaniyalarni jalb qilish orqali pedagoglar uchun maxsus dasturlarni ishlab chiqish va ularning o'quv dasturini boyitish.
- **Innovatsion tajribalarni joriy etish:** Xalqaro tajribadan foydalangan holda mahalliy sharoitga mos metodlarni ishlab chiqish va tatbiq etish.

Ta'limda raqamli texnologiyalarning keng joriy etilishi nafaqat o'quvchilar uchun, balki pedagoglar uchun ham yangi imkoniyatlar eshigini ochadi. Bu esa ta'lim jarayonining samaradorligini oshirish, natijalarga erishishni tezlashtirish va zamonaviy talablarga mos kadrlarni tayyorlashni kafolatlaydi. Shu sababli, pedagog kadrlarning malakasini oshirish bo'yicha yangi yondashuvlarni izlash va amalga oshirish jarayoniga jiddiy e'tibor qaratish lozim. O'qituvchi raqamli dunyoning faol

ishtirokchisiga aylangan taqdirdagina ta'lim jarayonida ijobiy o'zgarishlar yuzaga kelishi mumkin.

XULOSA

Ta'limni raqamlashtirish sharoitida pedagog kadrlarning malakasini oshirish ta'lim tizimining zamonaviy talablarga moslashuvchanligini ta'minlashda muhim omil hisoblanadi. Raqamli texnologiyalarni o'zlashtirgan o'qituvchilar ta'lim jarayonini innovatsion yondashuvlar bilan boyitib, talabalarga samarali va interaktiv ta'lim berishni tashkil etadi.

Ushbu jarayonni muvaffaqiyatli amalga oshirish uchun quyidagi masalalar muhim ahamiyatga ega:

- Pedagoglar uchun raqamli kompetensiyalarni rivojlantiruvchi maxsus o'quv dasturlarini joriy etish.
- Ta'lim muassasalarida zamonaviy texnologiyalar bilan jihozlangan infratuzilmani yaratish.
- Milliy va xalqaro tajribalarni o'rganish hamda mahalliy sharoitga moslashtirish.
- Davlat va xususiy sektor o'rtasida hamkorlikni kengaytirish orqali pedagoglar uchun maxsus platformalarni tashkil etish.

Ta'limni raqamlashtirish faqat texnologiyalarni joriy etish bilan cheklanmasdan, pedagoglarning malakasini muntazam oshirishga qaratilgan tizimli ishlarni talab qiladi. Ushbu jarayonning muvaffaqiyati uchun barcha manfaatdor tomonlarning birgalikdagi sa'y-harakatlari zarur. Natijada, ta'lim tizimining sifat va samaradorlik ko'rsatkichlari ortib, jamiyat uchun yuqori malakali, raqamli muhitga moslashgan kadrlarni tayyorlash imkoniyati yaratiladi.

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ТЕХНОЛОГИЯ ИСПОЛНЕНИЯ НА ТРАДИЦИОННЫХ МУЗЫКАЛЬНЫХ ИНСТРУМЕНТАХ ЦЕНТРАЛЬНОЙ АЗИИ: ПРИМЕРЫ И ПОДХОДЫ

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Аннотация: Статья посвящена исследованию технологий исполнения на традиционных музыкальных инструментах Центральной Азии, таких как чанг чолгуси, рубаб, дутар, кыргызская кобыз и другие. Основное внимание уделено технике игры на этих инструментах, особенностям исполнения, влиянию культурных традиций на музыкальную практику и методам обучения. На примерах различных народных традиций рассматриваются особенности инструментальной и исполнительской техники, роль музыканта в сохранении и передаче культурного наследия.

Ключевые слова: традиционные инструменты, Центральная Азия, исполнительская техника, чанг чолгуси, дутар, музыкальная культура, этномызыка.

ВВЕДЕНИЕ:

Центральная Азия — это регион, богатый культурным и музыкальным наследием, которое в течение веков развивалось под влиянием различных этнических групп и цивилизаций. Музыкальные инструменты, традиции и исполнительские практики региона являются важной частью его культурной идентичности. В этом контексте традиционные музыкальные инструменты Центральной Азии, такие как чанг чолгуси, дутар, рубаб, кобыз и другие, играют не только роль в музыке, но и в социальной и ритуальной жизни народов.

Технология исполнения на этих инструментах представляет собой уникальное сочетание технических навыков, эмоциональной выразительности и глубокой связи с культурными и историческими традициями. Каждое музыкальное произведение требует от исполнителя не только мастерства в управлении инструментом, но и способности передавать эмоциональную атмосферу, характерную для конкретного народа и его истории.

Значение технологии исполнения на традиционных инструментах невозможно переоценить, так как именно через правильную технику и мастерство музыкант способен полностью раскрыть возможности инструмента, продемонстрировать его тембровые и динамические особенности, а также передать глубину музыкального произведения. Мастера традиционных инструментов Центральной Азии, используя уникальные приёмы игры, создают музыку, которая многогранно влияет на слушателей, передавая культурную и эмоциональную ценность.

Целью данной работы является исследование особенностей исполнительской технологии на традиционных музыкальных инструментах Центральной Азии, а также анализ подходов и методов, используемых в процессе обучения и исполнения. В статье рассматриваются примеры игры на таких инструментах, как чанг чолгуси, дутар и рубаб, а также раскрываются основные принципы и подходы, связанные с исполнительской техникой и передаче традиции через музыку.

Традиционные музыкальные инструменты Центральной Азии: описание и классификация. Традиционная музыка Центральной Азии основана на использовании струнных, духовых и ударных инструментов. Одним из наиболее популярных струнных инструментов является **чанг чолгуси**, который широко используется в Узбекистане и Туркменистане. Другими известными инструментами являются **дугар** (двухструнный инструмент) и **рубаб** (лаутовидный инструмент), а также различные виды **кобыза** и **терменчо** в Киргизии.

Каждый инструмент имеет свои особенности по конструкции и звучанию, что напрямую влияет на технику исполнения. Например, **дугар** требует специфической работы с пальцами, что позволяет достичь разнообразных оттенков звука, а **чанг чолгуси** использует особую технику работы со струнами и дыханием для создания уникальных тембров.

Технология исполнения на струнных инструментах Центральной Азии. Особое внимание уделяется технике игры на **чанг чолгуси**, который является важным инструментом в музыкальной культуре региона. Этот инструмент требует от исполнителя не только точности в игре, но и высокой степени контроля над дыханием, ритмом и тембром. Игра на чанг чолгуси включает несколько техник:

- **Пикколо** (или пальцетто): техника игры с быстрыми и точными движениями пальцев, обеспечивающая четкость звука.
- **Арпеджио**: техника игры арпеджио, при которой струны извлекаются в последовательности, создавая гармоничные аккорды.
- **Вибрато**: использование вибрации для создания более выразительного звучания, придавая звуку эмоциональную насыщенность.

Понимание этих техник является ключевым для успешного исполнения на инструменте, а также для передачи музыкального послания, заложенного в произведении.

Методика обучения и передача традиционного исполнительского мастерства. Передача знаний и опыта в исполнении на традиционных музыкальных инструментах происходит через устную традицию и непосредственное обучение у опытных мастеров. Технология исполнения осваивается через многократные повторения и индивидуальные занятия. Большое значение имеет способность ученика чувствовать и интерпретировать музыку в контексте исторического и культурного фона.

Обучение включает как технические элементы, так и развитие музыкального слуха и чувства ритма, что необходимо для правильного исполнения произведений. Важным аспектом является способность артикулировать звуки таким образом, чтобы они отражали тонкость и нюансы традиционной музыки.

Влияние культурных традиций на исполнительскую практику

Культурные традиции оказывают значительное влияние на исполнительскую практику на традиционных музыкальных инструментах Центральной Азии. Музыка в этом регионе всегда была неотъемлемой частью социального и ритуального контекста, и она играет ключевую роль в передаче культурных ценностей, исторических событий и духовных убеждений. Влияние культурных особенностей на технику игры и исполнительские стили проявляется на различных уровнях — от выбора музыкальных инструментов до формы и структуры исполнения.

Музицирование как часть традиций и обрядов. Для многих народов Центральной Азии музыка тесно связана с ритуалами, праздниками, семейными торжествами и важными социальными событиями. Например, у узбеков традиционные музыкальные инструменты, такие как **чанг чолгуси** и **дутар**, часто используются в ходе обрядов, связанных с важными жизненными этапами — рождением, свадьбой, погребением. Исполнительская техника на этих инструментах, таким образом, зависит от той роли, которую музыка играет в культурных и религиозных практиках. Техника игры на инструменте и выбор композиции могут изменяться в зависимости от социального контекста, что требует от исполнителя умения адаптировать свою игру к определённым обстоятельствам.

Региональные особенности и музыкальная интерпретация. Влияние географического положения и этнических особенностей народов Центральной Азии также сильно сказывается на музыкальных традициях и исполнительских практиках. Например, в Узбекистане и Туркменистане, где часто используются струнные инструменты, такие как **чанг чолгуси** или **дутар**, большое внимание уделяется ритмическим структурам и работе со струнами, что отражает важность ритма в музыке этих народов. В то же время в Киргизии, где широкое распространение получили струнные инструменты, такие как **кобыз**, большое внимание уделяется гармонии и тембровым изменениям, что отражает более сложную многоголосую структуру местной музыки. Эти различия в технических аспектах исполнения показывают, как региональные традиции формируют музыкальную практику.

Исполнитель как носитель культурной идентичности. В Центральной Азии музыкант часто воспринимается как носитель культурной идентичности своего народа. Это выражается в особой роли исполнителя в обществе, где музыкант не только выполняет музыкальные произведения, но и служит посредником между традицией и современностью. Его игра на инструменте становится не просто техническим актом, но и актом культурной коммуникации, который позволяет сохранять и передавать музыкальное наследие. В этом контексте исполнительская техника не ограничивается только правильностью исполнения нот и ритма — она также включает в себя понимание культурного контекста, в котором происходит исполнение.

Важным аспектом влияния культурных традиций на исполнительскую практику является процесс передачи знаний и опыта от поколения к поколению. В Центральной Азии обучение игре на традиционных инструментах часто осуществляется через устную традицию, где ученик под руководством наставника осваивает не только технические аспекты, но и философию и идеологию, заложенные в музыке. Это влияние культуры и традиций позволяет музыканту глубже понимать не только техническую сторону исполнения, но и эмоциональную, духовную ценность произведений. В ходе обучения важно передать не только навыки игры, но и умение прочувствовать музыку, понять её «душу», что также является важным аспектом культурной идентичности и традиции.

Кроме того, влияние культурных традиций на исполнительскую практику нельзя рассматривать в отрыве от социальных изменений, происходящих в странах Центральной Азии. Влияние традиционной народной музыки, особенно в условиях глобализации и распространения современных музыкальных технологий, привело к некоторым изменениям в исполнении традиционных произведений. Музыканты, сочетая традиционные элементы с

современными подходами, пытаются найти баланс между сохранением культурного наследия и адаптацией к меняющимся условиям общества. Это приводит к интересному синтезу, который, с одной стороны, сохраняет связь с корнями, а с другой — позволяет музыке развиваться в новых направлениях.

Влияние культурных традиций на исполнительскую практику в Центральной Азии многогранно и разнообразно. Оно проявляется как в технических аспектах исполнения, так и в более глубоком уровне — в понимании музыки как важного элемента культурной идентичности, социальной функции и эмоциональной связи с прошлым. Каждое произведение, исполняемое на традиционных музыкальных инструментах, не только передает музыкальный материал, но и является носителем значимой культурной информации, которую музыкант должен уметь прочесть и передать своему слушателю.

Примером использования технологии игры на традиционных инструментах является концертная практика музыкантов, исполняющих народные произведения на **чанг чолгуси** или **дутаре**. В этих произведениях важно не только технически точно передать ноты, но и учесть особенности ритмических структур и динамики, характерные для местной музыкальной традиции. Влияние окружающей природы, истории и жизни народа также находит отражение в исполнительской манере, что делает каждое исполнение уникальным.

Заключение

Технология исполнения на традиционных музыкальных инструментах Центральной Азии является не только результатом технического мастерства исполнителя, но и живым свидетельством глубокой связи между музыкой и культурными традициями региона. Музыкальные инструменты, такие как чанг чолгуси, дутар, рубаб и кобыз, не просто служат средствами звукового выражения, но также воплощают богатое историческое наследие и уникальные культурные практики, которые передаются из поколения в поколение.

Влияние культурных традиций на исполнительскую практику в Центральной Азии проявляется через уникальные подходы к технике игры, которые зависят от социальных контекстов, ритуальных обрядов и региональных особенностей. Каждое музыкальное произведение требует от исполнителя не только знания технических приёмов, но и способности адаптировать свою игру к культурным, эмоциональным и историческим условиям, создавая глубокую связь с аудиторией.

Кроме того, важно отметить, что исполнительская практика в традиционной музыке Центральной Азии тесно связана с процессом передачи знаний и опыта, где мастерство музыканта передаётся через устную традицию и практическое обучение. Это обучение включает в себя не только усвоение технических навыков, но и восприятие музыки как культурной ценности, отражающей особенности мировоззрения народа.

Таким образом, исследование технологий исполнения на традиционных музыкальных инструментах Центральной Азии помогает глубже понять не только саму музыку, но и её роль в жизни людей, в сохранении культурных традиций и идентичности народов региона. В условиях глобализации и культурных изменений эти традиции остаются важным элементом культурного самосознания, что подчёркивает значимость их сохранения и дальнейшего развития в музыкальной практике.

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ИНТЕРПРЕТАЦИЯ МУЗЫКАЛЬНЫХ ПРОИЗВЕДЕНИЙ: ТВОРЧЕСКИЙ ПРОЦЕСС И ЕГО ВЛИЯНИЕ НА ИСПОЛНЕНИЕ

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Аннотация

Статья посвящена исследованию процесса интерпретации музыкальных произведений, раскрывая важность творческого подхода исполнителя и его влияние на восприятие произведения. В статье рассмотрены ключевые аспекты интерпретации, включая анализ произведения, выбор темпа и динамики, а также роль личного опыта и эмоционального восприятия исполнителя. Обсуждается, как творческая свобода и индивидуальность исполнителя формируют уникальный стиль исполнения и как это воздействует на восприятие слушателя.

Ключевые слова: интерпретация, музыкальное произведение, исполнение, творческий процесс, музыкальный стиль, темп, динамика, эмоциональное восприятие.

ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Интерпретация музыкальных произведений является одним из ключевых аспектов исполнительского искусства, поскольку именно в процессе интерпретации музыкант вносит свою индивидуальность и эмоциональную окраску в произведение. Она не сводится к простому воспроизведению нот, а включает в себя глубокое восприятие музыки, понимание её контекста и осознание эмоциональной составляющей. Каждый исполнитель, сталкиваясь с произведением, привносит в него что-то уникальное, создавая неповторимую атмосферу, которая может сильно отличаться от того, что задумывал композитор. Это многогранный процесс, в котором участвуют различные элементы музыкальной выразительности, такие как темп, динамика, тембр и артикуляция.

Творческий процесс интерпретации является динамичным и многослойным, и его влияние на исполнение немаловажно. Исполнитель должен тщательно проанализировать произведение, учесть стиль и эпоху, в которых оно было написано, а также учитывать личные переживания, которые он переживает при исполнении. Влияние эмоций исполнителя на его восприятие произведения и на

его выполнение, в свою очередь, влияет на восприятие слушателей, что подтверждает взаимосвязь между исполнителем, произведением и аудиторией. Целью настоящей работы является исследование творческого процесса интерпретации музыкальных произведений, его влияния на исполнение и понимание произведения. Особое внимание будет уделено взаимодействию темпа, динамики и тембра, а также тому, как эти элементы влияют на эмоциональную составляющую и на восприятие произведения слушателем.

Творческий процесс интерпретации

Творческий процесс интерпретации начинается с глубокого анализа музыкального произведения. Исполнитель должен не только понять ноты, но и раскрыть скрытые смысловые и эмоциональные слои музыки. Для этого необходимо изучить контекст произведения, историю его создания, а также личные переживания композитора. Исполнитель, изучая партитуру, интерпретирует ее с учетом всех этих аспектов и через призму собственного восприятия.

Кроме того, творческая интерпретация включает в себя выбор соответствующего темпа и динамики, которые создают эмоциональный контекст произведения. Темп и динамика могут сильно изменить восприятие произведения, а выбор в пользу тех или иных элементов может зависеть от настроения исполнителя, его технического мастерства и эмоционального состояния. Например, ускорение темпа может добавить ощущение возбуждения или волнения, в то время как замедление может передать глубину раздумий или грусть.

Не менее важным элементом творческой интерпретации является выбор тембра — звуковой окраски, которую придает исполнитель инструменту. Важными аспектами работы с тембром являются использование легато и стаккато, а также различные способы атаки на ноту. Все эти факторы влияют на восприятие произведения и помогают исполнителю выразить глубину и многослойность музыкального материала.

Влияние на исполнение

Исполнитель, подходя к музыкальному произведению с индивидуальной интерпретацией, создает свою уникальную версию. Это может быть как индивидуальное прочтение композитора, так и личная интерпретация исполнителя, который старается передать свой взгляд на произведение. Важнейшими аспектами, которые влияют на исполнение, являются эмоциональная вовлеченность музыканта и его способность воспринимать музыку как часть собственного внутреннего мира.

Эмоциональная связь исполнителя с произведением имеет решающее значение для того, чтобы он мог передать слушателю ту или иную атмосферу произведения. Например, при исполнении произведений Бетховена исполнитель может использовать более яркие и мощные динамические изменения, в то время как произведения Моцарта требуют большей изысканности и легкости в исполнении. Эти нюансы в исполнении создают эмоциональную насыщенность и оказывают влияние на восприятие произведения слушателями.

Интерпретация произведения зависит также от уровня опыта исполнителя и его технического мастерства. Мастера своего дела способны достичь глубокого музыкального выражения и передать богатство чувств, что часто бывает недоступно менее опытным музыкантам. Однако и начинающие исполнители могут внести в произведение что-то уникальное через свое восприятие и желание передать музыку как можно более искренне.

Особое место в процессе интерпретации занимает импровизация, которая присуща многим музыкальным жанрам, особенно в джазе и фольклорной музыке. В этих направлениях исполнители часто придают произведению уникальную индивидуальность, добавляя свои импровизационные элементы. Это требует от музыканта не только технического мастерства, но и умения адаптировать музыку под свои эмоциональные переживания и обстоятельства.

Темп, динамика и тембр в таких случаях могут изменяться импровизационно, что добавляет к произведению элемент непредсказуемости и живости. Именно благодаря импровизации музыкальные произведения могут быть пережиты и восприняты каждым исполнителем и слушателем как что-то уникальное и неповторимое.

Заключение

Интерпретация музыкальных произведений является важнейшим аспектом исполнительского искусства, поскольку она позволяет музыканту не только технически правильно исполнить произведение, но и внести в него свою индивидуальность, эмоции и глубокое понимание музыки. Творческий процесс, стоящий за интерпретацией, раскрывает многогранность музыкального произведения и позволяет исполнительному искусству быть живым и динамичным, способным каждый раз открывать произведение с новой стороны для слушателя.

В процессе интерпретации музыкант активно взаимодействует с такими элементами, как динамика, тембр, темп и артикуляция, которые играют ключевую роль в создании эмоционального воздействия на аудиторию.

Правильное использование этих элементов позволяет исполнителю передать замысел композитора, а также привнести личное восприятие, что значительно обогащает восприятие произведения и создает уникальную атмосферу.

Кроме того, интерпретация всегда находится в диалоге с историческим контекстом и культурным наследием. Понимание эпохи, стиля и традиций помогает исполнителю глубже проникнуть в суть произведения и более точно передать его особенности. Влияние эмоций и личного восприятия исполнителя также оказывает значительное влияние на конечный результат, при этом качество интерпретации определяется не только техническими навыками, но и способностью музыканта передавать чувственные и эмоциональные нюансы.

Таким образом, интерпретация музыкальных произведений — это не только творческая деятельность исполнителя, но и своеобразный мост между композитором, музыкантом и аудиторией, который позволяет каждому произведению продолжать свою жизнь в исполнении разных музыкантов и в разных эпохах.

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COVID-19 ЎТКАЗГАН ОНАЛАРДАН МУДДАТИГА ЕТИМАСДАН ТУҒИЛГАН ЧАҚАЛОҚЛАРДА ЎПКА ТЎҚИМАСИНИНГ МОРФОЛОГИК ХУСУСИЯТЛАРИ

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Аннотация: илмий тадқиқот натижасида ўрганилган тезисда COVID-19 пандемия даврида хомиладор аёллардан туғилган чақалоқларнинг нима сабабдан нобуд бўлиши, уларнинг ўлими кўрсаткичлари ўртасида айнан қайси касалликлар билан яъни организмдаги қайси аъзонинг етишмовчилиги сабаб бўлаётганлиги шунингдек, чақалоқларнинг ўпкаларидаги морфологик ўзгаришлар ўрганилган.

Калит сўзлари: COVID-19, пневмония, пневмопатия, янги туғилганлик, етилмаганлик, перинатал ўлим, янги туғилган чақалоқлар асфиксияси, нафас бузилиш синдроми, бронхопневмония.

Муаммонинг долзарблиги: COVID-19 касаллигининг пандемия даврида тарқалиши оқибатидан SARS-CoV-2 лаборатор текширувлар натижасида аниқланиши кўпчилик хомиладор аёллар ва чақалоқларда нохуш воқеаларга сабаб бўлиб келинмоқда ва бу ўз навбатида тиббиёт соҳасида муҳим долзарб муоммаларга айланмоқда.

COVID-19 касаллиги билан касалланган хомиладор аёллардан туғилган чақалоқларда, айниқса чала туғилган чақалоқларда, инфекциянинг кечиши тўғрисида мавжуд маълумотлар бўйича нафас олиш аъзолари томонидан (тахипноэ, апноэ, йўтал), юрак-қон томир тизими (тахикардия) ва ошқозон-ичак тракти томонидан бузилишлари (диарея, қабзият, қусиш) мавжудлиги, шу билан бирга тана ҳароратининг беқарорлиги, ҳолсизлик, туғилганда камвазниклиги каби ўзига хос кўринишлар намоён бўлишини кўрсатди.

Ишнинг мақсади: COVID-19 касаллиги билан касалланган хомиладор аёллардан туғилган чақалоқларда аниқланган касалликларни кечиш жараёнида

гисталогик преапаратлардан фойдаланиб, аниқланган касалликларни олдини олиш.

Текшириш методи ва материаллари: COVID-19 касаллиги билан касалланган хомиладор аёллардан туғилган чақалоқларнинг касаллик тарихи, патологоанатомик гистопрепаратлар, хомиладор аёллардаги ПЦР ва ИФА тестлардан фойдаланилди.

Текширув натижалари: COVID-19 касаллиги билан касалланган хомиладор аёллар мурожаат қилган ва Урганч шаҳрида яшовчи 25 нафар хомиладор аёлнинг хомиладорлик муддати 38-39 ҳафталигида чақалоқлар табиий йўл билан туғдирилган. Туғилган чақалоқларнинг кўпчилиги қиз бола жинсига мансублиги, янги туғилган чақалоқларда касалликлар орасида пневмония касаллиги кузатилганлиги, бу касалликни чақалоқларда кузатилишига оналарнинг хомиладорлик пайтида COVID-19 вируси билан касалланганликлари ва ПЦР ва ИФА тест лаборатор текширувлар тасдиқлаганлиги аниқланган.

Хулоса ўрнида шуни айтиш мумкинки, COVID-19 асосан хомиладорликнинг 38 ҳафталигида туғилган чақалоқларда кузатилганлиги, ўғил болаларга қараганда киз болаларда кўп учраган, яъни 60%ни ташкил этганлиги, пандемия даврида SARS-CoV-2 хасталиги билан касаланган хомиладор аёллардан туғилган чақалоқларнинг 60% да SARS-CoV-2 дан кейинг асорат сифатида пневмония касаллиги кузатилганлиги аниқланди.

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**MIRZO ULUG‘BEK: O‘RTA OSIYODA OLTIN ASR ILMINI
SHAKLLANTIRISH.**

**MIRZO ULUGBEK : SHAPING THE GOLDEN AGE SCIENCE IN
CENTRAL ASIA.**

**МИРЗО УЛУГБЕК: ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ ЗОЛОТОГО ВЕКА НАУКИ В
ЦЕНТРАЛЬНОЙ АЗИИ.**

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ANNOTATSIYA

Mirzo Ulug‘bek (1394-1449) — XV asrda yashagan O‘rta Osiyoning mashhur astronomi va matematiki, temuriylar sulolasining hukmdori. Eroning Sultoniya shahrida tug‘ilib, Samarqandda o‘sgan Ulug‘bek Amir Temurning nabirasi bo‘lib, o‘z hukmronligi davrida ilm-fan va san‘atga qo‘shgan hissasi bilan tanilgan. Samarqandda Ulug‘bek rasadxonasining qurilishi, u yerda astronomik manbalar va hisob-kitoblar olib borgan, bu boradagi bilimlarini ancha oshirganligi uning e‘tiborga molik yutuqlaridandir. Uning "Ziz-i Sultoniyy" yulduz katalogi 1000 dan ortiq yulduzlarning joylashuvini sinchkovlik bilan qayd etgan va o'rta asrlar davrining eng aniq yulduz kataloglaridan biri bo'lib qolmoqda. Ulug‘bekning trigonometriya va astronomiya sohasidagi faoliyati asrlar davomidagi ilmiy tafakkurga o‘z ta‘sirini o‘tkazdi va doimiy ta‘sir ko‘rsatdi.

ANNOTATION

Mirzo Ulugbek (1394-1449) is a famous astronomer and mathematician of Central Asia who lived in the 15th century, ruler of the Timurid dynasty. Born in Sultaniya, Iran, and raised in Samarkand, Ulughbek was the grandson of Amir Temur , known for his contributions to science and art during his reign. Among his notable achievements was the construction of the Ulugbek observatory in Samarkand, where he conducted astronomical resources and calculations, greatly improving knowledge in this field. His star catalog Ziz-i Sultani meticulously recorded the positions of more than 1,000 stars and remains one of the most accurate star catalogs of the medieval period. Ulugbek's activities in trigonometry and astronomy have influenced the scientific thinking of centuries and have a lasting impact.

АННОТАЦИЯ

Мирзо Улугбек (1394-1449) – известный астроном и математик Средней Азии, живший в 15 веке, правитель династии Тимуридов. Улугбек родился в Султании (Иран) и вырос в Самарканде. Он был внуком Амир Темура, известного своим вкладом в науку и искусство во время своего правления. Среди его заметных достижений было строительство обсерватории Улугбека в Самарканде, где он проводил астрономические ресурсы и расчеты, значительно улучшив знания в этой области. Его звездный каталог Зиз-и Султани тщательно записал положения более 1000 звезд и остается одним из самых точных звездных каталогов средневекового периода. Деятельность Улугбека в области тригонометрии и астрономии на протяжении веков влияла на научное мышление и имеет длительное влияние.

Kalit so'zlar: Mirzo Ulug'bek, Temuriylar saltanati, astronomiya, Ulug'bek rasadxonasi, zij-i sultoni, Samarqand, yulduzlar katalogi, o'rta asrlar fani, trigonometriya, O'rta Osiyo tarixi, matematik..

Key words: Mirzo Ulugbek, Timurid empire, astronomy, Ulugbek observatory, zij-i sultani, Samarkand, star catalog, medieval science, trigonometry, history of Central Asia, , mathematician.

Ключевые слова: Мирзо Улугбек, империя Тимуридов, астрономия, обсерватория Улугбека, зидж-и султани, Самарканд, звездный каталог, средневековая наука, тригонометрия, история Средней Азии, математик.

INTRODUCTION

Mirzo Ulug'bek, born in 1394, was one of the most influential figures in medieval astronomy and mathematics and a prominent ruler of the Timurid Empire. As the grandson of the famed conqueror Timur, Ulug'bek was not only a leader but also a visionary scientist who dedicated his life to expanding human knowledge. He established the Ulugh Beg Observatory in Samarkand, a center for advanced astronomical research that became renowned across the Islamic world and beyond. His major work, the *Zij-i Sultani*, meticulously cataloged the positions of stars with unprecedented accuracy for its time, laying the groundwork for future developments in astronomy. Ulug'bek's contributions to science, especially in trigonometry and astronomical observation, remain celebrated centuries after his death, marking him as one of the medieval world's great intellectual figures. Despite the brilliance of his work, his rule was fraught with political strife, ultimately leading to his assassination. Nonetheless, Ulug'bek's legacy endures, bridging cultures and advancing the pursuit of knowledge.[4]

LITERATURE REVIEW

The scholarly examination of Mirzo Ulug‘bek’s life and work spans several disciplines, including history, astronomy, mathematics, and Central Asian studies. Researchers have widely studied Ulug‘bek’s *Zij-i Sultani*, a star catalog that recorded celestial coordinates with unprecedented accuracy, with works such as Kennedy (1960) and Saliba (2007) analyzing its impact on medieval Islamic astronomy and later European scientific thought. Historians such as David King (1992) highlight the significance of the Ulugh Beg Observatory in Samarkand, one of the most sophisticated observatories of the medieval world, where Ulug‘bek and his team conducted systematic observations and calculations. This institution, along with its observational instruments, is often studied to assess its influence on later Islamic and European astronomy.[3]

In studies focusing on mathematical contributions, scholars like Berggren (2003) emphasize Ulug‘bek’s advancements in trigonometry, particularly his calculations of trigonometric tables with remarkable precision for the era. Historical studies often explore how these mathematical and astronomical contributions positioned Samarkand as a critical center of scientific innovation. Political and cultural analyses, such as those by Allsen (1996), examine the challenges Ulug‘bek faced in governing a region steeped in traditional values, which often clashed with his scientific pursuits and reformist ideals. These works collectively position Ulug‘bek as a pivotal figure whose scientific achievements were inseparably intertwined with the cultural and political currents of the 15th-century Timurid Empire.[1]

METHODOLOGY

The research on Mirzo Ulug‘bek’s contributions utilizes a multidisciplinary approach that combines historical analysis, mathematical evaluation, and textual examination.[5]

1. **Primary Source Analysis:** The primary method involves an analysis of *Zij-i Sultani*, where Ulug‘bek’s astronomical observations are cataloged. By examining the tables, star positions, and trigonometric values, researchers can assess the level of precision achieved and compare it with other astronomical works of the period. Secondary sources, including historical translations and commentaries, provide context for interpreting Ulug‘bek’s findings.
2. **Comparative Historical Study:** This study compares the design and function of the Ulugh Beg Observatory with other medieval observatories, such as those in Maragheh and Cairo. By evaluating the instruments and observational techniques used, researchers assess the technological advances and scientific methodologies that distinguished Ulug‘bek’s observatory from others of his time.

3. **Mathematical Analysis:** To understand Ulug‘bek’s trigonometric advancements, researchers replicate his methods of calculating angles and distances, enabling a quantitative comparison between his calculations and modern equivalents. This mathematical analysis serves to highlight Ulug‘bek’s innovations in trigonometry.

4. **Cultural and Political Analysis:** The final component involves studying historical records to understand the social and political pressures Ulug‘bek faced. This includes analyzing Timurid administrative documents, accounts of his governance style, and chronicles that document his interactions with religious and political factions. This method offers insight into how the socio-political environment may have influenced or hindered his scientific endeavors.

DISCUSSION

The investigation into Mirzo Ulug‘bek’s scientific contributions reveals the remarkable depth and breadth of his influence on astronomy and mathematics in the medieval Islamic world. His *Zij-i Sultani* stands out as one of the most detailed and precise star catalogs of its time, indicating a high level of technical knowledge and observational rigor. The accuracy of the celestial coordinates listed in the catalog reflects the advanced capabilities of the Ulugh Beg Observatory in Samarkand. This observatory, with its large meridian arc and other specialized instruments, facilitated a level of observational precision that was rare in the medieval period, rivaling even contemporary observatories in Maragheh and Cairo. Comparisons with modern data show that Ulug‘bek’s recorded positions for over a thousand stars were highly precise, demonstrating that his team’s methods of observation and documentation were far ahead of their time.[6]

In addition to his astronomical observations, Ulug‘bek made notable advancements in trigonometry, including his calculation of sine and tangent tables that displayed unprecedented accuracy. These calculations allowed him to refine models for celestial movements and provided later Islamic and European astronomers with valuable data. This mathematical work not only illustrates Ulug‘bek’s intellectual depth but also highlights the sophisticated level of mathematical knowledge in Central Asia at the time. By analyzing Ulug‘bek’s approach to trigonometry, it is evident that his work bridged ancient Greek mathematical traditions with the more precise methodologies that would characterize the Renaissance period.

However, Ulug‘bek’s scientific pursuits were not without their challenges. His commitment to intellectual and scientific exploration often clashed with conservative religious factions and political rivals who perceived his work as a threat to established social and religious norms. This tension ultimately contributed to the political

instability that marked his reign, culminating in his assassination. The socio-political pressures that Ulug‘bek faced underscore the complexities of pursuing science and knowledge in a political environment resistant to change. His tragic end is a reminder of the difficulties faced by historical figures who sought to advance human knowledge in conservative or volatile climates.[2]

RESULTS

1. **Astronomical Observations:** The analysis of *Zij-i Sultani* confirms that Ulug‘bek’s observations were not only accurate but also systematic, with a precision that surpassed most medieval star catalogs. The catalog included measurements of over 1,000 stars, which were later validated and became influential in subsequent astronomical research.
2. **Trigonometric Advancements:** Ulug‘bek’s trigonometric tables were more accurate than those of previous astronomers, demonstrating his advanced understanding of mathematical principles. The tables were instrumental for astronomers and navigators, who used them to calculate celestial movements with greater accuracy. This achievement shows Ulug‘bek’s significant contributions to both theoretical and applied mathematics.
3. **Impact of the Ulugh Beg Observatory:** The structural and technological analysis of the Ulugh Beg Observatory indicates that it was one of the most advanced observatories of its time. The instruments, particularly the meridian arc, enabled precise measurements and supported a systematic approach to astronomy that later influenced other observatories.
4. **Socio-Political Challenges:** Historical documents and chronicles reveal the political difficulties Ulug‘bek encountered, especially in balancing his roles as a scientist and a ruler. His assassination highlights the complex interplay between intellectual ambition and political authority, showing that his scientific endeavors were ultimately constrained by the socio-political environment.

CONCLUSION

Mirzo Ulug‘bek’s life and work demonstrate the profound impact of scientific curiosity and intellectual rigor in medieval Central Asia. His achievements in astronomy and mathematics positioned him as a pioneer whose legacy would extend well beyond his lifetime. While his life ended tragically, his scientific contributions, particularly through the *Zij-i Sultani* and his advancements in trigonometry, left an indelible mark on the history of science. His experience also serves as a compelling case study on the challenges faced by scientists working under political constraints, underscoring the

delicate balance between intellectual freedom and political authority in historical contexts.

a) in this article, we can suggest that Mirzabek Ulugbek not only learned about the stars, but also their location in the universe, and even found the difference between their number, order, and one kilogram, and laid the foundation for the formation of the science of the Golden Age of Central Asia.

b) we suggest that in addition to the Ulugbek observatory, we should compare the design and functions of the historical monuments of this century, such as the Maragheh and Misr observatories, and evaluate the instruments and techniques in them.

c) from our political and cultural research, we can suggest that Mirzabek Ulugbek built his own observatory and madrasa together with the development of literature and history from the cultural side, and we mentioned that he continued the Timurid dynasty with his own state management system, and we analyzed this through cultural and political sources. we considered it permissible to study it more deeply

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РОЛЬ ХУДОЖЕСТВЕННОЙ ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ В ФОРМИРОВАНИИ ЛИНГВОКУЛЬТУРОЛОГИЧЕСКОЙ КОМПЕТЕНЦИИ.

Стажёр-преподаватель кафедры русской литературы и методики обучени
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Современный процесс обучения языкам включает в себя не только изучение грамматических структур и лексики, но и развитие лингвокультурологической компетенции. Это понятие подразумевает способность понимать и интерпретировать культурные контексты, закодированные в языке. Важную роль в этом процессе играет художественная литература, которая является богатейшим источником культурных кодов, языковых конструкций и национальных концептов. Литературные произведения позволяют изучающим язык не только расширить словарный запас, но и глубже проникнуть в культурные особенности носителей языка.

Художественная литература является зеркалом культуры. Через литературные образы, метафоры и символы читатель знакомится с особенностями национального мировоззрения. Например, произведения А. П. Чехова и Л. Н. Толстого раскрывают философию жизни, характерную для русской культуры, где важны такие понятия, как "душа", "судьба", "гостеприимство" и "сочувствие". Читая эти произведения, изучающие язык погружаются в контекст русской ментальности.

Художественная литература играет ключевую роль в формировании лингвокультурологической компетенции, так как она позволяет изучать язык в его естественном, культурно обусловленном контексте. Эта компетенция подразумевает способность понимать и использовать язык с учетом культурных особенностей носителей, их традиций, мировоззрения и ценностей. Литература обогащает словарный запас за счет разнообразия языковых средств: устаревшей лексики, идиом, фразеологизмов, диалектизмов, сленга и других форм. Это помогает изучающему не только лучше понимать язык, но и использовать его в разных контекстах. Чтение художественной литературы способствует развитию интуитивного понимания структуры языка, правильности выражений и стилистических особенностей. Это особенно важно для изучения нюансов использования слов и

выражений.

Литературные произведения часто вызывают сильный эмоциональный отклик, что способствует более глубокому запоминанию материала.

Литературные произведения содержат богатый лексический материал, включая устаревшие слова, диалектизмы, архаизмы и фразеологизмы. Например, изучение романов Ф. М. Достоевского позволяет ознакомиться с языковыми особенностями XIX века, тогда как современная проза А. Иванова открывает актуальные языковые тенденции. Это помогает расширить словарный запас и понимать культурные аллюзии.

Литература позволяет переживать ситуации из жизни людей другой культуры, что способствует развитию культурной эмпатии. Читая произведения зарубежных авторов, переведённые на русский язык, или изучая оригинальные русские тексты, иностранцы могут понять тонкости отношений, характерные для русской культуры. Например, "Война и мир" Л. Н. Толстого позволяет глубже понять понятие семьи и чести в российском обществе.

Поэзия открывает богатство метафорического мышления и культурных символов. В стихах А. С. Пушкина, М. Ю. Лермонтова или А. Ахматовой раскрываются ключевые для русской культуры концепты, такие как свобода, любовь, природа и судьба. Анализ рифм и ритма также способствует лучшему пониманию звуковой структуры языка.

Прозаические произведения, такие как романы, рассказы и повести, дают возможность изучить повествовательные стратегии, характерные для русского языка. Например, "Мастер и Маргарита" М. А. Булгакова демонстрирует сложность сюжета и богатство языковых средств, а также отражает социально-культурные реалии своей эпохи.

Чтение и анализ пьес помогает понять специфику диалогической речи, а также тонкости интонации и невербальных аспектов общения. Пьесы А. Н. Островского, А. П. Чехова и М. Горького представляют широкий спектр социальных ситуаций, характерных для разных эпох.

Литература способствует межкультурному обмену. Читая произведения русских авторов, иностранные учащиеся узнают о российской культуре, а через переводную литературу русскоязычные читатели знакомятся с миром других культур. Это создает платформу для диалога и взаимопонимания между народами.

Перевод художественных текстов помогает сохранить культурные особенности и передать их другим языковым сообществам. Однако это требует высокого

уровня владения как исходным, так и целевым языком, а также глубокого понимания культурного контекста. Переводы произведений Ф. М. Достоевского, А. С. Пушкина или И. С. Тургенева играют важную роль в популяризации русской культуры за рубежом.

Художественная литература является мощным инструментом в формировании лингвокультурологической компетенции. Она помогает не только изучать язык, но и понимать культурные особенности его носителей. Через литературу создается глубокая связь между языком и культурой, что способствует развитию межкультурной эмпатии, толерантности и взаимопонимания. Включение литературных произведений в процесс обучения языку делает его более осмысленным и эффективным, помогая учащимся становиться не только носителями языка, но и носителями культуры.

CROSS SECTIONAL STUDY OF WOMEN EMPOWERMENT AND ITS INFLUENCE ON CHILD NUTRITIONAL STATUS IN CENTRAL ASIAN COUNTRIES

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Abstract

This research work focuses on the impact of women empowerment on nutritional status of children aged 0-59 months in Central Asian countries, namely Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. A cross-sectional data and Logistic regression technique is used to analyze the association of female empowerment with three dependent variables: stunting, wasting and underweight status of children. The results show that there is a strong and positive influence of women empowerment on their children's nutritional outcome while its influence is found to be insignificant on the wasting and underweight status of children in the Kyrgyz sample.

Key words: Women Empowerment, Child Nutritional Status, Stunted, Wasted, Underweight

Introduction

The concept of women's empowerment is instrumentally important in attaining positive developmental results and for the welfare of men, women and children. Therefore, countries try to maintain overall health status of the population by observing influencing factors on children's healthiness. In the Central Asian families, where patriarchal culture exists, the final say in decisions regarding main domains of household life, such as large or day-to-day family purchases, visits to family and friends, use of husband's earnings and women healthcare is mainly dominated by males. Thus, the aim of this research paper is to analyze and find out whether women empowerment, which is concluded as a marked positive factor in many empirical studies, affects children's healthiness under this condition. It is essential to identify that do countries increase their labor force participation and also stimulate economic growth by empowering females and sustaining good health outcomes of future generation. Finally, this paper examines the causal relationship between women's decision-making ability and children's health status in 2 Central Asian Countries and their total sample, namely Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan utilizing cross sectional data conducted by Demographic and Health Survey (DHS).

Literature Review

The target to empower women in developing nations relies on the idea that social justice has always been an essential aspect of welfare and has been reinforced by the conclusion that a rise in women's decision making power relative to men's guarantees benefits on child's health (Hoddinott & Haddad, 1991; E. Duflo, 2000; Maitra, 2004; Ahmed and Laskar, 2017). As Desai and Johnson (2015) indicated that in households, where women play an important role in the final say in decisions, more proportion of family resources are devoted to children compared to families with females with less-decisive roles (Hannan, 2015; Ibrahim et al., 2015; Heshmati and Musonera, 2016). The supporting view comes from UNICEF (2019), according to which nutritional status of children is determined by the quality of caring, food security and the health environment quality.

One of the most common econometric technique employed by scholars is logistic estimation and the outcomes met is that the impact of women empowerment is greater for height-for-age (=long-term nutritional status) than for either vaccination status or child mortality rates. Supporting evidence comes from Smith (2003) and states that women's decision-making power improves their child's height-for-age and reduces mortality rate, even after education and wealth of women are controlled. These effects are found to be the strongest in Asian countries, while they are the weakest in sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean (Schijven, 2006; Ibrahim et al. 2015). From another point of view, researchers came to a conclusion that women of older age-groups (35-49) take part more in decision making than females in younger age groups, although children of older women have the highest percentage (47.6%) of being stunted (Deutsch and Silber, 2017). As Ndaimani (2018), Kishor and Subaiya (2005) stated, well-educational background assures well-paid job opportunities, career progress and more rights for women, especially to make decisions on their children's nutrition, medical care and immunization status. In countries like Zimbabwe, Nigeria and India, females who are final decision makers usually have a financial muscle that enables them to pay for their and their children's daily expenses, such as health services, food intake and other expenditures.

According to a number of studies conducted by Ibrahim et al. (2015), Adjiwanou and Legrand (2014) and Desai and Johnson (2005), the immensity of community impacts far outweighs the immensity of individual impacts. Specifically, even if a woman is a final decision maker in the family, when living in a community where women are less-empowered, may find her power reduced. To exemplify, doctors claim a father's signature on a consent form before carrying serious procedures out on a child or woman

herself despite female's final say in several countries like India. Regarding previous studies on Indian women, it is summarized that they face a remarkable constraint regarding cash expenditure; half of them are not allowed to take their sick child to doctor without permission of husbands or parent-in-laws. In terms of household purchases, 70 per cent of women do not feel free to make decisions, which is the main indicator to be empowered (Kishor and Subaiya, 2000; Kritz et al., 2000; Visaria, 2012).

The country group of interest in this paper is Central Asia (CA), which is at the transition stage after Soviet Union and I will analyze the influence of women empowerment on their child well-being and see whether the effect is different among 2 CA countries since they have similar history, economic conditions, culture and traditions.

Methodology

In this research paper, cross sectional data and logistic estimation method is used for 2 Central Asian countries namely Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. For *Kyrgyzstan*, DHS survey for the year 2012 was conducted the Institute of Obstetrics and Pediatrics and Ministry of Health of the *Kyrgyz Republic* while the Statistical Agency under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan (SA) in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of Population (MOHSP) were responsible for Tajikistan 2017 DHS survey results.

Econometric Estimation

The measurement was conducted using Multiple Logistic Regression (MLR) technique due to its ease of interpretation and applicability to dichotomous outcomes. The general model used by several researchers such as Ibrahim et al. (2015), Hannan (2015), Shiwakoti et al. (2017), Ndaimani et al. (2018) and Shafiq et al. (2019) is as following:

$$\beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \dots + \beta_m X_m + U$$

Where π is the probability of a child being stunted or wasted or immunized that can take a value of only 1 or 0, β_i are odds ratios associated with the reference category, x_i are independent variables and U is the unobserved factors. The β_i values reporting odds ratios are more preferable than the regression results reporting coefficients since they have more accurate, practical and better comprehensiveness behaviour during the interpretation. above, the error term of LPM has a binomial distribution that violates the normality assumption.

Results

The table in Appendix 1 illustrates descriptive statistics of the target variables.

The logistic regression results in Table 1 presents the influence of Empowerment and other control variables on child nutritional status among sampled women and their children in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and total. Firstly, the target independent variable – women empowerment has the most economically significant impact on child well-being in total regression than it has for Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan separately. Following this, it is statistically significant to conclude that higher prevalence of stunting is found among children of not empowered women in all three cases. Specifically, being a child of an empowered woman leads to the decreased odds of being stunted by a factor of 0.695 in 95 per cent confidence level in Kyrgyzstan, while it is almost 0.9 in Tajik and total cases at 10 and 5 percent significance levels respectively.

Stunting Status	Kyrgyzstan 2012	Tajikistan 2017	Total
Empowerment Status Not empowered (Ref)	0.695** [0.492, 0.979]	0.868* [0.736, 1.023]	0.863** [0.754, 0.987]
Education in years	0.946***[0.908, 0.986]	0.980 [0.953, 1.007]	0.967***[0.948, 0.987]
Marital Status Not married (Ref)	1.541 [0.905, 2.623]	1.142 [0.871, 1.149]	0.807 [0.581, 1.121]
Work Status Not working (Ref)	0.970 [0.752, 1.251]	1.235** [1.000, 1.526]	1.100 [0.941, 1.285]
Age Groups 15-19 (Ref)			
20-24	1.564 [0.652, 3.751]	2.190 [0.745, 6.434]	1.789* [0.898, 3.566]
25-29	2.517** [1.043, 6.074]	3.370** [1.141, 9.949]	2.859*** [1.431, 5.714]
30-34	3.473***[1.400, 8.614]	3.544**[1.183, 10.609]	3.432*** [1.696, 6.945]
35-39	3.417***[1.333, 8.754]	3.807** [1.241, 11.674]	3.602*** [1.747, 7.423]
40-44	4.467***[1.629,12.245]	5.060*** [1.570, 16.305]	4.592*** [2.140, 9.850]

45-49	2.256 [0.653, 7.795]	12.600***[3.020, 52.562]	4.518*** [1.781, 11.457]
Child Gender Female (Ref)	0.634***[0.530, 0.759]	0.881 [0.754, 1.028]	0.744***[0.663, 0.835]
Child Age in months	1.030***[1.026,1.033]	1.028*** [1.025, 1.031]	1.028***[1.026, 1.031]
Place of Residence Rural (Ref)	1.045 [0.752, 1.450]	1.199 [0.931, 1.546]	1.108 [0.914, 1.344]
Wealth Index Poorest (Ref)			
Poorer	1.203 [0.925, 1.565]	0.674***[0.530, 0.857]	0.881 [0.741, 1.048]
Middle	0.935 [0.714, 1.225]	0.527***[0.412, 0.675]	0.692*** [0.579, 0.827]
Richer	0.975 [0.721, 1.317]	0.497***[0.386, 0.640]	0.691*** [0.572, 0.836]
Richest	1.406 [0.928, 2.130]	0.527***[0.383, 0.723]	0.782*** [0.614, 0.995]
Constant	1329.402*** [297.408, 5942.377]	17.442***[4.785, 63.577]	57.468***[22.735, 145.265]
Observations	3,975	5,507	9,482
Pseudo R-squared	0.1311	0.1036	0.1030

Table_1: Logistic Regression Results. Confidence Errors in brackets

***p<0.01, **p<0.05, *p<0.1

Mother's education, child gender, child age in months were also concluded as significantly contributing factors to determine the stunting status of a child. Regarding the wealth index of mothers, it is obvious and statistically significant in Tajik that households living in higher wealth categories had more empowered mothers and less malnourished children, as more expenditure and resources are available to satisfy children's nutritional requirement. The regression outcomes on child's stunting status revealed that for all three measures that the older the women get, the more stunted their children are and it is under 99% confidence interval. Lastly, variables, namely marital status and place of residence are concluded as not influencing factors on child stunting status and they are consistent in most cases. Women empowerment has expected

outcome, but Kyrgyz sample represents insignificant relationship with child wasting status. However, being an empowered mother in Tajikistan associates with having less wasted children with odds ratio being equal to 0.759 at 5% significance level.

It is worth mentioning that the target independent variable –empowerment status shows negative relationship with underweight status of children as it was expected. According to the logistic estimates, being an empowered mother associates with decreased odds of children to be underweight by a factor of 0.786 in Tajik and total samples.

With few exceptions, the findings of this study also revealed that if mothers are empowered, they have well-nourished children in all samples. However, it cannot be concluded that children, whose mothers participate in household decision-making process have more probability to have better WHZ and WAZ scores than those whose mothers do not make any household decisions in the Kyrgyz case.

Conclusion and Recommendations

This research work assessed the link between women empowerment and child nutritional status in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan using DHS dataset and Logistic Regression technique.

Overall, this study suggests that, in the interest of arising sustainable improvements in child nutritional outcomes, women's empowerment status in terms of decision-making ability should be considered in all interventions by the Central Asian governments as well as by international agencies.

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Appendix 1 – Descriptive statistics for all samples

Variable	Observation	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
Total					
Stunting	9,791	.16842	.3742579	0	1
Wasting	9,791	.0485139	.2148605	0	1

<i>Underweight</i>	9,791	.0551527	.2282897	0	1
<i>Empowerment Status</i>	9,791	.6372179	.4808273	0	1
<i>Education Level of Mother</i>	9,646	11.09786	2.917344	0	21
<i>Marital Status of Mother</i>	9,791	.971198	.1672581	0	1
<i>Age Groups of Mother</i>	9,791	3.248494	1.146136	1	7
20-24	9,791	.2728016	.4454224	0	1
25-29	9,791	.3667654	.4819463	0	1
30-34	9,791	.2024308	.4018321	0	1
35-39	9,791	.1012154	.3016291	0	1
40-44	9,791	.0384026	.192176	0	1
45-49	9,791	.0063323	.0793277	0	1
<i>Work Status of Mother</i>	9,791	.1761822	.3809946	0	1
<i>Gender of Child</i>	9,791	.5062813	.4999861	0	1
<i>Birth Order of Child</i>	9,791	2.380451	1.345739	1	12
<i>Age of Child in Months</i>	9,791	28.7415	16.87469	0	59
<i>Place of Residence</i>	9,791	.2968032	.4568724	0	1
<i>Wealth Index</i>	9,791	3.017363	1.407301	1	5
Poorer	9,791	.1953835	.3965159	0	1
Middle	9,791	.2051884	.4038599	0	1
Richer	9,791	.2041671	.4031123	0	1
Richest	9,791	.1997753	.3998518	0	1

КРОСС-СЕКЦИОННОЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ УЧАСТИЯ ЖЕНЩИН В СОЦИАЛЬНОЙ ЖИЗНИ И ЕЕ ВЛИЯНИЕ НА ПИТАТЕЛЬНЫЙ СТАТУС ДЕТЕЙ В СТРАНАХ ЦЕНТРАЛЬНОЙ АЗИИ

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Аннотация

Данное исследование фокусируется на влиянии участия женщин в социальной жизни на питательный статус детей в возрасте от 0 до 59 месяцев в странах

Центральной Азии, а именно в Кыргызстане и Таджикистане. Для анализа связи между участием женщин в социальной жизни и тремя зависимыми переменными: задержкой роста, истощением и дефицитом массы тела у детей используется кросс-секционные данные и метод логистической регрессии. Результаты показывают, что существует сильное и положительное влияние участия женщин в социальной жизни на питательные результаты их детей, в то время как это влияние оказалось незначительным на статус истощения и дефицита массы тела детей в выборке Кыргызстана.

Ключевые слова: Участие женщин, Питательный статус детей, Задержка роста, Истощение, Недовес

Markaziy Osiyo mamlakatlarida ayollarning kuchayishi va uning bolalar ovqatlanish holatiga ta'siri bo'yicha kesishma tadqiqot

Samandarova Nodira Toir qizi

Toshkent Xalqaro Vestminster Universiteti O'qituvchi-Asistenti

Anotatsiya

Ushbu tadqiqot ishi, Markaziy Osiyo mamlakatlari, xususan Qirg'iziston va Tojikistonda, 0-59 oylik bolalarning ovqatlanish holatiga ayollarning kuchayishining ta'sirini o'rganadi. Kesishma ma'lumotlari va Logistik regressiya texnikasi yordamida ayollarning kuchayishi va uchta mustaqil o'zgaruvchilar, ya'ni bolalarning bo'yi pastligi, semizlik va kam ovqatlanish holatlari o'rtasidagi bog'liqlik tahlil qilinadi. Natijalar, ayollarning kuchayishining ularning bolalarining ovqatlanish holatiga kuchli va ijobiy ta'sirini ko'rsatadi, ammo bu ta'sir Qirg'iziston namunasida bolalarning semirish va kam ovqatlanish holatiga ahamiyatli bo'lmaganligini ko'rsatadi.

Kalit so'zlar: Ayollarning kuchayishi, Bolalar ovqatlanish holati, Bo'yining pastligi, Semirish, Kam ovqatlanish.

OZIQ-OVQAT MAHSULOTLARIDAGI RADIONUKLIDLARNING INSON ORGANIZMIGA TA'SIRI

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Oziq-ovqat tarkibidagi radionuklidlar ovqat bilan birga inson organizmiga kirgandan so'ng ovqat hazm qilish tizimida turli onkologik kasalliklarni keltirib chiqarish bilan birga, ichak va oshqozon devori orqali so'rilishi oqibatida mushaklar, qon va suyaklarga yetib boradi hamda uziq yillik ta'sir darajasiga ega bo'ladi [1]. Seziy, strontsiy va kaliy radionuklidlari suvda yaxshi eriganligi bois, tuproqdan ichimlik suvi, o'simliklar va ulr orqali hayvonlar organizmiga oson o'tadi. Keyinchalik hayvon suti va go'shti orqali insonlar organizmiga o'tadi [2].

Eng xavfli nurlanish holati qon, mushak va suyakka o'tgan radionuklidlar bo'lib, ushbu organlarda ovqat hazm qilish tizimiga nisbatan katta miqdorda va organlarda uzoq vaqt saqlanadi [3]. Bu esa shu kabi organlarni insonga sezilmagan holda, uzoq vaqt davomida nurlantirish xususiyatiga ega. Nurlantirish dozasi radionuklidning miqdori (konsentratsiyasi), faolligi va turi (alfa, beta, gamma) ga bog'liq bo'ladi [4].

Inson organizmiga xavfli bo'lgan radionuklidlar 20 ga yaqin bo'lsa-da, ulardan uchtasini ajratib olamiz [5]. Bunga sabab esa quyidagi holatlar hisoblanadi:

- Radon-222 radionuklidi suvda yaxshi eriydi va ovqat hazm qilish tizimi orqali organizmga kirganda inson tanasiga zarar bermay, chiqib ketadi. Bu radionuklid gaz holatda bo'lganligi bois, nafas yo'li orqali inson tanasiga kiradi va nafas yo'llari va o'pkalarda saraton kasalligini keltirib chiqarishi mumkin. Oziq-ovqat mahsulotlarida to'planmaydi;
- Th-232 radionuklidi suvda erimaydi, shu sababli tuproq va ichimlik suvi orqali inson organizmiga o'tmaydi. Bu radionuklidning go'sht va sut mahsulotlari tarkibida juda kam miqdorda bo'lishi tasdiqlangan [3];
- U-238 izotopi og'ir radionuklid hisoblanadi va uning inson organizmiga oziq-ovqat mahsulotlari orqali o'tishi kamdan-kam hollarda uchraydi;
- Kaliy, strontsiy va seziy izotoplari suvda yaxshi eriydi, ichimlik suvi, sabzavotlar, oziq-ovqat (go'sht va sut) mahsulotlari orqali inson organizmiga o'tadi va asosiy nurlantiruvchi xususiyatga ega.

Yuqoridagilardan kelib chiqib, oziq-ovqat mahsulotlari orqali inson organizmiga eng zararli radiofaol izotoplar kaliy, strontsiy va seziy izotoplari ekanligini xulosa qilish mumkin. Lekin bu radiofaol elementlarning bir nechtdan izotoplari mavjud. Masalan, kaliyning K-40 va K-41, Sr-89 va Sr-90, Cs-135 va Cs-137 radiofaol izotoplari bo'lib, ulardan eng xavflisi K-40, Sr-90 va Cs-137 izotoplari hisoblanadi. Bunga sabab ularning yarim yemirilish davrida, K-40 izotopining $YED=1,25 \cdot 10^9$ yil bo'lsa, K-41 niki 15 sekund. Sr-90 $YED=29$ yil bo'lsa, Sr-91 niki 50,5 sutka va Cs-137 $YED=30$ yil bo'lsa, Cs-135 niki 4 soatdan iborat. Demak, YED qanchalik katta bo'lsa, uning zararlash darajasi ham shuncha yuqori bo'ladi.

FOYDALANILGAN ADABIYOTLAR

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ISSUES OF IDENTIFYING AND INVESTIGATING CRIMINAL CASES RELATED TO THE MISAPPROPRIATION OF BUDGET FUNDS IN CONSTRUCTION

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Annotation: This scientific work addresses the issues of identifying and investigating criminal cases related to the misappropriation of budget funds in the construction sector. Misuse or embezzlement of budget funds in construction can lead to the inefficient utilization of the state's economic resources. Such crimes are often observed in large construction projects due to their substantial financial and resource demands. The study examines the legal and technical methods used to detect and investigate crimes involving the misappropriation of budget funds, as well as proposals for preventing such offenses. Based on the findings, the necessity of developing effective investigative methods to address problems arising in this field is emphasized.

Keywords: budget funds in construction, embezzlement, criminal cases, investigation, legal regulation, corruption in construction, efficient use of budget funds, investigative methods, crime prevention, economic crimes.

ВОПРОСЫ ВЫЯВЛЕНИЯ И РАССЛЕДОВАНИЯ УГОЛОВНЫХ ДЕЛ, СВЯЗАННЫХ С ОСВОЕНИЕМ БЮДЖЕТНЫХ СРЕДСТВ В СТРОИТЕЛЬСТВЕ

Аннотация: В данной научной работе освещены вопросы выявления и расследования уголовных дел, связанных с освоением бюджетных средств в строительной сфере. Неправильное использование или хищение бюджетных средств в строительстве может привести к неэффективному расходованию экономических ресурсов государства. Подобные преступления чаще всего встречаются в крупных строительных проектах, поскольку их реализация требует значительных финансовых средств и ресурсов. В данной работе рассматриваются правовые и технические методы, применяемые для выявления и расследования преступлений, связанных с хищением бюджетных средств, а также предложения по предотвращению таких преступлений. На основании данных подчеркивается необходимость разработки эффективных методов расследования для решения возникающих в этой области проблем.

Ключевые слова: бюджетные средства в строительстве, хищение, уголовные дела, расследование, правовое регулирование, коррупция в строительстве, эффективное использование бюджетных средств, методы расследования, предотвращение преступлений, экономические преступления.

QURILISHDA BUDJET MABLAG'LARINI O'ZLASHTIRISH BILAN BOG'LIQ JINOYAT ISHLARINI ANIQLASH VA TERGOV QILISH MASALALARI

Annotatsiya: Ushbu ilmiy ishda qurilish sohasida budget mablag'larining o'zlashtirilishi bilan bog'liq jinoyat ishlarini aniqlash va tergov qilish masalalari yoritilgan. Qurilish sohasida budget mablag'larining noto'g'ri ishlatilishi yoki o'zlashtirilishi davlatning iqtisodiy resurslarini samarasiz sarflashga olib kelishi mumkin. Bunday jinoyatlar, odatda, yirik qurilish loyihalarida ko'zga tashlanadi, chunki ularning amalga oshirilishida ko'plab moliyaviy mablag'lar va resurslar sarflanadi. Ushbu ishda, budget mablag'larining o'zlashtirilishiga oid jinoyatlarni aniqlash va tergov qilishda qo'llaniladigan huquqiy va texnik usullar, shuningdek, bunday jinoyatlarni oldini olish bo'yicha takliflar ko'rib chiqiladi. Ma'lumotlar asosida, bu sohada yuzaga keladigan muammolarni hal etish uchun samarali tergov usullarini ishlab chiqish zarurligi ta'kidlanadi.

Kalit so'zlar: Qurilishda budget mablag'lari, o'zlashtirish, jinoyat ishlari, tergov qilish, huquqiy tartib, qurilish sohasida korrupsiya, budget mablag'larining samarali ishlatilishi, tergov usullari, jinoyatlarni oldini olish, iqtisodiy jinoyatlar

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Qurilish sohasida budget mablag'larining noto'g'ri o'zlashtirilishi yoki noqonuniy ravishda sarflanishi, davlat va jamiyat uchun katta iqtisodiy zarar keltirishi mumkin. Budget mablag'lari, odatda, davlat tomonidan muhim infratuzilma loyihalarini amalga oshirish uchun ajratiladi, shuning uchun bu mablag'larning samarali ishlatilishi, resurslarning optimal tarzda taqsimlanishi va loyiha natijalarining sifatli bo'lishi juda muhimdir. Biroq, qurilish sohasida ayrim hollarda bu mablag'lar noto'g'ri ishlatiladi, noqonuniy ravishda o'zlashtiriladi yoki boshqa turdagi moliyaviy manipulyatsiyalar amalga oshiriladi. Bunday noqonuniy amaliyotlar faqat iqtisodiy resurslarning isrof bo'lishiga olib kelib qolmay, balki davlat va jamiyatga nisbatan ishonchning pasayishiga ham sabab bo'ladi. Davlatlar va jamiyatlar uchun yuqori miqdordagi mablag'larning noto'g'ri ishlatilishi, umumiy taraqqiyotga to'sqinlik qiladi va iqtisodiy o'sishning sekinlashishiga olib keladi. Shuningdek, qurilish sohasidagi korrupsiya va moliyaviy manipulyatsiyalar, jamiyatning davlat idoralariga bo'lgan ishonchini

sarsantaga solishi, ijtimoiy barqarorlikni buzishi mumkin. Qurilish sohasidagi budjet mablag'larining o'zlashtirilishiga oid jinoyatlarni aniqlash va tergov qilish, har bir davlatning huquqiy tizimida dolzarb muammolardan biri hisoblanadi. Bu kabi jinoyatlar odatda katta hajmdagi moliyaviy mablag'lar va resurslar bilan bog'liq bo'lib, ularga qarshi kurashish uchun maxsus bilimlar, murakkab tahlil va texnologiyalar zarur. Bunday jinoyatlarni aniqlash va ularni tergov qilish uchun zamonaviy monitoring tizimlari, masalan, elektron tender tizimlari, avtomatizatsiyalashgan moliyaviy nazorat tizimlari va blokcheyn texnologiyalari samarali vositalar bo'lib xizmat qilishi mumkin. Ushbu texnologiyalar nafaqat mablag'larning to'g'ri sarflanishini ta'minlashga, balki korrupsiya va boshqa noqonuniy amaliyotlarning oldini olishga yordam beradi. Shu sababli, davlatlar qurilish sohasida budjet mablag'larining noto'g'ri ishlatilishi va o'zlashtirilishini oldini olish uchun kuchli huquqiy tizimlarni joriy etish, monitoring mexanizmlarini kuchaytirish va samarali muvofiqlashtirishni ta'minlashlari zarur. Bu nafaqat iqtisodiy samaradorlikni oshiradi, balki ijtimoiy ishonchni tiklash va davlat boshqaruvining shaffofligini ta'minlashga hissa qo'shadi. Shuning uchun qurilish sohasida budjet mablag'larining noto'g'ri ishlatilishi yoki o'zlashtirilishi holatlarini aniqlash va bunday holatlarni samarali hal qilish uchun huquqiy, iqtisodiy va texnik usullarni qo'llash zarurati katta ahamiyatga ega. Bu sohada yuzaga keladigan jinoyatlar faqat moliyaviy zarar keltirmaydi, balki iqtisodiy taraqqiyotga, davlat siyosatiga va ijtimoiy barqarorlikka ham salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Masalan, noto'g'ri ishlatilgan budjet mablag'lari natijasida qurilish loyihalari kechikadi, ularning sifatini pasaytiradi, va natijada jamiyatga kerakli infratuzilma yaratish jarayoni sekinlashadi. Bu esa o'z navbatida ijtimoiy taranglikka, iqtisodiy o'sishning sekinlashishiga va jamoatchilikning davlatga bo'lgan ishonchining yo'qolishiga olib keladi. Shu sababli, qurilish sohasida budjet mablag'larini o'zlashtirish bilan bog'liq jinoyatlarni oldini olish va bunday holatlarni samarali tergov qilish, davlat boshqaruvining samaradorligini oshirish, iqtisodiy resurslarni tejash va ijtimoiy barqarorlikni saqlab qolish uchun muhimdir. Bu jarayonda ko'plab metodologiyalar va chora-tadbirlar qo'llanilishi lozim. Qurilish sohasidagi jinoyatlarni aniqlash va tergov qilishda huquqiy mexanizmlar, masalan, shaffof tender tizimlari, nazorat organlarining mustahkamlanishi, audit va tekshiruv jarayonlarining yaxshilanishi, muhim rol o'ynaydi. Iqtisodiy usullar, jumladan, budjet mablag'larining taqsimlanishi va sarflanishi bo'yicha monitoring tizimlarining rivojlanishi, mablag'larning haqiqiy va samarali ishlatilishini ta'minlash uchun zarur. Texnik yondashuvlar esa avtomatizatsiyalashgan moliyaviy monitoring tizimlarini va

blokcheyn texnologiyasini o'z ichiga oladi, bu orqali qurilish loyihalaridagi mablag'lar har bir bosqichda diqqat bilan kuzatilishi mumkin.

Maqsad, qurilish sohasida budget mablag'larining samarali ishlatilishini ta'minlash va jinoyatlarning oldini olish uchun kompleks yondashuvni ishlab chiqishdir. Bu esa davlatga nafaqat moliyaviy manfaatlarni saqlashda yordam beradi, balki jamiyatda adolat, shaffoflik va ishonchni ta'minlaydi.

Mavzuning dolzarbligi

Qurilish sohasida budget mablag'larini o'zlashtirish bilan bog'liq jinoyatlar dolzarb masala bo'lib, u mamlakatlarning iqtisodiy barqarorligi, davlat siyosati va ijtimoiy farovonligi uchun katta xavf tug'diradi. Qurilish sohasida amalga oshirilayotgan yirik loyihalar, odatda, davlat byudjetidan ajratilgan katta miqdordagi mablag'lar asosida amalga oshiriladi. Shu boisdan, bu sohada sodir etiladigan jinoyatlar mamlakatlar iqtisodiyotiga bevosita ta'sir qiladi, va ular nafaqat moliyaviy zarar keltirib chiqarmaydi, balki jamiyatdagi ishonchni ham yo'qotishga olib keladi. O'zbekiston Respublikasi uchun bu masala ayniqsa dolzarbdir. So'nggi yillarda qurilish sohasi yirik loyihalar va infratuzilma ob'ektlarining qurilishi bilan rivojlanmoqda. Davlat tomonidan ajratilgan budget mablag'lari asosida amalga oshirilayotgan qurilish ishlari, shuningdek, korrupsiya va budget mablag'larining noto'g'ri ishlatilishi bilan bog'liq jinoyatlar kuchayib bormoqda. Bu esa jamiyatda adolatsizlik va korrupsiyaga nisbatan salbiy munosabatni keltirib chiqaradi. Mamlakatda qurilishda budget mablag'larining o'zlashtirilishiga qarshi kurashish zarurati ortib bormoqda, chunki bu jinoyatlar davlatning moliyaviy holatiga jiddiy zarar yetkazishi mumkin. Qurilish sohasida budget mablag'larining o'zlashtirilishi bilan bog'liq jinoyatlarni aniqlash va tergov qilish masalasining dolzarbligi, shuningdek, qonun ustuvorligi va huquqiy tizimning ishonchliligi bilan ham bog'liqdir. Agar bu muammo samarali tarzda hal qilinmasa, davlat mablag'larining isrof bo'lishi va jamiyatda iqtisodiy notenglikning kuchayishi xavfi mavjud. Shu sababli, bu mavzuni o'rganish va uning dolzarbligini aniqlash, nafaqat huquqshunoslar va tergovchilar uchun, balki barcha ijtimoiy qatlamlar uchun ham dolzarbdir. Bundan tashqari, bu mavzu mamlakatda iqtisodiy jinoyatlar va korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashish bo'yicha qonunlarni takomillashtirish zaruratini ham ko'rsatadi. Qurilishda budget mablag'larini o'zlashtirishning oldini olish uchun samarali qonun hujjatlari, tergov va tekshiruv usullarini ishlab chiqish, shuningdek, tegishli hukumat organlarini yanada mustahkamlash zarurdir. Shu tarzda, bu masala davlatning iqtisodiy rivojlanishiga to'sqinlik qiladigan asosiy omil sifatida tan olinishi lozim. Shu nuqtai nazardan, qurilishda budget mablag'larini o'zlashtirish bilan bog'liq jinoyat

ishlarini aniqlash va tergov qilish masalalari, iqtisodiy rivojlanishning samarali va adolatli amalga oshirilishini ta'minlash uchun zaruriy qadam bo'lib hisoblanadi.

Qurilish sohasida budjet mablag'larini o'zlashtirish bilan bog'liq jinoyat turlari ko'pdir va ular turli yo'llar orqali amalga oshiriladi. Bu jinoyatlar, asosan, mablag'larni noto'g'ri sarflash, yo'qotish yoki noqonuniy ravishda o'zlashtirish kabi holatlar orqali yuzaga keladi. Quyidagi asosiy jinoyat turlari mavjud:

Budjet mablag'larini o'zlashtirish: Bu jinoyat turida, qurilish uchun ajratilgan budjet mablag'lari belgilangan maqsadlar uchun ishlatilmasdan, noqonuniy ravishda olingan mablag'lar shaxsiy manfaatlar uchun ishlatiladi. Masalan, davlat tomonidan ajratilgan mablag'lar qurilish ishlariga sarflanishi kerak bo'lsa, ular o'z manfaatlariga yoki shaxsiy foyda olish uchun ishlatiladi.

Shartnoma shartlarining buzilishi: Qurilish shartnomalarida belgilangan qoidalar va shartlar buzilishi orqali mablag'larni o'zlashtirish amalga oshiriladi. Misol uchun, qurilish materiallarining sifatsizligi, ishlarning o'z vaqtida tugatilmasligi yoki loyiha maqsadlariga to'g'ri mos kelmaydigan ishlarning bajarilishi, budjet mablag'larining noto'g'ri sarflanishiga olib keladi.

Mablag'larni soxta hujjatlar bilan sarflash: Qurilish jarayonida ishlatiladigan mablag'lar uchun soxta hujjatlar tayyorlash va bu hujjatlarni tergovdan yashirish, budjet mablag'larining o'zlashtirilishiga sabab bo'ladi. Misol uchun, qurilish materiallari yoki xizmatlari haqidagi to'lovlar soxta fakturalar orqali amalga oshiriladi, bu esa moliyaviy manipulyatsiyalarni yashiradi.

Korrupsiya va poraxo'rlik: Qurilish loyihalariga ajratilgan mablag'lar orqali pora olish va korrupsion aloqalar orqali noqonuniy foyda olish. Qurilish sohasida poraxo'rlik keng tarqalgan jinoyat bo'lib, tenderlar yoki shartnomalar orqali qo'shimcha mablag'larni o'zgartirish yoki so'rovchilarni manipulyatsiya qilish orqali amalga oshiriladi.

Mablag'larni noto'g'ri taqsimlash: Qurilish byudjeti ichida mablag'larning noto'g'ri taqsimlanishi, ya'ni kerakli joyga ajratilishi kerak bo'lgan mablag'larning boshqa maqsadlar uchun ishlatilishi. Bu holatda, ajratilgan mablag'lar boshqa loyihalar yoki shaxsiy foyda uchun yo'naltiriladi, bu esa qurilish ishlarining kechikishiga yoki sifatining pasayishiga olib keladi.

Bu turdagi jinoyatlar qurilish sohasida nafaqat iqtisodiy zarar keltiradi, balki davlat va jamiyatga nisbatan ishonchni pasaytiradi. Shuning uchun, bunday jinoyatlarni aniqlash, oldini olish va ularni samarali tergov qilish uchun kuchli huquqiy, iqtisodiy va texnik choralar zarur.

Budjet mablag'larini o'zlashtirishning tergov qilish usullari – Budjet mablag'larini o'zlashtirish holatlarini aniqlash va tergov qilishda maxsus metodologiyalar va usullar qo'llaniladi. Bular quyidagi bosqichlardan iborat bo'lishi mumkin:

Hujjatlarni tahlil qilish: Qurilish jarayonidagi barcha hujjatlar, shartnomalar, to'lovlar, hisob-kitoblar va qurilish materiallari haqida ma'lumotlar yig'iladi va tahlil qilinadi. Ushbu usul, mablag'larning to'g'ri va samarali ishlatilishini tekshirish uchun zarur bo'lib, har qanday noqonuniy faoliyatni aniqlashda yordam beradi. Hujjatlarni tahlil qilish orqali, shartnomalar va moliyaviy hujjatlarning haqiqiylikini aniqlash, mablag'larning qanday sarflanganini va ularni qayerga yo'naltirilganini bilish mumkin. Bu jarayon, imkoniyatlar va xatoliklar haqida aniq tasavvurga ega bo'lishga yordam beradi va mablag'larni noto'g'ri ishlatish yoki o'zlashtirish holatlarini aniqlashda asosiy vosita hisoblanadi. Tahlil qilishda qurilish materiallari haqida ma'lumotlarni yig'ish ham muhim bo'lib, bu orqali materiallarning sifatiga e'tibor qaratiladi va ular uchun sarflangan mablag'lar haqida xulosalar chiqariladi.

Maxfiy kuzatuv va tinglash: Shubhali shaxslar yoki kompaniyalar tomonidan amalga oshiriladigan faoliyatni kuzatish va tinglash orqali, o'zlashtirishning aniq dalillari to'planadi. Maxfiy kuzatuv orqali, qurilish sohasidagi muammolar va jinoyatlar haqida to'liq ma'lumot olish mumkin bo'ladi. Bu jarayon davomida shubhali shaxslarning yoki kompaniyalar tomonidan amalga oshirilgan harakatlar diqqat bilan kuzatiladi va ma'lumotlar yig'iladi. Maxfiy tinglash usuli ham jiddiy rol o'ynaydi, chunki bu orqali noqonuniy faoliyatlar haqida to'g'ridan-to'g'ri dalillarni olish mumkin. Ushbu usul, odatda, o'zlashtirishning aniq va ishonchli dalillarini topishda samarali bo'ladi. Shubhali muomala va aloqalar to'g'risidagi ma'lumotlarni yig'ish orqali jinoyatlarni aniqlashda qo'shimcha asoslar to'planadi.

Moliyaviy tekshiruv: Qurilish kompaniyalari va shartnomalar bo'yicha amalga oshirilgan moliyaviy operatsiyalarni tekshirish, bank hisobvaraqlari va to'lovlarni o'rganish. Bu usul, moliyaviy jarayonlarning to'g'riligi va qonuniyligini tekshirishda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Moliyaviy tekshiruv, qurilish kompaniyalarining bank hisobvaraqlari orqali amalga oshirilgan barcha moliyaviy operatsiyalarni tekshirishni o'z ichiga oladi. Shuningdek, bu jarayon, mablag'larning noqonuniy aylanishi, soxta to'lovlar va ko'rsatilmagan xizmatlar uchun mablag'larni sarflash holatlarining oldini olishda samarali bo'ladi. Tekshiruv natijalari, qurilish sohasidagi moliyaviy xatoliklar va o'zlashtirish holatlarini aniqlashga yordam beradi. Shu bilan birga, bank hisobvaraqlari orqali amalga oshirilgan to'lovlarni o'rganish, mablag'larning qanday sarflanganini va ularning maqsadga muvofiqligini aniqlashga yordam beradi.

Ekspertiza va hisobotlar: Qurilish ishlarining sifatini va hisob-kitoblarni baholash uchun mutaxassislar tomonidan ekspertiza o'tkaziladi. Bu usul qurilish materiallarining sifatini va ularning byudjetga qanday ta'sir qilishini aniqlashga imkon beradi. Ekspertiza, qurilish materiallari va ishlangan ishlarning sifatini baholashda, hamda qurilish jarayonidagi mablag'larning maqsadga muvofiqligini tekshirishda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Mutaxassislar tomonidan tayyorlangan ekspertiza hisobotlari, qurilish jarayonida amalga oshirilgan ishlarning to'liqligi va sifatini o'rganish orqali, mablag'larning noto'g'ri ishlatilganligini yoki o'zlashtirilganligini aniqlashda yordam beradi. Shuningdek, ekspertiza va hisobotlar, qurilish ishlari va materiallarining qiymatini aniqlashga, va ularni byudjetga qanday ta'sir qilishini o'rganishga imkon beradi.

Ushbu usullar, birgalikda amalga oshirilganda, budjet mablag'larini o'zlashtirish holatlarini aniqlashda va bunday jinoyatlarni oldini olishda samarali natijalar beradi. Qurilish sohasidagi moliyaviy va huquqiy manipulyatsiyalarni aniqlashda ushbu metodologiyalar va usullar muhim rol o'ynaydi, shuningdek, natijalari hamda to'plangan dalillar, jinoyatlarni aniqlash va tergov qilishda kuchli asoslar yaratadi.

Qurilishda budjet mablag'larini o'zlashtirishning oldini olish - Budjet mablag'larini o'zlashtirishning oldini olish uchun bir qator choralar ko'rish lozim: **Qonunlarni takomillashtirish** - qurilish sohasidagi budjet mablag'larining samarali ishlatilishini ta'minlash uchun qonunchilikni takomillashtirish zarur. Korrupsiya va o'zlashtirishga qarshi kurashish uchun jazoning qattiqashtirilishi va aniq me'yorlar belgilanishi kerak; **Tashqi va ichki nazoratni kuchaytirish** - qurilish loyihalariga ajratilgan mablag'larning taqsimoti va sarflanishi doimiy nazoratda bo'lishi lozim. Buning uchun davlat va xususiy sektor tomonidan alohida tekshiruv va audit tizimlari joriy etilishi zarur; **Korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashish** -Qurilish sektoridagi korrupsiya holatlarini oldini olish uchun davlat va jamoat tashkilotlari tomonidan kuzatuvchi va monitoring tizimlari ishga solinishi zarur. Shuningdek, pora olishning oldini olish uchun samarali choralar ko'rilishi kerak; **Ochiqlik va shaffoflik** - qurilish loyihalarining barcha bosqichlarida shaffoflikni ta'minlash muhimdir. Budjet mablag'larini sarflashda ochiqlikni oshirish, xususiy va davlat sektorlari o'rtasidagi aloqalarni mustahkamlash zarur; **Ommaviy monitoring va jamoat nazorati** - jamoat tashkilotlari va aholi tomonidan qurilish sohasidagi budjet mablag'larining ishlatilishiga oid monitoring tizimlarini tashkil etish, bu jarayonda jamoatchilikning ishtirokini ta'minlash lozim. Bu esa, jamiyatdagi ishonchni oshiradi va korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashni kuchaytiradi. Qurilishda budjet mablag'larini o'zlashtirishning ta'siri - Budjet mablag'larining o'zlashtirilishi nafaqat iqtisodiy zarar keltirib chiqarmaydi,

balki ijtimoiy va siyosiy salbiy oqibatlarga ham olib keladi. Qurilishda budget mablag'larini o'zlashtirishning ba'zi asosiy ta'sirlari quyidagilardir: **Iqtisodiy zararlari** - budget mablag'larining noto'g'ri ishlatilishi yoki o'zlashtirilishi davlat byudjetining isrof bo'lishiga olib keladi. Bu esa, boshqa ijtimoiy va iqtisodiy sohalarga ajratiladigan mablag'larning kamayishiga sabab bo'ladi; **Sifatli qurilishning kamayishi** - mablag'larni o'zlashtirish qurilish sifatiga salbiy ta'sir qiladi. Qurilish materiallarining sifatsizligi va qurilish ishlarining kechikishi, qurilish ob'ektlarining xavfsizligini kamaytiradi; **Jamiyatda ishonchning pasayishi** - budget mablag'larini o'zlashtirish jinoyatlari jamiyatda korrupsiyaga nisbatan ishonchsizlikni keltirib chiqaradi. Ommaviy ishonchni tiklash uchun jiddiy chora-tadbirlar talab qilinadi.

Umuman olganda, qurilishda budget mablag'larini o'zlashtirish bilan bog'liq jinoyatlarni aniqlash va tergov qilishda murakkab va chuqur huquqiy, iqtisodiy va texnik bilimlarni qo'llash zarurati mavjud. Bunday jinoyatlarning oldini olish uchun, nafaqat qonunchilikni takomillashtirish, balki samarali monitoring va nazorat tizimlarini joriy etish kerak. Barcha davlat organlari va jamoat tashkilotlari, korrupsiya va o'zlashtirishga qarshi kurashda birgalikda faoliyat yuritishi lozim. Bu jarayon, nafaqat iqtisodiy rivojlanishning samarali bo'lishiga, balki jamiyatdagi adolat va ishonchni saqlashga ham xizmat qiladi.

Xulosa

Qurilish sohasida budget mablag'larini o'zlashtirish bilan bog'liq jinoyatlar mamlakat iqtisodiyotiga katta zarar yetkazishi mumkin, chunki bu kabi jinoyatlar davlat byudjetining samarasiz ishlatilishiga va iqtisodiy resurslarning isrof bo'lishiga olib keladi. Budget mablag'larini noto'g'ri taqsimlash yoki o'zlashtirish, faqatgina moliyaviy zararni keltirib chiqarmaydi, balki qurilish sohasida sifatsiz ishlarning amalga oshirilishiga ham sabab bo'ladi. Bu holat, o'z navbatida, ijtimoiy va siyosiy salbiy oqibatlarga olib kelishi mumkin. Bunday jinoyatlar, nafaqat davlatning moliyaviy salohiyatini zaiflashtiradi, balki jamiyatda hukumatga nisbatan ishonchsizlikni kuchaytiradi, bu esa keng miqyosdagi ijtimoiy nizolarga sabab bo'lishi mumkin. Qurilishda budget mablag'larining o'zlashtirilishiga qarshi kurashish uchun samarali tergov qilish va jinoyatlarni aniqlash usullarini ishlab chiqish zarur. Bunda, yuqori darajadagi huquqiy va iqtisodiy ekspertizalar, texnik yondashuvlar va tegishli monitoring tizimlarining joriy etilishi talab qilinadi. Shuningdek, davlat tomonidan amaliy chora-tadbirlarni kuchaytirish va kerakli texnologiyalarni joriy etish orqali qurilish sohasida mablag'larning samarasiz sarflanishi yoki o'zlashtirilishini oldini olish mumkin. Bu jarayonlar, o'z navbatida, qurilish sanoatining mustahkamlanishiga, sifatli infratuzilmaning yaratilishiga va umumiy iqtisodiy barqarorlikning

ta'minlanishiga yordam beradi. Hujjatlarni tahlil qilish, moliyaviy tekshiruvlar, ekspertiza va maxfiy kuzatuv kabi usullarni qo'llash orqali budjet mablag'larining o'zlashtirilishini oldini olish mumkin. Bu usullar, qurilish sohasidagi moliyaviy operatsiyalarni, shartnomalar va to'lovlar bilan bog'liq jarayonlarni chuqur tahlil qilish imkonini beradi. Hujjatlarni to'g'ri tahlil qilish, soxta hujjatlarni aniqlash va noto'g'ri moliyaviy operatsiyalarni izohlashda yordam beradi. Moliyaviy tekshiruvlar esa, qurilish kompaniyalari va ularning byudjet mablag'lari bilan bog'liq harakatlarini kuzatib borishga imkon beradi, bu orqali noqonuniy mablag' oqimlari aniqlanadi. Ekspertiza jarayoni qurilish ishlarining sifatini tekshirishda muhim ahamiyatga ega bo'lib, sifatsiz ishlar yoki soxta hisob-kitoblar aniqlanishiga yordam beradi. Maxfiy kuzatuv esa, shubhali shaxslar yoki kompaniyalar tomonidan amalga oshiriladigan noqonuniy faoliyatni fosh qilishga yordam beradi. Shuningdek, bu jarayonni muvaffaqiyatli amalga oshirish uchun davlat va xususiy sektor o'rtasida hamkorlikni kuchaytirish, qonunlarni takomillashtirish va monitoring tizimlarini joriy etish zarur. Davlat va xususiy sektor o'rtasidagi samarali hamkorlik, qurilish jarayonida yuzaga keladigan muammolarni tez va aniq hal qilishga yordam beradi. Qonunlarni takomillashtirish orqali, mavjud tizimdagi zaifliklarni bartaraf etish mumkin. Monitoring tizimlarining samarali joriy etilishi esa, qurilish sohasidagi mablag'larning qanday ishlatilishini doimiy ravishda kuzatish imkonini beradi. Qurilish sohasidagi budjet mablag'larini o'zlashtirishning oldini olish uchun, shaffoflikni ta'minlash, jamoat nazorati va korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashish masalalariga alohida e'tibor qaratish lozim. Shaffoflikni ta'minlash, davlat va jamiyat o'rtasida ishonchni kuchaytiradi, chunki fuqarolar davlatning mablag'larni qanday sarflayotganini ko'rishadi. Jamoat nazorati orqali esa, qurilish jarayonlarida yuzaga keladigan noxush holatlar va noqonuniy faoliyatlar ochiq yuzaga chiqadi. Korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashish masalalari esa, shaffof tizimlarning yaratilishini ta'minlaydi va korrupsion aloqalar bartaraf etiladi. Jamiyatning barcha qatlamlari bu jarayonga jalb etilishi kerak, chunki budjet mablag'larining samarali ishlatilishi nafaqat iqtisodiy barqarorlikni ta'minlash, balki fuqarolar orasida ishonchni oshirishga ham yordam beradi. O'z navbatida, bu ishonch davlat va jamiyat o'rtasidagi aloqalarni mustahkamlashga xizmat qiladi, bu esa jamiyatning yanada barqaror rivojlanishiga olib keladi. Xulosa qilib aytganda, qurilishda budjet mablag'larini o'zlashtirish bilan bog'liq jinoyatlar davlat va jamiyatning iqtisodiy rivojlanishiga jiddiy to'sqinlik qilishi mumkin. Bunday jinoyatlar nafaqat moliyaviy zarar yetkazadi, balki qurilish sohasida sifatsiz ishlarning amalga oshirilishiga ham olib keladi, bu esa ijtimoiy va siyosiy salbiy oqibatlarga sabab bo'ladi. Shu bois, bu sohada yuzaga keladigan muammolarni hal qilish uchun har

tomonlama yondashuv, samarali tergov, kuchli nazorat va qat'iy huquqiy chora-tadbirlarni amalga oshirish zarur. Bular, nafaqat iqtisodiy resurslarning oqilona sarflanishini ta'minlash, balki jamiyatda adolat va qonun ustuvorligini saqlash uchun ham muhimdir. Qurilish sohasida budget mablag'larining samarali ishlatilishini ta'minlash, davlatning iqtisodiy barqarorligini oshirish, shuningdek, fuqarolar orasida ishonchni mustahkamlashga xizmat qiladi. Bu jarayonlarni amalga oshirish orqali, davlat va jamiyat o'rtasidagi ishonchni tiklash, korrupsiyaning oldini olish va iqtisodiy rivojlanishni yanada barqarorlashtirish mumkin bo'ladi.

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INVESTISION LOYIXALAR BO'YICHA BOSHQARUV QARORLARINI QABUL QILISHNI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH.

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Improving management decision-making on investment projects.

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Annotatsiya: Mazkur ilmiy tezisda investitsion loyihalar bo'yicha boshqaruv qarorlarini qabul qilish jarayonini takomillashtirishning ilmiy-uslubiy asoslari ko'rib chiqilgan. Qaror qabul qilish jarayonida iqtisodiy va moliyaviy tahlil usullaridan foydalanish, loyihaning amalga oshirilishidagi xavf-xatarlarni aniqlash va minimallashtirish usullari tahlil qilinadi. Shuningdek, zamonaviy texnologiyalar va raqamli vositalarning boshqaruv qarorlariga ta'siri o'rganilib, optimal qaror qabul qilish uchun algoritmlar ishlab chiqish bo'yicha takliflar keltirilgan. Ushbu ishning natijalari investitsion loyihalarni samarali boshqarish uchun amaliy tavsiyalar ishlab chiqishga qaratilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: investitsion loyihalar, boshqaruv qarorlari, iqtisodiy tahlil, xavf-xatarlarni minimallashtirish, moliyaviy samaradorlik, zamonaviy texnologiyalar, optimal qaror qabul qilish, raqamli vositalar.

Abstract: This scientific thesis examines the scientific and methodological foundations of improving the process of making management decisions on investment projects. The use of economic and financial analysis methods in the decision-making process, methods for identifying and minimizing risks in the implementation of the project are analyzed. The impact of modern technologies and digital tools on management decisions is also studied, and proposals are made to develop algorithms for optimal decision-making. The results of this work are aimed at developing practical recommendations for the effective management of investment projects.

Keywords: investment projects, management decisions, economic analysis, risk minimization, financial efficiency, modern technologies, optimal decision-making, digital tools.

Tahlil va Natijalar

Investitsion loyihalar har qanday iqtisodiy faoliyatda muvaffaqiyatga erishish uchun muhim omil bo'lib, ularni samarali boshqarish boshqaruv qarorlarining to'g'ri va asosli qabul qilinishini talab etadi. Ushbu jarayonni tahlil qilishda bir necha muhim jihatlar e'tiborga olinishi lozim.

Birinchidan, investitsion loyihalar bo'yicha qarorlar qabul qilishda iqtisodiy va moliyaviy tahlil muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Loyiha bo'yicha boshlang'ich ma'lumotlarni to'plash, uni moliyaviy jihatdan baholash va istiqbolni aniq belgilash orqali samaradorlikka erishish mumkin. Shu nuqtai nazardan, hozirgi sharoitda sof joriy qiymat (NPV), ichki foyda normasi (IRR), qaytaruv muddati kabi ko'rsatkichlarni hisoblash boshqaruv qarorlarining asosiy asboblardan biri sifatida xizmat qiladi.

Ikkinchidan, qaror qabul qilish jarayonida xavf-xatarlarni tahlil qilish va minimallashtirish strategiyalari muhim rol o'ynaydi. Investitsion loyihalar, odatda, turli noaniqliklar va xavf omillarini o'z ichiga oladi. Masalan, bozor sharoitlarining o'zgarishi, inflyatsiya, valyuta kurslarining tebranishi yoki kutilmagan texnologik o'zgarishlar loyihaning muvaffaqiyatini xavf ostiga qo'yishi mumkin. Ushbu xavflarni aniqlash va ular uchun zaruriy choralarni belgilash boshqaruv qarorlarining sifatini oshiradi.

Uchinchidan, zamonaviy texnologiyalar va raqamli vositalarning boshqaruv qarorlariga ta'siri tobora oshib bormoqda. Axborot tizimlari, sun'iy intellekt va katta ma'lumotlar tahlilidan foydalanish orqali boshqaruv jarayonlari avtomatlashtirilmoqda, bu esa vaqt va resurslarni tejashga xizmat qiladi. Masalan, loyiha risklarini simulyatsiya qilish yoki ma'lumotlar oqimini real vaqtda kuzatish imkoniyatlari qaror qabul qilish jarayonini optimallashtiradi.

Yuqoridagi tahlil natijalari shuni ko'rsatadiki, investitsion loyihalar bo'yicha boshqaruv qarorlarini qabul qilish jarayonida kompleks yondashuv zarur. Nafaqat moliyaviy ko'rsatkichlarni tahlil qilish, balki xavf-xatarlarni minimallashtirish strategiyalari va zamonaviy texnologiyalarni qo'llash orqali boshqaruv samaradorligini oshirish mumkin. Shu bilan birga, strategik maqsadlarni amalga oshirishga qaratilgan qarorlar korxonalar va tashkilotlarning barqaror rivojlanishini ta'minlaydi.

To'rtinchidan, investitsion loyihalar bo'yicha qarorlarni qabul qilishda muhim yondashuvlardan biri bu manfaatdor tomonlarning ehtiyojlari va talablarini hisobga olishdir. Loyihalar turli tomonlarni qamrab olishi, jumladan, investorlar, hukumat idoralari, jamoatchilik va boshqa hamkorlar manfaatlariga mos kelishi kerak. Shu sababli, loyiha doirasida manfaatlar muvozanatini ta'minlash boshqaruv qarorlarining samaradorligini oshiradi. Masalan, ekologik barqarorlikni ta'minlash va mahalliy

aholining manfaatlarini inobatga olish loyihaning ijtimoiy qabul qilinish darajasini oshiradi.

Beshinchidan, global miqyosda yuz berayotgan iqtisodiy o'zgarishlar va geosiyosiy omillar investitsion loyihalarga bo'lgan yondashuvni qayta ko'rib chiqishni talab qiladi. Bugungi kunda raqamli iqtisodiyot va yashil texnologiyalarning rivojlanishi yangi turdagi loyihalar uchun imkoniyatlar ochmoqda. Shu sababli, boshqaruv qarorlarida an'anaviy usullar bilan birga innovatsion yondashuvlardan foydalanish zarur. Masalan, atrof-muhitga zarar yetkazmaydigan energiya manbalarini rivojlantirishga qaratilgan loyihalar iqtisodiy, ijtimoiy va ekologik maqsadlarni uyg'unlashtiruvchi ideal namunadir.

Oltinchidan, qaror qabul qilish jarayonida bilim va malakani doimiy oshirishga e'tibor qaratish lozim. Boshqaruv xodimlarining yangi tendensiyalar va texnologiyalarni o'zlashtirishi, shuningdek, murakkab moliyaviy hisob-kitoblar va risk tahlillari uchun zarur bo'lgan vositalardan samarali foydalanishni o'rganishi jarayonning samaradorligini oshiradi. O'quv dasturlari va malaka oshirish kurslari orqali boshqaruvning zamonaviy usullari joriy etilishi loyihalarning sifatini yangi bosqichga ko'taradi.

Natijalar shuni ko'rsatadiki, investitsion loyihalar bo'yicha qarorlar qabul qilish jarayonini takomillashtirish tizimli va kompleks yondashuvni talab qiladi. Moliyaviy tahlil, xavf-xatarlarni baholash, zamonaviy texnologiyalarni joriy etish, manfaatdor tomonlar bilan o'zaro aloqalarni yo'lga qo'yish va xodimlarning malakasini oshirish kabi omillar bir-birini to'ldiradi. Ushbu yondashuvlar, o'z navbatida, korxona va tashkilotlarning raqobatbardoshligini ta'minlaydi hamda milliy iqtisodiyotning barqaror rivojlanishiga xizmat qiladi.

Shunday qilib, investitsion loyihalarni boshqarishning muvaffaqiyatli modeli nafaqat iqtisodiy ko'rsatkichlarga asoslanadi, balki ijtimoiy mas'uliyat va innovatsion texnologiyalarni o'zida mujassam etgan bo'lishi lozim. Bu esa uzoq muddatli muvaffaqiyat va barqaror rivojlanishning garovi hisoblanadi.

XULOSA

Investitsion loyihalar bo'yicha boshqaruv qarorlarini qabul qilishni takomillashtirish korxonalar va milliy iqtisodiyotning barqaror rivojlanishi uchun muhim omil hisoblanadi. Tahlillar shuni ko'rsatadiki, qaror qabul qilish jarayoni quyidagi asosiy tamoyillar asosida shakllantirilishi zarur:

➤ Moliyaviy va iqtisodiy tahlilni chuqurlashtirish – loyihalarning rentabellik darajasi, xavflari va potensial foydalari keng ko'lamli tahlil asosida baholanishi lozim.

- Xavf-xatarlarni aniqlash va boshqarish – noaniqliklarni kamaytirish va muvaffaqiyatni kafolatlash uchun innovatsion yondashuvlardan foydalanish zarur.
- Zamonaviy texnologiyalarni joriy etish – raqamli vositalar va sun’iy intellekt kabi innovatsion texnologiyalar qaror qabul qilish jarayonini avtomatlashtirish va optimallashtirishga yordam beradi.
- Manfaatdor tomonlar bilan hamkorlikni kuchaytirish – loyihaning barcha ishtirokchilari manfaatlarini muvozanatlash muvaffaqiyat uchun muhimdir.
- Kadrlarning malakasini oshirish – zamonaviy bilim va ko‘nikmalarga ega xodimlar samarador boshqaruvning asosiy omili hisoblanadi.

Investitsion loyihalar bo‘yicha qaror qabul qilishni takomillashtirish nafaqat korxonalar faoliyatining muvaffaqiyatli bo‘lishini ta‘minlaydi, balki ijtimoiy mas‘uliyat va ekologik barqarorlikni ta‘minlashga ham xizmat qiladi. Shuning uchun tizimli va kompleks yondashuv asosida boshqaruv qarorlarini qabul qilish, uzoq muddatli muvaffaqiyat va iqtisodiy o‘sishga erishishning asosiy shartidir.

Bu xulosalar nafaqat amaliyotni rivojlantirish, balki nazariy tadqiqotlar uchun ham yangi yo‘nalishlarni belgilab beradi.

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IMPACT OF THE ARAB SPRING MOVEMENTS ON POLITICAL CHANGES IN EGYPT

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Abstract

The Arab Spring went down in history as a wave of political and social revolutions that began in Tunisia in December 2010 and spread throughout the Arab world. These events led to serious political changes, in particular, in Egypt. The article analyzes the impact of the Arab Spring movements on political processes, economic and social systems in Egypt. The article examines the changes in Egypt after the 30-year rule of Hosni Mubarak, the formation of a new political environment and the increase in the political activity of the people. It is also important to analyze the extent to which the Arab Spring events led to democratic reforms and political instability in Egypt, especially to study how they changed the political thinking of the Egyptian people.

Keywords: *Arab Spring, Egypt, political changes, Hosni Mubarak, democratic reforms, political instability, revolution, social movements, popular uprisings, political activism.*

Introduction: The Arab Spring is a wave of political and social revolutions that began in Tunisia in December 2010 and spread throughout the Arab world. These revolutions not only changed the political map of the Arab world, but also significantly increased the political thinking and activism of the people. Egypt was one of the countries most affected by the events of the Arab Spring. The revolution that began against the 30-year autocratic rule of Hosni Mubarak led to the formation of a new political environment in Egypt. This article analyzes the impact of the Arab Spring movements on political changes in Egypt, how they changed the political instability, economic decline and political participation of the people in the country.

There are many studies on how quickly the Egyptian political system and the political activity of the people changed during the Arab Spring processes. While these changes, on the one hand, allowed for democratic reforms and political multi-partyism, on the other hand, they created a moderate degree of instability in the country. The main goal of this article is to analyze the political processes in Egypt, to study the increase in political activity over the past decade and to study the political prospects for the future.

Main part: The Arab Spring began in Egypt in 2011 with mass uprisings against the 30-year dictatorial government of Hosni Mubarak. These movements, which changed the political thinking of the people, paved the way for several political reforms in Egypt. Mubarak's removal from power and the formation of a new political system created new opportunities for the people. During this period, Egypt saw the proliferation of political parties and movements, and the activation of democratic processes. Also, the implementation of reforms during the formation of the new government showed the need to increase the political participation of the people.

After the fall of Hosni Mubarak, political instability arose in Egypt. New elections were held soon after, but their results created new conflicts that pitted citizens and politicians against each other. The competition between Islamist parties and liberal forces intensified economic and political crises. In addition, the events of the Arab Spring also weakened the stability of the economic system and made the daily life of the people more difficult.

The Arab Spring significantly increased the political activity of the people in Egypt. Uprisings and mass street protests encouraged the people to demand their political rights. This was also associated with the emergence of new political organizations and political parties. New political movements in Egypt have intensified demands for democratic reforms not only at the local level, but also throughout the Arab world.

The impact of the Arab Spring movements on political changes in Egypt has led to a number of social, political and economic consequences. These actions, on the one hand, paved the way for the liberalization of the political system in Egypt and the increase in the political activity of the people, on the other hand, they created long-term instability and social problems in the country.

Changes in the political system and democratic reforms: When the Arab Spring began, Hosni Mubarak's 30-year rule ended and major changes took place in the political system in Egypt. With the overthrow of Mubarak, the way was opened for political pluralism in the country. Islamic parties, including the Muslim Brotherhood and liberal forces, began to operate in the new political system. The increase in the number of groups participating in the political process and the establishment of new parties increased the political activity of the people.

Political instability and economic crisis: As a result of the Arab Spring, political instability was observed in Egypt. The new governments and elections formed after Mubarak's rule caused conflicts between the various political forces existing in the

country. As a result of the political instability and the ongoing struggle to maintain power, economic crises intensified and the economic situation of the country deteriorated. This led to daily life of the people, especially unemployment, inflation and other economic difficulties.

Change in political thinking and activism: Political thinking and activism changed in Egypt through the Arab Spring. Political participation of the people became more active and many people began to demand their rights and freedoms. While at first Egyptians understood their political rights only through the norms provided by the government, now they have the opportunity to express their independent opinions, criticize the authorities and come up with various political initiatives. This change in political thinking, at the same time, led to the activation of public organizations, an increase in mass street protests and the emergence of new political movements.

Social and cultural changes: The Arab Spring caused significant changes not only in the political, but also in the social and cultural spheres. Along with increasing political participation, issues of social justice and freedoms have also become part of everyday discourse. This, in turn, has ensured that Egyptian society understands and begins to implement democratic values. Demands for equality and freedom between certain groups, protection of women's rights, and ensuring religious freedom are widespread in the new political environment.

Changes in Egypt's International Relations: The Arab Spring events also led to significant changes in Egypt's international relations. International policy during the Hosni Mubarak era was largely based on close cooperation with the United States. After the revolution, Egypt's foreign policy became uncertain as new governments sought to chart new directions in the country's international relations. The rise of Islamist parties and competition between new political forces led to a change in Egypt's role in regional politics.

Creating a Foundation for Sustainable Development of the State: Although the Arab Spring movements were an impetus for changes in the political system in Egypt, many social, economic, and political problems still needed to be resolved for the sustainable development of the new political system. Despite the continuation of political reforms and economic renewal, there are many unresolved issues in the country. To address these problems, the need for a cohesive political society, dialogue, and consensus among peoples remains.

Conclusion: The Arab Spring movements had a significant impact on the political processes in Egypt. Political participation increased, new political systems were formed, and the overthrow of the old dictatorial regime led to political instability and

economic crisis. Democratic reforms were implemented in Egypt, but many social and political difficulties arose during this process. When examining the future political prospects of Egypt and the impact of the Arab Spring, it seems that these changes may serve as an impetus for further modernization of the country's political system. The Arab Spring also changed the political mindset of the people, encouraging them to participate more actively in society. At the same time, political instability, economic problems, and other social differences in society may hinder the sustainable development of Egypt. It shows that many social problems still need to be solved in Egypt. While the Arab Spring has transformed political thinking and activism in Egypt, there are many political and economic challenges to its full sustainable development and implementation of democratic reforms. The future prospects and outcomes of this process will depend on the changes that Egypt needs to make to achieve full stability in the political, economic, and social spheres.

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**ПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ПРИЧИНЫ ПРОЦЕССА
ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОГО ВЫГОРАНИЯ ПРЕПОДАВАТЕЛЕЙ
ВЫСШЕГО УЧЕБНЫХ ЗАВЕДЕНИИ**

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АННОТАЦИЯ

Статья посвящена исследованию психологических причин процесса профессионального выгорания преподавателей высшей школы. В работе рассматриваются основные психологические факторы, влияющие на развитие выгорания у преподавателей, такие как перегрузка, хронический стресс, низкая мотивация, перфекционизм, а также отсутствие социальной поддержки и баланса между работой и личной жизнью. Описаны последствия профессионального выгорания для психоэмоционального состояния преподавателей и их профессиональной деятельности. В статье также предложены подходы к профилактике выгорания, направленные на улучшение психологической атмосферы на рабочих местах и поддержку преподавателей в условиях высокой нагрузки. Материалы могут быть полезны для разработки программ повышения эффективности работы образовательных учреждений и повышения психологической устойчивости педагогов.

КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА профессиональное выгорание, преподаватели высшей школы, психологические причины, стресс, мотивация, перфекционизм, социальная поддержка, профилактика.

ABSTRACT

The article is dedicated to the investigation of the psychological causes of the process of professional burnout among higher education teachers. The paper examines the main psychological factors contributing to burnout development, such as overload, chronic stress, low motivation, perfectionism, as well as the lack of social support and work-life balance. The consequences of professional burnout for the emotional state of educators and their professional activity are discussed. The article also proposes approaches to burnout prevention, aimed at improving the psychological atmosphere

in workplaces and supporting teachers under high workload conditions. The materials may be useful for developing programs to enhance the effectiveness of educational institutions and improve the psychological resilience of educators.

KEYWORDS professional burnout, higher education teachers, psychological causes, stress, motivation, perfectionism, social support, prevention.

ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Профессиональное выгорание (ПВ) является важной и актуальной проблемой в сфере образования, особенно среди преподавателей высшей школы. В условиях высоких требований, частых изменений в образовательных стандартах, а также постоянного стресса и перегрузок, преподаватели сталкиваются с состоянием профессионального выгорания, которое оказывает негативное воздействие на их психоэмоциональное состояние, а также на качество образовательного процесса в целом. Понимание психологических причин этого явления имеет ключевое значение для разработки эффективных программ профилактики и поддержки педагогов. Множество факторов, как внешних, так и внутренних, приводят к развитию ПВ, однако основной акцент следует делать на психологических причинах, которые являются не только основными провокаторами, но и фактором, определяющим динамику этого состояния.

Методология

В рамках данного исследования был использован комплексный подход, включающий несколько методов для получения данных о психологических причинах профессионального выгорания у преподавателей высшей школы:

1. Анкетирование — 300 преподавателей высших учебных заведений. Анкета включала вопросы, касающиеся рабочего стресса, отношения к профессии, удовлетворенности работой, мотивации и других факторов, которые могут влиять на развитие ПВ.
2. Интервьюирование — 20 преподавателей, которые прошли анкетирование, для более глубокого понимания личных переживаний и ощущений, связанных с их профессиональной деятельностью.
3. Психологическое тестирование — использование шкалы Маслаха для диагностики уровня профессионального выгорания.
4. Контент-анализ — анализ полученных текстовых данных с целью выявления ключевых психологических причин выгорания.

5. Статистический анализ — для обработки количественных данных применялись методы корреляционного и регрессионного анализа.

Результаты

1. Психологические факторы, способствующие профессиональному выгоранию
Процесс профессионального выгорания у преподавателей высшей школы может быть вызван рядом психологических факторов. Окружающая среда, организационные и социальные условия также играют важную роль, однако наибольшее влияние оказывают следующие психологические причины:

1.1. Перегрузка и хронический стресс

Один из основных факторов, способствующих развитию ПВ, — это хронический стресс. Преподаватели высшей школы часто сталкиваются с многозадачностью, включая подготовку лекций, проверку работ, участие в научных исследованиях и выполнении административных обязанностей. Высокие требования, недостаток времени и большое количество различных задач могут привести к перегрузке, что в свою очередь вызывает стрессы. Преподаватели испытывают давление от студентов, коллег, администрации, а также общественного мнения, что часто приводит к внутреннему конфликту между ожиданиями и реальностью.

1.2. Низкая профессиональная мотивация

Низкий уровень профессиональной мотивации является еще одной значимой психологической причиной профессионального выгорания. Когда преподаватель теряет интерес к своей профессии, а выполнение профессиональных обязанностей воспринимается как рутина или обязанность, у него может развиться чувство неудовлетворенности. Психологическая демотивация может возникнуть из-за отсутствия признания, высокой нагрузки, низкой заработной платы или отсутствия перспектив карьерного роста. В таких условиях преподаватель теряет стремление к саморазвитию, улучшению качества работы и достижению профессиональных успехов.

1.3. Психологическая изоляция и отсутствие социальной поддержки

Изоляция на рабочем месте и отсутствие поддержки со стороны коллег и руководства являются важными психологическими причинами ПВ. В преподавательской среде важно иметь эмоциональную и профессиональную поддержку со стороны коллег и начальства, особенно в сложных ситуациях, когда преподаватель чувствует усталость или давление. Отсутствие такой поддержки, конфликты внутри коллектива, а также чувство одиночества в

решении рабочих задач могут привести к усилению чувства выгорания и снижению удовлетворенности от работы.

1.4. Стремление к перфекционизму

Стремление к идеалу и перфекционизму — это еще одна психологическая причина, которая может привести к выгоранию. Преподаватели, на которых оказывают давление высокие стандарты качества преподавания и исследовательской работы, часто стремятся достичь идеальных результатов. Однако такой подход в долгосрочной перспективе может вызвать разочарование, так как идеальные результаты часто недостижимы, и преподаватели сталкиваются с внутренним конфликтом, когда не могут оправдать свои ожидания. Это приводит к снижению уверенности в себе и вызывает чувство фрустрации, которое способствует развитию ПВ.

1.5. Отсутствие балансировки между работой и личной жизнью

Преподавательская деятельность в высшей школе часто требует значительных временных затрат на подготовку, проведение занятий, научные исследования и прочее. Отсутствие времени для личной жизни, семьи и хобби вызывает эмоциональное истощение и способствует развитию профессионального выгорания. Проблемы с балансом между работой и личной жизнью являются распространенной психологической причиной, особенно когда преподаватели не могут позволить себе достаточно времени для отдыха и восстановления.

2. Последствия профессионального выгорания для преподавателей

Профессиональное выгорание оказывает серьезное влияние на психологическое и физическое состояние преподавателей. Некоторые из основных последствий включают:

- Психологические расстройства — депрессия, тревожность, апатия, которые могут значительно ухудшить качество жизни преподавателя.
- Снижение эффективности работы — выгорание снижает концентрацию, мотивацию и желание работать, что, в свою очередь, снижает качество преподавания.
- Социальная изоляция — преподаватели, страдающие от ПВ, часто избегают социальных контактов, как внутри коллектива, так и за его пределами, что приводит к ухудшению их психоэмоционального состояния.

3. Программы профилактики и решения проблемы

Для снижения уровня профессионального выгорания среди преподавателей высшей школы необходимо разработать и внедрить специальные программы профилактики и поддержки:

1. Психологическая поддержка — создание служб психологической помощи и тренингов для преподавателей, где они могли бы получить поддержку и научиться справляться со стрессом.
2. Организационные изменения — перераспределение рабочей нагрузки, улучшение условий труда, повышение заработной платы и профессиональных перспектив.
3. Мотивационные программы — создание систем наград и признания профессиональных достижений преподавателей, что повысит их удовлетворенность и мотивацию.
4. Работа с перфекционизмом — программы для преподавателей, направленные на развитие здорового отношения к своей работе, устранение излишнего давления и установление реалистичных целей.

Заключение

Профессиональное выгорание преподавателей высшей школы является сложным многогранным процессом, который имеет психологические причины, такие как перегрузка, низкая мотивация, изоляция, перфекционизм и отсутствие баланса между работой и личной жизнью. Эти причины требуют комплексного подхода к решению проблемы. Разработка и внедрение программ профилактики ПВ, направленных на психологическую поддержку преподавателей, улучшение условий труда и создание позитивной рабочей атмосферы, помогут минимизировать риски выгорания и повысить качество образовательного процесса.

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**TIJORAT BANKLARIDA ELEKTRON TO'LOV TIZIMLARI
XAVFSIZLIGINI TA'MINLASH VA RISKLARNI BOSHQARISH: AGRO
BANK KATTAQO'RG'ON FILIALI MISOLIDA**

**ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ И УПРАВЛЕНИЕ РИСКАМИ
ЭЛЕКТРОННЫХ ПЛАТЕЖНЫХ СИСТЕМ В КОММЕРЧЕСКИХ
БАНКАХ: НА ПРИМЕРЕ ФИЛИАЛА АГРОБАНКА В КАТТАКУРГАНЕ**

**ENSURING SECURITY AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF ELECTRONIC
PAYMENT SYSTEMS IN COMMERCIAL BANKS: A CASE STUDY OF
AGRO BANK KATTAKURGAN BRANCH**

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Abstract: This article examines the security and risk management of electronic payment systems in commercial banks. Using the example of AGRO Bank Kattakurgan branch, the current state of electronic payment systems, existing risks, and methods of their mitigation are analyzed. The research resulted in recommendations for improving the security of bank electronic payment systems.

Keywords: electronic payment systems, bank security, risk management, cybersecurity, electronic banking.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada tijorat banklarida elektron to'lov tizimlarining xavfsizligini ta'minlash va risklarni boshqarish masalalari ko'rib chiqilgan. AGRO bank Kattaqo'rg'on filiali misolida elektron to'lov tizimlarining zamonaviy holati, mavjud xavf-xatarlar va ularni bartaraf etish yo'llari tahlil qilingan. Tadqiqot natijasida bank elektron to'lov tizimlarining xavfsizligini oshirish bo'yicha tavsiyalar ishlab chiqilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: elektron to'lov tizimlari, bank xavfsizligi, risklar boshqaruvi, kiberhavfsizlik, elektron banking.

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматриваются вопросы обеспечения безопасности электронных платежных систем в коммерческих банках и

управления рисками. На примере Каттакурганского филиала Агро банка проанализировано современное состояние электронных платежных систем, существующие риски и пути их преодоления. В результате исследования разработаны рекомендации по повышению безопасности банковских электронных платежных систем.

Ключевые слова: электронные платежные системы, банковская безопасность, управление рисками, кибербезопасность, электронный банкинг.

INTRODUCTION

In today's rapidly evolving financial landscape, electronic payment systems have become the backbone of modern banking operations. The digital transformation of banking services has fundamentally changed how financial institutions operate and interact with their customers. This transformation has been particularly notable in emerging markets like Uzbekistan, where the adoption of digital banking solutions has grown exponentially in recent years. The increasing reliance on electronic payment systems, while offering unprecedented convenience and efficiency, has simultaneously created new vulnerabilities and security challenges that banks must address [1]. The banking sector has witnessed a significant shift from traditional transaction methods to digital platforms, making security concerns more prominent than ever before. Recent studies indicate that cybersecurity threats to banking systems have increased by 238% globally since 2021, highlighting the crucial need for robust security measures [2]. In the context of Uzbekistan's banking sector, and particularly in regional branches like AGRO Bank Kattakurgan, the challenge of maintaining secure electronic payment systems while ensuring operational efficiency has become increasingly complex. This research aims to analyze the current state of electronic payment security systems, identify potential risks, and propose comprehensive solutions for enhancing security measures while maintaining service quality. The significance of this study lies in its practical application for regional banks that are increasingly integrating advanced electronic payment systems while operating within specific local contexts and constraints [3]. Furthermore, the research addresses the growing concern about cybersecurity threats in the banking sector, which have become more sophisticated and frequent in recent years.

METHODOLOGY AND LITERATURE REVIEW

This research employs systematic and comparative analysis methods. The scientific works of local and foreign scholars on bank electronic payment systems security have been studied. Particularly, Johnson (2023) conducted a comprehensive analysis of

cybersecurity challenges in modern banking systems [3]. Zhang and Peterson (2024) explored the relationship between technological advancement and security risks in electronic payment systems [4].

The theoretical framework is based on recent publications in international journals, regulatory documents, and analytical reports from financial institutions. Smith et al. (2023) provided insights into risk management strategies for digital banking [5], while Williams (2024) focused on emerging threats in electronic payment systems [6].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The analysis of electronic payment system security in commercial banks, with particular focus on AGRO Bank's Kattakurgan branch, reveals several significant findings regarding security infrastructure, risk management frameworks, and ongoing challenges in the digital banking environment. The research indicates that successful security implementation in electronic payment systems requires a multi-layered approach that integrates technical solutions with organizational policies and human resource development.

The security infrastructure at AGRO Bank demonstrates a comprehensive approach to protecting electronic payment systems, incorporating multiple layers of defense mechanisms [7]. The bank's security framework includes advanced multi-factor authentication systems that verify user identity through multiple channels, significantly reducing the risk of unauthorized access. The implementation of state-of-the-art encryption protocols ensures the confidentiality and integrity of financial transactions, while real-time monitoring systems provide continuous surveillance of system activities. Regular security audits serve as a crucial component in identifying and addressing potential vulnerabilities before they can be exploited.

The risk management framework employed by AGRO Bank's Kattakurgan branch reflects a sophisticated understanding of both global security standards and local operational contexts. The research reveals that the bank has successfully adapted international best practices to meet specific regional requirements and constraints. According to Kumar and Lee's (2023) analysis, this balanced approach to risk management is crucial for maintaining effective security while ensuring system usability [8]. The bank's risk assessment procedures demonstrate a systematic approach to identifying, evaluating, and mitigating potential threats to electronic payment systems.

The study identifies several critical challenges in maintaining electronic payment security. The evolving nature of cyber threats represents a significant concern, as attackers continuously develop new methods to breach security systems. The

integration of new technologies, while necessary for maintaining competitive advantage, introduces additional security considerations that must be carefully managed. Regulatory compliance presents another significant challenge, particularly as financial regulations continue to evolve in response to new technological developments. User authentication remains a critical issue, balancing the need for robust security measures with user convenience and accessibility.

One particularly noteworthy finding is the importance of human factors in maintaining security. While technological solutions provide the foundation for secure electronic payment systems, the research indicates that employee training and awareness play equally crucial roles in preventing security breaches. The bank's approach to security training and policy implementation demonstrates an understanding of this relationship, though there remains room for improvement in creating a more comprehensive security culture.

The analysis also reveals that successful security implementation requires significant investment in both technology and human resources. The bank's experience shows that while initial implementation costs may be high, the long-term benefits of robust security measures far outweigh the investment. This is particularly evident in the reduction of fraud-related losses and increased customer confidence in electronic payment services.

Another significant finding relates to the role of customer education in maintaining security. The research indicates that many security breaches occur due to user behavior rather than technical vulnerabilities. This highlights the need for banks to invest in customer education programs alongside technical security measures. The bank's efforts in this area have shown positive results, though there is potential for more comprehensive educational initiatives.

The integration of various security components reveals a complex interplay between different aspects of the system. The research shows that successful security management requires careful coordination between technical systems, organizational policies, and human factors. This integrated approach has proven more effective than focusing solely on technological solutions.

CONCLUSION

The comprehensive analysis of electronic payment systems security in commercial banks, particularly focusing on AGRO Bank Kattakurgan branch, reveals several crucial insights about the current state and future directions of banking security. The research demonstrates that successful security implementation requires a delicate balance between technological sophistication and practical applicability, especially in

regional banking contexts. The findings indicate that while advanced security measures are essential, they must be implemented within a framework that considers local infrastructure capabilities, staff expertise, and customer readiness. The challenges identified through this research point to the need for a more integrated approach to security management, one that combines technological solutions with robust organizational policies and continuous staff development. Moving forward, banks must adopt a proactive stance in security management rather than reactive responses to threats. The implementation of advanced authentication methods should be complemented by regular security protocol updates and comprehensive staff training programs. Additionally, the development of incident response procedures must be prioritized to ensure quick and effective responses to security breaches. The research also highlights the importance of maintaining a balance between security measures and user experience, ensuring that enhanced security does not come at the cost of service accessibility and convenience. Future research directions should focus on emerging technologies such as blockchain, artificial intelligence, and machine learning in banking security, as well as their practical implementation in regional banking contexts. The findings of this study contribute to the broader understanding of electronic payment security in commercial banks and provide practical recommendations for improving security measures while maintaining operational efficiency.

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SYNTHESIS OF MAGNETITE-BASED ADSORBENTS

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Introduction. Magnetite (Fe_3O_4) is a widely studied material due to its unique magnetic properties, environmental compatibility, and high surface area, making it a promising candidate for various applications, especially in adsorption processes. The synthesis of magnetite-based adsorbents has garnered significant attention for its ability to remove contaminants from water and industrial waste streams. This thesis focuses on the synthesis methods, characterization, and adsorption efficiency of magnetite-based materials.

Research Objectives. To synthesize magnetite-based adsorbents using various techniques.

- To analyze the physical and chemical properties of synthesized materials.
- To evaluate the adsorption capacity of magnetite-based adsorbents for removing specific contaminants.
- To optimize synthesis conditions for enhanced performance.

Table 1. Advantages and Disadvantages of Different Methods for Synthesizing Magnetic Nanoparticles

Method	Advantages	Disadvantages	Reference
Co-precipitation	■ Economical precursors	■ Wide range of particle sizes	4
	■ Mild reaction conditions	■ Poor reproducibility	
	■ Synthesis in H2 O	■ Uncontrolled oxidation	
	■ Easy surface modification		
	■ Short synthesis time (minutes to hours)		
	■ Easy formation of ferrites		
	■ Easy conversion γ -Fe-2O3		

Methods. Synthesis: Magnetite nanoparticles were synthesized using chemical coprecipitation and sol-gel methods, with further functionalization using polymers or other materials to enhance adsorption properties.

- Characterization: Techniques such as X-ray diffraction (XRD), scanning electron microscopy (SEM), Fourier-transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR), and Brunauer-Emmett-Teller (BET) analysis were used to determine structure, morphology, and surface area.

- Adsorption Studies: Batch adsorption experiments were conducted to study the removal efficiency of heavy metals (e.g., Pb^{2+} , Cr^{6+}) and organic pollutants (e.g., dyes).

Results and Discussion: The synthesized magnetite nanoparticles exhibited a high surface area and uniform size distribution.

Functionalization improved the adsorption capacity and selectivity towards specific pollutants.

Optimum pH, contact time, and adsorbent dosage were identified for maximum removal efficiency.

Recyclability tests demonstrated that magnetite-based adsorbents could be reused multiple times without significant loss in performance.

Future Work: Investigate the application of magnetite-based adsorbents in real-world wastewater treatment.

Explore the potential of hybrid magnetite composites for multifunctional applications.

Conclusion: Magnetite-based adsorbents synthesized through chemical methods show great potential in water purification due to their high adsorption capacity, ease of separation, and reusability. Optimization of synthesis parameters and surface functionalization can further enhance their application in environmental remediation.

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MOTHERHOOD AND FEMALE LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION, DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS

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Abstract: Motherhood significantly influences women's economic and professional paths, often creating challenges in balancing caregiving responsibilities with workforce participation. This paper examines the "motherhood penalty" and "parenthood premium," exploring how cultural norms, economic policies, and societal expectations shape labor market outcomes for mothers. Drawing on econometric models such as difference-in-differences, probit regressions, and fixed-effects analysis, it highlights the mechanisms behind reduced earnings, limited career prospects, and labor force participation disparities. Additionally, the role of policy interventions, including subsidized childcare, paid parental leave, and cultural shifts, is analyzed. By leveraging quantitative insights, policymakers can design evidence-based strategies to foster an inclusive labor market that supports mothers, families, and economic growth.

Keywords: Motherhood penalty, parenthood premium, female labor force participation, econometric models, cultural norms, childcare policies, gender roles, labor market disparities, family-friendly policies, inclusive labor markets.

Literature review

Motherhood is a fundamental life event that shapes women's economic and professional paths. Across the globe, balancing motherhood and workforce participation remains a significant challenge, influenced by cultural norms, economic policies, and societal expectations (Goldin, 2014).

Many females face a "motherhood penalty" in the labor market. This phenomenon often includes reduced earnings, fewer opportunities for promotion, and limited access to flexible work arrangements compared to their childless colleagues (Budig & England, 2001). Employers may assume that mothers are less committed to their jobs, leading to unconscious bias in hiring and promotions.

On the other hand, some women experience the "parenthood premium," particularly in societies with supportive parental leave policies and affordable childcare systems. These measures enable mothers to remain active in the workforce without compromising their caregiving responsibilities. For instance, Nordic countries with

generous family policies see higher rates of female labor force participation (Kleven et al., 2019).

However, the main part of unpaid domestic work disproportionately falls on mothers, especially in regions where traditional gender roles prevail. This imbalance often forces women to leave their jobs or accept part-time roles, limiting their long-term career prospects (OECD, 2017).

To fill this gap, targeted interventions such as subsidized childcare, paid parental leave, and flexible work arrangements are crucial (Del Boca & Wetzels, 2007). Moreover, addressing cultural stigmas around working mothers and promoting shared caregiving responsibilities can empower women to succeed both as mothers and professionals (World Bank, 2022).

In addition, promoting an environment where motherhood and career ambitions coexist benefits not only females but also families, economies, and societies at large. By ensuring equal opportunities for mothers in the labor market, we support a vital source of talent and innovation that can drive sustainable growth and social progress (Blau & Kahn, 2013).

Taking into account the importance of the problem econometric models provide valuable tools to quantify and understand these dynamics, enabling policymakers to develop targeted interventions.

One widely used approach is the difference-in-differences (DiD) model, which compares labor market outcomes for women before and after becoming mothers with a control group of women without children. This model helps isolate the "motherhood penalty," typically observed as reduced labor force participation or earnings post-childbirth (Budig & England, 2001).

Another common model is the probit or logit regression, used to estimate the probability of labor force participation among mothers. These models incorporate variables such as access to childcare, household income, education, and spousal support. For example, empirical studies often reveal that higher childcare costs significantly decrease the likelihood of mothers participating in the workforce, particularly for those with young children (Anderson & Levine, 2000).

Additionally, longitudinal data analysis with fixed-effects models captures how motherhood impacts women's career trajectories over time. These models account for unobserved individual heterogeneity, such as motivation or innate abilities, which might influence both motherhood decisions and labor market outcomes (Waldfoegel, 1998).

For policy analysis, structural econometric models simulate the effects of policy interventions. For instance, modeling the impact of subsidized childcare or extended parental leave can forecast changes in female labor force participation rates. Studies have demonstrated that affordable childcare boosts participation, especially among low-income mothers (Baker et al., 2008).

Econometric models also highlight the importance of cultural factors. Including regional or country-level fixed effects allows researchers to account for societal norms, such as gender role expectations, which significantly affect mothers' employment decisions (Fortin, 2005).

In conclusion, econometric analysis offers powerful insights into the complex relationship between motherhood and female labor force participation. By leveraging these tools, policymakers can design evidence-based strategies to address barriers and foster an inclusive labor market, benefiting women, families, and economies alike.

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PREVENTIVE MEASURES FOR HYPERTENSION: RISK FACTORS, EARLY DIAGNOSIS, AND TREATMENT APPROACHES

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Introduction

Hypertension is a widespread chronic disease globally and a leading cause of cardiovascular complications. Early detection and effective management of hypertension are critical to reducing its severe outcomes.

Methods

A cross-sectional study was conducted involving 71 patients aged 40–55 years to evaluate hypertension risk factors, clinical signs, and early diagnostic methods. Blood pressure, blood tests (cholesterol, glucose, triglycerides), and ECG results were analyzed.

Results

The study revealed that 59% of patients were male, and 41% were female, with a higher prevalence among males. Average blood pressure was significantly elevated in men (145/90 mmHg) compared to women (135/85 mmHg). ECG findings indicated left atrial hypertrophy in 12% of patients and right atrial hypertrophy in 19%, associated with pulmonary diseases.

Discussion

Hypertension prevention requires lifestyle modifications, including rational nutrition, increased physical activity, and coordinated pharmacological treatment. Early ECG-based diagnostics can help identify cardiac hypertrophy and manage the disease effectively.

Conclusion

Efforts to promote healthy lifestyles and ensure timely diagnosis and treatment are essential to reducing hypertension prevalence and improving patient outcomes.

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ВОЗМОЖНОСТИ СОВРЕМЕННОЙ ТЕРАПИИ ЦИРРОЗА ПЕЧЕНИ И ГЕПАТОРЕНАЛЬНОГО СИНДРОМА ВТОРОГО ТИПА

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Введение. Гепаторенальный синдром (ГРС) – тяжелое осложнение, возникающее у пациентов с циррозом печени (ЦП), характеризующееся клиническими проявлениями почечной недостаточности (ПН). ГРС 2-го типа наблюдается у пациентов с тяжелым асцитом, рефрактерным к диуретикам. Средняя продолжительность выживания пациентов при ГРС 2-го типа составляет 6 месяцев. Лабораторными критериями ГРС 2-го типа являются уровень креатинина в сыворотке крови (выше 150 мкмоль/л), характерно высокое содержание в плазме ренина, альдостерона и антидиуретического гормона. Почечная недостаточность при этом развивается медленно .

В основе ГРС лежат гемодинамические нарушения, приводящие к снижению почечного кровотока, активация симпатической нервной системы и усиление синтеза гуморальных и почечных вазоактивных медиаторов . В настоящее время ГРС рассматривают как функциональное расстройство функции почек, поскольку для него нет специфического морфологического субстрата .

В зависимости от интенсивности проявления ПН и прогноза выделяют два типа ГРС. ГРС 1-го типа наблюдается на фоне острого гепатита, спонтанного бактериального перитонита, желудочно-кишечного кровотечения (ЖКК) или после проведения объемного парацентеза без введения альбумина. При ГРС 1-го типа прогноз плохой, смертность составляет 80% в течение двух недель .

Другими предрасполагающими факторами ГРС у 10% пациентов при ЦП является кровотечение из варикозных вен пищевода и желудка, а также интенсивное применение диуретических препаратов, приводящих к уменьшению объема циркулирующей крови, использование аминогликозидов, нестероидных противовоспалительных препаратов, ингибирующих образование простагландинов и ухудшающих экскрецию ионов натрия .

Представляло интерес изучить эффективность комплекса лечебных мероприятий у пациентов с ЦП и ГРС 2-го типа, госпитализированных в клинику гастроэнтерологическое отделение БОМПБ

Цель исследования – оценить результаты лечения пациентов с ЦП и ГРС 2-го типа для его оптимизации и улучшения качества их жизни.

Материалы и методы. В клинику за период с 2021 по 2023 г. госпитализированы 98 пациента, страдающих ЦП (57 – в отделение гастроэнтерологии и 41 – в реанимационное отделение с кровотечением из варикозно-расширенных вен), в возрасте от 20 до 68 лет. В исследование включены 39 пациентов с ЦП и ГРС 2-го типа. Мужчин – 34 (89,2%), женщин – 5 (10,8%), в возрасте до 40 лет – 5 пациентов, 50-60 лет – 22 и старше 60 лет – 12 человек. Все пациенты с ЦП имели клинико-лабораторные признаки хронической печеночной недостаточности и ГРС 2-го типа.

Результаты. Комплекс лечебных мероприятий включал общепринятую медикаментозную терапию согласно протоколам стационаров. Всем пациентам проводилось интенсивное консервативное лечение, включающее инфузионно-трансфузионную терапию согласно стандартам и принципам, принятым в клинике, которые опубликованы и общеизвестны [2]. В связи с напряженным асцитом и выраженной дыхательной недостаточностью у 13 (34,9%) пациентов (10 – в гастроэнтерологическом отделении и 3 – в отделении реанимации) проводился лапароцентез, у 5 из них по экстренным показаниям. Проводим удаление 5-10 л асцитической жидкости 1 раз в 2-3 недели, при этом 2-5 л удаляем в первые 2 часа, а остальной объем – в последующие 6-8 часов. Для облегчения состояния пациента удаляли 4-6 л. Если есть показания к эвакуации 8-10 л жидкости, тогда на каждый литр удаляемой жидкости обязательно вводили 6-8 г альбумина. С 2010 г. в больнице проводится гемодиализация, применена у 4 пациентов с ЦП и ГРС 2-го типа как метод выбора при данной патологии. Лапароцентез не выполняем при билирубине выше 170 мкмоль/л, тромбоцитопении ниже 40000 в 1 мм³ и протромбиновом индексе ниже 40%. Проведенное лечение сопровождалось улучшением состояния пациентов, снижением содержания мочевины, креатинина и калия в плазме крови, увеличением концентрации натрия, увеличивалось и систолическое артериальное давление. В анализируемой группе умерли 8 пациентов, летальность составила 21,7%.

Вывод. У пациентов с ЦП и ГРС 2-го типа гемодиализация и плазмаферез способствуют уменьшению выраженности почечной недостаточности и улучшению функции печени, что в какой-то степени облегчает состояние и улучшает качество жизни данной особо тяжелой категории пациентов.

"PRACTICAL APPLICATION OF MODERN ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE PROGRAMS IN RESEARCH WORKS"

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Introduction Artificial intelligence technologies are increasingly infiltrating various sectors of our lives today. The use of modern software in scientific research plays a crucial role in enhancing the efficiency of scientific processes, discovering new knowledge, and expanding the opportunities to use it. Various AI programs, including Midjourney, Adobe Podcast, Copy AI, Beautiful AI, and Bing AI, have become essential tools in conducting research.

With the help of these programs, the process of creating graphic images, methodological materials, audio and video files, as well as presentations for scientific research has become significantly easier. Furthermore, these technologies provide modern approaches to gathering, analyzing, and synthesizing theoretical data.

This research will analyze the practical applications of the aforementioned programs, their role in scientific activities, and the approaches aimed at improving efficiency. Additionally, the advantages of using AI tools in presenting and publishing research results will be discussed.

The relevance of this work lies in the fact that the correct and effective use of artificial intelligence technologies, as well as the integration of innovative approaches into scientific research, is a current necessity. Therefore, the analyses conducted on this topic will serve as a useful scientific-methodical foundation for students and researchers.

Midjourney AI [1] helps in research work by providing graphical, illustrative images, creating spatial visuals, and producing virtual representations for research presentations. Researchers use images generated with this program in the development of textbooks and methodological materials.

Adobe Podcast [2] is widely used to enhance the quality of online lessons and to create and edit audiovisual materials based on SMART technologies. This program allows for noise reduction and clarity in audio files of online lessons, which was not possible in the past without the necessary equipment.

Copy AI [3] assists in documenting research processes, creating advertisements, implementing new methods through video formats, and preparing multimedia resources. First-year graduate students typically use it to work with research related to improving the educational methods for elementary school students.

Beautiful AI [4] helps in creating and improving creative, well-organized presentations quickly and effectively. Students benefit greatly from using this tool, which significantly speeds up the process and delivers more efficient results.

Bing AI [5] is an essential tool for gathering conceptual and theoretical data. This program allows students to use online resources more effectively, especially when working with books and other literary materials, to gather information and generate summaries and logical conclusions.

Conclusion Artificial intelligence technologies have become crucial tools in modern scientific research, enhancing productivity and simplifying processes. This research analyzed the contributions and practical applications of Midjourney, Adobe Podcast, Copy AI, Beautiful AI, and Bing AI in scientific activities.

The results indicate that AI programs:

- Improve efficiency in creating and processing graphic, audio, and video materials;
- Facilitate the process of searching, organizing, and analyzing scientific data;
- Offer innovative solutions in developing educational materials and preparing presentations.

The application of these technologies in scientific research not only helps save time and resources but also encourages a creative approach to scientific processes. Particularly, in the field of primary education, AI's capabilities play a significant role in improving teaching methods and creating high-quality educational materials for students.

Thus, the conclusion highlights the tremendous importance of AI programs in advancing scientific activities. By further studying and applying these technologies, we can achieve even greater breakthroughs in scientific fields.

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RUHIY RIVOJLANISHI SUSTLASHGAN BOLALARDA QO'L MOTORIKASINI SHAKLLANTIRISH

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqoladi ruhiy rivojlanishi sustlashgan bolalarning qo'l motorikasini o'rganish natijalari keltirilgan. Maqolada bolalar mayda qo'l motorikasini tekshirish bo'yicha topshiriqlar keltirilgan va ushbu topshiriqlarni bajarish jarayonida ruhiy rivojlanishi sustlashgan bolalarda yuzaga kelgan qiyinchiliklar tavsifi berilgan.

Tayanch so'zlar: mayda qo'l motorikasi, ruhiy rivojlanishi sustlashgan bolalar, maktabgacha yosh, harakat fazasi, barmoq, kaft, musht.

Mayda qo'l motorikasining rivojlanish darajasi maktabgacha yoshdagi bolaning intellektual rivojlanishining ko'rsatkichlaridan biridir. Odatda mayda qo'l harakatlari yuqori darajada rivojlangan bola mantiqiy fikr yurita oladi, u etarlicha rivojlangan xotira va diqqatga, nutqqa ega. O'qituvchilarning ta'kidlashicha, mayda qo'l motorikasi buzilgan maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalar birinchi sinfda yozish ko'nikmalarini o'zlashtirishda jiddiy qiyinchiliklarga duch kelishadi. Yozish - qo'llarning nozik muvofiqlashtirilgan qo'l harakatlarini o'z ichiga olgan murakkab mahorat. Yozish texnikasi qo'l va butun qo'lning kichik mushaklarining muvofiqlashtirilgan ishlashini, shuningdek, yaxshi rivojlangan vizual idrok va ixtiyoriy diqqatni talab qiladi.

Ruhiy rivojlanishi sustlashgan maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarda mayda qo'l motorikasining shakllanish darajasi kognitiv faoliyat potentsialini belgilaydi va o'zlashtirish samaradorligiga sezilarli ta'sir qiladi. Bolada atrof-olam to'g'risidagi bilimlarni taktil-motor idroksiz shakllantirib bo'lmaydi, chunki u hissiy-sezgi bilishning asosini tashkil qiladi. Darhaqiqat, taktil-motor idrok etish yordamida obyektlarning o'lchami, shakli, ularning fazodagi joylashuvi haqida birlamchi tasavvurlar shakllanadi. Chunki maktabgacha yoshdagi bolaning ob'ektlarga ta'sirining markaziy turi paypaslashda namoyon bo'ladi, bunda narsalarning hajmi, shakli, harorati, massasi, fazoviy joylashuvi paypaslash orqali o'rganiladi va qo'l ko'zni o'rgatadi.

So'nggi yillardagi adabiyotlarda ruhiy rivojlanishi sustlashgan bolalarda (N.S.Jukova, E.M.Mastyukova), Daun sindromli bolalarda (N.I.Kuzmina, V.I.Rojdestvenskaya),

dizartriya nutq nuqsoniga ega bo'lgan bolalarda (L.V.Lopatina). , N.V. Serebryakova), autizimli bolalarda (L.I. Belyakova, N.A. Rychkova) mayda qo'l motorikasini rivojlantirish bo'yicha ish usullari tasvirlangan. Barcha tadqiqotchilar mayda qo'l motorikasini rivojlantirish bolaning umumiy rivojlanishi uchun rag'batlantiruvchi ta'sirga egaligini aytib o'tishgan. Tadqiqotning dolzarbligi aqliy rivojlanishida nuqsoni bo'lgan bolalarda mayda qo'l motorikasini rivojlantirish zarurati va ushbu jarayonni samarali amalga oshirish uchun usullar, uslublar va vositalarning yetarli darajada ishlab chiqilmaganligi o'rtasidagi qarama-qarshilikni aniqlashga imkon berdi.

Ruhiiy rivojlanishi sustlashgan maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarda mayda qo'l motorikasini rivojlanganlik darajasini aniqlash maqsadida ta'kidlovchi tadqiqot o'tkazildi. Ushbu tadqiqot Toshkent shahar Yunusobod tumani 480 ixtisoslashtirilgan maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotida amalga oshirildi. Tadqiqot jarayonida 10 nafar ruhiy rivojlanishi sustlashgan 4-5 yoshli bolalar ishtirok etdi.

Tadqiqot uchun diagnostika usullari ruhiy rivojlanishi sustlashgan bolalar individual xususiyatlarini hisobga olgan holda tanlangan. Diagnostika kunning birinchi yarmida o'yin shaklida individual tarzda o'tkazildi.

Tadqiqotning birinchi bosqichida bolalar bilan quyidagi mashqlar bajarildi:

1.Bolaga qo'llarini oldiga qo'yish taklif etiladi - biri musht qilinadi, ikkinchisi esa tekislanadi, keyin bola bir vaqtning o'zida ikkala qo'lning holatini (sekin) o'zgartirishi kerak.

2.Barmoqlar bilan "qadam qo'yish" (navbat bilan stolda ikkala qo'lning ko'rsatkich va o'rtancha barmoqlari bilan)

3."Barmoqlarni bukish" (barmoqlar kichik barmoqdan boshlab navbatma-navbat bukiladi).

4."Chimdish-kaftni ochish" - "kaftni ochish-chimdish" (chap qo'lning barcha barmoqlarini bir-biriga birlashtirib, qushning tumshug'ini tasvirlash (chimdish) va ochilgan kaftga urib qo'yish xuddi shu tarzda qo'llar holatini o'zari almashtirgan holda takrorlash).

5.Musht-qovurg'a-kaftini holatlarini bir qo'l bilan bajarish, ikkinchi qo'l bilan, so'ngra ikkala qo'l bilan bir vaqtning o'zida bajarish.

Tadqiqotning keyingi - ikkinchi bosqichida boladan uyniing tasvirini iloji boricha aniqroq namunadan ko'chirib chizish taklif qilindi. Ishni tugatgandan so'ng, hamma narsa to'g'ri chizilganligini tekshirish taklif qilindi. Noaniqlikni sezgan holda uni to'g'irlashi mumkin. Ushbu uslub namunaga e'tibor qaratish qobiliyatini aniqlash, uni to'g'ri nusxalash, ixtiyoriy diqqatning rivojlanish darajasi, fazoviy idrokning shakllanganlik darajalarini aniqlash imkonini beradi.

Bolalardan koptokchalarni va boshqa nuqtali chizmalarni nuqtasi bo'ylab chizish vazifasi berildi, shu bilan birga bolaga qalamni qog'ozdan uzmagan holda chizishi kerakligi aytib o'tildi.

Keyingi topshiriq shaklni konturidan tashqariga chiqmasdan, to'g'ri chiziqlar bilan shtrixlash topshirig'i berildi va ushbu mashqda har xil turdagi gorizonta, vertika, diagonal, to'lqinli chiziqlardan foydalanildi. Tadqiqot jarayonida olingan barcha natijalar qayd etildi.

Har bir bosqichdagi topshiriqlarni bajarishda turli xatolar aniqlandi (1 jadval).

Ruhiy rivojlanishi sustlashgan maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarning mayda qo'l motorikasini tekshirish natijalari

1 - jadval

№	Topshiriq nomi	Natija	Qiyinchiliklar
1.	"Musht-qovurg'a"	7 nafar bola mustaqil ravishda, 3ta bola bir necha marta takroriy bajarishdan so'ng va o'qituvchining yordami bilan bajarishdi.	Mashqni bajarishda bola bir harakatdan ikkinchisiga oxista o'ta olmaydi; harakatlar bog'lanmagan, differentsiallashmagan.
2.	Barmoqlar bilan "qadam qo'yish"	5 nafar bola mustaqil, 4 nafari o'qituvchi yordami bilan, 1ta bola katta qiyinchiliklar bilan topshiriqni bajarishdi.	Namunada ko'rsatilganidek barmoqlarning hammasi ham harakatlarga kiritilmaganini aniqlandi.
3.	"Barmoqlarni bukish"	3 nafar bola mustaqil ravishda, 4 nafari o'qituvchi yordamida, 3 nafari o'qituvchi yordamida topshiriqni bir necha marotaba takroriy bajargandan so'ng uddalay olishdi.	Bolalarning boshqa analazorlar yordamiga murojaat qilmasdan turib qo'l harakatlarini farqlashida qiyinchiliklar kuzatildi. Ba'zi hollarda harakatni kattalarga ko'rsatish bilan ikkinchi sinov talab qilinadi.
4.	"Chimdish-kaftni ochish"	7 nafar bola mustaqil, 3 bola topshiriqni	Harakat fazalarini o'zgartirishda qiyinchiliklar kuzatildi.

		tadqiqotchi yordamida bajarishdi.	Barmoqlarni birga yig'ib chimdosh bolalar uchun qiyin bo'ldi.
5.	Musht-kaft-qovurg'a	7 nafar bola mustaqil , 3 bola topshiriqni tadqiqotchi yordamida bajarishdi.	Harakatlar fazalarini o'zgartirish va barmoqlarni chimchilashda guruhlashda qiyinchiliklar paydo bo'ldi.
6.	Namuna bo'yicha rasm chizish	10 nafar boladan 5 tasi uyni chizish topshirig'ini qoniqarli tarzda amalga oshirishdi, ikkitasi tadqiqotchining yordami bilan bajardi, uchta bola topshiriqni bajara olmadi	Qalamni qo'lda ushlay olmaslik, na'muna va rasm o'rtasidagi qo'pol farqlar, bir elementni boshqasiga almashtirish, ayrim elementlarning yo'qligi, ular ulanishi kerak bo'lgan chiziqlar orasidagi uzilishlar kabi xatolar kuzatildi.
7.	Nuqtalar bo'yicha rasm chizish	5 nafar bola topshiriqni muvaffaqiyatli bajardi, 2 nafari tadqiqotchi yordamida, 3 nafar bola topshiriqni bajara olmadilar.	Qo'lni uzib chizish, nuqtalarni qanday ketma-ketlikda ulash kerakligini tushunmaslik va chiziqni to'g'ri chiza olmaslik kabi xatolar aniqlandi
8.	Shtrixlash	4 nafar bola topshiriqni muvaffaqiyatli bajardi, qolgan 6 nafari tadqiqotchi yordami bilan topshiriqni amalga oshirdi	Chiziqlarni qanday joylashtirishni tushunmaslik, konturdan chiqib ketish, oddiy bo'yash kabi xatolar aniqlandi.

Barmoq mashqlari bosqichida bola bir harakatdan ikkinchisiga oxista o'tolmasligi; harakatlar bog'lanmagan. Bu kamchiliklar 10 nafar bolaning 3 tasida kuzatildi.

“Qadam qo'yish” topshirig'ini bajarayotganda, namunada ko'rsatilgan barcha barmoqlar harakatlarga kiritilmaganligini ta'kidladik. Ba'zi bolalar bu harakat takroriy

bajarilganida vaqti-vaqti bilan nomsiz va o'rta barmoqlari bilan yoki o'rta va ko'rsatkich barmog'i bilan qadam qo'yishadi. Bola bir vaqtning o'zida barmoqlarning harakatlarini farq qilmay topshiriqni barcha barmoqlar bilan bajarish kabi kamchiliklar kuzatildi.

Barmoqlarni ketma-ket bukish topshrig'ida ba'zi bolalar tashqi yordamga murojaat qilmasdan qo'l harakatlarini amalga oshirishda qiynaladilar. Ba'zi hollarda tadqiqotchi harakatni takroriy ko'rsatishi talab qilindi va harakat kuchaytirilgan vizual nazorat bilan amalga oshirildi, zo'riqish tananing boshqa qismlariga tarqaladi. Ko'pgina bolalar, takroriy namoyishdan so'ng, barmoqlarini o'zlari bukishga muvaffaq bo'lishdi, lekin ba'zi hollarda bolalarning o'zlari harakatni umuman bajara olmadilar.

4. "Chimdish-kaftni ochish" topshirig'ini bajarish jarayonida harakatlar fazalarini o'zgartirish va barmoqlarni chimdimlashda qiyinchiliklar paydo bo'ldi. Masalan, o'g'il bola (4 yosh) namunadagi holatni avval musht-musht, musht-kaft holatlarini qilib o'tgandan so'ng to'g'ri amalga oshirdi, shundan keyingina eksperimentatorga qarab, ochiq kaftini bosh va ko'rsatkich barmog'i bilan urdi.

5. Shu kabi qiyinchiliklar musht-kaft-qovurg'a harakatini bajarishda paydo bo'ldi.

Grafik mashqlar bosqichida 10 nafar boladan 5 tasi uyni chizish topshirig'ini qoniqarli tarzda amalga oshirishdi, ikkitasi tadqiqotchining yordami bilan bajardi, uchta bola uchun bu vazifa juda katta qiyinchiliklarga olib keldi: ular qalamni to'g'ri ushlay olmadilar, o'zlari chizgan rasm va namunani o'zaro taqqoslashda qiyinchiliklar yuzaga keldi. . Bir elementni boshqasiga almashtirish, ayrim elementlarning yo'qligi, ular ulanishi kerak bo'lgan chiziqlar orasidagi uzilishlar kabi xatolar kuzatildi.

Nuqtalar bo'yicha rasm chizish topshirig'ida bolalar ko'pincha qo'lni varoqdan uzish, nuqtalarni qanday ketma-ketlikda ulash kerakligini tushunmaslik va chiziqni to'g'ri chiza olmaslik kabi xatolarga yo'l qo'yishdi. Ammo, shunga qaramay, 5 nafar bola topshiriqni muvaffaqiyatli bajardi, qolganlari buni tadqiqotchi yordamida bajarishdi, 3 bolani qog'ozga qo'l bilan olib borish kerak edi, chunki ular buni mustaqil ravishda bajara olmadilar.

Shtrixlash ham bolalar uchun katta qiyinchiliklar tug'dirdi: ular chiziqlarni qanday tartibda joylashtirishni tushunishmadi, shunchaki "bo'yashga" harakat qilishdi. Bundan tashqari, ular ko'pincha chizilgan konturdan chiqib ketishdi. Topshiriq bir necha marta takrorlangandan so'ng, 4 nafar bola topshiriqni muvaffaqiyatli bajardi, qolganlari tadqiqotchi yordami bilan topshiriqni amalga oshirdi.

Natijada ruhiy rivojlanishi sustdlashgan maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarning mayda qo'l motorikasini rivojlanishini quyidagi kamchiliklar aniqlandi:

1. Ular bir harakatdan ikkinchisiga o'tishda qiyinchiliklar: oldingi harakatlarni takroriy bajarish kuzatiladi.

2. Harakatning fazoviy yo'nalishini noto'g'ri bajarishadi.
3. Bolalar bir vaqtning o'zida ikkala qo'lning holatini o'zgartira olmaydi, ikkala qo'lning harakatlari uyg'unlashmagan.
5. Bir qo'l orqada qoladi
6. Chapga e'tibor bermasdan, faqat o'ng qo'l bilan harakatlarni takrorlaydi.
7. Fazalarni almashtirish va bir qo'ldan ikkinchisiga o'tish bilan bog'liq qiyinchiliklar. Barmoqlar harakatlari differentsiallashmagan.

Ruhiy rivojlanishi sustlashgan bolalarda motor sohaning rivojlanishida harakatlarni ixtiyoriy tartibga solishning buzilishi, majburiy harakatlarni muvofiqlashtirish va aniqligi yetarli emasligi, bir harakatdan ikkinchisiga o'tuvchanliq va avtomatlashtirishda qiyinchiliklar kuzatiladi. Ushbu toifadagi bolalarda kaftlar va barmoqlarning motorli ko'nikmalarining shakllanishida qiyinchilar yuzaga keladi. Ruhiy rivojlanishi sustlashgan bolalarda motor sohasining rivojlanishidagi kamchiliklar o'quv faoliyatida ma'lum qiyinchiliklarni keltirib chiqaradi, ayniqsa yozish, chizish va qo'l mehnati ko'nikmalarini egallashga salbiy ta'sir qiladi. Shu sababli ushbu kamchiliklarni bartaraf etish bo'yicha samarali korreksion va rivojlantiruvchi innovatsion usullarni ishlab chiqish maqsadga muvofiq.

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ISHSIZLIK VA ISHLASHNI ISTAMAYDIGAN YOSHLAR QATLAMI

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada ishsizlik va ishlashni istamaydigan yoshlar qatlaminig kelib chiqish sabablari va oqibatlari yoritilgan. Yoshlar orasida mehnatga bo’lgan motivatsiyaning pasayishi, ta’lim tizimining bozor talablariga moslashmagani, hamda passiv hayot tarzining o’sib borayotgani tahlil qilinadi. Shuningdek, bu muammoning yechimlari va yoshlarni faol mehnatga rag’batlantirish yo’llari ko’rsatilgan.

Kalit so’zlar: Ishsizlik, motivatsiya, yoshlar, ta’lim, mehnat bozori, passivlik, tadbirkorlik, yechimlar, kelajak.

Bugungi kunda ishsizlik va yoshlar orasida ishlashga bo’lgan istakning pasayishi dolzarb ijtimoiy muammo sifatida e’tibor qaratishni talab qiladi. Yoshlarning ishga joylashishida duch keladigan to’siqlar, ta’lim tizimining zamonaviy mehnat bozoriga mos kelmasligi va passiv turmush tarzi ushbu muammoning asosiy sabablaridan biri hisoblanadi. Maqolada ushbu omillarni chuqur tahlil qilish va muammoning yechimlarini taklif etish orqali yoshlarni mehnat qilishga rag’batlantirish maqsad qilingan. Ishsizlikning kelib chiqishining birinchi sababi yoshlarning bilim va ko’nikmalarining mehnat bozorining talablariga javob bermasligidir. Ta’lim tizimi, ko’pincha, nazariy bilimga asoslangan bo’lib, amaliy ko’nikmalarni yetarlicha rivojlantira olmaydi. Natijada, yoshlar ish beruvchilar talablariga javob bermaydi. Bu esa nafaqat yoshlarning, balki umuman jamiyatning iqtisodiy rivojlanishiga salbiy ta’sir ko’rsatadi.

Ma’lumki ushbu mavzu bugungi kunda juda dolzarb bo’lib, barchaning hayotida uchraydigan ishsizlik va ishlashga bo’lgan hohishning sustlashishi haqida so’z yuritiladi va uning sabablari va oqibatlari haqida faktlar yoritib beriladi. Bundan tashqari dastlab ishsizlikning kelib chiqish sabablari so’ngra ishlashni istamaydigan ishchilar yoki ishida qoniqmaydigan hodimlarning yuzaga kelish sabablari muhokama qilinadi. O’ylaymizki bunday maqola jamiyatdagi muhim ijtimoiy muammolarni yoritadi va yoshlarni o’z ustida ishlashga, mehnat qilishga undaydi. Keling, bu mavzuni kengroq tahlil qilamiz.

Shuningdek, yoshlar orasida motivatsiyaning yetishmasligi muhim omillardan biridir. Ko'pchilik yoshlar birinchi ish tajribalarini to'g'ri qabul qilmay, darhol yuqori lavozim va daromad izlashadi. Ular kichik qadamlar orqali katta yutuqlarga erishish mumkinligini unutishadi. Ba'zilar esa "comfort zone" ichida qolib, ishlash zaruratini sezmaydi. Bu holat, ayniqsa, ota-onalari moddiy jihatdan ta'minlaydigan yoshlar orasida keng tarqalgan. Yana bir sabab hududiy ish o'rinlarining yetishmasligi hisoblanadi. Ko'plab yoshlar malakali ish o'rinlari mavjud bo'lmagan hududlarda yashaydi. Bu esa ularning ko'chib ketishi yoki ish bilan ta'minlanmagan holda qolishiga sabab bo'ladi. Shu bilan birga, texnologiyalar va ijtimoiy tarmoqlarning o'sishi ham yoshlar orasida passivlikni kuchaytirmoqda. Ko'pchilik real hayotdagi muammolarni hal qilish o'rniga virtual dunyoga ko'proq vaqt ajratadi.

Muammoning oqibatlari juda jiddiy. Ishsizlik darajasining oshishi yoshlar orasida ijtimoiy norozilik, jinoyatchilik va umidsizlikka olib keladi. Bundan tashqari, ishsizlik iqtisodiyotning umumiy rivojlanishiga to'siq bo'ladi, chunki mehnat bozori yangi kadrlar va tajribaga ega mutaxassislarga ehtiyoj sezadi. Shaxsiy rivojlanishning to'xtashi esa yoshlarning kelajagi va jamiyatdagi o'rniga salbiy ta'sir qiladi. Ushbu muammoni hal qilish uchun birinchi navbatda yoshlarni mehnatga motivatsiya qilish zarur. Ularni har qanday ish tajriba ekanligini tushuntirish, oddiy lavozimlardan boshlashning ahamiyatini anglatish kerak. Ta'lim tizimini modernizatsiya qilish va amaliy ko'nikmalarga e'tibor qaratish muhimdir. Masalan, o'quv yurtlarida amaliy mashg'ulotlar va mehnat bozoridagi talablar asosida kurslar tashkil etilishi kerak.

Shuningdek, yoshlarni tadbirkorlik va mustaqil ishlashga rag'batlantirish zarur. Davlat tomonidan startaplar va kichik biznesni qo'llab-quvvatlash dasturlari orqali yoshlar o'z imkoniyatlarini sinab ko'rishi mumkin. Freelance kabi zamonaviy mehnat turlari yoshlarni o'z vaqtlarini samarali boshqarishga o'rgatadi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, ishsizlik va ishlashni istamaydigan yoshlar qatlamining mavjudligi jamiyatning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy barqarorligiga tahdid soladi. Bu muammoni hal qilish uchun ta'lim tizimini zamonaviy bozor talablariga moslashtirish, yoshlarni faoliyatga tayyorlash va ularni motivatsiya qilish lozim. Har bir yosh kelajagini o'z qo'liga olishini va mehnatsevarlik orqali hayotini ijobiy tomonga o'zgartirish imkoniyatiga ega ekanligini anglamog'i lozim. Shu yo'l bilan jamiyatda mehnat madaniyatini oshirib, yoshlarni yanada faol va mas'uliyatli hayot tarziga yo'naltirish mumkin.

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СТАТИСТИКА ЗАБОЛЕВАЕМОСТИ ДИЛАТАЦИОННОЙ КАРДИОМИОПАТИЕЙ СРЕДИ ЖИТЕЛЕЙ ГОРОДА ТЕРМЕЗ

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Аннотация: Дилатационная кардиомиопатия (ДКМ) представляет собой одно из наиболее серьезных заболеваний сердца, характеризующееся расширением полостей сердца и снижением его функции. В условиях Термеза, города с уникальными климатическими и экологическими условиями, статистика заболеваемости ДКМ приобретает особое значение для разработки эффективных мер профилактики и лечения. Целью данного исследования является анализ заболеваемости дилатационной кардиомиопатией среди жителей Термеза, выявление факторов риска и определение направления дальнейших медицинских исследований.

Актуальность темы: Заболеваемость дилатационной кардиомиопатией в южном регионе Узбекистана, города Термез, имеет тенденцию к увеличению, что подчеркивает необходимость более тщательного мониторинга и своевременного вмешательства. Существуют различия в статистике заболеваемости в зависимости от возраста, пола, а также социально-экономических факторов.

Цель исследования: Оценка уровня заболеваемости дилатационной кардиомиопатией в городе Термез за последние 5 лет, выявление основных причин и факторов риска для данной патологии, а также анализ эффективности существующих методов диагностики и лечения в регионе.

Методы исследования: Для анализа использовались данные медицинских учреждений города Термез, статистические отчеты о заболеваемости кардиологическими заболеваниями, а также результаты анкетирования и наблюдения пациентов, страдающих дилатационной кардиомиопатией.

Основные результаты исследования: Статистика показала, что заболеваемость ДКМ среди жителей города Термез в последние 5 лет составляет около 0.6% от общего числа кардиологических заболеваний. Основными факторами, влияющими на развитие ДКМ, являются гипертония, диабет, наследственная предрасположенность и экологическая обстановка. Также выявлена более высокая заболеваемость среди мужчин старше 50 лет.

Закключение: Дилатационная кардиомиопатия представляет серьезную угрозу для здоровья населения города Термез. Для более эффективной борьбы с этим заболеванием необходимо усилить профилактические меры, улучшить доступность диагностики и лечения, а также продолжить мониторинг статистики заболеваемости с учетом новых факторов риска.

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ПСИХОЛОГО-ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЕ АСПЕКТЫ РАЗВИТИЯ РЕЧИ УЧАЩИХСЯ ДИДАКТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСНОВЫ

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Аннотация: В статье рассматривается значение психолого-дидактических принципов, которые следует использовать для активизации речевого развития учащихся, их применение на практике и развитие речевой грамотности на основе полученных результатов.

Ключевые слова: речь, психология, дидактика, речевая грамотность, язык, речевые функции.

Мы знаем, что невозможно довести человеческое мышление до совершенного уровня без развития речи. С этой точки зрения в данной выпускной квалификационной работе мы хотели бы высказать свои соображения о нормах развития речи учащихся в процессе обучения родному языку по некоторым предметам. Из требований государственных образовательных стандартов общего среднего образования и программы обучения на родном языке известно, что в новых экономических и социальных условиях необходимо грамотно, ясно, четко и бегло выражать свои мысли на родном языке. нужны молодые люди с навыками и квалификацией, которые позволят им выразить себя в зале. Для обучения таких молодых людей учителям-носителям языка, начиная с начальных и старших классов, следует уделять особое внимание развитию речи учащихся в процессе урока и организовывать урок различными способами и стилями, чтобы создавать возможности для развития речи и мышления учащихся. . . Большое значение имеет реализация устной и письменной речи учащихся с использованием вспомогательных групп слов. Речь — это особый способ взаимодействия и общения людей друг с другом посредством языка. С помощью речи человек может передавать свои знания, мысли, чувства и желания другим, а также может впитывать мысли других людей и узнавать об их чувствах и желаниях. Таким образом люди общаются друг с другом в своей деятельности и повседневной жизни. В процессе общения посредством речи каждый человек получает большую часть своих знаний от других людей.

Общение посредством речи является постоянной потребностью человека, и оно служит для передачи идей. Человек не может жить, не взаимодействуя с другими людьми посредством речи. Когда человек остается один, он часто разговаривает «внутри себя» с воображаемыми собеседниками. Когда человек оказывается в окружении одного или нескольких незнакомых ему людей, он неизбежно испытывает потребность что-то сказать или что-то услышать от этих людей. Если эта потребность не удовлетворяется, человек испытывает гнетущее чувство «беспокойства». Эта потребность возникает даже тогда, когда человеку «нечего сказать». В таких случаях он не знает, «что делать». В таких случаях они начинают искать тему, спрашивая себя: «О чем поговорить?», «С чего начать?», «С чего начать?»

Речь каждого человека развивается с детства, отчасти из-за необходимости общаться с другими людьми. Когда мы говорим о речи и одновременно о языке, нам необходимо обратить внимание на следующее. Термины «речь» и «язык» часто используются как взаимозаменяемые. Однако не следует путать значения этих терминов. Хотя речь и язык тесно связаны, это не одно и то же. Когда мы спрашиваем кого-то: «На каком языке вы говорите?», мы по его речи четко определяем, какой язык (или языки) использует этот человек в своей речи. Речь каждого человека имеет свои особенности, зависящие от его возраста, знаний и общего уровня исследований. Особенности профессий определенных людей, их интересы, их клиентура и тому подобные характеристики находят отражение в их речах. Каждый говорит по-своему, используя один или несколько языков. У каждого своя речь. Речь, особая функция человеческого разума, изучается наукой психологией. Язык — это социальное явление. У некоторых людей язык существует самостоятельно. Создателем языка является сам народ, сама исторически сложившаяся нация. Когда мы говорим «русский», «узбек», «китаец», «немец» и т. д., мы имеем в виду именно это. Каждое поколение сталкивается с языком, разработанным предшествующими поколениями, и присваивает его, то есть использует в своей речи. Речь и язык отличны друг от друга, но в то же время их невозможно отделить друг от друга: и речь, и язык взаимосвязаны, они существуют вместе. Это единство заключается в том, что каждый язык возник и развивался на протяжении исторического развития в процессе общения людей посредством речи. Выживание каждого языка зависит от людей, говорящих на нем. Если люди перестанут говорить на каком-либо языке, этот язык также исчезнет, он станет «мертвым языком». Мы знаем, что существуют «десятичные» языки из письменных источников, которые отражают

этот язык. Например, древнегреческий, латынь и другие языки являются такими «мертвыми» языками. Единство языка и речи подтверждается еще и тем, что каждый человек использует в своей речи какой-либо язык, а некоторые — несколько языков. Чтобы говорить и понимать речь других людей, вам необходимо знать язык, знать систему этого языка и понимать структуру этого языка.

В общении между людьми речь человека проявляется в разных значениях и функциях. Основная задача речи, то есть ее главная функция, — быть средством общения между людьми. Это общение в основном состоит из выражения людьми своих мыслей друг другу. В процессе общения мысли формируются, выражаются, передаются и понимаются посредством речи. Мысли, выраженные в устной или письменной речи, становятся более понятными даже самому человеку, их выражающему. Таким образом, речь служит орудием мысли в процессе общения. В то же время в этом процессе общения речь выступает как средство выражения, средство сообщения чего-либо, средство воздействия.

Речь выражает наши мысли и чувства. В устной речи наши чувства (эмоциональные переживания) выражаются в словесных образах, тоне, рифме, восклицаниях и вопросах, паузах в речи и особенно в интонации. Например, когда мы называем кого-то по имени, мы можем намеренно или непреднамеренно выражать свои различные чувства и отношения к этому человеку, включая привязанность, гнев, гордость, любовь, уважение, ненависть, презрение и так далее. В то же время интонация говорящего также выражает его состояние, например, усталость, общее волнение, уверенность или неуверенность в себе и т. д. Речевые формы, такие как лирические поэмы, песни, романы и арии, в основном выражают разнообразные чувства и эмоции людей. Различные эмоции часто выражаются нашей мимикой и жестами, а также нашей устной речью. В речи проявляется наша воля, наша цель — наше желание, наше намерение, наше решение, а также некоторые качества волевых процессов — решительность и нерешительность, аргументация, самообладание человека, настойчивость человека и т. д. .

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